Advanced Junior Dictionary

FOURTH EDITION

THORNDIKE • BARNHART

Edison School

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PARTS OF SPEECH

n.	noun	*adj.*	adjective	*prep.*	preposition
v.	verb	*adv.*	adverb	*conj.*	conjunction
pron.	pronoun			*interj.*	interjection

COMPLETE PRONUNCIATION KEY

The pronunciation of each word is shown just after the word, in this way: **ab bre vi ate** (ə brē′vē āt). The letters and signs used are pronounced as in the words below. The mark ′ is placed after a syllable with primary or strong accent, as in the example above. The mark ′ after a syllable shows a secondary or lighter accent, as in **ab bre vi a tion** (ə brē′vē ā′shən).

Some words, taken from foreign languages, are spoken with sounds that otherwise do not occur in English. Symbols for these sounds are given at the bottom of the page as "Foreign Sounds."

a	hat, cap	j	jam, enjoy	u	cup, butter
ā	age, face	k	kind, seek	u̇	full, put
ã	care, air	l	land, coal	ü	rule, move
ä	father, far	m	me, am	ū	use, music
		n	no, in		
b	bad, rob	ng	long, bring		
ch	child, much			v	very, save
d	did, red	o	hot, rock	w	will, woman
		ō	open, go	y	young, yet
		ô	order, all	z	zero, breeze
e	let, best	oi	oil, voice	zh	measure, seizure
ē	equal, see	ou	house, out		
ėr	term, learn				
		p	paper, cup		
f	fat, if	r	run, try	ə represents:	
g	go, bag	s	say, yes		a in about
h	he, how	sh	she, rush		e in taken
		t	tell, it		i in April
i	it, pin	th	thin, both		o in lemon
ī	ice, five	TH	then, smooth		u in circus

foreign sounds

Y as in French *du*. Pronounce ē with the lips rounded as for English ü in **rule**.

œ as in French *peu*. Pronounce ā with the lips rounded as for ō.

N as in French *bon*. The N is not pronounced, but shows that the vowel before it is nasal.

H as in German *ach*. Pronounce k without closing the breath passage.

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TO THE TEACHER AND PARENT

This dictionary is designed specifically for use in schools and for study at home by young people who are passing from the simple curriculum of the elementary grades to the complex studies of high school. It is designed to answer the questions which boys and girls at this stage will ask about words in science and in every other major field of interest.

The principles followed in the making of this dictionary are the same as those of all the Thorndike-Barnhart dictionaries. You will find, therefore, that this book easily fits into classroom or home use at the point where the *Thorndike-Barnhart Junior Dictionary* ceases to be completely satisfactory, and before the *Thorndike-Barnhart High School Dictionary* can be used to the fullest advantage.

This book has been made by a permanent staff of specially trained dictionary editors, with the continuing support and advice of various scholarly advisers. I believe that you will find that the book, as a result of the efforts of this considerable body of specially qualified people, will give the student the help that he needs when he needs it, with a minimum of eyestrain and fatigue. For every minute of study it will return knowledge and skill and power for reading, writing, and speaking. It fits him in due time to make proper use of a dictionary for adults.

A Dictionary Planned Specifically for the Junior High School. The selection of words and meanings in this dictionary, as in every dictionary of the Thorndike-Barnhart series, is based on counts of the actual occurrences of words in reading matter. These counts have been supplemented by special checks of glossaries and indexes to standard textbooks used in the grades for which the dictionary is designed. The definitions are above the simple level of the *Junior Dictionary*. Particularly in the case of certain sciences with which children in their early teens now have greater contact, we have not hesitated, when it seemed desirable, to approach the high-school level in our definitions. At the same time we have maintained the principle of using illustrative sentences very freely to clarify relatively complex meanings. We bridge the difficult gap between the elementary and the high-school levels of a student's vocabulary needs; we gauge his capacity for understanding definitions.

Special Emphasis on Teaching the Parts of Speech. The part of speech of every meaning is taught. This greater emphasis on grammar is one of the significant advances of this dictionary as compared with the *Junior Dictionary*. Naturally, emphasis is still placed primarily upon the use of the dictionary as an aid to deciphering the meaning of hard words in particular contexts. However, by indicating exactly which meanings are verbs, nouns, adjectives, etc., at the end of each entry, we make it possible for the student to begin also to think of different meanings in terms of the formal grammatical categories within which they fall. Thus we build upon the structure of the *Junior Dictionary*, organized principally from the reading point of view, toward the more formal, more traditional structure of the *High School Dictionary*.

Recognition Given to Increased Vocabulary at the Junior High School Level. There are approximately 20,000 more entries in the *Advanced Junior Dictionary* than in the *Junior Dictionary*. This increase of approximately 33 per cent is designed to parallel curriculum changes and to provide for the vocabulary growth which must be anticipated as a result of free reading at the junior high school level.

Important New Features. Certain new features have been introduced into this dictionary to make it as effective as possible for Junior High School pupils:

(1) Over one hundred exercises which the pupil can work have been given in the notes on the use of the dictionary. If the teacher insists that these exercises be worked by using a few minutes each week of a study or reading period, any pupil should then be able to do independent work with his dictionary. The exercises on finding a word, on finding meanings, and on using the dictionary for spelling and pronunciation are all suited to the Junior High School grade level.

(2) Two tables of English spellings have been provided on pages xxix and xxxiv-xxxv to help the child who has spelling difficulties. One (on page xxix) deals with initial sounds, and the other (on pages xxxiv-xxxv) is a fairly complete table showing the complexity of English spelling. By teaching a pupil to consult these tables of common spellings, especially the one showing spellings of initial sounds, we can help him find many words in his dictionary that he has heard spoken but does not know how to spell. For example, a child who has difficulty spelling *pneumonia* will find from this table that he has only four places in the dictionary to look: *gn-*, *kn-*, *n-*, and *pn-*. By using the table he can find the word he seeks under its proper spelling, and will be trained in recognizing the difficulties of various spellings of the particular type that has puzzled him.

(3) Simplified scales of miles have been provided at the top and on the left-hand side of all the maps contained in the book. I trust that this device will result in maps that have much more meaning for the average American child, whose experience with the automobile has equipped him to think fairly readily in terms of tens or hundreds of miles. The student can thus learn simply by using his dictionary that, for example, the distance between any two points in Asia or Europe that may be important in his study of history can actually be stated in terms which he can equate against a Sunday afternoon's drive, or some other span of travel within his own experience.

(4) Legends under many of the illustrations have been considerably expanded. They not only identify, but also aid considerably in helping the illustration to achieve its primary purpose of clarifying the meaning. You may be interested to see examples of such legends under *abacus*, *abutment*, and *anemometer*.

We have been guided at all times during our work on this dictionary by the basic principles enunciated for school dictionaries upwards of 20 years ago by the late E. L. Thorndike. These principles, which were first applied in the making of the *Thorndike-Century Junior Dictionary*, have quite properly been given a major share of credit for the tremendous improvements since made in dictionaries designed for virtually every level of use, and most particularly at every level of school use. Professor Thorndike would have been gratified, I am sure, to know that yet another book has been added to the series that bears his name, and that in this book his principles have been applied again to the construction of a dictionary that will, we all trust, be useful to yet another great body of young people.

Clarence L. Barnhart

TO THE PUPIL

What would happen if we could not use words to tell each other what we want or need? We would be like the people who were building the Tower of Babel when God made it impossible for them to understand each other. They were unable from that moment to work together, and had to stop everything they were doing. If something like this were to happen today, factories would have to close, trains and airplanes would have to stop traveling from city to city, food could not be moved from the farm to the market and into our homes. Within a matter of hours our whole world would have gone back thousands of years. And all this would happen for a very simple reason—because people could no longer tell each other by words what it was they wanted or needed.

Of course, we don't need to worry about this happening, because practically all human beings (except very small babies) know at least enough words to get along in daily life. But probably no one knows all the words needed to understand all the things that are important to everyone today. In science, sports, or in any other field you will probably find that there are many words you need to know, words that you have never heard before or that you do not understand.

A dictionary is a book that tells you what words mean. You should think of your dictionary as a key that opens the door to whatever it is you want to know about the meanings of words. This dictionary, and most other dictionaries, actually do even more than this. A good dictionary not only tells you what words mean but also helps you to spell, pronounce, and use them correctly.

You have probably already used at least one dictionary, but even if you have not, you will not have any trouble learning to use this one. Have you ever looked up the telephone number or home address of one of your friends in the telephone book? If you have, you already know the first thing you need to know in order to use this dictionary: everything you are looking for is arranged in one alphabetical list.

The information you will find on the next 27 pages will help you to make full use of this dictionary. It will also prepare you for more advanced dictionaries when you are a student in high school, or when you are an adult.

I hope that you will read these instructions and understand them. I hope that you will find this book, which has been written especially for you, useful when you turn to it for answers to questions about words. If you find in this book anything that is not helpful, or that you cannot understand, or that you think is not correct, I shall be glad if you will write me and tell me. I have tried to make the best book I could for you, and I shall be happy to hear anything you wish to tell me about it.

Clarence L. Barnhart

HOW TO USE THIS DICTIONARY

HOW TO FIND A WORD

1. Guide words are the words printed at the top of each page in the main section of this dictionary, over each column, in very heavy black letters. The one at the top of the left-hand column is the same as the first word you can look up on that page; the one at the top of the right-hand column is the same as the last word you can look up on that page. For example, on page 88 the guide words are **blowfly** and **blurb,** which means that you may expect to find on that page these two words and all words that fall between them in alphabetical order. In a dictionary, guide words are more important than page numbers, because they tell you quickly whether or not the word you are looking for may be found on a particular page.

Exercises:

1. a. Write the following words on a sheet of paper: **blossom, blowpipe, blouse, blue, blunt, blush,** and **boat.** Put a check mark after the ones you would find on page 88, and then turn to page 88 and check yourself. Did you put a check mark after any words that are not on page 88?

1. b. Next, draw a circle around the words you have listed that are not on page 88 and, using the guide words, find out on what pages these other words may be found; then write the page numbers after them on your list.

2. Now use the guide words to find the words in this famous statement made by the American patriot Patrick Henry: "Give me liberty, or give me death." They are all in this dictionary. Can you find them all?

3. By using the guide words, see how many seconds or minutes it takes you to find **czar, galore, medicate, secrecy,** and **transit** in this dictionary.

2. One Alphabetical List. All the words in this dictionary are in a single alphabetical list. You don't have to ask yourself whether something will be in the main list, in the list of people's names, in the list of place names, or in any other special list, because there is only one list in the entire book. Look at the very first page in the book. You will find that it starts with the letter **A** ("the first letter of the alphabet") and that the page includes abbreviations (**A**), the name of a person (**Aaron**), the name of a place (**Aachen**), as well as **abandon, abash, abate** and other such ordinary words of English.

Exercises:

1. a. Copy the following words, putting them in correct alphabetical order as you do so: **dab, dip, den, dub, dot.**

1. b. To test whether you have done this correctly, cross out the **d** at the beginning of each of these words. Then check the alphabetical order of the letters that are now first. Have you made an error?

2. a. Now copy this list, putting the words in alphabetical order: **bought, botulism, boudoir, bottom, bother.** Check it against column 1, on page 94 of the dictionary. Did you put any word in the wrong order?

2. b. Now turn again to page 94. There are nine words between **bother** and **bought** on that page that were left out of the list you have just arranged. Copy these missing words from the book in their proper alphabetical order. Circle the letter in each one that accounts for its position in the list.

3. Different Words with the Same Spelling. Sometimes there are two or more different words which have the same spelling.

For example, on page 67 you will find three separate entries which are spelled **baste**:

baste[1] (bāst), drip or pour melted fat on (meat, etc.) while roasting. Meat is basted to keep it from drying out and to improve its flavor. *v.*, **bast ed, bast ing.**
baste[2] (bāst), sew with long, loose stitches to hold the cloth until the final sewing. *v.*, **bast ed, bast ing.** **—bast′er,** *n.*
baste[3] (bāst), beat; thrash. *v.*, **bast ed, bast ing.**

Notice the small raised number which follows each of these entry words. That number is a reminder to look at other words spelled the same way if you do not find the definition you need under the first one.

Different words with the same spelling, like these three, sometimes result when words are borrowed from different sources or when they gradually change in form until they are identical. Such words are called "homographs." **Baste**[1] came from an old French word meaning "moisten." **Baste**[2] came from a different old French word meaning "sew up," a word which the French had in turn borrowed from an old German language. **Baste**[3] came from a Scandinavian word which meant "beat; thrash," just as **baste**[3] does.

Exercises:

1. How many different words are spelled **bale? bank? net? stern?**

2. a. Write the following sentences on a sheet of paper:

The bark sailed out to sea.
The man stripped off the bark of the tree.
Many dogs bark at strangers.

2. b. Find the entries for **bark** on page 64.

2. c. Write above the word "bark" in each sentence both the small number next to the entry word and the number of the definition of the meaning of **bark** as used in the sentence.

When looking up a reference from one part of the book to another, be sure that you notice whether or not there is a small number next to the word you must look up. For example:

bore[3] (bôr), pt. of **bear**[1]. *She bore her loss bravely.* *v.*

tells you to look at

bear[1] (bâr), **1.** carry: *A voice was borne upon the wind.* **2.** support: *That board is too thin to bear your weight. . . .*

not

bear[2] (bâr), **1.** a large, clumsy mammal that has coarse hair and a very short tail. . . .

Exercise: Look at **clove**[3] on page 152. Is **clove** a past tense for all the entries spelled **cleave?** Now turn to page 149 and find the **cleave** whose past tense is **clove.**

4. Combinations of Words. There are some combinations of words that cannot be fully understood from the ordinary meanings of the separate words. You may know, for example, the meanings of **air** and of **pocket,** but knowledge of the meanings of these words will not make clear that **air pocket** means "any current or condition in the air that causes an airplane to drop suddenly."

When any combination of words is puzzling, though you know what each word means, look up the combined form of the words to find what they mean when taken together. For example, you will find **air pocket** between **airplane** and **airport** on page 18. You will find **bay rum** between **Bayreuth** and **bay window** on page 69.

Exercise: Look up the words **bad** and **blood** and then look up the entry **bad blood.** What special meaning do the two words have as a compound?

5. Derivatives. Derivatives are words formed by adding prefixes (**pre-, un-, re-, in-**) and suffixes (**-ly, -ness, -er, -less, -like**) to other words, either to the complete word or to the root. A prefix is one or more syllables or a word put at the beginning of a word to change its meaning or to make another word, for example, **trans-** before **continental** in **transcontinental.** A suffix is one or more syllables or a word put at the end of a word to change its meaning or to make a new word, for example, **-ly** after **transparent** in **transparently.** The most important prefixes and suffixes are entered

separately in this dictionary so that you may look them up and find out what they mean and how they may combine with other words.

Derivatives are entered as main entries, pronounced, and defined when they have difficult or specialized meanings or are hard to pronounce. For example, **individually** is a derivative of **individual**; however, because it does not mean merely "in an individual manner" but has specialized meanings it is separately defined:

in di vid u al ly (in′də vij′ů əl ē), **1.** personally; one at a time; as individuals: *The teacher helps us individually.* **2.** each from the others: *People differ individually.* *adv.*

Many derivatives, however, have little or no spelling, meaning, or pronunciation difficulty, and often fall in alphabetical order immediately before or after their root word. Such derivatives, as **gracefully** or **gracefulness** in the entry below, are given in smaller boldface type at the end of the entry **graceful**:

grace ful (grās′fl), having or showing grace; beautiful in form, movement, or manner; pleasing; agreeable: *A good dancer must be graceful. She thanked him with a graceful speech.* *adj.* **—grace′ful ly,** *adv.* **—grace′ful ness,** *n.*

a. Derivatives formed by adding suffixes. You can understand the meaning of a derivative formed by adding a suffix by studying the following examples and rules:

(1) **-able.** If the word is made by adding **-able** to a verb, think "that can be ____ed" or "able to be ____ed," putting the verb in place of the dash. Thus, **avoidable** (under **avoid**) means "that can be avoided" or "able to be avoided."

Exercise: Write a sentence using each of the following words: **adjustable, containable.** What are the root words of these words?

(2) **-er.** If the word is made by adding **-er** to a verb or its root, think "person or thing that ____s," putting the verb in place of the dash. Thus, **lender** means "person who lends" and **stamper** means "thing that stamps."

Exercise: To which of these words can you add **-er** to mean a person or thing that does something: **complain, doubt, expand, objection, person, ring?**

(3) **-ion.** If the word is made by adding **-ion** (or **-ation** or **-tion**) to a verb, think: "**1.** a ____ing. **2.** being ____ed." Put the verb in place of the dash. Thus, **decontamination** means: "**1.** a decontaminating. **2.** being decontaminated." **Magnetization** means: "**1.** a magnetizing. **2.** being magnetized."

Exercise: What do the words **adoption** and **completion** mean in these sentences: **The boys are talking about the adoption of a new plan for the picnic. The work is near completion.** Now look up **adoption** and **completion** in your dictionary to see if you are right.

(4) **-less.** If the word is made by adding **-less** to a noun, think "without ____" or "having no ____," putting the noun in place of the dash. A **wingless** bird means "a bird without wings" or "a bird having no wings."

Exercise: What do the following phrases mean: **a dreamless sleep, a windowless room, a birdless forest?**

(5) **-like.** If the word is made by adding **-like** to a noun, think "like a ____" or "like a ____'s," putting the noun in place of the dash. **Birdlike** movements mean "movements like a bird's."

Exercise: Say the following sentences in another way: **She has a face like a flower. He ran with the grace of a cat.**

(6) **-ly**[1]. This suffix is used to form adverbs from adjectives. To get the meaning of such derivatives, think "in a ____ way or manner," putting the adjective in place of the dash. Thus, **innocently** means "in an innocent way or manner."

Exercise: How could you shorten the following sentences: **The soldier behaved in a brave manner. The little girl answered the question in a curt way.**

(7) **-ment.** If the word is made by adding **-ment** to a verb, think "a ____ing" or "being ____ed," putting the verb in place of the dash. Thus, **shipment** means "a shipping"; **astonishment** means "being astonished."

Exercise: To which of these words can you add the suffix **-ment** to mean "a doing (something) or being done": **abandon, abbreviate, beg, abase, enforce, combine?**

(8) **-ness.** If the word is made by adding **-ness** to an adjective, think "the fact or quality or state of being ____," putting the adjective in place of the dash. So **evilness** means: "the fact or quality or state of being evil."

Exercise: What do the words **freshness, bigness,** and **redness,** mean in these sentences: The **freshness** of fish makes it taste better. The **bigness** of a desk makes it hard to carry. The **redness** of an apple makes it pretty.

(9) **-or.** If the word is made by adding **-or** to a verb, think "person or thing that ____s," putting the verb in place of the dash. Thus, **corroborator** means "person or thing that corroborates."

Exercise: Write a sentence using each of the following words: **confessor, elevator, orator.** What are the root words of these words?

b. Derivatives formed by adding prefixes. A large number of derivatives are formed by adding prefixes, such as **un-, re-, non-,** and **super-,** before a root word. Thus, the prefix **non-** meaning "not" is inserted before the root word **belligerent** to form the word **nonbelligerent,** meaning "not belligerent." If you do not know what **belligerent** means you should look it up, and will discover that it means "warlike." **Nonbelligerent,** then, means "not warlike." You should always look in the proper alphabetical place in the main entry list for words beginning with a prefix. If the word is not entered you must look up the prefix (**non-**) and the entry word (**belligerent**), and put the two meanings together. However, derivatives often have special meanings and have to be separately entered and defined. **Noncombatant** is an example of this.

The prefix **un-** is perhaps the most widely used English prefix. Many of the derivatives formed by the addition of **un-** are defined in the dictionary. Other such derivatives are listed at the bottom of pages 880 through 894 without a definition if they can be understood by combining the meaning of the prefix **un-** with that of the word to which it is added. Thus, **unladylike** is listed at the bottom of page 889 since it simply means "not ladylike."

Exercise: There are a number of prefixes that mean "not." Among them are **un-** and **dis-.** Copy the following list of derivatives on a sheet of paper, and then circle the root word and underline every prefix that means "not":

unhappy	**repayment**	**antislavery**
prepayment	**improper**	**inactive**
disagreeable	**nonpayment**	**superabundant**

6. Idioms. Often words occur in phrases or expressions that have a special meaning which cannot be fully understood from the ordinary meanings of the words that form them. Such special phrases are called idioms and there are many of them in our language. Examples are **yield the palm to, parcel out, bring to pass, pass over, make reference to, under the sun,** and many similar phrases on almost every page of this dictionary. You can find an idiom by looking under its most important word. For example, the idiom **with a vengeance** is placed under **vengeance.**

venge ance (ven′jəns), punishment in return for a wrong; revenge: *The Indian swore vengeance against the man who murdered his father.* *n.*
with a vengeance, **1.** with great force or violence: *By six o'clock it was raining with a vengeance.* **2.** extremely. **3.** much more than expected.

Exercises:

1. Find the idiom **near at hand.** On what page do you find it? Under what entry?

2. Notice that it has two meanings. Which of these fits in the sentence: **Mother stayed near at hand while I was sick.** Is another meaning used in this sentence: **Examination time is near at hand.** Test yourself to see whether you chose the right meaning for each of these sentences by substituting the meaning itself for the idiom in each one. Do they make sense with the meanings you have chosen?

HOW TO FIND A MEANING

1. Importance of Meaning. What do you do when you meet new or hard words in reading? Sometimes you probably just skip them and go on, and it may be all right to do this if you are in a great hurry and need only to get the main idea of whatever it is you are reading. Usually, however, this is not a very wise practice because you may miss the main idea by this skipping. To skip a word is just like having a blank space in your mind where that word should be—like having a hole in a sentence. If there are too many blank spaces in a paragraph, it will be impossible for you to get even the trend of what it is saying, or to give the right answers to any questions about it.

How can you find the meaning of a hard or new word? You can, of course, ask your father, your mother, your brother, or your sister, or your friends. Or you may want to ask your teacher. However, your family, friends, and teacher may not always be near enough at hand to ask, or they may not always be willing to be interrupted by the asking of questions. Fortunately, you can always turn to one friend for help with questions about words, especially the meanings of words. That friend is the dictionary, whose editors have spent thousands of hours working over the explanations of hard words and new words in order to make them clear to you.

Do you understand the underscored words in the following sentences:

"Dr. Roylott seems a very amiable person," said Holmes, laughing.

Holmes told her that he and Watson would make a nocturnal visit to Stoke Moran.

Unless you know the words *amiable* and *nocturnal*, it will not be easy for you to understand these two sentences. If you turn to the definitions in this dictionary, you will find that **amiable** means "good-natured and friendly; pleasant and agreeable" and **nocturnal** means "**1.** of the night. **2.** in the night: *Stars are a nocturnal sight.* **3.** active in the night: *The owl is a nocturnal bird.* **4.** closed by day, open by night: *a nocturnal flower.*" Which meaning of *nocturnal* would you use?

2. Meaning Comes from Context. Very often, as you are reading along, you can determine fairly well the meaning of a word from its relationship to the context (which means the other words in the sentence). For example, in the sentence "Fish seldom make an unprovoked attack with the exception, perhaps, of the *pugnacious* moray eel, a mean-tempered fellow with long, needle-like teeth," the word **pugnacious** clearly means "fond of fighting; quarrelsome."

In the sentence "Despite the *potential* dangers of skin diving, the actual dangers are few," we can get a fairly good idea of the meaning of **potential** that is meant here, which is "possible as opposed to actual; capable of coming into being or action."

If you are reading rapidly for the story, you can probably get a sufficiently good idea of the meaning of these words so that you will not need to look them up. However, if you want a more precise idea—for example, if you are called upon to explain what these terms mean in a few words (in other words, to give a definition)—you should probably look them up in a dictionary.

When such words occur in your reading, your teacher may very well say to you to try to get the meaning of the hard word from the "context clues." These clues may be in the sentence which you are reading, but they also may be in several sentences before the one you are reading or they may occur after the sentence. Sometimes it's more work to read carefully the context than it is to turn to a dictionary for a precise idea of what the words mean.

Exercises:

1. In the sentence "By exercising ordinary **precaution,** the average skin diver is safer than he would be crossing the street," does *precaution* mean **care, preparation,** or **safety?**

2. In the sentence "If you don't mind tangling with the **denizens** of the deep—in their underwater back yards—you have the first **requisite** for becoming a skin diver," does *denizens* mean **emblems, hardships,** or **inhabitants?** Does *requisite* mean **opportunity, requirement,** or **advantage?**

3. How to Fit Definitions into the Context.

a. By Substitution of All or Part of the Definition. Many times the context does not provide you enough information for you to be certain of the meaning of a difficult word. In the sentence "Scrooge was a *penurious* old man" **penurious** could mean any number of things. The definition of *penurious* includes the phrase "mean about spending or giving money" and the synonym *stingy*. A synonym is a word having a meaning that is the same or nearly the same as that of another word. We have only to substitute the synonym *stingy* in the sentence in order to understand what *penurious* means. If you don't understand the meaning of **purloin** in the sentence "The spy may *purloin* the secret code" you can find the synonym *steal* when you look up *purloin* in your dictionary. When you replace *purloin* with *steal*, the meaning of the sentence is clear. You will find that your dictionary includes synonyms in the definitions of many unfamiliar words.

The dictionary also uses antonyms to help you understand unfamiliar words. An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word. In a definition, an antonym is preceded by *not*. Thus, to understand the meaning of **fictitious** in the sentence "All of the characters in this play are *fictitious*" you would substitute the phrase "not real" for *fictitious*.

Exercises:

1. Copy these sentences on a sheet of paper:

His manner was blithe and jaunty.
The Romans tried to subjugate the country.
The mayor had an unblemished reputation.

2. Look up the underlined words in your dictionary and write above each of them a synonym that you might substitute for it.

When an appropriate synonym is not provided for a difficult word, you will need to substitute the definition of the word in the sentence. Sometimes you need only take a part of the definition. The complete definition may be so long that it would overwhelm the sentence. In the sentence "The rocket shot into the *stratosphere*," it is very difficult to substitute the entire definition of **stratosphere,** which reads "the upper region of the atmosphere, which begins about seven miles above the earth. In the stratosphere, temperature varies little with changes of altitude, and the winds are chiefly horizontal." All you need to do in this sentence is to substitute "upper region of the atmosphere" for *stratosphere*.

Exercises:

1. Write the following sentences on a sheet of paper:

The king rode a powerful charger.
The three-act play was condensed for television.
The boy was wearing brogans.
We met him in the vestibule of the building.
The police confiscated the stolen money.
He was a recluse for many years.

2. Now substitute for each underlined word the part of the definition you think you need to replace it. Do you ever need the whole definition?

b. By Changing the Order of Words in the Sentence. Sometimes you have to change the order of words in a sentence in order to fit the definition smoothly into the context. In this sentence "A southerly wind brought sweltering heat," you may have difficulty with the word **southerly**. Looking it up in your dictionary, you will find the definition "from the south." In order to fit this definition into the sentence, you have to change the order of the words in the original sentence so that it reads as follows, with the modifying phrase after the word *wind:* "A wind from the south brought sweltering heat."

Exercises:

1. Copy these sentences on a sheet of paper:

A common soldier is a private.
Mr. Brian was honest in all financial dealings.

2. Now look up the underlined words in your dictionary and write their meanings above the sentences. Do you notice that you can't just put them in place of the underlined words?

3. Write the sentences over again, using the meanings you have looked up. Do you see how you have changed the order of the words?

c. By Changing the Form of a Word or Rewording the Sentence and the Definition. Sometimes you will also have to change the form of the word in the definition. The definitions are often given in one tense and you have to put them in another; or the definition may be in singular form and you will have to put it in plural form.

Thus, for the meaning of *piqued* in the sentence "Being overlooked piqued Alice," you will look up the entry **pique,** which is defined as "cause a feeling of anger in; wound the pride of." Naturally you will have to put the definition in the past tense, so that it might read either "Being overlooked wounded the pride of Alice" or "Being overlooked wounded Alice's pride." In the latter case you have somewhat reworded the sentence.

Sometimes it is necessary to go even further and reword both the sentence and the definition. Consider, for example, the word *cistern* in the sentence "At the farm we drank *cistern* water." **Cistern** is defined as "reservoir or tank for storing water." Both the definition and the sentence will need to be reworded somewhat: "At the farm we drank water that had been stored in a reservoir."

Exercises:

1. Write these sentences on a sheet of paper:

The faculty of the college was invited to the students' dance.
Anne was an introspective girl.
Mr. Slauson's assailant was soon identified.
A triumphal bonfire was lighted after the game.

2. Using your dictionary to help you, rewrite these sentences on another sheet of paper, replacing the underlined words. Be sure that the new sentences mean the same thing, and are not awkward.

4. How to Choose the Meaning that Fits. Many words are used in different sentences in different ways. In other words, they have different meanings. You probably use many of these different meanings every day without ever thinking of it.

For example, you might say "I want to *exchange* this scarf at the store for another one," or "I wouldn't *exchange* my dog for anything on earth," or "My cousin and I *exchange* letters regularly." Do you see how the meaning of *exchange* is altered according to the sentence in which the word is used?

Can you find the meanings of **exchange** in this dictionary that fit each of these sentences? Notice in the entry under **exchange** in the dictionary that the definitions are all numbered for each separate sense.

Quite often you will have the problem of selecting which definition applies in a given sentence. The best way to test whether or not a definition applies is to fit part of it or all of it into the context or sentence.

Exercises:

1. Write the following two groups of sentences on a sheet of paper, leaving a space before the sentences in Group II.

Group I

1. After sailing away from Troy, the Greeks hid every **craft** and returned by land.
2. To fashion the huge horse from wood had required great **craft.**
3. Not many of the warriors were skilled in the **craft** of carpentry.
4. By **craft** Sinon induced the Trojans to pull the horse into the city.
5. In those days no **craft** plied the skies.

Group II

____When the Greeks saw that they couldn't defeat the Trojans by force, they decided to try **craft.**

____The warrior carried a shield that had been carved with considerable **craft.**

____The British tourists looked down from the **craft** at the ancient plain of Troy below.

____Among the Greek warriors were men of many different **crafts.**

____The fact that Ulysses' plan depended on **craft** delighted the Greeks.

____Each **craft** carried oars for use when there was no wind.

2. Now match the sentences in Group I with the sentences in Group II. Put the number of the sentence in Group I that applies to the similar sentence in Group II before each sentence in Group II. Do you recognize the similarity in meaning?

3. Now look in your dictionary and put the number of the definition of the word **craft** that applies after each sentence in Group II.

5. How Definitions of Words with Many Meanings are Organized. When you encounter a word that has many meanings and look it up in the dictionary, you will find that the most common meaning is put first. This saves much time and enables you to start reading definitions and meanings that are best known to you. Meanings are also arranged according to related ideas, so far as it is possible to do so. For example, in the entry **club,** definitions 1, 2, and 3 all deal with the "heavy stick." Definitions 4, 5, and 6 all deal with the "group of people." Definition 7 deals with the "playing card":

club (klub), **1.** a heavy stick of wood, thicker at one end, used as a weapon. **2.** a stick or bat used to hit a ball in games: *golf clubs.* **3.** beat or hit with a club. **4.** group of people joined together for some special purpose: *a tennis club.* **5.** a building or rooms used by a club. **6.** join together for some special purpose: *The children clubbed together to buy their mother some flowers for her birthday.* **7.** a playing card with one or more black designs on it shaped like this: ♣. 1,2,4,5,7 *n.*, 3, 6 *v.*, **clubbed, club bing.**

6. Special Constructions. Some words are followed by certain prepositions (see **accede**) and some have different meanings with different prepositions (see **abound**). In this dictionary these prepositions are printed in italic type and placed in parentheses in the definitions:

ac cede (ak sēd′), **1.** give in; agree (*to*): *Please accede to my request.* **2.** come (*to*); attain (to an office or dignity): *When the king died, his oldest son acceded to the throne.* **3.** become a party (*to*): *Our government acceded to the treaty.* *v.*, **ac ced ed, ac ced ing.**

a bound (ə bound′), **1.** be plentiful: *Fish abound in the ocean.* **2.** be rich (*in*): *America abounds in oil.* **3.** be well supplied; be filled (*with*): *The ocean abounds with fish.* *v.*

7. Ways in Which Meanings are Given. Meanings of words are given in one of three ways or in some combination of them.

First, meanings are given by a descriptive statement:

a ba cá (ä′bə kä′), **1.** hemp made from the fibers of a Philippine banana plant; Manila hemp. **2.** the plant itself. *n.*

Second, complicated definitions of words are often broken down into a statement plus a sentence to avoid a long and involved definition. For example, **abomasum** is defined as follows: "the fourth stomach of cows, sheep, and other animals that chew the cud. The abomasum is the stomach that digests the food."

The sentences in such definitions are in ordinary type and are really a part of the definitions. Sentences and phrases, however, that show how a word is used in a sentence or that help to show the difference between meanings which are closely related are printed in italic type at the end of the definition:

ar range (ə rānj′), **1.** put in the proper order: *The army is arranged for battle.* **2.** settle (a dispute): *Mother arranged the quarrel between the two girls.* **3.** plan; prepare: *Can you arrange to meet me this evening?* **4.** adapt (a piece of music) to voices or instruments for which it was not written: *This music for the violin is also arranged for the piano.* *v.*, **ar ranged, ar rang ing.** **—ar rang′er,** *n.*

In the case of some very common words that have a great number of meanings, it is sometimes very difficult, if not impossible, for anyone to understand the meanings without sentences or phrases that give examples of the meanings in use. Look at the illustrative sentences after the definition in the entry on **about** and see how they help you to understand the way in which you would use each particular meaning:

a bout (ə bout′), **1.** of; having to do with: *"Black Beauty" is a story about a horse.* **2.** nearly; almost: *He has about finished his work.* **3.** all around; around: *A collar goes about the neck (prep.). Look about and tell me what you see (adv.).* **4.** on (one's person); with: *Have you a pencil about you?* **5.** on the point of; going; intending; ready: *a plane about to take off. . . .*

Exercises:

1. Look at the first definition of **acolyte** and then describe one way in which an acolyte helps a priest.

2. Look at the first definition of **board.** In what way are boards used?

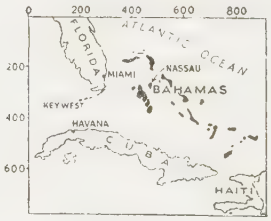
3. Look at the definitions of **chicory.** How are the leaves and roots of chicory used?

Third, this dictionary gives many pictures, diagrams, and maps to help explain the definitions. Notice how the legend under the picture of a camera helps you to understand more about how it works:

cam er a (kam′ər ə), **1.** machine for taking photographs in which film or plates are exposed and the image is formed by means of a lens. **2.** part of the transmitter which converts images into electronic impulses for television transmitting. **3.** a judge's private office. *n., pl.* **cam er as** for 1 and 2, **cam er ae** (-ər ē) for 3.

Camera. When the shutter is opened, light rays reflected from the object pass through the lens and are focused by it on the film. Because the film is sensitive to light, it records the image.

Under the entry **Bahamas**, which are a group of British islands in the West Indies, you will find the map below. The small figures at the top and left-hand side of this map are mileage figures. You will find figures like these above and beside every map in this book. By using them you can tell, for example, that the Bahamas are anywhere from 100 to 600 miles east and south of Miami, and that Nassau, the chief city, is about 200 miles east and slightly south of Miami in a straight line. Doubtless many of you have driven a greater distance than this in an afternoon, and if you will think of the distance in these terms, you will realize that Nassau and Miami are actually quite close to each other:



Exercises:

1. Look at the map of the **Adriatic.** Approximately how many miles is Corsica from Africa?

2. Does Afghanistan have a seacoast? See the map under **Afghanistan.**

3. Look at the map under **Alaska Highway.** Approximately how many miles long is this highway?

8. The Parts of Speech. Such words as "noun," "verb," and "adjective" are actually names for the ways words are used in sentences and their relationships to each other. There are eight such words in English: *noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction,* and *interjection.* These words are the "parts of speech" of English.

Some of these parts of speech are more important or occur more often than others because of the nature of their use in a sentence. In almost any sentence it is easier to pick out the word that tells what is being done or that expresses action or being (a verb) than it is to pick out any other part of speech. The abbreviation *v.* is used after the verb definitions in this dictionary. Remembering that words like *talk, ring, run, was, know,* and *eat* can be verbs, try picking out the verbs in these three sentences:

1. After he had opened his presents, Tim blew out the candles on his birthday cake.
2. My father is washing his car.
3. It is time for us to go home.

Nouns are the names of things, persons, places, qualities, or events. Words like *table, John, Boston, goodness,* and *party* are nouns.

Exercise:

Which of the following words are nouns: **facility, birthday, describe, happy, happiness, chair, very, mercy?** The abbreviation for noun is **n.** Do you see the **n.** after the definitions of these words in your dictionary: **fireplace, earth, encore, aerial, maintenance, eel?**

Pronouns, such as *I, we, you, which,* are words used instead of nouns. See if you can pick out the pronouns in the following sentence: After I got home from my music lesson, mother asked me to go to the store for her. The abbreviation *pron.* is used at the end of the definition of pronouns.

Prepositions show certain relationships between other words in a sentence. In the following sentence the prepositions are *with, for,* and *by:* A man with rugs for sale walked by our house this morning. Now see if you can pick out the prepositions in this sentence: I rode my bicycle to the store on an errand for mother. The abbreviation *prep.* is used at the end of the definitions of prepositions.

There are two other parts of speech that are very common, and which all of us start using fairly early in our lives. These are *adjectives,* which qualify or limit the meaning of nouns and pronouns, and *adverbs,* which do the same sort of thing for verbs and adjectives. Words like *green, good,* and *big,* are adjectives. Words like *soon, here, quickly,* and *not,* are adverbs. The abbreviation *adj.* is used after the definitions of adjectives and *adv.* after those of adverbs in this dictionary.

The last two parts of speech are *conjunctions* and *interjections.* Conjunctions are words like *and, or,* and *but,* which connect words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. Interjections are the exclamations that we say when we are surprised or frightened. Such words as *oh!,* and *hurrah!* are interjections. The abbreviation *conj.* is used after the definitions of conjunctions and the abbreviation *interj.* is used after the definitions of interjections.

You use most of these parts of speech many times every day, and perhaps you have noticed that sometimes the same word can be both a noun and a verb, or a noun, verb, and adjective. For example, the word **abandon** is both a noun and a verb:

a ban don (ə ban′dən), **1.** give up entirely: *She abandoned her hope of becoming a nurse.* **2.** leave without intending to return to; desert: *A good mother will not abandon her baby.* **3.** yield (oneself) completely (to a feeling, impulse, etc.): *abandon oneself to grief.* **4.** freedom from restraint; lack of self-control: *The students cheered with abandon, waving their arms and shouting.* 1-3 *v.*, 4 *n.* **—a ban′don er,** *n.*

Do you notice that at the end of the entry on **abandon** you see "1-3 *v.*, 4 *n.*?" These numbers and letters tell you that meanings 1, 2, and 3 are verbs, and meaning 4 is a noun.

Sometimes the same meaning can be used for more than one part of speech. For example:

chest nut (ches′nut), **1.** a large tree belonging to the same family as the beech, that bears sweet edible nuts in prickly burs. **2.** nut of this tree. **3.** wood of this tree. **4.** reddish brown. **5.** a reddish-brown horse with mane and tail of the same or a lighter color. **6.** *Informal.* a stale joke or story. 1-6 *n.*, 4 *adj.*

Notice that meaning 4 can be both a noun and an adjective. If you put this meaning into context you will see that this is true. In the sentence "Chestnut is my favorite color," you can substitute "Reddish-brown" for "Chestnut," and here you have the meaning as a noun. In the phrase "a chestnut stain," you mean "a reddish-brown stain," and here you are using it as an adjective.

The abbreviations used to indicate these different parts of speech in this dictionary are:

n.	noun
pron.	pronoun
v.	verb
adj.	adjective
adv.	adverb
prep.	preposition
conj.	conjunction
interj.	interjection

If you are ever in doubt about how you can use a word these abbreviations indicating the part of speech of a meaning of a word will tell you what its function is. The editors of this dictionary have taken great pains to make sure that all of this information you may need is arranged for you at the end of every entry so that you can turn to it and see what the parts of speech of all the meanings are, but we have not done this in a way that will make it hard for you to understand the meanings themselves. In other words, we have arranged the meanings so that they come together in their natural relationship as meanings rather than put them all together each in a little separate cubbyhole, so to speak, according to parts of speech. This makes it possible for you to find the meaning you want very quickly, and by looking at the end of the entry, to check yourself on the part of speech of a particular meaning.

Exercises:

1. How many parts of speech do the following words have: **accord, consider, dandy, forest, inside?**

2. a. Copy the following sentences on a sheet of paper:

The dog is her constant protector.

He dedicated his life to science.

Honking at a driver who has stalled his car often confuses him.

A car depreciates after a number of years of use.

It is my conviction that he will succeed.

His behavior shows his lack of consideration for others.

I must conclude from what you say that you are dissatisfied.

2. b. Write above each one of the underlined words the abbreviation for its part of speech. If you have any trouble doing this, look the words up in the dictionary and let your dictionary help you. Even if you are sure that you know the answers, check yourself against the dictionary after you have written the abbreviations to see if you are right.

3. You have probably noticed already how often you can tell the part of speech of a word from what it does in the sentence. Words tend to indicate this by their position, and some of you might like to try this simple exercise to prove to yourself that this is true. Copy on a sheet of paper the following well-known passage from **Through the Looking-Glass** by Lewis Carroll:

" 'Twas brillig and the slithy toves did gyre and gimble in the wabe."

The words that are underlined are "nonsense words." You will not find them entered in your dictionary. The other words are entered in your dictionary. (As your dictionary tells you on page 877, **'Twas** is actually a short way of saying **it was,** and you may therefore describe this as having the parts of speech of both of these words.)

First, write the abbreviation for the part of speech of each word that is **not** underlined right above that word. Use the dictionary if you have any trouble.

Second, write the part of speech for each word that **is** underlined, right over it. If you will look at the sentence and think about the function of each word in it, you will realize that you probably can decide the parts of speech of most of these words, even though you won't find them in your dictionary. Here is a little tip that may help you if you have trouble—substitute for any of these words any other word that you can think of, which seems to you to fit. The part of speech of the "nonsense word" will be the same as that of the substitute word.

9. Restrictions of Use. Not all words or meanings are always used by everyone who speaks or writes English. Many English words are shared by all users of the language, but some words and some meanings of words are used mostly by members of various trades and professions. Some are common only in certain geographical areas, some are used only on certain occasions—in speaking and in informal, but not in formal, writing—and others are old words which are now usually found only in literary use or in old books. These specialized words and meanings have labels to show how, when, or where they are used. Among these labels are:

(1) *Informal*, which means that the word or meaning is used in ordinary, everyday speech and writing, but not in formal speech or writing:

gab by (gab′ē), *Informal.* very talkative. *adj.*, **gab bi er, gab bi est.**

(2) *Slang*, which means that the word or meaning is not accepted as good English by educated writers and speakers. If they use it at all, it is in very informal speaking or, sometimes, for an unusual effect in writing:

razz (raz), *U.S. Slang.* laugh at; make fun of. . . .

(3) *Dialect*, which means that the word or meaning is used only in the folk-speech of a certain geographical area:

br'er (brėr), *Dialect.* brother. *n.*

(4) *Poetic*, which means that the word or meaning is usually found only in poetry or in prose that is attempting to achieve a poetic effect:

a wea ry (ə wir′ē), *Poetic.* weary; tired. *adj.*

(5) *Archaic*, which means that the word or meaning is very rare except in old books or in books that are written in the style of an earlier period:

a vaunt (ə vônt′), *Archaic.* begone! get out! . . . *interj.*

(6) *Trademark*, which indicates that a word or meaning is owned by a particular company and used to identify its product. Great care has been taken to label trademarks, but failure to include the label does not mean that the word is not a trademark:

Plex i glas (plek′sə glas′), *Trademark.* a light, transparent plastic, often used in place of glass. *n.*

(7) *French, Latin, Italian*, etc., which are used to show words that, though used in English writing and sometimes in speech, are not thought of as English words:

gar çon (gär sôN′), *French.* **1.** a young man; boy. **2.** servant. **3.** waiter. *n., pl.* **gar çons** (-sôN′).
ad hoc (ad hok′), *Latin.* for a certain purpose; special.

(8) *Brit., Scottish, U.S.*, etc., which are used to show words, meanings, or spellings that are used mostly or only in some particular part of the English-speaking world:

lor ry (lôr′ē), **1.** *Brit.* automobile truck. . . . *n., pl.* **lor ries.**
loch (lok or loH), *Scottish.* **1.** lake. . . . *n.*
john ny cake (jon′ē kāk′), *U.S.* corn bread in the form of a flat cake. . . . *n.*

(9) If the restriction refers to all the meanings of a word, it is put before all the meanings.

gab (gab), *Informal.* **1.** chatter; gabble; idle talk. **2.** talk too much; chatter; gabble. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **gabbed, gab bing.**

If the restriction refers only to one meaning of a word, it is put in between the number and the definition and examples to which it applies.

grit ty (grit′ē), **1.** of or containing grit; like grit; sandy. **2.** *U.S. Informal.* courageous; plucky. *adj.*, **grit ti er, grit ti est.**

HOW TO USE THE PRONUNCIATIONS

1. Why You Should Learn How to Pronounce Words. Learning how to pronounce the new words that you find in your reading is important for three reasons. First, the word may not be a new word at all. It may be a word that you have heard many times, but that you don't recognize because you haven't met it in print. In that case, as soon as you find out how to say the word, you know what it means.

Another reason for pronouncing the new words in reading is that you may meet those same words in conversation, and you won't know that you have met them before unless you know how they sound. Suppose you see the word **despondent** in a book, and learn its meaning from the dictionary. Sooner or later someone is sure to speak of "being despondent," but you might not know you had met that word before unless you looked up the word and learned its pronunciation when you were reading.

Finally, you will find some of these new words useful in your own talking. The more words most of us know, the better we can usually say what we want to say, so it is a good thing to keep increasing the stock of words that you can speak and write. You learn many new words by hearing other people talk, but you can also learn many by looking up the pronunciation and meaning of words that you find in your reading.

2. What the Alphabet Is. The letters of the alphabet stand for sounds and our printed or written words really consist of letters or combinations of letters that direct us to say certain sounds. If the directions given to us in this manner always meant the same things, we could always give the proper sounds. That is, if there were only one symbol for each sound we would always be able to say a word if we knew the spelling. In English, however, this is not true, as we have around forty sounds and only twenty-six letters to represent these sounds; there are over 200 spelling combinations directing us to use these sounds. The letter **a** stands for one sound in **hat,** another in **ate,** still another in **care,** another in **father,** another in **about,** another in **all**; the sound of **a** in **ate** may be represented in the spelling by **a** in **ate, ai** in **aid, ao** in **gaol, au** in **gauge, ay** in **say, ea** in **break, ei** in **vein, eigh** in **weigh,** and **ey** in **they.** One letter may represent many sounds (**a** in the examples above may represent any one of six sounds); the sound of **a** in **ate** may be spelled in any one of nine ways. The only way that we can give directions so that they will always be understood is to have only one symbol for one sound; your pronunciation key does just that. If you know how to use a pronunciation key you can learn the pronunciation of any word in the English language by looking the word up in your dictionary.

Exercises:

1. Look at the Table of Common Spellings of English on pages xxxiv and xxxv. Which sound has the most spellings? How many does it have?

2. Do any sounds have only one spelling to represent them?

3. Which sounds have two spellings? three spellings?

4. List the symbols according to the number of spellings each symbol has, so that the one with the most spellings is first and the one with the fewest spellings is last. Put the number of spellings after each symbol.

5. Look over these words and say them: **gum, fog, generate, ridge,** and **gland.** Each word has a letter **g** in it. Does the letter **g** in all of these words have the same sound as the **g** in **go** and **bag?**

6. Look at the words beginning with the letter **g** on pages 332 to 364. The letter **g** has the sound of **g** in **go** or **bag** six times as often as it has the sound of **g** in **gem.** Because the letter **g** has the sound of **g** in **go** much more often than it has the sound of **g** in **gem,** we use the letter **g** in the pronunciations in this dictionary to represent its most common sound, that of **g** in **go.**

3. What the Pronunciation Key Is. Each symbol used in your pronunciation key is a direction to say one particular sound; by using these special symbols to respell words it is possible to tell anyone exactly how to say a word, because these directions can always be depended on. These symbols are always put in parentheses immediately after the spelling, thus: **clear** (klir); **break** (brāk).

Most of the symbols of our pronunciation key are single letters of the alphabet that represent the commonest sound of that letter. Thus, as you have already learned, **g** represents the sound of **g** in **go** or **bag,** not the sound of **g** in **gem.** Because of this use of a letter to represent its most common sound, the pronunciation symbols inside the parentheses will often be exactly the same as the spelling of the word, for example: **met** (met). Notice that the **m** stands for its most usual sound, the **e** for its most usual sound (the short sound, as in **end**), and the **t** for its most usual sound. By using the letters of the alphabet in this way we need only a few special symbols (such as **a** with a long mark over it to represent the sound of **a** in **age**; **a** with two dots over it to represent the sound of **a** in **father**) to stand for the less usual sounds. These lines or dots or carets are called diacritical marks.

Exercises:

1. Look at the Complete Pronunciation Key at the very front or back of the dictionary. How many symbols are there in the key?

2. How many consonant symbols are there? Write them in a list with a word after each one that uses that sound. At least one such word (called a "key word") is put in the pronunciation key after each symbol.

3. There is only one consonant symbol that has a diacritical mark. Can you find it?

4. How many vowel symbols are there? Write them in a list, following each with a word that uses that particular sound.

5. How many vowel symbols have no diacritical marks? Write them in a list with their "key words." These sounds are the most frequent vowel sounds and are known as the "short sounds" of the vowels.

6. How many of the vowel symbols have a long mark over the vowel? Write each symbol with its "key words." These vowels are often called the "long vowels."

4. Interpreting Pronunciation Symbols. Look through the consonant symbols in the Complete Pronunciation Key again. What is the first one? What sound does the consonant **b** usually stand for? What two key words show this sound? What is the name of the second consonant symbol. Notice that it is composed of two letters.

The two-letter consonant symbol **ch** stands for just one sound and is used just as any single-letter symbol in the alphabet is. What key words illustrate this sound? Each of the two-letter consonant symbols in the key stands for a consonant sound that we use in speech but for which our alphabet contains no letter.

Exercises:

1. List the two-letter consonant symbols other than **ch** on a sheet of paper and write the key words illustrating the sound of each.

2. How many consonant symbols are two-letter symbols?

3. Write on a sheet of paper the pronunciations given below, in two columns. Pronounce each word by using the pronunciation key and write the spelling of the word before the pronunciation.

(sin)	(ŦHō)	(chôr)	(shangk)
(singk)	(ŦHĭn)	(lach)	(shok)
(yung)	(thingk)	(kem′ist)	(thik′nis)

4. Check your work by looking each word up in this dictionary.

5. How Accents are Marked. To pronounce correctly, we must usually accent or speak one part of a word more strongly than another part. The parts of a word that we say in pronouncing are called syllables. Some words have only one syllable, as **man, reach, could.** Others have two syllables, as **listen, easy, never.** Others have three syllables, others four, and so on up to some words of ten or more syllables. The pronunciation of each word, by the extra space between these parts, shows the syllables that are used in pronouncing it. Now look at the pronunciations of **listen, easy,** and **never,** and you will see the accent mark (′) that shows which syllable should be accented or spoken more strongly.

Exercise: Look up the following words and see how to accent them. To do this you find the word, then look at the pronunciation, and see which syllable is marked with the accent:

milliner	ornamental
enthusiasm	investigate
gravitation	handkerchief

Some long words have a main or "primary" accent (′) and a lesser or "secondary" accent (/). Both primary and secondary accents occur in **hes i ta tion** (hez/ə tā′shən) and **gov ern men tal** (guv/ərn men′tl). Notice that the syllables **hes-** and **gov-** are pronounced with less force or stress than the syllables **-ta-** and **-men-.**

Exercise: Look up the following words and pronounce them. On which syllables are the main (primary) and the lesser (secondary) accent marks:

representation	grasshopper
mobilization	superstructure

Many words, formed by the adding to a root word of an easy suffix, are listed after the definitions of the root word. Such words as **pleasantness** or **consistently** or **onionlike** are easy to understand because their meaning is clear and the pronunciation is nothing but the pronunciation of the root word plus that of the suffix. On such words we show only the accent on the derivative, how the word is divided into syllables, and its part of speech. In pronouncing any word, especially derivatives, it is necessary to know on which syllables the accent or accents occur, and you will thus always find them shown, as in **affableness** and **affably** in the entry below:

af fa ble (af′ə bl), easy to talk to; courteous and pleasant. *adj.* **—af′fa ble ness,** *n.* **—af′fa bly,** *adv.*

6. Pronunciation of Unaccented Vowels. One symbol in our key occurs only in syllables that have no accent. This symbol, called **schwa,** is used to note the soft, neutral sound of a vowel in an unaccented syllable or an unstressed word. It is the sound of **a** in **about, e** in **taken, i** in **April, o** in **lemon,** and **u** in **circus** and is one of the most frequent sounds in the English language. The proper relationship between the stressed and unstressed syllables must be maintained for clear, natural speech. By using schwa to indicate an unstressed syllable or word we help you to take your mind off the spelling and put it on the pronunciation so that you can talk naturally, clearly, and effectively.

Exercises:

1. a. Write the words **angel, London, ripen, carol,** and **wistful** in a column on a sheet of paper.

1. b. Pronounce each word and tell which syllable is accented and whether the vowel sound in the accented syllable is long or short.

1. c. Write the accented syllable after each word as it would be shown in a dictionary. Note that there is a different vowel sound in each of these **accented** syllables.

2. Now pronounce all five words and notice the vowel sound in the last syllables. Are the last syllables in the five words the same vowel sound? Do you notice that it is an unaccented vowel sound in each case?

3. a. Now write after each word the pronunciation of its final syllable: **jəl, dən, pən, əl, fəl.** Do you see that each uses the same symbol: **ə**? This is the special symbol mentioned above, called **schwa,** that is used to represent the neutral, unaccented vowel sound.

3. b. Compare the spelling with the pronunciation of the vowel in the last syllable in each word. Note that in the spellings different letters stand for the same vowel sound in these unaccented syllables. How many different letters are used?

4. Look up the pronunciation of the following words which contain long, short, and unstressed (or schwa) vowel sounds. Find these words in your dictionary and see if you can pronounce them:

confiscate	premonition	rancid	concussion
optimistic	sinister	imitation	

7. How to Use the Key Words. Sometimes the pronunciation will have less frequent symbols that will not be as familiar to you as the consonant symbols, the short and the long sounds of the vowels, and schwa (ə). These additional symbols are ä in **father**, ã in **care**, ėr in **term**, ô in **order**, ú in **put**, and ü in **rule**.

The pronunciation of these symbols can be learned from the two common words placed after each symbol in the Complete Pronunciation Key. These words, or key words, contain the sound of the symbol given. They tell you to use the sound of the letter in the key word whenever you see the symbol in a pronunciation.

As you use your dictionary, you will find that the key words help you say the sound of the various symbols very quickly so that you will learn how to reproduce the sound of the letter in a particular spelling without looking at the key words. When you see a symbol you don't know, you usually can find out just how to pronounce it by looking at the list of key words at the bottom of each right-hand page instead of turning to the complete key on the end sheets.

For example, the five-letter word **dairy** has this pronunciation: (dãr′ē), which should be read: "Say **dairy** with the sound of **d** in **did**, **a** with the sound of **a** in **care**, **r** with the sound of **r** in **run**, and **e** with the sound of **e** in **be**; say the accented first syllable (dãr′-) with more force than the unaccented second one (-ē)." You can always read any pronunciation by looking at the key words at the bottom of each right-hand page or the complete key on the page facing the inside of the front and back covers of your dictionary.

Exercises:

1. Look up the following words and find out how each is pronounced. Copy each word and write after it the respelling and the key words you needed to use to pronounce the word:

nostrum	bravo	galore
clarion	surplice	flagrant
linear	provender	enlargement

2. a. Here are the symbols and key words for six relatively unfamiliar symbols:

1. ã as in care	4. ô as in or
2. ä as in far	5. ú as in put
3. ėr as in term	6. ü as in rule

2. b. Write them all in a single column on a sheet of paper. Pronounce each key word distinctly, pointing to the vowel symbol that precedes it as you do so.

2. c. Pronounce the word **fair.** Listen carefully to the vowel sound that you hear. After which key word do you think **fair** should be placed? Write the pronunciation (fãr) after the proper symbol with its key word.

2. d. Write the pronunciation of each of the words below after the correct vowel symbol and its key word. Check the pronunciation in your dictionary if you are uncertain.

curb	all	prayer
their	heart	stalk
harp	law	broad
snarl	first	turn
pear	work	soup
hood	threw	full
troupe	look	fruit

8. Interpreting Pronunciation Symbols. If you have read the explanations of your key and the pronunciation exercises before this one, you should be able to use the pronunciation key easily and efficiently to obtain any pronunciation you need. You should know all of the symbols using diacritical marks. This short review exercise may help

you to test your knowledge of the symbols and make clear to you that pronunciation symbols are simply another way of spelling a word to indicate its pronunciation:

Exercises:

1. Write the following pairs of pronunciations on a sheet of paper:

jô—joi	lās′ing—lak′ing	ə shôr′—azh′ər
lam—lām	flēr′ē—flou′ər ē	kēr′dl—krā′dl
büt—bōt	cher′ē—chir′ē	ē′kwəl ē—i kwol′ə tē
bath—bāтн	ôf′ər—ə fär′	

2. Now turn to your dictionary and locate the short pronunciation key at the bottom of any right-hand page. Say each pair of pronunciations you have written on your paper, using the key to tell yourself the pronunciations of the words represented. Then write the usual spelling in English of the words in each pair, before and after the pronunciations.

9. Pronunciation and Spelling. There are more sounds in English than there are letters for writing them. Some letters are used for spelling several different sounds. Some sounds are spelled in several different ways. The dictionary pronunciation symbols help you say a word the way other people say it, even when the spelling might suggest that you pronounce it differently.

Sometimes writers and speakers try to get special effects by matching sounds in words, especially in poetry. The words "deep, dark, damp dungeon" not only describe a place. They also create an additional effect because of the repeated initial sounds of words, known as "alliteration." "Rhyme" is the opposite effect, where the words sound alike starting with a vowel sound and going to the end of the word. *Sing*, *bring*, and *string* all rhyme. You cannot use alliteration and rhyme very well if you just look at the spellings of words. You must think how the words sound. Check the dictionary pronunciations to help you do the following exercises correctly.

Exercises:

1. a. On a sheet of paper write within parentheses the rhyme of the word in heavy type. Then write all the words in the list which rhyme with the first word, like this: *(-ing) sing, bring, string.*

fight, weight, bite, infinite, finite

1. b. Do the same for each of these lists:

align, gelatine, machine, tine, skein, stein

cur, shirr, myrrh, confer, chauffeur

dunce, once, nonce, hunts, taunts

2. a. On your paper write the first sound of the first word below in parentheses. Then write the other words in the list which alliterate with it:

soap, cayuse, sciatic, chevron, cilia, chervil, certes, pseudo, pshaw, schism

2. b. Do the same for each of these lists:

shrapnel, characterize, charivari, chaffer, challis, shagreen, sugary

chinook, chamfer, Tchaikovsky, charlatan, chinch, cellist, chaotic, Czech, czar

10. Foreign Sounds. You may encounter foreign words or expressions in your reading, and almost certainly will see and hear many foreign names of places and persons. A character in a story may use **auf Wiedersehen** or **au revoir,** or someone may refer to a meal to be ordered **à la carte** or **table d'hôte.** You may need to pronounce **Goethe** or **Meuse.** If we use foreign words frequently we finally pronounce them as we do other English words instead of giving them foreign vowel sounds and trying to keep the accent where it is in the foreign language. Relatively infrequent foreign words or expressions or those used chiefly by persons who know French, German, or other foreign languages may retain the foreign vowel sound and accent. We give the most important of these sounds in the lower right-hand corner of the Complete Pronunciation Key.

Exercises:

1. How many symbols of foreign sounds are given in the complete key?

2. Read the directions for saying Y, œ, N, and H. Can you make the sounds? Perhaps your teacher or the French or German teacher can help you.

3. Which of the following words have both an English and a foreign pronunciation in this dictionary?

au gratin	Roentgen	aficionado
spaghetti	Bolivar	Paris
basso	Cannes	mademoiselle

4. a. Now write the following words on a sheet of paper:

Aachen	garçon	hors d'oeuvre

4. b. Turn to the entries on these words in the dictionary. Copy the pronunciation for each one after the word to which it applies.

4. c. Say the pronunciations to yourself and see if you are saying the foreign sound in each word as the sound is described in the key.

11. How to Find the Pronunciation You Want. We have tried to give the most widely established American pronunciation for each word, and any generally acceptable variants. The more usual pronunciation is given first.

Sometimes, however, it is very difficult, or even impossible, to know which pronunciation is used more often or more appropriately than others, and for some words usage may be evenly divided, so far as anyone can determine. You should not, therefore, assume that the first pronunciation given is "better" than the second or third. For example, there are two pronunciations given for the word **rodeo** (rō′dē ō or rō dā′ō), but the fact that we show the pronunciation (rō′dē ō) first does not mean that it is more "correct." It simply means that, in the opinion of many scholars, it is the one more commonly used by educated people throughout the United States as a whole; however, in certain parts of the United States, especially in the Southwest, the other pronunciation may be much more frequently heard.

Remember that the "best" pronunciation for you will usually be that one which is most widely used by educated people in your community. If you will study these examples, you will be able to use this dictionary quickly to solve questions about pronunciations:

(1) If a main entry has two or more spelling variants pronounced alike, the pronunciation follows the second (or last) spelling:

bak sheesh or **bak shish** (bak′shēsh). . . .
ban dan na or **ban dan a** (ban dan′ə). . . .

(2) No pronunciation is given if the main entry is more than one word and if the words which make it up are separately entered with pronunciations:

benefit of clergy, **1.** privilege of being tried in church courts instead of. . . .
House of Representatives, **1.** the lower branch of the lawmaking body. . . .

(3) If the main entry is made up of several words, pronunciation is given only for that part which is not entered elsewhere:

Mal a bar Coast (mal′ə bär), region along the SW coast of India.
Sa u di Arabia (sä ü′dē), country in central Arabia. . . .

(4) Difficult inflected forms are pronounced after the part of speech or they are separately entered. For example:

cor pus (kôr′pəs), . . . *n.*, *pl.* **cor po ra** (-pə rə).
hoof (hu̇f or hüf), . . . *n.*, *pl.* **hoofs** or (*Rare*) **hooves.**
hooves (hu̇vz or hüvz), *Rare.* a pl. of **hoof.** *n.*

(5) Important specialized pronunciations are listed in this dictionary with their labels:

gaff top sail (gaf′top′sāl′; *Nautical* gaf′top′səl), ...
ca dre (kä′dər; *in military use,* kad′rē), ...

(6) If some meanings of a word have a pronunciation different from that of other meanings of the same word, the numbers of the definitions to which each pronunciation applies are given. For example, **confine** has two pronunciations. The pronunciation for the first three definitions, all verb meanings, is kən fīn′. The noun, definition 4, is pronounced kon′fīn.

HOW TO USE THIS DICTIONARY FOR SPELLING

Importance of Correct Spelling

Your best friends may not care how you spell but practically everybody else does. Any person to whom or for whom you write a letter or a report expects you to be courteous enough and considerate enough and care enough about what you are saying to spell correctly the words you use. If your words are not important enough for you to spell them correctly, why should they be important enough for anyone to read? If you write a letter asking for work (some day you probably will) or you are writing a theme or a report, you will find that people will pay more attention to what you say if you spell correctly. Misspellings take the attention of the reader away from your ideas and thoughts and attract attention to themselves as mistakes.

Your dictionary can help you to avoid most mistakes in spelling if you will take the time or trouble to

(a) look up the word

(b) look carefully at the word, syllable by syllable and letter by letter

(c) pronounce the word very carefully so that you are sure it is a part of your speaking vocabulary

(d) read the meaning and any illustrative sentences or phrases so that you may be sure that you are spelling the right word.

If you can't spell a word the chances are that you haven't looked at it carefully and closely enough. Good spelling is a matter of paying close attention to little details.

How can you find a word in the dictionary if you know how to pronounce it but don't know how to spell it? English spelling *is* confusing; the letter *c* may stand for one of the sounds of *s* or the sound of *k*, *s* may stand for two sounds—one the sound of *s* in say and the other the sound of *z*. We really don't need the letter *c* and we could do without *q* and use *k*. *S*, *k*, and *z* could do the work of *c*, *q*, and *x*, so that three letters could be dropped from our alphabet and the alphabet would actually be more efficient. However, nothing like this is likely to happen. Fortunately, the spelling of initial sounds is much more regular than the spelling of sounds occurring in the middle or at the end of words. This means that practically every time you want to find how to spell a word, you know at least how the word starts. You usually know the first letter and can find that letter in the dictionary. But if you need help to find the word when you know the beginning sound, look at the table on the page facing this one, which gives you the various spellings of sounds that occur at the beginnings of words. You can use this table merely by matching the sound you say with the proper symbol for its pronunciation, and then looking to the right for the ways in which it may be spelled.

COMMON INITIAL SPELLINGS OF ENGLISH SOUNDS

SYMBOL	SPELLINGS (Rare Spellings Are in Parentheses):
a	at (aunt): **a** (**au**)
ā	age, aid, eight (éclair): **a, ai, ei** (**é**)
ã	area, aerial, air, ere: **a, ae, ai, e**
ä	argue, ah, almond, encore: **a, ah, al, e**
b	bad: **b**
ch	cello, child: **c, ch**
d	do: **d**
e	any, aesthetic, end: **a, ae, e**
ē	aegis, equal, eat, eel, either: **ae, e, ea, ee, ei**
ėr	earth, ermine, urge, err, irk: **ear, er, ur, err, ir**
f	fat, phrase: **f, ph**
g	go, ghost, guest: **g, gh, gu**
h	he, who: **h, wh**
hw	wheat: **wh**
i	enamel, inaction: **e, i**
ī	either, ice (aisle, aye, eye): **ei, i** (**ai, ay, ey**)
j	gem, jam: **g, j**
k	coat, chemist, kind, quick (quay): **c, ch, k, q**
l	land (llama): **l** (**ll**)
m	me: **m**
n	gnaw, knife, no, pneumonia (mnemonic): **gn, kn, n, pn** (**mn**)
o	odd: **o**
ō	open, oats, oh, own: **o, oa, oh, ow**
ô	all, auto, awful, order, oar (aught, ought): **a, au, aw, o, oa** (**augh, ough**)
oi	oil: **oi**
ou	out, owl: **ou, ow**
p	pay: **p**
r	run, rhythm, wrong: **r, rh, wr**
s	cent, psalm, say, scent (schism): **c, ps, s, sc** (**sch**)
sh	chauffeur, sure, schwa, she, (pshaw): **ch, s, sch, sh** (**psh**)
t	ptomaine, tell (Thomas): **pt, t** (**th**)
th	thin: **th**
ŦH	then: **th**
u	oven, up: **o, u**
ū	eulogy, ewer, use, you, Yule: **eu, ew, u, you, yu**
ü	(ooze, ouzel: **oo, ou**)
v	very: **v**
w	will: **w**
y	yes: **y**
z	xylophone, zero: **x, z**
zh	(jabot: **j**)
ə	alone, essential, oblige, upon: **a, e, o, u**

Exercises:

1. What three English sounds never occur at the beginning of words? (See the table of Common Initial Spellings of English Sounds on page xxix.)

2. What two sounds listed on the page before this one occur infrequently at the beginning of English words?

3. How many initial sounds in the list on the page before this one are represented by only one spelling? by two common spellings? by three or more common spellings?

4. What vowel letter is never used to represent **ə** at the beginning of a word?

5. Under which letters would you look to find the following? Look at the spellings of the initial sounds if you are in doubt.

frāz
ves′l
kem′is trē
i nam′l
sĭ kĭ′ə trist
nōm
ōk′ən
ēz′ē

1. Common Spellings of English. In addition to the table of initial spellings on the page before this one, a fairly complete table of the common spellings of English is given on pages xxxiv and xxxv. For example, if you did not know how to spell *phlegm* you could look under the spellings representing the *f*-sound and discover that this sound at the beginning of a word is spelled in one of two ways—*f* or *ph*. You would also find that the last sound, *m*, may be spelled *chm*, *lm*, *mb*, or *mn* at the end of a word. There are so many different ways of spelling most of the sounds in English that no table can be absolutely complete, but the one given on pages xxxiv and xxxv does give you all the most common spellings and will help you to find a word you know how to pronounce but cannot spell.

Exercises:

1. On page 454 there is a word that has exactly the same pronunciation as **no.** It is one of the most frequently used words in English. Use the table of Common Spellings of English on pages xxxiv and xxxv to help you find out which it is.

2. Now, see if you can find the two words in this dictionary that have the same pronunciation as **new.**

2. Syllable Division. Words of one syllable are printed without any space between the letters. See **each** on page 253. Words of more than one syllable have thin spaces between the syllables. No confusing marks are given between the syllables or on the letters. You can thus fix the word in your mind syllable by syllable and letter by letter and learn to spell the word more easily. See **ac com mo date** on page 6. These thin spaces show you where you can divide a word if you do not have room to write the whole word on a line. For example, **char ter** can be divided after the first *r;* **dis tress** after the first *s;* **pro fuse** after the *o*.

If a word is too long to fit at the end of the line, you can divide a word at the end of a syllable and put part of the word on the next line. We never split a word like **straight** that consists of a single syllable. Nor do we put a syllable that has only one letter in it at the end of a line. We would not split **about** since it would have to be split **a bout** with the **a-** on a line by itself. When a long word is split we put a hyphen at the end of the line to show that part of the word is on the next line.

Exercises:

1. Which of these words can be split at the end of a line and which cannot: **factional, goalkeeper, larcenous, shrewd, showy, stubble, acceptability?**

2. Look up these words in the dictionary and see if they have spaces between the letters: **strong, caught, prime, straight, faked.** Could any of these words ever be divided into syllables at the end of a line in writing?

3. Now look up these words and see where they may be divided: **citizenship, forgiveness, philosophical.**

4. a. Write these words on a sheet of paper: **afraid, fascinate, mellifluous.**

4. b. Now look in your dictionary to see how many syllables each one has. Write the number of syllables in each word immediately above the word. Are any of these numbers the same?

4. c. If you do not have a different number for each of these words, go back and count again and see where you made your mistake.

5. a. Write these words on a sheet of paper: **prowess, public, sample.**

5. b. Now look each of these words up in your dictionary and draw a line up and down between the syllables in each word. This line should correspond to the space you find in the entry word in this dictionary.

3. Variant Spellings. Most English words are spelled in only one way. We spell *avoid*, *hand*, *mercy*, *posture*, and many thousands of other words in only one way if we wish to be understood. There are, however, a few hundred words that are spelled in different ways, and each of these ways, called variant spellings, may be equally correct. Which one you use may depend upon where you live. For example, *canyon* and *cañon* are variant spellings of the same word, but *canyon* is much commoner than *cañon* in every part of the United States except in the Southwest. There are many people in that part of our country who know Spanish, and some of them prefer the spelling *cañon*. The spelling *jail* is common in America, but in Great Britain this word is usually spelled *gaol*, but pronounced just like *jail*. Often, the difference in spelling has no necessary connection with any particular region or country; for example, almost as many people use the spelling *cantaloup* as the spelling *cantaloupe*. The important thing for you to remember about these different spellings is that all are acceptable, and which one you use may depend upon where you go to school or what part of the English-speaking world your family comes from.

You will find all the common variant spellings in this dictionary, and entered according to the following rules:

(1) Two or more variant spellings are entered together unless several words come between them alphabetically. The spelling that is more commonly used is given first:

adz or **adze** (adz), tool somewhat like an ax. . . . *n.*

Exercises:

1. How many ways can you spell **bandanna? ax?**

2. Which spelling is more common, **gasolene** or **gasoline?**

(2) If the spellings occur fairly close together, but the pronunciations are different, the variants are entered separately and the commoner spelling is used to define the other:

mar ga rin (märʹjə rin), margarine. *n.*
mar ga rine (märʹjə rin or märʹjə rēn), substitute for butter consisting mainly of vegetable fat derived from cottonseed and soybean oils and to a lesser extent from corn and peanut oils; oleomargarine. *n.*

Exercise: Which is more common: **align** or **aline, chetah** or **cheetah, sulfur** or **sulphur?**

(3) If the variant spellings must be entered in different parts of the dictionary, we give the less common one at the end of the more common one. Under the variant, we refer you to the more common form:

en close (en klōzʹ), **1.** shut in on all sides; surround. **2.** put a wall or fence around. **3.** put in an envelope along with a letter, etc. **4.** contain. . . . *v.*, **en closed, en clos ing.** Also, **inclose.**
in close (in klōzʹ), enclose. *v.*, **in closed, in clos ing.**

Exercise: Find the variant spelling of these words: **aesthetic, calk[1], intrust.**

4. Inflected Forms of Verbs. Not all words that you find in your reading will be found in your dictionary just as you encounter them. A dictionary with every word entered

just as it occurs would be a complicated and cumbersome book to use. In the sentences below think where you would look for the meaning of the words underscored:

The two boys headed for the barn.

Tommy advanced with a mischievous grin.

He admitted that the stunt wasn't planned.

The weasel came slinking down the path.

Water was bubbling merrily over the old mill wheel.

The canoe glided past a rock jutting into the stream.

Headed is a form of the verb **head** which shows that the action took place in past time. To find the meaning of **headed** you have to look under **head**. Such a verb formed by adding **-ed** to the verb to show past time is called a past tense.

In the sentence "The weasel came *slinking* down the path" **slinking** is a verb form (a present participle) that describes the weasel. **Slinking** is formed by adding **-ing** to the verb **slink**. Such verb forms as **headed** and **slinking** are called inflected forms of the verb. If these inflected forms are made by adding **-ed** and **-ing** to the verb without any change in the verb or the ending, the inflected forms are not given in the dictionary. For that reason, we do not enter **headed** or **slinking** either as main entries or after the parts of speech at the end of the definitions of **head** and **slink**.

However, if the verb changes in any way when it is put into the past tense, past participle, or present participle, this dictionary shows the different forms. In the sentences above, **advanced** and **bubbling** are inflected forms given after the parts of speech of **advance** and **bubble** because the **-e** is dropped from the root words **advance** and **bubble** when **-ed** and **-ing** are added. In **admitted** and **jutting** the first consonant **-t** is doubled when the suffixes **-ed** and **-ing** are added. These inflected forms may cause you difficulty in spelling, so they are printed after the part of speech:

ad mit (ad mit′), **1.** say (something) is real or true . . . **2.** accept as true . . . **3.** allow to enter . . . **4.** give the right to enter to . . . **5.** make allowance (for) . . . **6.** allow . . . *v.*, **ad mit ted, ad mit ting.**

bub ble (bub′l), **1.** a thin film of liquid enclosing air or gas . . . **2.** an air space in a solid . . . **3.** have bubbles . . . **4.** make sounds like water boiling . . . **5.** act or process of bubbling . . . **6.** plan or idea that looks good, but soon goes to pieces. **7.** *Archaic.* swindle. 1,2,5,6 *n.*, 3,4,7 *v.*, **bub bled, bub bling. —bub′bling ly,** *adv.*

Exercise: To see how your dictionary helps you write past forms of verbs, look up the following:

drink	send	reach
open	fly	dream
sag	renew	grab
argue	travel	seek

5. Inflected Forms of Nouns. One thing that may bother you in writing is the plural forms of some nouns. You may know how to spell *calf*, or *city*, but be uncertain about the plural forms. How can you find out? The answer is very simple. Just find the singular form in your dictionary; then look after the meaning that is given for this word. If the plural form is different from the regular plural spelling, the dictionary will show you how to spell it. Of course the dictionary will not need to spell the plural for you if it is made just by adding **s**, as **hound, hounds.** And you probably already know that nouns ending in *ch, sh, s, x,* and *z* form their plurals by adding **es** (for example, **batch, batches; dish, dishes; glass, glasses; box, boxes; buzz, buzzes**). Your dictionary does not spell out for you the plural forms of these easy words, but it does spell out all irregular plural forms.

6. Inflected Forms of Adjectives. Probably you often need to change a word like **rich** into the forms **richer** or **richest.** Such a change is simple, because you just add **-er** and **-est** to the word. But if the word is changed in another way, the dictionary will show you the right spelling. Suppose you want to say that your dinner was a more hearty meal than your lunch. Should you take **hearty** and add **-er?** Look the word up in the dictionary, and you will find after the meanings of **hearty** the different forms, **heartier, heartiest.** The first of these answers your question.

7. Difficult Inflected Forms. Certain inflected forms, especially of verbs, change so much that they are very hard to find if they are entered only after the root word. For example, both **sang** (a past tense) and **sung** (a past participle) are entered in their alphabetical place and the user is sent back to the main entry **sing.**

Look at **ox** on page 579. After the definition of **ox,** there is *n.*, *pl.* **ox en.** But, since there are very few nouns with a plural formed by adding *-en* to the root word, we also enter **oxen** as a main word. After the definitions of **bring,** there is *v.*, **brought, bring ing. Brought** is separately entered because it is difficult to locate it under **bring** but **bringing** is entered only after the definitions and part of speech of **bring.** After the definitions of **good,** there is *adj.*, **bet ter, best;** both **better** and **best** are also entered in the B's in the main list. After the definitions of **abridge** there is *v.*, **a bridged, a bridg ing,** but after the definitions of **administer** there is only *v.* Since there is no change in the root word **administer** when **-ed** is added to form the past tense and **-ing** is added to form the present participle, no forms are given. The abbreviations used in these definitions are:

pt.	past tense
pp.	past participle
pl.	plural
sing.	singular

Exercises:

1. **bought** is pt. and pp. of _____.

2. **bound** is pt. and pp. of _____.

3. **genii** is a pl. of _____.

COMMON SPELLINGS OF ENGLISH

This table shows you the different sounds of the English language and the commonest ways of spelling those sounds. It can help you find out where to look in your dictionary for words you know how to say, but not how to spell.

If you will look at the left-hand side of the table, in the column of symbols for the various sounds, you will be able to determine the various ways in which the word you are seeking may be spelled, on a basis of the sounds that combine to form it. You will then be able to look in the different parts of the dictionary where it might be entered.

To the right of each of the sounds shown at the left-hand side of the table you will find words illustrating spellings of that sound at the beginning of words, in the middle of words, and at the end of words. The letters standing for the spelling in each case are set in heavy black type. Thus, for the sound of *a* as in *age* (which is represented in the pronunciation key by the symbol ā), you will find four examples of different spellings in the middle of words. One is *gauge*. Can you find the other three in the table?

SYMBOL:	SPELLINGS:
a	h***a***t, pl***ai***d, h***al***f, l***au***gh
ā	***a***ge, ***ai***d, g***ao***l, g***au***ge, s***ay***, br***ea***k, v***ei***n, w***eigh***, th***ey***
ã	c***a***re, ***ai***r, pr***ay***er, wh***e***re, p***ea***r, th***ei***r
ä	f***a***ther, s***e***rgeant, h***ea***rt
b	***b***ad, ra***bb***it
ch	***ch***ild, wa***tch***, righ***te***ous, ques***ti***on, fu***tu***re
d	***d***id, a***dd***, fill***ed***
e	m***a***ny, ***ae***sthetic, s***ai***d, s***ay***s, l***e***t, br***ea***d, h***ei***fer, l***eo***pard, fr***ie***nd, b***u***ry
ē	C***ae***sar, qu***ay***, ***e***qual, t***ea***m, b***ee***, rec***ei***ve, p***eo***ple, k***ey***, mach***i***ne, bel***ie***ve, ph***oe***nix
ėr	p***ea***rl, st***e***rn, f***i***rst, w***o***rd, j***our***ney, t***u***rn, m***y***rtle
ər	li***ar***, moth***er***, elix***ir***, hon***or***, hon***our***, aug***ur***, zeph***yr***
f	***f***at, e***ff***ort, lau***gh***, ***ph***rase
g	***g***o, e***gg***, ***gh***ost, ***gu***est, catalo***gue***
h	***h***e, ***wh***o
hw	***wh***eat
i	***E***ngland, b***ee***n, b***i***t, s***ie***ve, w***o***men, b***u***sy, b***ui***ld, h***y***mn

SYMBOL:	SPELLINGS:
ī	*ai*sle, *ay*e, h*ei*ght, *ey*e, *i*ce, l*ie*, h*igh*, b*uy*, sk*y*, r*ye*
j	bri*dg*e, ver*du*re, sol*di*er, tra*g*ic, exa*gg*erate, *j*am
k	*c*oat, a*cc*ount, *ch*emistry, ba*ck*, a*cq*uire, sa*cque*, *k*ind, fo*lk*, li*qu*or
l	*l*and, te*ll*
m	dra*chm*, paradi*gm*, ca*lm*, *m*e, cli*mb*, co*mm*on, sole*mn*
n	*gn*aw, *kn*ife, *mn*emonic, *n*o, ma*nn*er, *pn*eumonia
ng	i*n*k, lo*ng*, to*ngue*
o	w*a*tch, *o*dd, *ho*nest
ō	b*eau*, y*eo*man, s*ew*, *o*pen, b*oa*t, t*oe*, *oh*, br*oo*ch, s*ou*l, th*ough*, l*ow*
ô	*a*ll, Ut*ah*, w*al*k, t*au*ght, l*aw*, *o*rder, b*oa*rd, b*ou*ght
oi	b*oi*l, b*oy*
ou	h*ou*se, b*ough*, n*ow*
p	cu*p*, ha*pp*y
r	*r*un, *rh*ythm, ca*rr*y, *wr*ong
s	*c*ent, ni*ce*, *ps*ychology, *s*ay, *sc*ent, *sch*ism, mi*ss*
sh	o*c*ean, ma*ch*ine, spe*ci*al, *psh*aw, *s*ure, *sch*ist, con*sci*ence, nau*se*ous, *sh*e, ten*si*on, i*ss*ue, mi*ss*ion, na*ti*on
t	stopp*ed*, bou*ght*, *pt*omaine, *t*ell, *Th*omas, bu*tt*on
th	*th*in
ŦH	*th*en, brea*the*
u	c*o*me, d*oe*s, fl*oo*d, tr*ou*ble, c*u*p
ū	b*eau*ty, f*eu*d, qu*eue*, f*ew*, ad*ieu*, *u*se, c*ue*, *you*, *yu*le
ů	w*o*lf, g*oo*d, sh*ou*ld, f*u*ll
ü	man*eu*ver, thr*ew*, ad*ieu*, m*o*ve, sh*oe*, f*oo*d, cr*ou*p, thr*ough*, r*u*le, bl*ue*, fr*uit*
v	o*f*, Ste*ph*en, *v*ery, fli*vv*er
w	ch*oi*r, q*u*ick, *w*ill
y	opin*i*on, hallel*u*jah, *y*es
z	ha*s*, di*sc*ern, sci*ss*ors, *X*erxes, *z*ero, bu*zz*
zh	gara*ge*, mea*s*ure, divi*si*on, a*z*ure, bra*zi*er
ə	*a*lone, barg*ai*n, mom*e*nt, Apr*i*l, c*o*mplete, cauti*ou*s, circ*u*s

PARTS OF SPEECH

n.	noun	*adj.*	adjective	*prep.*	preposition
v.	verb	*adv.*	adverb	*conj.*	conjunction
pron.	pronoun			*interj.*	interjection

COMPLETE PRONUNCIATION KEY

The pronunciation of each word is shown just after the word, in this way: **ab bre vi ate** (ə brē′vē āt). The letters and signs used are pronounced as in the words below. The mark ′ is placed after a syllable with primary or strong accent, as in the example above. The mark ′ after a syllable shows a secondary or lighter accent, as in **ab bre vi a tion** (ə brē′vē ā′shən).

Some words, taken from foreign languages, are spoken with sounds that otherwise do not occur in English. Symbols for these sounds are given at the bottom of the page as "Foreign Sounds."

a	hat, cap	j	jam, enjoy	u	cup, butter
ā	age, face	k	kind, seek	u̇	full, put
ã	care, air	l	land, coal	ü	rule, move
ä	father, far	m	me, am	ū	use, music
		n	no, in		
b	bad, rob	ng	long, bring		
ch	child, much			v	very, save
d	did, red	o	hot, rock	w	will, woman
		ō	open, go	y	young, yet
		ô	order, all	z	zero, breeze
e	let, best	oi	oil, voice	zh	measure, seizure
ē	equal, see	ou	house, out		
ėr	term, learn				
		p	paper, cup		
f	fat, if	r	run, try	ə represents:	
g	go, bag	s	say, yes		a in about
h	he, how	sh	she, rush		e in taken
		t	tell, it		i in April
i	it, pin	th	thin, both		o in lemon
ī	ice, five	TH	then, smooth		u in circus

foreign sounds

Y as in French *du*. Pronounce ē with the lips rounded as for English ü in **rule**.

œ as in French *peu*. Pronounce ā with the lips rounded as for ō.

N as in French *bon*. The N is not pronounced, but shows that the vowel before it is nasal.

H as in German *ach*. Pronounce k without closing the breath passage.

THORNDIKE • BARNHART ADVANCED JUNIOR DICTIONARY

A or **a** (ā), the first letter of the alphabet. *n., pl.* **A's** or **a's.**

a[1] (ə; *stressed* ā), **1.** any: *a tree, a year, a union, a hospital, a hotel.* **2.** one: *a pound of butter.* **3.** a certain; a particular: *two at a time.* **4.** a single: *not a one.* "A" is used before words beginning with the sound of a consonant, whether or not that consonant is shown by the spelling (*a man, a union*), while "an" is used before words beginning with a vowel sound (*an owl, an hour*). *adj.* or *indefinite article.*

a[2] (ə; *stressed* ā), to or for each; in each: *ten dollars a day, three times a day. adj.* or *indefinite article.*

a-, prefix meaning:
1. in; on; to: *Abed = in bed.*
2. in the act of____ing: *A-fishing = in the act of fishing.*

A, **1.** answer. **2.** argon.

a., **1.** about. **2.** acre; acres. **3.** adjective.

A1, *Informal.* A one; first-class.

Aa chen (ä′Hən), city in West Germany. 151,000. *n.*

aard vark (ärd′värk′), a burrowing mammal of Africa that eats ants and termites. *n.*

Aardvark
(total length 6 ft.)

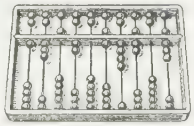
Aar on (ār′ən), the brother of Moses and first high priest of the Hebrews. *n.*

ab-, prefix meaning: from; away; away from; off, as in *abnormal, abduct.*

A.B., Bachelor of Arts, the lowest degree in Arts, science, or other subject at a college or university. Also, **B.A.**

a ba cá (ä′bə kä′), **1.** hemp made from the fibers of a Philippine banana plant; Manila hemp. **2.** the plant itself. *n.*

a back (ə bak′), toward the back; backward. *adv.*
taken aback, suddenly surprised; upset or confused by something unexpected.



1 3 5 2 0 6 4 7 0 8
Abacus. Beads above bar: 5 each when lowered. Beads below bar: 1 each when raised. Numbers are shown below each wire for setting of 1,352,064,708.

ab a cus (ab′ə kəs), frame with rows of counters or beads that slide back and forth in grooves or on wires, used in calculating. *n., pl.* **ab a cus es, ab a ci** (-sī).

a baft (ə baft′), **1.** back of; behind. **2.** at the stern; toward the stern. 1 *prep.,* 2 *adv.*

ab a lo ne (ab′ə lō′nē), an edible mollusk, with a large, rather flat shell. The bright-colored lining of its shell is made into buttons and ornaments. *n.*

a ban don (ə ban′dən), **1.** give up entirely: *She abandoned her hope of becoming a nurse.* **2.** leave without intending to return to; desert: *A good mother will not abandon her baby.* **3.** yield (oneself) completely (to a feeling, impulse, etc.): *abandon oneself to grief.* **4.** freedom from restraint; lack of self-control: *The students cheered with abandon, waving their arms and shouting.* 1-3 *v.,* 4 *n.* **—a ban′don er,** *n.*

a ban doned (ə ban′dənd), **1.** deserted; forsaken. **2.** shamelessly wicked; immoral. *adj.*

a ban don ment (ə ban′dən mənt), **1.** abandoning. **2.** being abandoned. **3.** freedom from restraint; lack of self-control; abandon. *n.*

a base (ə bās′), make lower in rank, condition, or character; humiliate; degrade: *A man who betrays his country abases himself. v.,* **a based, a bas ing.**

a base ment (ə bās′mənt), lowering or loss of self-respect; humiliation; degradation. *n.*

a bash (ə bash′), embarrass and confuse; make uneasy and somewhat ashamed: *The shy girl was abashed when she saw the room filled with strangers. v.* **—a bash′ment,** *n.*

a bate (ə bāt′), **1.** make less in amount, intensity, etc.; decrease: *The medicine abated his pain.* **2.** become less violent, intense, etc.; diminish: *The storm has abated.* **3.** do away with; put an end to; stop: *We can abate the smoke nuisance by burning oil. v.,* **a bat ed, a bat ing. —a bat′er,** *n.*

a bate ment (ə bāt′mənt), **1.** decrease; lessening. **2.** putting an end to. **3.** amount abated; reduction. *n.*

ab at toir (ab′ə twär), slaughterhouse. *n.*

ab bé (ab′ā), **1.** a title used in France for any clergyman, especially a priest. **2.** an abbot. *n.*

ab bess (ab′is), woman who is the head of a community of nuns. *n.*

ab bey (ab′ē), **1.** the building or buildings where monks or nuns live a religious life ruled by an abbot or abbess; a monastery or convent. **2.** the monks or nuns living there. **3.** church or building that was once an abbey or a part of an abbey: *Westminster Abbey. n., pl.* **ab beys.**

ab bot (ab′ət), man who is the head of an abbey of monks. *n.*

abbrev. or **abbr.,** **1.** abbreviation. **2.** abbreviated.

ab bre vi ate (ə brē′vē āt), 1. make (a word or phrase) shorter so that a part stands for the whole: *We can abbreviate "hour" to "hr."* 2. make briefer. *v.*, **ab bre vi at ed, ab bre vi at ing. —ab bre′vi a′tor,** *n.*

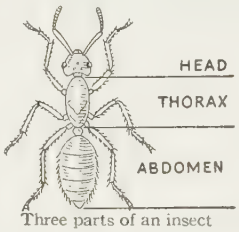
ab bre vi a tion (ə brē′vē ā′shən), 1. shortened form of a word or phrase standing for the whole: *"Hrs." and "hr." are abbreviations of "hours" and "hour." "W. Va." is the abbreviation for "West Virginia."* 2. making shorter. *n.*

A B C (ā′bē′sē′), elementary principles. *n.*

A B C's (ā′bē′sēz′), the alphabet. *n.pl.*

ab di cate (ab′də kāt), 1. give up or renounce formally; resign: *The king abdicated his throne, and his brother became king.* 2. renounce office or power: *Why did the king abdicate?* *v.*, **ab di cat ed, ab di cat ing. —ab′di ca′tor,** *n.*

ab di ca tion (ab′də kā′shən), an abdicating; giving up an office, power, or authority; resigning, especially under force: *The abdication of the King of Egypt took place in 1952.* *n.*



Three parts of an insect

ab do men (ab′də mən or ab dō′mən), 1. the part of the body containing the stomach, the intestines, and other digestive organs; belly. 2. the last of the three parts of the body of an insect or crustacean. *n.*

ab dom i nal (ab dom′ə nl), of, in, or for the abdomen: *Bending the body exercises the abdominal muscles.* *adj.* **—ab dom′i nal ly,** *adv.*

ab duct (ab dukt′), carry off (a person) unlawfully, by force or by fraud; kidnap. *v.*

ab duc tion (ab duk′shən), kidnaping. *n.*

ab duc tor (ab duk′tər), kidnaper. *n.*

a beam (ə bēm′), 1. directly opposite a ship's side: *The pirates started firing when their ship was abeam of ours.* 2. straight across a ship. *adv.*

a bed (ə bed′), in bed. *adv.*

A bel (ā′bl), the second son of Adam and Eve, killed by his older brother Cain. Genesis 4:1-15. *n.*

Ab er deen (ab′ər dēn′), 1. city in E Scotland. 186,000. 2. city in NE South Dakota. 23,000. *n.*

ab er rant (ab er′ənt), deviating from what is regular, normal, or right. *adj.*

ab er ra tion (ab′ər ā′shən), 1. wandering from the right path or usual course of action. 2. deviation from a standard or ordinary type; abnormal structure or development. 3. temporary mental disorder. *n.*

a bet (ə bet′), encourage or help, especially in something wrong: *One man did the actual stealing, but two others abetted him by attracting the attention of the storekeeper.* *v.*, **a bet ted, a bet ting. —a bet′ment,** *n.*

a bet tor or **a bet ter** (ə bet′ər), person who abets. *n.*

a bey ance (ə bā′əns), temporary inactivity; state of suspended action: *The judge held the question in abeyance until he had the information necessary to make a decision.* *n.*

ab hor (ab hôr′), shrink away from with horror; feel disgust or hate for; detest: *Some people abhor snakes.* *v.*, **ab horred, ab hor ring. —ab hor′rer,** *n.*

ab hor rence (ab hôr′əns), a feeling of very great hatred; horror; disgust. *n.*

ab hor rent (ab hôr′ənt), causing horror; disgusting; hateful. *adj.* **—ab hor′rent ly,** *adv.*

a bide (ə bīd′), 1. stay; remain: *"Though much is taken, much abides."* 2. dwell; continue to live (in a place). 3. put up with; endure; tolerate: *A good housekeeper cannot abide dirt.* 4. stand firm. 5. wait for: *He will abide my coming.* *v.*, **a bode** or **a bid ed, a bid ing. abide by,** 1. accept and follow out: *I will abide by your instructions.* 2. remain faithful to; fulfill: *You must abide by your promise.*

a bid ing (ə bīd′ing), permanent; lasting. *adj.*

Ab i djan (ab′i jän′), capital of the republic of the Ivory Coast, in the SE part. 160,000. *n.*

a bil i ty (ə bil′ə tē), 1. power to perform or accomplish: *A horse has ability to work.* 2. skill: *Washington had great ability as a general.* 3. power to do some special thing; mental gift; talent: *Musical ability often shows itself early in life.* *n., pl.* **a bil i ties.**

ab ject (ab′jekt), 1. wretched; miserable: *abject poverty.* 2. deserving contempt; degraded: *an abject flatterer.* 3. slavish: *abject submission.* *adj.* **—ab ject′ly,** *adv.*

ab ju ra tion (ab′jù rā′shən), an abjuring. *n.*

ab jure (ab jùr′), renounce on oath; repudiate; swear to give up: *The king ordered the Jews to abjure their religion.* *v.*, **ab jured, ab jur ing. —ab jur′er,** *n.*

ab la tion (ab lā′shən), the melting or vaporizing of the nose cone of a missile or spacecraft upon reëntering the atmosphere. *n.*

a blaze (ə blāz′), 1. on fire: *forests set ablaze by lightning.* 2. blazing: *The room was all ablaze with a hundred lights.* *adv., adj.*

a ble (ā′bl), 1. having power, skill, means, or talent; competent: *Little children are able to walk, but they are not able to earn a living.* 2. having the necessary qualifications: *an able seaman.* 3. having more power or skill than most others have; clever: *She is an able teacher.* 4. competently done: *an able speech.* *adj.*, **a bler, a blest.**

-able, suffix meaning:
1. that can be ____ed; able to be ____ed: *Obtainable = that can be obtained.*
2. likely to or suitable for: *Comfortable = suitable for comfort.*
3. inclined to: *Peaceable = inclined to peace.*
4. deserving to be ____ed: *Lovable = deserving to be loved.*

a ble-bod ied (ā′bl bod′ēd), strong and healthy. *adj.*

able-bodied seaman, experienced sailor who can perform all the ordinary duties of a sailor.

ab lu tion (ab lü′shən), 1. a washing of one's person. 2. washing or cleansing as a religious ceremony of purification. 3. the water or other liquid used. *n.*

a bly (ā′blē), in an able manner; with skill. *adv.*

ab ne gate (ab′nə gāt), deny (anything) to oneself; renounce or give up (a privilege). *v.*, **ab ne gat ed, ab ne gat ing. —ab′ne ga′tion,** *n.*

ab nor mal (ab nôr′ml), very different from the ordinary conditions, the standard, or a type; markedly irregular; unusual: *an abnormal amount of rain. It is abnormal for a man to be seven feet tall.* *adj.* **—ab nor′mal ly,** *adv.* **—ab nor′mal ness,** *n.*

ab nor mal i ty (ab′nôr mal′ə tē), 1. abnormal thing or happening. 2. abnormal condition. *n., pl.* **ab normal i ties.**

a board (ə bôrd′), 1. in or on a ship. 2. in or on a train, bus, airplane, etc. 3. alongside. 4. on board of; on, in, or into (a ship, train, etc.). 1-3 *adv.*, 4 *prep.*
all aboard, everybody on (conductor's call directing passengers to enter a train, bus, etc., about to start).

a bode (ə bōd′), 1. place to live in; dwelling; residence. 2. a pt. and a pp. of **abide.** *He abode there one year.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

a bol ish (ə bol′ish), do away with (a law, institution, or custom) completely; put an end to: *abolish slavery.* *v.*

ab o li tion (ab′ə lish′ən), a putting an end to; complete destruction: *The abolition of slavery in the United States occurred in 1865.* *n.*

ab o li tion ist (ab′ə lish′ən ist), person who wishes to abolish something. The people who wished to put an end to slavery were called abolitionists. *n.*

ab o ma sum (ab′ə mā′səm), the fourth stomach of cows, sheep, and other animals that chew the cud. The abomasum is the stomach that digests the food. *n.*

A-bomb (ā′bom′), the atomic bomb. *n.*

a bom i na ble (ə bom′ə nə bl), 1. disgusting; hateful; loathsome. 2. very unpleasant; very bad; distasteful. *adj.* **—a bom′i na bly,** *adv.*

a bom i nate (ə bom′ə nāt), 1. feel disgust for; hate very much; abhor; detest; loathe. 2. dislike. *v.*, **a bom i nat ed, a bom i nat ing. —a bom′i na′tor,** *n.*

a bom i na tion (ə bom′ə nā′shən), 1. a disgusting, hateful, or loathsome thing. 2. a feeling of disgust; hate; loathing. *n.*

ab o rig i nal (ab′ə rij′ə nl), 1. existing from the beginning; first; original; native: *aboriginal inhabitants.* 2. of the earliest known inhabitants: *The use of horses was not an aboriginal custom of the American Indians, but was introduced by Europeans.* 3. any one of the earliest known inhabitants. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

ab o rig i nes (ab′ə rij′ə nēz), the earliest known inhabitants of a country. *n. pl. of* **aborigine.**

a bort (ə bôrt′), 1. miscarry. 2. fail to develop. *v.*

a bor tion (ə bôr′shən), 1. birth that occurs before the embryo has developed enough to live; miscarriage. 2. failure to develop properly. *n.*

a bor tive (ə bôr′tiv), 1. unsuccessful; fruitless: *The early attempts to make airplanes were abortive.* 2. born before the right time; born prematurely. 3. not developed properly; rudimentary. *adj.* **—a bor′tive ly,** *adv.* **—a bor′tive ness,** *n.*

a bound (ə bound′), 1. be plentiful: *Fish abound in the ocean.* 2. be rich (*in*): *America abounds in oil.* 3. be well supplied; be filled (*with*): *The ocean abounds with fish.* *v.*

a bout (ə bout′), 1. of; having to do with: *"Black Beauty" is a story about a horse.* 2. nearly; almost: *He has about finished his work.* 3. all around; around: *A collar goes about the neck* (*prep.*). *Look about and tell me what you see* (*adv.*). 4. on (one's person); with: *Have you a pencil about you?* 5. on the point of; going; intending; ready: *a plane about to take off.* 6. in the opposite direction: *You are going the wrong way. Face about!* 7. one after another; by turns: *Turn about is fair play.* 1,3-5 *prep.*, 2,3,6,7 *adv.*

a bout-face (ə bout′fās′ for 1; ə bout′fās′ for 2), 1. a turning or going in the opposite direction. 2. turn or go in the opposite direction. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **a bout-faced, a bout-fac ing.**

a bove (ə buv′), 1. in or at a higher place; overhead: *The sky is above.* 2. higher than; over: *He kept his head above water. A captain is above a sergeant.* 3. more than: *Our club has above thirty members—thirty-five, to be exact.* 4. beyond: *Turn at the first corner above the school.* 5. too high in dignity or character for; superior to: *A great person should be above mean actions.* 6. in heaven. 7. earlier in a book or article: *See what is written above.* 8. something that is above. 1,6,7 *adv.*, *adj.*, 2-5 *prep.*, 8 *n.*

a bove board (ə buv′bôrd′), in open sight; without tricks or concealment. *adv.*, *adj.*

ab ra ca dab ra (ab′rə kə dab′rə), 1. word supposed to have magic power, used in incantations or as a charm to ward off disease. 2. meaningless talk; jargon. *n.*

a brade (ə brād′), wear away by rubbing; scrape off: *The skin on Tom's knees was abraded by his fall.* *v.*, **a brad ed, a brad ing.**

A bra ham (ā′brə ham), the ancestor of the Hebrews. Genesis 12-25. *n.*

a bra sion (ə brā′zhən), 1. place scraped or worn by rubbing: *Abrasions of the skin are painful.* 2. a scraping off; a wearing away by rubbing. *n.*

a bra sive (ə brā′siv), 1. a substance used for grinding, smoothing, or polishing. Sandpaper, pumice, and emery are abrasives. 2. wearing away by rubbing; causing abrasion. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

a breast (ə brest′), side by side: *The soldiers marched four abreast.* *adv.*, *adj.*

abreast of or **abreast with,** keeping up with; not behind; alongside of: *Read the newspapers to keep abreast of what is going on.*

a bridge (ə brij′), 1. make shorter, especially by using fewer words: *A long story can be abridged by leaving out unimportant parts.* 2. make less: *The rights of citizens must not be abridged without proper cause.* *v.*, **a bridged, a bridg ing.**

a bridged (ə brijd′), shortened; condensed: *This book appears in the "Reader's Digest" in an abridged form.* *adj.*

a bridg ment or **a bridge ment** (ə brij′mənt), 1. shortened form, especially of a book, long article, etc.: *That one book is an abridgment of a three-volume history.* 2. a making shorter; an abridging. *n.*

a broad (ə brôd′), 1. outside one's country; to a foreign land; in foreign lands: *Sam is going abroad this summer to travel in France and Germany.* 2. out of doors; out in the open air: *Grandfather walks abroad only on warm days.* 3. going around; in motion; current: *A rumor is abroad that school will close.* 4. far and wide; widely: *The news of his coming spread abroad.* *adv.*

ab ro gate (ab′rə gāt), do away with; repeal; cancel: *The 21st amendment to the Constitution, permitting the manufacture of intoxicating liquor, abrogated the 18th amendment, which prohibited it.* *v.*, **ab ro gat ed, ab ro gat ing. —ab′ro ga′tion,** *n.* **—ab′ro ga′tor,** *n.*

a brupt (ə brupt′), 1. sudden; hasty; unexpected: *He made an abrupt turn to avoid another car.* 2. very steep: *The road made an abrupt rise up the hill.* 3. short or sudden in speech or manner; blunt: *He was very gruff and had an abrupt way of speaking.* *adj.* **—a brupt′ly,** *adv.* **—a brupt′ness,** *n.*

Ab sa lom (ab′sl əm), in the Bible, David's favorite son. He rebelled against his father and was later killed in battle. II Samuel 18. *n.*

ab scess (ab′ses), a collection of pus in the tissues of some part of the body. An abscess results from an infection and usually makes a painful sore. *n.*

ab scessed (ab′sest), having an abscess. *adj.*

ab scond (ab skond′), go away suddenly and secretly; go off and hide: *The dishonest cashier absconded with the bank's money.* *v.* **—ab scond′er,** *n.*

ab sence (ab′səns), 1. being away: *His absence was caused by illness.* 2. time of being away: *The sailor returned after an absence of two years.* 3. being without; lack: *Darkness is the absence of light.* *n.*

absence of mind, absent-mindedness.

ab sent (ab′sənt for 1,3,4; ab sent′ for 2), 1. not present (at a place); away: *Three members of the class are absent today.* 2. keep or take (oneself) away: *Do not absent yourself from school without reason.* 3. lacking; not existing: *Snow is absent in some countries.* 4. absent-minded. 1,3,4 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

ab sen tee (ab′sən tē′), 1. person who is away. 2. of or for voters permitted to vote by mail. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

ab sen tee ism (ab′sən tē′iz əm), practice or habit of being away. *n.*

ab sent ly (ab′sənt lē), without paying attention to what is going on around one; inattentively. *adv.*

ab sent-mind ed (ab′sənt mīn′did), not paying attention to what is going on around one; inattentive. *adj.* **—ab′sent-mind′ed ly,** *adv.* **—ab′sent-mind′ed ness,** *n.*

ab sinthe or **ab sinth** (ab′sinth), a bitter, green alcoholic drink flavored with wormwood and anise. *n.*

ab so lute (ab′sə lüt), 1. complete; whole; entire: *Try to tell the absolute truth.* 2. not mixed with anything else; pure: *Absolute alcohol has no water in it.* 3. free from imperfection; perfect: *absolute purity.* 4. with no limits or restrictions: *an absolute monarchy.* 5. not compared with anything else: *absolute velocity.* 6. real; actual. 7. certain; infallible; positive: *absolute proof.* *adj.* **—ab′so lute′ness,** *n.*

ab so lute ly (ab′sə lüt′lē), 1. completely. 2. *Informal.* positively: *He is absolutely the finest fellow I know.* 3. *U.S. Slang.* yes. *adv.*

absolute zero, temperature at which substances would have no heat whatever, and all molecules would stop moving. Theoretically, it is −273.18 degrees centigrade or −459.72 degrees Fahrenheit.

ab so lu tion (ab′sə lü′shən), a freeing or freedom from guilt and punishment for sin; forgiveness. A person who confesses and is sorry for his sins and promises to do penance, is granted absolution by a priest. *n.*

ab so lut ism (ab′sə lüt iz′əm), system or form of government in which the power of the ruler is not restricted; despotism. *n.*

ab so lut ist (ab′sə lüt′ist), **1.** person in favor of a despotism or absolutism. **2.** despotic. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

ab solve (ab solv′), **1.** declare (a person) free from sin, guilt, or blame. **2.** set free (from a promise or duty). *v.*, **ab solved, ab solv ing.**

ab sorb (ab sôrb′), **1.** take in or suck up (liquids): *A blotter absorbs ink.* **2.** take in and make a part of itself; assimilate: *The United States has absorbed millions of immigrants. Digested food is absorbed into the blood stream by osmosis.* **3.** take up all the attention of; interest very much: *The boy was absorbed in building a dam in the brook.* **4.** take in and hold. Anything black absorbs most of the light rays that fall on it; that is, few of the light rays are reflected from it. *v.*

ab sorbed (ab sôrbd′), very much interested; completely occupied. *adj.*

ab sorb ent (ab sôr′bənt), **1.** taking in, or ready to take in, moisture, light, or heat: *Absorbent paper is used to dry the hands.* **2.** any thing or substance that takes in or sucks up moisture, light, or heat. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

ab sorb ing (ab sôr′bing), extremely interesting: *The story of the explorer's adventures was absorbing.* *adj.* **—ab sorb′ing ly,** *adv.*

ab sorp tion (ab sôrp′shən), **1.** an absorbing; a taking up and holding. In the absorption of light rays by black objects the light rays are changed to heat. **2.** great interest (in something): *Everybody noticed the absorption of the children in their game.* **3.** the process of taking (digested food, oxygen, etc.) into the blood stream by osmosis. *n.*

ab sorp tive (ab sôrp′tiv), able to absorb. *adj.*

ab stain (ab stān′), do without something voluntarily; refrain (*from*): *Athletes usually abstain from smoking.* *v.*

ab stain er (ab stān′ər), person who abstains, especially from the use of alcoholic liquor. *n.*

ab ste mi ous (ab stē′mē əs), sparing in eating and drinking; moderate; temperate. *adj.* **—ab ste′mi ously,** *adv.* **—ab ste′mi ous ness,** *n.*

ab sten tion (ab sten′shən), abstinence. *n.*

ab sti nence (ab′stə nəns), an abstaining; partly or entirely giving up certain pleasures, food, drink, etc. *n.*

abs ti nent (ab′stə nənt), abstemious. *adj.*

ab stract (ab′strakt or ab strakt′ for 1,2,4; ab strakt′ for 3,5; ab′strakt for 6,7), **1.** thought of apart from any particular object or real thing: *Sweetness is abstract; sugar is concrete. Numbers are often abstract.* **2.** expressing a quality that is thought of apart from any particular object or real thing. In "Honesty is the best policy," *honesty* is an abstract noun. **3.** think of (a quality, such as goodness, redness, weight, beauty, or truth) apart from any object or real thing having that quality. **4.** hard to understand; difficult: *The atomic theory of matter is so abstract that it can be thoroughly understood only by advanced students.* **5.** take away; remove: *Can you abstract the watch from my pocket without my knowing it?* **6.** a short statement of the main ideas or points in an article, book, case in court, etc.; summary. **7.** make an abstract of; summarize. 1,2,4 *adj.*, 3,5,7 *v.*, 6 *n.* **—ab′stract ly,** *adv.* **—ab′stract ness,** *n.* **in the abstract,** in theory rather than in practice: *In the abstract, we approve of the Golden Rule, but we do not always follow it.*

ab stract ed (ab strak′tid), lost in thought; absent-minded. *adj.* **—ab stract′ed ly,** *adv.*

ab strac tion (ab strak′shən), **1.** the idea of a quality thought of apart from any particular object or real thing having that quality; abstract idea or term: *Whiteness, bravery, and length are abstractions. A line that has no width is only an abstraction.* **2.** formation of such an idea. **3.** taking away; removal: *After the abstraction of the juice from an orange, only the pulp and peeling are left.* **4.** being lost in thought; absence of mind. *n.*

ab struse (ab strüs′), hard to understand. *adj.* **—ab struse′ly,** *adv.* **—ab struse′ness,** *n.*

ab surd (ab sėrd′), plainly not true or sensible; so contrary to reason that it is laughable; foolish; ridiculous. *adj.* **—ab surd′ly,** *adv.* **—ab surd′ness,** *n.*

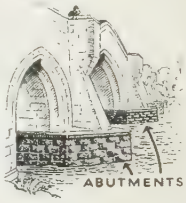
ab surd i ty (ab sėr′də tē), **1.** something absurd; an unreasonable, ridiculous, or silly action, statement, custom, etc.: *Your explanation is an absurdity.* **2.** absurd quality or condition; folly: *the absurdity of superstition.* *n.*, *pl.* **ab surd i ties.**

a bun dance (ə bun′dəns), a quantity that is more than enough; great plenty; full supply. *n.*

a bun dant (ə bun′dənt), more than enough; very plentiful: *a river abundant in salmon.* *adj.* **—a bun′dant ly,** *adv.*

a buse (ə būz′ for 1,3,6; ə būs′ for 2,4,5,7), **1.** use wrongly; make bad use of: *abuse a privilege.* **2.** a wrong or bad use: *the lazy boy's abuse of the opportunity for an education.* **3.** treat badly: *abuse a child. Don't abuse your eyes by reading in poor light.* **4.** bad treatment: *abuse of a helpless prisoner.* **5.** a bad practice or custom: *the abuses of evil dictators.* **6.** scold severely; use harsh and insulting language to. **7.** a severe scolding; harsh and insulting language. 1,3,6 *v.*, **a bused, a bus ing;** 2,4,5,7 *n.* **—a bus′er,** *n.*

a bu sive (ə bū′siv), **1.** scolding severely; using harsh and insulting language. **2.** containing abuse: *an abusive letter.* **3.** abusing; treating badly. *adj.* **—a bu′sive ly,** *adv.*



These abutments support the arches and also turn aside strong currents that might weaken the structure.

a but (ə but′), touch at one end or edge; border (*on*); end (*against*): *The sidewalk abuts on the street. The street abuts against the railroad.* *v.*, **a but ted, a but ting.**

a but ment (ə but′mənt), a support for an arch or bridge. *n.*

a bysm (ə biz′əm), an abyss. *n.*

a bys mal (ə biz′ml), too deep to be measured; bottomless. *adj.* **—a bys′mal ly,** *adv.*

a byss (ə bis′), **1.** a bottomless depth; a very deep crack in the earth. **2.** lowest depth. *n.*

Ab ys sin i a (ab′ə sin′ē ə), Ethiopia. *n.* **—Ab′ys sin′i an,** *adj.*, *n.*

Ac, actinium.

A.C. or **a.c.,** alternating current.

a ca cia (ə kā′shə), **1.** tree or shrub with finely divided leaves that grows in tropical or warm regions. **2.** a thorny North American tree with white flowers; the locust tree. *n.*

Acacia (def. 1)

ac a dem ic (ak′ə dem′ik), **1.** of or having to do with schools, colleges, and their studies. **2.** *U.S.* concerned with general education rather than commercial, technical, or professional education. **3.** scholarly. **4.** theoretical; not practical: *"Which came first, the chicken or the egg?" is an academic question.* *adj.* **—ac′a dem′i cal ly,** *adv.*

ac a dem i cal (ak′ə dem′ə kl), academic. *adj.*

a cad e my (ə kad′ə mē), **1.** place for instruction. **2.** a private high school. **3.** school where some special subject can be studied. There are academies of medicine and painting, and military or naval academies. **4.** society of authors, scholars, scientists, artists, etc., for encouraging literature, science, or art. *n.*, *pl.* **a cad e mies.**

A ca di a (ə kā′dē ə), region in SE Canada. It was a French colony from 1604 until 1713, when it was ceded to Great Britain. Part of Acadia is now called Nova Scotia. *n.* **—A ca′di an,** *adj.*, *n.*

a cap pel la (ä′ kə pel′ə), in music, without instrumental accompaniment.

acc., 1. accusative. 2. account.

ac cede (ak sēd′), 1. give in; agree (*to*): *Please accede to my request.* 2. come (*to*); attain (to an office or dignity): *When the king died, his oldest son acceded to the throne.* 3. become a party (*to*): *Our government acceded to the treaty.* *v.*, **ac ced ed, ac ced ing.**

ac cel er an do (ak sel′ər an′dō), in music, gradually increasing in speed. *adv., adj.*

ac cel er ate (ak sel′ər āt), 1. go or cause to go faster; increase in speed; speed up: *The train accelerated suddenly. By touching the throttle the pilot accelerated the plane.* 2. cause to happen sooner; hasten: *Sunshine, fresh air, and rest often accelerate a person's recovery from sickness.* 3. change the speed or velocity of (a moving object). *v.*, **ac cel er at ed, ac cel er at ing.**

ac cel er a tion (ak sel′ər ā′shən), 1. a speeding up or hastening; increase in speed. 2. change in velocity. **Positive acceleration** is an increase in velocity. **Negative acceleration** is a decrease in velocity. 3. rate of change in the velocity of a moving body. *n.*

ac cel er a tor (ak sel′ər ā′tər), 1. thing that causes an increase in the speed of anything. The pedal or lever that controls the flow of gasoline to an automobile engine is the accelerator. 2. cyclotron. *n.*

ac cent (ak′sent for 1-3, 5-7; ak′sent or ak sent′ for 4,8), 1. the greater force or stronger tone of voice given to a syllable or a word in pronouncing it: *In "letter," the accent is on the first syllable.* 2. a mark (′) written or printed to show the nature and place of the spoken force of a syllable, as in yes′ter day, to day′, and to mor′row. Some words have two accents, a main accent (′) and a secondary or lesser accent (′), as in ac′a dem′ic. 3. characteristic manner of pronunciation heard in different parts of the same country or in the speech of a person speaking a language not his own: *Hans is German and speaks English with a German accent.* 4. pronounce or write with an accent. 5. tone of voice: *The little girl spoke to her doll in tender accents.* 6. emphasis on certain words or syllables in a line of poetry to give them rhythm. In "The stag at eve had drunk his fill," the accents are on *stag, eve, drunk,* and *fill.* 7. emphasis on certain musical notes or chords. 8. emphasize; accentuate: *Throughout his speech he accented the gravity of the situation.* 1-3,5-7 *n.*, 4,8 *v.*

ac cen tu al (ak sen′chu əl), 1. of accent; formed by accent. 2. having the same accent as ordinary speech: *Much modern poetry is accentual.* *adj.*

ac cen tu ate (ak sen′chu āt), 1. emphasize: *Her black hair accentuated the whiteness of her skin.* 2. pronounce with an accent. 3. mark with an accent. *v.*, **ac cen tu at ed, ac cen tu at ing.**

ac cen tu a tion (ak sen′chu ā′shən), an accenting; emphasis. *n.*

ac cept (ak sept′), 1. take or receive (something offered or given); consent to take: *I accept your gift.* 2. agree to; consent to; say yes to: *The United States accepted Japan's proposal for a conference on fishing rights.* 3. take as true or satisfactory; believe in: *We accepted her excuse.* 4. receive with favor; approve: *Einstein's new theory was widely accepted.* 5. undertake as a responsibility: *My sister accepted a position as cashier.* 6. sign and agree to pay: *accept a note for a loan.* 7. say yes to an invitation, offer, etc.: *He asked me to go with him and I accepted.* *v.* **—ac cept′er,** *n.*

ac cept a bil i ty (ak sep′tə bil′ə tē), quality of being acceptable or satisfactory. *n.*

ac cept a ble (ak sep′tə bl), 1. worth accepting; agreeable; welcome: *Flowers are an acceptable gift to a sick person.* 2. good enough but not outstanding; satisfactory: *an acceptable performance.* *adj.*

ac cept a bly (ak sep′tə blē), in a way that pleases. *adv.*

ac cept ance (ak sep′təns), 1. taking something offered or given. 2. favorable reception; approval. 3. belief, taking as true and satisfactory. *n.*

ac cep ta tion (ak′sep tā′shən), usual meaning; generally accepted meaning: *It is more important to know the acceptation of a word than its derivation.* *n.*

ac cess (ak′ses), 1. right to approach, enter, or use; admission: *All children have access to the library during the afternoon.* 2. condition of being easy or hard to reach; approach: *Access to mountain towns is often difficult because of poor roads.* 3. way or means of approach: *A ladder was the only access to the attic. He has access to men who can help him get work.* *n.*

ac ces si bil i ty (ak ses′ə bil′ə tē), 1. condition of being easy to reach or get at. 2. openness to influence. *n.*

ac ces si ble (ak ses′ə bl), 1. that can be entered or reached. 2. easy to get at; easy to reach or enter: *A telephone should be put where it will be accessible.* 3. that can be obtained: *Not many facts about the kidnaping were accessible.* *adj.*

accessible to, capable of being reached or influenced by; susceptible to: *An open-minded person is accessible to reason.*

ac ces si bly (ak ses′ə blē), so as to be accessible. *adv.*

ac ces sion (ak sesh′ən), 1. act of attaining to a right, office, etc.: *the prince's accession to the throne.* 2. an increase; addition: *The school was increased by the accession of forty new pupils.* 3. thing added. *n.*

ac ces so ry (ak ses′ə rē), 1. an extra thing added to help something of more importance; subordinate part or detail: *All the accessories to her costume—gloves, stockings, handkerchief, and purse—were perfectly matched.* 2. helping something more important; added; additional; extra: *His tie supplied an accessory bit of color which was very pleasing.* 3. person who has helped in a crime or who has helped to hide it, or who has not reported it afterwards. 4. helping; helping to commit or hide a crime. 1,3 *n.*, *pl.* **ac ces so ries;** 2,4 *adj.*

ac ci dent (ak′sə dənt), 1. an unfortunate happening; something harmful or unlucky that happens: *an automobile accident.* 2. something that happens without being planned, intended, wanted, or known in advance: *Their meeting was an accident.* 3. chance: *We met by accident.* *n.*

ac ci den tal (ak′sə den′tl), 1. happening by chance; unexpected: *Breaking Mother's dish was purely accidental; John did not mean to do it.* 2. nonessential; not necessary; incidental. 3. in music, of or having to do with an accidental. 4. a sign used in music to show a change of pitch; a flat (♭), a sharp (♯), or a natural (♮) after the key signature and before the note to be changed. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.*

ac ci den tal ly (ak′sə den′tl ē), in an accidental manner; by chance. *adv.*

ac claim (ə klām′), 1. show satisfaction and approval of by words or sounds; shout welcome to; applaud: *The crowd acclaimed the fireman for rescuing two people from the burning house.* 2. announce with signs of approval; hail: *The newspapers acclaimed the fireman a hero.* 3. shout or show of approval; applause; welcome. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.*

ac cla ma tion (ak′lə mā′shən), 1. shout of welcome or show of approval by a crowd; applause. 2. oral vote: *All the club members said "Aye," and so the chairman was elected by acclamation.* *n.*

ac cli mate (ə klī′mit or ak′lə māt), *Esp. U.S.* accustom or become accustomed to a new climate, surroundings, or conditions. *v.*, **ac cli mat ed, ac cli mat ing.**

ac cli ma tion (ak′lə mā′shən), an acclimating or being acclimated. *n.*

ac cliv i ty (ə kliv′ə tē), an upward slope (of ground). *n.*, *pl.* **ac cliv i ties.**

ac co lade (ak′ə lād′ or ak′ə läd′), 1. a tap on the shoulder with the flat side of a sword given in making a

man a knight. Formerly an embrace or kiss was given instead. **2.** praise; recognition; award. *n.*

ac com mo date (ə kom′ə dāt), **1.** have room for; hold comfortably: *This big bedroom will accommodate six beds.* **2.** help out; oblige: *He wanted change for a quarter, but I could not accommodate him.* **3.** furnish with lodging and sometimes with food as well: *Can you accommodate a party of five for two weeks?* **4.** provide (a person) with a loan of money. **5.** make fit; make suitable: *The eye can accommodate itself to seeing objects at different distances.* **6.** reconcile; adjust. *v.*, **ac com mo dat ed, ac com mo dat ing.**

ac com mo dat ing (ə kom′ə dāt′ing), obliging; willing to help: *The man was accommodating enough to lend me a quarter. adj.* **—ac com′mo dat′ing ly,** *adv.*

ac com mo da tion (ə kom′ə dā′shən), **1.** lodging and sometimes food as well: *The hotel has accommodations for one hundred people.* **2.** a help; a favor; a convenience: *It will be an accommodation to me if you will meet me tomorrow instead of today.* **3.** *U.S.* loan. **4.** willingness to help out. **5.** the fitting (of something) to a purpose or situation; adjustment: *The accommodation of our desires to a smaller income took some time.* **6.** settlement of differences; reconciliation. *n.*

ac com pa ni ment (ə kum′pə nē mənt), **1.** anything that goes along with something else: *Destruction and suffering are accompaniments of war.* **2.** in music, a part added to help or enrich the main part: *Anne sang to a piano and violin accompaniment. n.*

ac com pa nist (ə kum′pə nist), person who plays a musical accompaniment. *n.*

ac com pa ny (ə kum′pə nē), **1.** go along with: *May we accompany you on your walk?* **2.** be or happen in connection with: *Fire is accompanied by heat.* **3.** play or sing a musical accompaniment for or to. *v.*, **ac com pa nied, ac com pa ny ing. —ac com′pa ni er,** *n.*

ac com plice (ə kom′plis), person who aids another in committing a crime or other unlawful act: *Without an accomplice the thief could not have got in the house. n.*

ac com plish (ə kom′plish), **1.** succeed in completing; carry out (a promise, plan, etc.): *Did you accomplish your purpose?* **2.** finish; actually do: *Fred can accomplish more in a day than any other boy in his class. v.* **—ac com′plish er,** *n.*

ac com plished (ə kom′plisht), **1.** done; carried out; completed: *With their assigned reading accomplished, John and Mary were confident they would do well on the test.* **2.** expert; skilled: *an accomplished dancer.* **3.** skilled in social arts and graces: *An accomplished lady has good manners. adj.*

ac com plish ment (ə kom′plish mənt), **1.** an accomplishing or being accomplished; completion: *The accomplishment of his purpose took three months.* **2.** thing accomplished; achievement; completed undertaking: *The teacher was proud of her pupils' accomplishments.* **3.** skill in some social art or grace: *Anne was a girl of many accomplishments. She could draw, sing well, and also sew and cook. n.*

ac cord (ə kôrd′), **1.** be in harmony; agree (*with*): *His account of the accident accords with yours.* **2.** make agree; harmonize; reconcile. **3.** agreement; harmony: *Their opinion of war was in accord with his.* **4.** an informal agreement between nations. **5.** harmony of color, pitch, or tone. **6.** grant (a favor, request, etc.): *Accord Tom praise for good work.* 1,2,6 *v.*, 3-5 *n.*

of one's own accord, without being asked; without suggestion from another.

with one accord, all agreeing together: *We cheered with one accord when Ralph made the winning touchdown.*

ac cord ance (ə kôrd′ns), agreement; harmony: *What he did was in accordance with what he said. n.*

ac cord ant (ə kôrd′nt), agreeing; in harmony. *adj.*

ac cord ing (ə kôr′ding), **1.** agreeing; in harmony. **2.** accordingly. 1 *adj.*, 2 *adv.*

according as, in proportion as: *According as you have enriched your own mind you will have influence upon other minds.*

according to, **1.** in agreement with: *He came according to his promise.* **2.** in proportion to: *Spend according to your income.* **3.** on the authority of; as said by: *According to this book a tiger is really a big cat.*

ac cord ing ly (ə kôr′ding lē), **1.** in agreement with something that has been stated: *These are the rules. You can act accordingly or leave the club.* **2.** therefore; for this reason: *He was too sick to stay. Accordingly, we sent him home. adv.*

ac cor di on (ə kôr′dē ən), **1.** a portable musical wind instrument with a bellows, metallic reeds, and keys. An accordion is played by forcing air through the reeds by means of the bellows. **2.** with folds like the bellows of an accordion: *a skirt with accordion pleats.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Girl playing an accordion

ac cost (ə kôst′), speak to first; come up and speak to; address: *A ragged beggar accosted him, asking for money. v.*

ac count (ə kount′), **1.** a statement telling in detail about an event or thing; explanation; story: *Please give an account of your trip.* **2.** reason: *He was brought up not to lie on any account.* **3.** sake: *Don't wait on my account.* **4.** value; worth: *This torn notebook is of little account.* **5.** profit; advantage. **6.** statement of money received and spent: *Jack keeps a written account of the way he spends his money. Businesses and factories keep accounts.* **7.** hold to be; consider: *Solomon was accounted wise. In law, a man is accounted innocent until he is proved guilty.* 1-6 *n.*, 7 *v.*

account for, **1.** give a reason for; explain: *Late frosts accounted for the poor fruit crop.* **2.** tell what has been done with; answer for: *The treasurer of the club had to account for the money paid to him.*

of no account, of no use or importance.

on account of, **1.** because of: *The game was put off on account of rain.* **2.** for the sake of.

on no account, under no conditions; certainly not.

take into account, make allowance for; consider.

turn to account, make useful or helpful; get advantage or profit from.

ac count a bil i ty (ə koun′tə bil′ə tē), state of being accountable; responsibility. *n.*

ac count a ble (ə koun′tə bl), **1.** responsible; liable to be called to account: *Each person is accountable for his own work.* **2.** explainable: *His bad temper is easily accountable; he has had a toothache all day. adj.*

ac count a bly (ə koun′tə blē), in a manner that can be accounted for. *adv.*

ac count ant (ə kount′nt), person who examines or manages business accounts. *n.*

ac count ing (ə koun′ting), **1.** art or science of keeping, analyzing, and interpreting business accounts. **2.** statement of accounts. *n.*

ac cou ter (ə kü′tər), equip; array: *Knights were accoutered in armor. v.*

ac cou ter ments (ə kü′tər mənts), **1.** a soldier's equipment with the exception of his weapons and clothing. A belt, blanket, and knapsack are parts of a soldier's accouterments. **2.** personal equipment; outfit. *n.pl.*

ac cou tre (ə kü′tər), accouter. *v.*, **ac cou tred, ac cou tring.**

ac cou tre ments (ə kü′tər mənts), accouterments. *n.pl.*

Ac cra (ə krä′ or ak′rə), seaport in W Africa, capital of Ghana. 350,000. *n.*

ac cred it (ə kred′it), **1.** give (a person) credit for; regard (a person) as having: *accredit Mother with kindness.* **2.** consider (a thing) as belonging or due (to a person): *We accredit the invention of the telephone to Bell.* **3.** accept as true; believe; trust: *Ruth is always truthful, and anything she says will be accredited.* **4.** give authority to: *The president will accredit you as his assistant.* **5.** send or provide with credentials or a recommendation. An ambassador is accredited as the representative of his

own country in a foreign land. **6.** recognize as coming up to an official standard. *v.*

ac cred it ed (ə kred′ə tid), **1.** worthy of acceptance, belief, or trust: *Einstein was an accredited authority in mathematics.* **2.** recognized as coming up to an official standard: *Some colleges will accept without examination the graduates of accredited high schools. adj.*

ac cre tion (ə krē′shən), **1.** growth in size. **2.** a growing together of separate things. **3.** an increase in size by natural growth or gradual external addition. *n.*

ac cru al (ə krü′əl), **1.** an accruing: *Money left in a savings bank increases by the accrual of interest.* **2.** amount accrued or accruing. *n.*

ac crue (ə krü′), come as a growth or result: *Ability to think will accrue to you from good habits of study. v.*, **ac crued, ac cru ing. —ac crue′ment,** *n.*

acct., **1.** account. **2.** accountant.

ac cu mu late (ə kū′myə lāt), **1.** collect or heap up little by little: *Through the years he accumulated sufficient money to buy a farm when he retired.* **2.** grow into a heap or mass: *Dust had accumulated during the weeks that she was gone. v.*, **ac cu mu lat ed, ac cu mu lat ing.**

ac cu mu la tion (ə kū′myə lā′shən), **1.** material collected; mass: *His accumulation of old papers filled three trunks.* **2.** collecting together: *The accumulation of knowledge is one result of reading. n.*

ac cu ra cy (ak′yə rə sē), being without errors or mistakes; correctness; exactness. *n.*

ac cu rate (ak′yə rit), **1.** exactly right as the result of care or pains; precisely correct: *You must be accurate in arithmetic.* **2.** that operates without error: *Our track coach has an accurate stop watch. adj.* **—ac′cu rate ly,** *adv.* **—ac′cu rate ness,** *n.*

ac curs ed (ə kėr′sid or ə kėrst′), **1.** damnable; detestable; hateful. **2.** under a curse. *adj.*

ac curst (ə kėrst′), accursed. *adj.*

ac cu sa tion (ak′yə zā′shən), **1.** a charge of having done something wrong, of being something bad, or of having broken the law. **2.** the offense charged. *n.*

ac cu sa tive (ə kū′zə tiv), **1.** showing the direct object; objective: *Me, us, him,* and *them* are in the accusative case, or, as we usually say for English words, the objective case. **2.** the objective case. **3.** word used as an object of a verb or preposition. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

ac cuse (ə küz′), **1.** charge with having done something wrong, with being something bad, or with having broken the law. **2.** find fault with; blame. *v.*, **ac cused, ac cus ing. —ac cus′er,** *n.* **—ac cus′ing ly,** *adv.*

ac cus tom (ə kus′təm), make familiar by use or habit; get used; train: *accustom a hunting dog to the noise of a gun. v.*

ac cus tomed (ə kus′təmd), usual; customary: *By Monday he was back in his accustomed place. adj.*

accustomed to, used to; in the habit of: *He was accustomed to hard work.*

ace (ās), **1.** a playing card, domino, or side of a die having one spot. **2.** a single spot or point. **3.** a point won by a single stroke in tennis and certain other games. **4.** person expert at anything: *Peter is an ace at basketball.* **5.** of very high quality; expert: *an ace football player.* **6.** a combat pilot who has shot down five or more enemy planes. 1-4,6 *n.*, 5 *adj.*

a cer bi ty (ə sėr′bə tē), **1.** sharpness of taste; sourness. **2.** harshness of manner; severity. *n., pl.* **a cer bi ties.**

ac e tab u lum (as′ə tab′yə ləm), a socket in the hipbone into which the top part of the thighbone fits. *n., pl.* **ac e tab u la** (-lə).

ac et an i lid (as′ət an′ə lid), a white, crystalline drug, used in medicines to lessen pain and fever. *n.*

ac et an i lide (as′ət an′ə līd), acetanilid. *n.*

ac e tate (as′ə tāt), a salt or ester of acetic acid. Cellulose acetate is used in making imitation leather, phonograph records, rayon, cellophane, etc. *n.*

a ce tic acid (ə sē′tik), a very sour, colorless acid, present in vinegar, a compound of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen.

ac e tone (as′ə tōn), a colorless, volatile, inflammable liquid, used as a solvent for oils, fats, resins, cellulose, etc., and in making varnishes, etc. *n.*

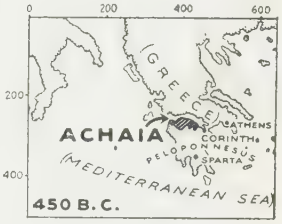
a cet y lene (ə set′ə lēn), a colorless gas that burns with a bright light and very hot flame. It is used for lighting and, combined with oxygen, for welding metals. *n.*

ac e tyl sal i cyl ic acid (as′ə til sal′ə sil′ik or ə sē′təl sal′ə sil′ik), aspirin.

A chae an (ə kē′ən), **1.** of Achaia; Greek. **2.** native or inhabitant of Achaia; Greek. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

A cha ia (ə kā′ə), country in ancient Greece, in the S part. *n.*

A cha tes (ə kā′tēz), **1.** in Roman legend, the faithful companion of Aeneas. **2.** a faithful companion. *n.*



ache (āk), **1.** be in continued pain: *My back aches.* **2.** a dull, steady pain: *a stomach ache, a headache, a toothache.* **3.** *Informal.* be eager; wish very much: *During the hot days of August we all ached to go swimming.* 1,3 *v.*, **ached, ach ing;** 2 *n.* **—ach′ing ly,** *adv.*

a chene (ā kēn′), any small, dry, hard fruit consisting of one seed with a thin outer covering that does not burst open when ripe. Sunflower achenes are commonly called seeds. *n.*

a chieve (ə chēv′), **1.** do; get done; carry out; accomplish: *John soon learned that you cannot achieve much without work.* **2.** reach (a certain end) by one's own efforts; get by effort: *Both George and Tom achieved distinction in mathematics. v.*, **a chieved, a chiev ing. —a chiev′a ble,** *adj.* **—a chiev′er,** *n.*

a chieve ment (ə chēv′mənt), **1.** thing achieved; accomplishment; feat. **2.** some plan or action carried out with courage or unusual ability: *Ralph Bunche won the Nobel Prize for his achievement in Palestine.* **3.** an achieving. *n.*

A chil les (ə kil′ēz), in Greek legend, a hero of the Greeks at the siege of Troy. No weapon could injure Achilles anywhere, except in the heel. *n.*

ach ro mat ic (ak′rə mat′ik), **1.** refracting white light without breaking it up into the colors of the spectrum. **2.** colorless. *adj.* **—ach′ro mat′i cal ly,** *adv.*

ac id (as′id), **1.** any of a class of chemical compounds that are generally sour or bitter to the taste, are soluble in water, and turn blue litmus paper red. Hydrochloric acid and sulphuric acid are two common acids. Acids yield hydrogen ions when dissolved in water and usually react with a base to form a salt. **2.** of acid; having the properties of an acid. **3.** a sour substance. **4.** sour; sharp or biting to the taste. **5.** sour and sharp in manner or temper: *Mother made an acid comment about my untidy room.* 1,3 *n.*, 2,4,5 *adj.* **—ac′id ly,** *adv.* **—ac′id ness,** *n.*

a cid ic (ə sid′ik), forming acid. *adj.*

a cid i fy (ə sid′ə fī), **1.** make sour. **2.** become sour. **3.** change into an acid. *v.*, **a cid i fied, a cid i fy ing. —a cid′i fi′er,** *n.*

a cid i ty (ə sid′ə tē), acid quality or condition; sourness: *the acidity of vinegar. n., pl.* **a cid i ties.**

ac i do sis (as′ə dō′sis), a harmful condition in which the blood and tissues are less alkaline than is normal. *n*

acid test, a thorough test to find out the real quality of some person or thing.

a cid u late (ə sij′ù lāt), make slightly acid or sour. *v.*, **a cid u lat ed, a cid u lat ing. —a cid′u la′tion,** *n.*

a cid u lous (ə sij′ù ləs), slightly acid or sour. *adj.* **—a cid′u lous ly,** *adv.* **—a cid′u lous ness,** *n.*

ack-ack (ak′ak′), *Slang.* anti-aircraft fire. *n.*

ac knowl edge (ak nol′ij), **1.** admit to be true: *He acknowledges his own faults.* **2.** recognize the authority or claims of: *The boys acknowledged him to be the best player on the baseball team.* **3.** express thanks for (a gift, favor, etc.). **4.** make known that one has received (a service, favor, gift, message, etc.): *I acknowledged her letter at once. v.,* **ac knowl edged, ac knowl edg ing.**

ac knowl edg ment or **ac knowl edge ment** (ak nol′ij mənt), **1.** thing given or done to show that one has received a service, gift, favor, message, etc.: *A receipt is an acknowledgment that a bill has been paid.* **2.** act of admitting the existence or truth of anything: *The accused man made acknowledgment of his guilt.* **3.** recognition of authority or claims. **4.** expression of thanks. *n.*

ac me (ak′mē), the highest point: *To graduate at the top of his class was the acme of his hopes. n.*

ac ne (ak′nē), a skin disease in which the oil glands in the skin become clogged and inflamed, often causing pimples. *n.*

ac o lyte (ak′ə līt), **1.** person who helps a priest during certain religious services; altar boy. The acolyte lights the candles on the altar. **2.** attendant; assistant. *n.*

A con ca gua (ä′kôn kä′gwə), mountain in the Andes, in W Argentina, the highest mountain in the Western Hemisphere. 22,834 ft. *n.*

ac o nite (ak′ə nīt), **1.** a poisonous plant with blue, purple, or yellow flowers shaped like hoods. Wolf's-bane and monkshood are two kinds. **2.** drug used to relieve inflammation and pain, obtained from one of these plants. *n.*

a corn (ā′kôrn or ā′kərn), the nut, or fruit, of an oak tree. *n.*

a cous tic (ə küs′tik), **1.** having to do with the sense or the organs of hearing: *Earphones are acoustic aids for deaf people.* **2.** having to do with the science of sound. **3.** that absorbs noise: *acoustic tile. adj.*

a cous ti cal (ə küs′ti kl), having to do with the science of sound: *an acoustical engineer. adj.*

a cous ti cal ly (ə küs′tik lē), with regard to acoustics. *adv.*

a cous tics (ə küs′tiks), **1.** the qualities of a room, hall, auditorium, etc., that determine how well sounds can be heard in it; acoustic qualities: *The acoustics were so good that people in the last row could hear the speaker well.* **2.** the science of sound: *Acoustics is taught in some colleges.* 1 *n. pl.,* 2 *n. sing.*

ac quaint (ə kwānt′), **1.** inform (a person about a thing): *Acquaint him with your intention of leaving at once.* **2.** make more or less familiar: *Let me acquaint you with the facts. v.*

be acquainted with, have personal knowledge of: *He is acquainted with my father.*

ac quaint ance (ə kwānt′ns), **1.** person known to one, but not a close friend. **2.** knowledge of persons or things gained from experience with them; personal knowledge. *n.*

ac quaint ance ship (ə kwānt′ns ship), **1.** personal knowledge; acquaintance. **2.** relation between acquaintances: *Their acquaintanceship lasted many years. n.*

ac qui esce (ak′wē es′), give consent by keeping silent or by not making objections; agree or submit quietly: *We acquiesced in their plan because we could not suggest a better one. v.,* **ac qui esced, ac qui esc ing.**

ac qui es cence (ak′wē es′ns), consent without making objections; agreeing or submitting quietly. *n.*

ac qui es cent (ak′wē es′nt), acquiescing; agreeing; quietly consenting. *adj.*

ac quire (ə kwīr′), **1.** receive or get as one's own; get: *By the time Jim was thirty he had acquired a store of his own.* **2.** get by one's own efforts or actions: *He acquired a college education by working summers. v.,* **ac quired, ac quir ing. —ac quir′a ble,** *adj.* **—ac quir′er,** *n.*

ac quire ment (ə kwīr′mənt), **1.** act of acquiring. **2.** something acquired; attainment: *Her musical acquirements are remarkable for a girl of her age. n.*

ac qui si tion (ak′wə zish′ən), **1.** an acquiring or getting as one's own: *He spent hundreds of hours in the acquisition of skill with a rifle.* **2.** thing acquired: *Mary's new acquisitions were two dresses, a hat, and a pair of shoes. n.*

ac quis i tive (ə kwiz′ə tiv), fond of acquiring; likely to get and keep: *A miser is acquisitive of money. A great scholar is acquisitive of ideas. adj.* **—ac quis′i tive ly,** *adv.* **—ac quis′i tive ness,** *n.*

ac quit (ə kwit′), declare (a person) not guilty (*of* an offense): *The jury acquitted the innocent man of the crime. v.,* **ac quit ted, ac quit ting. —ac quit′ter,** *n.*

acquit oneself, do one's part; behave: *The soldiers acquitted themselves well in battle.*

ac quit tal (ə kwit′l), a setting free by declaring not guilty; discharge; release. *n.*

ac quit tance (ə kwit′ns), **1.** release from a debt or obligation. **2.** payment of a debt; settlement of a claim. *n.*

a cre (ā′kər), a measure of land, 160 square rods or 43,560 square feet. *n.*

acres, lands; property.

a cre age (ā′kər ij), **1.** number of acres: *The acreage of a square mile is 640.* **2.** piece of land sold by the acre. *n.*

ac rid (ak′rid), **1.** sharp, bitter, or stinging to the nose, mouth, or skin. **2.** sharp or irritating in manner or temper. *adj.* **—ac′rid ly,** *adv.* **—ac′rid ness,** *n.*

a crid i ty (ə krid′ə tē), bitterness; sharpness. *n.*

ac ri mo ni ous (ak′rə mō′nē əs), sharp or bitter in temper, language, or manner. *adj.* **—ac′ri mo′ni ous ly,** *adv.* **—ac′ri mo′ni ous ness,** *n.*

ac ri mo ny (ak′rə mō′nē), sharpness or bitterness in temper, language, or manner. *n., pl.* **ac ri mo nies.**

ac ro bat (ak′rə bat), person who can perform tricks on a trapeze, turn handsprings, walk on a tightrope, etc. *n.*

ac ro bat ic (ak′rə bat′ik), **1.** of an acrobat: *Dancing on a rope is an acrobatic feat.* **2.** like an acrobat's. *adj.* **—ac′ro bat′i cal ly,** *adv.*

ac ro bat ics (ak′rə bat′iks), **1.** tricks or performances of an acrobat; gymnastic feats. **2.** feats like those of an acrobat: *The children were delighted by the monkey's acrobatics. n.pl.*

ac ro meg a ly (ak′rō meg′l ē), a disease caused by abnormal activity of the pituitary gland. The head, hands, and feet become permanently enlarged. *n.*

ac ro nym (ak′rə nim), word formed from the first letters or syllables of other words, such as UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization). *n.*

a crop o lis (ə krop′l is), the high, fortified part of an ancient Greek city. The Parthenon was built on **the Acropolis** of Athens. *n.*

a cross (ə krôs′), **1.** from one side to the other of; to the other side of; over: *a bridge laid across a river.* **2.** from one side to the other: *What is the distance across?* **3.** on the other side of; beyond: *across the sea.* **4.** on or to the other side: *When are you going across?* **5.** into contact with: *We come across hard words in some books.* 1,3,5 *prep.,* 2,4 *adv.*

a cros tic (ə krôs′tik), a composition in verse or an arrangement of words in which the first, last, or certain other letters in each line, taken in order, spell a word or phrase. *n.*

North
East
West
South
Acrostic of "news"

act (akt), **1.** thing done; deed: *an act of kindness. Slapping his face was a childish act.* **2.** process of doing: *The thief was caught in the act of stealing.* **3.** do something: *The firemen acted promptly and saved the burning house.* **4.** have effect: *Yeast acted on the dough and made it rise.* **5.** behave: *The boy acted badly in school.* **6.** behave like: *Most people act the fool now and then.* **7.** perform in a theater, on television, etc.; play a part: *The handsome man acts the part of the hero. He acts very well.* **8.** a legislative decision; decree. An act of Congress is a bill that has been passed by Congress.

9. a main division of a play or opera: *Most modern plays have three acts.* 10. one of several performances on a program: *the trained dog's act.* 1,2,8-10 *n.*, 3-7 *v.*
act as or **for,** take the place of; do the work of.
act on, follow; obey: *I will act on your suggestion.*
act up, *Informal.* 1. behave badly. 2. play tricks; make mischief.

ACTH, a hormone obtained from the pituitary gland. It is used in treating arthritis, rheumatic fever, etc. *n.*

act ing (ak′ting), temporarily taking another's place and doing his duties: *While the principal was sick, one of the teachers was acting principal. adj.*

ac tin ic (ak tin′ik), 1. of actinism. 2. producing chemical changes by radiation. **Actinic rays** are important in photography. *adj.*

ac tin ism (ak′tən iz əm), property in light that causes chemical changes. *n.*

ac tin i um (ak tin′ē əm), a radioactive chemical element somewhat like radium, found in pitchblende after uranium has been extracted. *Symbol:* Ac *n.*

ac tion (ak′shən), 1. doing something; process of acting: *The quick action of the firemen saved the building from burning.* 2. activity: *A soldier is a man of action.* 3. thing done; act. 4. effect or influence of something on another: *the action of wind on a ship's sails.* 5. way of moving or working; movement: *a motor with an easy action.* 6. battle; part of a battle: *Peter's older brother was wounded in action in Korea.* 7. lawsuit. *n.* **—ac′tion less,** *adj.*
actions, conduct; behavior: *Mother punished me for my rude actions.*
in action, 1. active; taking part. 2. working.
take action, 1. become active. 2. start working. 3. start a lawsuit; sue.

ac ti vate (ak′tə vāt), 1. make active. 2. make radioactive. 3. make capable of reacting or of speeding up a chemical reaction. 4. purify (sewage) by treating it with air and bacteria. *v.*, **ac ti vat ed, ac ti vat ing. —ac′ti va′tion,** *n.*

ac tive (ak′tiv), 1. acting; working: *an active volcano.* 2. showing much action; moving rather quickly; lively; brisk: *Most children are more active than are old people.* 3. real; effective: *John took an active part in organizing the stamp club.* 4. showing the subject of a verb as acting. In "He broke the window," *broke* is in the active voice. 5. the active voice. 1-4 *adj.*, 5 *n.* **—ac′tive ly,** *adv.* **—ac′tive ness,** *n.*

active duty or **service,** 1. military service with full pay and regular duties. 2. service in the armed forces in time of war.

active satellite, an artificial satellite that amplifies and relays television and radio telephone signals transmitted to it.

ac tiv i ty (ak tiv′ə tē), 1. being active; movement; use of power: *physical activity, mental activity.* 2. action; doing: *the activities of enemy spies.* 3. vigorous action; liveliness: *the activity of children during recess.* 4. thing to do: *A student who has too many outside activities may find it hard to keep up with his studies.* 5. anything active; active force. *n.*, *pl.* **ac tiv i ties.**

act of God, something that could not be foreseen or prevented by human beings; a happening beyond a person's control. Floods, storms, and earthquakes are called acts of God.

ac tor (ak′tər), 1. person who acts on the stage, in motion pictures, in a broadcast, or on television. 2. person who does something. *n.*

ac tress (ak′tris), a woman actor. *n.*

Acts (ăkts), the fifth book of the New Testament. It tells about the beginnings of the Christian church. *n.*

Acts of the Apostles, Acts.

ac tu al (ak′chū əl), 1. existing as a fact; real: *What he told us was not a dream but an actual happening.* 2. now existing; present; current: *The injured man's actual condition will improve soon. adj.* **—ac′tu al ness,** *n.*

ac tu al i ty (ak′chū al′ə tē), 1. actual existence; reality. 2. actual thing; fact. *n.*, *pl.* **ac tu al i ties.**

ac tu al ize (ak′chū əl īz), make actual; realize in action or as a fact. *v.*, **ac tu al ized, ac tu al iz ing.**

ac tu al ly (ak′chū əl ē), really; in fact: *Are you actually going abroad this summer? adv.*

ac tu ar y (ak′chū er′ē), person whose work is figuring risks, rates, premiums, etc., for insurance companies. *n.*, *pl.* **ac tu ar ies.**

ac tu ate (ak′chū āt), 1. put into action: *This pump is actuated by a belt driven by an electric motor.* 2. influence to act: *She was actuated by love for her mother. v.*, **ac tu at ed, ac tu at ing. —ac′tu a′tion,** *n.* **—ac′tu a′tor,** *n.*

a cu i ty (ə kū′ə tē), sharpness; acuteness. *n.*

a cu men (ə kū′mən), sharpness and quickness in seeing and understanding; keen insight. *n.*

a cute (ə kūt′), 1. sharp and severe: *A toothache can cause acute pain.* 2. brief and severe: *An acute disease like pneumonia reaches a crisis within a short time.* 3. threatening; critical: *an acute danger of war.* 4. keen: *Dogs have an acute sense of smell. An acute thinker is clever and shrewd.* 5. high in pitch; shrill: *Some sounds are so acute that we cannot hear them. adj.* **—a cute′ly,** *adv.* **—a cute′ness,** *n.*

acute accent, 1. mark (′) placed over a vowel to show the quality or length of its sound, as in French *abbé*, or to show stress, as in Spanish *adiós.* 2. mark used to indicate emphasis in pronunciation.

acute angle, angle less than a right angle.

ad (ad), *Informal.* advertisement. *n.*

ad-, prefix meaning: to; toward, as in *admit, administer, adverb, advert.*

A.D., in the year of the Lord; since Christ was born. From 63 B.C. to 14 A.D. is 77 years.

ad age (ad′ij), a wise saying that has been much used; well-known proverb. "Haste makes waste" is an adage. *n.*

a da gio (ə dä′jō), 1. slowly. 2. in music, slow. 3. a slow part in a piece of music. 4. a slow ballet dance in which a man and woman do acrobatic feats. 1 *adv.*, 2 *adj.*, 3,4 *n.*, *pl.* **a da gios.**

Ad am (ad′əm), in the Bible, the first man. *n.*

ad a mant (ad′ə mant), 1. unyielding; firm; immovable. 2. too hard to be cut or broken. 3. substance too hard to be cut or broken. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

Ad ams (ad′əmz), 1. **John,** 1735-1826, the second president of the United States, from 1797 to 1801. 2. **John Quincy,** 1767-1848, the sixth president of the United States, from 1825 to 1829, son of John Adams. 3. **Samuel,** 1722-1803, American leader at the time of the Revolutionary War. *n.*

Adam's apple, the lump in the front of the throat formed by the thyroid cartilage.

a dapt (ə dapt′), 1. make fit or suitable; adjust: *Can you adapt yourself to a new job?* 2. modify or alter for a different use: *The farmer can adapt the barn for use as a garage. v.* **—a dapt′er,** *n.*

a dapt a bil i ty (ə dap′tə bil′ə tē), power to change easily to fit different conditions. *n.*

a dapt a ble (ə dap′tə bl), 1. easily changed to fit different conditions: *an adaptable schedule.* 2. changing easily to fit different conditions: *Jane is an adaptable person. adj.* **—a dapt′a ble ness,** *n.*

ad ap ta tion (ad′əp tā′shən), 1. an adapting or fitting: *Dan made a good adaptation to high school.* 2. being adapted or made to fit. 3. something made by adapting: *A motion picture is often an adaptation of a novel.* 4. change in structure, form, or habits to fit different conditions: *Wings are adaptations of the upper limbs for flight. n.*

a dapt ed (ə dap′tid), **1.** modified or altered so as to suit new conditions: *an old law adapted to today's needs.* **2.** fitted; suitable: *a climate adapted to the growing of oranges. adj.*

a dap tive (ə dap′tiv), **1.** that can adapt. **2.** showing adaptation. *adj.* **—a dap′tive ly,** *adv.* **—a dap′tive ness,** *n.*

add (ad), **1.** join (one thing to another); put together; put with: *Add another stone to the pile.* **2.** find the sum of: *Add 8 and 2 and you have 10.* **3.** make or form an addition; increase: *The fine day added to our pleasure.* **4.** say further; go on to say or write: *She said good-by and added that she had had a pleasant visit. v.*

ad dax (ad′aks), a large antelope of Arabia and N Africa. *n.*

ad dend (ad′end or ə dend′), a number or quantity to be added to another number or quantity. *n.*

ad den da (ə den′də), plural of **addendum.** *n.*

ad den dum (ə den′dəm), **1.** thing to be added. **2.** thing added; appendix. *n., pl.* **ad den da.**

ad der (ad′ər), **1.** a small, poisonous snake of Europe. **2.** a small, harmless snake of North America. **3.** a large, poisonous snake of Africa; puff adder. *n.*

ad dict (ad′ikt for 1; ə dikt′ for 2), **1.** person who is a slave or devotee to a habit: *A drug addict finds it hard to stop using drugs.* **2.** give (oneself) up to a habit. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.*

ad dict ed (ə dik′tid), slavishly following (a habit or practice); strongly inclined: *He was so addicted to the use of tobacco that he smoked ten cigars a day. adj.*

ad dic tion (ə dik′shən), condition of being a slave to a habit; strong inclination. *n.*

Ad dis Ab a ba (ad′is ab′ə bə), the capital of Ethiopia, in E Africa. 400,000.

ad di tion (ə dish′ən), **1.** adding one number or quantity to another: *2+3=5 is a simple addition.* **2.** adding one thing to another: *The addition of flour will thicken gravy.* **3.** result of adding; thing added. **4.** *U.S.* part added to a building. *n.*

in addition to, besides; also: *In addition to her work as teacher in the school, Miss Jones gives music lessons after school hours.*

ad di tion al (ə dish′ən l), added; extra; more. *adj.*

ad di tion al ly (ə dish′ən l ē), in addition. *adv.*

ad di tive (ad′ə tiv), **1.** to be added; involving addition. **2.** a substance added to gasoline, fuel oil, etc., so as to improve efficiency of combustion, etc. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

ad dle (ad′l), **1.** make or become muddled. **2.** muddled; confused, etc. **3.** make or become rotten. **4.** of eggs, rotten. 1,3 *v.,* **ad dled, ad dling;** 2,4 *adj.*

ad dress (ə dres′; ad′res especially for 4 and 5), **1.** a speech, especially a formal one: *The President gave an address to the nation over television.* **2.** direct speech or writing to: *The President addressed the nation on the subject of war and peace.* **3.** use titles or other forms in speaking or writing to: *How do you address a mayor?* **4.** place at which a person, business, etc., receives mail. **5.** the writing on an envelope, package, etc., that shows where it is to be sent. **6.** write on (a letter, package, etc.) where it is to be sent. **7.** manner in conversation: *A salesman should be a man of pleasant address.* **8.** skill: *A good manager shows much address in getting people to help him.* **9.** apply or devote (oneself); direct one's energies: *Dan addressed himself to the task of doing his homework.* **10.** a formal request to those in authority to do a particular thing: *an address from the colonists to the king, listing grievances.* **11.** direct to the attention: *address a warning to a friend.* 1,4,5,7,8,10 *n.,* 2,3,6,9, 11 *v.,* **ad dressed** or **ad drest, ad dress ing. —ad dress′er, ad dres′sor,** *n.*

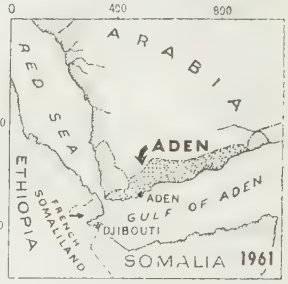
addresses, attentions paid in courtship.

ad dress ee (ə dres ē′), *U.S.* person to whom a letter, package, etc., is addressed. *n.*

ad duce (ə düs′ or ə dūs′), offer as a reason; give as proof or evidence; bring up as an example. *v.,* **ad duced, ad duc ing.**

ad duc tion (ə duk′shən), bringing forward arguments. *n.*

Ad e laide (ad′l ād), city in S Australia. 563,000. *n.*



A den (äd′n), **1.** former British protectorate in SW Arabia, now the Federation of South Arabia. **2.** former British colony, now a state in this Federation. **3.** seaport and capital of this colony. **4. Gulf of,** part of the Arabian Sea between S Arabia and E Africa. *n.*

Ad e nau er (ad′n ou′ər), **Konrad,** 1876-1967, German statesman; first chancellor of West Germany, 1949-1963. *n.*

ad e noid (ad′n oid), **1.** of the lymphatic glands. **2.** like a gland; glandular. *adj.*

ad e noi dal (ad′n oid′l), adenoid. *adj.*

ad e noids (ad′n oidz), growths of glandular tissue in the upper part of the throat, just back of the nose. They sometimes hinder natural breathing and speaking. *n. pl.*

ad ept (ad′ept or ə dept′ for 1; ə dept′ for 2), **1.** thoroughly skilled; expert: *Anne is adept in music.* **2.** a thoroughly skilled or expert person: *He is an adept in working crossword puzzles.* 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.* **—a dept′ly,** *adv.* **—a dept′ness,** *n.*

ad e qua cy (ad′ə kwə sē), as much as is needed for a particular purpose; sufficiency. *n.*

ad e quate (ad′ə kwit), **1.** as much as is needed; fully sufficient: *His wages are adequate to support three people.* **2.** suitable; competent: *an adequate person for the job. adj.* **—ad′e quate ly,** *adv.* **—ad′e quate ness,** *n.*

ad here (ad hir′), **1.** stick fast; remain attached (*to*): *Mud adheres to your shoes.* **2.** hold closely or firmly (*to*): *The principal adhered to the plan for dropping Latin in spite of the opposition of some parents.* **3.** be devoted (*to*): *Most people adhere to the church of their parents. v.,* **ad hered, ad her ing. —ad her′er,** *n.*

ad her ence (ad hir′əns), **1.** attachment or loyalty (to a person, group, belief, etc.); faithfulness. **2.** a holding to and following closely: *rigid adherence to rules. n.*

ad her ent (ad hir′ənt), **1.** faithful supporter; follower: *He was an adherent of the conservative party.* **2.** sticking fast; attached. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

ad he sion (ad hē′zhən), **1.** a sticking fast; attachment. **2.** a following and supporting; faithfulness. **3.** agreement; assent. **4.** the attraction that holds unlike molecules together. *n.*

ad he sive (ad hē′siv), **1.** holding fast; adhering easily; sticky. **2.** smeared with a sticky substance for holding (something) fast: *adhesive tape.* **3.** *U.S.* gummed tape used to hold bandages in place. 1,2 *adj.,* 3 *n.* **—ad he′sive ly,** *adv.* **—ad he′sive ness,** *n.*

ad hoc (ad hok′), *Latin.* for a certain purpose; special.

a dieu (ə dü′ or ə dū′), good-by; farewell. *interj., n., pl.* **a dieus** or **a dieux** (ə düz′ or ə dūz′).

ad in fi ni tum (ad in′fə nī′təm), *Latin.* without limit.

a di os (ä′dē ōs′ or ad′ē ōs′), in the Southwestern U.S., good-by. *interj., n.*

ad i pose (ad′ə pōs), fat. *adj., n.* **—ad′i pose ness,** *n.*

ad i pos i ty (ad′ə pos′ə tē), fatness. *n.*

Adirondack Mountains, the Adirondacks.

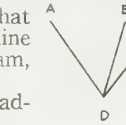
Ad i ron dacks (ad′ə ron′daks), mountain range in NE New York. The highest peak is 5344 feet. The Adirondacks are a part of the Appalachian mountain chain. *n.pl.*

adj., adjective.

Adj., Adjutant.

ad ja cen cy (ə jā′sn sē), nearness. *n., pl.* **ad ja cen cies.**

ad ja cent (ə jā′snt), lying near or close; adjoining: *The house adjacent to ours has been sold. adj.* **—ad ja′cent ly,** *adv.*



adjacent angles, two angles that have the same vertex and the same line as one of their sides. In the diagram, ADB and BDC are adjacent angles.

ad jec ti val (aj′ik tī′vl), **1.** of an adjective. **2.** used as an adjective. *adj.*

ad jec ti val ly (aj′ik tī′vl ē), as an adjective. *adv.*

ad jec tive (aj′ik tiv), **1.** a word used to qualify or limit a noun or pronoun. Words like *green, old, short, sweet,* and *sour* are adjectives. An **attributive adjective** stands immediately before or after the name of the person, animal, or thing being described more fully, as, the *tiny* brook, *horseless* carriages, his lady *fair.* A **predicate adjective** is used with some form of the verb *be* or some other linking verb (*taste, feel, turn,* etc.): The day is *warm.* That pie smells *good.* For a while I felt *bad.* How *tall* you have grown. A **descriptive adjective** shows a quality or condition as belonging to the noun or pronoun named, as, a *blue* shirt, a *wrecked* car. A **limiting adjective** points out in some way the noun or pronoun named, or indicates quantity or number, as, *this* pencil, *his* book, *any* person, *twenty-five* cents. **2.** of an adjective. **3.** used as an adjective. 1 *n.,* 2,3 *adj.* **—ad′jec tive ly,** *adv.*

ad join (ə join′), **1.** be next to; be in contact with: *Canada adjoins the United States.* **2.** be next or close to each other; be in contact: *These two countries adjoin. v.*

ad join ing (ə joi′ning), being next to or in contact with; bordering: *Kate and Sue have adjoining lockers. adj.*

ad journ (ə jėrn′), **1.** put off until a later time: *The members of the club voted to adjourn the meeting until 2 P.M.* **2.** suspend the meeting of to a future time or to another place: *The judge adjourned the court for two hours.* **3.** stop business or proceedings for a time: *The court adjourned from Friday until Monday.* **4.** *Informal.* go to another place. *v.*

ad journ ment (ə jėrn′mənt), **1.** an adjourning or being adjourned. **2.** time during which a court, law-making body, etc., is adjourned. *n.*

ad judge (ə juj′), **1.** decree or declare by law: *The accused man was adjudged guilty.* **2.** condemn or sentence by law: *The thief was adjudged to prison for two years.* **3.** decide or settle by law; judge: *The boy's case was adjudged in the juvenile court.* **4.** award or assign by law: *The property was adjudged to the rightful owner. v.,* **ad judged, ad judg ing.**

ad ju di cate (ə jü′də kāt), **1.** decide or settle by law. **2.** act as judge; pass judgment. *v.,* **ad ju di cat ed, ad ju di cat ing.**

ad ju di ca tion (ə jü′də kā′shən), **1.** an adjudicating. **2.** decision of a judge or court. *n.*

ad ju di ca tor (ə jü′də kā′tər), person who judges. *n.*

ad junct (aj′ungkt), something added that is less important or not necessary, but helpful. *n.*

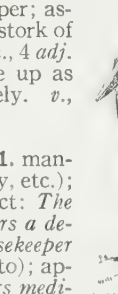
ad ju ra tion (aj′ù rā′shən), solemn command; earnest appeal. *n.*

ad jure (ə jůr′), **1.** command or charge (a person) on oath or under some penalty (to do something). **2.** ask earnestly or solemnly: *I adjure you to speak the truth. v.,* **ad jured, ad jur ing.**

ad just (ə just′), **1.** fit or adapt (one thing to another): *adjust a seat to the height of a child.* **2.** regulate for use: *adjust a radio dial.* **3.** arrange satisfactorily; set right; settle: *adjust a difference of opinion.* **4.** accommodate oneself; get used: *He soon adjusted to army life. v.* **—ad just′a ble,** *adj.* **—ad just′er, ad jus′tor,** *n.*

ad just ment (ə just′mənt), **1.** act or process of adjusting: *The adjustment of the seats to the right height for the children was necessary for their comfort.* **2.** the orderly arrangement of parts or elements. **3.** means of adjusting: *Our radio has an adjustment so that we can make the tone loud or soft.* **4.** settlement of a dispute, a claim, etc. *n.*

ad ju tant (aj′ə tənt), **1.** army officer who assists a commanding officer by sending out orders, writing letters, giving messages, etc. **2.** helper; assistant. **3.** a very large species of stork of India and Africa. **4.** helping. 1-3 *n.,* 4 *adj.*


Adjutant (def. 3)
(5 ft. high)

ad lib (ad lib′), *Informal.* make up as one goes along; extemporize freely. *v.,* **ad libbed, ad lib bing.**

Adm., Admiral.

ad min is ter (ad min′is tər), **1.** manage the affairs of (a business, a city, etc.); control in behalf of others; direct: *The Secretary of the Interior administers a department of the government. A housekeeper administers a household.* **2.** give (to); apply; dispense: *A doctor administers medicine to sick people. Judges administer justice and punishment.* **3.** offer or tender (an oath). **4.** settle or take charge of (an estate). **5.** act as administrator. **6.** be helpful; add something; contribute: *administer to a person's comfort or pleasure. v.*

ad min is tra tion (ad min′is trā′shən), **1.** the managing of a business, office, etc.; management. **2.** group of persons in charge: *the administration of a university.* **3.** management of public affairs by government officials. **4.** the officials as a group; the government. **5.** the period of office of these officials. **6.** Usually, **the Administration.** *U.S.* the President of the United States and his Cabinet. **7.** *U.S.* the term or terms during which a President holds office. **8.** a giving out, applying, or dispensing (of medicine, justice, etc.). *n.*

ad min is tra tive (ad min′is trā′tiv), having to do with administration; managing; executive. *adj.* **—ad min′is tra′tive ly,** *adv.*

ad min is tra tor (ad min′is trā′tər), **1.** person who administers. **2.** person appointed by a court to take charge of or settle the estate of someone who has died. *n.*

ad mi ra ble (ad′mə rə bl), **1.** worth admiring. **2.** excellent; very good. *adj.* **—ad′mi ra ble ness,** *n.* **—ad′mi ra bly,** *adv.*

ad mi ral (ad′mə rəl), **1.** commander in chief of a fleet. **2.** naval officer having the highest rank. **3.** admiral, vice-admiral, or rear admiral. *n.*

ad mi ral ty (ad′mə rəl tē), **1.** law or court dealing with affairs of the sea and ships. **2.** in England, the government department in charge of naval affairs. *n., pl.* **ad mi ral ties.**

ad mi ra tion (ad′mə rā′shən), **1.** a feeling of wonder, pleasure, and approval; delight or satisfaction at something fine or beautiful or well done. **2.** act of regarding with delight (something fine or beautiful): *They paused in admiration of the beautiful view.* **3.** person or thing that is admired (now used only in the phrase *the admiration of*): *Helen's beautiful new dress was the admiration of all her friends. n.*

ad mire (ad mīr′), **1.** regard with wonder, approval, and delight: *I admire your bravery.* **2.** feel or express admiration of: *He forgot to admire my dog. v.,* **ad mired, ad mir ing.**

ad mir er (ad mīr′ər), **1.** person who admires. **2.** man who is in love with a woman; suitor. *n.*

ad mir ing (ad mīr′ing), full of admiration. *adj.* **—ad mir′ing ly,** *adv.*

ad mis si bil i ty (ad mis′ə bil′ə tē), quality or state of being admissible. *n.*

ad mis si ble (ad mis′ə bl), **1.** that can be permitted; allowable: *Is it admissible to smoke here?* **2.** having the right to enter or use (a position, occupation, group, place, etc.): *Only adults are admissible to this club.* **3.** that can be considered as evidence or proof. *adj.* **—ad mis′si ble ness,** *n.* **—ad mis′si bly,** *adv.*

ad mis sion (ad mish′ən), **1.** act of allowing (a person, animal, etc.) to enter; entrance: *admission of aliens into a country.* **2.** power or right to enter or use an office, place, etc. **3.** price paid for the right to enter. **4.** an acknowledging: *Tom's admission that he was to blame kept the others from being punished.* **5.** fact or point acknowledged; something accepted as true or valid. *n.*

ad mit (ad mit′), **1.** say (something) is real or true; acknowledge: *I admit my mistake.* **2.** accept as true or valid. **3.** allow to enter or use; let in. **4.** give the right to enter to: *This ticket admits one person.* **5.** make allowance (for); leave room (for); be capable (of): *His answer admits of no reply.* **6.** allow; permit. *v.*, **ad mit ted, ad mit ting.**

admit to the bar, in the United States, give authority to practice law.

ad mit tance (ad mit′ns), **1.** the right to enter; permission to enter: *The reporter had admittance to all theaters free of charge.* **2.** act of admitting. *n.*

ad mit ted ly (ad mit′id lē), without denial; by general consent. *adv.*

ad mix (ad miks′), add in mixing; mix in. *v.*

ad mix ture (ad miks′chər), **1.** act of mixing; mixture. **2.** anything added in mixing. *n.*

ad mon ish (ad mon′ish), warn or advise (a person) about his faults in order that he may be guided to improve: *The policeman admonished him not to drive too fast. The teacher admonished the student for his careless work.* *v.* **—ad mon′ish er,** *n.* **—ad mon′ish ment,** *n.*

ad mo ni tion (ad′mə nish′ən), advice concerning the faults a person has shown or may show; warning. *n.*

ad mon i to ry (ad mon′ə tôʳ′rē), admonishing; warning. *adj.*

a do (ə dü′), action; stir; fuss; trouble: *There was much ado about the party by all the family. Alice made a great ado because her dress did not fit.* *n.*

a do be (ə dō′bē), **1.** sun-dried clay or mud. **2.** a brick or bricklike piece of such material, used in building. **3.** built or made of sun-dried bricks. Many people in Southwestern United States and in Mexico live in adobe houses. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

Adobe house

ad o les cence (ad′ə les′ns), **1.** growth from childhood to manhood or womanhood. **2.** period or time of this growth; youth. *n.*

ad o les cent (ad′ə les′nt), **1.** person from about 12 to about 22 years of age. **2.** growing up from childhood to manhood or womanhood. **3.** of or characteristic of adolescents. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

A don is (ə don′is or ə dō′nis), **1.** in Greek mythology, a handsome young man who was loved by Aphrodite. **2.** a handsome young man. *n.*

a dopt (ə dopt′), **1.** take for one's own; take as one's own choice: *I liked your idea and adopted it.* **2.** accept formally: *The club adopted the motion by a vote of 20 to 5.* **3.** take (a child of other parents) legally and bring up as one's own. *v.*

a dop tion (ə dop′shən), **1.** an adopting: *The teachers are talking about the adoption of a new course of study for the high school.* **2.** being adopted: *Joe's adoption by his aunt changed the boy's whole life.* *n.*

a dop tive (ə dop′tiv), **1.** tending to adopt. **2.** related by adoption. *adj.* **—a dop′tive ly,** *adv.*

a dor a ble (ə dôr′ə bl), **1.** worthy of being adored. **2.** *Informal.* lovely; delightful. *adj.* **—a dor′ a bly,** *adv.*

ad o ra tion (ad′ə rā′shən), **1.** highest respect; devoted love. **2.** worship. *n.*

a dore (ə dôr′), **1.** respect very highly; love very greatly. **2.** *Informal.* like very much. **3.** worship. *v.*, **a dored, a dor ing.** **—a dor′ing ly,** *adv.*

a dor er (ə dôr′ər), **1.** a devoted admirer; lover. **2.** worshiper. *n.*

a dorn (ə dôrn′), **1.** add beauty to; make greater the splendor or honor of; add distinction to. **2.** put ornaments on; decorate. *v.* **—a dorn′er,** *n.*

a dorn ment (ə dôrn′mənt), **1.** thing that adds beauty; ornament; decoration. **2.** act of adorning: *Mary was busy with the adornment of the church.* *n.*

a down (ə doun′), *Poetic.* down. *adv.*, *prep.*

ad re nal (ə drē′nl), **1.** near or on the kidney. **2.** an adrenal gland. **3.** of or from the adrenal glands. 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

adrenal gland, one of the two ductless glands, one on the upper part of each kidney, that secrete adrenalin; suprarenal gland.

ad ren al in or **ad ren al ine** (ə dren′l in), hormone secreted by the adrenal glands. *n.*

A dri an o ple (ā′drē ən ō′pl), city in the NW part of European Turkey. 34,000. *n.* The official name is **Edirne.**

A dri at ic (ā′drē at′ik), sea between Italy and Yugoslavia. It is an arm of the Mediterranean. 500 mi. long. *n.*

a drift (ə drift′), drifting; floating without being guided: *Our boat is adrift on the lake. The basketball team was adrift while the coach was sick.* *adv.*, *adj.*

a droit (ə droit′), expert in the use of the hands or the mind; skillful: *A good teacher is adroit in asking questions.* *adj.* **—a droit′ly,** *adv.* **—a droit′ness,** *n.*

ad sorb (ad sôrb′), gather (a gas, liquid, or dissolved substance) on a surface in a condensed layer. *v.*

ad sorp tion (ad sôrp′shən), an adsorbing or being adsorbed. *n.*

ad u late (aj′ə lāt), praise too much; flatter slavishly. *v.*, **ad u lat ed, ad u lat ing.** **—ad′u la′tor,** *n.*

ad u la tion (aj′ə lā′shən), too much praise; slavish flattery. *n.*

ad u la to ry (aj′ə lə tôʳ′rē), praising too much; slavishly flattering. *adj.*

a dult (ə dult′ or ad′ult), **1.** having full size and strength; grown-up; full-grown; mature. **2.** a grown-up person. **3.** any plant or animal grown to full size and strength. **4.** of or for adults. 1,4 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.* **—a dult′ ness,** *n.*

a dul ter ant (ə dul′tər ənt), **1.** substance used in adulterating. **2.** adulterating. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

a dul ter ate (ə dul′tər āt), make lower in quality by adding inferior materials; make impure by mixing in other substances: *adulterate milk with water.* *v.*, **a dul ter at ed, a dul ter at ing.**

a dul ter a tion (ə dul′tər ā′shən), **1.** act or process of adulterating. **2.** an adulterated substance; product that has been adulterated. *n.*

a dul ter er (ə dul′tər ər), person, especially a man, guilty of adultery. *n.*

a dul ter ess (ə dul′tər is), woman guilty of adultery. *n.*

a dul ter ous (ə dul′tər əs), guilty of adultery. *adj.*

a dul ter y (ə dul′tər ē), sexual unfaithfulness of a husband or wife. *n.*, *pl.* **a dul ter ies.**

adv., **1.** adverb. **2.** advertisement.

ad va lo rem (ad və lôʳ′rəm), (of merchandise) in proportion to the value: *an ad valorem tax.*

ad vance (ad vans′), **1.** move forward; go forward: *The troops advanced.* **2.** bring forward: *The troops were advanced.* **3.** movement forward: *The army's advance was very slow.* **4.** going before: *the advance guard.* **5.** make progress; improve: *We advance in knowledge.* **6.** a step forward; progress: *a great advance in our understanding of the laws of physics.* **7.** help forward; further: *advance the cause of peace.* **8.** put forward; suggest: *advance an opinion.* **9.** raise to a higher rank; promote: *advance him from lieutenant to captain.* **10.** rise in rank; be promoted: *advance in one's profession.* **11.** raise (prices): *advance the price of milk.* **12.** rise in price: *The*

stock advanced three points. **13.** make earlier; hasten: *advance the time of the meeting.* **14.** supply beforehand: *advance a salesman funds for expenses.* **15.** ahead of time. **16.** the furnishing of money or goods before they are due or as a loan. **17.** the money or goods furnished. 1,2,5,7-14 *v.*, **ad vanced, ad vanc ing;** 3,6,12, 16,17 *n.*, 4,15 *adj.*

advances, personal approaches toward another or others to settle a difference, to make an acquaintance, etc.

in advance, **1.** in front; ahead. **2.** ahead of time.

ad vanced (ad vanst′), **1.** in front of others; forward: *an advanced theory of the composition of the atom.* **2.** ahead of most others in progress, ideas, etc.: *The advanced class has studied English three years.* **3.** far along in life; very old: *the advanced age of ninety years.* *adj.*

ad vance ment (ad vans′mənt), **1.** movement forward; advance. **2.** progress; improvement. **3.** promotion. *n.*

ad van tage (ad van′tij), **1.** any favorable condition, circumstance, or opportunity; means helpful in getting something desired: *Good health is always a great advantage.* **2.** better or superior position: *She has the advantage of Mrs. Allen, who has no money at all.* **3.** the result of a better position: *The boy who can think for himself has an advantage when he begins to work.* **4.** give an advantage to; help; benefit. **5.** the first point scored in a tennis game after deuce. 1-3,5 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **ad van taged, ad van tag ing.**

take advantage of, **1.** use to help or benefit oneself: *Take advantage of your illness to catch up on your reading.* **2.** impose upon: *Don't take advantage of me by asking me to run errands on such a hot day.*

to advantage, to a good effect; with a useful effect.

ad van ta geous (ad′vən tā′jəs), giving advantage; favorable; helpful; profitable: *This advantageous position commands three roads.* *adj.* **—ad′van ta′geous ly,** *adv.* **—ad′van ta′geous ness,** *n.*

ad vent (ad′vent), coming; arrival: *The advent of spring was a time for festivals in ancient days.* *n.*

Ad vent (ad′vent), **1.** the birth of Christ. **2.** the season of devotion including the four Sundays before Christmas. **3.** the second coming of Christ at the Last Judgment. *n.*

Ad vent ist (ad′ven tist), member of a Christian denomination that believes that the second coming of Christ is near at hand. *n.*

ad ven ti tious (ad′ven tish′əs), coming from outside; additional; accidental: *The romantic life of the author gives his book an adventitious interest.* *adj.* **—ad′ven ti′tious ly,** *adv.* **—ad′ven ti′tious ness,** *n.*

ad ven ture (ad ven′chər), **1.** an unusual or exciting experience: *The trip to Florida was an adventure for her.* **2.** a bold and difficult undertaking, usually exciting and somewhat dangerous: *Sailing across the Pacific on a raft was a daring adventure.* **3.** seeking excitement or danger: *spirit of adventure.* **4.** a business undertaking; commercial speculation. **5.** risk. **6.** dare. **7.** venture. 1-4 *n.*, 5-7 *v.*, **ad ven tured, ad ven tur ing.**

ad ven tur er (ad ven′chər ər), **1.** person who seeks or has adventures. **2.** soldier ready to serve in any army that will hire him. **3.** person who lives by his wits; person who schemes to get money, social position, etc. **4.** speculator. *n.*

ad ven ture some (ad ven′chər səm), bold and daring; adventurous. *adj.*

ad ven tur ess (ad ven′chər is), **1.** woman who schemes to get money, social position, etc. **2.** woman adventurer. *n.*

ad ven tur ous (ad ven′chər əs), **1.** fond of adventures; ready to take risks; daring: *a bold, adventurous explorer.* **2.** full of risk; dangerous: *An expedition to the North Pole is an adventurous undertaking.* *adj.* **—ad ven′tur ous ly,** *adv.* **—ad ven′tur ous ness,** *n.*

ad verb (ad′vėrb), word that extends or limits the meaning of verbs (*She sings well*) but is also used to qualify adjectives (*She is very pretty*) or other adverbs (*She sings quite well*), especially as to place, time, manner, or degree. *Soon, here, very, gladly,* and *not* are adverbs. Most adverbs are adjectives or participles plus the ending *-ly: He rowed badly. She was deservedly popular.* Some adverbs have the same forms as adjectives, such as *cheap, close, deep, loud, much, wrong.* *n.*

ad ver bi al (ad vėr′bē əl), **1.** of an adverb. **2.** used as an adverb. *adj.*

ad ver bi al ly (ad vėr′bē əl ē), as an adverb. *adv.*

ad ver sar y (ad′vər ser′ē), **1.** person opposing or resisting another person; enemy. **2.** person or group on the other side in a contest. *n., pl.* **ad ver sar ies.**

ad verse (ad vėrs′), **1.** unfriendly in purpose; hostile: *adverse criticism.* **2.** unfavorable; harmful: *Dirt and disease are adverse to the best growth of children.* **3.** acting in a contrary direction; opposing: *Adverse winds hinder ships.* *adj.* **—ad verse′ly,** *adv.* **—ad verse′ness,** *n.*

ad ver si ty (ad vėr′sə tē), **1.** condition of unhappiness, misfortune, or distress. **2.** stroke of misfortune; unfavorable or harmful thing or event. *n., pl.* **ad versi ties.**

ad vert (ad vėrt′), direct attention; refer (*to*) in speaking or writing: *The speaker adverted to the need for more parks.* *v.*

ad ver tise (ad′vər tīz), **1.** give public notice of in a newspaper, over the radio, etc.: *When people lose something valuable, they advertise it in the newspaper.* **2.** ask by public notice (*for*): *advertise for a job.* **3.** make generally known. **4.** inform: *We have advertised our correspondents in South America of our new process.* **5.** praise the good qualities of (a product, etc.) in order to promote sales: *Manufacturers advertise things that they wish to sell.* **6.** issue advertising: *It pays to advertise.* **7.** call attention to (oneself). *v.*, **ad ver tised, ad ver tis ing.**

ad ver tise ment (ad′vər tīz′mənt or ad vėr′tis mənt), a public notice or announcement, as in a newspaper or magazine, or over the radio: *The store has an advertisement in the newspaper of a special sale.* *n.*

ad ver tis er (ad′vər tīz′ər), one who advertises. *n.*

ad ver tis ing (ad′vər tīz′ing), **1.** business of preparing, publishing, or circulating advertisements. **2.** advertisements. *n.*

ad vice (ad vīs′), **1.** opinion about what should be done: *Take the doctor's advice.* **2.** information; news: *advices from the battle front.* *n.*

ad vis a bil i ty (ad vīz′ə bil′ə tē), quality of being advisable; propriety; expediency. *n.*

ad vis a ble (ad vīz′ə bl), to be recommended; wise; sensible: *It is not advisable for him to go while he is still sick.* *adj.* **—ad vis′a bly,** *adv.*

ad vise (ad vīz′), **1.** give advice to: *Advise him to be cautious.* **2.** give advice: *I shall act as you advise.* **3.** give notice; inform (often with *of*): *We were advised of the dangers before we began our trip.* **4.** talk over plans; consult (*with*): *Before buying a house, he advised with his friends who owned houses.* *v.*, **ad vised, ad vis ing.**

ad vised (ad vīzd′), planned; considered; thought-out. *adj.*

ad vis ed ly (ad vīz′id lē), after careful consideration; deliberately. *adv.*

ad vise ment (ad vīz′mənt), careful consideration: *The lawyer took our case under advisement and said he would give us an answer in two weeks.* *n.*

ad vis er or **ad vi sor** (ad vīz′ər), **1.** person who gives advice. **2.** teacher appointed to advise students. *n.*

ad vi so ry (ad vī′zə rē), **1.** having power to advise. **2.** containing advice. *adj.* **—ad vi′so ri ly,** *adv.*

ad vo ca cy (ad′və kə sē), speaking in favor; public recommendation; support: *The President's advocacy of the plan got votes for it.* *n.*

ad vo cate (ad′və kāt for 1; ad′və kit or ad′və kāt for 2,3), **1.** speak in favor of; recommend publicly: *He advocates building more schools.* **2.** person who pleads or argues for; supporter: *Mr. Smith is an advocate of better school buildings.* **3.** lawyer who pleads in a law court. 1 *v.*, **ad vo cat ed, ad vo cat ing;** 2,3 *n.* **—ad′vo ca′tion,** *n.* **—ad′vo ca′tor,** *n.*

Man using an adz

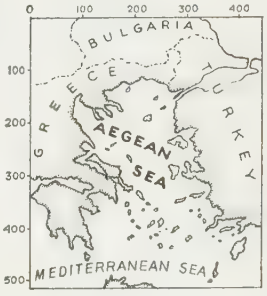
advt., advertisement.

adz or **adze** (adz), tool somewhat like an ax but with a blade set across the end of the handle and curving inward. *n.*

AEC or **A.E.C.,** Atomic Energy Commission.

A.E.F., American Expeditionary Forces, soldiers sent to Europe by the United States during World War I.

Ae ge an (i jē′ən), **1.** sea E of Greece. 400 mi. long; 200 mi. wide. **2.** of or in this sea. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*



ae gis (ē′jis), **1.** shield or breastplate used by the Greek god Zeus or by his daughter Athena. **2.** protection. *n.* Also, **egis.**

Ae ne as (i nē′əs), in Greek and Roman legend, a Trojan hero, son of Anchises and Venus. He escaped from burning Troy, carrying his father and leading his little son. After years of wandering he reached Italy, where his descendants founded Rome. *n.*

Ae ne id (i nē′id), a Latin epic poem written by Vergil, describing the wanderings of Aeneas. *n.*

Ae o lus (ē′ə ləs), the Greek god of the winds. *n.*

ae on (ē′ən), a very long period of time; many thousands of years: *Aeons passed before life existed on the earth.* *n.* Also, **eon.**

aer ate (ãr′āt), **1.** expose to air. **2.** expose to and mix with air. Water in some reservoirs is aerated by being tossed high into the air in a fine spray. **3.** fill with a gas. Soda water is water that has been aerated with carbon dioxide. **4.** expose to chemical action with oxygen. Blood is aerated in the lungs. *v.*, **aer at ed, aer at ing. —aer a′tion,** *n.*

aer a tor (ãr′ā tər), device or apparatus that charges or supplies with air. Aerators often spray water into the air so that the water can absorb more oxygen. *n.*

aer i al (ãr′ē əl), **1.** in the air. **2.** of or having to do with the air. **3.** like air; thin and light as air. **4.** ideal; imaginary. **5.** relating to aircraft in any way. **6.** a wire or wires used in radio or television for sending out or receiving electric waves. 1-5 *adj.*, 6 *n.* **—aer′i al ly,** *adv.*

aer ie or **aer y** (ãr′ē or ir′ē), **1.** the lofty nest of an eagle or other bird of prey. **2.** young eagles or the young of other birds of prey. **3.** house, castle, etc., built in a high place. *n., pl.* **aer ies.** Also, **eyrie, eyry.**

aer o bic (ãr ō′bik), **1.** living and growing only where there is oxygen. Some bacteria are aerobic. **2.** having to do with or caused by such bacteria. *adj.*

aer o dy nam ics (ãr′ō dī nam′iks), the branch of physics that deals with the forces exerted by air or other gases in motion. *n.*

aer o naut (ãr′ə nôt), pilot of an airship or balloon; balloonist. *n.*

aer o nau tic (ãr′ə nô′tik), of aeronautics or aeronauts. *adj.* **—aer′o nau′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

aer o nau ti cal (ãr′ə nô′tə kl), aeronautic. *adj.*

aer o nau tics (ãr′ə nô′tiks), science or art having to do with the design, manufacture, and operation of aircraft. *n.*

aer o plane (ãr′ə plān), *Esp. Brit.* airplane. *n.*

aer o sol bomb (ãr′ə sol or ãr′ə sōl), a metal container having insecticide, cosmetic, or other product, under pressure, that may be released as a spray.

aer o space (ãr′ə spās), **1.** envelope of air around the earth and the space enclosing the air. **2.** the science of outer space, especially of rocket flight in it. *n.*

Aes cu la pi us (es′kyə lā′pē əs), the Roman god of medicine and healing. *n.*

Ae sop (ē′səp), 620?-560? B.C., Greek writer of fables. *n.*

aes thete (es′thēt), **1.** person who pretends to care a great deal about beauty; person who gives too much attention to beauty. **2.** person who is sensitive to beauty; lover of beauty. *n.* Also, **esthete.**

aes thet ic (es thet′ik), **1.** having to do with the beautiful, as distinguished from the useful, scientific, etc. **2.** (of persons) sensitive to beauty. **3.** (of things) pleasing; artistic. *adj.* Also, **esthetic.**

aes thet i cal ly (es thet′ik lē), **1.** in an aesthetic manner. **2.** according to aesthetics. *adv.*

aes thet ics (es thet′iks), study of beauty in art and nature; philosophy of beauty; theory of the fine arts. *n.* Also, **esthetics.**

aes ti vate (es′tə vāt), estivate. *v.*, **aes ti vat ed, aes ti vat ing.**

aet. or **aetat.,** at the age of.

ae ther (ē′thər), **1.** the upper regions of space beyond the earth's atmosphere. **2.** an invisible elastic medium formerly supposed to be distributed through all space and to conduct light waves, electric waves, etc. *n.* Also, **ether.**

ae the re al (i thir′ē əl), ethereal. *adj.*

Aet na (et′nə), **Mount.** See **Etna, Mount.** *n.*

A.F. or **a.f.,** audio frequency.

a far (ə fär′), far; far away; far off; from a distance: *see from afar.* *adv.*

a feard or **a feared** (ə fird′), *Archaic* or *Dialect.* frightened; afraid. *adj.*

af fa bil i ty (af′ə bil′ə tē), quality of being easy to talk to; courteous and pleasant ways. *n.*

af fa ble (af′ə bl), easy to talk to; courteous and pleasant. *adj.* **—af′fa ble ness,** *n.* **—af′fa bly,** *adv.*

af fair (ə fãr′), **1.** anything done or to be done; job; business: *The President has many affairs to look after.* **2.** a particular action or event (referred to in vague terms): *The party on Saturday was a jolly affair.* **3.** private concern: *That's my affair.* **4.** thing: *This machine is a complicated affair.* **5.** a romance. *n.*

affairs, matters of interest, especially business matters.

affair of honor, duel.

af fect[1] (ə fekt′), **1.** produce a result on; have an effect on; act on; influence: *The small amount of rain last year affected the growth of crops. The disease affected his mind so that he lost his memory.* **2.** touch the heart of; stir the emotions of: *The stories of starving children so affected him that he spent all his spare money for relief.* *v.*

af fect[2] (ə fekt′), **1.** pretend to have or feel: *He affected ignorance of the fight, but we knew that he had seen it.* **2.** be fond of; like: *She affects old furniture.* **3.** assume, use, or frequent by preference: *He affects carelessness in dress.* *v.*

af fec ta tion (af′ek tā′shən), **1.** behavior that is not natural: *Helen's roughness is an affectation; she really is a quiet, gentle girl.* **2.** outward appearance; pretense: *an affectation of ignorance.* *n.*

af fect ed[1] (ə fek′tid), **1.** acted on; influenced. **2.** influenced injuriously. **3.** touched in the heart; moved in feeling. *adj.*

af fect ed[2] (ə fek′tid), **1.** put on for effect; unnatural; pretended: *an affected welcome.* **2.** behaving, speaking, writing, etc., unnaturally for effect; artificial: *an affected voice.* *adj.* **—af fect′ed ly,** *adv.*

af fect ing (ə fek′ting), causing emotion; touching the heart; moving the feelings: *The poor man told an affecting story of hunger and suffering.* *adj.* **—af fect′ing ly,** *adv.*

af fec tion (ə fek′shən), **1.** friendly feeling; fondness; tenderness; love. **2.** feeling; inclination. **3.** disease; unhealthy condition. *n.*

af fec tion ate (ə fek′shən it), loving; tender; having or showing affection. *adj.* **—af fec′tion ate ly,** *adv.*

af fec tive (ə fek′tiv), of the feelings; emotional. *adj.*

af fer ent (af′ər ənt), of nerves or blood vessels, carrying inward to a central organ or point (opposed to *efferent*). *adj.*

af fi ance (ə fī′əns), **1.** promise in marriage; betroth. **2.** the pledging of faith; betrothal. **3.** trust; confidence. 1 *v.*, **af fi anced, af fi anc ing;** 2,3 *n.*

af fi anced (ə fī′ənst), promised in marriage; engaged; betrothed. *adj.*

af fi da vit (af′ə dā′vit), statement written down and sworn to be true. An affidavit is usually made before a judge or notary public. *n.*

af fil i ate (ə fil′ē āt for 1, 2; ə fil′ē it or ə fil′ē āt for 3), **1.** connect in close association: *The two clubs did not have the same members, but they were affiliated with each other.* **2.** associate oneself (*with*): *affiliate with a political party.* **3.** organization or group associated with other similar bodies. 1,2 *v.*, **af fil i at ed, af fil i at ing;** 3 *n.*

af fil i a tion (ə fil′ē ā′shən), association; relation. *n.*

af fin i ty (ə fin′ə tē), **1.** natural attraction to a person or liking for a thing: *an affinity for dancing.* **2.** person to whom one is especially attracted. **3.** relationship by marriage. **4.** relation; connection. **5.** resemblance; likeness. *n., pl.* **af fin i ties.**

af firm (ə fêrm′), **1.** declare to be true; say firmly; assert: *The Bible affirms that God is love.* **2.** confirm; ratify: *The higher court affirmed the lower court's decision.* **3.** declare solemnly, but without taking an oath. *v.*

af fir ma tion (af′ər mā′shən), **1.** a solemn declaration made without taking an oath. If a person's religion forbids him to take an oath, he can make an affirmation. **2.** assertion; positive statement. *n.*

af firm a tive (ə fêr′mə tiv), **1.** stating that a fact is so; saying yes: *His answer was affirmative.* **2.** word or statement that gives assent or agrees. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—af firm′a tive ly,** *adv.*

the affirmative, the side arguing in favor of a question being debated.

af fix (ə fiks′ for 1,2,5,6; af′iks for 3,4), **1.** make firm or fix (one thing to or on another): *Joan always affixes Christmas seals to her cards.* **2.** add at the end. **3.** thing affixed. **4.** a syllable or syllables added to the stem or base of a word to modify the meaning; prefix or suffix. *Un-* and *-ly* are affixes. **5.** make an impression of (a seal, etc.). **6.** connect with; attach: *affix blame for the accident.* 1,2,5,6 *v.*, 3,4 *n.* **—af fix′er,** *n.*

af fla tus (ə flā′təs), inspiration. *n.*

af flict (ə flikt′), cause pain to; trouble greatly; distress: *be afflicted with troubles.* *v.*

af flic tion (ə flik′shən), **1.** state of pain or distress. **2.** cause of pain, trouble, or distress; misfortune. *n.*

af flic tive (ə flik′tiv), causing misery or pain. *adj.*

af flu ence (af′lu əns), **1.** wealth; riches: *America is a country of great affluence.* **2.** abundant supply; great abundance: *We have had an affluence of rain this month.* *n.*

af flu ent (af′lu ənt), **1.** very wealthy. **2.** abundant; plentiful. **3.** stream flowing into a larger stream, lake, etc. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.* **—af′flu ent ly,** *adv.*

af flux (af′luks), a flow toward a place. *n.*

af ford (ə fôrd′), **1.** spare the money for: *We can't afford a new car.* **2.** manage to give, spare, have, etc.: *Can you afford the time?* **3.** be able without difficulty; have the means: *I can't afford to take a chance.* **4.** furnish from natural resources; yield: *Some trees afford resin.* **5.** yield or give as an effect or a result; provide: *Reading affords pleasure.* *v.*

af for est (ə fôr′ist), change (land) into forest. *v.*

af fray (ə frā′), a noisy quarrel; fight in public. *n.*

af front (ə frunt′), **1.** insult openly; offend purposely: *The boy affronted the teacher by making a face at her.* **2.** a word or act that openly expresses intentional disrespect: *To be called a coward is an affront to a manly boy.* **3.** offend the modesty or self-respect of: *The people of the village were affronted by the superior airs of the wealthy newcomer.* **4.** a slight or injury to one's dignity. **5.** meet face to face; confront. 1,3,5 *v.*, 2,4 *n.*

Af ghan (af′gən or af′gan), **1.** native of Afghanistan. **2.** of Afghanistan or its people. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

af ghan (af′gən or af′gan), blanket or shawl made of knitted or crocheted wool. *n.*

Af ghan i stan (af gan′ə stan), country in SW Asia. 13,000,000 pop.; 250,000 sq. mi. *Capital:* Kabul. *n.*

a fi cio na do (ə fē′syə nä′dō; *Spanish* ä fē′thyō nä′dō), **1.** person who takes a very great interest in bullfighting, but who is never himself a bullfighter. **2.** person who is very enthusiastic about anything. *n., pl.* **a fi cio na dos.**

a field (ə fēld′), **1.** on or in the field; to the field. **2.** away from home; away. **3.** out of the way; astray. *adv.*

a fire (ə fīr′), on fire; burning. *adv., adj.*

AFL, A.F. of L., or **A.F.L.,** American Federation of Labor, a group of trade unions.

a flame (ə flām′), in flames; on fire. *adv., adj.*

AFL-CIO labor organization, made up of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, merged in 1955. The unions in the AFL are organized according to crafts (carpenters, machinists); in the CIO they are organized according to industries (auto workers, electrical workers).

a float (ə flōt′), **1.** floating. **2.** on shipboard; at sea: *On the trip around the world, we were afloat 60 days and ashore 30 days.* **3.** flooded: *After the rain, our cellar was afloat.* **4.** going around: *Rumors of a revolt were afloat.* *adv., adj.*

a flut ter (ə flut′ər), fluttering; in a flutter. *adv., adj.*

a foot (ə fut′), **1.** on foot; walking: *Did you come all the way afoot?* **2.** going on; in progress: *Preparations for dinner were afoot in the kitchen.* *adv., adj.*

a fore (ə fôr′), *Archaic and Dialect.* before. *adv., prep., conj.*

a fore men tioned (ə fôr′men′shənd), spoken of before; mentioned above. *adj.*

a fore said (ə fôr′sed′), spoken of before. *adj.*

a fore thought (ə fôr′thôt′), thought of beforehand; deliberately planned. *adj.*

a foul (ə foul′), in a tangle; in a collision. *adv., adj.* **run afoul of,** get into difficulties with.

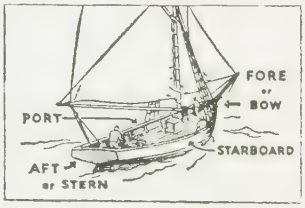
a fraid (ə frād′), feeling fear; frightened: *Alice is afraid of the dark.* *adj.*

a fresh (ə fresh′), once more; again. *adv.*

Af ri ca (af′rə kə), the continent south of Europe. It is the second largest continent. 235,000,000 pop.; 11,600,000 sq. mi. *n.*

Af ri can (af′rə kən), **1.** of or having to do with Africa; from Africa. **2.** Negro. **3.** a native of Africa. **4.** a Negro. 1,2 *adj.*, 3,4 *n.*

Af ri kaans (af′rə käns′ or af′rə känz′), a dialect of Dutch spoken in South Africa; South African Dutch. *n.*



aft (aft), at, near, or toward the stern; abaft. *adv.*

af ter (af′tər), **1.** behind in place: *The soldiers marched in line one after another.* **2.** behind: *follow after.* **3.** next to; following: *day after day.* **4.** in pursuit of; in search of: *The dog ran*

after the rabbit. **5.** later than the time that: *After he goes, we shall eat.* **6.** later in time than: *After dinner we can go.* **7.** later: *three hours after (adv.). In after years he regretted the mistakes of his boyhood (adj.).* **8.** about; concerning: *Your aunt asked after you.* **9.** because of: *After the selfish way she acted, who could like her?* **10.** imitating; in imitation of: *He wrote a fable after the manner of Aesop.* **11.** lower in rank or importance than: *A captain comes after a general.* **12.** for: *named after his cousin.* 1,3,4,6,8-12 *prep.*, 2,7, *adv.*, 5 *conj.*, 7 *adj.*

af ter burn er (af′tər bėr′nər), in the engine of a jet plane, a device which supplies additional fuel to the exhaust and reignites it, thus increasing the thrust of the plane so that bursts of very high speed can be obtained. *n.*

af ter deck (af′tər dek′), deck toward or at the stern of a ship. *n.*

af ter glow (af′tər glō′), **1.** glow after something bright has gone. **2.** glow in the sky after sunset. *n.*

af ter math (af′tər math), **1.** result; consequence: *The aftermath of war is hunger and disease.* **2.** crop gathered after the first crop. *n.*

af ter most (af′tər mōst), **1.** nearest the stern of a ship. **2.** hindmost; last. *adj.*

af ter noon (af′tər nün′ for 1; af′tər nün′ for 2), **1.** the part of the day between noon and evening. **2.** of, in, or suitable for the afternoon. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

af ter thought (af′tər thôt′), **1.** thought that comes after the time when it could have been used. **2.** later thought or explanation. *n.*

af ter ward (af′tər wərd), later. *adv.*

af ter wards (af′tər wərdz), afterward; later. *adv.*

a gain (ə gen′), **1.** once more; another time: *try again.* **2.** in return; in reply: *answer again.* **3.** moreover; besides: *again, I must say. adv.*

as much again, twice as much; twice as many.

a gainst (ə genst′), **1.** upon; toward: *Rain beats against the window. We will sail against the wind.* **2.** in opposition to: *The dogs fought against the bear.* **3.** directly opposite to; facing: *over against the wall.* **4.** in contact with: *lean against a wall.* **5.** in preparation for: *Squirrels store up nuts against the winter.* **6.** in defense from: *A fire is a protection against cold. prep.*

Ag a mem non (ag′ə mem′non), in Greek legend, the leader of the Greeks in the Trojan War. He was the brother of Menelaus and the husband of Clytemnestra. *n.*

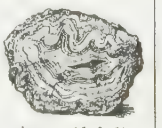
A ga ña (ä gän′yə), capital of Guam. 2000. *n.*

a gape (ə gāp′) **1.** gaping; with the mouth wide open in wonder or surprise. **2.** wide open. *adv., adj.*

a gar-a gar (ä′gər ä′gər), a gelatinlike extract obtained from certain seaweeds, used in making cultures for bacteria, fungi, etc., and as a glue. *n.*

Ag as siz (ag′ə sē), **(Jean) Louis (Rodolphe),** 1807-1873, American zoologist and geologist, born in Switzerland. *n.*

ag ate (ag′it), **1.** a stone with variously colored stripes or clouded colors; a kind of quartz. **2.** a playing marble that looks like this. *n.*
—ag′ate like′, *adj.*


Agate (def. 1), polished, showing stripes.

a ga ve (ə gā′vē), any of several North American desert plants (the century plant, sisal, etc.). Soap, alcoholic drinks, and rope are made from some kinds of agave. See the picture of **century plant,** the commonest kind of agave. *n.*

age (āj), **1.** length of life: *He died at the age of eighty.* **2.** period in life: *middle age.* **3.** latter part of life: *the wisdom of age.* **4.** the full or average term of life: *The age of a horse is from 25 to 30 years.* **5.** a period in history: *the golden age, the atomic age.* **6.** generation: *ages yet unborn.* **7.** *Informal.* a long time: *I haven't seen you for an age.* **8.** grow old: *He aged rapidly.* **9.** make old: *age wine.* 1-7 *n.*, 8,9 *v.*, **aged, ag ing** or **age ing.**

of age, in the United States, 21 years old or over and having full legal rights.

-age, suffix meaning:
1. act of: *Breakage = act of breaking.*
2. collection of; group of: *Baggage = a group of bags.*
3. condition of; rank of: *Peerage = rank of peers.*
4. cost of: *Postage = cost of posting.*
5. home of: *Orphanage = home of orphans.*

a ged (ā′jid for 1; ājd for 2), **1.** having lived a long time; old: *The aged woman was wrinkled and bent.* **2.** of the age of: *A child aged six is six years old. adj.*

age less (āj′lis), never growing old: *The ageless wisdom of the Bible. adj.*

age long (āj′lông′), lasting a long time. *adj.*

a gen cy (ā′jən sē), **1.** means; action: *Snow is drifted by the agency of the wind.* **2.** business of a person or company that has the authority to act for another: *An agency rented my father's house for him. n., pl.* **a gen cies.**

a gen da (ə jen′də), **1.** things to be done. **2.** list of things to be done: *The chairman's agenda gave the members of the club an opportunity to acquaint themselves in advance with matters to be discussed.* 1 *n.pl.*, 2 *n.pl. or sing.*

a gent (ā′jənt), **1.** person or company that has the authority to act for another: *I made my brother my agent while I was out of the city.* **2.** person who does things. **3.** any active power or cause that produces an effect: *Heat and electricity are important agents in the life of today.* **4.** means; instrument. *n.*

ag er a tum (aj′ər ā′təm), a plant with small, dense flower heads, usually blue, sometimes white. *n.*

ag glom er ate (ə glom′ər āt for 1; ə glom′ər it or ə glom′ər āt for 2,3), **1.** gather together in a mass; cluster together. **2.** mass; collection; cluster. **3.** packed together in a mass. 1 *v.*, **ag glom er at ed, ag glom er at ing;** 2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

ag glom er a tion (ə glom′ər ā′shən), mass of things gathered or clustered together. *n.*

ag gran dize (ə gran′dīz or ag′rən dīz), increase in power, wealth, rank, etc.; make greater: *The dictator sought to aggrandize himself at the expense of his people. v.,* **ag gran dized, ag gran diz ing. —ag gran′diz er,** *n.*

ag gran dize ment (ə gran′diz mənt), increase in power, wealth, rank, etc.; making greater. *n.*

ag gra vate (ag′rə vāt), **1.** make worse or more severe: *His bad temper was aggravated by his headache.* **2.** *Informal.* annoy; irritate; provoke: *The whispering in class aggravated our teacher. v.,* **ag gra vat ed, ag gra vat ing. —ag′gra vat′ing ly,** *adv.*

ag gra va tion (ag′rə vā′shən), **1.** a making worse or more severe. **2.** being made worse or more severe. **3.** thing that aggravates. *n.*

ag gre gate (ag′rə gāt for 1,4; ag′rə git or ag′rə gāt for 2,3,5), **1.** gather together in a mass or group; collect; unite: *Granite is made of small particles aggregated together.* **2.** mass of separate things joined together; collection. **3.** gathered together in one mass or group. **4.** amount to: *The money collected will aggregate $1000.* **5.** total: *The aggregate of all the gifts was $100.* 1,4 *v.*, **ag gre gat ed, ag gre gat ing;** 2,5 *n.*, 3,5 *adj.* **—ag′gre gate ly,** *adv.*

in the aggregate, together; as a whole.

ag gre ga tion (ag′rə gā′shən), collection of separate things into one mass or whole. *n.*

ag gres sion (ə gresh′ən), **1.** first step in an attack or quarrel; an unprovoked attack. **2.** practice of making assaults or attacks. *n.*

ag gres sive (ə gres′iv), **1.** taking the first step in an attack or quarrel; attacking; quarrelsome: *An aggressive country is always ready to start a war.* **2.** *U.S.* active; energetic: *The police are making an aggressive campaign against crime. adj.* **—ag gres′sive ly,** *adv.* **—ag gres′sive ness,** *n.*

ag gres sor (ə gres′ər), one that begins an attack or quarrel. *n.*

ag grieve (ə grēv′), injure unjustly; cause grief or trouble to: *He was aggrieved at the insult from his friend. v.,* **ag grieved, ag griev ing.**

ag grieved (ə grēvd′), feeling unjustly treated; grieved, troubled, or distressed. *adj.*

a ghast (ə gast′), filled with horror; frightened; terrified. *adj.*

ag ile (aj′əl), moving quickly and easily; active; lively; nimble: *An acrobat has to be agile. You need an agile mind to solve puzzles. adj.* **—ag′ile ly,** *adv.* **—ag′ile ness,** *n.*

a gil i ty (ə jil′ə tē), ability to move quickly and easily; activeness; liveliness; nimbleness. *n.*

Ag in court (aj′in kôrt), village in N France, near Calais. The English won a famous victory over the French there in 1415. *n.*

ag i tate (aj′ə tāt), **1.** move or shake: *The slightest wind will agitate the leaves of some trees.* **2.** disturb; excite (the feelings or the thoughts of): *She was much agitated by the news of her brother's death.* **3.** argue about; discuss vigorously. **4.** keep arguing about and discussing a matter to arouse public interest: *Antislavery leaders agitated the question of slavery for many years. v.,* **ag i tat ed, ag i tat ing. —ag′i tat′ed ly,** *adv.*

ag i ta tion (aj′ə tā′shən), **1.** a moving or shaking, usually violently. **2.** a disturbed, upset, or troubled state. **3.** persistent urging of a cause before the public; discussion; debate: *There was much agitation for and against slavery before the Civil War. n.*

ag i ta tor (aj′ə tā′tər), **1.** person who tries to make people discontented with things as they are. **2.** device for shaking or stirring. *n.*

a gleam (ə glēm′), gleaming. *adv., adj.*

a glit ter (ə glit′ər), glittering. *adv., adj.*

a glow (ə glō′), glowing; in a glow: *The baby's cheeks were aglow with health. adv., adj.*

ag nos tic (ag nos′tik), person who believes that nothing is known or can be known about the existence of God or about things outside of human experience. *n.*

ag nos ti cism (ag nos′tə siz əm), the belief or intellectual attitude of agnostics. *n.*

a go (ə gō′), **1.** gone by; past: *I met her two years ago.* **2.** in the past: *Adam lived long ago. 1 adj., 2 adv.*

a gog (ə gog′), **1.** eager; curious; excited. **2.** with eagerness, curiosity, or excitement. *1 adj., 2 adv.*

ag o nize (ag′ə nīz), **1.** feel great anguish. **2.** cause to suffer extreme pain; torture. **3.** struggle. *v.,* **ag o nized, ag o niz ing.**

ag o niz ing (ag′ə nīz′ing), causing great pain or suffering. *adj.* **—ag′o niz′ing ly,** *adv.*

ag o ny (ag′ə nē), **1.** great pain or suffering. **2.** the last struggle before death. *n., pl.* **ag o nies.**

a gou ti (ə gü′tē), a rodent animal somewhat like a guinea pig but having longer legs. It lives in South America, Central America, and the West Indies. *n., pl.* **a gou tis** or **a gou ties.**

Agouti (total length 18 in.)

A gra (ä′grə), city in N India. The Taj Mahal is located there. 376,000. *n.*

a grar i an (ə grär′ē ən), **1.** having to do with land, its use, or its ownership: *Most old countries have had agrarian disputes between landlords and tenants.* **2.** person who favors a new division of land. **3.** for the support and advancement of the interests of farmers. **4.** agricultural. *1,3,4 adj., 2 n.*

a gree (ə grē′), **1.** have the same opinion or opinions: *I agree with you.* **2.** be in harmony; correspond (*with*): *Your story agrees with mine.* **3.** get along well together: *Brothers and sisters don't always agree as well as they should.* **4.** consent (*to*): *He agreed to accompany us.* **5.** come to an understanding, especially in settling a dispute: *Labor and management agreed on the terms for settling the strike.* **6.** admit; concede: *John agreed that he had been thoughtless.* **7.** in grammar, have the same number, case, gender, person, etc.: *That verb agrees with its subject. v.,* **a greed, a gree ing.**

agree with, have a good effect on; suit: *This food does not agree with me; it makes me sick.*

a gree a bil i ty (ə grē′ə bil′ə tē), quality of being agreeable. *n.*

a gree a ble (ə grē′ə bl), **1.** pleasant; pleasing: *agreeable manners.* **2.** ready to agree; willing: *agreeable to a suggestion.* **3.** in agreement; suitable (*to*): *music agreeable to the occasion. adj.* **—a gree′a ble ness,** *n.* **—a gree′a bly,** *adv.*

a greed (ə grēd′), arranged by common consent. *adj.*

a gree ment (ə grē′mənt), **1.** an understanding reached by two or more nations, persons, or groups of persons among themselves. Nations make treaties; certain persons make contracts. Both are agreements. **2.** sameness of opinion. **3.** harmony; correspondence. **4.** correspondence of words with respect to number, case, gender, person, etc. *n.*

ag ri cul tur al (ag′rə kul′chər əl), **1.** having to do with farming; of agriculture: *A hoe is an agricultural tool. The Middle West is an important agricultural region.* **2.** promoting the interests or the study of agriculture: *an agricultural college. adj.* **—ag′ri cul′tur al ly,** *adv.*

ag ri cul tur al ist (ag′rə kul′chər əl ist), *U.S.* agriculturist. *n.*

ag ri cul ture (ag′rə kul′chər), farming; the raising of crops and livestock; science or art of cultivating the ground. *n.*

ag ri cul tur ist (ag′rə kul′chər ist), **1.** farmer. **2.** an expert in farming. *n.*

A grip pa (ə grip′ə), **Marcus,** 63-12 B.C., Roman general and statesman during the reign of the emperor Augustus. He defeated Antony and Cleopatra in 31 B.C.

a gron o my (ə gron′ə mē), science of managing farm land; branch of agriculture dealing with crop production; husbandry. *n.*

a ground (ə ground′), on the shore; on the bottom in shallow water: *The ship ran aground and stuck in the sand (adv.). It is still aground (adj.). adv., adj.*

agt., agent.

a gue (ā′gū), **1.** a malarial fever with chills and sweating that occur at regular intervals. **2.** a fit of shivering; chill. *n.*

A gul has (ə gul′əs), **Cape,** cape at the southernmost point of Africa. *n.*

ah (ä), exclamation of pain, sorrow, regret, pity, admiration, surprise, joy, dislike, contempt, etc. The meaning of *ah* varies according to the way it is spoken. *interj.*

a ha (ä hä′), exclamation of triumph, satisfaction, surprise, joy, etc. *interj.*

A hab (ā′hab), a king of Israel who was led to the worship of idols by his wife Jezebel. I Kings 16-22. *n.*

a head (ə hed′), **1.** in front; before: *Walk ahead of me.* **2.** forward; onward: *Go ahead with this work.* **3.** in advance: *Jim was ahead of his class in reading. adv., adj.*

get ahead, *U.S. Informal.* succeed.

get ahead of, surpass; excel.

a hem (ə hem′), a sound made by coughing or clearing the throat. It is sometimes used to attract attention, express doubt, or gain time. *interj.*

Ah med a bad or **Ah mad a bad** (ä′məd ä bäd′), city in W India. 788,000. *n.*

a hoy (ə hoi′), a call used by sailors to attract the attention of persons at a distance. When sailors call to a ship, they shout, "Ship ahoy!" *interj.*

a hun gered (ə hung′gərd), *Archaic.* hungry. *adj.*

aid (ād), **1.** give support to; help: *The Red Cross aids flood victims.* **2.** help; support: *When my arm was broken, I could not dress without aid.* **3.** helper; assistant: *Ann was my aid in the library for a time. A vacuum cleaner is an aid to housewives. 1 v., 2,3 n.*

aide (ād), aide-de-camp. *n.*

aide-de-camp (ād′də kamp′), an army or navy officer who acts as an assistant to a superior officer. He

takes and sends messages and acts as a secretary. *n.*, *pl.* **aides-de-camp.**

ai grette (ā′gret or ā gret′), tuft of feathers worn as an ornament on the head. *n.*

Aigrette

ail (āl), 1. be the matter with; trouble: *What ails the man?* 2. be ill; feel sick: *He is ailing.* *v.*

ai lan thus (ā lan′thəs), tree with many leaflets and clusters of small, greenish flowers. The flowers of some ailanthus trees have a disagreeable odor. *n.*

ai ler on (ā′lər on), a movable part of an airplane wing, that helps keep the airplane balanced while flying. See **airplane** for picture. *n.*

ail ment (āl′mənt), illness; sickness. *n.*

aim (ām), 1. point or direct (a gun, blow, etc.) in order to hit a target: *aim a gun.* 2. act of pointing or directing at something: *His aim was so poor that he missed the lion.* 3. direct acts or words so as to influence a particular person or action: *The coach's speech was aimed at the boys who had not played fair.* 4. direction aimed in; line of sighting. 5. *U.S.* intend: *I aim to go.* 6. *U.S.* try; direct one's efforts: *He aims to be helpful.* 7. purpose; intention: *Ruth's aim was to do two years' work in one.* 1,3,5,6 *v.*, 2,4,7 *n.*

aim less (ām′lis), without aim or purpose: *A vacation should not be a time of aimless activity.* *adj.* **—aim′less ly,** *adv.* **—aim′less ness,** *n.*

ain't (ānt), 1. am not; are not; is not. 2. have not; has not. Careful speakers do not use *ain't.*

Ai nu (ī′nü), member of a very primitive, light-skinned race in N Japan, now becoming extinct. *n.*

air (ār), 1. the mixture of gases that surrounds the earth; atmosphere. Air consists of nitrogen, oxygen, argon, carbon dioxide, hydrogen, small quantities of neon, helium, and other inert gases. We breathe air. 2. space overhead; sky: *Birds fly in the air.* 3. put out in the air; let air through: *air clothes.* 4. make known; mention publicly: *Do not air your troubles.* 5. a light wind; breeze. 6. melody; tune. In music, the air is the leading part. 7. general character or appearance of anything: *an air of mystery.* 8. bearing; manner: *The famous man had an air of importance.* 9. medium through which radio waves travel. 10. conducting or supplying air: *air duct.* 11. compressing or confining air: *air valve.* 12. using or worked by compressed air: *air drill.* 13. relating to aviation; done by means of aircraft: *air photography.* 1,2,5-9 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, 10-13 *adj.*

airs, unnatural or affected manners: *Your friends will laugh if you put on airs.*

in the air, 1. going around: *Wild rumors were in the air.* 2. uncertain.

on the air, broadcasting.

take the air, 1. go outdoors; take a walk or ride. 2. start broadcasting.

up in the air, 1. uncertain. 2. *Informal.* very angry or excited.

walk on air, be very gay or pleased.

air base, headquarters and airport for military airplanes.

air-borne (ār′bôrn′), carried in airplanes or gliders. Air-borne troops may land by parachutes or remain with the plane until it lands. *adj.*

air brake, brake operated by a piston or pistons worked by compressed air.

air castle, daydream; castle in the air.

air coach, aircraft with low passenger rates.

air-con di tion (ār′kən dish′ən), 1. supply with the equipment for air conditioning. 2. treat (air) by means of air conditioning. *v.*

air-con di tioned (ār′kən dish′ənd), having air conditioning. *adj.*

air conditioner, apparatus used to air-condition a room, a building, a train, etc.

air conditioning, a means of treating air in buildings, rooms, trains, etc., to regulate its temperature and amount of moisture and to free it from dust.

air-cool (ār′kül′), 1. remove heat produced in motor cylinders by combustion, friction, etc., by blowing air on. 2. remove heat in (a room) by blowing cool air in. *v.*

air craft (ār′kraft′), 1. a machine for air navigation that is supported in air by buoyancy (such as a balloon) or by dynamic action (such as an airplane); an airplane, airship, or balloon. 2. such machines collectively or as a class; airplanes, airships, or balloons. *n.*, *pl.* **air craft.**

aircraft carrier, warship designed as a base for airplanes.

air drome (ār′drōm′), airport. *n.*

air drop, system of dropping food, supplies, etc., from aircraft, especially to allies who are caught behind enemy lines, living in occupied territory, etc.

Aire dale (ār′dāl), a large terrier having a wiry brown or tan coat with dark markings. *n.*

Airedale (23 in. high at the shoulder)

air field, landing field of an airport.

air foil (ār′foil′), any surface, such as a wing, rudder, etc., designed to help lift or control an aircraft. *n.*

air force, 1. branch of the military or naval forces that uses airplanes. 2. group of fliers for military aircraft.

Air Force, a separate branch of the armed forces of the United States that includes aviation personnel, equipment, etc., formerly administered by the army.

air gun, gun worked by compressed air.

air i ly (ār′ə lē), in an airy manner; lightly. *adv.*

air i ness (ār′ē nis), airy quality. *n.*

air ing (ār′ing), 1. exposure to air for drying, warming, etc.; putting out in the air; letting air through: *I gave my fur coat a thorough airing.* 2. a walk, ride, or drive in the open air. 3. exposure to public discussion, criticism, etc.: *The proposed rule is due for an airing at the next school assembly.* *n.*

air lane, a regular route used by aircraft.

air less (ār′lis), 1. without fresh air; stuffy. 2. without a breeze; still. *adj.*

air lift (ār′lift′), 1. system of using aircraft to transport passengers and convey freight to a place when land approaches are closed. 2. something transported by such a system. 3. transport by airlift. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

air line, 1. system of transportation of people and things by aircraft. 2. business that transports people or things by aircraft. 3. route for aircraft.

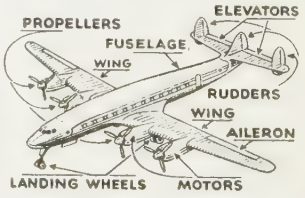
air liner, a large airplane or airship for carrying many passengers.

air mail, 1. mail sent by aircraft. 2. mail by aircraft: *Please air mail this letter.* 3. system of sending mail by aircraft. **—air′-mail′,** *adj.*

air man (ār′mən), 1. pilot of an airplane, airship, or balloon. 2. one of the crew of an aircraft. 3. an enlisted man in the Air Force. *n.*, *pl.* **air men.**

air-mind ed (ār′mīn′did), 1. interested in aviation. 2. fond of traveling by air. *adj.* **—air′-mind′ed ness,** *n.*

air plane (ār′plān′), a mechanically driven heavier-than-air aircraft supported in flight by the action of the air flowing past or thrusting upward on its fixed wings. *n.* Also, *esp. Brit.* **aeroplane.**



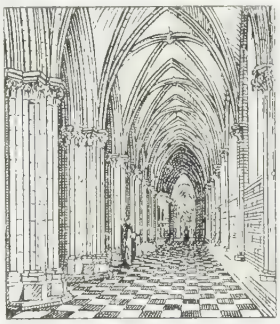
Airplane

air pocket, a current or condition in the air that causes a sudden drop in the altitude of an airplane.

air port (ār′pôrt′), tract of land or water where aircraft can land or take off. An airport usually has sheds for airplanes and waiting rooms for passengers. *n.*

air pressure, pressure caused by air. Winds are caused by the flow of air from an area of high air pressure to an area of low air pressure.

air pump, apparatus for forcing air in or drawing air out of something.
air raid, attack by enemy aircraft.
air rifle, gun that shoots a single pellet or dart, worked by compressed air.
air sac, an air-filled space in the body of a bird, connected with the lungs.
air shaft, passage for letting fresh air into a mine, tunnel, building, etc.
air ship (ãr′ship′), balloon that can be steered; dirigible. *n.*
air sick (ãr′sik′), sick as a result of traveling by air. *adj.* **—air′sick′ness,** *n.*
air speed, speed of an aircraft measured by its greater movement than that of the air.
air strip (ãr′strip′), a paved or cleared strip on which planes land and take off. *n.*
air tight (ãr′tīt′), **1.** so tight that no air or gas can get in or out. **2.** having no weak points open to an opponent's attack. *adj.*
air way (ãr′wā′), **1.** a route for aircraft. **2.** a passage for air. *n.*
air wor thy (ãr′wėr′ŦHē), fit or safe for service in the air. *adj.* **—air′wor′thi ness,** *n.*
air y (ãr′ē), **1.** like air; not solid or substantial. **2.** light as air; graceful; delicate: *an airy melody.* **3.** light-hearted; gay: *airy laughter.* **4.** open to currents of air; breezy: *a large, airy room.* **5.** reaching high into the air; lofty. **6.** of air; in the air: *birds and other airy creatures.* **7.** unnatural; affected. *adj.*, **air i er, air i est.**

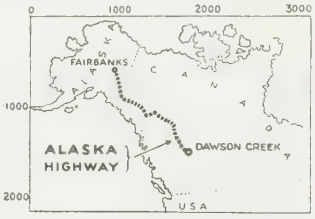

Aisle of a church

aisle (īl), **1.** passage between rows of seats in a hall, theater, school, etc. **2.** any long or narrow passageway. A long space between trees in a forest is an aisle. **3.** part of a church at the side of the nave, choir, or transept, set off by pillars. See **apse** for diagram. *n.*
Aisne (ān), river in northern France. 175 mi. *n.*
a jar[1] (ə järʹ), slightly open: *Leave the door ajar.* *adv.*, *adj.*
a jar[2] (ə järʹ), not in harmony. *adv.*, *adj.*
A jax (āʹjaks), Greek hero at the siege of Troy, next to Achilles in courage. *n.*
a kim bo (ə kimʹbō), with the hand on the hip and the elbow bent outward. *adv.*, *adj.*
a kin (ə kinʹ), **1.** related. Your cousins are akin to you. **2.** alike; similar: *Most boys are akin in their love of sports.* *adj.*

Boy with arms akimbo

Ak ron (akʹrən), city in NE Ohio. 290,000. *n.*
-al, suffix meaning:
1. of; like; having the nature of: *Natural = of nature or like nature. Ornamental = having the nature of ornament.*
2. act of —ing: *Refusal = act of refusing.*
Al, aluminum.
Ala., Alabama.
Al a bam a (alʹə bamʹə), a Southern State of the United States. 3,267,000 pop.; 51,609 sq. mi. *Capital:* Montgomery. *Abbrev.:* Ala. *n.* **—Alʹa bamʹan, Alʹa bamʹi an,** *adj.*, *n.*
al a bas ter (alʹə basʹtər), **1.** a smooth, white, translucent mineral, a variety of gypsum. Alabaster is often carved into ornaments and vases. **2.** smooth, white, and translucent like alabaster. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

à la carte (äʹ lə kärtʹ), with a stated price for each dish; by the bill of fare.
a lack (ə lakʹ), *Archaic.* alas; an exclamation of sorrow, regret, or surprise. *interj.*
a lack a day (ə lakʹə dā), *Archaic.* alas! alack! *interj.*
a lac ri ty (ə lakʹrə tē), **1.** brisk and eager action; liveliness: *Although the man was very old, he still moved with alacrity.* **2.** cheerful willingness. *n.*
A lad din (ə ladʹn), a youth in *The Arabian Nights,* who found a magic lamp and a magic ring. By rubbing either one of them he could call a powerful spirit to do whatever he asked it to do. *n.*
Al a me da (alʹə mēʹdə or alʹə māʹdə), city in W California, across the bay from San Francisco. 61,000. *n.*
Al a mo (alʹə mō), a mission in San Antonio, Texas. After a siege, the Mexicans finally captured it on March 6, 1836. *n.*
à la mode, a la mode, or **a la mode** (äʹlə mōdʹ or alʹə mōdʹ), **1.** according to the prevailing fashion; in style. **2.** in a certain way. Desserts à la mode are served with ice cream. Beef à la mode is cooked with vegetables. *adv.*
a larm (ə lärmʹ), **1.** sudden fear; fright; excitement caused by fear of danger. **2.** fill with sudden fear; frighten: *He was alarmed because his friends were so long in returning.* **3.** a warning of approaching danger. **4.** thing that gives such a warning: *a fire alarm.* **5.** warn (anyone) of approaching danger. **6.** call to arms or action: *Paul Revere gave the alarm to the towns near Boston.* **7.** a device that makes noise to warn or awaken people. 1,3,4,6,7 *n.*, 2,5 *v.*
alarm clock, clock that can be set to make a noise at any desired time.
a larm ing (ə lärʹming), that alarms; frightening. *adj.* **—a larmʹing ly,** *adv.*
a larm ist (ə lärʹmist), person who is easily alarmed or alarms others needlessly or on very slight grounds. *n.*
a lar um (ə larʹəm), *Archaic.* alarm. *n.*
a las (ə lasʹ), exclamation of sorrow, grief, regret, pity, or dread. *interj.*
Alas., Alaska.
A las ka (ə lasʹkə), the 49th State of the United States, in NW North America, formerly (until 1958) a territory. It was purchased from Russia in 1867. 226,000 pop.; 586,400 sq. mi. *Capital:* Juneau. *Abbrev.:* Alas. *n.* **— A lasʹkan,** *adj.*, *n.*



Alaska Highway, a highway that extends from Dawson Creek, British Columbia, Canada, to Fairbanks, Alaska.
alb (alb), a white linen robe worn by Roman Catholic and some Anglican priests at the Eucharist. *n.*
al ba core (alʹbə kôr), a long-finned, edible fish related to the tuna, found in the Atlantic. *n.*, *pl.* **al ba cores** or (*esp. collectively*) **al ba core.**
Al ba ni a (al bāʹnē ə), country in Europe, between Yugoslavia and Greece. 1,500,000 pop.; 10,629 sq. mi. *Capital:* Tirana. See the map under **Balkan States.** *n.* **—Al baʹni an,** *adj.*, *n.*
Al ba ny (ôlʹbə nē), capital of New York State, on the Hudson River. 130,000. *n.*
al ba tross (alʹbə trôs), any of various large web-footed sea birds related to the petrel, that can fly long distances. *n.*

Albatross (30 in. long)

al be it (ôl bēʹit), although; even though. *conj.*
Al be marle Sound (alʹbə märl), inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of North Carolina. 60 mi.

Al ber ta (al bėr′tə), province in W Canada. 1,283,000 pop.; 255,285 sq. mi. *Capital:* Edmonton. *Abbrev.:* Alta. *n.*

Al bert Ny an za (al′bərt nī an′zə), lake in central Africa. 100 mi. long; 1640 sq. mi.

al bi nism (al′bə niz əm), absence of color; condition of being an albino. *n.*

al bi no (al bī′nō), **1.** person who from birth has a pale, milky skin, very light hair, and pink eyes. **2.** an animal or plant that has pale, defective coloring. *n., pl.* **al bi nos.**

Al bi on (al′bē ən), *Poetic.* England. *n.*

al bum (al′bəm), **1.** book with blank pages for holding pictures, stamps, autographs, etc. **2.** case for a phonograph record or records. *n.*

al bu men (al bū′mən), white of an egg, consisting mostly of albumin dissolved in water. *n.*

al bu min (al bū′mən), the protein in the white of egg and in many other animal and plant tissues and juices. Albumin is soluble in water and can be coagulated by heat. *n.*

Al bu quer que (al′bə kėr′kē), city in central New Mexico. 201,000. *n.*

al cal de (al kal′dē), *U.S.* in regions of former Spanish influence, a mayor, judge, or justice of the peace. *n.*

Al can Highway (al′kan), Alaska Highway.

Al ca traz (al′kə traz), **1.** a small island in San Francisco Bay. **2.** a former penitentiary there. *n.*

al che mist (al′kə mist), man who studied chemistry and magic in the Middle Ages. Alchemists tried to turn cheaper metals into gold and to find the elixir of life. *n.*

al che my (al′kə mē), **1.** combination of chemistry and magic, studied in the Middle Ages. **2.** magic power or process for changing one thing into another. *n.*

al co hol (al′kə hôl), **1.** the colorless liquid in wine, beer, whiskey, gin, etc., that makes them intoxicating; grain alcohol; ethyl alcohol. Alcohol is used in medicines, in manufacturing, and as a fuel. **2.** any intoxicating liquor containing this liquid. **3.** any of a group of similar organic compounds. Wood alcohol, or methyl alcohol, is very poisonous. *n.*

al co hol ic (al′kə hôl′ik), **1.** of alcohol. **2.** containing alcohol: *alcoholic liquor.* **3.** suffering from the excessive use of alcoholic liquors. **4.** person who suffers from alcoholism. 1-3 *adj.,* 4 *n.*

al co hol ism (al′kə hôl iz′əm), **1.** a disease which has as its chief symptom the inability to drink alcoholic liquors in moderation. **2.** a diseased condition caused by drinking too much alcoholic liquor. *n.*

Al cott (ôl′kət), **Louisa May,** 1832-1888, American author. Her most famous book is *Little Women.* *n.*

al cove (al′kōv), **1.** a small room opening out of a larger room. **2.** a recess or large hollow space in a wall. *n.*

Alcove (def. 1)

Al deb a ran (al deb′ə rən), the brightest star in the constellation Taurus. *n.*

Al den (ôld′n), **John,** 1599?-1687, one of the Pilgrims who settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts. *n.*

al der (ôl′dər), any of several trees and shrubs that usually grow in wet land and have clusters of catkins which develop into small woody cones. *n.*

al der man (ôl′dər mən), person who represents the people of a certain district on a council or board that governs a city, town, or borough. *n., pl.* **al der men.**

al der man ic (ôl′dər man′ik), **1.** of an alderman. **2.** suitable for an alderman. *adj.*

Al der ney (ôl′dər nē), one of a group of British islands in the English Channel near France. 1500 pop.; 3 sq. mi. See **Channel Islands** for map. *n.*

ale (āl), a heavy, bitter beer. *n.*

a lee (ə lē′), on or toward the side of a ship that is away from the wind. *adv., adj.*

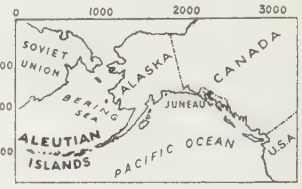
ale house (āl′hous′), place where ale or beer is sold. *n.*

A len çon (ä läN sôN′ for 1; ə len′sən for 2), **1.** city in NW France. 22,000. **2.** kind of lace made there. *n.*

A lep po (ə lep′ō), city in NW Syria. 451,000. *n.*

a lert (ə lėrt′), **1.** watchful; wide-awake: *A good hunting dog is alert to every sound and movement in the field.* **2.** brisk; active; nimble: *A sparrow is very alert in its movements.* **3.** a signal warning of an air attack. **4.** the period of time after this warning until the all clear. **5.** a signal to troops, etc., to be ready for action. **6.** warn against and prepare for an approaching air attack. 1,2 *adj.,* 3-5 *n.,* 6 *v.* **—a lert′ly,** *adv.* **—a lert′ness,** *n.*

on the alert, watchful; ready at any instant for what is coming.



A leu tian Islands (ə lü′shən), chain of many small islands SW of Alaska, belonging to the United States. 1000 pop.; 6400 sq. mi.

ale wife (āl′wīf′), a sea fish found in great numbers along the U.S. Atlantic Coast, related to the herring and the shad but inferior as food. *n., pl.* **ale wives.**

Al ex an der the Great (al′ig zan′dər), 356-323 B.C., king of Macedonia from 336 to 323 B.C. He conquered the Greek city-states and the Persian empire, from the coasts of Asia Minor and Egypt to India.

Al ex an dri a (al′ig zan′drē ə), **1.** seaport in N Egypt, on the Mediterranean. Alexandria was famous in ancient times for its library and scholars. It was founded by Alexander the Great in 332 B.C. 925,000. **2.** city in NE Virginia, near Washington, D.C. 91,000. *n.*

Al ex an dri an (al′ig zan′drē ən), **1.** of Alexander the Great. **2.** of Alexandria, the seaport in Egypt. *adj.*

al fal fa (al fal′fə), *Esp. U.S.* plant grown as food for horses and cattle that has deep roots, cloverlike leaves, and bluish-purple flowers. Alfalfa can be cut several times a season and then dried as hay. *n.*

Al fred the Great (al′frid), 849-899 A.D., king of the West Saxons from 871 to 899 A.D., who united southern England by defeating the invading Danes. He reformed justice, encouraged education, and founded the navy.

al ga (al′gə), one of the algae. *n., pl.* **al gae** (-jē).

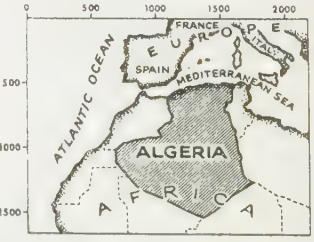
al gae (al′jē), group of water plants that can make their own food. Algae have chlorophyll but do not have true stems, roots, or leaves. Some algae are one-celled and form scum on rocks; others, such as the seaweeds, are very large. *n.pl.*

al ge bra (al′jə brə), branch of mathematics in which quantities are denoted by letters, negative numbers as well as ordinary numbers are used, and problems are solved in the form of equations. $x+y = x^2$ is a way of stating, by algebra, that the sum of two numbers equals the square of one of them. *n.*

al ge bra ic (al′jə brā′ik), of algebra; used in algebra: *$(a+b)(a-b) = a^2-b^2$ is an algebraic statement. adj.* **—al′ge bra′i cal ly,** *adv.*

Al ge ri a (al jir′ē ə), country in N Africa, on the Mediterranean Sea, formerly a French possession. 10,265,000 pop.; 847,552 sq. mi. *Capital:* Algiers. *n.* **—Al ge′ri an,** *adj., n.*

Al giers (al jirz′), **1.** capital of Algeria, on the Mediterranean. 361,000. **2.** a former country in N Africa, now called Algeria. *n.*



Al gon quin (al gong′kin or al gong′kwin), an Indian belonging to the Blackfoot, Ojibwa, Delaware, Sauk and Fox, Shawnee, or other tribe speaking a similar language. These tribes formerly lived in eastern Canada and eastern United States, but they were pushed westward across the Mississippi. *n.*

Al ham bra (al ham′brə), **1.** palace of the Moorish kings at Granada, Spain. **2.** city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 55,000. *n.*

a li as (ā′lē əs), **1.** an assumed name; other name: *The spy's real name was Harrison, but he sometimes went by the alias of Johnson.* **2.** otherwise called; with the assumed name of: *The thief's name was Jones, alias Williams.* 1 *n., pl.* **a li as es;** 2 *adv.*

A li Ba ba (ä′lē bä′bə or al′ē bab′ə), poor man in *The Arabian Nights* who became rich by discovering the treasure cave of the Forty Thieves.

al i bi (al′ə bī), **1.** the plea or fact that a person accused of a certain offense was somewhere else when the offense was committed. **2.** *U.S. Informal.* an excuse. **3.** *U.S. Informal.* make an excuse. 1,2 *n., pl.* **al i bis;** 3 *v.,* **al i bied, al i bi ing.**

al ien (āl′yən), **1.** person who is not a citizen of the country in which he lives. **2.** foreigner; stranger. **3.** of another country; foreign: *alien customs.* **4.** entirely different; not in agreement; strange: *Unkindness is alien to her nature.* 1,2 *n.,* 3,4 *adj.*

al ien ate (āl′yən āt), **1.** turn away in feeling or affection; make unfriendly: *He was alienated from his sister by her foolish acts.* **2.** transfer the ownership of (property) to another: *Enemy property was alienated during the war.* *v.,* **al ien at ed, al ien at ing.**

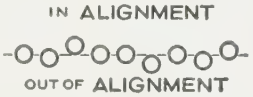
al ien a tion (āl′yən ā′shən), a turning away in feeling or affection; making unfriendly. *n.*

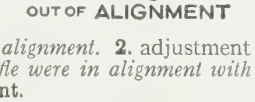
al ien ist (āl′yən ist), psychiatrist, especially one who testifies in court. *n.*

a light[1] (ə līt′), **1.** get down; get off: *alight from a horse.* **2.** come down from the air and settle; come down from flight: *The bird alighted on our window sill.* **3.** come upon by chance; happen to find. *v.,* **a light ed** or (*Poetic*) **a lit, a light ing.**

a light[2] (ə līt′), on fire; lighted up: *Her face was alight with happiness.* *adv., adj.*

a lign (ə līn′), **1.** bring into line; adjust to a line: *align the sights of a gun.* **2.** form in line: *The troops aligned.* **3.** form into a line; join with others in a cause: *Germany was aligned with Japan in World War II.* *v.* Also, **aline.**





a lign ment (ə līn′mənt), **1.** arrangement in a straight line: *The troops were in perfect alignment.* **2.** adjustment to a line: *The sights of the rifle were in alignment with the target.* *n.* Also, **alinement.**

a like (ə līk′), **1.** like one another; similar: *These twins are very much alike.* **2.** in the same way: *Robert and his father walk alike.* **3.** similarly; equally. 1 *adj.,* 2,3 *adv.*

al i ment (al′ə mənt), food; nourishment. *n.*

al i men ta ry (al′ə men′tə rē), **1.** having to do with food and nutrition. **2.** nourishing; nutritious. **3.** providing support or sustenance. *adj.*

alimentary canal, the parts of the body through which food passes while it is being digested. The mouth, esophagus, stomach, intestines, and anus are parts of the alimentary canal.

al i mo ny (al′ə mō′nē), money paid to a woman for her support by her husband, or former husband, under orders from a judge. Alimony is paid after a divorce or a legal separation. *n.*

a line (ə līn′), align. *v.,* **a lined, a lin ing.**

a line ment (ə līn′mənt), alignment. *n.*

al i quot (al′ə kwət), dividing a number without a remainder: *3 is an aliquot part of 12.* *adj.*

a lit (ə lit′), *Poetic.* alighted, a pt. and a pp. of **alight.** *The bird alit upon a branch.* *v.*

Al It ti had (äl it′tē häd), city near the SW tip of the Arabian Peninsula, the capital of the Federation of South Arabia. 30,000.

a live (ə līv′), **1.** living: *Was the snake alive or dead?* **2.** in continued activity or operation: *Keep the principles of liberty alive.* **3.** of all living: *the happiest man alive.* **4.** active; lively; brisk. *adj.* **—a live′ness,** *n.*

alive to, noticing; awake to; sensitive to: *Are you alive to what is going on?*

alive with, full of; swarming with: *The streets were alive with people.*

look alive! hurry up! be quick!

a liz a rin (ə liz′ə rin), a red dye prepared from coal tar, formerly obtained from madder. *n.*

al ka li (al′kə lī), **1.** any base or hydroxide that is soluble in water, neutralizes acids and forms salts with them, and turns red litmus blue. Lye and ammonia are alkalis. **2.** any salt or mixture of salts that neutralizes acids. Some desert soils contain much alkali. *n., pl.* **al ka lis** or **al ka lies.**

al ka line (al′kə līn or al′kə lin), **1.** of or like an alkali. **2.** containing an alkali. *adj.*

al ka lin i ty (al′kə lin′ə tē), alkaline quality or condition. *n.*

al ka lize (al′kə līz), make alkaline. *v.,* **al ka lized, al ka liz ing. —al′ka li za′tion,** *n.*

al ka loid (al′kə loid), substance found in or obtained from plants that is somewhat like an alkali and contains nitrogen. Many alkaloids are drugs, such as cocaine, strychnine, morphine, and quinine. Alkaloids are often very poisonous. *n.*

all (ôl), **1.** the whole of: *The mice ate all the cheese.* **2.** every one of: *All dogs have heads.* **3.** everyone: *All of us are going.* **4.** everything: *All is well.* **5.** everything one has: *He lost his all in the fire.* **6.** wholly; entirely: *all tired out. The cake is all gone.* **7.** each; apiece: *The score was even at forty all.* 1,2 *adj.,* 3,4 *pron.,* 5 *n.,* 6,7 *adv.*

all in, *Informal.* weary; worn out.

at all, **1.** under any conditions. **2.** in any way.

in all, counting every person or thing; altogether: *100 men in all.*

Al lah (al′ə or ä′lə), the Moslem name of the one Supreme Being, or God. *n.*

Al la ha bad (al′ə hə bad′), city in E India, on the Ganges River. 312,000. *n.*

all-A mer i can (ôl′ə mer′ə kən), **1.** representing the whole United States. **2.** selected as the best of its class in the United States. **3.** made up entirely of Americans or American elements. **4.** a player on a team selected as one of the best in the United States in his class. 1-3 *adj.,* 4 *n.*

Al lan-a-Dale (al′ən ə dāl′), minstrel who was one of Robin Hood's followers. *n.*

all-a round (ôl′ə round′), *U.S.* not specialized; able to do many things; useful in many ways. *adj.*

al lay (ə lā′), **1.** put at rest; quiet: *His fears were allayed by the news of the safety of his family.* **2.** relieve; check: *Her fever was allayed by the medicine.* **3.** make less; weaken. *v.,* **al layed, al lay ing.**

all clear, signal indicating the end of an air raid or other danger.

al le ga tion (al′ə gā′shən), **1.** assertion without proof: *Tom makes so many wild allegations that no one will believe him.* **2.** assertion: *The lawyer's allegation was proved.* *n.*

al lege (ə lej′), **1.** assert without proof. **2.** state positively; assert; declare: *This man alleges that his watch has been stolen.* **3.** give or bring forward as a reason, argument, or excuse: *John was tardy this morning, and alleges that his bus was late.* *v.,* **al leged, al leg ing.**

al leged (ə lejd′), **1.** asserted without proof: *The alleged theft never really happened.* **2.** asserted; declared. **3.** brought forward as a reason. *adj.*

al leg ed ly (ə lej′id lē), according to what is or has been alleged. *adv.*

Al le ghe nies (al′ə gā′nēz), a mountain range in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. *n.pl.*

Al le ghe ny (al′ə gā′nē), river in W Pennsylvania flowing into the Ohio River at Pittsburgh. 325 mi. *n.*

Allegheny Mountains, the Alleghenies.

al le giance (ə lē′jəns), **1.** the loyalty owed by a citizen to his country or by a subject to his ruler: *I pledge allegiance to the flag.* **2.** loyalty; faithfulness to a person, cause, or the like, that is entitled to obedience or honor: *We owe allegiance to our friends.* *n.*

al le gor i cal (al′ə gôr′ə kl), explaining or teaching something by a story; using allegory. *adj.* **—al′le gor′i cal ly,** *adv.*

al le go ry (al′ə gô′rē), a story which is told to explain or teach something; a long and complicated story with an underlying meaning different from the surface meaning: *Bunyan's "The Pilgrim's Progress" is an allegory.* The incidents of an allegory may stand for political, spiritual, or romantic situations; its characters may be types (such as "Mr. Wiseman") or personifications (such as "Courtesy" or "Jealousy"). *n., pl.* **al le go ries.**

al le gro (ə lā′grō or ə leg′rō), **1.** in music, quick; lively. **2.** in allegro time. **3.** such a part in a piece of music. 1 *adj.*, 2 *adv.*, 3 *n., pl.* **al le gros.**

al le lu ia (al′ə lü′yə), **1.** Praise ye the Lord! **2.** a song of praise to the Lord. 1 *interj.*, 2 *n.* Also, **hallelujah, halleluiah.**

Al len (al′ən), **Ethan,** 1737-1789, American officer in the Revolutionary War. *n.*

Al len town (al′ən toun), city in E Pennsylvania. 108,000. *n.*

al ler gic (ə lèr′jik), **1.** having an allergy; extremely sensitive (to some substance): *Some people who are allergic to eggs cannot eat them without breaking into a rash.* **2.** of allergy. **3.** *Slang.* having a strong dislike: *She is allergic to camping.* *adj.*

al ler gy (al′ər jē), **1.** unusual sensitiveness to a particular substance. Hay fever and asthma are often caused by allergies to certain pollens and dusts. **2.** *Slang.* a strong dislike: *an allergy for work.* *n., pl.* **al ler gies.**

al le vi ate (ə lē′vē āt), make easier to endure; relieve; lessen: *Heat often alleviates pain.* *v.*, **al le vi at ed, al le vi at ing. —al le′vi a′tor,** *n.*

al le vi a tion (ə lē′vē ā′shən), **1.** act of alleviating. **2.** condition of being alleviated. **3.** thing that alleviates. *n.*

al le vi a tive (ə lē′vē ā′tiv), alleviating. *adj.*

al ley[1] (al′ē), **1.** a narrow back street in a city or town. **2.** *Brit.* a narrow street. **3.** path in a park or garden, bordered by trees. **4.** a long, narrow enclosed place for bowling. *n., pl.* **al leys.**

al ley[2] (al′ē), a large, white or colored marble used to shoot at the other marbles in the game of marbles. *n., pl.* **al leys.**

al ley way (al′ē wā′), **1.** *U.S.* alley in a city or town. **2.** a narrow passageway. *n.*

All Fools' Day, April 1, April Fools' Day.

all fours, **1.** all four legs of an animal. **2.** arms and legs of a person; hands and knees.

all hail, exclamation of greeting or welcome.

All hal lows (ôl′hal′ōz), Nov. 1, All Saints' Day. *n.*

al li ance (ə lī′əns), **1.** union formed by agreement; joining of interests. An alliance may be a joining of family interests by marriage, a joining of national interests by treaty, etc. **2.** the nations, persons, etc., who belong to such a union. *n.*

al lied (ə līd′ or al′īd), **1.** united by agreement: *allied nations, allied armies.* **2.** associated; connected: *allied banks.* **3.** similar in structure or descent; related: *The dog and the wolf are allied animals.* *adj.*

Al lied (ə līd′ or al′īd), of or by the Allies. *adj.*

Al lies (al′īz or ə līz′), **1.** the countries that fought against Germany and Austria in World War I. **2.** the countries that fought against Germany, Italy, and Japan in World War II. *n.pl.*

al li ga tor (al′ə gā′tər), **1.** a large reptile with a rather thick skin, similar to the crocodile but having a shorter and flatter head. Alligators live in the rivers and marshes of the warm parts of America. **2.** leather prepared from its skin. **3.** an amphibian vehicle for carrying troops ashore, etc. *n.*

Alligator (12 ft. long)

alligator pear, avocado.

all-im por tant (ôl′im pôr′tənt), essential; extremely important. *adj.*

al lit er ate (ə lit′ər āt), **1.** have the same first sound or letter. **2.** use alliteration. *v.*, **al lit er at ed, al lit er at ing.**

al lit er a tion (ə lit′ər ā′shən), repetition of the same first sound or letter in a group of words or line of poetry. *Example:* "The sun sank slowly" contains alliteration of *s.* *n.*

al lit er a tive (ə lit′ər ā′tiv), having words beginning with the same sound or letter. *adj.* **—al lit′er a′tive ly,** *adv.* **—al lit′er a′tive ness,** *n.*

al lo cate (al′ə kāt), **1.** assign or allot (a share, portion, etc.): *The Ford Foundation allocated millions of dollars among many colleges and hospitals.* **2.** locate; fix the place of. *v.*, **al lo cat ed, al lo cat ing.**

al lo ca tion (al′ə kā′shən), distribution; assignment; allotment. *n.*

al lop a thy (ə lop′ə thē), method of treating a disease by using remedies to produce effects different from those caused by the disease treated. Allopathy is the opposite of homeopathy. *n.*

al lot (ə lot′), **1.** divide and distribute in parts or shares: *The profits have all been allotted among the owners of the company.* **2.** give as a share; assign: *The principal allotted each class a part in the Christmas program.* *v.*, **al lot ted, al lot ting.**

al lot ment (ə lot′mənt), **1.** division and distribution in parts or shares: *The allotment was made on Monday.* **2.** share: *Your allotment was four dollars.* *n.*

al lo trop ic (al′ə trop′ik), occurring in two or more forms that differ in physical and chemical properties but not in the kind of atoms of which they are composed. Oxygen gas and ozone are allotropic forms of the element oxygen; they are gases composed of the same kind of atoms, but ozone is more active than oxygen, is heavier, and has an irritating odor. *adj.*

all-out (ôl′out′), greatest possible; complete. *adj.*

all o ver (ôl′ō′vər), **1.** covering the whole surface. **2.** having a pattern that is repeated over the whole surface. *adj.*

al low (ə lou′), **1.** let; permit: *The class was not allowed to leave until the bell rang.* **2.** let have; give: *His father allows him $1 a week as spending money.* **3.** admit; acknowledge; recognize: *The judge allowed the claim of the man whose property was damaged.* **4.** add or subtract to make up for something: *The trip will cost you only $20; but you ought to allow $5 more for extra expenses.* **5.** *U.S. Dialect.* say; think. *v.* **—al low′er,** *n.*

allow for, take into consideration; provide for: *She purposely made the dress larger to allow for shrinking when it was washed.*

al low a ble (ə lou′ə bl), allowed by law or by a person in authority; permitted by the rules of the game; not forbidden: *In some parks it is allowable to walk on the grass.* *adj.* **—al low′a ble ness,** *n.* **—al low′a bly,** *adv.*

al low ance (ə lou′əns), **1.** a limited share set apart; a definite portion or amount given out: *My weekly allowance is $1.* **2.** amount added or subtracted to make up for something; discount: *The salesman offered us an allowance of $400 on our old car; so we got a $2000 car for $1600.* **3.** an allowing; a conceding: *allowance of a claim.* **4.** tolerance: *allowance of slavery.* *n.*

make allowance or **make allowance for,** take into consideration; allow for: *You must make allowance for the wishes of others.*

al loy (al′oi or ə loi′ for 1,3,5; ə loi′ for 2,4,6), **1.** metal made by mixing and fusing two or more metals, or a metal and some other substance. Alloys are often harder, lighter, and stronger than the pure metals. Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc. **2.** make into an alloy. **3.** an inferior metal mixed with a more valuable one: *This gold is not pure; there is some alloy in it.* **4.** make less valuable by mixing with a cheaper metal. **5.** something bad mixed with something better; any injurious addition: *The only alloy in our enjoyment of the vacation was the rainy weather.* **6.** make worse by mixing with something bad; debase: *Her happiness was alloyed by the thought that other people were suffering.* 1,3,5 *n.*, 2,4,6 *v.*

all-pur pose (ôl′pėr′pəs), that can be used for any end: *all-purpose thread, all-purpose flour.* *adj.*

all right, **1.** without error; correct. **2.** yes: *All right, I'll come.* **3.** without doubt; certainly. **4.** in good health: *He is all right.* **5.** satisfactory.

all-round (ôl′round′), *Informal.* all-around. *adj.*

All Saints' Day, November 1, a church festival honoring all the saints; Allhallows.

all spice (ôl′spīs′), **1.** a spice supposed to have a flavor like a mixture of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves. **2.** the berry of the West Indian pimento tree that it is made from. *n.*

all-star (ôl′stär′), made up of the best players or performers. *adj.*

all together, everyone in a group: *We found the boys all together in the kitchen. All together* (two words) is an adjective phrase; *altogether* is an adverb.

al lude (ə lüd′), refer indirectly; mention slightly: *Do not ask him about his failure; do not even allude to it.* *v.*, **al lud ed, al lud ing.**

al lure (ə lůr′), **1.** fascinate; charm: *Circus life allured him with its excitement.* **2.** tempt by the offer of some pleasure or reward. **3.** fascination; charm: *the allure of the sea.* 1,2 *v.*, **al lured, al lur ing;** 3 *n.* **—al lur′er,** *n.*

al lure ment (ə lůr′mənt), **1.** charm; fascination. **2.** temptation; attraction. *n.*

al lur ing (ə lůr′ing), **1.** tempting; attracting. **2.** charming; fascinating. *adj.* **—al lur′ing ly,** *adv.*

al lu sion (ə lü′zhən), indirect reference; slight mention: *John was hurt by any allusion to his failure.* *n.*

al lu vi al (ə lü′vē əl), consisting of or formed by sand or mud left by flowing water. A delta is an alluvial deposit at the mouth of a river. *adj.*

al ly (ə lī′ for 1,3,4; al′ī or ə lī′ for 2,5,6), **1.** combine for some special purpose; unite by agreement. One nation allies itself with another to protect its people and interests. **2.** person or nation united with another for some special purpose: *England and France have been allies in some wars.* See also **Allies.** **3.** associate; connect: *This newspaper is allied with three others.* **4.** be similar in structure, descent, etc.: *Dogs are allied to wolves.* **5.** a related animal, plant, form, or thing. **6.** helper; supporter. 1,3,4 *v.*, **al lied, al ly ing;** 2,5,6 *n.*, *pl.* **al lies.**

Al ma-A ta (äl′mə ä′tə), city in SE Soviet Union, capital of the Kazakh republic. 455,000. *n.*

al ma ma ter or **Al ma Ma ter** (al′mə mä′tər, äl′mə mä′tər, or al′mə mā′tər), person's school, college, or university. Alma mater means foster mother.

al ma nac (ôl′mə nak), a calendar or table showing the days, weeks, and months. Many almanacs give information about the weather, sun, moon, stars, tides, church days, and other facts. *n.*

al might y (ôl mīt′ē), **1.** having supreme power; all-powerful. **2.** *U.S. Informal.* great; very. **3.** *U.S. Informal.* exceedingly. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *adv.* **—al might′i ly,** *adv.* **—al might′i ness,** *n.*

the Almighty, God.

al mond (ä′mənd), **1.** the nut, or seed, of a peachlike fruit growing in warm regions. **2.** tree that it grows on. **3.** something shaped like an almond. *n.* **—al′mond-like′,** *adj.*

al mon er (al′mən ər), person who distributes alms for a king, monastery, etc. *n.*

al most (ôl′mōst), nearly: *Nine is almost ten.* *adv.*

alms (ämz or älmz), money or gifts to help the poor. *n. sing. or pl.*

alms giv er (ämz′giv′ər or älmz′giv′ər), person who helps the poor with money or other gifts. *n.*

alms giv ing (ämz′giv′ing or älmz′giv′ing), giving help to the poor. *n.*, *adj.*

alms house (ämz′hous′ or älmz′hous′), home for persons who do not have enough money to live on. *n.*

al oe (al′ō), **1.** plant having a long spike of flowers and thick, narrow leaves, that grows in South Africa and other warm, dry climates. **2.** *U.S.* a similar plant, the American aloe or century plant. *n.*, *pl.* **al oes.**

al oes (al′ōz), a bitter drug made from the dried juice of the leaves of certain aloes. *n.*

a loft (ə lôft′), **1.** far above the earth; high up: *Some birds fly thousands of feet aloft.* **2.** high above the deck of a ship; up among the sails, rigging, or masts of a ship. *adv.*, *adj.*

a lo ha (ə lō′ə or ä lō′hä), **1.** greetings; hello. **2.** good-by; farewell. *n.*, *interj.*

a lone (ə lōn′), **1.** apart from other persons or things: *He was alone* (*adj.*). *One tree stood alone on the hill* (*adv.*). **2.** without anyone else: *One boy alone can do this work.* **3.** without anything more: *Meat alone is not the best food for children.* **4.** only; merely; exclusively. 1-3 *adj.*, 1,4 *adv.* **—a lone′ness,** *n.*

leave alone, not bother; not meddle with.

let alone, **1.** not bother; not meddle with. **2.** not to mention: *It would have been a hot day for summer, let alone early spring.*

a long (ə lông′), **1.** on or by the whole length of; from one end to the other of; lengthwise of: *walk along a river.* **2.** from one end to the other; lengthwise: *cars parked along by the stadium.* **3.** onward; forward: *Let us walk along.* **4.** *U.S.* together with someone or something: *You should take a tent along if you are going camping. He took his dog along.* **5.** *U.S. Informal.* of time, somewhere: *along about four o'clock.* 1 *prep.*, 2-5 *adv.*

all along, all the time.

along with, in company with; together with: *I'll go along with you.*

get along, **1.** *Informal.* manage with at least some success. **2.** agree. **3.** go away. **4.** advance. **5.** succeed; prosper.

a long shore (ə lông′shôr′), near or along the shore. *adv.*

a long side (ə lông′sīd′), **1.** at the side; close to the side; side by side: *anchor alongside.* **2.** by the side of; beside: *The boat was alongside the wharf.* 1 *adv.*, 2 *prep.*

alongside of, beside; next to.

a loof (ə lüf′), **1.** at a distance; withdrawn; apart: *One boy stood aloof from all the others.* **2.** unsympathetic; not interested; reserved: *Because of her shyness Jane seemed to be a very aloof girl.* 1 *adv.*, 2 *adj.* **—a loof′ly,** *adv.* **—a loof′ness,** *n.*

a loud (ə loud′), **1.** loud enough to be heard; not in a whisper: *He spoke aloud, although he was alone. She read the story aloud to the others.* **2.** in a loud voice; loudly: *He groaned aloud with pain.* *adv.*

alp (alp), a high mountain. See **Alps.** *n.*

al pac a (al pak′ə), **1.** a South American sheeplike animal with long, soft, silky hair or wool. It is a kind of llama. **2.** its wool. **3.** cloth made from this wool. **4.** a glossy, wiry cloth made of wool and cotton, usually black. *n.*

Alpaca (4½ ft. long; 5 ft. high to top of head)

al pen horn (al′pən hôrn′), a long, powerful horn used in Switzerland for signals and for calling cattle. *n.*

al pen stock (al′pən stok′), a strong staff with an iron point, used as an aid in climbing mountains. *n.*

al pha (al′fə), the beginning of anything; first in a series. *n.*

alpha and omega, the first and the last; the beginning and the end.

al pha bet (al′fə bet), **1.** set of letters or characters representing sounds, used in writing a language. **2.** the letters of a language arranged in their usual order, not as they are in words. **3.** parts to be learned first; elementary principles. *n.*

Girl holding an alpenstock

al pha bet ic (al′fə bet′ik), alphabetical. *adj.*

al pha bet i cal (al′fə bet′ə kl), **1.** arranged by letters in the order of the alphabet. **2.** of the alphabet. *adj.*

al pha bet i cal ly (al′fə bet′ik lē), in the usual order of the letters of the alphabet. *adv.*

al pha bet ize (al′fə bə tīz), arrange in alphabetical order. *v.*, **al pha bet ized, al pha bet iz ing.**

alpha particle, a positively charged particle consisting of two protons and two neutrons, released in the disintegration of radium and similar radioactive substances.

alpha rays, a stream of alpha particles.

al pine (al′pīn), **1.** of or like high mountains. **2.** very high. *adj.*

Al pine (al′pīn), of the Alps; like the Alps. *adj.*

Alps (alps), a mountain system in S Europe, famous for its beautiful scenery. The highest peak is Mont Blanc, 15,781 feet. *n.pl.*

al read y (ôl red′ē), before this time; by this time; even now: *You are half an hour late already. The baby has already broken his new toy.* *adv.*

al right (ôl rīt′), *Informal.* all right. The spelling **alright** is not as yet generally acceptable. *adv.*

Al sace (al′sās), region in NE France, taken by Germany in 1871, restored in 1919, taken again in 1940, and restored again in 1945. *n.*

Al sace-Lor raine (al′sās lə rān′), Alsace and Lorraine, region in NE France. They formed a German province from 1871 to 1919 and from 1940 to 1945. *n.*

Al sa tian (al sā′shən), **1.** of Alsace or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Alsace. **3.** breed of police dog. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

al so (ôl′sō), in addition; besides; too: *That dress is pretty, and cheap also.* *adv.*

al so-ran (ôl′sō ran′), loser; unsuccessful contestant. *n.*

alt., altitude.

Alta., Alberta, a province in Canada.

Al tai Mountains (al′tī), mountain range in central Asia. The highest peak is 14,890 feet.

al tar (ôl′tər), **1.** table or stand in the most sacred part of a church, synagogue, or temple. In Christian churches the altar is used in the Communion service or in celebrating Mass. **2.** a raised place built of earth or stone on which to make sacrifices or burn offerings to a god. *n.*

lead to the altar, marry.

altar boy, person who helps a priest during certain religious services, especially Mass; acolyte.

al ter (ôl′tər), **1.** make different; change; vary: *If this coat is too large, a tailor can alter it to fit you.* **2.** become different: *Since her trip to Europe, her whole outlook has altered.* *v.* **—al′ter a ble,** *adj.* **—al′ter a bly,** *adv.*

al ter a tion (ôl′tər ā′shən), a change in the appearance, form, or condition of anything: *have alterations made in a dress. The atom and hydrogen bombs have led to great alterations in military planning.* *n.*

al ter cate (ôl′tər kāt), dispute angrily; quarrel. *v.*, **al ter cat ed, al ter cat ing.**

al ter ca tion (ôl′tər kā′shən), an angry dispute; quarrel: *The two teams had an altercation over the umpire's decision.* *n.*

al ter e go (ôl′tər ē′gō or ôl′tər eg′ō), a very intimate friend.

al ter nate (ôl′tər nāt for 1-3,7,8; ôl′tər nit for 4-6), **1.** occur by turns, first one and then the other; happen or be arranged by turns. Squares and circles alternate in this row: □ ○ □ ○ □ ○ □ ○. **2.** arrange by turns; do by turns: *alternate work and pleasure.* **3.** take turns: *Lucy and her sister will alternate in setting the table.* **4.** placed or occurring by turns; first one and then the other: *The row has alternate squares and circles.* **5.** every other: *Our dairy no longer delivers milk daily, but only on alternate days.* **6.** *U.S.* person appointed to take the place of another if necessary; substitute. **7.** interchange regularly: *The sick man alternated two hours of work with one hour of rest.* **8.** reverse direction at regular intervals. Some electric currents alternate 120 times a second. 1-3,7,8 *v.*, **al ter nat ed, al ter nat ing;** 4,5 *adj.*, 6 *n.*

al ter nate ly (ôl′tər nit lē), by turns, first one and then the other. *adv.*

alternating current, electric current in which the electricity flows regularly in one direction and then the other, reversing many times per second. Most electrical circuits now use alternating current, the usual frequency being 60 cycles per second, or 120 reversals in direction per second. See def. 8 of **alternate.**

al ter na tion (ôl′tər nā′shən), an alternating; occurring by turns, first one and then the other: *There is an alternation of red and white stripes in the flag of the United States.* *n.*

al ter na tive (ôl tėr′nə tiv), **1.** giving or requiring a choice between only two things: *Father offered the alternative plans of having a picnic or taking a trip on a steamboat.* **2.** choice between two things: *His father gave John the alternative of staying in high school or going to work.* **3.** giving a choice from among more than two things: *There are several alternative routes from New York to Chicago.* **4.** choice from among more than two things. **5.** one of the things to be chosen: *John chose the former alternative and stayed in school.* 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4,5 *n.* **—al ter′na tive ly,** *adv.*

al ter na tor (ôl′tər nā′tər), dynamo or generator for producing an alternating electric current. *n.*

al the a or **al thae a** (al thē′ə), rose of Sharon, a flowering garden shrub. *n.*

alt horn (alt′hôrn′), a brass musical instrument similar to the French horn. *n.* Also, **alto horn.**

al though or **al tho** (ôl ŦHŌ′), though: *Although it rained all morning, they went on the hike.* *conj.*

al tim e ter (al tim′ə tər or al′tə mē′tər), any instrument for measuring altitude. Altimeters are used in aircraft to indicate height above the earth's surface. *n.*

al ti tude (al′tə tüd or al′tə tūd), **1.** height above the earth's surface: *The airplane was flying at an altitude of 10,000 feet.* **2.** height above sea level: *The altitude of Denver is 5300 feet.* **3.** a high place: *In these altitudes snow never melts.* **4.** the angular distance of a star, planet, etc., above the horizon. *n.*

al to (al′tō), **1.** the lowest female voice; contralto. **2.** the highest male voice. **3.** singer with such a voice. **4.** part in music for such a voice or for a corresponding instrument. **5.** instrument playing such a part. **6.** for an alto part; that can sing or play an alto part. 1-5 *n.*, *pl.* **al tos;** 6 *adj.*

al to geth er (ôl′tə geŦH′ər), **1.** completely; entirely: *The house was altogether destroyed by fire.* **2.** on the whole; considering everything: *Altogether, I'm sorry it happened.* **3.** all included: *Altogether there were 14 books.* *adv.* See also **all together.**

alto horn, althorn.

Al too na (al tü′nə), city in S Pennsylvania. 69,000. *n.*

al tru ism (al′trü iz əm), unselfishness; unselfish devotion to the interests and welfare of others. *n.*

al tru ist (al′trü ist), an unselfish person; person who works for the welfare of others. *n.*

al tru is tic (al′trü is′tik), thoughtful of the welfare of others; unselfish. *adj.* **—al′tru is′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

al um (al′əm), **1.** a white mineral salt used in medicine and in dyeing. Alum is sometimes used to stop the bleeding of a small cut. **2.** a colorless, crystal-like salt used in baking powder. *n.*

a lu mi num (ə lü′mə nəm), a silver-white, very light, ductile metal that resists tarnish and is used for making utensils, instruments, etc. It is a metallic element and occurs in nature only in combination. *Symbol:* Al *n.*

a lum na (ə lum′nə), *Esp. U.S.* a woman graduate or former student of a school, college, or university. *n., pl.* **a lum nae.**

a lum nae (ə lum′nē), women graduates or former students of a school or college. pl. of **alumna.** *n.*

a lum ni (ə lum′nī), graduates or former students of a school or college. "Alumni" may mean either men graduates or both men and women. pl. of **alumnus.** *n.*

a lum nus (ə lum′nəs), graduate or former student of a school, college, or university. *n., pl.* **a lum ni.**

al way (ôl′wā), *Archaic* or *Poetic.* always. *adv.*

al ways (ôl′wiz or ôl′wāz), **1.** every time; at all times: *Night always follows day.* **2.** all the time; continually: *Mother is always cheerful.* *adv.*

a lys sum (ə lis′əm), a plant of the same family as the mustard, having small white or yellow flowers. *n.*

am (am; *unstressed,* əm), the first person singular, present indicative of **be**: *The little boy said, "I am six years old. I am going to school."* I *am,* you *are,* and he *is* are forms of the verb *be.* *v.*

Am, americium.

Am., **1.** America. **2.** American.

AM or **A.M.,** amplitude modulation.

A.M., Master of Arts. Also, **M.A.**

a.m. or **A.M.,** **1.** before noon. **2.** the time from midnight to noon.

A.M.A., American Medical Association.

a main (ə mān′), **1.** at full speed. **2.** in haste. **3.** with full force; violently. *adv.*

a mal gam (ə mal′gəm), **1.** an alloy of mercury with some other metal or metals. Tin amalgam is used in silvering mirrors. Silver amalgam is used as fillings for teeth. **2.** mixture; blend. *n.*

a mal gam ate (ə mal′gə māt), unite; combine; mix; blend: *The two companies amalgamated to form one big company.* *v.,* **a mal gam at ed, a mal gam at ing.**

a mal gam a tion (ə mal′gə mā′shən), combination; mixture; blend; union: *Our nation is an amalgamation of many different races.* *n.*

a man u en sis (ə man′ū en′sis), person who writes down what another says; person who copies what another has written. *n., pl.* **a man u en ses** (-sēz).

am a ranth (am′ə ranth), **1.** *Poetic.* an imaginary flower that never fades. **2.** plant with showy, purple or crimson flowers. One variety is love-lies-bleeding. **3.** purple; purplish red. *n.*

am a ran thine (am′ə ran′thin), **1.** never-fading; undying. **2.** purple; purplish-red. *adj.*

Am a ril lo (am′ə ril′ō), city in NW Texas. 138,000. *n.*

am a ryl lis (am′ə ril′is), a lilylike plant with clusters of large red, white, or pink flowers. *n.*

a mass (ə mas′), heap together; pile up; accumulate: *The miser amassed a fortune for himself.* *v.*

am a teur (am′ə chər or am′ə tər), **1.** person who does something for pleasure, not for money or as a profession. **2.** athlete who is not a professional: *Only amateurs are permitted to compete in the Olympic games.* **3.** person who does something rather poorly: *You can tell from his painting that he is an amateur, completely without training.* **4.** of amateurs; made or done by amateurs: *an amateur orchestra.* **5.** being an amateur: *an amateur pianist.* 1-3 *n.,* 4,5 *adj.*

am a teur ish (am′ə chur′ish, am′ə tyur′ish, or am′ə tėr′ish), done as an amateur might do it; not expert; not very skillful. *adj.* **—am′a teur′ish ly,** *adv.*

am a teur ism (am′ə chər iz′əm or am′ə tər iz′əm), **1.** amateurish way of doing things. **2.** position or rank of an amateur. *n.*

am a to ry (am′ə tô′rē), of love; causing love; having to do with making love or with lovers. *adj.*

a maze (ə māz′), surprise greatly; strike with sudden wonder: *She was so amazed by the surprise party that she could not think of anything to say.* *v.,* **a mazed, a maz ing.**

a mazed (ə māzd′), greatly surprised. *adj.*

a maz ed ly (ə māz′id lē), lost in wonder or astonishment. *adv.*

a maze ment (ə māz′mənt), great surprise; sudden wonder; astonishment: *The girl was filled with amazement when she first saw the ocean.* *n.*

a maz ing (ə māz′ing), very surprising; wonderful; astonishing. *adj.* **—a maz′ing ly,** *adv.*

Am a zon (am′ə zon), **1.** the largest river in the world, flowing from the Andes Mountains in NW South America across Brazil into the Atlantic. 3900 mi. **2.** one of a race of women warriors in Greek legends, supposed to live near the Black Sea. **3.** amazon. *n.*

am a zon (am′ə zon), a tall, strong, masculine woman. *n.*

Am a zo ni an (am′ə zō′nē ən), **1.** of the Amazon River or the region it drains. **2.** of the Amazons. **3.** like an Amazon or the Amazons; masculine; warlike. *adj.*

am bas sa dor (am bas′ə dər or am bas′ə dôr), **1.** a representative of highest rank sent by one government or ruler to another. An ambassador lives in a foreign country and speaks and acts in behalf of his government or his ruler. **2.** official messenger with a special errand; agent: *Miles Standish chose John Alden to be his ambassador.* *n.*

am bas sa do ri al (am bas′ə dô′rē əl), of an ambassador or ambassadors. *adj.*

am bas sa dor ship (am bas′ə dər ship′), **1.** position or rank of an ambassador. **2.** term of office of an ambassador. *n.*

am ber (am′bər), **1.** a hard, translucent yellow or yellowish-brown gum, used for jewelry and in making stems of pipes. Amber is the resin of fossil pine trees. **2.** made of amber. **3.** color of amber; yellow; yellowish brown. **4.** yellow; yellowish-brown. 1,3 *n.,* 2,4 *adj.*

am ber gris (am′bər grēs or am′bər gris), a waxlike, grayish substance that comes from sperm whales. Ambergris is used in making perfumes. *n.*

am bi dex ter i ty (am′bə deks ter′ə tē), **1.** ability to use both hands equally well. **2.** unusual skillfulness. **3.** deceitfulness. *n.*

am bi dex trous (am′bə dek′strəs), **1.** able to use both hands equally well. **2.** very skillful. **3.** deceitful. *adj.* **—am′bi dex′trous ly,** *adv.* **—am′bi dex′trous ness,** *n.*

am bi ent (am′bē ənt), surrounding. *adj.*

am bi gu i ty (am′bə gū′ə tē), **1.** possibility of two or more meanings. **2.** word or expression that can have more than one meaning. *n., pl.* **am bi gu i ties.**

am big u ous (am big′ū əs), **1.** having more than one possible meaning. "After John hit Dick he ran away," is ambiguous because one cannot tell which boy ran away. **2.** doubtful; not clear; uncertain: *He was left in an ambiguous position by his friend's failure to appear and help him. adj.* **—am big′u ous ly,** *adv.* **—am big′u ous ness,** *n.*

am bi tion (am bish′ən), **1.** strong desire for fame or honor; seeking after a high position or great power: *John was filled with ambition and worked afternoons after school and on Saturdays.* **2.** thing strongly desired or sought after: *Her ambition was to be a great actress. n.* **—am bi′tion less,** *adj.*

am bi tious (am bish′əs), **1.** having ambition. **2.** showing ambition: *an ambitious plan.* **3.** desiring strongly; eager: *ambitious of power. John is ambitious to get through high school in three years. adj.* **—am bi′tious ness,** *n.* **—am bi′tious ly,** *adv.*

am ble (am′bl), **1.** gait of a horse when it lifts first the two legs on one side and then the two on the other. **2.** of a horse, move at an amble. **3.** easy, slow pace in walking. **4.** walk at an easy, slow pace. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **am bled, am bling.**

am bler (am′blər), **1.** horse or mule that ambles. **2.** person who ambles. *n.*

Am boi na (am boi′nə), **1.** principal island of the Moluccas. 67,000 pop.; 314 sq. mi. **2.** seaport and principal city of the Moluccas. 17,000. *n.*

am bro sia (am brō′zhə), **1.** the food of the ancient Greek and Roman gods. **2.** anything especially delicious. *n.*

am bro sial (am brō′zhəl), like ambrosia; especially pleasing to taste or smell. *adj.*

am bu lance (am′byə ləns), a vehicle, boat, or airplane equipped to carry sick or wounded persons. *n.*

am bu lant (am′byə lənt), walking. *adj.*

am bu late (am′byə lāt), walk; move about. *v.*, **am bu lat ed, am bu lat ing. —am′bu la′tion,** *n.*

am bu la to ry (am′byə lə tô′rē), **1.** having to do with walking; fitted for walking. **2.** capable of walking; not bedridden. **3.** a covered place for walking; cloister. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*, *pl.* **am bu la to ries.**

am bus cade (am′bəs kād′), ambush. *n.*, *v.*, **am bus cad ed, am bus cad ing. —am′bus cad′er,** *n.*

am bush (am′bush), **1.** soldiers or other enemies hidden to make a surprise attack. **2.** place where they are hidden. **3.** attack from an ambush. **4.** wait in hiding to make a surprise attack. **5.** act or condition of lying in wait: *Indians often trapped their enemies by ambush, instead of meeting them in open battle.* **6.** put (soldiers or other persons) in hiding for a surprise attack: *The major ambushed his troops in the woods on either side of the road.* 1-3,5 *n.*, 3,4,6 *v.*

a me ba (ə mē′bə), amoeba. *n.*, *pl.* **a me bas, a me bae** (-bē).

a me bic (ə mē′bik), amoebic. *adj.*

a meer (ə mir′), amir. *n.*

a mel io rate (ə mēl′yə rāt), make better; become better; improve: *New housing ameliorated living conditions in the slums. v.*, **a mel io rat ed, a mel io rat ing.**

a mel io ra tion (ə mēl′yə rā′shən), improvement. *n.*

a mel io ra tive (ə mēl′yə rā′tiv), improving. *adj.*

a men (ā′men′ or ä′men′), **1.** be it so; may it become true. *Amen* is said after a prayer or wish and is used as an expression of assent. **2.** *Informal.* an expression of approval. **3.** the word *amen.* 1,2 *interj.*, 3 *n.*

a me na ble (ə mē′nə bl or ə men′ə bl), **1.** open to suggestion or advice; responsive; submissive: *A reasonable person is amenable to persuasion.* **2.** accountable; answerable: *People living in a country are amenable to its laws. adj.* **—a me′na ble ness,** *n.* **—a me′na bly,** *adv.*

a mend (ə mend′), **1.** change the form of (a law, bill, motion, etc.) by addition, omission, etc.: *Our Constitution was amended so that women could vote.* **2.** change for the better; improve: *It is time you amended your poor table manners.* **3.** free from faults; make right; correct. *v.* **—a mend′a ble,** *adj.* **—a mend′er,** *n.*

a mend ment (ə mend′mənt), **1.** a change made in a law, bill, motion, etc. Our Constitution has over twenty amendments. **2.** a change for the better; improvement. **3.** change made to remove an error; correction. *n.*

a mends (ə mendz′), payment for loss; satisfaction for an injury; compensation: *If you took more than your share of the money, you should at once make amends by returning the extra amount. n. sing. or pl.*

a men i ty (ə men′ə tē or ə mē′nə tē), **1.** pleasant way; polite act: *Saying "Thank you" and holding the door open for a person to pass through are amenities.* **2.** pleasant feature. **3.** pleasantness; agreeableness: *the amenity of a warm climate. n., pl.* **a men i ties.**

Amer., **1.** America. **2.** American.

A mer i ca (ə mer′ə kə), **1.** the United States of America. **2.** North America. **3.** North America and South America; the Western Hemisphere. **4.** South America. *n.*

A mer i can (ə mer′ə kən), **1.** of or having to do with the United States; in the United States: *an American citizen.* **2.** citizen of the United States, or of the earlier British colonies, not belonging to one of the aboriginal races. **3.** native only to the United States: *American eagle.* **4.** of or in the Western Hemisphere: *the Amazon and other American rivers.* **5.** native or inhabitant of the Western Hemisphere. 1,3,4 *adj.*, 2,5 *n.*

American aloe, the century plant.

American eagle, the bald eagle. The coat of arms of the United States has a design of the American eagle on it.

A mer i can ism (ə mer′ə kən iz′əm), **1.** devotion or loyalty to the United States, its customs, traditions, etc. **2.** a word, phrase, or meaning originating in the United States. **3.** custom or trait peculiar to the United States. *n.*

A mer i can i za tion (ə mer′ə kən ə zā′shən), act or process of making or becoming American in habits, customs, or character. *n.*

A mer i can ize (ə mer′ə kən īz), make or become American in habits, customs, or character. *v.*, **A mer i can ized, A mer i can iz ing.**

American Revolution, **1.** war fought by the American colonies from 1775 to 1783 to gain their independence from England. **2.** the series of protests and acts of the American colonists from 1763 to 1783 against England's attempts to increase her power over them.

am er i ci um (am′ər ish′ē əm), an artificial, radioactive metallic element. *Symbol:* Am *n.*

am e thyst (am′ə thist), **1.** a purple or violet variety of quartz, used for jewelry. **2.** a violet-colored corundum, used for jewelry. **3.** purple; violet. 1-3 *n.*, 3 *adj.* **—am′e thyst like′,** *adj.*

a mi a bil i ty (ā′mē ə bil′ə tē), good nature; friendliness; pleasantness; agreeableness. *n.*

a mi a ble (ā′mē ə bl), good-natured and friendly; pleasant and agreeable. *adj.* **—a′mi a bly,** *adv.*

am i ca bil i ty (am′ə kə bil′ə tē), quality of being peaceable or friendly. *n.*

am i ca ble (am′ə kə bl), peaceable; friendly: *Instead of fighting, the two nations settled their quarrel in an amicable way. adj.* **—am′i ca bly,** *adv.*

a mid (ə mid′), in the middle of; among. *prep.*

a mid ship (ə mid′ship), amidships. *adv.*

a mid ships (ə mid′ships), in or toward the middle of a ship; halfway between the bow and stern. *adv.*

a midst (ə midst′), amid. *prep.*

a mi no acids (ə mē′nō or am′ə nō), complex organic compounds of nitrogen that combine in various ways to form proteins.

a mir (ə mir′), in Moslem countries, a commander, ruler, or prince. *n.* Also, **ameer.**

a miss (ə mis′), **1.** not the way it should be; out of order; at fault: *You must be tired; your work seems to be going amiss today.* **2.** improper; wrong: *It would not be amiss to offer an apology, even though you may not have intended harm.* 1 *adv.*, 2 *adj.*

take amiss, be offended at.

am i ty (am′ə tē), peace and friendship; friendly relations: *If there were amity between nations, there would be no wars.* *n., pl.* **am i ties.**

Am man (äm′män or am′ən), capital of Jordan, in the northern part. 245,000. *n.*

am me ter (am′mē′tər), instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current in amperes. *n.*

Am mon (am′ən), the sun god of ancient Egypt, represented with horns like a ram's. *n.*

am mo nia (ə mōn′yə), **1.** a strong-smelling, colorless gas, consisting of nitrogen and hydrogen. **2.** this gas dissolved in water. Ammonia is very useful for cleaning and for many other purposes. *n.*

am mo ni ac (ə mō′nē ak), gum resin used for medicines and as a cement for porcelain. *n.*

am mo nite (am′ə nīt), one of the coiled fossil shells of an extinct mollusk. *n.*

am mu ni tion (am′yə nish′ən), **1.** bullets, shells, gunpowder, etc., for guns or other weapons; military supplies that can be used against an enemy. **2.** thing or things that can be shot, hurled, or thrown. **3.** means of attack or defense. *n.*

am ne sia (am nē′zhə), loss of memory caused by injury to the brain, or by disease or shock. *n.*

am nes ty (am′nis tē), **1.** a general pardon for past offenses against a government: *After order was restored, the king granted amnesty to those who had plotted against him.* **2.** give amnesty to; pardon. 1 *n., pl.* **am nes ties;** 2 *v.,* **am nes tied, am nes ty ing.**

am ni on (am′nē ən), a membrane lining the sac which encloses the embryos of reptiles, birds, and mammals. *n., pl.* **am ni ons, am ni a** (-nē ə).

a moe ba (ə mē′bə), an extremely small one-celled animal that moves by forming temporary projections that are constantly changing. Amoebas are so small that they can be examined only with a microscope. Many amoebas live in water; others live as parasites in other animals. *n., pl.* **a moe bas, a moe bae** (-bē). **—a moe′ba like′,** *adj.* Also, **ameba.**

Amoeba

a moe bic (ə mē′bik), **1.** of or like an amoeba or amoebas. **2.** caused by amoebas: *amoebic dysentery.* *adj.* Also, **amebic.**

a mok (ə muk′ or ə mok′), amuck. *adv.*

a mong (ə mung′), **1.** surrounded by: *a house among the trees.* **2.** in with: *He fell among thieves.* **3.** in the number or class of: *That book is the best among modern novels.* **4.** in comparison with: *one among many.* **5.** to each of; by or for distribution to: *Divide the money among them.* **6.** by the combined action of: *You have among you spoiled the child.* **7.** by, with, or through the whole of: *political unrest among the people.* *prep.*
among ourselves, yourselves, or **themselves,** each with the other; mutually: *They fought among themselves.*

a mongst (ə mungst′), among. *prep.*

am o rous (am′ə rəs), **1.** inclined to love. **2.** in love. **3.** showing love; loving. **4.** having to do with love or courtship. *adj.* **—am′o rous ly,** *adv.* **—am′o rousness,** *n.*

a mor phous (ə môr′fəs), **1.** not consisting of crystals: *Glass is amorphous; sugar is crystalline.* **2.** of no particular kind or type. **3.** having no definite form; shapeless; formless; not organized. *adj.* **—a mor′phous ly,** *adv.*

am or ti za tion (am′ər tə zā′shən), **1.** act of amortizing a debt. **2.** money regularly set aside for this purpose. *n.*

am or tize (am′ər tīz), set money aside regularly in a special fund for future wiping out of (a debt, etc.). *v.,* **am or tized, am or tiz ing.**

A mos (ā′məs), **1.** a Hebrew prophet and social reformer who lived about 760 B.C. **2.** book of the Old Testament. *n.*

a mount (ə mount′), **1.** sum; total: *What is the amount of the day's sales?* **2.** the full effect, value, or extent: *The amount of evidence against him is great.* **3.** quantity viewed as a whole: *a great amount of intelligence.* **4.** reach; be equal: *The loss from the flood amounts to ten million dollars. Keeping what belongs to another amounts to stealing.* 1-3 *n.,* 4 *v.*

a mour (ə mur′), **1.** a love affair. **2.** a secret love affair. *n.*

amp., **1.** ampere. **2.** amperage.

am per age (am′pər ij), strength of an electric current measured in amperes. *n.*

am pere (am′pir or am pir′), unit for measuring the strength of an electric current. It is the amount of current one volt can send through a resistance of one ohm. Ordinary light bulbs take from ¼ to ½ ampere. *n.*

am per sand (am′pər sand), the sign &, meaning "and." *n.*

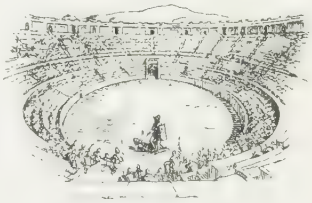
Am phib i a (am fib′ē ə), group of cold-blooded vertebrates with moist, scaleless skin, including frogs, toads, newts, salamanders, etc. Their young usually develop as tadpoles that have gills and live in water. *n.pl.*

am phib i an (am fib′ē ən), **1.** animal that lives on land and in water. **2.** one of the Amphibia. **3.** plant that grows on land or in water. **4.** of both land and water; able to live both on land and in water. **5.** aircraft that can take off from and alight on either land or water. **6.** that can start from and alight on either land or water. **7.** a type of vehicle, especially a tank, for use on land or in water. 1-3,5,7 *n.,* 4,6 *adj.*

Amphibian airplane

am phib i ous (am fib′ē əs), **1.** able to live both on land and in water: *Frogs are amphibious.* **2.** suited for use on land or water: *an amphibious tank.* **3.** having two qualities, kinds, natures, or parts. **4.** by the combined action of land, water, and air forces: *an amphibious attack.* *adj.* **—am phib′i ous ly,** *adv.* **—am phib′i ousness,** *n.*

am phi the a ter or **am phi the a tre** (am′fə thē′ə tər), **1.** a circular or oval building with rows of seats around a central open space. Each row is higher than the one in front of it. **2.** something resembling an amphitheater in shape: *an amphitheater of hills.* *n.*


Roman amphitheater

Am phi tri te (am′fə trī′tē), ancient Greek goddess of the sea. She was the wife of Poseidon. *n.*

am ple (am′pl), **1.** large; big; extensive; roomy: *A well-designed house should have ample closets.* **2.** more than enough; abundant: *Take an ample supply of food for a day's journey.* **3.** enough: *My allowance is ample for carfare and lunches.* *adj.,* **am pler, am plest.**

am pli fi ca tion (am′plə fə kā′shən), a making greater, stronger, or more extensive; enlargement; expansion. *n.*

am pli fi er (am′plə fī′ər), **1.** person or thing that amplifies. **2.** a transistor, vacuum tube, or other device for strengthening electrical impulses. **3.** loudspeaker. *n.*

am pli fy (am′plə fī), **1.** make greater; make stronger. **2.** make fuller and more extensive; expand; enlarge: *Amplify your description of the circus.* **3.** write or talk at length. **4.** increase the strength of (a sound or an electrical impulse): *By turning this knob to the right you*

can amplify the sound from this radio. *v.*, **am pli fied, am pli fy ing.**

am pli tude (am′plə tüd or am′plə tūd), **1.** width; breadth; size. **2.** abundance; fullness: *A very rich man has an amplitude of money.* **3.** one half the range of regular vibrations. A pendulum swinging through an angle of 10 degrees has an amplitude of 5 degrees. **4.** the peak strength of an alternating electric current in a given cycle. *n.*

amplitude modulation, purposeful alteration of the amplitude of radio waves. Ordinary broadcasting uses amplitude modulation. See also **frequency modulation.**

am ply (am′plē), sufficiently; abundantly. *adv.*

am pu tate (am′pyə tāt), cut off: *The doctor amputated the soldier's wounded leg.* *v.*, **am pu tat ed, am pu tat ing.** **—am′pu ta′tor,** *n.*

am pu ta tion (am′pyə tā′shən), act of cutting off a leg, arm, finger, etc.; cutting off. *n.*

am pu tee (am′pyə tē′), person who has had an arm, leg, etc., amputated. *n.*

Am rit sar (um rit′sər), city in the N part of India near Lahore, Pakistan. 326,000. *n.*

Am ster dam (am′stər dam), important seaport and a capital of the Netherlands. 872,000. *n.*

amt., amount.

a muck (ə muk′), in a murderous frenzy; with a crazy desire to attack. *adv.* Also, **amok.**

run amuck, run about in a murderous frenzy.

am u let (am′yə lit), some object worn as a magic charm against evil. *n.*

A mund sen (ä′mun sən), **Roald,** 1872-1928, Norwegian explorer who discovered the South Pole in 1911. *n.*

A mur (ä mur′), river in NE Asia flowing into the Sea of Okhotsk. 2900 mi. *n.*

a muse (ə müz′), **1.** cause to laugh or smile: *The playful puppy running around the room amused the baby.* **2.** keep pleasantly interested; cause to feel cheerful or happy; entertain: *The new toys amused the children.* *v.*, **a mused, a mus ing.**

a mused (ə müzd′), pleasantly entertained. *adj.* **—a mus′ed ly,** *adv.*

a muse ment (ə müz′mənt), **1.** condition of being amused: *The boy's amusement was so great that we all had to laugh with him.* **2.** thing that amuses; entertainment; sport: *When we go to the park we always enjoy the swings, slides, and other such amusements.* *n.*

a mus ing (ə müz′ing), **1.** entertaining. **2.** causing laughter, smiles, etc. *adj.* **—a mus′ing ly,** *adv.*

am y lop sin (am′ə lop′sin), enzyme in the pancreatic juice that changes starch into simpler compounds such as glucose. *n.*

an[1] (an; *unstressed* ən), **1.** one; any: *an apple.* **2.** each; every: *twice an hour.* *adj.* or *indefinite article.*

an[2] or **an'** (an; *unstressed* ən), **1.** *Dialect* or *Informal.* and. **2.** *Archaic.* if. *conj.*

-an, suffix meaning:
1. of or having to do with ____: *Mohammedan = of or having to do with Mohammed.*
2. of or having to do with ____ or its people: *Asian = of or having to do with Asia or its people.*
3. native or inhabitant of ____: *American = native or inhabitant of America.*

a nach ro nism (ə nak′rə niz əm), **1.** act of putting a person, thing, or event in some time where he or it does not belong: *It would be an anachronism to speak of George Washington riding in an automobile.* **2.** something placed or occurring out of its proper time. *n.*

a nach ro nis tic (ə nak′rə nis′tik), having or involving an anachronism. *adj.*

a nach ro nous (ə nak′rə nəs), placed or occurring out of the proper time. *adj.* **—a nach′ro nous ly,** *adv.*

an a con da (an′ə kon′də), **1.** a very large snake of tropical forests that crushes its prey in its coils; water boa. Anacondas are the longest snakes in America. **2.** any large snake that crushes its prey in its folds, such as the python, or boa. *n.*

An a con da (an′ə kon′də), city in SW Montana, important for its copper mines. 12,000. *n.*

a nae mi a (ə nē′mē ə), anemia. *n.*

a nae mic (ə nē′mik), anemic. *adj.*

an aer o bic (an′ãr ō′bik), living or growing where there is no free oxygen. Anaerobic bacteria get their oxygen by decomposing compounds containing oxygen. *adj.*

an aes the sia (an′is thē′zhə), anesthesia. *n.*

an aes thet ic (an′is thet′ik), anesthetic. *adj.*, *n.*

an aes the tist (ə nes′thə tist), anesthetist. *n.*

an aes the tize (ə nes′thə tīz), anesthetize. *v.*, **an aes the tized, an aes the tiz ing.**

an a gram (an′ə gram), word or phrase formed from another by transposing the letters. *Example:* lived—devil. *n.*

an a grams (an′ə gramz), game in which the players make words by changing and adding letters. *n.pl.*

a nal (ā′nəl), **1.** of the anus. **2.** near the anus. *adj.*

an al ge si a (an′əl jē′zē ə), deadening or absence of sense of pain. *n.*

an a log i cal (an′ə loj′ə kl), based on analogy; using analogy; having to do with analogy. *adj.*

a nal o gous (ə nal′ə gəs), **1.** corresponding in some way; similar in the quality or feature that is being thought of; comparable: *The heart is analogous to a pump.* **2.** of animals or plants, corresponding in function, but not in structure and origin. *adj.* **—a nal′o gous ly,** *adv.*

a nal o gy (ə nal′ə jē), **1.** likeness in some ways between things that are otherwise unlike; similarity: *The analogy between words like man and pan sometimes causes children to say mans for men.* **2.** comparison of such things: *It is risky to argue by analogy.* **3.** of animals or plants, correspondence in function but not in structure and origin. *n.*, *pl.* **a nal o gies.**

an a lyse (an′ə līz), *Esp. Brit.* analyze. *v.*, **an a lysed, an a lys ing.** **—an′a lys′er,** *n.*

a nal y sis (ə nal′ə sis), **1.** separation of a thing into its parts; examination of a thing's parts to find out their essential features. An analysis can be made of a book, a person's character, a medicine, soil, etc. **2.** the intentional separation of a chemical substance into its ingredients or elements to determine their amount or nature. *n.*, *pl.* **a nal y ses** (-sēz).

an a lyst (an′l ist), **1.** person who analyzes. **2.** person who practices psychoanalysis. *n.*

an a lyt ic (an′ə lit′ik), analytical. *adj.*

an a lyt i cal (an′ə lit′ə kl), of analysis; using analysis: *the analytical methods of science. An analytical balance is an extremely delicate pair of scales for weighing things.* *adj.* **—an′a lyt′i cal ly,** *adv.*

an a lyze (an′ə līz), **1.** separate into its parts. We can analyze water into oxygen and hydrogen. **2.** examine critically the parts or elements of; find out the essential features of. After you analyze a sentence, you can explain the form and use of every word in it. **3.** examine carefully and in detail. *v.*, **an a lyzed, an a lyzing.** **—an′a lyz′er,** *n.*

An a ni as (an′ə nī′əs), **1.** famous liar in the Bible. He and his wife were struck dead for lying. Acts 5:1-10. **2.** *Informal.* any liar. *n.*

an ar chic (an är′kik), lawless; favoring anarchy. *adj.*

an ar chism (an′ər kiz əm), **1.** the political theory that all systems of government and law are harmful. Believers in anarchism think that government and laws prevent individuals from reaching their greatest development. **2.** terrorism; lawlessness. *n.*

an ar chist (an′ər kist), person who wants to overthrow established governments and have a world without rulers and laws. *n.*

an ar chis tic (an′ər kis′tik), of anarchism; like that of anarchists. *adj.*

an ar chy (an′ər kē), **1.** absence of a system of government and law. **2.** disorder; confusion; lawlessness. *n.*

a nath e ma (ə nath′ə mə), **1.** a solemn curse by church authorities excommunicating some person from the church. **2.** denouncing and condemning some per-

son or thing as evil; curse. **3.** person or thing accursed. **4.** thing that is detested and condemned. *n., pl.* **a nath e mas.**

a nath e ma tize (ə nath′ə mə tīz), pronounce an anathema against; denounce; curse. *v.,* **a nath e ma tized, a nath e ma tiz ing. —a nath′e ma ti za′tion,** *n.* **—a nath′e ma tiz′er,** *n.*

An a to li a (an′ə tō′lē ə), Asia Minor. *n.* **—An′a to′li an,** *adj., n.*

an a tom ic (an′ə tom′ik), anatomical. *adj.*

an a tom i cal (an′ə tom′ə kl), of anatomy; having to do with anatomy; structural. *adj.* **—an′a tom′i cal ly,** *adv.*

a nat o mist (ə nat′ə mist), **1.** an expert in anatomy. **2.** person who dissects or analyzes. *n.*

a nat o mize (ə nat′ə mīz), **1.** divide into parts to study the structure; dissect. **2.** examine the parts of; analyze. *v.,* **a nat o mized, a nat o miz ing. —a nat′o mi za′tion,** *n.*

a nat o my (ə nat′ə mē), **1.** structure of an animal or plant: *The anatomy of an earthworm is much simpler than that of a man.* **2.** science of the structure of animals and plants. Anatomy is a part of biology. **3.** the dissecting of animals or plants to study their structure. *n., pl.* **a nat o mies.**

An ax ag o ras (an′ak sag′ə rəs), 500?-428? B.C., Greek philosopher who first explained eclipses. *n.*

A nax i man der (ə nak′sə man′dər), 611?-547? B.C., Greek philosopher. *n.*

-ance, suffix meaning:
1. act or fact of ——ing: *Avoidance = act or fact of avoiding.*
2. quality or state of being ——ed: *Annoyance = quality or state of being annoyed.*
3. quality or state of being ——ant: *Importance = quality or state of being important.*
4. thing that ——s: *Conveyance = thing that conveys.*
5. what is ——ed: *Contrivance = what is contrived.*

an ces tor (an′ses tər), **1.** person from whom one is descended. Your father, your mother, your grandfathers, your grandmothers, and so on back, are your ancestors. **2.** that from which anything is descended: *Men and apes are thought by many to have a common ancestor. n.*

an ces tral (an ses′trəl), **1.** of or having to do with ancestors: *The ancestral home of the Pilgrims was England.* **2.** inherited from ancestors: *Black hair is an ancestral trait in that family. adj.* **—an ces′tral ly,** *adv.*

an ces tress (an′ses tris), woman from whom one is descended. *n.*

an ces try (an′ses trē), **1.** parents, grandparents, and other ancestors: *Many of the early settlers in America had English ancestry.* **2.** line of descent from ancestors; lineage. **3.** honorable descent. *n., pl.* **an ces tries.**

An chi ses (an kī′sēz), in Roman legend, a prince of Troy and the father of Aeneas. In his old age Anchises shared the wanderings of Aeneas. *n.*

an chor (ang′kər), **1.** a shaped piece of iron attached to a chain or rope and used to hold a ship in place. The anchor grips the bottom and keeps the ship from drifting. **2.** hold in place with an anchor: *anchor a ship.* **3.** drop anchor; stop or stay in place by using an anchor. **4.** thing for holding something else in place: *The anchors of the cables of a suspension bridge are at the ends of the cables.* **5.** hold in place; fix firmly: *anchor a tent to the ground.* **6.** something that makes a person feel safe and secure. 1,4,6 *n.,* 2,3,5 *v.*

Anchor (def. 1)

at anchor, held by an anchor.
cast anchor, drop the anchor.
ride at anchor, be kept at some place by being anchored.

an chor age (ang′kər ij), **1.** place to anchor. **2.** money paid for the right to anchor. **3.** an anchoring; being anchored. **4.** something to hold on to or depend on. *n.*

An chor age (ang′kə rij), seaport in S Alaska. 44,000. *n.*

an cho ret (ang′ kə rit), anchorite. *n.*

an cho rite (ang′kə rīt), **1.** person who lives alone in a solitary place for religious meditation. **2.** hermit. *n.*

an cho vy (an′chō vē), a very small fish that looks somewhat like a herring. Anchovies are pickled or made into a paste which is used as an appetizer. *n., pl.* **an cho vies.**

an cien ré gime (äN syaN′ rā zhēm′), *French.* **1.** the social and political structure of France before the Revolution of 1789. **2.** the old order of things.

an cient (ān′shənt), **1.** of or belonging to times long past: *ancient people, ancient records. We saw the ruins of an ancient temple built six thousand years ago.* **2.** of great age; very old: *an ancient city.* **3.** a very old person. **4.** old-fashioned. 1,2,4 *adj.,* 3 *n.* **—an′cient ness,** *n.*
the ancients, people who lived long ago, such as the Greeks and Romans, the Egyptians, Hebrews, etc.

ancient history, 1. history from the earliest times to the fall of the western part of the Roman Empire in 476 A.D. **2.** *Informal.* a well-known fact or event of the recent past.

an cient ly (ān′shənt lē), in ancient times. *adv.*

an cil lar y (an′sə ler′ē), **1.** subordinate; dependent. **2.** assisting; auxiliary. *adj.*

and (and; *unstressed* ənd or ən), **1.** as well as: *nice and cold.* **2.** added to; with: *4 and 2 make 6. He likes ham and eggs.* **3.** as a result: *The sun came out and the grass dried.* **4.** *Informal.* to: *try and do better. conj.*

An da lu sia (an′də lü′zhə), region in S Spain, now divided into eight provinces. *n.* **—An′da lu′sian,** *adj., n.*

An da man Islands (an′də mən), group of islands in the Bay of Bengal between India and the Malay Peninsula. 19,000 pop.; 2508 sq. mi.

an dan te (an dan′tē or än dän′tā), **1.** in music, moderately slow. **2.** moderately slow movement in music; piece of music in this time. 1 *adv., adj.,* 2 *n.*

An de an (an dē′ən), of or having to do with the Andes. *adj.*

An der sen (an′dər sn), **Hans Christian,** 1805-1875, Danish writer of fairy tales. *n.*

An der son ville (an′dər sn vil), village in SW Georgia where a Confederate military prison was located. *n.*

An des (an′dēz), mountain system in W South America. The highest peak is Aconcagua, 22,834 ft. *n.pl.*

Andirons

and i ron (and′ī′ərn), one of a pair of metal supports for wood burned in a fireplace. *n.*

An dor ra (an dôr′ə), **1.** a small country between France and Spain. 6500 pop.; 191 sq. mi. **2.** its capital. 700. *n.*

An dré (an′drā), Major **John,** 1751-1780, British officer hanged as a spy during the American Revolution. *n.*

An dre a del Sar to (än drā′ə del sär′tō), 1486-1531, Italian painter.

An drew (an′drü), in the Bible, one of Jesus' apostles. *n.*

An dro cles (an′drə klēz), Androclus. *n.*

An dro clus (an′drə kləs), Roman slave spared in the arena by a lion from whose foot he had pulled a thorn years before. *n.*

An drom a che (an drom′ə kē), in Greek legend, the brave and loyal wife of Hector. *n.*

An drom e da (an drom′ə də), **1.** in Greek legend, a princess of Ethiopia who was exposed to a sea monster to save her country. Perseus killed the monster and married Andromeda. **2.** a northern constellation. *n.*

An dros (an′drəs), Sir **Edmund,** 1637-1714, British governor in the American colonies. *n.*

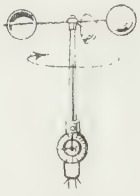
an ec do tal (an′ik dōt′l), of anecdotes; containing anecdotes. *adj.*

an ec dote (an′ik dōt), a short account of some interesting incident or event: *Many anecdotes are told about Abraham Lincoln.* *n.*

a ne mi a (ə nē′mē ə), insufficiency of red corpuscles or of hemoglobin in the blood. *n.* Also, **anaemia.**

a ne mic (ə nē′mik), of anemia; having anemia. *adj.* Also, **anaemic.**

an e mom e ter (an′ə mom′ə tər), instrument that shows the speed of the wind in miles per hour. *n.*



Anemometer. The cups catch the wind and are moved by it, causing the vertical shaft to revolve. The speed of these revolutions is indicated on the dial.

a nem o ne (ə nem′ə nē), 1. plant with slender stems and small white flowers that blossoms early in the spring. 2. sea anemone. *n.*

a nent (ə nent′), concerning; about. *prep.*

an er oid barometer (an′ər oid), barometer worked by air pressing against the sides of an air-tight metal box from which the air has been pumped out.

an es the sia (an′is thē′zhə), entire or partial loss of the feeling of pain, touch, cold, etc., produced by ether, chloroform, hypnotism, etc., or as the result of hysteria, paralysis, or disease. *n.* Also, **anaesthesia.**

an es thet ic (an′is thet′ik), 1. substance that causes entire or partial loss of the feeling of pain, touch, etc. Chloroform and ether are two common anesthetics used by doctors so that patients will feel no pain. 2. causing anesthesia. 3. of or with anesthesia. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.* Also, **anaesthetic.** —**an′es thet′i cal ly,** *adv.*

an es the tist (ə nes′thə tist), person whose work is giving anesthetics during operations, etc. *n.* Also, **anaesthetist.**

an es the tize (ə nes′thə tīz), make unable to feel pain, touch, cold, etc.; make insensible. *v.*, **an es the tized, an es the tiz ing.** Also, **anaesthetize.** —**an es′the tiz′er,** *n.*

a new (ə nü′ or ə nū′), 1. once more; again: *He made so many mistakes he had to begin his work anew.* 2. in a new form or way: *The architect planned the building anew.* *adv.*

an gel (ān′jəl), 1. one of an order of spiritual beings that are attendants and messengers of God. 2. person like an angel in goodness, innocence, loveliness, etc. 3. any supernatural (but not divine) spirit, either good or bad. 4. *Slang.* person who pays for producing a play. 5. an old English gold coin in use between 1465 and 1634. *n.*

an gel fish (ān′jəl fish′), 1. shark with large fins that spread out like wings. 2. any of several tropical fish with spiny fins and brilliant colors. *n., pl.* **an gel fish es** or (*esp. collectively*) **an gel fish.**

an gel ic (an jel′ik), 1. of angels; heavenly. 2. like an angel; pure; innocent; good and lovely. *adj.* —**an gel′i cal ly,** *adv.*

an gel i ca (an jel′ə kə), plant of the same family as the carrot, used in cooking, medicine, and perfume. *n.*

an gel i cal (an jel′ə kl), angelic. *adj.*

An ge li co (an jel′ə kō), **Fra,** 1387-1455, Italian painter. *n.*

An ge lus (an′jə ləs), 1. prayer said by Roman Catholics in memory of Christ's assuming human form. 2. the bell rung at morning, noon, and night as a signal for Roman Catholics to say this prayer. *n.*

an ger (ang′gər), 1. the feeling one has toward something that hurts, opposes, offends, or annoys; wrath; strong displeasure: *He never speaks in anger.* 2. make angry: *The boy's disobedience angered his father.* 3. become angry: *He angers easily.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

an gi na (an jī′nə), 1. any inflammation of the throat, such as quinsy, croup, or mumps. 2. angina pectoris. *n.*

angina pec to ris (pek′tə ris), serious disease of the heart that causes sharp chest pains and a feeling of being suffocated.

an gi o sperm (an′jē ō spėrm′), any plant having its seeds enclosed in an ovary or fruit; a flowering plant. *n.*

an gle[1] (ang′gl), 1. space between two lines or surfaces that meet. 2. the figure formed by two such lines or surfaces. 3. the difference in direction between two such lines or surfaces: *The roads lie at an angle of about 45 degrees.* 4. move at an angle. 5. turn or bend at an angle. 6. corner. 7. point of view: *I would like to hear your angle on this dispute.* 8. one aspect of something; phase. 9. present with bias or prejudice. 1-3,6-8 *n.*, 4,5,9 *v.*, **an gled, an gling.**

Angles[1] (def. 2)

an gle[2] (ang′gl), 1. fish with a hook and line. 2. try to get something by using tricks or schemes: *She angled for an invitation to his party by flattering him.* *v.*, **an gled, an gling.**

angle of incidence, the angle between a ray of light falling upon a surface and a line perpendicular to that surface. See diagram under **incidence.**

angle of reflection, the angle between a ray of light reflected from a surface and a line perpendicular to that surface at the point of reflection. See diagram under **incidence.**

an gler (ang′glər), 1. person who fishes with a hook and line. 2. person who tries to get something by using tricks and schemes. 3. kind of seafish on the coasts of Europe and North America that attracts and eats smaller fish. *n.*

An gles (ang′glz), a Germanic tribe that settled in England in the fifth century A.D. *n.pl.*

an gle worm (ang′gl wėrm′), earthworm. *n.*

An gli a (ang′glē ə), Latin name for England. *n.*

An gli can (ang′glə kən), 1. of or having to do with the Church of England or other churches of the same faith elsewhere. 2. member of an Anglican church. 3. *Esp. U.S.* English. 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

An gli cize (ang′glə sīz), make or become English in form, pronunciation, habits, customs, or character. *Cajole, lace,* and *cousin* are French words that have been Anglicized. *v.*, **An gli cized, An gli ciz ing.** —**An′gli ciza′tion,** *n.*

an gling (ang′gling), act or art of fishing with a rod and line. *n.*

An glo-A mer i can (ang′glō ə mer′ə kən), 1. English and American. 2. of Anglo-Americans. 3. an American, especially a United States citizen of English descent. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

An glo-E gyp tian Su dan (ang′glō i jip′shən sü dan′), a former country in NE Africa now called Sudan.

An glo-Nor man (ang′glō nôr′mən), 1. one of the Normans who settled in England between 1066 and 1154. 2. descendant of an English Norman. 3. English and Norman. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

An glo-Sax on (ang′glō sak′sən), 1. one of the inhabitants of England before the Norman Conquest in 1066. 2. their speech; Old English. 3. having to do with the Anglo-Saxons or their speech. 4. person who in any period of history has spoken English. 5. person of English descent. 1,2,4,5 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

An go la (ang gō′lə), Portuguese colony in SW Africa. 4,550,000 pop.; 481,226 sq. mi. *Capital:* Luanda. *n.*

An go ra (ang gô′rə), 1. Angora cat. 2. Angora goat. 3. Angora rabbit. 4. mohair. 5. Ankara. *n.*

Angora cat, kind of cat with long, silky hair.

Angora goat, kind of goat with long, silky hair, used for wool. This hair is made into a cloth called Angora or mohair.

Angora rabbit, kind of rabbit with long, soft hair, used for wool.

an gri ly (ang′grə lē), in an angry way or manner. *adv.*

an gri ness (ang′grē nis), condition of being angry. *n.*

an gry (ang′grē), 1. feeling or showing anger: *an angry reply.* 2. raging or stormy: *an angry sky.* 3. moved or caused by anger: *angry words.* 4. inflamed and sore: *An infected cut looks angry.* *adj.*, **an gri er, an gri est.**

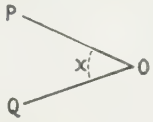
ang strom (ang′strəm), one ten-millionth of a millimeter, a unit of measurement of the wave length of light. *Symbol:* λ *n.*

angstrom unit, angstrom.

an guish (ang′gwish), very great pain or grief; great suffering or distress: *He was in anguish until the doctor set his broken leg. n.*

an guished (ang′gwisht), 1. suffering anguish. 2. full of anguish; showing anguish: *the anguished face of a mother whose child is lost. adj.*

an gu lar (ang′gyə lər), 1. having angles; sharp-cornered: *an angular rock.* 2. measured by an angle. In the diagram, the angular distance of P from Q, when measured from O, is the angle X. 3. not plump; bony: *Many basketball players have tall, angular bodies. adj.* —**an′gu lar ly,** *adv.*



an gu lar i ty (ang′gyə lar′ə tē), condition of having sharp or prominent corners. *n.*

an hy drid (an hī′drid), anhydride. *n.*

an hy dride (an hī′drīd), any oxide that unites with water to form an acid or base. Sulfur trioxide is the anhydride of sulfuric acid. *n.*

an hy drous (an hī′drəs), 1. without water. 2. containing no water of crystallization. *adj.*

an ile (an′il or ā′nīl), old-womanish; suitable for a weak or doting old woman. *adj.*

an i line or **an i lin** (an′ə lin), a poisonous, oily liquid, obtained from coal tar and especially from nitrobenzene, used in making dyes, perfumes, plastics, etc. It is a compound of carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen. *n.*

aniline dye, 1. dye made from aniline. 2. any artificial dye.

a nil i ty (ə nil′ə tē), 1. anile condition. 2. an anile act or notion. *n., pl.* **a nil i ties.**

an i mad ver sion (an′ə mad vėr′zhən), criticism; blame; unfavorable comment. *n.*

an i mad vert (an′ə mad vėrt′), make criticisms; express blame; comment unfavorably. *v.*

an i mal (an′ə ml), 1. any living thing that is not a plant. Most animals can move about, while most plants cannot; most animals are unable to make their own food from carbon dioxide, water, nitrogen, etc., while most plants can. 2. of animals. 3. an inferior living being, as distinguished from man; brute; beast. 4. like an animal. 5. person like a brute or beast. 6. any four-footed creature. 1,3,5,6 *n.,* 2,4 *adj.*

an i mal cule (an′ə mal′kūl), a minute or microscopic animal. *n.*

an i mal ism (an′ə ml iz′əm), animal existence, nature, or enjoyment. *n.*

an i mal i ty (an′ə mal′ə tē), 1. animal nature or character in man. 2. animal life. *n.*

animal kingdom, all animals.

animal spirits, natural liveliness; healthy cheerfulness.

an i mate (an′ə māt for 1,3,5,6; an′ə mit for 2,4), 1. give life to; make alive. 2. living; having life. Animate nature means all living plants and animals. 3. make lively, gay, or vigorous: *Jim's arrival served to animate the whole party.* 4. lively; gay; vigorous. 5. inspire; encourage: *The soldiers were animated by their captain's brave speech.* 6. put into action; cause to act or work: *Windmills are animated by the wind.* 1,3,5,6 *v.,* **an i mat ed, an i mat ing;** 2,4 *adj.*

an i mat ed (an′ə māt′id), 1. lively; gay; vigorous: *The two boys engaged in an animated discussion of yesterday's baseball game.* 2. living; alive. *adj.* —**an′i mat′ed ly,** *adv.*

animated cartoon, series of drawings arranged to be photographed and shown as a motion picture. Each drawing shows a slight change from the one before it.

an i ma tion (an′ə mā′shən), 1. an animating or being animated. 2. life. 3. liveliness; spirit. *n.*

a ni ma to (ä′ni mä′tō), in music, lively; gay; vigorous. *adj.*

an i mism (an′ə miz əm), 1. belief in the existence of soul distinct from matter; belief in spiritual beings, such as souls, angels, and devils. 2. belief that everything in the universe, including rocks, trees, the wind, stars, etc., contains an individual, living soul. *n.*

an i mos i ty (an′ə mos′ə tē), violent hatred; ill will; active dislike or enmity. *n., pl.* **an i mos i ties.**

an i mus (an′ə məs), 1. violent hatred; ill will; active dislike or enmity. 2. moving spirit; intention. *n.*

an i on (an′ī′ən), 1. a negatively charged ion that moves toward the positive pole in electrolysis. See **cathode** for diagram. 2. atom or group of atoms having a negative charge. *n.*

an ise (an′is), 1. plant of the same family as the carrot grown for its fragrant seeds. 2. the seed. *n.*

an i seed (an′ə sēd or an′is sēd′), seed of anise, used as a flavoring or in medicine. *n.*

An jou (an′jü), a former duchy in W France. *n.*

An ka ra (ang′kə rə), capital since 1923 of Turkey, in the central part. 646,000. *n.* Also, **Angora.**

an kle (ang′kl), 1. joint that connects the foot and the leg. 2. part of the leg between this joint and the calf. *n.*

an kle bone (ang′kl bōn′), bone of the ankle; talus. *n.*

an klet (ang′klit), 1. a short sock. 2. band worn around the ankle. An anklet may be an ornament, a brace, or a fetter. *n.*

an nal ist (an′l ist), writer of annals. *n.*

an nals (an′lz), 1. a written account of events year by year. 2. historical records; history. *n.pl.*

An nam (ə nam′ or an′am), a former French protectorate in SE Asia, now divided between North Vietnam and South Vietnam. *n.*

An na mese (an′ə mēz′), 1. of or having to do with Annam or its people. 2. native or inhabitant of Annam. 3. language spoken by the Annamese. 1 *adj.,* 2,3 *n., pl.* **An na mese.**

An nap o lis (ə nap′l is), seaport and capital of Maryland. The U.S. Naval Academy is located there. 23,000. *n.*

Anne (an), 1665-1714, queen of Great Britain and Ireland from 1702 to 1714. *n.*

an neal (ə nēl′), toughen (glass, metals, etc.) by heating and then cooling; temper. *v.*

an ne lid (an′l id), worm with a body composed of a series of similar segments. Earthworms, leeches, and various sea worms are annelids. *n.*

an nex (ə neks′ for 1,2; an′eks for 3), 1. join or add to a larger thing: *The United States annexed Texas in 1845.* 2. *Informal.* take as one's own; appropriate. 3. something added or attached; an added part: *Our hotel has an annex.* 1,2 *v.,* 3 *n.*

an nex a tion (an′ek sā′shən), 1. an annexing. 2. being annexed: *the annexation of Texas to the United States.* 3. something annexed. *n.*

an ni hi late (ə nī′ə lāt), 1. destroy completely; wipe out of existence: *The flood annihilated over thirty towns and villages.* 2. bring to ruin or confusion. *v.,* **an ni hi lat ed, an ni hi lat ing.**

an ni hi la tion (ə nī′ə lā′shən), complete destruction. *n.*

an ni ver sa ry (an′ə vėr′sə rē), 1. the yearly return of a date: *Your birthday is an anniversary.* 2. celebration of the yearly return of a date. 3. celebrated each year at the same date. 4. having to do with an anniversary: *an anniversary dinner.* 1,2 *n., pl.* **an ni ver sa ries;** 3,4 *adj.*

an no Dom i ni (an′ō dom′ə nī), *Latin.* in the year of our Lord; any year since the birth of Christ. *Abbrev.:* A.D.

an no tate (an′ō tāt), 1. provide with explanatory notes or comments: *Shakespeare's plays are often annotated to make them easier to understand.* 2. make explanatory notes or comments. *v.*, **an no tat ed, an no tat ing.** —**an′no ta′tor,** *n.*

an no ta tion (an′ō tā′shən), 1. a furnishing with notes: *That book's annotation required hundreds of hours.* 2. note added to explain or criticize: *The editor's annotations were printed in small type.* *n.*

an nounce (ə nouns′), 1. give formal or public notice of: *announce a wedding in the papers.* 2. make known the presence or arrival of: *The butler announced each guest in a loud voice.* *v.*, **an nounced, an nounc ing.**

an nounce ment (ə nouns′mənt), 1. act of announcing. We speak of the announcement of a speaker, a meeting, a wedding, a concert, etc. 2. what is announced or made known by private or public notice of some kind: *The announcement appeared in the newspaper.* *n.*

an nounc er (ə noun′sər), 1. person or thing that announces. 2. person who makes announcements over the radio or on a television broadcast. *n.*

an noy (ə noi′), 1. make angry; disturb; trouble; tease; vex: *The baby annoys her sister by pulling her hair.* 2. hurt; harm; molest: *annoy the enemy by raids.* *v.*

an noy ance (ə noi′əns), 1. an annoying. 2. being annoyed; vexation; feeling of dislike or trouble. 3. thing that annoys: *Our new house would be delightful if it were not for the annoyance of the heavy traffic on our street.* *n.*

an noyed (ə noid′), 1. disturbed; troubled: *The teacher was annoyed at the interruption.* 2. molested; hurt: *He was annoyed by hecklers during the last of his speech.* *adj.*

an noy ing (ə noi′ing), disturbing; troublesome. *adj.* —**an noy′ing ly,** *adv.* —**an noy′ing ness,** *n.*

an nu al (an′yu əl), 1. coming once a year: *Your birthday is an annual event.* 2. in a year; for a year: *an annual salary of $5000.* 3. accomplished during a year: *the earth's annual course around the sun.* 4. of a plant, living but one year or season. 5. plant that lives but one year or season. 6. book, journal, etc., published once a year. 1-4 *adj.*, 5,6 *n.*

an nu al ly (an′yu əl ē), yearly; each year. *adv.*

an nu i tant (ə nü′ə tənt or ə nū′ə tənt), person who receives an annuity. *n.*

an nu i ty (ə nü′ə tē or ə nū′ə tē), 1. sum of money paid every year. 2. right to receive or duty to pay such a yearly sum. *n.*, *pl.* **an nu i ties.**

an nul (ə nul′), do away with; destroy the force of; make void; abolish; cancel: *The judge annulled the contract because one of the signers was too young.* *v.*, **an nulled, an nul ling.**

an nu lar (an′yə lər), ringlike; ring-shaped; ringed. *adj.*

an nu let (an′yə lit), 1. a little ring. 2. a narrow, ringlike molding of wood, stone, etc. *n.*

an nul ment (ə nul′mənt), an annulling or being annulled; cancellation. *n.*

an num (an′əm), *Latin.* year. *n.*

an nun ci a tion (ə nun′sē ā′shən), announcement. *n.*

An nun ci a tion (ə nun′sē ā′shən), 1. the angel Gabriel's announcement to the Virgin Mary that she was to be the mother of Christ. Luke 1:26-33. 2. a church festival held on March 25, celebrating this announcement. *n.*

an nun ci a tor (ə nun′sē ā′tər), 1. *U.S.* an indicator for showing where a signal comes from. 2. person or thing that announces. *n.*

A No. 1, *Informal.* A one; first-class.

an ode (an′ōd), positive electrode. The carbon of a dry cell and the plate of a radio tube are anodes. See **cathode** for diagram. *n.*

an o dyne (an′ə dīn), anything that lessens pain. *n.*

a noint (ə noint′), 1. put oil on; rub with ointment; smear: *Anoint sunburned places with cold cream.* 2. put oil on in a ceremony as a sign of consecration to office; make sacred with oil: *The archbishop anointed the new king.* *v.* —**a noint′ment,** *n.*

a nom a lous (ə nom′l əs), departing from the common rule; irregular; abnormal: *A position as head of a department, but with no real authority, is anomalous.* *adj.*

a nom a ly (ə nom′l ē), 1. departure from a general rule; irregularity. 2. something abnormal: *A dog with six legs is an anomaly.* *n.*, *pl.* **a nom a lies.**

a non (ə non′), 1. in a little while; soon. 2. at another time; again. *adv.*

ever and anon, now and then; from time to time.

anon., anonymous.

an o nym i ty (an′ə nim′ə tē), 1. condition of not declaring one's name. 2. condition of being without a name. *n.*

a non y mous (ə non′ə məs), 1. by or from a person whose name is not known or given: *An anonymous book is one published without the name of the author.* 2. having no name; nameless. *adj.* —**a non′y mous ly,** *adv.*

a noph e les (ə nof′ə lēz), mosquito that can transmit malaria. *n.*, *pl.* **a noph e les.**

an oth er (ə nuŦH′ər), 1. one more: *Have another glass of milk* (*adj.*). *He ate a bar of candy and then asked for another* (*pron.*). 2. different; not the same: *That is another matter entirely.* 3. a different one: *I don't like this book, give me another.* 4. one of the same kind: *His father is a scholar, and he is another.* 1,2 *adj.*, 1,3,4 *pron.*

ans., answer; answered.

an ser ine (an′sər in), 1. of, like, or having to do with a goose or geese. 2. stupid; foolish. *adj.*

an swer (an′sər), 1. words spoken or written in reply to a question: *The boy gave a quick answer.* 2. make answer; reply: *I asked him a question, but he would not answer.* 3. reply to: *He answered my question.* 4. gesture or act done in return: *A nod was her only answer.* 5. reply or respond by act: *He knocked on the door, but no one answered.* 6. act or move in response to: *She answered the doorbell.* 7. solution to a problem: *What is the correct answer to this algebra problem?* 8. serve: *This will answer your purpose. Such a poor excuse will not answer.* 9. reply to (a charge): *answer a summons.* 10. bear the consequences of; be responsible (*for*): *answer for a crime, answer for his safety.* 11. correspond (*to*): *This house answers to his description.* 1,4,7 *n.*, 2,3,5,6,8-11 *v.*

answer back, *Informal.* reply in a rude, saucy way.

an swer a ble (an′sər ə bl), 1. responsible: *The club treasurer is held answerable to the club for the money that is given to him.* 2. that can be answered. *adj.*

ant (ant), any of certain small insects that live with others in small or very large colonies of from dozens of individuals to half a million or more. Ants are black, brown, reddish, or yellowish, and live in tunnels in the ground or in wood. Ants, bees, and wasps belong to the same group of insects. *n.* —**ant′like′,** *adj.*

-ant, suffix meaning:
1. ——ing: *Buoyant = buoying. Compliant = complying. Triumphant = triumphing.*
2. one that ——s: *Assistant = one that assists.*

ant., antonym.

ant ac id (ant as′id), 1. substance that neutralizes acids. Baking soda and magnesia are antacids. 2. tending to neutralize acids; counteracting acidity. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

An tae us (an tē′əs), in Greek legend, a giant who was invincible while touching the earth. Hercules strangled him while holding him in the air. *n.*

an tag o nism (an tag′ə niz əm), active opposition; conflict; hostility. *n.*

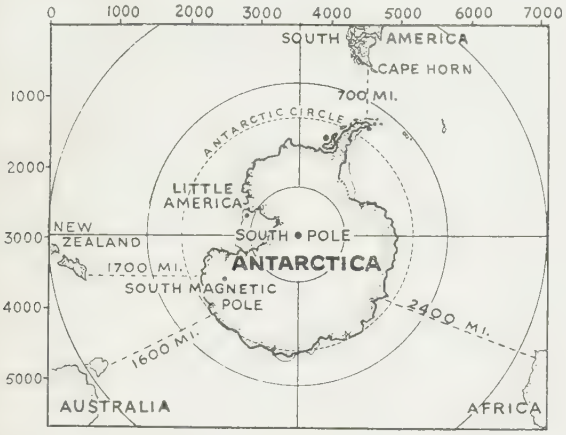
an tag o nist (an tag′ə nist), one who fights, struggles, or contends with another; opponent; adversary; rival: *The knight defeated each antagonist.* *n.*

an tag o nis tic (an tag′ə nis′tik), acting against each other; opposing; conflicting: *Cats and dogs are antagonistic.* *adj.* —**an tag′o nis′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

an tag o nize (an tag′ə nīz), 1. make an enemy of; arouse dislike in: *Her unkind remarks antagonized people who had been her friends.* 2. oppose. *v.*, **an tag o nized, an tag o niz ing.** —**an tag′o niz er,** *n.*

ant arc tic (ant ärk′tik or ant är′tik), **1.** around or near the South Pole; of the south polar region. **2.** the south polar region. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Ant arc ti ca (ant ärk′tə kə or ant är′tə kə), the continent around or near the South Pole. 5,000,000 sq. mi. *n.*



Antarctic Circle, the imaginary boundary of the south polar region, running parallel to the equator at 23 degrees 30 minutes (23°30′) north of the South Pole.

Antarctic Continent, Antarctica.

Antarctic Zone, region between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole. See **zone** for diagram.

ant bear, **1.** a large, shaggy, gray anteater of South America. **2.** aardvark.

ante-, prefix meaning: before, as in *antedate, anteroom.*

ant eat er (ant′ēt′ər), any of various toothless mammals with a long, slender, sticky tongue, that feed on ants and termites. *n.*

Anteater (total length 3½ feet)

an te-bel lum (an′tē bel′əm), **1.** before the war. **2.** before the American Civil War. *adj.*

an te ced ence (an′tə sēd′ns), a going before; precedence; priority. *n.*

an te ced ent (an′tə sēd′nt), **1.** a previous thing or event; something happening before and leading up to another. **2.** word, phrase, or clause that is referred to by a pronoun or relative adverb. In "This is the house that Jack built," *house* is the antecedent of *that.* In "I remember the house where I was born" *house* is the antecedent of *where.* **3.** the first term of a mathematical ratio. **4.** coming or happening before; preceding; previous. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *adj.*

antecedents, **1.** past life or history: *No one knew the antecedents of the mysterious stranger.* **2.** ancestors.

an te cham ber (an′ti chām′bər), anteroom. *n.*

an te date (an′ti dāt), **1.** be or happen before. **2.** give too early a date to. *v.*, **an te dat ed, an te dat ing.**

an te di lu vi an (an′ti də lü′vē ən), **1.** before the Flood. **2.** person who lived before the Flood. **3.** very old; old-fashioned. **4.** a very old person; an old-fashioned person. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.*

Antelope (def. 1) (2½ ft. high at the shoulder)

an te lope (an′tl ōp), **1.** a cud-chewing hoofed mammal that belongs to the same family as the goat but looks like a deer. **2.** pronghorn of the western plains of the United States. *n.*, *pl.* **an te lope** or **an te lopes.**

an te me rid i em (an′tē mə rid′ē əm), *Latin.* before noon. *Abbrev.:* a.m., A.M.

an ten na (an ten′ə), **1.** one of two feelers on the head of an insect, lobster, etc. **2.** long wire or wires used in television and radio for sending out or receiving electromagnetic waves; aerial. *n.*, *pl.* **an ten nae** for 1, **an ten nas** for 2.

Antennae of a beetle

an ten nae (an ten′ē), pl. of **antenna** (def. 1). *n.*

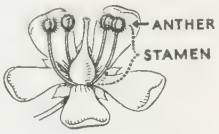
an te pe nult (an′ti pē′nult), the second from the last syllable in a word. In *an te ri or, te* is the antepenult. *n.*

an te ri or (an tir′ē ər), **1.** toward the front; fore: *The anterior part of a fish contains the head and gills.* **2.** going before; earlier; previous. *adj.*

an te room (an′ti rüm′), a small room leading to a larger one; a waiting room. *n.*

anthem (an′thəm), **1.** song of praise, devotion, or patriotism: *"The Star-Spangled Banner" is the national anthem of the United States.* **2.** piece of sacred music, usually with words from some passage in the Bible. *n.*

an ther (an′thər), part of the stamen that bears the pollen. *n.*



Anthers

ant hill, heap of dirt piled up by ants around the entrance to their underground nest.

an thol o gist (an thol′ə jist), person who makes an anthology. *n.*

an thol o gy (an thol′ə jē), collection of poems or prose selections from various authors. *n.*, *pl.* **an thol o gies.**

An tho ny (an′thə nē or an′tə nē for 1; an′thə nē for 2), **1. Saint,** 251-356? A.D., hermit in Egypt. He founded Christian monasticism. **2. Susan B.,** 1820-1906, American leader in work for equal rights for women and for temperance. *n.*

an tho zo an (an′thə zō′ən), any sea anemone, coral, or other polyp with radial segments. *n.*

an thra cene (an′thrə sēn), a colorless, crystalline compound used in making alizarin dyes. It is a complex compound of hydrogen and carbon, obtained in distilling coal tar. *n.*

an thra cite (an′thrə sīt), coal that burns with very little smoke or flame; hard coal. *n.*

an thrax (an′thraks), an infectious, often fatal, disease of cattle, sheep, etc., that may be transmitted to human beings. *n.*

an thro poid (an′thrə poid), **1.** of certain apes, manlike; resembling man. **2.** a manlike ape. Chimpanzees and gorillas are anthropoids. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

an thro po log i cal (an′thrə pə loj′ə kl), of or having to do with anthropology. *adj.*

an thro pol o gist (an′thrə pol′ə jist), expert in anthropology. *n.*

an thro pol o gy (an′thrə pol′ə jē), science that deals with the origin, development, races, customs, and beliefs of mankind. *n.*

an thro po mor phic (an′thrə pə môr′fik), attributing human form or qualities to gods or things. The religion of ancient Greece was anthropomorphic. *adj.*

an ti (an′tī or an′tē), *Informal.* person opposed to some plan, idea, political party, etc. *n.*, *pl.* **an tis.**

anti-, prefix meaning:
1. against; opposed to ——: *Anti-aircraft = against aircraft.*
2. not; the opposite of ——: *Antisocial = the opposite of social.*
3. preventing or counteracting ——: *Antiseptic = preventing or counteracting infection.*

4. preventing, curing, or alleviating of ——: *Antihistamine=preventing, curing, or alleviating allergy.*

an ti-air craft (an′tē ăr′kraft′), used in defense against enemy airplanes, dirigibles, and balloons. *adj.*

an ti-A mer i can (an′tē ə mer′ə kən), opposed to the interests or the people of the United States. *adj.*

an ti bi ot ic (an′tē bī ot′ik), product of an organism that destroys or weakens harmful microörganisms. Penicillin is an antibiotic. *n.*

an ti bod y (an′tē bod′ē), substance produced in the blood of animals or man that destroys or weakens bacteria or neutralizes poisons produced by them. *n., pl.* **an ti bod ies.**

an tic (an′tik), a grotesque action; silly trick. See also **antics.** *n.*

An ti christ (an′tē krīst′), the great enemy or opponent of Christ. *n.*

an tic i pate (an tis′ə pāt), **1.** look forward to; expect: *He had anticipated a good vacation in the mountains; but when the time came, he was sick.* **2.** do, make, or use in advance: *The Chinese anticipated some modern discoveries.* **3.** take care of ahead of time: *The nurse anticipated all the patient's wishes.* **4.** be before (another) in thinking, acting, etc. **5.** consider or mention before the proper time: *anticipate a point in an argument.* **6.** cause to happen sooner; hasten: *The lazy office boy anticipated his dismissal by stealing stamps. v.,* **an tic i pat ed, an tic i pat ing.**

an tic i pa tion (an tis′ə pā′shən), act of anticipating; looking forward to; expectation: *The settler cut more wood than usual, in anticipation of a long winter. A pleasure is sometimes greatest in anticipation. n.*

an tic i pa to ry (an tis′ə pə tô′rē), anticipating. *adj.*

an ti cler i cal (an′tē kler′ə kl), opposed to the influence of the church and clergy in public affairs. *adj.*

an ti cli mac tic (an′tē klī mak′tik), of or like an anticlimax. *adj.*

an ti cli max (an′tē klī′maks), **1.** an abrupt descent from the important to the trivial. *Example:* "Alas! Alas! what shall I do? I've lost my wife and best hat, too!" **2.** descent (in importance, interest, etc.) contrasting with a previous rise. *n.*

an ti co lo ni al (an′tē kə lō′nē əl), opposed to the policy of a nation seeking to control weaker or dependent nations. *adj.*

An ti cos ti (an′tə kos′tē), island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is a part of the province of Quebec. 130 mi. long; 30 mi. wide. See **St. Lawrence** for map. *n.*

an tics (an′tiks), funny gestures or actions; silly tricks; capers: *The clown amused us by his antics. n.pl.*

an ti cy clone (an′tē sī′klōn), winds moving around and away from a center of high pressure, which also moves. *n.*

an ti dote (an′tə dōt), **1.** medicine or remedy that counteracts a poison: *Milk is an antidote for some poisons.* **2.** remedy for any evil: *Prosperity is a good antidote for political unrest. n.*

An tie tam (an tē′təm), a small creek flowing into the Potomac River in Maryland. A major battle of the Civil War was fought near it in 1862. *n.*

An ti fed er al ist (an′tē fed′ər əl ist), member of a political party that opposed the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. *n.*

an ti freeze (an′tē frēz′), substance added to a liquid to prevent it from freezing. Alcohol is much used as an antifreeze in automobile radiators. *n.*

an ti fric tion (an′tē frik′shən), substance that prevents or reduces friction. *n.*

an ti gen (an′tə jən), any substance that can stimulate the production of antibodies. *n.*

An tig o ne (an tig′ə nē), in Greek legend, the daughter of Oedipus who gave her dead brother a proper burial, though doing so meant her own death. *n.*

An ti gua (an tē′gə), island SE of Puerto Rico, in the West Indies. 52,000 pop.; 108 sq. mi. *n.*

an ti his ta mine (an′tē his′tə mēn), a medicine used in the treatment of colds and allergies. *n.*

An til les (an til′ēz), chain of islands in the West Indies, including Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, and smaller islands nearby. See map under **Caribbean.** *n.pl.*

an ti mis sile (an′tē mis′l), used in defense against ballistic missiles, rockets, etc. *adj.*

antimissile missile, missile used in defense against enemy ballistic missiles, rockets, etc.

an ti mo ny (an′tə mō′nē), a crystalline metal with a bluish-white luster, used chiefly in alloys to make them harder and in medicinal compounds. It is a chemical element that occurs chiefly in combination with other elements. *Symbol:* Sb *n.*

An ti och (an′tē ok), city in S Turkey, the capital of ancient Syria from 300 to 64 B.C. 30,000. *n.*

an ti pas to (än′tē päs′tō), *Italian.* an appetizer consisting of fish, meats, etc. *n., pl.* **an ti pas tos.**

an tip a thet ic (an tip′ə thet′ik), having antipathy; contrary or opposed in nature or disposition: *Dogs and cats are antipathetic. adj.*

an tip a thet i cal (an tip′ə thet′ə kl), antipathetic. *adj.*

an tip a thy (an tip′ə thē), **1.** strong or fixed dislike; a feeling against. **2.** something or someone that arouses such a feeling. *n., pl.* **an tip a thies.**

an ti phon (an′tə fon), **1.** psalm, hymn, or prayer sung or chanted in alternate parts. **2.** verses sung or chanted in response in a church service. *n.*

an tiph o nal (an tif′ə nl), **1.** like an antiphon; sung or chanted alternately. **2.** book of antiphons. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

an tip o dal (an tip′ə dl), **1.** on the opposite side of the earth. **2.** directly opposite; exactly contrary. *adj.*

an ti pode (an′tə pōd), anything exactly opposite; direct opposite. *n.*

an tip o des (an tip′ə dēz), **1.** two places on directly opposite sides of the earth: *The North Pole and the South Pole are antipodes.* **2.** place on the opposite side of the earth. **3.** two opposites or contraries: *Forgiveness and revenge are antipodes.* 1,3 *n.pl.,* 2 *n.pl. or sing.*

an ti pro ton or **an ti-pro ton** (an′tē prō′ton), a tiny particle of the same mass as a proton, but negatively charged, created when a proton hits a neutron. *n.*

an ti quar i an (an′tə kwär′ē ən), **1.** having to do with antiques or antiquaries: *The antiquarian section of the museum was full of old furniture and dishes.* **2.** antiquary. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

an ti quar y (an′tə kwer′ē), student or collector of relics from ancient times. *n., pl.* **an ti quar ies.**

an ti quate (an′tə kwāt), make old-fashioned. *v.,* **anti quat ed, an ti quat ing. —an′ti qua′tion,** *n.*

an ti quat ed (an′tə kwāt′id), **1.** old-fashioned; out-of-date: *antiquated ideas.* **2.** too old for work, service, etc.: *an antiquated truck. adj.*

an tique (an tēk′), **1.** of times long ago; from times long ago; ancient: *This antique chair was made in 1750.* **2.** something made long ago. **3.** old-fashioned; out-of-date: *She wore an antique gown to the costume party.* 1,3 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

an tiq ui ty (an tik′wə tē), **1.** oldness; great age: *We were impressed by the antiquity of the church.* **2.** times long ago; early ages of history. Antiquity usually refers to the period from 5000 B.C. to 476 A.D. **3.** people of long ago. *n., pl.* **an tiq ui ties.**

antiquities, **1.** things from times long ago. **2.** customs and life of olden times.

an ti-Se mit ic (an′tē sə mit′ik), having or showing dislike or hatred for Jews; prejudiced against Jews. *adj.*

an ti-Sem i tism (an′tē sem′ə tiz əm), dislike or hatred for Jews; prejudice against Jews. *n.*

an ti sep sis (an′tə sep′sis), **1.** prevention of infection. **2.** method or medicine that prevents infection. *n.*

an ti sep tic (an′tə sep′tik), **1.** substance that kills or prevents the growth of germs and thus prevents infection. Iodine, peroxide, mercurochrome, alcohol, and boric acid are antiseptics. **2.** preventing infection. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

an ti sep ti cal ly (an′tə sep′tik lē), by the use of antiseptics. *adv.*

an ti slav er y (an′tē slāv′ər ē), opposed to slavery; against slavery. *adj.*

an ti so cial (an′tē sō′shəl), **1.** opposed to the principles upon which society is based: *Murder, stealing, and spreading diseases are antisocial acts.* **2.** opposed to friendly relationship and companionship with others: *Hermits are antisocial. adj.*

an ti tank (an′tē tangk′), designed for use against armored vehicles, especially tanks. *adj.*

an tith e sis (an tith′ə sis), **1.** the direct opposite: *Hate is the antithesis of love.* **2.** contrast of ideas. *Example:* "To err is human; to forgive, divine." **3.** opposition; contrast (*of* or *between*): *antithesis of theory and fact. n., pl.* **an tith e ses** (-sēz).

an ti thet ic (an′tə thet′ik), **1.** of or using antithesis. **2.** contrasted; opposite. *adj.*

an ti tox ic (an′tē tok′sik), **1.** counteracting diseases or poisonings caused by toxins. **2.** having to do with or like an antitoxin. *adj.*

an ti tox in (an′tē tok′sin), **1.** substance formed in the body to counteract a disease or poison. **2.** a serum containing antitoxin. Diphtheria antitoxin, obtained from the blood of horses infected with diphtheria, is injected into a person to make him immune to diphtheria, or to treat him if already infected. *n.*

an ti trades (an′tē trādz′), winds that blow in a direction opposite to the trade winds on a level above them and descend beyond the trade-wind belt. *n.pl.*

an ti trust (an′tē trust′), opposed to large corporations that control the trade practices of certain kinds of business. *adj.*

ant ler (ant′lər), **1.** branched horn of a deer or similar animal. **2.** branch of such a horn. *n.*

ant lered (ant′lərd), having antlers. *adj.*

ant lion, **1.** insect whose larva digs a pit, where it lies in wait to catch ants, etc. **2.** its larva.

Antlers

An toi nette (an′twə net′), **Marie,** the beautiful wife of King Louis XVI of France. She was beheaded during the French Revolution. *n.*

an to nym (an′tə nim), word that means the opposite of another word: *"Hot" is the antonym of "cold."* *n.*

Ant werp (ant′wėrp), seaport in NW Belgium. 260,000. *n.*

A number 1, *Informal.* A one; first-class.

a nus (ā′nəs), the opening at the lower end of the alimentary canal, through which waste material and undigested food pass. *n.*

an vil (an′vəl), **1.** an iron or steel block on which metals are hammered and shaped. **2.** incus. See the diagram of **ear.** *n.*

ANVIL

anx i e ty (ang zī′ə tē), **1.** uneasy thoughts or fears about what may happen; troubled, worried, or uneasy feeling: *We all felt anxiety when the airplane was caught in the hurricane.* **2.** eager desire: *anxiety to succeed. n., pl.* **anx i e ties.**

anx ious (angk′shəs or ang′shəs), **1.** uneasy because of thoughts or fears of what may happen; troubled; worried: *Her mother was anxious about her. They became anxious at her delay.* **2.** causing uneasy feelings or troubled thoughts. **3.** eagerly desiring; wishing very much; eager: *Dick was anxious for a new bicycle. adj.* **—anx′ious ly,** *adv.* **—anx′ious ness,** *n.*

an y (en′ē), **1.** one (no matter which) out of many: *Choose any book you like.* **2.** some: *Have you any fresh fruit? (adj.). I need more ink; have you any? (pron.).* **3.** to some extent or degree; at all: *Has the sick child improved any?* **4.** any person or thing; any part: *Keep the cake; I don't want any.* **5.** every: *Any child knows that.* **6.** even one; even a little; even one or two: *He was forbidden to go to any house.* **7.** in no matter what quantity or number: *Have you any sugar?* **8.** enough to be noticed: *He had hardly any money.* 1,2,5-8 *adj.*, 2,4 *pron.*, 3 *adv.*

an y bod y (en′ē bod′ē), **1.** any person; anyone: *Has anybody been here?* **2.** an important person: *Is he anybody? pron., n., pl.* **an y bod ies.**

an y how (en′ē hou), **1.** in any way whatever: *The answer is wrong anyhow you look at it.* **2.** in any case; at least: *I can see as well as you, anyhow.* **3.** carelessly; in ways that are not right and proper. *adv.*

an y one (en′ē wun or en′ē wən), any person; anybody. *pron.*

an y place (en′ē plās), *Informal.* anywhere. *adv.*

an y thing (en′ē thing), **1.** any thing. **2.** a thing of any kind whatever. **3.** at all. 1 *pron.*, 2 *n.*, 3 *adv.*

an y way (en′ē wā), **1.** in any way whatever. **2.** in any case; at least: *I am coming anyway, no matter what you say.* **3.** carelessly; in ways not right and proper. *adv.*

an y where (en′ē hwâr), in, at, or to any place. *adv.*

an y wise (en′ē wīz), in any way; to any degree; at all. *adv.*

AN ZUS (an′zus), Australia, New Zealand, and the United States acting collectively for the purpose of mutual defense in the Pacific. *n.*

A-OK (ā′ō′kā), OK. *adj., adv., interj.*

A one (ā′ wun′), *Informal.* first-rate; first-class; excellent. Also, **A 1, A No. 1,** or **A number 1.**

A o ran gi (ä′ō räng′gē), mountain in S New Zealand. 12,349 ft. *n.* Also, **Mount Cook.**

a or ta (ā ôr′tə), the main artery that carries the blood from the left side of the heart to all parts of the body except the lungs. See **heart** for diagram. *n., pl.* **a or tas, a or tae** (-tē).

a or tic (ā ôr′tik), having to do with the aorta. *adj.*

a ou dad (ä′ù dad), a wild sheep of northern Africa. *n.*

A.P. or **AP,** Associated Press.

a pace (ə pās′), swiftly; quickly; fast: *The summer flew by, and the time for school was coming on apace. adv.*

A pach e (ə pach′ē), member of a tribe of warlike, nomadic Indians living in the SW United States. *n., pl.* **A pach es** or **A pach e.**

a pache (ə päsh′), gangster of Paris, Brussels, etc. *n.*

ap a nage (ap′ə nij), appanage. *n.*

a part (ə pärt′), **1.** to pieces; in pieces; in separate parts: *Take the watch apart.* **2.** away from each other: *Keep the dogs apart.* **3.** to one side; aside: *He stood apart from the others.* **4.** away from others; separately; independently: *View each idea apart. adv.*

a part heid (ə pär′tīd), racial segregation. *n.*

a part ment (ə pärt′mənt), **1.** room or rooms to live in: *Every large American city has buildings with many apartments.* **2.** *U.S.* a single room. *n.*

apartment house, building with a number of apartments in it.

ap a thet ic (ap′ə thet′ik), **1.** with little interest or desire for action; indifferent. **2.** lacking in feeling. *adj.* **—ap′a thet′i cal ly,** *adv.*

ap a thy (ap′ə thē), **1.** lack of interest or desire for activity; indifference: *The miser heard the old beggar's story with apathy.* **2.** lack of feeling. *n., pl.* **ap a thies.**

ape (āp), **1.** any large, tailless monkey that can stand almost erect and walk on two feet. Chimpanzees, gorillas, orang-utans, and gibbons are apes. **2.** any monkey. **3.** person who imitates or mimics. **4.** imitate; mimic. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **aped, ap ing. —ape′like′,** *adj.*

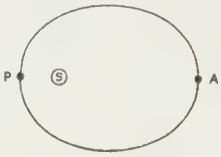
Ap en nines (ap′ə nīnz), mountain system extending north and south in Italy. The highest peak is 9585 feet. *n.pl.*

ap er ture (ap′ər chər), an opening; gap; hole. A camera has an aperture. *n.*

a pex (ā′peks), **1.** the highest point; tip: *the apex of a triangle.* **2.** climax. *n., pl.* **a pex es** or **ap i ces.**

a pha sia (ə fā′zhə), total or partial loss of the ability to use or understand words. Aphasia is caused by injury or disease that affects the brain. *n.*

a phe li on (ə fē′lē ən), point most distant from the sun, in the orbit of a planet or comet. *n., pl.* **a phe li ons, a phe li a** (-lē ə).



A, planet at aphelion; P, same planet at perihelion; S, sun.

a phid (ā′fid or af′id), a very small insect that lives by sucking juices from plants; plant louse. *n.*

a phis (ā′fis or af′is), aphid. *n., pl.* **aph i des** (af′ə dēz).

aph o rism (af′ə riz əm), **1.** a terse sentence expressing a general thought; maxim; proverb. *Example:* "A living dog is better than a dead lion." **2.** concise statement of a principle. *n.*

aph o ris tic (af′ə ris′tik), of aphorisms; containing aphorisms; like aphorisms. *adj.*

Aph ro di te (af′rə dī′tē), the Greek goddess of love and beauty, identified with the Roman goddess Venus. *n.*

A pi a (ä pē′ə or ä′pē ə), the capital of Western Samoa. 21,699. *n.*

a pi ar y (ā′pē er′ē), place where bees are kept; group of beehives. *n., pl.* **a pi ar ies.**

ap i cal (ap′ə kl or ā′pə kl), of the apex; at the apex; forming the apex. *adj.*

ap i ces (ap′ə sēz or ā′pə sēz), pl. of **apex.** *n.*

a piece (ə pēs′), for each one; each: *These apples are five cents apiece.* *adv.*

ap ish (āp′ish), **1.** like an ape. **2.** senselessly imitative. **3.** foolish; silly. *adj.* **—ap′ish ly,** *adv.*

a plen ty (ə plen′tē), *Informal.* in plenty. *adv.*

a plomb (ə plom′), self-possession; assurance; poise. *n.*

A poc a lypse (ə pok′ə lips), book of Revelation; book placed last in the New Testament. *n.*

a poc a lypse (ə pok′ə lips), a revelation. *n.*

a poc a lyp tic (ə pok′ə lip′tik), **1.** of the Apocalypse. **2.** like a revelation; giving a revelation. *adj.*

a poc a lyp ti cal (ə pok′ə lip′tə kl), apocalyptic. *adj.*

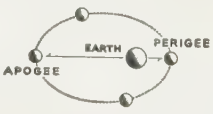
A poc ry pha (ə pok′rə fə), fourteen books included in the Roman Catholic Bible but not generally found in Jewish or Protestant Bibles. *n.pl.*

a poc ry pha (ə pok′rə fə), writings or statements of doubtful authority. *n.pl.*

a poc ry phal (ə pok′rə fl), of doubtful authorship or authority. *adj.*

A poc ry phal (ə pok′rə fl), of the Apocrypha. *adj.*

ap o gee (ap′ə jē), **1.** point farthest from the earth in the orbit of the moon or an earth satellite. **2.** furthermost point; highest point. *n.*



Orbit of the moon around the earth showing the apogee

A pol lo (ə pol′ō), **1.** the Greek and Roman god of the sun, poetry, music, prophecy, and healing. The Greeks and Romans considered Apollo the highest type of youthful, manly beauty. He was the first Greek god accepted by the Romans. **2.** an extremely handsome young man. *n., pl.* **A pol los.**

A pol lyon (ə pol′yən), the Devil. Revelation 9:11. *n.*

a pol o get ic (ə pol′ə jet′ik), **1.** making an apology; expressing regret; acknowledging a fault; excusing failure: *an apologetic reply.* **2.** defending by speech or writing. *adj.* **—a pol′o get′i cal ly,** *adv.*

a pol o gist (ə pol′ə jist), person who defends an idea, belief, religion, etc., in speech or writing. *n.*

a pol o gize (ə pol′ə jīz), **1.** make an apology; express regret; acknowledge a fault; offer an excuse. **2.** make a defense in speech or writing. *v.,* **a pol o gized, a pol o giz ing. —a pol′o giz′er,** *n.*

a pol o gy (ə pol′ə jē), **1.** words of regret for an offense or accident; saying one is sorry; asking pardon: *Make an apology to the lady for hitting her.* **2.** a defense in speech or writing; explanation of the truth or justice of something: *an apology for the Christian religion.* **3.** a poor substitute; makeshift: *One piece of toast is a skimpy apology for a breakfast.* *n., pl.* **a pol o gies.**

ap o plec tic (ap′ə plek′tik), **1.** of or causing apoplexy. **2.** suffering from apoplexy. **3.** showing symptoms of a tendency to apoplexy. **4.** person who has apoplexy; person likely to have apoplexy. 1-3 *adj.,* 4 *n.*

ap o plex y (ap′ə plek′sē), sudden loss of the power to feel or think or move. An attack of apoplexy, or stroke, occurs when the brain is injured because of a broken blood vessel or a reduced blood supply. *n.*

a pos ta sy (ə pos′tə sē), complete forsaking of one's religion, faith, political party, or principles. *n., pl.* **a pos ta sies.**

a pos tate (ə pos′tāt), **1.** person who completely forsakes his religion, faith, political party, or principles. **2.** guilty of apostasy. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

a pos ta tize (ə pos′tə tīz), forsake completely one's religion, faith, political party, or principles. *v.,* **a pos ta tized, a pos ta tiz ing.**

a pos te ri o ri (ā pos tir′ē ô′rī), from effect to cause; from particular cases to a general rule; based on actual observation or experience.

a pos tle or **A pos tle** (ə pos′l), **1.** one of the twelve disciples chosen by Christ to go forth and preach the gospel to all the world. **2.** any early Christian leader or missionary. Paul was frequently called the "Apostle to the Gentiles." **3.** the first Christian missionary to any country or region. **4.** leader of any reform movement or belief. *n.*

the Apostles, the twelve disciples chosen by Christ to go forth and preach the gospel to all the world.

Apostles' Creed, statement of belief that contains the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, beginning "I believe in God, the Father . . . ." In its present form it dates back to about 600 A.D. and is supposed to have been composed by the Apostles.

ap os tol ic (ap′əs tol′ik), **1.** of the Apostles; having to do with the Apostles. **2.** according to the beliefs and teachings of the Apostles. **3.** of the Pope; papal. *adj.*

a pos tro phe[1] (ə pos′trə fē), sign (') used:
1. to show the omission of one or more letters in contractions, as in *o'er* for *over, thro'* for *through.*
2. to show the possessive forms of nouns or indefinite pronouns, as in *John's book, the lions' den, everybody's business.*
3. in forming certain plurals, as in *2 o's, four 9's in 9999.*
4. to show that certain sounds represented in the usual spelling have not been spoken: *'lectric.* *n.*

a pos tro phe[2] (ə pos′trə fē), words addressed to an absent person as if he were present or to a thing or idea as if it could appreciate them. *n.*

a pos tro phize (ə pos′trə fīz), **1.** stop in a speech, poem, etc., and address some thing or absent person, usually with emotion. **2.** address an apostrophe to: *The poet apostrophizes judgment in these words: "Oh, judgment! thou art fled to brutish beasts."* *v.,* **a pos tro phized, a pos tro phiz ing.**

apothecaries' measure, system of units used in the United States in compounding and dispensing liquid drugs:

60 minims (♏) = 1 fluid dram (ʒ)
8 fluid drams = 1 fluid ounce (℥)
16 fluid ounces = 1 pint
8 pints = 1 gallon (231 cubic inches)

In Great Britain the pint (being the eighth part of a gallon of 277.274 cubic inches) is divided into 20 fluid ounces, with subdivisions corresponding to the United States use.

apothecaries' weight, system of weights used in mixing drugs and filling prescriptions:

20 grains = 1 scruple
3 scruples = 1 dram
8 drams = 1 ounce
12 ounces = 1 pound

a poth e car y (ə poth′ə ker′ē), **1.** person who prepares and sells drugs and medicines; druggist. **2.** *Brit.* formerly, a person who prescribed medicines and sold them. *n., pl.* **a poth e car ies.**

ap o thegm (ap′ə them), a short, forceful saying; maxim. *Example:* "Beauty is only skin deep." *n.*

a poth e o sis (ə poth′ē ō′sis or ap′ə thē′ə sis), **1.** raising of a human being to the rank of a god; deification: *The apotheosis of the emperor became a Roman custom.* **2.** glorification; exaltation. **3.** a glorified ideal. *n., pl.* **a poth e o ses** (-sēz).

Appalachian Mountains, chief mountain system in E North America, extending from Quebec Province in Canada to N Alabama. The highest peak is Mount Mitchell, 6684 feet.

Ap pa la chians (ap′ə lā′chənz), the Appalachian Mountains. *n.pl.*

ap pall or **ap pal** (ə pôl′), fill with horror; dismay; terrify: *We were appalled at the thought of another war. She was appalled when she saw the river had risen to the doorstep. v.,* **ap palled, ap pall ing.**

ap pall ing (ə pôl′ing), dismaying; terrifying; horrifying. *adj.* **—ap pall′ing ly,** *adv.*

ap pa nage (ap′ə nij), **1.** land, property, or money set aside to support the younger children of kings, princes, etc. **2.** a person's assigned portion; rightful property. **3.** something that accompanies; adjunct: *The millionaire had three houses, a yacht, and all the other appanages of wealth. n.* Also, **apanage.**

ap pa ra tus (ap′ə rā′təs or ap′ə rat′əs), things necessary to carry out a purpose or for a particular use: *apparatus for an experiment in chemistry, gardening apparatus, our digestive apparatus. n., pl.* **ap pa ra tus** or **ap pa ra tus es.**

ap par el (ə par′əl), **1.** clothing; dress: *Does this store sell women's apparel?* **2.** clothe; dress up: *The horseback riders, gaily appareled, formed part of the circus parade.* 1 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **ap par eled, ap par el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **ap par elled, ap par el ling.**

ap par ent (ə par′ənt), **1.** plain to see; so plain that one cannot help seeing it; easily understood: *It is apparent that the days become shorter in October and November.* **2.** according to appearances; seeming: *The apparent truth was really a lie. adj.*

ap par ent ly (ə par′ənt lē), **1.** seemingly; as far as one can judge by appearances. **2.** clearly; plainly; obviously. *adv.*

ap pa ri tion (ap′ə rish′ən), **1.** ghost; phantom. **2.** something strange, remarkable, or unexpected which comes into view. **3.** act of appearing; appearance. *n.*

ap peal (ə pēl′), **1.** make an earnest request (*to* or *for*); apply for help, sympathy, etc.: *The children appealed to their mother to know what to do on a rainy day.* **2.** an earnest request; call for help, sympathy, etc.: *Jane made an appeal to her father to forgive her.* **3.** call on some person to decide some matter in one's favor. **4.** a call on some person for proof, decision, etc. **5.** ask that a case be taken to a higher court or judge to be heard again. **6.** a request to have a case heard again before a higher court or judge. **7.** be attractive, interesting, or enjoyable: *Blue and red appeal to me but I don't like gray or yellow.* **8.** attraction; interest: *Motion pictures have a great appeal for most young people.* 1,3,5,7 *v.,* 2,4,6,8 *n.* **—ap peal′ing ly,** *adv.*

ap pear (ə pir′), **1.** be seen; come in sight: *One by one the stars appear.* **2.** seem; look: *The apple appeared sound on the outside, but it was rotten inside.* **3.** be published: *The book appeared in the autumn.* **4.** present oneself publicly or formally: *appear on the stage.* **5.** become known to the mind: *It appears that we must go.* **6.** stand before an authority: *appear in court. v.*

ap pear ance (ə pir′əns), **1.** act of coming in sight: *John's appearance in the doorway.* **2.** a coming before the public: *a singer's first appearance in a city.* **3.** outward look; aspect: *The appearance of the house made us think that it was empty.* **4.** outward show or seeming: *keep up appearances.* **5.** thing that appears in sight; object seen. **6.** the coming into court of a party to a lawsuit. **7.** apparition. *n.*

ap pease (ə pēz′), **1.** satisfy (an appetite or desire): *A good dinner will appease your hunger.* **2.** make calm; quiet: *He tried to appease his father's anger by promising to obey.* **3.** give in to the demands of (especially those of a potential enemy): *Chamberlain appeased Hitler at Munich. v.,* **ap peased, ap peas ing. —ap peas′er,** *n.* **—ap peas′ing ly,** *adv.*

ap pease ment (ə pēz′mənt), appeasing or being appeased; pacification; satisfaction. *n.*

ap pel lant (ə pel′ənt), **1.** person who appeals. **2.** appealing; having to do with appeals. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

ap pel late court (ə pel′it), court having the power to reëxamine and reverse the decisions of a lower court.

ap pel la tion (ap′ə lā′shən), **1.** name; title. In "John the Baptist," the appellation of *John* is *the Baptist.* **2.** act of calling by a name. *n.*

ap pend (ə pend′), add to a larger thing; attach as a supplement: *The amendments to the Constitution of the United States are appended to it. v.*

ap pend age (ə pen′dij), **1.** thing attached to something larger or more important; addition. **2.** any of various external or subordinate parts of animals. Arms, tails, fins, legs, etc., are appendages. *n.*

ap pend ant (ə pen′dənt), **1.** added; attached. **2.** appendage. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

ap pen dec to my (ap′ən dek′tə mē), removal of the vermiform appendix by a surgical operation. *n., pl.* **ap pen dec to mies.**

ap pen di ces (ə pen′də sēz), a pl. of **appendix.** *n.*

ap pen di ci tis (ə pen′də sī′tis), inflammation of the vermiform appendix, the small saclike growth attached to the large intestine. *n.*

ap pen dix (ə pen′diks), **1.** addition at the end of a book or document. **2.** outgrowth of some part of the body. The small saclike growth attached to the large intestine is the vermiform appendix. See **intestine** for diagram. *n., pl.* **ap pen dix es** or **ap pen di ces.**

ap per tain (ap′ər tān′), belong as a part; pertain; relate: *The control of traffic appertains to the police. Forestry appertains to geography, to botany, and to agriculture. v.*

ap pe tite (ap′ə tīt), **1.** desire for food. **2.** desire: *an appetite for amusement. n.*

ap pe tiz er (ap′ə tīz′ər), something that arouses the appetite or gives relish to food. Pickles and olives are appetizers. *n.*

ap pe tiz ing (ap′ə tīz′ing), arousing or exciting the appetite: *appetizing food. adj.* **—ap′pe tiz′ing ly,** *adv.*

Ap pi an Way (ap′ē ən), a famous Roman road extending about 366 miles SE from Rome to Brundisium.

ap plaud (ə plôd′), **1.** express approval by clapping hands, shouting, etc. **2.** express approval of in this way **3.** approve; praise. *v.*

ap plause (ə plôz′), **1.** approval expressed by clapping the hands, shouting, etc. **2.** approval; praise. *n.*

ap ple (ap′l), **1.** the firm, fleshy, somewhat round fruit of a tree widely grown in temperate regions. Apples

are usually red, yellow, or green, and are eaten either raw or cooked. Apples belong to the same family as the quince, pear, and hawthorn. **2.** the tree. **3.** any of various other fruits or fruitlike products, such as the oak apple and love apple. *n.*

ap ple jack (ap′l jak′), an intoxicating liquor made from apple cider. *n.*

apple of discord, **1.** in Greek legend, a golden apple inscribed "For the fairest" and claimed by Aphrodite, Athena, and Hera. Paris awarded it to Aphrodite. **2.** any cause of jealousy and trouble.

apple of the eye, something very precious.

ap ple sauce (ap′l sôs′), **1.** apples cut in pieces and cooked with sugar and water until soft. **2.** *Slang.* nonsense. *n.*

ap pli ance (ə plī′əns), **1.** thing like a tool or small machine, used in doing something; device: *A can opener is an appliance for opening tin cans.* **2.** an applying; act of putting into use. *n.*

ap pli ca bil i ty (ap′lə kə bil′ə tē), quality of being applicable. *n.*

ap pli ca ble (ap′lə kə bl), capable of being put to practical use; appropriate; suitable; fitting: *The rule "Look before you leap" is almost always applicable.* *adj.*

ap pli cant (ap′lə kənt), person who applies (for money, position, help, office, etc.): *Are you an applicant for this job?* *n.*

ap pli ca tion (ap′lə kā′shən), **1.** act of using; use: *The application of what you know will help you solve new problems.* **2.** act of applying; putting on: *the application of paint to a house.* **3.** ways of using: *Freedom is a word of wide application.* **4.** thing applied: *This application is made of cold cream and ointment.* **5.** a request (for employment, an award, tickets, etc.): *He made an application for the position of clerk.* **6.** continued effort; close attention: *By application to the study of geography, he has become a great geographer.* *n.*

ap plied (ə plīd′), put to practical use; used to solve actual problems: *Engineers study applied mathematics.* *adj.*

applied science, science that uses facts, laws, and theories to solve practical problems. Applied science is used in building a bridge, designing a radio, testing intelligence, etc.

ap pli qué (ap′lə kā′), **1.** ornaments made of one material sewed or otherwise fastened on another. **2.** trim or ornament with appliqué. **3.** trimmed in this way. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **ap pli qued, ap pli qué ing;** 3 *adj.*

ap ply (ə plī′), **1.** put on or in contact with: *apply paint to a house. Apply wet cloths to the sick boy's face.* **2.** put to practical use: *He knows the rule but does not know how to apply it.* **3.** be useful or suitable; fit: *When does this rule apply?* **4.** use for a special purpose: *apply a sum of money to charity.* **5.** make a request; ask: *apply for a job.* **6.** use (a word or words) appropriately with reference to a person or thing: *apply a nickname. Don't apply that adjective to me.* **7.** set to work and stick to it: *He applied himself to learning French.* *v.*, **ap plied, ap ply ing.**

ap point (ə point′), **1.** name for an office or position; choose: *This man was appointed postmaster.* **2.** decide on; set: *appoint a time for the meeting.* **3.** fix; prescribe: *God appointed death as punishment for sin.* **4.** furnish; equip: *a well-appointed office.* *v.* **—ap point′er,** *n.*

ap point ee (ə poin′tē′), person appointed. *n.*

ap poin tive (ə poin′tiv), filled by appointment: *Positions in the President's cabinet are appointive.* *adj.*

ap point ment (ə point′mənt), **1.** act of naming for an office or position; choosing: *The appointment of Ann as secretary pleased her friends.* **2.** office or position. **3.** engagement to be somewhere or to meet someone: *I have an appointment to see the doctor at 4 o'clock.* *n.*

appointments, furniture; equipment.

Ap po mat tox (ap′ə mat′əks), town in central Virginia where Lee surrendered to Grant on April 9, 1865. *n.*

ap por tion (ə pôr′shən), divide and give out in fair shares; distribute according to some rule: *The father's property was apportioned among his children after his death.* *v.*

ap por tion ment (ə pôr′shən mənt), act of dividing and giving out in fair shares. *n.*

ap po site (ap′ə zit), appropriate; suitable; apt. *adj.* **—ap′po site ly,** *adv.* **—ap′po site ness,** *n.*

ap po si tion (ap′ə zish′ən), **1.** act of putting side by side. **2.** position side by side. **3.** a placing together in the same grammatical relation. **4.** the relation of two members of a sentence when the one is added as an explanation to the other. In "Mr. Brown, our neighbor, has a new car," *Mr. Brown* and *neighbor* are in apposition. *n.*

ap pos i tive (ə poz′ə tiv), **1.** noun added to another noun as an explanation; word, phrase, or clause in apposition. **2.** placed beside another noun as an explanation. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

ap prais al (ə prāz′l), **1.** estimate of the value, amount, etc. **2.** an appraising; valuation. *n.*

ap praise (ə prāz′), **1.** estimate the value, amount, quality, etc., of: *An employer should be able to appraise ability and character.* **2.** set a price on; fix the value of: *Property is appraised for taxation.* *v.*, **ap praised, ap prais ing. —ap prais′ing ly,** *adv.*

ap praise ment (ə prāz′mənt), appraisal. *n.*

ap prais er (ə prāz′ər), **1.** person authorized to fix the value of property, imported goods, etc. **2.** person who appraises. *n.*

ap pre ci a ble (ə prē′shē ə bl), enough to be felt or estimated: *A slight hill makes an appreciable difference in the ease of walking.* *adj.* **—ap pre′ci a bly,** *adv.*

ap pre ci ate (ə prē′shē āt), **1.** think highly of; recognize the worth or quality of; value; enjoy: *Almost everybody appreciates good food.* **2.** have an opinion of the value, worth, or quality of; estimate: *appreciate knowledge.* **3.** be sensitive to; be aware of: *A musician can appreciate small differences in sounds.* **4.** estimate correctly. **5.** raise in value: *New buildings appreciate the value of land.* **6.** rise in value: *This land will appreciate as soon as good roads are built.* *v.*, **ap pre ci at ed, ap pre ci at ing.**

ap pre ci a tion (ə prē′shē ā′shən), **1.** an appreciating; a valuing. **2.** a valuing highly; sympathetic understanding: *She has an appreciation of art and music.* **3.** favorable criticism. **4.** a rise in value. *n.*

ap pre ci a tive (ə prē′shē ā′tiv), having appreciation; showing appreciation; recognizing the value: *appreciative of the smallest kindness.* *adj.* **—ap pre′ci a′tive ly,** *adv.*

ap pre hend (ap′ri hend′), **1.** look forward to with fear; fear; dread: *A guilty man apprehends danger in every sound.* **2.** arrest: *The thief was apprehended and put in jail.* **3.** understand; grasp with the mind: *I apprehended his meaning more from his gestures than from the queer sounds he made.* *v.*

ap pre hen sion (ap′ri hen′shən), **1.** expectation of evil; fear; dread: *The roar of the hurricane filled us with apprehension.* **2.** a seizing; being seized; arrest: *the apprehension of a thief.* **3.** understanding; grasp by the mind: *Tom has a clear apprehension of arithmetic.* *n.*

ap pre hen sive (ap′ri hen′siv), **1.** afraid; anxious; worried. **2.** quick to understand; able to learn. *adj.* **—ap′pre hen′sive ly,** *adv.* **—ap′pre hen′sive ness,** *n.*

ap pren tice (ə pren′tis), **1.** person learning a trade or art. In return for instruction the apprentice agrees to work for his employer a certain length of time with little or no pay. **2.** bind or take as an apprentice. In earlier times fathers often apprenticed their sons to master craftsmen in any of various trades. **3.** beginner; learner. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **ap pren ticed, ap pren tic ing.**

ap pren tice ship (ə pren′tis ship), **1.** condition of being an apprentice. **2.** time during which one is an apprentice. *n.*

ap prise[1] (ə prīz′), inform; notify; advise. *v.*, **ap prised, ap pris ing.** Also, **apprize.**

ap prise[2] (ə prīz′), apprize; appraise. *v.*, **ap prised, ap pris ing.**

ap prize[1] (ə prīz′), appraise. *v.*, **ap prized, ap prizing.** Also, **apprise.**

ap prize[2] (ə prīz′), apprise; inform; notify; advise. *v.*, **ap prized, ap priz ing.**

ap proach (ə prōch′), **1.** come near or nearer (in space, time, character, condition, or amount): *Winter is approaching.* **2.** come near or nearer to (in character, quality, amount): *The wind was approaching a gale.* **3.** act of coming near: *the approach of night.* **4.** nearness in quality, likeness, or character: *In mathematics there must be more than an approach to accuracy.* **5.** way by which a place or person can be reached; access: *The approach to the house was a narrow path. His best approach to the great man lay through a friend.* **6.** make advances or overtures to: *Will you approach the general with the idea of arranging an armistice?* **7.** advance; overture: *Our approaches to the general for an armistice were met with a demand for unconditional surrender.* 1,2,6 *v.*, 3-5,7 *n.*

ap proach a bil i ty (ə prōch′ə bil′ə tē), approachable quality or condition. *n.*

ap proach a ble (ə prōch′ə bl), **1.** that can be approached. **2.** easy to approach. *adj.*

ap pro ba tion (ap′rə bā′shən), **1.** approval; favorable opinion. **2.** sanction. *n.*

ap pro pri ate (ə prō′prē it for 1; ə prō′prē āt for 2,3), **1.** suitable; proper: *Plain, simple clothes are appropriate for school wear.* **2.** set apart for some special use: *The government appropriated money for roads.* **3.** take for oneself: *You should not appropriate other people's belongings without their permission.* 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *v.*, **ap propri at ed, ap pro pri at ing.** **—ap pro′pri ate ness,** *n.* **—ap pro′pri a′tor,** *n.*

ap pro pri ate ly (ə prō′prē it lē), suitably; properly. *adv.*

ap pro pri a tion (ə prō′prē ā′shən), **1.** sum of money or other thing appropriated. **2.** act of appropriating: *His appropriation of their money was not right.* **3.** being appropriated: *The appropriation of the land made it possible to have a park.* *n.*

ap prov al (ə prüv′l), **1.** approving; favorable opinion: *This plan has the teacher's approval.* **2.** consent; sanction: *The principal gave his approval to plans for the holiday.* *n.*

on approval, so that the customer can decide whether to buy or not.

ap prove (ə prüv′), **1.** think or speak well of; be pleased with: *The teacher looked at John's work and approved it.* **2.** give approval (*of*): *I'm not sure I approve of what you propose to do.* **3.** sanction; consent to: *Congress approved the bill.* **4.** prove to be; show. *v.*, **approved, ap prov ing.** **—ap prov′er,** *n.* **—ap prov′ingly,** *adv.*

ap prox i mate (ə prok′sə mit for 1,4,5; ə prok′sə māt for 2,3), **1.** nearly correct: *The approximate length of a meter is 40 inches; the exact length is 39.37 inches.* **2.** come near to; approach: *Your account of what happened approximated the truth, but there were several small errors. The crowd approximated a thousand people.* **3.** bring near. **4.** very near. **5.** very like. 1,4,5 *adj.*, 2,3 *v.*, **ap prox i mat ed, ap prox i mat ing.**

ap prox i mate ly (ə prok′sə mit lē), nearly; about: *We are approximately 200 miles from home.* *adv.*

ap prox i ma tion (ə prok′sə mā′shən), **1.** an approximating; approach. **2.** nearly correct amount; close estimate: *25,000 miles is an approximation to the circumference of the earth.* *n.*

ap pur te nance (ə pėr′tn əns), **1.** addition to something more important; added thing; accessory. **2.** a minor right or privilege belonging to another that is more important. *n.*

Apr., April.

a pri cot (ā′prə kot or ap′rə kot), **1.** a roundish, pale, orange-colored fruit that tastes somewhat like both a peach and a plum. **2.** tree that it grows on. **3.** pale orange-yellow. 1-3 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

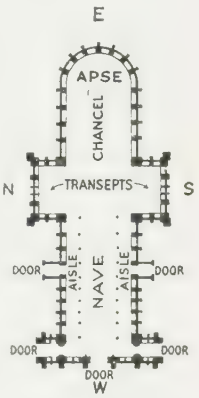
A pril (ā′prəl), the fourth month of the year. It has 30 days. *n.*

April fool, person who gets fooled on April Fools' Day.

April Fools' Day, April 1, a day observed by fooling people with tricks and jokes.

a pri o ri (ā prī ô′rī), **1.** from cause to effect; from a general rule to a particular case. **2.** based on opinion or theory rather than on actual observation or experience.

a pron (ā′prən or ā′pərn), **1.** garment worn over the front part of the body to cover or protect clothes: *a kitchen apron, a carpenter's apron.* **2.** something resembling an apron in use or shape. *n.* **—a′pron-like′,** *adj.*



Plan of a church showing an apse

ap ro pos (ap′rə pō′), **1.** fittingly; opportunely. **2.** fitting; suitable; to the point: *an apropos remark.* 1 *adv.*, 2 *adj.*

apropos of, with regard to.

apse (aps), a semicircular or many-sided recess in a church, usually at the east end. The roof of an apse is arched or vaulted. *n.*

apt (apt), **1.** fitted by nature; likely: *A careless person is apt to make mistakes.* **2.** suitable; fitting: *an apt reply.* **3.** quick to learn: *an apt pupil.* *adj.* **—apt′ly,** *adv.* **—apt′ness,** *n.*

apt., apartment. *pl.* **apts.**

ap ter ous (ap′tər əs), wingless. Lice are apterous insects. *adj.*

ap ter yx (ap′tər iks), kiwi. *n.*, *pl.* **ap ter yx es** (-ik siz).

ap ti tude (ap′tə tüd or ap′tə tūd), **1.** natural tendency; ability; capacity: *Edison had a great aptitude for inventing new things.* **2.** readiness in learning; quickness to understand. **3.** special fitness. *n.*

aq ua lung (ak′wə lung′), a diving device consisting of cylinders of compressed air strapped to the diver's back and a glass mask placed over the eyes and nose. The supply of air to the diver is regulated automatically by a valve. *n.*

aq ua ma rine (ak′wə mə rēn′), **1.** a transparent, bluish-green precious stone that is a variety of beryl. **2.** light bluish-green. 1,2 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Man riding an aquaplane

aq ua plane (ak′wə plān′), **1.** a wide board on which a person rides for sport as he is towed by a speeding motorboat. **2.** ride on an aquaplane for sport. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **aq ua planed, aq ua plan ing.**

a quar i um (ə kwär′ē əm), **1.** pond, tank, or glass bowl in which living fish, water animals, and water plants are kept. **2.** a building used for showing collections of living fish, water animals, and water plants. *n.*, *pl.* **a quar i ums, a quar i a** (-ē ə).

a quat ic (ə kwat′ik), **1.** growing or living in water: *Water lilies are aquatic plants.* **2.** taking place in or on water: *Swimming and sailing are aquatic sports.* **3.** plant or animal that lives in water. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

aquatics, sports that take place in or on water.

aq ue duct (ak′wə dukt), **1.** an artificial channel or large pipe for bringing water from a distance. **2.** structure that supports such a channel or pipe. **3.** canal or passage in the body. *n.*

a que ous (ā′kwē əs), **1.** of water; like water; watery. **2.** containing water; made with water. **3.** produced by the action of water. Aqueous rocks are formed of the sediment carried and deposited by water. *adj.*

aqueous humor, watery liquid that fills the space in the eye between the cornea and the lens. See **eye** for diagram.

aq ui line (ak′wə līn), **1.** of or like an eagle. **2.** curved like an eagle's beak; hooked: *an aquiline nose. adj.*

A qui nas (ə kwī′nəs), **Saint Thomas,** 1225?-1274, Italian philosopher and theologian of the Roman Catholic Church. *n.*

Aq ui taine (ak′wə tān), region in SW France. *n.*

a quiv er (ə kwiv′ər), trembling. *adj.*

Ar, argon.

Ar ab (ar′əb), **1.** native or inhabitant of Arabia; member of a Semitic race now widely scattered over SW and S Asia and N, E, and central Africa. **2.** of the Arabs; of Arabia. **3.** a swift, graceful horse belonging to a breed of horses that originally came from Arabia. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

ar a besque (ar′ə besk′), **1.** an elaborate and fanciful design of flowers, leaves, geometrical figures, etc. **2.** carved or painted in arabesque. **3.** like arabesque; elaborate; fanciful. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

A ra bi a (ə rā′bē ə), a large peninsula in SW Asia. 12,640,000 pop.; 1,000,000 sq. mi. *n.*

A ra bi an (ə rā′bē ən), **1.** of Arabia; of the Arabs. **2.** Arab; native or inhabitant of Arabia. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Arabian Nights, collection of old tales from Arabia, Persia, and India, dating from the tenth century of our era.

Arabian Sea, part of the Indian Ocean between Arabia and India.

Ar a bic (ar′ə bik), **1.** of the Arabs or their language; belonging to Arabia; coming from the Arabs: *Arabic architecture.* **2.** the language of the Arabs. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Arabic numerals or **figures,** figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0. They are called Arabic because they were introduced into western Europe by Arabian scholars, but most probably they were derived from India. A better name for them is Hindu-Arabic.

ar a ble (ar′ə bl), fit for plowing: *There is not much arable land on the side of a rocky mountain. adj.*

Arab League, a loose confederation, organized in 1945, of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Yemen. Later nations to join were Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, and Tunisia.

A rach ne (ə rak′nē), in Greek legend, a maiden who dared to challenge Athena to a contest in weaving and was changed by her into a spider. *n.*

a rach nid (ə rak′nid), any of a large group of small arthropods including spiders, scorpions, mites, etc. An arachnid is air-breathing, has four pairs of walking legs and no antennae, and the body is usually divided into only two regions. *n.*

Ar a gon (ar′ə gon), region in NE Spain, formerly a kingdom. See **Castile** for map. *n.*

Ar al (ar′əl), **Lake,** Aral Sea. *n.*

Aral Sea, inland sea in SW Soviet Union. 26,166 sq. mi.

Ar a ma ic (ar′ə mā′ik), **1.** a Semitic language or group of dialects, including Syriac and the language spoken in Palestine at the time of Christ. **2.** of or in Aramaic. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Ar a rat (ar′ə rat), mountain in E Turkey. Noah's Ark is said to have grounded there after the Flood. 16,900 ft. *n.*

ar ba lest or **ar ba list** (är′bə list), powerful crossbow with a steel bow. See **crossbow** for picture. *n.*

ar bi ter (är′bə tər), **1.** person chosen to decide a dispute; judge; umpire. **2.** person with full power to decide. *n.*

ar bi tra ble (är′bə trə bl), capable of being decided by arbitration. *adj.*

ar bit ra ment (är bit′rə mənt), **1.** decision by an arbitrator or arbiter. **2.** power to judge and decide. *n.*

ar bi trar y (är′bə trer′ē), **1.** based on one's own wishes, notions, or will; not going by rule or law: *A good judge tries to be fair and does not make arbitrary decisions.* **2.** capricious. **3.** tyrannical: *an arbitrary king. adj.* **—ar′bi trar′i ly,** *adv.* **—ar′bi trar′i ness,** *n.*

ar bi trate (är′bə trāt), **1.** give a decision in a dispute; act as arbiter: *arbitrate between two persons in a quarrel.* **2.** settle by arbitration; submit to arbitration: *The two nations finally agreed to arbitrate their dispute. v.*, **ar bi trat ed, ar bi trat ing.**

ar bi tra tion (är′bə trā′shən), settlement of a dispute by the decision of somebody chosen to be a judge, umpire, or arbiter. *n.*

ar bi tra tor (är′bə trā′tər), **1.** person chosen to decide a dispute. **2.** person with full power to judge and decide. *n.*

ar bor (är′bər), **1.** a shady place formed by trees or shrubs or often by vines growing on latticework. **2.** the latticework itself. *n.* Also, *Brit.*, **arbour.**

Arbor Day, day observed in many States of the United States by planting trees. The date varies in different States.

ar bo re al (är bô′rē əl), **1.** of trees; like trees. **2.** living in or among trees: *A squirrel is an arboreal animal. adj.*

ar bo re tum (är′bə rē′təm), a botanical garden of trees and shrubs, especially rare ones. *n., pl.* **ar bo re tums, ar bo re ta** (-tə).

ar bor vi tae (är′bər vī′tē), an evergreen tree of the same family as the pine, often planted for hedges.

ar bour (är′bər), *Brit.* arbor. *n.*

ar bu tus (är bū′təs), **1.** a trailing plant growing in E North America, that has clusters of fragrant, pink or white flowers very early in the spring. It is also called the Mayflower or trailing arbutus. **2.** shrub or tree of the same family as the heath, that has clusters of large white flowers and scarlet berries. *n.*

Arcs of circles

arc (ärk), **1.** any part of a circle. **2.** part of a curved line. **3.** a curved stream of brilliant light or sparks formed as an electric current jumps from one conductor to another. *n.*

Arc (ärk), **Jeanne d'.** See **Joan of Arc.** *n.*

ar cade (är kād′), **1.** passageway with an arched roof. **2.** any covered passageway. Some buildings have arcades with small stores along either side. **3.** row of arches supported by columns. *n.*

Arcade (def. 1)

Ar ca di a (är kā′dē ə), **1.** a mountain district in the S part of ancient Greece. It was famous for the simple, contented life of its people. **2.** any region of simple, quiet contentment. *n.* **—Ar ca′di an,** *adj., n.*

Ar ca dy (är′kə dē), *Poetic.* Arcadia. *n.*

arch[1] (ärch), **1.** a curved structure capable of bearing the weight of the material above it. Arches often form the tops of doors, windows, and gateways. **2.** monument forming an arch or arches. **3.** bend into an arch; curve: *The wind arched the trees over the road.* **4.** furnish with an arch: *The rainbow arches the heavens.* **5.** form an arch over; span. **6.** archway. **7.** something like an arch: *the great blue arch of the sky.* **8.** instep. Fallen arches cause flat feet. 1,2,6-8 *n.*, 3-5 *v.*

Bridge showing three arches

arch[2] (ärch), **1.** chief: *The arch rebel of all was Patrick Henry.* **2.** playfully mischievous: *The little girl gave her mother an arch look. adj.* **—arch′ly,** *adv.* **—arch′ness,** *n.*

ar chae o log i cal (är′kē ə loj′ə kl), of or having to do with archaeology. *adj.* Also, **archeological.**

ar chae ol o gist (är′kē ol′ə jist), expert in archaeology. *n.* Also, **archeologist.**

ar chae ol o gy (är′kē ol′ə jē), study of the people, customs, and life of ancient times. Students of archae-

ology excavate, classify, and study the remains of ancient cities, tools, monuments, or any other records that remain. *n.* Also, **archeology.**

ar cha ic (är kā′ik), **1.** no longer in general use: *The phrases "in sooth" and "methinks" have become archaic.* **2.** old-fashioned; out-of-date. **3.** ancient. *adj.*

ar cha ism (är′kē iz əm), **1.** word or expression no longer in general use. **2.** use of something out of date in language or art. *n.*

arch an gel (ärk′ān′jəl), angel of a higher rank. *n.*

Arch an gel (ärk′ān′jəl), seaport in N Soviet Union, on the White Sea. 256,000. *n.*

arch bish op (ärch′bish′əp), bishop of the highest rank. He presides over a church district called an archdiocese. *n.*

arch dea con (ärch′dē′kən), assistant to a bishop in the Church of England. He superintends the work of other members of the clergy. *n.*

arch di o cese (ärch′dī′ə sis), the church district governed by an archbishop. *n.*

arch duch y (ärch′duch′ē), territory under the rule of an archduke. *n., pl.* **arch duch ies.**

arch duke (ärch′dūk′ or ärch′dūk′), prince of the former ruling house of Austria. *n.*

arched (ärcht), having an arch or arches. *adj.*

arch en e my (ärch′en′ə mē), **1.** chief enemy. **2.** Satan. *n., pl.* **arch en e mies.**

ar che o log i cal (är′kē ə loj′ə kl), archaeological. *adj.*

ar che ol o gist (är′kē ol′ə jist), archaeologist. *n.*

ar che ol o gy (är′kē ol′ə jē), archaeology. *n.*

arch er (är′chər), person who shoots with a bow and arrows. *n.*

arch er y (är′chər ē), **1.** practice or art of shooting with bows and arrows. **2.** archers. **3.** weapons of an archer; bows, arrows, etc. *n.*

Archery

ar che type (är′kə tīp), an original model or pattern from which copies are made, or out of which later forms develop: *That little engine is the archetype of huge modern locomotives.* *n.*

arch fiend (ärch′fēnd′), **1.** chief fiend. **2.** Satan. *n.*

ar chi e pis co pal (är′kē i pis′kə pl), of or having to do with an archbishop. *adj.*

Ar chi me des (är′kə mē′dēz), 287?-212 B.C., Greek mathematician, physicist, and inventor. He discovered the principles of specific gravity and of the lever. *n.*

ar chi pel a go (är′kə pel′ə gō), **1.** group of many islands. **2.** sea having many islands in it. *n., pl.* **ar chi pel a gos** or **ar chi pel a goes.**

ar chi tect (är′kə tekt), **1.** person skilled in architecture. **2.** person who makes plans for buildings and sees that these plans are followed by the contractors and workers who actually put up the buildings. **3.** maker; creator. *n.*

ar chi tec ton ic (är′kə tek ton′ik), **1.** having to do with architecture, construction, or design. **2.** showing skill in construction or design. **3.** directive; controlling. *adj.*

ar chi tec tur al (är′kə tek′chər əl), of architecture; having to do with architecture. *adj.* **—ar′chi tec′tur al ly,** *adv.*

ar chi tec ture (är′kə tek′chər), **1.** science or art of building. Architecture has to do with the planning of houses, churches, schools, and public and business buildings. **2.** style or special manner of building: *Greek architecture made much use of columns.* **3.** construction: *The architecture of our school is very substantial.* **4.** a building; structure. *n.*

ar chi trave (är′kə trāv), the main beam resting on the top of a column. *n.*

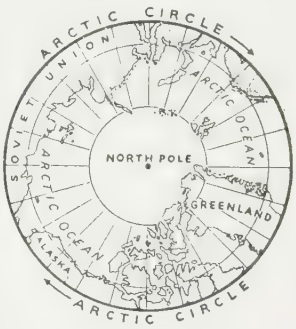
ar chives (är′kīvz), **1.** place where public records or historical documents are kept. **2.** public records or historical documents. *n.pl.*

arch way (ärch′wā′), **1.** entrance or passageway with an arch above it. **2.** an arch covering a passageway. *n.*

arc lamp, lamp in which the light comes from an electric arc.

arc light, brilliant light given by an arc lamp.

arc tic (ärk′tik or är′tik), **1.** near the North Pole; of the north polar region: *the arctic fox.* **2.** the north polar region. **3.** extremely cold; frigid. 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n.*



Arctic Circle or **arctic circle,** **1.** imaginary boundary of the north polar region. It runs parallel to the equator at 23 degrees 30 minutes (23°30′) south of the North Pole. **2.** the polar region surrounded by this parallel.

Arctic Ocean, ocean of the north polar region. 5,400,000 sq. mi.

arc tics (ärk′tiks or är′tiks), warm, waterproof overshoes. *n.pl.*

Arctic Zone, region between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole. See **zone** for diagram.

Arc tu rus (ärk tur′əs or ärk tyur′əs), a very bright star in the northern sky. *n.*

Ar den (ärd′n), **1.** district or forest in the central and formerly also the eastern part of England. **2.** a land of the imagination or of romance. *n.*

ar dent (ärd′nt), **1.** full of zeal; very enthusiastic; eager: *John is an ardent student of history.* **2.** burning; fiery; hot. **3.** glowing. *adj.* **—ar′dent ly,** *adv.*

ar dor (är′dər), **1.** eagerness; warmth of emotion; great enthusiasm: *the ardor of a saint, patriotic ardor.* **2.** burning heat. *n.* Also, *Brit.* **ardour.**

ar dour (är′dər), *Brit.* ardor. *n.*

ar du ous (är′jū əs), **1.** hard to do; requiring much effort; difficult: *an arduous lesson.* **2.** using up much energy; strenuous: *an arduous effort to learn the lesson.* **3.** hard to climb; steep: *an arduous hill.* *adj.* **—ar′du ous ly,** *adv.* **—ar′du ous ness,** *n.*

are[1] (är, *unstressed* ər), plural and second person singular, present indicative of **be**: *we are, you are, they are.* *v.*

are[2] (ãr), unit of surface measure in the metric system, equal to 100 square meters, or 119.6 square yards. *n.*

ar e a (ãr′ ē ə), **1.** amount of surface; extent of surface: *The area of this floor is 600 square feet.* **2.** extent; range; scope: *the area of physics, chemistry, and similar sciences.* **3.** region: *The Rocky Mountain area is the most mountainous in the United States.* **4.** level space. *n.*

a re na (ə rē′nə), **1.** space where contests or shows take place: *Men fought with lions in the arena of the great amphitheater at Rome.* **2.** any place of conflict and trial. *n.*

aren't (ärnt), are not.

Ar es (ãr′ēz), the Greek god of war, identified with the Roman god Mars. *n.*

ar gent (är′jənt), **1.** *Archaic or Poetic.* silver. **2.** silvery. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Ar gen ti na (är′jən tē′nə), country in S South America. 20,500,000 pop.; 1,073,700 sq. mi. *Capital:* Buenos Aires. *n.*

Ar gen tine (är′jən tēn or är′jən tīn), **1.** of Argentina or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Argentina. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

the Argentine, Argentina.

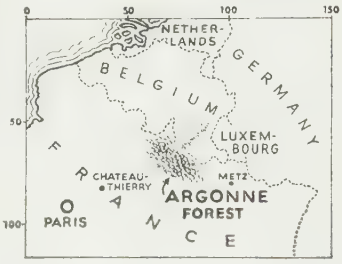
Ar give (är′jīv or är′gīv), Greek. *adj., n.*

Ar go (är′gō), in Greek legend, the ship in which Jason and his companions sailed in search of the Golden Fleece. *n.*

ar gon (är′gon), a colorless, odorless, inactive gas that forms a very small part of the air. Argon is used in electric light bulbs and radio tubes. It is a chemical element. *Symbol:* A or Ar *n.*

Ar go naut (är′gə nôt), **1.** in Greek legend, one of the men who sailed with Jason in search of the Golden Fleece. **2.** person who went to California in 1849 in search of gold. *n.*

Ar gonne (är′gon), forest in NE France. Battles of World War I and World War II were fought there (1918 and 1944). *n.*



ar go sy (är′gə sē), **1.** a large merchant ship. **2.** fleet of such ships. *n., pl.* **ar go sies.**

ar got (är′gō), jargon or slang used by a group of persons: *The argot of thieves is meaningless to other people.* *n.*

ar gue (är′gū), **1.** discuss with someone who disagrees: *John argued with his sister about who should wash the dishes.* **2.** give reasons for or against something: *One side argued for a larger air force and the other side argued against it.* **3.** persuade by giving reasons. **4.** try to prove by reasoning; maintain: *Columbus argued that the world was round.* **5.** indicate; show; prove: *Her misunderstanding such clear directions argues inattention.* **6.** raise objections; dispute. *v.,* **ar gued, ar gu ing. —ar′gu er,** *n.*

ar gu ment (är′gyə mənt), **1.** discussion by persons who disagree; dispute; controversy: *He won the argument by producing figures to prove his point.* **2.** reason or reasons given for or against something. **3.** a short statement of what is in a book, poem, etc. *n.*

ar gu men ta tion (är′gyə men tā′shən), **1.** process of arguing; reasoning. **2.** discussion; debate. *n.*

ar gu men ta tive (är′gyə men′tə tiv), **1.** fond of arguing. **2.** containing argument. *adj.* **—ar′gu men′ta tive ly,** *adv.*

Ar gus (är′gəs), **1.** in Greek legend, a giant with a hundred eyes. He was killed by Hermes, and his eyes were put in the peacock's tail. **2.** a watchful guardian. *n.*

Ar gus-eyed (är′gəs īd′), watchful; observant. *adj.*

a ri a (ä′rē ə or ăr′ē ə), air or melody; melody for a single voice with instrumental or vocal accompaniment. *n.*

Ar i ad ne (ar′ē ad′nē), in Greek legend, the daughter of Minos. She fell in love with Theseus and gave him a ball of thread to help him find his way out of the Labyrinth of the Minotaur. *n.*

ar id (ar′id), **1.** having very little rainfall; very dry; barren: *Desert lands are arid.* **2.** dull; uninteresting: *an arid, boring speech.* *adj.* **—ar′id ly,** *adv.* **—ar′id ness,** *n.*

a rid i ty (ə rid′ə tē), **1.** dryness; barrenness. **2.** dullness; lack of interest, life, or spirit. *n.*

Ar i el (ăr′ē əl), the airy spirit who helped Prospero in Shakespeare's play *The Tempest.* *n.*

a right (ə rīt′), correctly; rightly. *adv.*

a rise (ə rīz′), **1.** rise up; get up: *The children arose from their seats to salute the flag.* **2.** move upward; ascend; mount: *Smoke arose from the chimney.* **3.** come into being or action; come about; appear; begin: *A great wind arose. Accidents arise from carelessness.* *v.,* **a rose, a risen, a ris ing.**

a ris en (ə riz′n), pp. of **arise.** *The prince had not yet arisen from his bed.* *v.*

Ar is ti des (ar′is tī′dēz), 530?-468? B.C., Athenian statesman and general. He was often called "Aristides the Just." *n.*

ar is toc ra cy (ar′is tok′rə sē), **1.** a ruling body of nobles; the nobility. **2.** any class that is considered superior because of birth, intelligence, culture, or wealth; upper class. **3.** government in which a privileged upper class rules. **4.** country or state having such a government. **5.** government by the best citizens. *n., pl.* **ar is toc ra cies.**

a ris to crat (ə ris′tə krat), **1.** person who belongs to the aristocracy; a noble. **2.** person who has the tastes, opinions, manners, etc., of the upper classes. **3.** person who favors government by an aristocracy. *n.*

a ris to crat ic (ə ris′tə krat′ik), **1.** belonging to the upper classes; superior in birth, intelligence, culture, or wealth. **2.** like an aristocrat in manners; proud. **3.** having to do with an aristocracy. *adj.* **—a ris′to crat′i cal ly,** *adv.*

Ar is tot le (ar′is tot′l), 384-322 B.C., Greek philosopher. He studied under Plato and was the tutor of Alexander the Great. Aristotle analyzed most of the branches of knowledge and formulated the deductive method of reasoning. *n.*

arith., **1.** arithmetic. **2.** arithmetical.

a rith me tic (ə rith′mə tik), **1.** science of positive, real numbers; art of computing by figures. When you study arithmetic, you learn to add, subtract, multiply, and divide. **2.** textbook or handbook dealing with this science. *n.*

ar ith met i cal (ar′ith met′ə kl), of arithmetic; having to do with arithmetic. *adj.*

ar ith met i cal ly (ar′ith met′ik lē), according to arithmetic; by the use of arithmetic. *adv.*

arithmetical progression, series in which there is always the same difference between a number and the one next after it. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 are in arithmetical progression; so are 8, 5, 2, -1.

a rith me ti cian (ə rith′mə tish′ən), person skilled in arithmetic. *n.*

Ariz., Arizona.

Ar i zo na (ar′ə zō′nə), a southwestern state of the United States. 1,302,000 pop.; 113,909 sq. mi. *Capital:* Phoenix. *Abbrev.:* Ariz. *n.*

ark (ärk), **1.** in the Bible, the large boat in which Noah saved himself, his family, and a pair of each kind of animal from the Flood. **2.** *Informal.* any large, clumsy boat. **3.** Ark of the Covenant. *n.*

Ark., Arkansas.

Ar kan sas (är′kən sô for 1; är′kən sô or är kan′zəs for 2), **1.** a southern state of the United States. 1,786,000 pop.; 53,103 sq. mi. *Capital:* Little Rock. *Abbrev.:* Ark. **2.** river flowing from central Colorado southeast into the Mississippi. 1450 mi. *n.*

Ark of the Covenant, wooden chest or box in which the Jews kept the two tablets of stone containing the Ten Commandments. The wooden chest in synagogues today is a symbol of it.

Ark wright (ärk′rīt), Sir **Richard,** 1732-1792, English inventor of the spinning jenny. *n.*

Ar ling ton (är′ling tən), the largest national cemetery in the United States, in NE Virginia, across the Potomac from Washington, D.C. *n.*

arm[1] (ärm), **1.** the part of the human body between the shoulder and the hand. **2.** forelimb of an animal. The front legs of a bear are sometimes called arms. **3.** anything resembling an arm in shape or use: *the arm of a chair, an arm of the sea.* **4.** power; authority: *the strong arm of the law.* *n.* **—arm′less,** *adj.*

arm in arm, with arms linked: *She walked arm in arm with her sister.*

with open arms, in a warm, friendly way; cordially.

arm[2] (ärm), **1.** weapon. A gun, a sword, an ax, a stick —any of these might be arms for defense or attack. See **arms.** **2.** supply with weapons: *"Arm yourselves and be ready to fight," said our leader.* **3.** take up weapons; prepare for war: *The soldiers armed for battle.* **4.** branch of the military service, such as the infantry, artillery, or cavalry. **5.** provide with a protective covering. **6.** provide with the means to defend or attack something: *Each lawyer entered court armed with the data he planned to use to support his case.* 1,4 *n.,* 2,3,5,6 *v.*

ar ma da (är mä′də), **1.** fleet of warships. **2.** fleet of airplanes. *n.*
the Armada, the Spanish fleet that was sent to attack England in 1588.

ar ma dil lo (är′mə-dil′ō), any of several small burrowing mammals of South America and some parts of southern North America, with an armorlike shell of bony plates. Some kinds can roll up into a ball when attacked. *n., pl.* **ar ma dil los.**

Armadillo
(total length 2½ ft.)

Ar ma ged don (är′mə ged′n), **1.** in the Bible, the place of a great and final conflict between the forces of good and evil. Revelation 16:16. **2.** any great and final conflict. *n.*

ar ma ment (är′mə mənt), **1.** war equipment and supplies. **2.** the army, navy, and other military forces of a nation. *n.*

ar ma ture (är′mə chər), **1.** armor. **2.** part of an animal or plant serving for offense (teeth, suckers) or defense (shells, thorns). A turtle's shell is an armature. **3.** piece of soft iron arranged to be attracted by the poles of a magnet. **4.** a revolving part of an electric motor. **5.** coils of wire that revolve in the magnetic field of a generator to produce an electric current. *n.*

arm chair (ärm′chär′), chair with side pieces to support a person's arms or elbows. *n.*

Ar me ni a (är mē′nē ə), **1.** a former country of W Asia, now divided among Turkey, Iran, and the Soviet Union. See **Mesopotamia** for map. **2.** a Soviet republic in S Soviet Union, on the Black Sea. 1,768,000 pop.; 11,500 sq. mi. *Capital:* Erivan. See **Georgia** for map. *n.* **—Ar me′ni an,** *adj., n.*

arm ful (ärm′fŭl), as much as one arm or both arms can hold. *n., pl.* **arm fuls.**

arm hole (ärm′hōl′), hole for the arm in a garment. *n.*

Ar min i an (är min′ē ən), **1.** of Arminius or his doctrines. **2.** believer in Arminian doctrines. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

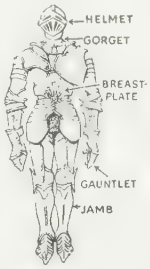
Ar min i us (är min′ē əs), 1560-1609, early Dutch Protestant theologian who criticized Calvin's doctrines and believed that there was a chance of salvation for all men through God's grace. *n.*

ar mi stice (är′mə stis), temporary stop in fighting, by agreement on all sides; truce. *n.*

Armistice Day, November 11, the anniversary of the end of World War I; now called **Veterans Day.**

arm let (ärm′lit), **1.** an ornamental band for the upper arm. **2.** a small inlet of the sea. *n.*

ar mor (är′mər), **1.** a covering worn to protect the body in fighting. **2.** any kind of protective covering. A diver's suit and the scales of a fish are armor. **3.** the steel or iron plates or other protective covering of a warship, airplane, or fortification. **4.** cover or protect with armor. 1-3 *n.,* 4 *v.* Also, *Brit.* **armour.**



Armor (def. 1)

ar mor bear er (är′mər bär′ər), attendant who carried the armor or weapons of a warrior. *n.*

ar mored (är′mərd), covered or protected with armor: *an armored train, car, etc.* *adj.*

ar mor er (är′mər ər), **1.** person who made or repaired armor. **2.** manufacturer of firearms. **3.** man in charge of firearms. The armorer of a warship takes care of the revolvers, pistols, and rifles on the ship. *n.*

ar mo ri al (är mô′rē əl), having to do with coats of arms or heraldry. *adj.*

armorial bearings, coat of arms.

armor plate, steel or iron plating to protect warships, forts, etc.

ar mor y (är′mər ē), **1.** place where weapons are kept; arsenal. **2.** *U.S.* place where weapons are made. **3.** a building with a drill hall, offices, etc., for militia. *n., pl.* **ar mor ies.**

ar mour (är′mər), *Brit.* armor. *n., v.*

arm pit (ärm′pit′), the hollow under the arm at the shoulder. *n.*

arms (ärmz), **1.** weapons: *We do not have the arms we need to fight.* **2.** fighting; war: *A soldier is a man of arms.* **3.** symbols and designs used in heraldry or, as emblems of official dignity, by governments, cities, corporations, etc. *n.pl.*
bear arms, **1.** serve as a soldier. **2.** possess and display a coat of arms.
carry arms, **1.** have weapons. **2.** hold a rifle vertically against the right shoulder.
to arms! prepare for battle!
under arms, having weapons; equipped for fighting.
up in arms, **1.** preparing for a battle. **2.** in rebellion.

ar my (är′mē), **1.** a large, organized group of soldiers trained and armed for war. **2.** all the military forces of a nation, exclusive of the naval forces and, in some countries, also exclusive of the air forces. **3.** part of the name of certain organizations: *the Salvation Army.* **4.** a very large number; multitude: *an army of ants.* *n., pl.* **ar mies.**

army of occupation, army sent into a defeated country to enforce a treaty, keep order, etc.

army worm, the larva of any of various moths that travel in large numbers and destroy grass and grain crops.

ar ni ca (är′nə kə), **1.** a healing liquid used on bruises, sprains, etc., prepared from the dried flowers, leaves, or roots of a plant of the same family as the aster. **2.** the plant itself. It has showy yellow flowers. *n.*

Ar no (är′nō), river in central Italy. 140 mi. *n.*

Ar nold (är′nld), **Benedict,** 1741-1801, American general in the Revolutionary War who turned traitor. *n.*

a ro ma (ə rō′mə), **1.** fragrance; spicy odor: *the aroma of steak cooking over an open fire.* **2.** a distinctive fragrance or flavor; subtle quality. *n.*

ar o mat ic (ar′ə mat′ik), **1.** fragrant; sweet-smelling; spicy: *The cinnamon tree has an aromatic inner bark.* **2.** fragrant plant or substance. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

a rose (ə rōz′), pt. of **arise.** *She arose from her chair.* *v.*

a round (ə round′), **1.** in a circle about: *travel around the world.* **2.** in a circle: *He spun around like a top.* **3.** in circumference: *The tree measures four feet around.* **4.** closely surrounding: *She had a coat around her shoulders.* **5.** on all sides of: *Woods lay around the house.* **6.** on all sides: *A dense fog lay around.* **7.** *U.S. Informal.* here and there in: *He leaves his books around the house.* **8.** *U.S.* here and there: *We walked around to see the town.* **9.** *U.S. Informal.* somewhere near: *Wait around awhile* (*adv.*). *Please play around the house* (*prep.*). **10.** *U.S. Informal.* near in amount, number, etc., to: *That hat cost around five dollars.* **11.** in the opposite direction: *Turn around! You are going the wrong way.* **12.** on the far side of: *just around the corner.* 1,4,5,7,9,10,12 *prep.,* 2,3,6,8,9,11 *adv.*

a rouse (ə rouz′), **1.** awaken. **2.** stir to action; excite: *The attack on Pearl Harbor aroused the whole country.* *v.,* **a roused, a rous ing.**

ar que bus (är′kwə bəs), harquebus. *n.*

ar raign (ə rān′), **1.** bring before a law court for trial: *The tramp was arraigned on a charge of stealing.* **2.** call in question; find fault with; accuse. *v.* **—ar raign′er,** *n.*

ar raign ment (ə rān′mənt), **1.** act of bringing before a court to answer a charge; indictment. **2.** unfavorable criticism. *n.*

Ar ran (ar′ən), British island off the SW coast of Scotland. 4500 pop.; 165 sq. mi. *n.*

ar range (ə rānj′), 1. put in the proper order: *The army is arranged for battle.* 2. settle (a dispute): *Mother arranged the quarrel between the two girls.* 3. plan; prepare: *Can you arrange to meet me this evening?* 4. adapt (a piece of music) to voices or instruments for which it was not written: *This music for the violin is also arranged for the piano.* *v.*, **ar ranged, ar rang ing.** **—ar rang′er,** *n.*

ar range ment (ə rānj′mənt), 1. a putting or being put in proper order. 2. way or order in which things or persons are put: *You can make six arrangements of the letters A, B, and C.* 3. adjustment; settlement. 4. plan; preparation: *make arrangements for a journey.* 5. something arranged in a particular way: *Make an arrangement of the chairs to form a circle.* 6. adaptation of a piece of music to voices or instruments for which it was not written. *n.*

ar rant (ar′ənt), thoroughgoing; downright: *He was such an arrant liar that nobody ever believed him.* *adj.*

ar ras (ar′əs), 1. a kind of tapestry. 2. a curtain or hangings of tapestry. *n.*

ar ray (ə rā′), 1. order: *The troops were formed in battle array.* 2. arrange in order: *The general arrayed his troops for the battle.* 3. display of persons or things: *an impressive array of wedding gifts. The array of good players on the other team made our side lose confidence.* 4. military force; soldiers. 5. clothes, especially for some special or festive occasion; dress: *bridal array, gorgeous array.* 6. dress in fine clothes; adorn: *Elsie was arrayed like a queen.* 1,3-5 *n.*, 2,6 *v.*

ar rears (ə rirz′), 1. money due but not paid; debts. 2. unfinished work; things not done on time. *n.pl.*
in arrears, behind in payments, work, etc.

ar rest (ə rest′), 1. seize by legal authority; take to jail or court: *Policemen arrested the thieves.* 2. a seizing by legal authority; a taking to jail or court. 3. stop; check: *Filling a tooth arrests decay.* 4. a stopping; checking. 5. catch and hold: *Our attention was arrested by the sound of a shot.* 1,3,5 *v.*, 2,4 *n.* **—ar rest′er,** *n.*
under arrest, held by the police.

ar riv al (ə rīv′l), 1. act of arriving; a coming: *She is waiting for the arrival of the train.* 2. person or thing that arrives. *n.*

ar rive (ə rīv′), 1. reach the end of a journey; come to a place: *We arrived in Boston a week ago.* 2. come; occur: *The time has arrived for you to study.* 3. be successful. *v.*, **ar rived, ar riv ing.**
arrive at, come to; reach: *You should arrive at school before nine o'clock. You must arrive at a decision soon.*

ar ro gance (ar′ə gəns), too great pride; haughtiness. *n.*

ar ro gant (ar′ə gənt), proud of oneself and disdainful of others; too proud; haughty. *adj.* **—ar′ro gant ly,** *adv.*

ar ro gate (ar′ə gāt), 1. claim or take without right: *The despotic king arrogated to himself the power that belonged to the nobles.* 2. claim for another without good reason: *The suspicious man arrogated bad motives to other people.* *v.*, **ar ro gat ed, ar ro gat ing.**

ar row (ar′ō), 1. a slender, pointed shaft or stick for shooting from a bow. 2. anything resembling an arrow in shape or speed. 3. a sign (➔) used to show direction or position in maps, on road signs, and in writing. *n.* **—ar′row like′,** *adj.*

Indian arrowhead attached to the shaft of an arrow

ar row head (ar′ō hed′), 1. head or tip of an arrow. 2. marsh or water plant, many varieties of which have leaves shaped like arrowheads. *n.*

ar row root (ar′ō rüt′), 1. an easily digested starch made from the roots of a tropical American plant. 2. the plant itself. *n.*

ar row y (ar′ō ē), 1. of arrows. 2. like an arrow in shape or speed. *adj.*

ar roy o (ə roi′ō), in the southwestern United States: 1. the dry bed of a stream; gully. 2. a small river. *n.*, *pl.* **ar roy os.**

ar se nal (är′sn əl), a building for storing or manufacturing weapons and ammunition for an army or navy. *n.*

ar se nate of lead (är′sn āt), a poison used on vines, trees, etc., to kill insects.

ar se nic (är′sn ik), 1. a grayish-white chemical element, having a metallic luster and volatilizing when heated. *Symbol:* As 2. a violent poison that is a compound of this element. It is a white, tasteless powder that looks somewhat like flour. Arsenic is used in industry and in medicine. *n.*

ar son (är′sn), the crime of intentionally setting fire to a building or other property. *n.*

art[1] (ärt), 1. form of human activity appealing to the imagination, especially drawing, painting, and sculpture, also architecture, poetry, music, dancing, etc. 2. these types of activity taken together: *"Art is long and time is fleeting."* 3. a branch of learning that depends more on special practice than on general principles: *Writing compositions is an art; grammar is a science.* 4. a branch or division of learning: *Literature is one of the liberal arts; chemistry is a science.* 5. skill. 6. human skill: *This well-kept garden owes more to art than to nature.* 7. some kind of skill or practical application of skill: *Cooking, sewing, and housekeeping are household arts.* 8. working principles; methods: *the art of making friends, the art of war.* 9. skillful act; cunning; trick: *She deceived the youth by her arts.* *n.*

art[2] (ärt), *Archaic or Poetic.* are. "Thou art" means "You are." *v.*

Ar te mis (är′tə mis), the Greek goddess of the hunt, of the forests, of wild animals, and of the moon. She was identified by the Romans with Diana. *n.*

ar te ri al (är tir′ē əl), 1. having to do with or resembling the arteries. 2. having to do with the bright-red blood of the arteries. 3. having a main channel with many branches. *adj.*

ar te ri o scle ro sis (är tir′ē ō sklə rō′sis), a hardening of the walls of the arteries that makes circulation of the blood difficult. *n.*

ar ter y (är′tər ē), 1. any of the blood vessels or tubes that carry blood from the heart to all parts of the body. 2. a main road; important channel: *Main Street and Broadway are the two arteries of traffic in our city.* *n.*, *pl.* **ar ter ies.**

ar te sian well (är tē′zhən), a deep-drilled well. In most artesian wells the water gushes up to the surface.

art ful (ärt′fəl), 1. crafty; deceitful: *A swindler uses artful tricks to get people's money away from them.* 2. skillful; clever. 3. artificial. *adj.* **—art′ful ly,** *adv.* **—art′ful ness,** *n.*

ar thrit ic (är thrit′ik), of arthritis; caused by arthritis. *adj.*

ar thri tis (är thrī′tis), inflammation of a joint or joints. *n.*

ar thro pod (är′thrə pod), one of a large group of invertebrate animals having segmented (jointed) bodies and legs. Insects, arachnids, and crustaceans are arthropods. *n.*

Ar thur (är′thər), 1. a legendary king of ancient Britain who gathered about him a famous group of knights. 2. **Chester A.,** 1830-1886, the 21st president of the United States, from 1881 to 1885. *n.*

Ar thu ri an (är thur′ē ən), of King Arthur and his knights. *adj.*

ar ti choke (är′tə chōk), 1. a thistle-like plant whose flowering head is cooked and eaten. 2. the flowering head. *n.*

Artichoke (def. 2)

ar ti cle (är′tə kl), 1. a literary composition, complete in itself, but forming part of a magazine, newspaper, or book: *an article on gardening in a newspaper.* 2. a clause in a contract, treaty, statute, etc.: *the third article of the Constitution.* 3. a particular thing; item: *Bread is a main article of food.* 4. one of the words *a, an,*

or *the*. *A* and *an* are indefinite articles; *the* is the definite article. **5.** bind by a contract: *The apprentice was articled to serve the master workman for seven years.* 1-4 *n.*, 5 *v.*, **ar ti cled, ar ti cling.**

Articles of Confederation, constitution adopted by the thirteen original States of the United States in 1781. It was replaced by the present Constitution in 1788.

ar tic u late (är tik′yə lit for 1,3-5; är tik′yə lāt for 2,6,7), **1.** uttered in distinct syllables of words: *A baby cries and gurgles, but does not use articulate speech.* **2.** speak distinctly: *Be careful to articulate your words so that everyone in the room can understand you.* **3.** able to put one's thoughts into words: *Julia is the most articulate of the sisters.* **4.** made up of distinct parts; distinct. **5.** jointed; segmented. **6.** unite by joints. **7.** fit together in a joint: *After his knee was injured, he was lame because the bones did not articulate well.* 1,3-5 *adj.*, 2,6,7 *v.*, **ar tic u lat ed, ar tic u lat ing. —ar tic′u late ly,** *adv.*

ar tic u la tion (är tik′yə lā′shən), **1.** way of speaking; enunciation: *If you speak more slowly, your articulation will improve.* **2.** a joint. **3.** act or manner of connecting by a joint or joints: *the articulation of the bones.* *n.*

ar ti fact (är′tə fakt), anything made by human skill or work; an artificial product. *n.*

ar ti fice (är′tə fis), **1.** a clever device; trick. **2.** trickery; craft. *n.*

ar tif i cer (är tif′ə sər), **1.** skilled workman; craftsman. **2.** maker; inventor. *n.*

ar ti fi cial (är′tə fish′əl), **1.** made by human skill or labor; not natural: *When you read at night, you read by artificial light.* **2.** made as a substitute for or in imitation of; not real: *artificial flowers, artificial silk.* **3.** put on; assumed; false; affected: *an artificial tone of voice, an artificial manner.* *adj.* **—ar′ti fi′cial ly,** *adv.* **—ar′ti fi′cial ness,** *n.*

ar ti fi ci al i ty (är′tə fish′ē al′ə tē), **1.** artificial quality or condition. **2.** something unnatural or unreal. *n.*, *pl.* **ar ti fi ci al i ties.**

artificial respiration, the drawing in and pushing out of air from the lungs of a person who has stopped breathing. It is usually done by pressing one's hands on the person's back and then releasing them or by breathing in the victim's mouth.

ar til ler y (är til′ər ē), **1.** mounted guns; cannon. **2.** the part of an army that uses and manages cannon. **3.** the science of firing and coördinating the firing of guns of larger caliber than machine guns. *n.*

ar til ler y man (är til′ər ē mən), *U.S.* soldier who belongs to the artillery; gunner. *n.*, *pl.* **ar til ler y men.**

ar ti san (är′tə zn), workman skilled in some industry or trade; craftsman. Carpenters, masons, plumbers, and electricians are artisans. *n.*

art ist (är′tist), **1.** person who paints pictures. **2.** person who is skilled in any of the fine arts, such as sculpture, music, or literature. **3.** person who does work with skill and good taste. *n.*

ar tiste (är tēst′), a very skillful performer or worker. An artiste may be a singer, a dancer, or a cook. *n.*

ar tis tic (är tis′tik), **1.** of art or artists. **2.** done with skill and good taste. **3.** having good color and design. **4.** having or showing appreciation of beauty. *adj.*

ar tis ti cal ly (är tis′tik lē), **1.** with skill and good taste. **2.** from an artistic point of view. *adv.*

art ist ry (är′tis trē), artistic work; workmanship of an artist. *n.*, *pl.* **art ist ries.**

art less (ärt′lis), **1.** without awareness of conventions; simple: *Small children ask many artless questions, such as, "Mother, did you want this lady to come to see you?"* **2.** natural; not artificial: *artless eloquence.* **3.** without art; unskilled; ignorant. **4.** without guile or deceit. *adj.* **—art′less ly,** *adv.* **—art′less ness,** *n.*

art y (är′tē), *Informal.* making a pretense or show of being artistic. *adj.*, **art i er, art i est. —art′i ness,** *n.*

ar um (ãr′əm), **1.** a plant having a club-shaped spike of small flowers which is partly surrounded by a hooded sheath, such as the jack-in-the-pulpit. **2.** plant somewhat like it; calla lily. *n.*

Arum (def. 1)

Ar y an (ãr′ē ən or ar′ē ən), **1.** of or having to do with a family of languages from which most European languages are descended; Indo-European. **2.** the assumed prehistoric language from which these languages are derived. **3.** person belonging to a prehistoric group of people who spoke this language. **4.** person supposed to be descended from this prehistoric group of people. **5.** in Nazi use, non-Jewish. 1,5 *adj.*, 2-4 *n.*

as (az, *unstressed* əz), **1.** to the same degree or extent; equally: *as black as coal.* **2.** to the same degree or extent that: *She worked just as much as she was told to.* **3.** in the same way that: *run as I do.* **4.** during the time that; when; while: *She sang as she worked.* **5.** because: *We paid him generously, as he had done the work well.* **6.** though: *Brave as they were, the danger made them afraid.* **7.** that the result was: *The child so marked the picture as to spoil it.* **8.** in the character of; doing the work of: *Who will act as teacher?* **9.** in the manner of: *Will you fight as men, or die as slaves?* **10.** a condition or fact that: *She is very careful, as her work shows.* **11.** that: *Do the same thing as I do.* **12.** for example: *Some animals, as dogs and cats, eat meat.* 1,12 *adv.*, 2-7 *conj.*, 8,9 *prep.*, 10,11 *pron.*

as for, about; concerning; referring to.

As, arsenic.

as a fet i da or **as a foet i da** (as′ə fet′ə də), gum resin with a garlicklike odor, used in medicine to prevent spasms. *n.* Also, **assafetida, assafoetida.**

as bes tos or **as bes tus** (as bes′təs), a mineral, a silicate of calcium and magnesium, that does not burn or conduct heat. It usually comes in fibers that can be made into a sort of cloth or felt. Asbestos is used for mats to put under hot dishes. *n.*

as cend (ə send′), **1.** go up; rise; move upward: *He watched the airplane ascend higher and higher.* **2.** climb; go to or toward the top of: *A small party is planning to ascend Mt. Everest.* *v.*

as cend ance (ə sen′dəns), ascendancy. *n.*

as cend an cy (ə sen′dən sē), controlling influence; domination; rule. *n.*

as cend ant (ə sen′dənt), **1.** ascending; rising. **2.** superior; dominant; ruling; controlling. **3.** position of power; controlling influence. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

in the ascendant, **1.** supreme; dominant. **2.** increasing in influence.

as cend en cy (ə sen′dən sē), ascendancy. *n.*

as cend ent (ə sen′dənt), ascendant. *adj.*

as cen sion (ə sen′shən), act of ascending; ascent. *n.*

As cen sion (ə sen′shən), **1.** the bodily passing of Christ from earth to heaven. **2.** a church festival in honor of this on the fortieth day after Easter. **3.** a British island in the S Atlantic. 170 pop.; 34 sq. mi. *n.*

Ascension Day, a church festival on the fortieth day after Easter, in honor of the Ascension.

as cent (ə sent′), **1.** act of going up; a rising: *the sudden ascent of an elevator.* **2.** a climbing; upward movement: *the ascent of Mt. Everest.* **3.** place or way that slopes up: *the gradual ascent of the terrace.* *n.*

as cer tain (as′ər tān′), find out; determine: *John telephoned home to ascertain if his father had arrived.* *v.*

as cer tain ment (as′ər tān′mənt), an ascertaining. *n.*

as cet ic (ə set′ik), **1.** person who practices unusual self-denial and devotion, or severe discipline of self for religious reasons. **2.** person who refrains from pleasures and comforts. **3.** refraining from pleasures and comforts; self-denying. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.* **—as cet′i cal ly,** *adv.*

as cet i cism (ə set′ə siz əm), **1.** life or habits of an ascetic. **2.** doctrine that by abstinence and self-denial a person can train himself to be in conformity with God's will. *n.*

a scor bic acid (ā skôr′bik or ə skôr′bik), vitamin C.

as cot (as′kət), necktie with broad ends, tied so that the ends may be laid flat, one across the other. *n.*

Man wearing an ascot

as cribe (əs krīb′), **1.** assign (to a cause or source); think of as caused by; attribute: *The police ascribed the automobile accident to fast driving.* **2.** consider as belonging: *Men have ascribed their own characteristics to their gods.* *v.*, **as cribed, as crib ing.**

as crip tion (əs krip′shən), **1.** act of ascribing: *the ascription of selfishness to a miser.* **2.** statement or words ascribing something. *n.*

a sep sis (ə sep′sis), **1.** aseptic condition. **2.** aseptic methods or treatment. *n.*

a sep tic (ə sep′tik), free from germs causing infection. *adj.*

a sex u al (ā sek′shu əl), **1.** having no sex. **2.** independent of sexual processes. In the liverworts and mosses and in some of the lower animals, sexual and asexual reproduction alternate. *adj.* **—a sex′u al ly,** *adv.*

As gard (as′gärd), the home of the Norse gods and heroes. *n.*

ash[1] (ash), **1.** what remains of a thing after it has been thoroughly burned. **2.** the light gray color of ashes from wood. *n.*

ash[2] (ash), **1.** a timber or shade tree that has grayish twigs and straight-grained wood. **2.** its tough, springy wood. *n.*

a shamed (ə shāmd′), **1.** feeling shame; disturbed or uncomfortable because one has done something wrong, improper, or silly: *I was ashamed when I cried at the movies.* **2.** unwilling because of shame: *Tom was ashamed to tell his mother he had failed.* *adj.*

ash en[1] (ash′ən), **1.** like ashes; pale as ashes. **2.** of ashes. *adj.*

ash en[2] (ash′ən), **1.** of the ash tree. **2.** made from the wood of the ash tree. *adj.*

ash es (ash′iz), **1.** what remains of a thing after it has been burned. **2.** a dead person or persons: *"Peace to their ashes!"* *n.pl.*

Ashe ville (ash′vil), city in the SW part of North Carolina. 60,000. *n.*

Ash kha bad (äsh kä bäd′), capital of the Soviet republic of Turkmen. 170,000. *n.*

a shore (ə shôr′), **1.** to the shore; to land. **2.** on the shore; on land. *adv., adj.*

Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent; the seventh Wednesday before Easter.

ash y (ash′ē), **1.** like ashes; pale as ashes. **2.** of ashes. **3.** covered with ashes. *adj.*, **ash i er, ash i est.**

A sia (ā′zhə or ā′shə), the largest continent. Over 1,600,000,000 pop.; 16,000,000 sq. mi. *n.*

Asia Minor, peninsula of W Asia, between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. It includes most of Asiatic Turkey. Also, **Anatolia.**

A sian (ā′zhən), **1.** native of Asia. **2.** Asiatic. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

A si at ic (ā′zhē at′ik or ā′shē at′ik), **1.** of or having to do with Asia or its people. **2.** Asian. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

a side (ə sīd′), **1.** on one side; to one side; away: *Move the table aside. John spoke aside to Tom without our hearing him.* **2.** out of one's thoughts, consideration, etc.: *Put your troubles aside.* **3.** words spoken aside; actor's remark that the other actors are not supposed to hear. 1,2 *adv.*, 3 *n.*

aside from, **1.** apart from. **2.** *Informal.* except for.

as i nine (as′ə nīn), stupid; silly: *What an asinine thing to say!* *adj.* **—as′i nine ly,** *adv.*

as i nin i ty (as′ə nin′ə tē), stupidity; silliness. *n.*, *pl.* **as i nin i ties.**

ask (ask), **1.** try to find out by words; inquire: *Why don't you ask? She asked about our health. Ask the way.* **2.** seek the answer to: *Ask any questions you wish.* **3.** put a question to; inquire of: *Ask him how old he is.* **4.** try to get by words; request: *Ask Kate to sing. I asked permission to leave the table.* **5.** claim; demand: *ask too high a price for a house.* **6.** invite: *She asked ten guests to the party.* **7.** need; require: *This job asks hard work.* *v.*

a skance (ə skans′), **1.** with suspicion or disapproval: *The students looked askance at the suggestion for having classes on Saturday.* **2.** sideways; to one side. *adv.*

a skant (ə skant′), askance. *adv.*

a skew (ə skū′), to one side; out of the proper position; turned or twisted the wrong way: *Her hat is on askew.* *adv., adj.*

a slant (ə slant′), **1.** in a slanting direction. **2.** slantingly across. **3.** slanting. 1 *adv.*, 2 *prep.*, 3 *adj.*

a sleep (ə slēp′), **1.** sleeping: *The cat is asleep.* **2.** in a condition of sleep. **3.** into a condition of sleep: *The tired boy fell asleep.* **4.** numb: *My foot is asleep.* **5.** dead. 1,2,4,5 *adj.*, 3 *adv.*

a slope (ə slōp′), at a slant. *adv., adj.*

As ma ra (äs mä′rə), city in N Ethiopia. 120,000. *n.*

asp (asp), **1.** any of several small, poisonous snakes of Africa, especially the Egyptian cobra. **2.** a small, poisonous snake of Europe; adder. *n.*

as par a gus (əs par′ə gəs), **1.** a perennial plant of the same family as the lily, but having pulpy fruit and no bulb. The stems have many branches covered with threadlike branchlets, the true leaves being reduced to scales. The green tender shoots of one kind are used as a vegetable. **2.** these shoots. *n.*

as pect (as′pekt), **1.** one side or part or view (of a subject): *We must consider this plan in its various aspects.* **2.** look; appearance: *I love the ocean in all its aspects, even its stormy, frightening aspect in winter.* **3.** countenance; expression: *the solemn aspect of a judge.* **4.** direction anything faces; exposure: *This house has a western aspect.* **5.** side fronting in a given direction: *the southern aspect of a house.* *n.*

as pen (as′pən), **1.** a poplar tree whose leaves tremble in the slightest breeze. **2.** of this tree. **3.** quivering; trembling. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

as per i ty (as per′ə tē), roughness; harshness; severity: *the asperities of a very cold winter. We all noticed the asperity in our teacher's voice.* *n., pl.* **as per i ties.**

as perse (əs pûrs′), spread damaging or false reports about; slander. *v.*, **as persed, as pers ing. —as pers′er,** *n.*

as per sion (əs pûr′zhən), damaging or false report; slander: *You should not cast aspersions on people.* *n.*

as phalt (as′fôlt), **1.** a dark-colored substance, much like tar, that is found in beds in various parts of the world. It is also obtained by evaporating petroleum. **2.** a smooth hard mixture of this substance with crushed rock, used for pavements, roofs, etc. *n.*

as pho del (as′fə del), **1.** a plant of the same family as the lily, with spikes of white or yellow flowers. **2.** the flower of the Greek paradise. **3.** *Poetic.* the daffodil. *n.*

as phyx i a (as fik′sē ə), suffocation or unconscious condition caused by lack of oxygen and excess of carbon dioxide in the blood. *n.*

as phyx i ate (as fik′sē āt), suffocate because of lack of oxygen and excess of carbon dioxide in the blood: *The men trapped in the coal mines were asphyxiated by the gas before help could reach them.* *v.*, **as phyx i at ed, as phyx i at ing.**

as phyx i a tion (as fik′sē ā′shən), suffocation caused by lack of oxygen and excess of carbon dioxide in the blood. *n.*

as pic (as′pik), kind of jelly made from meat, tomato juice, etc. *n.*

as pi dis tra (as′pə dis′trə), plant with large, green leaves and very small flowers, much used as a house plant. *n.*

as pir ant (əs pīr′ənt or as′pə rənt), **1.** person who aspires; person who seeks a position of honor. **2.** aspiring. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

as pi rate (as′pə rāt for 1; as′pə rit for 2, 3), 1. begin a word or syllable with an *h*-sound, as *hwot* (spelled what). 2. pronounced with a breathing or *h*-sound. The *h* in *here* is aspirate. 3. an aspirated sound. 1 *v.*, **as pi rat ed, as pi rat ing;** 2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

as pi ra tion (as′pə rā′shən), 1. earnest desire; longing: *She had aspirations to be an actress.* 2. act of drawing air into the lungs; breathing. 3. an aspirating (of sounds): *the aspiration of "h" in "house."* *n.*

as pi ra tor (as′pə rā′tər), apparatus or device employing suction: *A vacuum cleaner is an aspirator.* *n.*

as pire (əs pīr′), 1. have an ambition for something; desire earnestly; seek: *Scholars aspire after knowledge. Tom aspired to be captain of the team.* 2. rise high. *v.*, **as pired, as pir ing. —as pir′ing ly,** *adv.*

as pi rin (as′pə rin), drug for headaches, colds, etc. It is the acetate of salicylic acid. *n.*

ass (as), 1. a long-eared mammal of the same family as the horse; donkey. An ass is a patient, sure-footed beast of burden when domesticated. 2. a stupid fool; silly or stubborn person. *n.*

as sa fet i da or **as sa foet i da** (as′ə fet′ə də), asafetida. *n.*

as sa gai (as′ə gī), a slender spear or javelin of hard wood, used by some African tribes. *n., pl.* **as sa gais.** Also, **assegai.**

as sail (ə sāl′), 1. set upon with violence; attack: *assail a fortress.* 2. set upon vigorously with arguments, abuse, etc. *v.* **—as sail′a ble,** *adj.*

as sail ant (ə sāl′ənt), person who attacks: *The injured man did not know his assailant.* *n.*

as sas sin (ə sas′ən), murderer, especially one hired to murder. *n.*

as sas si nate (ə sas′ə nāt), kill by a sudden or secret attack; murder. *v.*, **as sas si nat ed, as sas si nat ing. —as sas′si na′tor,** *n.*

as sas si na tion (ə sas′ə nā′shən), killing by a sudden or secret attack; murder. *n.*

as sault (ə sôlt′), 1. a sudden, vigorous attack; attack. 2. final phase of a military attack; closing with the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting. 3. make an assault on; attack. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.* **—as sault′er,** *n.*

assault and battery, striking a person; touching a person to harm him.

as say (ə sā′), 1. analyze (an ore, alloy, etc.) to find out the quantity of gold, silver, or other metal in it. 2. analysis of an ore, alloy, etc., to find out the amount of metal in it. 3. try; test; examine. 4. trial; test; examination. 1,3 *v.*, 2,4 *n.* **—as say′er,** *n.*

as se gai (as′ə gī), assagai. *n.*

as sem blage (ə sem′blij), 1. group of persons gathered together; assembly. 2. collection; group. 3. a bringing together; coming together; meeting. 4. a putting together; fitting together: *the assemblage of parts of a machine.* *n.*

as sem ble (ə sem′bl), 1. gather together; bring together. 2. come together; meet. 3. put together; fit together: *assemble a model airplane.* *v.*, **as sem bled, as sem bling. —as sem′bler,** *n.*

as sem bly (ə sem′blē), 1. group of people gathered together for some purpose; meeting: *A reception or a ball may be called an assembly.* 2. a lawmaking group. 3. a putting together; fitting together: *the assembly of the parts of an automobile to make an automobile.* 4. the complete group of parts required to put something together: *the hull assembly of Peter's model boat.* 5. signal on a bugle or drum for troops to form in ranks. *n., pl.* **as sem blies.**

As sem bly (ə sem′blē), in some States, the lower branch of the State legislature. *n., pl.* **As sem blies.**

assembly line, row of workers and machines along which work is passed until the final product is made.

as sem bly man (ə sem′blē mən), *U.S.* member of a lawmaking group. *n., pl.* **as sem bly men.**

As sem bly man (ə sem′blē mən), *U.S.* member of the lower branch of a State legislature. *n., pl.* **As sem bly men.**

as sent (ə sent′), 1. express agreement; agree: *Everyone assented to the plans for the dance.* 2. acceptance of a proposal, statement, etc.; agreement: *Jane smiled her assent to the plan.* 1 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—as sent′ing ly,** *adv.*

as sert (ə sûrt′), 1. state positively; declare: *John asserts that he will go whether we do or not.* 2. insist on (a right, a claim, etc.); defend: *assert your independence.* *v.* **—as sert′er, as ser′tor,** *n.*

assert oneself, put oneself forward; make demands.

as ser tion (ə sûr′shən), 1. positive declaration; very strong statement. 2. an insisting on one's rights, a claim, etc. *n.*

as ser tive (ə sûr′tiv), too confident and certain; positive: *John is an assertive boy, always insisting on his own rights and opinions.* *adj.* **—as ser′tive ly,** *adv.* **—as ser′tive ness,** *n.*

as sess (ə ses′), 1. estimate the value of (property or income) for taxation. 2. fix the amount of (a tax, fine, damages, etc.). 3. put a tax on or call for a contribution from (a person, property, etc.): *Each member of the club will be assessed one dollar to pay for the trip.* *v.* **—as sess′a ble,** *adj.*

as sess ment (ə ses′mənt), 1. act of assessing. 2. amount assessed. *n.*

as ses sor (ə ses′ər), person who estimates the value of property or income for taxation. *n.*

as set (as′et), something having value: *Ability to get along with people is an asset in business.* *n.*

as sets (as′ets), 1. things of value; property. 2. property that can be used to pay debts. *n.pl.*

as sev er ate (ə sev′ər āt), declare solemnly; state positively. *v.*, **as sev er at ed, as sev er at ing.**

as sev er a tion (ə sev′ər ā′shən), a solemn declaration; positive statement. *n.*

as si du i ty (as′ə dü′ə tē or as′ə dū′ə tē), careful and steady attention; diligence. *n., pl.* **as si du i ties.**

as sid u ous (ə sij′ü əs), careful and attentive; diligent. *adj.* **—as sid′u ous ly,** *adv.*

as sign (ə sīn′), 1. give as a share: *The teacher has assigned ten problems for today.* 2. appoint (to a post or duty): *The captain assigned two soldiers to guard the gate.* 3. name definitely; fix; set: *The judge assigned a day for the trial.* 4. refer; ascribe; attribute: *A student should be able to assign events to their places in history.* 5. transfer or hand over (property, a right, etc.) legally: *Mr. Jones assigned his home and farm to his creditors.* 6. person to whom property, a right, etc., is legally transferred. 1-5 *v.*, 6 *n.* **—as sign′a ble,** *adj.* **—as sign′er,** *n.*

as sign ment (ə sīn′mənt), 1. something assigned; especially, a piece of work to be done: *Today's assignment in arithmetic is ten examples.* 2. an assigning; appointment: *the assignment of a soldier to a place of danger.* 3. a legal transferring of some property, right, etc. *n.*

as sim i la ble (ə sim′ə lə bl), that can be assimilated. *adj.*

as sim i late (ə sim′ə lāt), 1. absorb; digest: *The girl reads so much that she does not assimilate it all. The human body will not assimilate sawdust.* 2. make or become like (people of a nation, etc.) in customs and viewpoint: *Swedes assimilate readily in this country. We have assimilated immigrants from many lands.* 3. make like: *By boarding a long time with the Jones family he was assimilated to them in his thinking and actions.* 4. become like. *v.*, **as sim i lat ed, as sim i lat ing. —as sim′i la′tor,** *n.*

as sim i la tion (ə sim′ə lā′shən), 1. absorbing or being absorbed: *Life depends on the assimilation of food.* 2. making or becoming like. *n.*

as sim i la tive (ə sim′ə lā′tiv), assimilating: *the assimilative functions of the body.* *adj.*

As si si (ə sē′zi), village in central Italy. It is the birthplace of Saint Francis. 5000. *n.*

as sist (ə sist′), **1.** help; aid. **2.** take part. **3.** in baseball, help given in putting a runner out. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.*

as sist ance (ə sis′təns), help; aid. *n.*

as sist ant (ə sis′tənt), **1.** helper; aid. **2.** helping; assisting: *an assistant teacher.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

as size (ə sīz′), session of a law court. *n.*

as siz es (ə sīz′iz), periodical sessions of court held in each county of England. *n.pl.*

assn. or **Assn.,** association.

as so ci ate (ə sō′shē āt for 1,4,5,7,8; ə sō′shē it or ə sō′shē āt for 2,3,6,9,10), **1.** connect in thought: *We associate giving presents with Christmas.* **2.** thing usually connected with another. **3.** joined in companionship, interest, action, etc.: *Tim is an associate editor of the school paper.* **4.** join as a companion, partner, or friend: *He has always associated with large enterprises.* **5.** keep company (*with*): *Do not associate with bad companions.* **6.** companion; partner; ally; friend: *I am one of John's associates in this scheme.* **7.** join; combine; unite. **8.** combine for a common purpose. **9.** member without full rights and privileges: *an associate in a law firm.* **10.** admitted to some, but not all, rights and privileges, etc.: *He was an associate professor of English until he became a full professor.* 1,4,5,7,8 *v.*, **as so ci at ed, as so ci at ing;** 2,6,9 *n.*, 3,10 *adj.* **—as so′ci a′tor,** *n.*

as so ci a tion (ə sō′sē ā′shən or ə sō′shē ā′shən), **1.** an associating or being associated; alliance: *I look forward to my association with the professors I will have at college.* **2.** group of people joined together for some purpose; society: *the young people's association at our church.* **3.** companionship; partnership; friendship. **4.** connection of ideas in thought. *n.*

association area, the part of the brain that helps one remember. It collects the impulses from the sensory areas, sorts them, and sends them to the motor area.

association football, soccer.

as so nance (as′ə nəns), **1.** resemblance in the sounds of neighboring vowels. *Example:* "Waken lords and ladies gay." **2.** a substitute for rhyme in which the vowels are alike but the consonants are different. *Examples: brave—vain, lone—show.* *n.*

as sort (ə sôrt′), **1.** sort out; classify; arrange in sorts. **2.** furnish with various sorts. **3.** group (*with*). **4.** agree in sort or kind; fall into a class. **5.** associate (*with*). *v.* **—as sort′er,** *n.*

as sort ed (ə sôr′tid), **1.** selected so as to be of different kinds; various: *assorted cakes.* **2.** arranged by kinds; classified: *socks assorted by size.* **3.** matched; suited, one to another: *a poorly assorted couple.* *adj.*

as sort ment (ə sôrt′mənt), **1.** an assorting. **2.** collection of various sorts. **3.** group; class. *n.*

asst. or **Asst.,** assistant.

as suage (ə swāj′), **1.** make easier or milder; quiet; calm: *assuage pain.* **2.** satisfy; appease; quench: *assuage thirst.* *v.*, **as suaged, as suag ing. —as suag′er,** *n.*

as suage ment (ə swāj′mənt), **1.** an assuaging or being assuaged. **2.** something that assuages. *n.*

as sume (ə süm′), **1.** take for granted; suppose: *He assumed that the train would be on time.* **2.** take upon oneself; undertake: *Tom assumed the leadership in planning the picnic.* **3.** take on; put on. **4.** pretend: *assume ignorance.* *v.*, **as sumed, as sum ing.**

as sumed (ə sümd′), **1.** pretended; not real. **2.** supposed. *adj.*

as sum ing (ə süm′ing), taking too much on oneself; presumptuous. *adj.*

as sump tion (ə sump′shən), **1.** act of assuming: *She bustled about with an assumption of authority.* **2.** thing assumed: *John's assumption that he would win the prize proved incorrect.* **3.** presumption; arrogance; unpleasant boldness: *That boy's assumption in always thrusting himself forward made him disliked.* *n.*

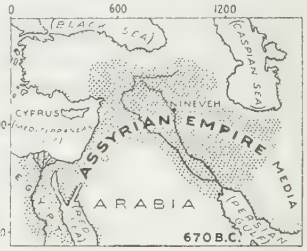
As sump tion (ə sump′shən), **1.** the bodily taking of the Virgin Mary from earth to heaven after her death. **2.** a church festival in honor of this on August 15. *n.*

as sur ance (ə shur′əns), **1.** a making sure or certain. **2.** positive declaration inspiring confidence: *Mother has given me her assurance that I may go to the circus.* **3.** security; certainty; confidence: *We have the assurance of final victory.* **4.** self-confidence: *Joe's hard studying has given him considerable assurance in school.* **5.** impudence; too much boldness. **6.** *Brit.* insurance: *life assurance.* *n.*

as sure (ə shur′), **1.** make sure or certain: *The man assured himself that the bridge was safe before crossing it.* **2.** tell positively: *The captain of the ship assured the passengers that there was no danger.* **3.** make safe; secure. **4.** make safe against loss; insure: *Is your life assured?* *v.*, **as sured, as sur ing. —as sur′er,** *n.*

as sured (ə shurd′), **1.** sure; certain: *You may be assured that he is safe.* **2.** confident; bold. **3.** insured against loss. **4.** person who is the beneficiary of an insurance policy. **5.** person whose life or property is insured. 1-3 *adj.*, 4,5 *n.*

as sur ed ly (ə shur′id lē), **1.** surely; certainly. **2.** confidently; boldly. *adv.*



As syr i a (ə sir′ē ə), an ancient country in SW Asia, once a great empire. *Capital:* Nineveh. *n.* **—As syr′i an,** *adj.*, *n.*

as ta tine (as′tə tēn or as′tə tin), a radioactive chemical element originating in the bombardment of bismuth by alpha particles. *Symbol:* At *n.*

as ter (as′tər), a common flower with white, pink, or purple petals around a yellow center. Some asters are very small; others are large with many petals. *n.*

as ter isk (as′tər isk), a star-shaped mark (*) used in printing and writing to call attention to a footnote, indicate an omission, etc. *n.*

a stern (ə stèrn′), **1.** at or toward the rear of a ship: *The captain went astern.* **2.** backward: *move slowly astern.* **3.** behind: *Some yachts tow small boats astern.* *adv.*

as ter oid (as′tər oid), any of the many very small planets revolving about the sun between the orbit of Mars and the orbit of Jupiter. *n.*

asth ma (az′mə), a chronic disease that causes difficulty in breathing, a feeling of suffocation, and coughing. *n.*

asth mat ic (az mat′ik), **1.** of or having to do with asthma. **2.** suffering from asthma. **3.** person suffering from asthma. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

as tig mat ic (as′tig mat′ik), **1.** having astigmatism. **2.** having to do with astigmatism. **3.** correcting astigmatism. *adj.*

a stig ma tism (ə stig′mə tiz əm), defect of an eye or of a lens that makes objects look indistinct or gives imperfect images. With perfect focus, all the rays of light from any one point of an object converge at one point on the retina of the eye or other receiving surface; with astigmatism they do not. *n.*

a stir (ə stèr′), in motion. *adv.*, *adj.*

As to lat (as′tə lat), place in Arthurian legend, probably in SE England, near London. *n.*

as ton ish (əs ton′ish), surprise greatly; amaze: *The gift of ten dollars astonished the little boy.* *v.*

as ton ish ing (əs ton′ish ing), very surprising; amazing. *adj.* **—as ton′ish ing ly,** *adv.*

as ton ish ment (əs ton′ish mənt), **1.** great surprise; amazement; sudden wonder. **2.** anything that causes great surprise. *n.*

As tor (as′tər), **John Jacob,** 1763-1848, American fur merchant and capitalist. *n.*

As to ri a (as tôr′ē ə), city in NW Oregon that was established as a fur-trading post by John Jacob Astor in 1811. 11,000. *n.*

as tound (əs tound′), surprise very greatly; amaze. *v.* **—as tound′ing ly,** *adv.*

a strad dle (ə strad′l), astride. *adv.*, *adj.*

as trag a lus (as trag′l əs), the uppermost bone of the tarsus; anklebone; talus. *n.*, *pl.* **as trag a li** (-lī).

as tra khan or **as tra chan** (as′trə kən), **1.** the curly furlike wool on the skin of young lambs from Astrakhan. **2.** a woolen cloth that looks like this. *n.*

As tra khan (as′trə kan), district in SW Soviet Union. *n.*

a stray (ə strā′), out of the right way: *Your reasoning is astray on that subject (adj.). We seem to have gone astray; we should have turned a mile ago (adv.). adj., adv.*

a stride (ə strīd′), **1.** with one leg on each side. **2.** with one leg on each side of: *He sits astride his horse.* **3.** with legs far apart. 1,3 *adj., adv.,* 2 *prep.*

as trin gen cy (əs trin′jən sē), being astringent. *n.*

as trin gent (əs trin′jənt), **1.** substance that shrinks tissues and checks the flow of blood by contracting blood vessels. Alum is an astringent. **2.** having the property of shrinking or contracting. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.* **—as trin′gent ly,** *adv.*

as tro labe (as′trə lāb), an instrument formerly used for measuring the altitude of the sun or stars. *n.*

as trol o ger (əs trol′ə jər), person who claims to interpret the influence of the stars and planets on persons, events, etc. *n.*

as tro log i cal (as′trə loj′ə kl), having to do with astrology. *adj.*

as trol o gy (əs trol′ə jē), study of the stars and planets to reveal their supposed influence on persons, events, etc., and foretell what will happen. *n.*

as tro naut (as′trə nôt), a pilot or member of the crew of a space ship. *n.*

as tro naut ics (as′trə nôt′iks), science that deals with travel in outer space. *n.* **—as′tro naut′i cal, as′tro naut′ic,** *adj.*

as tron o mer (əs tron′ə mər), expert in astronomy. *n.*

as tro nom ic (as′trə nom′ik), astronomical. *adj.*

as tro nom i cal (as′trə nom′ə kl), **1.** of astronomy; having to do with astronomy. **2.** enormous; like the numbers reported in astronomy: *That trip will cost you an astronomical sum of money. adj.*

as tro nom i cal ly (as′trə nom′ik lē), according to astronomy. *adv.*

astronomical year, period of the earth's revolution around the sun; solar year.

as tron o my (əs tron′ə mē), science of the sun, moon, planets, stars, and other heavenly bodies. It deals with their composition, motions, positions, distances, sizes, etc. *n.*

as tro phys ics (as′trō fiz′iks), branch of astronomy that deals with the physical and chemical characteristics of heavenly bodies. *n.*

as tute (əs tüt′ or əs tūt′), shrewd; crafty; sagacious; clever: *Many lawyers are astute. adj.* **—as tute′ly,** *adv.* **—as tute′ness,** *n.*

As ty a nax (as tī′ə naks), in Greek legend, the young son of Hector and Andromache. He was hurled from the walls of Troy by the victorious Greeks. *n.*

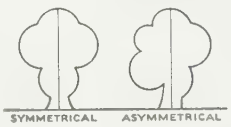
A sun ción (ä sün syôn′), capital of Paraguay. 206,000. *n.*

a sun der (ə sun′dər), **1.** in pieces; into separate parts. **2.** apart; separate. 1 *adv.,* 2 *adj.*

As wan Dam (äs wän′), a large dam in SE Egypt, built to control the Nile for irrigation. 6400 ft. long.

a sy lum (ə sī′ləm), **1.** institution for the support and care of the insane, blind, orphans, or other classes of unfortunate persons. **2.** refuge; shelter. In olden times a church might be asylum for a debtor or a criminal since no one was allowed to drag a person from the altar. *n.*

a sym met ric (ā′sə met′rik), not symmetrical; lacking symmetry. *adj.*



a sym met ri cal (ā′sə met′rə kl), asymmetric. *adj.*

a sym me try (ā sim′ə trē), lack of symmetry. *n.*

at (at; *unstressed* ət or it), **1.** in; on; by; near: *at school, at the front door.* **2.** to; toward; in the direction of: *aim at the mark. Look at me.* **3.** in a place or condition of: *at right angles, at war.* **4.** on or near the time of: *at midnight.* **5.** through; by way of: *Smoke came out at the chimney.* **6.** doing; trying to do: *at work.* **7.** because of; by reason of: *The shipwrecked sailors were happy at the arrival of the rescue ship.* **8.** for: *two books at a dollar each.* **9.** according to: *at will.* **10.** from: *The sick man got good treatment at the hands of his doctor. prep.*

At, astatine.

At a lan ta (at′ə lan′tə), in Greek legend, a maiden famous for her beauty and her speed in running. *n.*

at a vism (at′ə viz əm), resemblance to a remote ancestor. If a child of very quiet, home-loving parents and grandparents should display the love of travel and adventure that had characterized a sea-captain ancestor, it would be called a case of atavism. *n.*

at a vis tic (at′ə vis′tik), **1.** having to do with atavism. **2.** having a tendency to atavism. *adj.*

a tax i a (ə tak′sē ə), inability to coördinate voluntary movements. *n.*

ate (āt), pt. of **eat.** *John ate his dinner. v.*

A te (ā′tē), the Greek goddess of recklessness and mischief, later regarded as the goddess of revenge. *n.*

-ate¹, suffix meaning:
1. of or having to do with: *Collegiate = having to do with college.*
2. having; containing: *Compassionate = having compassion.*
3. having the form of; like: *Sagittate = having the form of an arrowhead.*
4. cause to be: *Alienate = cause to be alien.*
5. supply or treat with: *Aerate = treat with air.*
6. combine with: *Oxygenate = combine with oxygen.*

-ate², suffix meaning: salt made from ——ic acid: *Sulfate = salt made from sulfuric acid.*

-ate³, suffix meaning: office, rule, or condition of: *Caliphate = rule of a caliph.*

Ath a bas ka (ath′ə bas′kə), **Lake,** lake in central Canada. 3085 sq. mi. *n.*

a the ism (ā′thē iz əm), belief that there is no God. *n.*

a the ist (ā′thē ist), person who believes that there is no God. *n.*

a the is tic (ā′thē is′tik), of atheism or atheists. *adj.* **—a′the is′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

A the na (ə thē′nə), the Greek goddess of wisdom, arts, industries, and prudent warfare, identified with the Roman goddess Minerva. *n.* Also, **Pallas.**

ath e nae um or **ath e ne um** (ath′ə nē′əm), **1.** a scientific or literary club. **2.** a reading room; library. *n.*

Ath e nae um (ath′ə nē′əm), temple of Athena at Athens. Poets and learned men gathered there. *n.*

A the ne (ə thē′nē), Athena. *n.*

A the ni an (ə thē′nē ən), **1.** of Athens or its people. **2.** person having the right of citizenship in ancient Athens. **3.** native or inhabitant of Athens. 1 *adj.,* 2,3 *n.*

Ath ens (ath′ənz), **1.** capital of Greece, in the SE part. Athens was famous in ancient times for its art and literature. 565,000. See the map under **Doris. 2.** city compared to Athens because it is a center of art and literature. *n.*

a thirst (ə thėrst′), **1.** thirsty. **2.** eager: *Most young people are athirst for new experiences. adj.*

ath lete (ath′lēt), person trained in exercises of physical strength, speed, and skill. Ballplayers, runners, boxers, and swimmers are athletes. *n.*

athlete's foot, a contagious skin disease of the feet, caused by a fungus; ringworm of the feet.

ath let ic (ath let′ik), **1.** active and strong. **2.** of, like, or suited to an athlete. **3.** having to do with active games and sports. *adj.* **—ath let′i cal ly,** *adv.*

ath let ics (ath let′iks), **1.** exercises of strength, speed and skill; active games and sports: *Athletics include baseball and basketball.* **2.** the principles of athletic training. 1 *n. pl.,* 2 *n. sing.*

a thwart (ə thwôrt′), 1. crosswise; across from side to side. 2. across. 3. across the line or course of. 4. in opposition to; against. 1 *adv.*, 2-4 *prep.*

a tilt (ə tilt′), 1. at a tilt; tilted. 2. in a tilting encounter. *adj., adv.*

a tin gle (ə ting′gl), tingling; in a tingling or excited condition. *adj.*

-ation, suffix often added to a verb to form a noun: 1. act or state of —ing: *Admiration = act or state of admiring.* 2. condition or state of being —ed: *Cancellation = condition or state of being canceled.* 3. result of —ing: *Civilization = result of civilizing.*

-ative, suffix meaning: 1. tending to —: *Talkative = tending to talk.* 2. having to do with —: *Qualitative = having to do with quality.*

At lan ta (at lan′tə), capital of Georgia, in the N part. 487,000. *n.*

At lan te an (at′lan tē′ən), 1. resembling Atlas; strong. 2. having to do with the legendary island of Atlantis. *adj.*

At lan tic (at lan′tik), 1. ocean east of North and South America. It extends to Europe and Africa. 31,814,640 sq. mi.; with connecting seas, 41,081,040 sq. mi. 2. of the Atlantic Ocean. 3. on or near the Atlantic Ocean. 4. of or on the Atlantic coast of the United States. 1 *n.*, 2-4 *adj.*

Atlantic Charter, the joint declaration of U.S. President F.D. Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill on Aug. 14, 1941, about world needs.

Atlantic City, a seaside resort in SE New Jersey. 60,000.

At lan tis (at lan′tis), a legendary island in the Atlantic said to have sunk beneath the sea. *n.*

at las (at′ləs), a book of maps. *n.*

At las (at′ləs), in Greek legend, a giant who supported the heavens. *n.*

Atlas Mountains, mountain range in NW Africa.

at mos phere (at′məs fir), 1. air that surrounds the earth; the air. 2. mental and moral surroundings; surrounding influence: *an atmosphere of poverty.* 3. mass of gases that surrounds any heavenly body. 4. air in any given place: *a damp atmosphere.* 5. a unit of pressure equal to 14.69 pounds per square inch. 6. coloring or feeling that pervades a work of art: *music steeped in the atmosphere of old Vienna, the somber atmosphere of "The Scarlet Letter."* *n.*

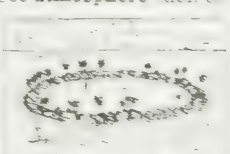
at mos pher ic (at′məs fer′ik), 1. of or having to do with the atmosphere. 2. in the atmosphere: *Atmospheric conditions often prevent observations of the stars.* 3. caused, produced, or worked by the atmosphere. *adj.*

at mos pher i cal ly (at′məs fer′ik lē), as regards the atmosphere; by atmospheric force or influence. *adv.*

atmospheric pressure, pressure caused by the weight of the air. The atmospheric pressure at sea level is 14.69 pounds per square inch. See **atmosphere** def. 5.

at. no., atomic number.

at oll (at′ol or a tôl′), a ring-shaped coral island enclosing or partly enclosing a lagoon. *n.*



Atoll

at om (at′əm), 1. the smallest particle of a chemical element that can take part in a chemical reaction without being permanently changed. A molecule of water is made by the combination of two atoms of hydrogen with one atom of oxygen. 2. a very small particle, any bit. *n.*

atom bomb, atomic bomb.

a tom ic (ə tom′ik), 1. of atoms; having to do with atoms: *atomic theory.* 2. very small; minute. *adj.*

atomic age, the period of time since the first use of atomic energy.

atomic bomb, bomb that uses the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of immense force, very destructive, by a blinding light, heat. A-bomb.

atomic clock, a highly accurate clock that is run by controlled radio waves.

atomic energy, the energy that exists in atoms. Some atoms can be made to release some of it, either slowly (in a reactor) or very suddenly (in a bomb). It is generated through alteration of an atomic nucleus, chiefly by fission.

atomic furnace, a reactor that provides heat for the generation of steam by which turbines or other engines may be run. Scientists believe that atomic furnaces may someday provide a great part of our electricity.

atomic hypothesis, atomic theory.

atomic number, number used in describing a chemical element and giving its relation to other elements. It is the number of positive charges on the nucleus of an atom of the element.

atomic pile. See **reactor.**

atomic submarine, submarine powered by a reactor.

atomic theory, theory that all matter is composed of atoms; especially, the modern theory that an atom is made of a positive nucleus around which electrons speed.

atomic warfare, warfare using atomic bombs.

atomic weight, the relative weight of an atom of a chemical element, using oxygen or hydrogen as a standard of comparison.

at om ize (at′əm īz), 1. separate into atoms. 2. change (a liquid) into a fine spray. *v.*, **at om ized, at om iz ing.** —**at′om i za′tion,** *n.*

at om iz er (at′əm īz′er), apparatus used to blow a liquid in a spray of very small drops: *an atomizer for perfume.* *n.*

atom smasher, cyclotron.

at o my (at′ə mē), 1. a very small thing; atom. 2. a tiny being; pygmy. *n., pl.* **at o mies.**

a ton al (ā tōn′l), without tone. *adj.* —**a ton′al ly,** *adv.*

a tone (ə tōn′), make up; make amends (*for*): *Tom atoned for his unkindness to Dick by taking Dick to the movies.* *v.*, **a toned, a ton ing.**

a tone ment (ə tōn′mənt), a making up for something; giving satisfaction for a wrong, loss, or injury; amends. *n.*

A tone ment (ə tōn′mənt), reconciliation of God with sinners through the sufferings and death of Christ. *n.*

a top (ə top′), 1. on or at the top. 2. on the top of. 1 *adv.*, 2 *prep.*

at ra bil ious (at′rə bil′yəs), 1. melancholy; hypochondriac. 2. bad-tempered: *We tend to think of the Puritan clergy as a fanatical, atrabilious set.* *adj.*

a tro cious (ə trō′shəs), 1. very wicked or cruel; very savage or brutal. 2. *Informal.* very bad; abominable. *adj.* —**a tro′cious ly,** *adv.* —**a tro′cious ness,** *n.*

a troc i ty (ə tros′ə tē), 1. very great wickedness or cruelty. 2. a very cruel or brutal act: *the atrocities of the Nazis.* 3. *Informal.* a very bad blunder. *n., pl.* **a troc i ties.**

at ro phy (at′rə fē), 1. wasting away; wasting away of a part or parts of the body. Some diseases cause atrophy of the muscles in the legs. 2. waste away: *An unused muscle may atrophy if it is not used.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **at ro phied, at ro phy ing.**

at ro pine (at′rə pēn), a poisonous drug obtained from belladonna and similar plants. Atropine relaxes muscles and dilates the pupil of the eye. *n.*

at tach (ə tach′), 1. fasten: *The boy attached a note to the door.* 2. connect: *Attach wire to the battery.* *He was attached to the staff of the General.* 3. affix: *The engineer attached a new engine to the locomotive.* 4. attribute: *The people attached great importance to the proposal of the Hawaiians.* 5. fasten itself; belong: *The blame for this goes back to the president who appointed the school.* 6. bind by affection: *Mary attached herself to her mother.* 7. take a position in the world: *He had attached himself to the staff of the Governor.* *It was now time for him to find a place of power and glory.* *v.* —**at tach′a ble,** *adj.*

at ta ché (at′ə shā′), person on the official staff of an ambassador or minister of a foreign country. *n.*

at tach ment (ə tach′mənt), 1. an attaching. 2. a being attached. 3. thing attached. A sewing machine has various attachments, such as a hemmer and a darner. 4. means of attaching; fastening. 5. affection. 6. legal taking of a person or property. *n.*

at tack (ə tak′), 1. use force or weapons on to hurt; go against as an enemy; begin fighting against: *The dog attacked the cat.* 2. talk or write against: *attack a country through propaganda.* 3. begin to work vigorously on: *The hungry boy attacked his dinner as soon as it was served.* 4. make an attack: *The enemy attacked at dawn.* 5. attacking: *The attack of the enemy took us by surprise. Those words are an attack on our country.* 6. act harmfully on: *Fever attacked the man who was bitten by insects.* 7. sudden occurrence of illness, discomfort, etc.: *an attack of malaria.* 1-4,6 *v.*, 5,7 *n.* **—at tack′er,** *n.*

at tain (ə tān′), 1. arrive at; reach: *attain the age of 80.* 2. gain; accomplish: *attain a goal.* *v.*

attain to, succeed in coming to or getting: *attain to a position of great influence.*

at tain a bil i ty (ə tān′ə bil′ə tē), quality of being attainable. *n.*

at tain a ble (ə tān′ə bl), capable of being attained; that can be reached or achieved: *The office of President is the highest attainable in the United States.* *adj.*

at tain der (ə tān′dər), loss of property and civil rights as the result of being sentenced to death or being outlawed. *n.*

at tain ment (ə tān′mənt), 1. an attaining: *attainment of our desires.* 2. something attained. 3. accomplishment; ability: *Benjamin Franklin was a man of varied attainments; he was a diplomat, statesman, writer, and inventor.* *n.*

at taint (ə tānt′), 1. condemn to loss of property and civil rights. 2. stain; disgrace. 1,2 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—at taint′ment,** *n.*

at tar (at′ər), perfume made from the petals of roses or other flowers. *n.*

at tempt (ə tempt′), 1. make an effort at; try: *attempt to get better marks.* 2. a putting forth of effort to accomplish something, especially something difficult: *make an attempt to climb Mt. Everest.* 3. an attack. 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

attempt the life of, try to kill.

at tend (ə tend′), 1. be present at: *Children must attend school.* 2. give care and thought; pay attention: *Attend to the laboratory instructions.* 3. apply oneself: *Attend to your music if you want to play well.* 4. go with; accompany: *Noble ladies attend the queen.* 5. go with as a result: *Danger attends delay. Success often attends hard work.* 6. wait on; care for; tend: *Nurses attend the sick.* 7. be ready; wait. [illegible]

at tend ance (ə ten′dəns), 1. attending: *Our class has perfect attendance today.* 2. company present; persons attending: *The attendance at church was over 200 last Sunday.* *n.*

at tend ant (ə ten′dənt), 1. [illegible] 2. [illegible] 3. [illegible] 4. [illegible] 5. [illegible] [illegible]

at ten tion (ə ten′shən), 1. [illegible] 2. [illegible] 3. [illegible] 4. [illegible] 5. [illegible] 6. [illegible]

attention, [illegible]

come to attention, [illegible]

stand at attention, stand straight and still.

at ten tive (ə ten′tiv), 1. giving attention; observing: *Sally is an attentive pupil.* 2. courteous; polite: *Children should be attentive to their parents.* *adj.* **—at ten′tive ly,** *adv.* **—at ten′tive ness,** *n.*

at ten u ate (ə ten′yü āt), 1. make or become thin or slender. 2. weaken; reduce. 3. make less dense; dilute. *v.*, **at ten u at ed, at ten u at ing.**

at ten u a tion (ə ten′yü ā′shən), an attenuating or being attenuated. *n.*

at test (ə test′), 1. give proof or evidence of: *The child's good health attests his mother's care.* 2. declare to be true or genuine; certify. 3. bear witness; testify: *The handwriting expert attested to the genuineness of the signature.* 4. put on oath. *v.*

at tes ta tion (at′es tā′shən), 1. act of attesting. 2. proof; evidence. 3. testimony. *n.*

at tic (at′ik), space just below the roof in a house and above the other rooms. *n.*

At tic (at′ik), 1. of Attica; of Athens; Athenian. 2. simple; elegant; refined. 3. a native of Attica. 4. the speech of Attica, the language of Plato, Sophocles, Euripides, and Pericles. 1,2 *adj.*, 3,4 *n.*

At ti ca (at′ə kə), district in ancient Greece. Its chief city was Athens. See **Greece** for map. *n.*

At ti la (at′l ə), died 453 A.D., barbaric leader of the Huns in their invasions of Europe in the first half of the fifth century. He was defeated by the Romans and Goths in 451 A.D. *n.*

at tire (ə tīr′), dress; array: *The queen wears rich attire (n.). She is attired in purple (v.).* *v.*, **at tired, at tir ing;** *n.*

at ti tude (at′ə tüd or at′ə tūd), 1. way of thinking, acting, or feeling: *His attitude toward school changed from dislike to great enthusiasm.* 2. position of the body appropriate to an action, purpose, emotion, etc.: *the attitude of a boxer ready to fight.* *n.*

strike an attitude, pose for effect.

at tor ney (ə tėr′nē), 1. person who has power to act for another. 2. lawyer. *n.*, *pl.* **at tor neys.**

attorney at law, lawyer.

attorney general or **Attorney General,** 1. the chief law officer of a country. 2. the chief law officer of the United States, head of the Department of Justice and the chief legal adviser of the President. 3. the chief law officer of a State of the United States. *n.*, *pl.* **attorneys general** or **attorney generals.**

at tract (ə trakt′), 1. draw to oneself: *A magnet attracts iron.* 2. be pleasing to; win the attention and liking of: *Bright colors attract children.* *v.*

at trac tion (ə trak′shən), 1. act or power of drawing to oneself: *the attraction of a magnet for iron filings.* 2. thing that delights or attracts people: *The elephants were the chief attraction at the circus.* 3. charm; fascination. 4. the force exerted by molecules on one another, tending to draw or hold them together. *n.*

at trac tive (ə trak′tiv), 1. pleasing; winning attention and liking. 2. attracting. *adj.* **—at trac′tive ly,** *adv.* **—at trac′tive ness,** *n.*

at trib ut a ble (ə trib′yə tə bl), that can be attributed: *Some diseases are attributable to lack of cleanliness.* *adj.*

at trib ute (ə trib′yüt, for 1,2; at′rə būt for 3-5), 1. consider as belonging or appropriate to a person or thing: *We attribute gentleness to our mother.* 2. regard as an effect of; think of as caused by: *We attribute Edison's success to intelligence and hard work.* 3. a quality considered as belonging to a person or thing: *Kindness is an attribute of a good mother.* 4. an object considered appropriate to a person, place, or office: *The eagle was the attribute of Jupiter.* 5. [illegible] used as an attribute. 1,2 *v.*, **at trib ut ed, at trib ut ing;** 3-5 *n.*

at tri bu tion (at′rə byü′shən), 1. act of attributing. 2. [illegible]

at trib u tive (ə trib′yə tiv), **1.** expressing a quality or attribute. An adjective used before or after a noun is an attributive adjective, as in "a *blue* shirt," "the church *militant*." **2.** that attributes. **3.** of or like an attribute. **4.** an attributive word. In the phrase "big brown dog," *big* and *brown* are attributives; in "morning star," *morning* is an attributive. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.* **—at trib′u tive ly,** *adv.*

at tri tion (ə trish′ən), **1.** a wearing away by rubbing: *Pebbles become smooth by attrition.* **2.** any gradual process of wearing down: *a war of attrition.* *n.*

at tune (ə tün′ or ə tūn′), tune; put in tune: *ears attuned to the noise of a big city.* *v.*, **at tuned, at tun ing. —at tune′ment,** *n.*

atty., attorney.

at. wt., atomic weight.

a typ i cal (ā tip′ə kl), not typical; irregular; abnormal. *adj.*

Au, gold.

au burn (ô′bərn), reddish brown. *n.*, *adj.*

Auck land (ôk′lənd), an important seaport in N New Zealand. 423,000. *n.*

auc tion (ôk′shən), **1.** a public sale in which each thing is sold to the person who offers the most money for it. **2.** sell at an auction. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

auc tion eer (ôk′shən ir′), **1.** man whose business is conducting auctions. **2.** sell at an auction. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

au da cious (ô dā′shəs), **1.** bold; daring. **2.** too bold; impudent. *adj.* **—au da′cious ly,** *adv.* **—au da′cious ness,** *n.*

au dac i ty (ô das′ə tē), **1.** boldness; reckless daring. **2.** rude boldness; impudence: *He had the audacity to go without being invited.* *n.*, *pl.* **au dac i ties.**

au di bil i ty (ô′də bil′ə tē), being audible. *n.*

au di ble (ô′də bl), capable of being heard; loud enough to be heard: *She spoke in such a low voice that her remarks were barely audible.* *adj.* **—au′di bly,** *adv.*

au di ence (ô′dē əns), **1.** people gathered in a place to hear or see: *the audiences at motion-picture shows, theaters, or speeches.* **2.** any persons within hearing. People who hear over the radio may be called the audience. **3.** chance to be heard; hearing: *The committee will give you an audience to hear your plan.* **4.** formal interview with a person of high rank: *The king granted an audience to the reporter.* **5.** act or fact of hearing. **6.** the readers of a book, newspaper, or magazine. *n.*

au di o (ô′dē ō), **1.** of or having to do with sound. **2.** having to do with the broadcasting or receiving of sound in television. An audio problem is a sound problem; a video problem involves the image that is supposed to appear on the screen. *adj.*

audio frequency, frequency corresponding to audible sound vibrations, from about 20 to about 20,000 cycles per second.

au di om e ter (ô dē om′ə tər), instrument for measuring the power of hearing. *n.*

au dit (ô′dit), **1.** examine and check (business accounts) officially. **2.** an official examination and check of business accounts. **3.** statement of an account that has been examined and checked authoritatively. 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

au di tion (ô dish′ən), **1.** a hearing to test the voice of a singer, speaker, etc. **2.** hearing. **3.** power or sense of hearing. **4.** *U.S.* give (a singer, speaker, etc.) a hearing to test the voice. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

au di tor (ô′də tər), **1.** hearer; listener. **2.** person who audits business accounts. *n.*

au di to ri um (ô′də tô′rē əm), **1.** a large room for an audience in a church, theater, school, etc.; large hall. **2.** a building especially designed for giving lectures, concerts, etc. *n.*

au di to ry (ô′də tô′rē), **1.** of or having to do with hearing, the sense of hearing, or the organs of hearing: *the auditory nerve.* **2.** assembly of hearers; audience. **3.** auditorium. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*, *pl.* **au di to ries.**

Au du bon (ô′də bon), **John James,** 1785-1851, American painter who made a study of birds. *n.*

auf Wie der seh en (ouf vē′dər zā′ən), German way of saying good-by. It means "Until we see each other again."

Aug., August.

Au ge an stables (ô jē′ən), in Greek legend, the stables, sheltering 3000 oxen, that remained uncleaned for 30 years, until Hercules turned two rivers through them.

au ger (ô′gər), **1.** tool for boring holes in wood. **2.** tool for boring holes in the earth. *n.*

Auger (def. 1). Each turn of the handle makes the spiral cutting edge bite farther into the wood.

aught[1] (ôt), **1.** anything: *You may go for aught I care.* **2.** in any way; to any degree; at all: *Help came too late to avail aught.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adv.*

aught[2] (ôt), zero; cipher; nothing. *n.*

aug ment (ôg ment′), increase; enlarge: *The king augmented his power by taking over rights that had belonged to the nobles.* *v.*

aug men ta tion (ôg′men tā′shən), enlargement; increase; addition: *The power of the nobles declined with the augmentation of the power of the king.* *n.*

au grat in (ō grat′n; *French* ō grä taN′), *French.* with crumbs; cooked with crumbs and cheese; cooked with cheese.

Augs burg (ôgz′bėrg), city in West Germany. 203,000. *n.*

au gur (ô′gər), **1.** priest in ancient Rome who made predictions and gave advice. **2.** prophet; fortuneteller. **3.** predict; foretell. **4.** be a sign or promise. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

augur ill, be a bad sign.

augur well, be a good sign.

au gu ry (ô′gyə rē), **1.** art or practice of foretelling the future by the flight of birds, the appearance of the internal organs of sacrificed animals, thunder and lightning, etc. **2.** prediction; indication; sign; omen. **3.** rite or ceremony performed by an augur. *n.*, *pl.* **au gu ries.**

Au gust (ô′gəst), the 8th month of the year. It has 31 days. *n.*

au gust (ô gust′), inspiring reverence and admiration; majestic; venerable. *adj.* **—au gust′ly,** *adv.* **—au gust′ness,** *n.*

Au gus ta (ô gus′tə), **1.** capital of Maine, in the SW part. 22,000. **2.** city in E Georgia. 71,000. *n.*

Au gus tine (ô′gəs tēn), **1. Saint,** 354-430 A.D., bishop of N Africa and one of the great leaders in the early Christian church. **2. Saint,** died 604 A.D., Roman monk sent in 597 A.D. to preach Christianity in England. He was the first archbishop of Canterbury. *n.*

Au gus tus (ô gus′təs), 63 B.C. to 14 A.D., a title of the first emperor of Rome, who reigned from 27 B.C. to 14 A.D. He was the grandnephew and heir of Julius Caesar. *n.*

au jus (ō zhY′), *French.* in gravy or juice.

auk (ôk), a diving sea bird with short wings used only as paddles. Auks are found in arctic regions. *n.*

Auk (2½ ft. long)

auld (ôld), *Scottish.* old. *adj.*

auld lang syne (ôld′ lang sīn′ or ôld′ lang zīn′), *Scottish.* old times; long ago in one's life.

aunt (ant), **1.** sister of one's father or mother. **2.** uncle's wife. *n.*

au ra (ô′rə), something supposed to come from a person or thing and surround him or it as an atmosphere: *An aura of holiness surrounded the saint.* *n.*, *pl.* **au ras, au rae** (ô′rē).

au ral (ô′rəl), of the ear; having to do with hearing. *adj.*

au re ole (ô′rē ōl), **1.** a ring of light; halo. **2.** a ring of light surrounding the sun. *n.*

Au re o my cin (ô′rē ō mī′sin), *Trademark.* drug used to check or kill bacteria and viruses. *n.*

au re voir (ō rə vwär′), *French.* good-by; till we see each other again.

au ri cle (ô′rə kl), **1.** chamber of the heart that receives the blood from the veins. The heart of a bird or mammal has two auricles and two ventricles, with the auricles situated above the ventricles. See diagram of **heart.** **2.** the outer part of the ear. *n.*

au ric u lar (ô rik′yə lər), **1.** of the ear; near the ear. **2.** heard by or addressed to the ear. **3.** shaped like an ear. **4.** having to do with an auricle of the heart. *adj.*

au rochs (ô′roks), **1.** European bison, now almost extinct. **2.** extinct wild ox. *n., pl.* **au rochs.**

Aurochs (6½ ft. long)

Au ro ra (ə rô′rə), **1.** Roman goddess of the dawn. **2.** city in NE Illinois. 64,000. *n.*

au ro ra (ə rô′rə), **1.** dawn. **2.** streamers or bands of light appearing in the sky at night. *n.*

au ro ra aus tra lis (ə rô′rə ôs trā′lis), streamers or bands of light appearing in the southern sky at night.

au ro ra bo re al is (ə rô′rə bô′rē al′is or ə rô′rə bô′rē ā′lis), streamers or bands of light appearing in the northern sky at night; northern lights.

aus pic es (ôs′pə sēz), **1.** omens; signs: *The ancient Romans used the way birds flew as auspices to guide their actions.* **2.** favorable circumstances; indications of success. *n.pl.*

under the auspices of, under the favoring influence of: *The school fair was held under the auspices of the Parents' Association.*

aus pi cious (ôs pish′əs), **1.** with signs of success; favorable: *an auspicious first day in school.* **2.** fortunate. *adj.* **—aus pi′cious ly,** *adv.*

aus tere (ôs tir′), **1.** harsh; stern: *Frank's father was a silent, austere man, very strict with his children.* **2.** strict in morals: *The Puritans were austere.* **3.** severely simple: *The tall, plain columns stood against the sky in austere beauty.* *adj.* **—aus tere′ly,** *adv.* **—aus tere′ness,** *n.*

aus ter i ty (ôs ter′ə tē), **1.** sternness; strictness; severity. **2.** limitation of food, clothing, etc., especially in a time of national emergency: *England had a program of austerity for several years after World War II.* *n., pl.* **aus ter i ties.**

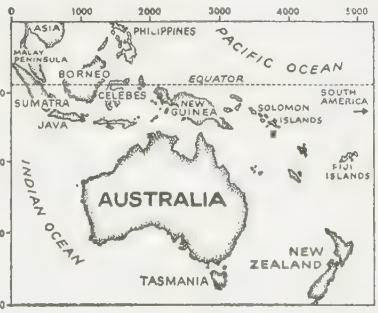
austerities, severe practices, such as going without food or sitting up all night to pray.

Aus tin (ôs′tən), capital of Texas, in the central part. 187,000. *n.*

aus tral (ôs′trəl), southern. *adj.*

Aus tral a sia (ôs′trəl ā′zhə), Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and other nearby islands. *n.* **—Aus′tral a′sian,** *adj., n.*

Aus tral ia (ôs trāl′yə), **1.** continent SE of Asia. 9,812,000 pop.; 2,948,366 sq. mi. **2. Commonwealth of,** a country that includes this continent and Tasmania. It is a member of the British Commonwealth. 10,166,000 pop.; 2,974,581 sq. mi. *Capital:* Canberra. *n.*



Australasia

Aus tral ian (ôs trāl′yən), **1.** of Australia or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Australia. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Australian ballot, ballot with the names of all candidates for election to public office on it. The ballot is marked by the voter in a private booth to guarantee secrecy.

Aus tri a (ôs′trē ə), country in central Europe. Before World War I it was an empire. 7,021,000 pop.; 32,375 sq. mi. *Capital:* Vienna. *n.* **—Aus′tri an,** *adj., n.*

Aus tri a-Hun ga ry (ôs′trē ə-hung′gə rē), a former monarchy in central Europe composed of the kingdom of Austria and the kingdom of Hungary. 260,158 sq. mi. *n.*

Aus tro ne sia (ôs′trō nē′zhə), islands of the south and mid-Pacific. *n.* **—Aus′tro ne′sian,** *adj.*

au then tic (ô then′tik), **1.** reliable: *We heard an authentic account of the wreck, given by one of the ship's officers.* **2.** genuine: *A comparison of signatures showed that the letter was authentic.* *adj.*

au then ti cal ly (ô then′tik lē), **1.** reliably. **2.** genuinely. *adv.*

au then ti cate (ô then′tə kāt), **1.** establish the truth of; show to be valid or genuine. **2.** establish the authorship of. *v.*, **au then ti cat ed, au then ti cat ing.**

au then ti ca tion (ô then′tə kā′shən), an authenticating or being authenticated. *n.*

au then tic i ty (ô′then tis′ə tē), **1.** reliability. **2.** genuineness: *to question the authenticity of a signature.* *n.*

au thor (ô′thər), **1.** person who writes books, stories, or articles. **2.** an author's publications: *Have you read this author?* **3.** person who creates or begins anything: *Are you the author of this scheme?* *n.*

au thor ess (ô′thər is), a woman author. *n.*

au thor i tar i an (ə thôr′ə tär′ē ən), **1.** favoring obedience to authority instead of individual freedom. **2.** person who favors obedience to authority instead of individual freedom. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

au thor i tar i an ism (ə thôr′ə tär′ē ən iz′əm), principle of obeying the authority of one person or a small group of persons. *n.*

au thor i ta tive (ə thôr′ə tā′tiv), **1.** having authority; officially ordered: *Authoritative orders came from the general.* **2.** commanding: *In authoritative tones the policeman shouted, "Keep back."* **3.** that ought to be believed or obeyed; having the authority of expert knowledge. *adj.* **—au thor′i ta′tive ly,** *adv.*

au thor i ty (ə thôr′ə tē), **1.** power to enforce obedience; right to command or act: *A father has authority over his children.* **2.** person who has such power or right. **3.** influence that creates respect and confidence. **4.** source of correct information or wise advice: *A good dictionary is an authority on the meanings of words.* **5.** expert on some subject: *He is an authority on English history.* *n., pl.* **au thor i ties.**

the authorities, **1.** officials of the government. **2.** persons in control.

au thor i za tion (ô′thər ə zā′shən), **1.** authorizing: *The authorization of policemen to arrest beggars put an end to begging on the streets.* **2.** legal right; sanction; warrant. *n.*

au thor ize (ô′thər īz), **1.** give power or right to: *The President authorized him to do this.* **2.** make legal; sanction: *Congress authorized the spending of money for rearmament.* **3.** give authority for; justify: *The dictionary authorizes the two spellings "traveler" and "traveller."* *v.*, **au thor ized, au thor iz ing.**

au thor ized (ô′thər īzd), **1.** having authority. **2.** supported or sanctioned by authority. *adj.*

au thor ship (ô′thər ship), **1.** occupation of an author; writing. **2.** origin as to author: *What is the authorship of that novel?* *n.*

au to (ô′tō), automobile. *n., pl.* **au tos.**

auto-, word element meaning:
1. self, as in *autobiography, auto-intoxication.*
2. automobile, as in *autotruck.*

Au to bahn (ou′tō bän′), in Germany, a four-lane express highway. *n., pl.* **Au to bah nen** (ou′tō bä′nən).

au to bi og ra pher (ô′tə bī og′rə fər), person who writes the story of his own life. *n.*

au to bi o graph ic (ô′tə bī′ə graf′ik), **1.** having to do with the story of one's own life. **2.** telling or writing the story of one's own life. *adj.* **—au′to bi′o graph′i cal ly,** *adv.*

au to bi o graph i cal (ô′tə bī′ə graf′ə kl), autobiographic. *adj.*

au to bi og ra phy (ô′tə bī og′rə fē), story of a person's life written by himself. *n., pl.* **au to bi og ra phies.**

auto court, group of cabins providing shelter for automobile travelers; motel.

au toc ra cy (ô tok′rə sē), **1.** government having absolute power over its citizens. **2.** absolute authority; unlimited power over a group. *n., pl.* **au toc ra cies.**

au to crat (ô′tə krat), **1.** ruler having absolute power over his subjects. **2.** person having unlimited power over a group of persons. *n.*

au to crat ic (ô′tə krat′ik), of or like an autocrat; absolute in power or authority; ruling without checks or limitations: *The teacher's autocratic manner makes her unpopular.* *adj.* **—au′to crat′i cal ly,** *adv.*

Au to gi ro (ô′tə jī′rō), *Trademark.* airplane with large rotating airfoils that enable the airplane to go straight up or down, as well as forward like a conventional plane. *n., pl.* **Au to gi ros.**

au to graph (ô′tə graf), **1.** a person's signature. **2.** write one's signature in or on. **3.** something written in a person's own handwriting. **4.** write with one's own hand. 1,3 *n.,* 2,4 *v.*

au to-in tox i ca tion (ô′tō in tok′sə kā′shən), poisoning by substances formed within the body. *n.*

au to mat ic (ô′tə mat′ik), **1.** moving or acting by itself: *an automatic lock, an automatic pump.* **2.** done without thought or attention: *Breathing and swallowing are usually automatic.* **3.** gun that throws out the used shell, puts in a new one, and continues to fire until the pressure on the trigger is released. **4.** of an automatic firearm, pistol, etc. 1,2,4 *adj.,* 3 *n.*

au to mat i cal ly (ô′tə mat′ik lē), in an automatic manner. *adv.*

au to ma tion (ô′tə mā′shən), method or technique of making a manufacturing process, a production line, etc., operate more automatically by the use of built-in supplementary controls in a machine or number of machines. *n.*

au tom a tism (ô tom′ə tiz əm), action not controlled by the will; involuntary action; automatic action. *n.*

au tom a ton (ô tom′ə ton), **1.** person or animal whose actions are purely mechanical. **2.** machine that has its motive power concealed: *The man was selling little automatons in the shapes of different animals.* **3.** thing able to move itself. *n., pl.* **au tom a tons, au tom a ta** (-tə).

au to mo bile (ô′tə mə bēl for 1, 2, 4; ô′tə mō′bil for 3), **1.** vehicle that carries its own engine, for use on roads and streets. **2.** for use on or in connection with automobiles: *an automobile battery.* **3.** self-moving: *an automobile torpedo.* **4.** travel by automobile. 1 *n.,* 2, 3 *adj.,* 4 *v.,* **au to mo biled, au to mo bil ing.**

au to mo bil ist (ô′tə mə bēl′ist), person who uses an automobile. *n.*

au to mo tive (ô′tə mō′tiv), **1.** of automobiles. Automotive engineering deals with the design and construction of automobiles. **2.** self-moving; furnishing its own power. *adj.*

au to nom ic (ô′tə nom′ik), autonomous. *adj.*

autonomic nervous system, the ganglia and nerves of the nervous system of vertebrates, that control digestive, reproductive, and other involuntary reactions.

au ton o mous (ô ton′ə məs), self-governing; independent. *adj.* **—au ton′o mous ly,** *adv.*

au ton o my (ô ton′ə mē), **1.** self-government; independence. **2.** a self-governing community. *n., pl.* **au ton o mies.**

au top sy (ô′top sē), medical examination of a dead body to find the cause of death. *n., pl.* **au top sies.**

au to sug ges tion (ô′tō səg jes′chən), suggestion to oneself of ideas that produce mental or physiological effects. *n.*

au to truck (ô′tō truk′), motorcar for carrying heavy loads; truck. *n.*

au tumn (ô′təm), **1.** season of the year between summer and winter. **2.** of autumn; coming in autumn; in autumn: *autumn flowers, autumn rains.* 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

au tum nal (ô tum′nl), of autumn; coming in autumn: *autumnal frosts.* *adj.*

aux il ia ry (ôg zil′yə rē), **1.** helping; assisting: *an auxiliary engine on a sailboat.* **2.** helper; aid. **3.** additional. **4.** auxiliary verb. 1,3 *adj.,* 2,4 *n., pl.* **aux il ia ries.**

auxiliaries, foreign or allied troops that help the army of a nation at war.

auxiliary verb, verb used to form the tenses, moods, or voices of other verbs. *Be, can, do, have, may, must, shall,* and *will* are auxiliary verbs: I *am* going; he *will* go; they *are* lost; they *were* lost.

a vail (ə vāl′), **1.** be of use or value to: *Money will not avail you after you are dead.* **2.** help: *Talk will not avail without work.* **3.** use; help; benefit: *Crying is of no avail now.* 1,2 *v.,* 3 *n.*

avail oneself of, take advantage of; profit by; make use of.

a vail a bil i ty (ə vāl′ə bil′ə tē), being available; being at hand; being ready: *The availability of water power helped make New England a manufacturing center.* *n.*

a vail a ble (ə vāl′ə bl), **1.** that can be used: *That man is not available for the job; he has other work.* **2.** that can be had: *All available tickets were sold.* *adj.* **—a vail′a bly,** *adv.*

av a lanche (av′ə lanch), **1.** a large mass of snow and ice, or of dirt and rocks, sliding or falling down a mountainside. **2.** anything like an avalanche: *an avalanche of questions.* **3.** move like an avalanche. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.,* **av a lanched, av a lanch ing.**

Av a lon (av′ə lon), in Celtic legend, an earthly paradise in the western seas, to which King Arthur and other heroes were carried at death. *n.*

av a rice (av′ə ris), greedy desire for money or property; greed. *n.*

av a ri cious (av′ə rish′əs), greedy for wealth; greedy. *adj.* **—av′a ri′cious ly,** *adv.* **—av′a ri′cious ness,** *n.*

a vast (ə vast′), stop! stay! *"Avast there!" shouted the sailor.* *interj.*

a vaunt (ə vônt′), *Archaic.* begone! get out! go away! *interj.*

Ave. or **ave.,** Avenue; avenue.

A ve Ma ri a (ä′vā mə rē′ə), **1.** "Hail Mary!", the first words of the Latin form of a prayer of the Roman Catholic Church. **2.** the prayer.

a venge (ə venj′), **1.** get retribution for: *The Indian will avenge the murder of his brother by killing the murderer.* **2.** take vengeance on behalf of: *The clan avenged their slain chief.* **3.** get revenge. *v.,* **a venged, a veng ing.**

a veng er (ə ven′jər), one who avenges a wrong. *n.*

av e nue (av′ə nü or av′ə nū), **1.** wide or main street. **2.** road or walk bordered by trees. **3.** way of approach or departure; passage: *There are various avenues to fame.* **4.** a city thoroughfare running at right angles to others, properly called "streets." *n.*

a ver (ə vèr′), state to be true; assert: *Harry avers that he had nothing to do with breaking the windows.* *v.,* **a verred, a ver ring.**

av er age (av′rij or av′ər ij), **1.** quantity found by dividing the sum of all the quantities by the number of quantities: *The average of 3, 5, and 10, is 6.* **2.** find the average of. **3.** obtained by averaging; being an average: *an average price, the average temperature.* **4.** amount on an average to: *The cost of our lunches at school averaged one dollar a week.* **5.** usual kind or quality; ordinary amount or rate: *His mind is about like the average.* **6.** usual; ordinary: *average intelligence.* **7.** do, get, yield, etc., on an average: *He averages six hours work a day. We averaged forty bushels to the acre.* **8.** divide among several proportionately: *We averaged our gains according to what each had put in.* 1,5 *n.*, 2,4,7,8 *v.*, **av er aged, av er ag ing;** 3,6 *adj.*

a ver ment (ə vėr′mənt), statement that something is true; assertion. *n.*

A ver nus (ə vėr′nəs), **1.** in Roman mythology, the lower world; Hades. **2. Lake,** small lake in the crater of an extinct volcano near Naples, Italy. In ancient times the entrance to Hades was supposed to be at the side of this lake. *n.*

a verse (ə vėrs′), opposed; unwilling: *She was averse to fighting. adj.* **—a verse′ness,** *n.*

a ver sion (ə vėr′zhən), **1.** a strong or fixed dislike; antipathy. **2.** thing or person disliked. **3.** unwillingness. *n.*

a vert (ə vėrt′), **1.** prevent; avoid: *He averted the accident by a quick turn of his car.* **2.** turn away; turn aside: *She averted her eyes from the wreck. v.*

A ves (ā′vēz), class of vertebrates comprising the birds. *n.pl.*

a vi ar y (ā′vē er′ē), place where many birds are kept. *n., pl.* **a vi ar ies.**

a vi a tion (ā′vē ā′shən or av′ē ā′shən), flying in airplanes; art or science of navigating aircraft. *n.*

a vi a tor (ā′vē ā′tər or av′ē ā′tər), person who flies an airplane; airplane pilot. *n.*

a vi a trix (ā′vē ā′triks or av′ē ā′triks), a woman aviator. *n.*

av id (av′id), eager; greedy: *The miser was avid for gold. adj.* **—av′id ly,** *adv.*

a vid i ty (ə vid′ə tē), eagerness; greediness: *The hungry boys looked at the food with avidity. n.*

av o ca do (av′ə kä′dō), **1.** a pear-shaped tropical fruit with a dark-green skin and a very large stone; alligator pear. **2.** tree that it grows on. *n., pl.* **av o ca dos.**

av o ca tion (av′ə kā′shən), **1.** something that a person does besides his regular business; minor occupation; hobby: *Mr. Brown is a lawyer, but writing stories is his avocation.* **2.** *Informal.* regular business; occupation. *n.*

a void (ə void′), **1.** keep away from; keep out of the way of: *We avoided driving through large cities on our trip.* **2.** make void; annul. *v.* **—a void′a ble,** *adj.*

a void ance (ə void′ns), act of avoiding; keeping away from: *Mary's avoidance of her old friends caused her to be disliked. n.*

av oir du pois (av′ər də poiz′), **1.** avoirdupois weight. **2.** *Informal.* a person's weight. *n.*

avoirdupois weight, system of weighing in which a pound containing sixteen ounces is used:

16 drams = 1 ounce
16 ounces = 1 pound
2000 pounds = 1 ton

Avoirdupois weight is used to weigh everything except gems, precious metals, and drugs.

A von (ā′vən), river in central England. Stratford, the birthplace of Shakespeare, is on the Avon. *n.*

a vouch (ə vouch′), **1.** declare to be true. **2.** guarantee. **3.** acknowledge; affirm. *v.*

a vow (ə vou′), declare frankly or openly; confess; admit; acknowledge: *He avowed that he could not sing. v.*

a vow al (ə vou′əl), frank or open declaration; confession; admission; acknowledgment. *n.*

a vowed (ə voud′), openly declared; admitted. *adj.*

a vow ed ly (ə vou′id lē), admittedly; openly. *adv.*

a vun cu lar (ə vung′kyə lər), **1.** of an uncle. **2.** like an uncle. *adj.*

a wait (ə wāt′), **1.** wait for; look forward to: *He has awaited your coming for a week.* **2.** be ready for; be in store for: *Many pleasures await you. v.*

a wake (ə wāk′), **1.** wake up; arouse. **2.** not asleep; alert: *Jerry is always awake early. Our government is awake to that peril.* 1 *v.*, **a woke** or **a waked, a wak ing;** 2 *adj.*

a wak en (ə wāk′ən), wake up; arouse. *v.*

a wak en ing (ə wāk′ən ing), waking up; arousing. *n., adj.*

a ward (ə wôrd′), **1.** give after careful consideration; grant: *A medal was awarded to the best speller in the class.* **2.** decide or settle by law; adjudge: *The court awarded damages of $5000 to the injured man.* **3.** something given after careful consideration; prize: *Frank's dog won the highest award.* **4.** decision by a judge. 1,2 *v.*, 3,4 *n.*

a ware (ə wãr′), knowing; realizing; conscious: *I was too sleepy to be aware how cold it was. She was not aware of her danger. adj.* **—a ware′ness,** *n.*

a wash (ə wosh′), **1.** level with the surface of the water; just covered with water. **2.** carried about by water; floating. *adv., adj.*

a way (ə wā′), **1.** at a distance; far: *The sailor was far away from home.* **2.** from a place; to a distance: *Stay away from the fire.* **3.** absent; gone: *My mother is away today.* **4.** in another direction; aside: *turn away.* **5.** out of one's possession, notice, or use: *He gave his boat away.* **6.** out of existence: *The sounds died away.* **7.** without stopping; continuously: *She worked away at her job.* 1,2,4-7 *adv.*, 1,3 *adj.*

do away with, 1. put an end to; get rid of. **2.** kill.

awe (ô), **1.** great fear and wonder; fear and reverence: *We feel awe when we stand near great mountains, or when we think of God's power and glory.* **2.** cause to feel awe; fill with awe: *The majesty of the mountains awed us.* **3.** influence or restrain by awe. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **awed, aw ing.**

a wea ry (ə wir′ē), *Poetic.* weary; tired. *adj.*

a weigh (ə wā′), raised off the bottom: *The ship sailed off as soon as its anchor was aweigh. adj.*

awe some (ô′səm), **1.** causing awe: *A great fire is an awesome sight.* **2.** showing awe; awed. *adj.*

awe-strick en (ô′strik′ən), filled with awe. *adj.*

awe-struck (ô′struk′), filled with awe. *adj.*

aw ful (ô′fl), **1.** dreadful; terrible: *an awful storm.* **2.** deserving great respect and reverence: *the awful power of God.* **3.** filling with awe; impressive. **4.** *Informal.* very bad, great, ugly, etc. **5.** *Informal.* very: *He was awful mad.* 1-4 *adj.*, 5 *adv.* **—aw′ful ness,** *n.*

aw ful ly (ô′flē or ô′fl ē), **1.** dreadfully; terribly. **2.** *Informal.* very: *I'm awfully sorry that I hurt your feelings. adv.*

a while (ə hwīl′), for a short time: *He stayed awhile. adv.*

awk ward (ôk′wərd), **1.** clumsy; not graceful in movement or shape: *The seal is very awkward on land, but quite at home in the water.* **2.** not well-suited to use: *The handle of this pitcher has an awkward shape.* **3.** not easily managed: *This is an awkward corner to turn.* **4.** embarrassing: *He asked me an awkward question. adj.* **—awk′ward ly,** *adv.* **—awk′ward-ness,** *n.*

Awl

awl (ôl), tool used for making small holes in leather or wood. *n.*

awn (ôn), one of the bristly hairs forming the beard on a head of barley, oats, etc. *n.*

awn ing (ôn′ing), piece of canvas spread over or before a door, window, porch, etc. Awnings are used for protection from the sun or rain. *n.*

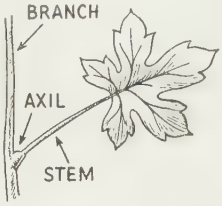
a woke (ə wōk′), pt. and pp. of **awake.** *He awoke at seven. John has not yet awoke. v.*

A.W.O.L. or **a.w.o.l.** (ā′wôl, *or pronounced as initials*), a military abbreviation for absent without leave.

a wry (ə rī′), **1.** with a twist or turn to one side: *Her hat was blown awry by the wind.* **2.** wrong: *Our plans have gone awry.* *adv., adj.*

ax or **axe** (aks), **1.** tool with a bladed head on a handle, used for chopping wood. **2.** weapon like this; battle-ax. *n., pl.* **ax es.** **—ax′like′,** *adj.*

have an ax to grind, have a special purpose or reason for taking action or being interested.



ax es[1] (ak′sēz), pl. of **axis.** *n.*

ax es[2] (ak′siz), pl. of **ax.** *n.*

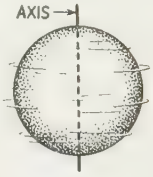
ax i al (ak′sē əl), **1.** of an axis; forming an axis. **2.** on or around an axis. *adj.*

ax il (ak′sil), angle between the upper side of a leaf or stem and the supporting stem or branch. *n.*

ax i om (ak′sē əm), **1.** a statement seen to be true without proof; self-evident truth: *It is an axiom that if equals are added to equals the results will be equal.* **2.** established principle. *n.*

ax i o mat ic (ak′sē ə mat′ik), **1.** self-evident: *That a whole is greater than any of its parts is axiomatic.* **2.** full of axioms or maxims. *adj.*

ax is (ak′sis), **1.** imaginary or real line that passes through an object and about which an object turns or seems to turn. The earth's axis passes through the North and South Poles. **2.** central or principal line around which parts are arranged regularly. *n., pl.* **ax es.**



Axis (def. 1)

the Axis, Germany, Italy, Japan, and their allies, before the end of World War II.

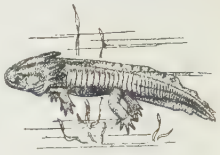
ax le (ak′sl), **1.** bar on which or with which a wheel turns. **2.** axletree. *n.*

ax le tree (ak′sl trē′), crossbar that connects two opposite wheels. The wheels turn on or with its ends. *n.*

ax man (aks′mən), man who uses an ax in chopping or fighting. *n., pl.* **ax men.**

Ax min ster (aks′min stər), a kind of carpet with a finely tufted, velvetlike pile. *n.*

ax o lotl (ak′sə lot l), any of several salamanders that usually retain their gills and tadpole form through life. *n.*


Axolotl (6 to 9 in. long)

ax on (ak′son), part of a nerve cell that carries impulses away from the body of the cell. *n.*

ay[1] (ā), always; ever. *adv.* Also, **aye.**

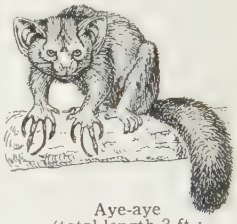
ay[2] (ī), yes. *adv., n.* Also, **aye.**

aye[1] (ā), always; ever. *adv.*

aye[2] (ī), yes: *Aye, aye, sir* (*adv.*). *The ayes were in the majority* (*n.*). *adv., n.*

aye-aye (ī′ī′), a squirrel-like lemur of Madagascar. *n.*

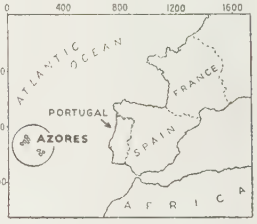
Ayr shire (ār′shir), **1.** one of a breed of dairy cattle that are red and white or brown and white. **2.** of or having to do with this breed. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*


Aye-aye (total length 3 ft.; height 8 in.)

a zal ea (ə zāl′yə), **1.** shrub with many showy flowers. Azaleas resemble rhododendrons, but usually are not evergreen. **2.** the flower. *n.*

A zer bai jan (ä′zər bī jän′ or az′ər bī jan′), republic in the SE part of the Soviet Union in Europe. 3,700,000 pop.; 33,090 sq. mi. *Capital:* Baku. See map under **Georgia.** *n.*

A zores (ə zôrz′), group of islands in the Atlantic west of and belonging to Portugal. 318,000 pop.; 922 sq. mi. *n. pl.*



A zov (ä zôf′), **Sea of,** a small sea in S European Russia, connected with the Black Sea by a narrow channel. 14,500 sq. mi. *n.*

Az tec (az′tek), **1.** member of a highly civilized people who ruled Mexico before its conquest by the Spaniards in 1521. **2.** their language. **3.** of the Aztecs or their language. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

az ure (azh′ər), **1.** blue; sky blue. **2.** the clear blue color of the unclouded sky. 1,2 *n.,* 1 *adj.*

B

B or **b** (bē), the second letter of the alphabet. *n., pl.* **B's** or **b's.**

B, boron.

Ba, barium.

B.A., Bachelor of Arts. See **A.B.**

baa (bä), bleat. *n., v.,* **baaed, baa ing.**

Ba al (bā′əl or bāl), **1.** the chief god of the Canaanites and Phoenicians. **2.** a false god. *n.*

bab bitt (bab′it), alloy of tin, antimony, and copper, or a similar alloy, used in bearings to lessen friction. *n.*

Babbitt metal, babbitt.

bab ble (bab′l), **1.** make indistinct sounds like a baby. **2.** talk that cannot be understood. **3.** talk or speak foolishly. **4.** foolish talk. **5.** talk too much; tell secrets. **6.** murmur: *The brook babbles* (*v.*). *I like the babble of the brook* (*n.*). **7.** reveal foolishly: *babble a secret.* 1,3,5-7 *v.,* **bab bled, bab bling;** 2,4,6 *n.* **—bab′bler,** *n.*

babe (bāb), **1.** baby. **2.** an innocent or inexperienced person; person who is like a child. *n.*

Ba bel (bā′bl or bab′l), Babylon. *n.*

Tower of Babel, a high tower built after the Flood to reach heaven. God punished its builders by changing their language into several new and different languages. When they could not understand one another, they had to leave the tower unfinished. Genesis 11:1-9.

ba bel or **Ba bel** (bā′bl or bab′l), **1.** noise; confusion of many different sounds. **2.** place of noise and confusion. *n.*

ba bies'-breath (bā′biz breth′), a tall plant bearing numerous small white or pink flowers on branching stalks; gypsophila. *n.*

ba boon (ba bün′), any of various large, fierce monkeys of Arabia and Africa, with a doglike face and a short tail. *n.*

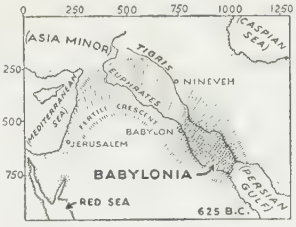
Baboon (body 2 ft. high, 2 ft. long; tail 18 in.)

ba by (bā′bē), **1.** a very young child. **2.** the youngest of a family or group: *Nell may be the baby of the class, but she's as smart as any of us.* **3.** of or for a baby: *baby shoes.* **4.** young: *a baby lamb.* **5.** small for its kind; small. **6.** childish. **7.** person who acts like a baby; childish person: *Don't be a baby.* **8.** treat as a baby; pamper: *Baby a sick child.* 1,2,7 *n., pl.* **ba bies;** 3-6 *adj.,* 8 *v.,* **ba bied, ba by ing. —ba′by like′,** *adj.*

ba by hood (bā′bē hůd), **1.** condition or time of being a baby. **2.** babies as a group. *n.*

ba by ish (bā′bē ish), like a baby; childish; silly. *adj.* **—ba′by ish ly,** *adv.* **—ba′by ish ness,** *n.*

Bab y lon (bab′ə lən), **1.** capital of ancient Babylonia, on the Euphrates River. Later it was also the capital of the ancient Chaldean empire. Babylon was noted for its wealth, power, magnificence, and wickedness. **2.** any great, rich, or wicked city. *n.*



Bab y lo ni a (bab′ə lō′nē ə), an ancient empire in SW Asia, from 2800 to 1000 B.C. *n.*

Bab y lo ni an (bab′ə lō′nē ən), **1.** of or having to do with Babylon or Babylonia. **2.** inhabitant of Babylonia. **3.** language of Babylonia. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

ba by-sit (bā′bē sit′), *Informal.* take care of a child during the temporary absence of its parents. *v.*, **ba by-sat, ba by-sit ting.**

baby sitter, person who takes care of a child during the temporary absence of its parents.

bac ca lau re ate (bak′ə lô′rē it), **1.** degree of bachelor given by a college or university. **2.** sermon delivered to a graduating class at commencement. *n.*

bac cha nal (bak′ə nl), **1.** having to do with Bacchus or his worship. **2.** worshiper of Bacchus. **3.** a drunken reveler. **4.** a wild, noisy party; drunken revelry; orgy. 1 *adj.*, 2-4 *n.*

Bac cha na li a (bak′ə nā′lē ə), a wild, noisy Roman festival in honor of Bacchus. *n.pl.*

bac cha na li a (bak′ə nā′lē ə), a wild, noisy party; drunken revelry; orgy. *n.pl.*

bac cha na li an (bak′ə nā′lē ən), **1.** having to do with the Bacchanalia. **2.** drunken and riotous. **3.** a drunken reveler. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

Bac chus (bak′əs), Roman and Greek god of wine. The Greeks also called him Dionysus. *n.*

Bach (bäH), **Johann Sebastian,** 1685-1750, German composer of music and organist. *n.*

bach e lor (bach′ə lər), **1.** man who has not married. **2.** person who has the first degree of a college or university. Students who complete the regular undergraduate course of four years are usually given the degree of bachelor. **3.** a young knight who served under the banner of another. *n.*

bach e lor-at-arms (bach′ə lər ət ärmz′), bachelor (def. 3). *n., pl.* **bach e lors-at-arms.**

bach e lor hood (bach′ə lər hůd′), condition of being a bachelor. *n.*

bach e lor's-but ton (bach′ə lərz but′n), **1.** plant with a flower shaped somewhat like a button; cornflower. **2.** the flower. **3.** any similar flower. *n.*

ba cil lar (bə sil′ər), **1.** of or like a bacillus. **2.** characterized by bacilli. **3.** rod-shaped. *adj.*

ba cil li (bə sil′ī), pl. of **bacillus.** *n.*

ba cil lus (bə sil′əs), **1.** any of the rod-shaped bacteria. **2.** any of the bacteria. *n., pl.* **ba cil li.**

back (bak), **1.** the part of a person's body opposite to his face or the front part of his body. In animals, the upper part from the neck to the end of the backbone is the back. **2.** the side of anything away from one; rear, upper, or farther part: *the back of the head, the back of the hand, the back of a hill, the back of the room.* **3.** opposite the front; away from one: *the back seat of a car.* **4.** part of a chair, couch, etc., that supports the back of a person sitting down. **5.** support; help: *Many of his friends backed his plan.* **6.** to or toward the rear; backward; behind: *Please step back.* **7.** move or cause to move away from the front: *He backed away from the gun. He backed his car slowly.* **8.** in or toward the past: *Some years back this land was all in farms.* **9.** belonging to the past: *the back numbers of a newspaper.* **10.** in return: *Pay back what you borrow.* **11.** in the place from which it (he, she, etc.) came: *Put the books back.* **12.** in distant or frontier regions: *back country.* **13.** due but not yet paid; overdue. **14.** player whose position is behind the front line in football and certain other games. **15.** bet on: *back a baseball team in the World Series.* 1,2,4,14 *n.*, 3,9,12,13 *adj.*, 5,7,15 *v.*, 6,8,10,11 *adv.*

back and fill, **1.** move in a zigzag way. **2.** *Informal.* be undecided; keep changing one's mind.

back down, give up an attempt or claim; withdraw.

back out or **back out of,** *Informal.* **1.** withdraw from an undertaking. **2.** break a promise.

back ache (bak′āk′), a continuous pain in the back. *n.*

back bite (bak′bīt′), say malicious things; slander (an absent person). *v.*, **back bit, back bit ten** or (*Informal*) **back bit, back bit ing.** **—back′bit′er,** *n.*

back bone (bak′bōn′), **1.** the main bone along the middle of the back in man, mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes; the spine. The backbone consists of many separate bones, called vertebrae, held together by muscles and tendons. See **spinal column** for diagram. **2.** anything like a backbone. **3.** the most important part; chief support. **4.** strength of character. *n.*

back door (bak′dôr′), secret; underhand; sly. *adj.*

back drop (bak′drop′), **1.** curtain at the back of a stage. **2.** background. *n.*

back er (bak′ər), person who backs or supports another person, some plan or idea, etc. *n.*

back field (bak′fēld′), **1.** in football, players behind the front line; quarterback, two halfbacks, and fullback. **2.** in baseball, the outfield. *n.*

back fire (bak′fīr′), **1.** explosion of gas occurring too soon or in the wrong place in a gasoline engine, etc. **2.** of gas, explode too soon. **3.** fire set to check a forest or prairie fire by burning off the area in front of it. **4.** use a backfire. **5.** have unfavorable results. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4,5 *v.*, **back fired, back fir ing.**

back gam mon (bak′gam′ən), game for two played on a special board with pieces moved according to the throw of dice. *n.*

back ground (bak′ground′), **1.** part of a picture or scene toward the back: *The cottage stands in the foreground with the mountains in the background.* **2.** surface against which things are seen; surface upon which things are made or placed: *Her dress had pink flowers on a white background.* **3.** earlier conditions or events that help to explain some later condition or event. **4.** one's past experience, knowledge, and training: *His college education and much foreign travel gave him a good background for teaching history.* **5.** the accompanying music or sound effects in a play, motion picture, etc. *n.*

in the background, out of sight; not in clear view.

back hand (bak′hand′), **1.** stroke made with the back of the hand turned outward. **2.** handwriting in which the letters slope to the left. **3.** backhanded. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

backhand writing

back hand ed (bak′han′did), **1.** done or made with the back of the hand turned outward. **2.** slanting to the left. **3.** awkward; clumsy. **4.** indirect; insincere: *A backhanded compliment is really a criticism.* *adj.*

back ing (bak′ing), **1.** support; help. **2.** supporters; helpers. **3.** something placed at the back of anything to support or strengthen it. *n.*

back log (bak′lôg′), **1.** a large log at the back of a wood fire. **2.** something serving as a basis or support. **3.** a reserve of orders, commitments, etc., that have not yet been filled. *n.*

back number, *Informal.* **1.** an old issue of a magazine or newspaper. **2.** an old-fashioned person; out-of-date thing.

back seat, *Informal.* place of inferiority or insignificance.

back set (bak′set′), check to progress; setback. *n.*

back side (bak′sīd′), **1.** back. **2.** rump; buttocks. *n.*

back slide (bak′slīd′), slide back into wrongdoing; lose one's enthusiasm for religion or the church. *v.*, **back slid, back slid** or **back slid den, back slid ing.** **—back′slid′er,** *n.*

back stage (bak′stāj′), **1.** in the dressing rooms of a theater. **2.** toward the rear of a stage. **3.** not known to the general public; confidential: *backstage negotiations.* 1,2 *adv.*, 3 *adj.*

back stay (bak′stā′), **1.** rope extending from the top of the mast to the ship's side and helping to support the mast. See the picture under **shroud.** **2.** spring, rod, strap, etc., used for support at the back of various mechanisms or other objects. *n.*

back stop (bak′stop′), **1.** fence or screen used in various games to keep the ball from going too far away. **2.** player who stops balls in various games. *n.*

back stroke (bak′strōk′), **1.** a swimming stroke made with the swimmer lying on his back. **2.** a backhanded stroke. *n.*

back talk, *Informal.* talking back; impudent answers.

back track (bak′trak′), *U.S.* **1.** go back over a course or path. **2.** withdraw from an undertaking, position, etc.: *Tom backtracked on the claim he made last week.* *v.*

back ward (bak′wərd), **1.** toward the back: *walk backward.* **2.** directed toward the back: *a backward look.* **3.** with the back first: *tumble over backward.* **4.** toward the starting point: *look backward.* **5.** directed to or toward the starting point; returning: *a backward movement.* **6.** opposite to the usual way; in the reverse way: *read backward.* **7.** done in the reverse way or order: *backward process.* **8.** from better to worse: *Educational conditions in the town went backward.* **9.** toward the past. **10.** reaching back into the past. **11.** slow in development; dull: *Backward children need a special kind of schooling.* **12.** behind time; late: *a backward season.* **13.** shy; bashful: *Shake hands with her; don't be backward.* 1,3,4,6,8,9 *adv.*, 2,3,5,7,10-13 *adj.* **—back′ward ness,** *n.*

back wards (bak′wərdz), **1.** toward the back. **2.** with the back first. **3.** toward the starting point. **4.** in the opposite way; in reverse. **5.** from better to worse. **6.** toward the past. *adv.*

back wash (bak′wosh′), **1.** water thrown back by oars, paddle wheels, the passing of a ship, etc. **2.** a backward current. *n.*

back water (bak′wô′tər), **1.** water held, pushed, or thrown back. **2.** a sluggish, stagnant condition; backward place. **3.** backwash. *n.*

back woods (bak′wŭdz′), **1.** uncleared forests or wild regions far away from towns. **2.** of the backwoods. **3.** crude; rough. 1 *n.pl.*, 2,3 *adj.*

back woods man (bak′wŭdz′mən), man who lives in the backwoods. *n., pl.* **back woods men.**

ba con (bā′kən), salted and smoked meat from the back and sides of a hog. See **pork** for diagram. *n.*
bring home the bacon, *Informal.* be successful; win the prize.

Ba con (bā′kən), **1. Francis,** 1561-1626, famous English essayist, statesman, and philosopher. **2. Roger,** 1214?-1294, English philosopher and scientist. *n.*

bac te ri a (bak tir′ē ə), very tiny and simple plants, so small that they can usually be seen only through a microscope. Bacteria consist of single cells, have no chlorophyll, and multiply by fission. Certain bacteria cause diseases such as pneumonia, typhoid fever, etc.; others do useful things, such as turning cider into vinegar. *n.pl.* *of* **bacterium.**

Bacteria of three main types. Their technical names are (from left to right) coccus, bacillus, and spirillum.

bac te ri al (bak tir′ē əl), of bacteria; caused by bacteria: *bacterial life, bacterial diseases.* *adj.*

bac te ri o log i cal (bak tir′ē ə loj′ə kl), having to do with bacteriology. *adj.*

bac te ri ol o gist (bak tir′ē ol′ə jist), expert in bacteriology. *n.*

bac te ri ol o gy (bak tir′ē ol′ə jē), science that deals with bacteria. *n.*

bac te ri um (bak tir′ē əm), one of the bacteria. *n., pl.* **bac te ri a.**

Bac tri an camel (bak′trē ən), camel with two humps on its back. See the picture of **camel.**

bad[1] (bad), **1.** not good; not as it ought to be: *Smoking is a bad habit.* **2.** evil; wicked: *Only a thoroughly bad man will hurt a helpless person.* **3.** disagreeable; churlish; sullen: *a bad temper.* **4.** unfavorable: *He came at a bad time.* **5.** harmful: *It is bad for your eyes to read in dim light.* **6.** severe: *a bad thunderstorm.* **7.** sick; suffering. **8.** worthless: *a bad check.* **9.** incorrect; faulty: *a bad guess.* **10.** rotten; spoiled: *a bad egg.* **11.** sorry; regretful; disturbed: *I feel bad about missing your visit.* **12.** in law, not valid: *a bad debt.* **13.** that which is bad; bad condition, quality, etc.; bad thing. **14.** badly. 1-12 *adj.*, **worse, worst;** 13 *n.*, 14 *adv.* **—bad′ness,** *n.*
be in bad, *Slang.* be in disfavor (with a person over a thing).
not bad, *Informal.* fairly good.
not half bad, *Informal.* rather good.
not so bad, *Informal.* rather good.
to the bad, **1.** toward ruin. **2.** to the bad side of an account.

bad[2] (bad), a pt. of **bid.** *They bad us goodbye.* *v.*

bad blood, unfriendly feeling; hate.

bade (bad or bād), a pt. of **bid.** *The king bade her remain.* *v.*

Ba den-Pow ell (bād′n pō′əl), Sir **Robert,** 1857-1941, English general who founded the Boy Scouts in 1908. *n.*

badge (baj), **1.** something worn to show that a person belongs to a certain occupation, school, class, club, society, etc.: *The Red Cross badge is a red cross on a white background.* **2.** symbol; sign: *Chains are a badge of slavery.* *n.*

Badger (total length 2 ft.)

badg er (baj′ər), **1.** a hairy, gray animal of Europe and America, related to the weasels, that digs holes in the ground to live in. **2.** its fur. **3.** keep on teasing or annoying; question persistently: *An agent has been badgering me for the last two weeks to buy a new car.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

bad i nage (bad′ə näzh′), good-natured joking; banter. *n.*

Bad Lands, **1.** the rugged, barren region in SW South Dakota and NW Nebraska. Extensive erosion has made fantastic land formations there and has exposed many fossils. **2.** any similar region.

bad ly (bad′lē), **1.** in a bad manner: *She sings badly.* **2.** *Informal.* greatly; very much. *adv.*

bad min ton (bad′mint n), game like tennis, but played with a feathered cork instead of a ball. *n.*

bad-tem pered (bad′tem′pərd), having a bad temper or disposition. *adj.*

Baf fin Bay (baf′ən), a large, deep bay west of Greenland.

Baffin Island, a large island between Greenland and Hudson Bay, belonging to Canada. 211,000 sq. mi.

baf fle (baf′l), **1.** be too hard for (a person) to understand or solve: *This puzzle baffles me.* **2.** hinder; thwart. **3.** struggle without success. **4.** a wall or screen controlling the flow of air, water, etc., by hindering its movement or changing its course. 1-3 *v.*, **baf fled, baf fling;** 4 *n.* **—baf′fler,** *n.*

baf fle ment (baf′l mənt), **1.** act of baffling. **2.** state of being baffled. *n.*

baf fling (baf′ling), **1.** puzzling. **2.** hindering; thwarting. *adj.*

bag (bag), **1.** container made of paper, cloth, leather, etc., that can be closed at the top: *Fresh vegetables sometimes are sold in cellophane bags.* **2.** something suggesting a bag by its use or shape: *Mother calls her purse her bag. Father has a new overnight bag.* **3.** put in a bag. **4.** swell; bulge. **5.** hang loosely: *The man's trousers bag at the*

knees. **6.** game killed or caught by a hunter. **7.** kill or catch in hunting. **8.** *Slang.* catch; take; steal. **9.** a base in baseball. 1,2,6,9 *n.*, 3-5,7,8 *v.*, **bagged, bag ging.**

bag a telle (bag′ə tel′), **1.** a mere trifle; thing of no importance. **2.** game somewhat like billiards. *n.*

Bag dad (bag′dad), the capital of Iraq, a very old city on the Tigris River. 731,000. *n.* Also, **Baghdad.**

bag gage (bag′ij), **1.** the trunks, bags, suitcases, etc., that a person takes with him when he travels. **2.** equipment that an army takes with it, such as tents, blankets, ammunition, etc. *n.*

bag ging (bag′ing), cloth for making bags. *n.*

bag gy (bag′ē), **1.** swelling; bulging. **2.** hanging loosely: *baggy trousers.* *adj.*, **bag gi er, bag gi est.**

Bagh dad (bag′dad), Bagdad. *n.*

bag pipe (bag′pīp′), a shrill-toned musical instrument made of a windbag and pipes, now used chiefly in Scotland. *n.*

Man playing a bagpipe. He blows air into the bag and, by pressing with his arm, regulates the flow of air into the four pipes that produce the sound.

bag pip er (bag′pīp′ər), person who plays the bagpipe. *n.*

Ba gui o (bag′ē ō), a mountain city in the N Philippines. It is the summer capital of the Philippines. 29,000. *n.*

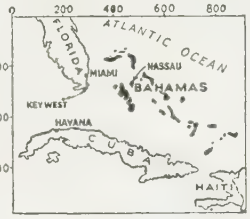
bah (bä), exclamation of scorn or contempt. *interj.*

Bahama Islands, Bahamas.

Ba ha mas (bə hä′məz or bə hä′məz), group of islands in the West Indies, a member of the British Commonwealth. 131,000 pop.; 4404 sq. mi. *Capital:* Nassau. *n.pl.*

Ba hi a or **Ba í a** (bə ē′ə). See **Salvador.** *n.*

Bah rein (bä rān′), group of islands in the Persian Gulf, under partial British control. 142,000 pop.; 231 sq. mi. *Capital:* Manama. *n.*



Bai kal (bī käl′), **Lake,** lake in S Siberia. It is the largest and deepest fresh-water lake in Asia. 12,741 sq. mi. *n.*

bail[1] (bāl), **1.** guarantee necessary to set a person free from arrest until he is to appear for trial. **2.** amount guaranteed. **3.** person or persons who stand ready to pay the money guaranteed. **4.** obtain the freedom of (a person under arrest) by agreeing to pay bail. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

bail out, supply bail for.

go bail for, supply bail for.

bail[2] (bāl), **1.** the arched handle of a kettle or pail. **2.** a hooplike support. The bails of a covered wagon hold up the canvas. *n.*

bail[3] (bāl), **1.** scoop or pail used to throw water out of a boat. **2.** throw (water) out of a boat with a pail, a dipper, or any other container. **3.** dip water from. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

bail out, drop from an airplane in a parachute.

bail[4] (bāl), either of two small bars that form the top of a wicket used in the game of cricket. *n.*

bail ie (bāl′ē), official of a Scottish town or city corresponding to an English alderman. *n.*

bail iff (bāl′if), **1.** assistant to a sheriff. **2.** officer of a court who has charge of prisoners while they are in the courtroom. **3.** overseer or steward of an estate. The bailiff collects rents, directs the work of employees, etc., for the owner. *n.*

bail i wick (bāl′ə wik), **1.** district over which a bailiff or bailie has authority. **2.** a person's field of knowledge, work, or authority. *n.*

bairn (bārn), *Scottish.* child. *n.*

bait (bāt), **1.** anything, especially food, used to attract fish or other animals so that they may be caught. **2.** put bait on (a hook) or in (a trap). **3.** thing used to tempt or attract. **4.** tempt; attract. **5.** set dogs to attack. Men used to bait bulls and bears for sport. **6.** attack; torment: *The dogs baited the bear.* **7.** torment or worry by unkind or annoying remarks. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4-7 *v.*

baize (bāz), a thick woolen cloth used for curtains, table covers, etc. *n.*

bake (bāk), **1.** cook (food) by dry heat without exposing it directly to the fire: *The cook bakes bread and cake in the oven.* **2.** dry or harden by heat: *bake bricks or china.* **3.** become baked: *Cookies bake quickly.* **4.** a baking. 1-3 *v.*, **baked, bak ing;** 4 *n.*

Ba ke lite (bā′kə līt), *Trademark.* an artificial material used to make beads, stems of pipes, umbrella handles, fountain pens, electric insulators, etc. *n.*

bak er (bāk′ər), **1.** person who makes or sells bread, pies, cakes, etc. **2.** a small portable oven. *n.*

Bak er (bāk′ər), **Mount,** mountain in NW Washington. 10,750 ft. *n.*

Baker Island, a small island in the Pacific near the equator, belonging to the United States.

baker's dozen, thirteen.

bak er y (bāk′ər ē), a baker's shop; place where bread, pies, cakes, etc., are made or sold. *n.*, *pl.* **bak er ies.**

bak ing (bāk′ing), **1.** cooking in dry heat. **2.** drying or hardening by heat. **3.** amount baked at one time; batch. *n.*

baking powder, mixture of soda and cream of tartar, or of other substances, used instead of yeast to raise biscuits, cakes, etc.

baking soda, sodium bicarbonate.

bak sheesh or **bak shish** (bak′shēsh), money given as a tip in Egypt, Turkey, India, etc. *n.*

Ba ku (bä kü′), seaport in S Soviet Union, on the Caspian Sea. It is the capital of Azerbaijan. 636,000. *n.*

Ba laam (bā′ləm), a prophet who was rebuked by the donkey he rode. Numbers 22:27-31. *n.*

bal a lai ka (bal′ə lī′kə), a Russian musical instrument somewhat like a guitar. *n.*

bal ance (bal′əns), **1.** instrument for weighing. See the picture. **2.** weigh in a balance. **3.** equality in weight, amount, force, effect, etc. **4.** make or be equal to in weight, amount, force, effect, etc. **5.** comparison of weight, value, importance, etc.; estimate. **6.** compare the value, importance, etc., of: *George balanced a trip to the mountains against the chance of a summer job.* **7.** harmony; proportion in design. **8.** make or be proportionate to. **9.** steady condition or position; steadiness: *He lost his balance and fell off the ladder.* **10.** bring into or keep in a steady condition or position: *Can you balance a coin on its edge?* **11.** mental steadiness; poise: *His balance is never disturbed by the tantrums of others.* **12.** anything that counteracts the effect, weight, etc., of something else. **13.** counteract the effect, influence, etc., of; make up for. **14.** difference between the debit and credit sides of an account: *I have a balance of $20 in the bank.* **15.** make the debit and credit sides of (an account) equal. **16.** be equal in the debit and credit sides of an account. **17.** *Informal.* part that is left over; remainder: *I will be away for the balance of the week.* **18.** wheel that regulates the rate of movement of a clock or watch. **19.** greatest weight, amount, or power. **20.** hesitate; waver. 1,3,5,7,9,11,12,14,17-19 *n.*, 2,4,6,8,10,13,15,16,20 *v.*, **bal anced, bal anc ing.** **—bal′anc er,** *n.*

Balance or scale for weighing. The thing to be weighed is put in one pan and metal weights in the other. When the bar is straight across, the contents of the two pans weigh the same.

in the balance, undecided.

balanced diet, diet having the correct amounts of all kinds of foods necessary for health.

balance of power, even distribution of military and economic power among nations or groups of nations.

balance of trade, difference between the value of all the imports and that of all the exports of a country.

bal a ta (bal′ə tə), **1.** a tropical tree whose dried gum-like juice is used in making chewing gum, golf balls, insulation for wires, etc. **2.** the dried gumlike juice. *n.*

Bal bo a (bal bō′ə), **Vasco de,** 1475?-1517, Spanish adventurer who discovered the Pacific in 1513. *n.*

bal brig gan (bal brig′ən), **1.** a knitted cotton cloth, used for stockings, underwear, etc. **2.** a similar woolen cloth. *n.*

balbriggans, knitted cotton stockings or pajamas.

bal co ny (bal′kə nē), **1.** a projecting platform with an entrance from an upper floor of a building. **2.** a projecting upper floor in a theater or hall with seats for an audience. See the diagram under **mezzanine.** *n., pl.* **bal co nies.**

Balcony (def. 1)

bald (bôld), **1.** wholly or partly without hair on the head. **2.** without its natural covering: *A mountain top with no trees or grass on it is bald.* **3.** bare; plain: *The bald truth is that he is a thief.* **4.** of birds or mammals, having white on the head. *adj.* **—bald′ly,** *adv.* **—bald′ness,** *n.*

bald eagle, a large, powerful, North American eagle with white feathers on its head, neck, and tail.

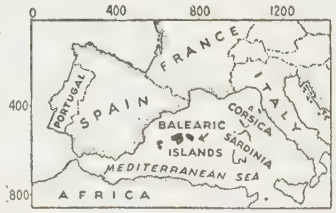
Bal der (bôl′dər), the Norse god of light, beauty, goodness, wisdom, and peace. *n.*

bal der dash (bôl′dər dash), nonsense. *n.*

bald pate (bôld′pāt′), **1.** person who has a bald head. **2.** kind of duck; widgeon. *n.*

bal dric (bôl′drik), belt for a sword, horn, etc., hung from one shoulder to the opposite side of the body. *n.*

bale[1] (bāl), **1.** a large bundle of merchandise or material securely wrapped or bound for shipping or storage: *a bale of cotton.* **2.** make into bales; tie in large bundles. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **baled, bal ing. —bal′er,** *n.*

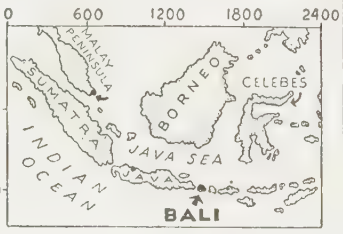


bale[2] (bāl), *Poetic or Archaic.* **1.** evil; harm. **2.** sorrow; pain. *n.*

Bal e ar ic Islands (bal′ē ar′ik or bə lir′ik), a group of Spanish islands in the W Mediterranean. 420,000 pop.; 1935 sq. mi. *Capital:* Palma.

ba leen (bə lēn′), whalebone. *n.*

bale ful (bāl′fəl), evil; harmful. *adj.* **—bale′ful ly,** *adv.* **—bale′ful ness,** *n.*



Ba li (bä′lē), island in Indonesia, south of Borneo. 1,101,000 pop.; 2150 sq. mi. *n.*

Ba li nese (bä′lə nēz′), **1.** native or inhabitant of Bali. **2.** people of Bali. **3.** language of Bali. **4.** of Bali, its people, or their language. 1-3 *n., pl.* **Ba li nese;** 4 *adj.*

balk (bôk), **1.** stop short and stubbornly refuse to go on: *My horse balked at the bridge.* **2.** thwart; hinder; check: *The police balked the robber's plans.* **3.** hindrance; check; defeat. **4.** fail to use; let slip; miss. **5.** blunder; mistake. **6.** failure of a baseball pitcher to complete a pitch he has started. **7.** make a balk. 1,2,4,7 *v.,* 3,5,6 *n.* Also, **baulk.**

Bal kan (bôl′kən), **1.** of the Balkan Peninsula; having to do with the countries on it. **2.** of the people living in these countries. **3.** of the Balkan Mountains. *adj.*

the Balkans, the Balkan States. The Balkans have been the scene of frequent disputes and much warfare.

Balkan States

Balkan Mountains, mountain range in the Balkan Peninsula. The highest peak is about 7800 feet.

Balkan Peninsula, peninsula in SE Europe.

Balkan States, countries on the Balkan Peninsula; Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, and European Turkey.

balk y (bôk′ē), stopping short and stubbornly refusing to go on; likely to balk. *adj.,* **balk i er, balk i est.**

ball[1] (bôl), **1.** anything round or roundish: *a ball of string.* **2.** make or form into a ball. **3.** game in which some kind of ball is thrown, hit, or kicked. **4.** ball in motion: *a fast ball.* **5.** baseball. **6.** baseball pitched too high, too low, or not over the plate, that the batter does not strike at. **7.** bullet. **8.** something that is somewhat like a ball: *the ball of the thumb.* **9.** globe; sphere; the earth. 1,3-9 *n.,* 2 *v.*

play ball, *Informal.* **1.** begin a game or start it again after stopping. **2.** get busy. **3.** work together.

ball[2] (bôl), a large, formal party for dancing. *n.*

bal lad (bal′əd), **1.** a simple song. **2.** a poem that tells a story in a simple verse form, especially one that tells a popular legend. Ballads are often sung. *n.*

ball-and-socket joint, a flexible joint formed by a ball or knob fitting in a socket, such as the shoulder or hip joint. See **socket** for diagram.

bal last (bal′əst), **1.** something heavy carried in a ship to steady it. **2.** weight carried in a balloon or dirigible to control it. **3.** put ballast in (ships, balloons, etc.). **4.** anything which steadies a person or thing. **5.** gravel or crushed rock used in making the bed for a road or railroad track. 1,2,4,5 *n.,* 3 *v.*

ball bearing, **1.** bearing in which the shaft turns upon a number of loose metal balls to lessen friction. **2.** any of the metal balls so used.

bal le ri na (bal′ə rē′nə), a woman ballet dancer. *n., pl.* **bal le ri nas.**

bal let (bal′ā or ba lā′), **1.** an elaborate dance by a group on a stage. **2.** the dancers. *n.*

bal lis tic (bə lis′tik), **1.** having to do with the motion or throwing of projectiles. **2.** having to do with the science of ballistics. *adj.*

ballistic missile, projectile powered by a rocket engine or engines, but reaching its target as a result of aim at the time of launching.

bal lis tics (bə lis′tiks), science that deals with the motion of projectiles (bullets, shells, bombs, etc.). *n.*

bal loon (bə lün′), **1.** an airtight bag filled with some gas lighter than air, so that it will rise and float in the air. **2.** such a bag with a car to carry one or more persons. **3.** a child's toy made of rubber that may be blown up by mouth or filled with gas. **4.** ride in a balloon. **5.** swell out like a balloon. **6.** puffed out like a balloon. **7.** a boxed space in a cartoon in which the words of a speaker are written. 1-3,7 *n.,* 4,5 *v.,* 6 *adj.* **—bal loon′like′,** *adj.*

bal loon ist (bə lün′ist), **1.** a person who goes up in balloons. **2.** pilot of a dirigible balloon. *n.*

bal lot (bal′ət), **1.** piece of paper or other object used in voting. **2.** the total number of votes cast. **3.** method of voting by paper slips, voting machines, etc. **4.** vote

or decide by using ballots. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **bal lot ed, bal lot ing.**

ballot box, box into which voters put their ballots after they have voted.

ball play er (bôl′plā′ər), **1.** a baseball player. **2.** person who plays ball. *n.*

ball-point pen, a pen that writes by means of a small metal ball set in its point. The ball turns against a cartridge holding ink in semisolid form and transmits it to the paper against which it is pressed.

ball room (bôl′rüm′), a large room for dancing. *n.*

bal ly hoo (bal′ē hü), *Slang.* **1.** *U.S.* noisy advertising; sensational way of attracting attention. **2.** *U.S.* advertise noisily; make exaggerated or false statements about. **3.** uproar; outcry. 1,3 *n.*, *pl.* **bal ly hoos;** 2 *v.*, **bal ly hooed, bal ly hoo ing.**

balm (bäm or bälm), **1.** a fragrant, oily, sticky substance obtained from certain kinds of trees, used to heal or relieve pain. **2.** anything that heals or soothes: *Mother's praise was balm to the little girl's wounded feelings.* **3.** a fragrant plant of the same family as mint. *n.*

balm of Gilead, **1.** a fragrant ointment prepared from the resin of a small evergreen tree of Asia and Africa. **2.** the tree itself.

Bal mung (bäl′múng), Siegfried's sword. *n.*

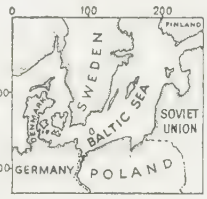
balm y (bäm′ē or bäl′mē), **1.** mild; gentle; soothing: *a balmy breeze.* **2.** fragrant. *adj.*, **balm i er, balm i est. —balm′i ly,** *adv.* **—balm′i ness,** *n.*

bal sa (bôl′sə), **1.** a tropical American tree with very lightweight, strong wood. **2.** the wood. **3.** raft consisting of two or more floats fastened to a framework. *n.*

bal sam (bôl′səm), **1.** ointment or preparation for healing or soothing. **2.** a fragrant, oily, sticky substance obtained from certain kinds of trees. **3.** tree that yields balsam; balsam fir. Balsams are much used as Christmas trees. **4.** a garden plant with seed vessels that burst open violently when ripe. *n.*

balsam fir, **1.** an evergreen tree of North America, of the same family as the pine, whose resin is used in making varnish. **2.** its wood.

Bal tic (bôl′tik), **1.** having to do with the Baltic Sea. **2.** having to do with the Baltic States. *adj.*

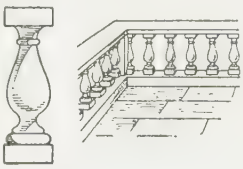


Baltic Sea, sea in N Europe, north of Germany and southeast of Sweden. 160,000 sq. mi.

Baltic States, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and sometimes, Finland. The first three of these are now under Russian control. See also the map under **Estonia.**

Bal ti more (bôl′tə môr), **1.** city in N Maryland, on Chesapeake Bay. 939,000. **2. Lord,** 1580?-1632, Sir George Calvert, English statesman who planned the colony of Maryland. **3. Lord,** 1605?-1675, his son, first proprietor of the colony of Maryland. *n.*

Baltimore oriole, a North American bird. The male has orange and black feathers and the female has greenish or yellowish feathers. See **oriole** for picture.


Baluster and balustrade

Ba lu chi stan (bə lü′chə-stän′), a former country, on the Arabian Sea, now in Pakistan. *n.*

bal us ter (bal′əs tər), a support for a railing. *n.*

bal us trade (bal′əs trād′), row of balusters and the railing on them. *n.*

Bal zac (bal′zak or bôl′zak), **Honoré de,** 1799-1850, French novelist. *n.*

Ba ma ko (bä mä kō′), capital of the Republic of Mali in the SW part. 69,000. *n.*

bam bi no (bam bē′nō), **1.** baby; little child. **2.** image or picture of the baby Jesus. *n.*, *pl.* **bam bi ni** (-nē).

bam boo (bam bü′), **1.** any of various woody or treelike tropical or semitropical grasses whose stiff, hollow stems have hard thick joints. The stems are used for making canes, fishing poles, furniture, and even houses. **2.** of bamboo; made of the stems of this plant. 1 *n.*, *pl.* **bam boos;** 2 *adj.*

Bamboo (40 ft. high)

Bamboo Curtain, an imaginary wall or dividing line between Communist China and noncommunist nations, created by the strict censorship of news by the Chinese Communist government.

bam boo zle (bam bü′zl), *Informal.* **1.** impose upon; cheat; trick. **2.** puzzle; perplex. *v.*, **bam boo zled, bam boo zling.**

ban (ban), **1.** prohibit; forbid: *Swimming is banned in this lake.* **2.** place a ban on; pronounce a curse on. **3.** the forbidding of an act or speech by authority of the law, the church, or public opinion. **4.** a solemn curse by the church. **5.** sentence of outlawry. 1,2 *v.*, **banned, ban ning;** 3-5 *n.*

ba nal (bā′nl), commonplace; trite; trivial. *adj.* **—ba′nal ly,** *adv.*

ba nal i ty (bə nal′ə tē), commonplaceness; triteness; triviality. *n.*, *pl.* **ba nal i ties.**

ba nan a (bə nan′ə), **1.** a slightly curved, yellow or red fruit with firm, creamy flesh. **2.** a treelike tropical plant on which bananas grow in large clusters. *n.*

Banana
(tree 9 ft. high)

Ban croft (ban′krôft), **George,** 1800-1891, American historian and statesman who helped to found the United States Naval Academy. *n.*

band[1] (band), **1.** number of persons or animals joined or acting together: *a band of robbers, a band of wild dogs.* **2.** unite or cause to unite in a group: *The children banded together to buy a present for their teacher.* **3.** group of musicians playing various instruments together: *The band played several marches.* **4.** drove or flock of animals; herd. **5.** a thin, flat strip of material for binding, trimming, or some other purpose: *The oak box was strengthened with bands of iron. Put rubber bands around that package.* **6.** put a band on. **7.** stripe: *a white cup with a gold band.* **8.** mark with stripes. **9.** collar with two strips hanging in front, worn by certain clergymen. **10.** a particular range of wave lengths in radio broadcasting. 1,3-5,7,9,10 *n.*, 2,6,8 *v.*

band[2] (band), anything that ties, binds, or unites. *n.*

band age (ban′dij), **1.** strip of cloth or other material used in binding up and dressing a wound, injured leg or arm, etc. **2.** bind, tie up, or dress with a bandage. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **band aged, band ag ing. —band′ag er,** *n.*

ban dan na or **ban dan a** (ban-dan′ə), a large, colored handkerchief. *n.*

band box (band′boks′), a light cardboard box to put hats, collars, etc., in. *n.*

ban deau (ban dō′ or ban′dō), **1.** band worn about the head. **2.** a narrow band. *n.*, *pl.* **ban deaux** (-dōz′ or -dōz).

Australian bandicoot
(about 2½ ft. long)

ban di coot (ban′də küt), **1.** a very large rat of India that is about two feet long. **2.** a small ratlike animal of Australia that carries its young in a pouch on its abdomen. *n.*

ban dit (ban′dit), highwayman; robber. *n., pl.* **bandits** or **ban dit ti.**

ban dit ry (ban′dit rē), **1.** work of bandits. **2.** bandits. *n.*

ban dit ti (ban dit′ē), a pl. of **bandit.** *n.*

band mas ter (band′mas′tər), leader of a band of musicians. *n.*

ban do leer or **ban do lier** (ban′də lir′), **1.** a broad belt worn over the shoulder and across the breast. Some bandoleers have loops for carrying cartridges; others have small cases for bullets, gunpowder, etc. **2.** one of these cases. *n.*

B, bandoleer

band shell, platform for musical concerts. It has a shell-shaped, resonant covering open on one side.

bands man (bandz′mən), member of a band of musicians. *n., pl.* **bands men.**

band stand (band′stand′), an outdoor platform, usually roofed, for concerts. *n.*

band wag on (band′wag′ən), wagon that carries a musical band in a parade. *n.* **climb on the bandwagon,** *Informal.* join what appears to be the winning side in a political campaign, contest, etc.

ban dy (ban′dē), **1.** throw back and forth; toss about. **2.** give and take; exchange: *To bandy words with a foolish person is a waste of time.* **3.** having a bend or curve outward: *Some kinds of bulldog have bandy legs.* 1,2 *v.,* **ban died, ban dy ing;** 3 *adj.*

ban dy-leg ged (ban′dē leg′id), having legs that curve outward; bowlegged. *adj.*

bane (bān), **1.** cause of death, ruin, or harm: *Wolves were the bane of the shepherds.* **2.** ruin; harm. *n.*

bane ber ry (bān′ber′ē), **1.** any of several plants that have spikes of small, white flowers and clusters of white or red poisonous berries. **2.** one of these berries. *n., pl.* **bane ber ries.**

bane ful (bān′fəl), deadly; harmful. *adj.* **—bane′ful ly,** *adv.*

Banff (bamf), a summer resort in SW Canada, in the Rocky Mountains. It is the chief town of a Canadian national park that is noted for its magnificent scenery. 2000. *n.*

bang[1] (bang), **1.** a sudden, loud noise: *the bang of a gun.* **2.** make a sudden, loud noise: *The door banged as it blew shut in a sudden gust of wind.* **3.** suddenly and loudly. **4.** a violent, noisy blow: *He gave the drum a bang.* **5.** hit with violent and noisy blows; strike noisily: *The baby was banging the dishpan with a tin spoon.* **6.** violently and noisily: *The boy on the bicycle went bang into a telephone pole.* **7.** shut with noise; slam: *bang a door.* **8.** handle roughly: *My trunk was banged in the accident.* **9.** imitation of gun fire: *"Bang! Bang!" shouted the boys.* 1,4 *n.,* 2,5,7,8 *v.,* 3,6 *adv.,* 9 *interj.*

bang[2] (bang), **1.** fringe of banged hair. **2.** cut squarely across: *She wears her hair banged.* 1 *n.,* 2 *v.*

Child wearing bangs

bangs, hair cut straight over the forehead.

Ban ga lore (bang′gə lôr′), city in S India. 779,000. *n.*

Bang kok (bang′kok), capital and chief port of Thailand (Siam). 1,328,000. *n.*

ban gle (bang′gl), **1.** ring worn around the wrist, arm, or ankle. **2.** a small ornament suspended from a bracelet. *n.*

Ban gor (bang′gôr or bang′gər), city in S Maine. 39,000. *n.*

Ban gui (bäng′gē), capital of the Central African Republic, in the SW part. 78,000. *n.*

ban ian (ban′yən), **1.** banyan. **2.** a Hindu merchant of a caste that eats no meat. *n.*

ban ish (ban′ish), **1.** condemn to leave a country; exile: *Napoleon was banished to Elba.* **2.** force to go away; send away; drive away: *Banish the thought of leaving the country on such a warm day.* *v.* **—ban′ish er,** *n.*

ban ish ment (ban′ish mənt), **1.** act of banishing. **2.** state of being banished; exile. *n.*

ban is ter (ban′is tər), baluster. *n.*

banisters, balustrade of a staircase.

Man playing a banjo

ban jo (ban′jō), a stringed musical instrument played with the fingers or a plectrum. Banjos have either four or five strings. *n., pl.* **ban jos** or **ban joes.**

ban jo ist (ban′jō ist), person who plays a banjo. *n.*

bank[1] (bangk), **1.** a long pile or heap: *a bank of snow.* **2.** raise a ridge or mound about; border with a bank or ridge. **3.** form into a bank; pile up; heap up: *bank snow.* **4.** form banks: *Clouds are banking along the horizon.* **5.** ground bordering a river, lake, etc. **6.** a shallow place in a body of water; shoal: *the banks of Newfoundland.* **7.** slope. **8.** sloping an airplane to one side when making a turn. **9.** make (an airplane) do this. **10.** of an airplane, slope to one side when turning. **11.** cover (a fire) with ashes or fresh fuel so that it will burn slowly: *bank a fire for the night.* 1,5-8 *n.,* 2-4,7,9-11 *v.*

bank[2] (bangk), **1.** an institution for keeping, lending, exchanging, and issuing money: *A savings bank is a good place to put money.* **2.** keep a bank. **3.** keep money in a bank. **4.** put (money) in a bank. **5.** a small metal or plastic container used to save small sums at home: *Mary's father gave her a quarter for her piggy bank.* **6.** stock of pieces from which players draw in games. **7.** any place where reserve supplies are kept. The place where blood plasma is kept for transfusions is called a bank. **8.** fund of money out of which the dealer or manager in gambling games pays his losses. 1,5-8 *n.,* 2-4 *v.* **—bank′a ble,** *adj.*

bank on, *Informal.* depend on; be sure of.

bank[3] (bangk), **1.** bench for rowers in a galley. **2.** row or tier of oars. **3.** row of keys on an organ, typewriter, etc. **4.** row of things. **5.** arrange in rows. 1-4 *n.,* 5 *v.*

bank bill, **1.** check drawn by one bank on another. **2.** bank note.

bank er (bangk′ər), **1.** person or company that keeps a bank. **2.** dealer or manager in a gambling game. *n.*

bank ing (bangk′ing), business of a bank or banker. *n.*

bank note, note issued by a bank that must be paid on demand. Bank notes are used as money.

bank rupt (bangk′rupt), **1.** person who is declared by a law court to be unable to pay his debts and whose property is distributed among his creditors. **2.** unable to pay one's debts; declared legally unable to pay debts. **3.** make bankrupt. **4.** at the end of one's resources; destitute. 1 *n.,* 2,4 *adj.,* 3 *v.*

bank rupt cy (bangk′rupt sē or bangk′rəp sē), bankrupt condition. *n., pl.* **bank rupt cies.**

ban ner (ban′ər), **1.** flag. **2.** piece of cloth with some design or words on it, attached by its upper edge to a pole or staff. **3.** leading; foremost. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

ban nock (ban′ək), *Scottish.* a flat cake made of oatmeal or barley flour, eaten in Scotland. *n.*

banns (banz), public notice, given three times in church, that a certain man and woman are to be married. *n.pl.*

ban quet (bang′kwit), **1.** feast. **2.** a formal dinner with speeches. **3.** give a banquet to. **4.** enjoy a banquet. 1,2 *n.,* 3,4 *v.,* **ban quet ed, ban quet ing.**

ban shee or **ban shie** (ban′shē or ban shē′), *Irish and Scottish.* spirit whose wails mean that there will soon be a death in the family. *n.*

Ban tam or **ban tam** (ban′təm), a small-sized kind of fowl. *n.*

ban tam (ban′təm), **1.** a small person who is fond of fighting. **2.** light in weight; small. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

ban tam weight (ban′təm wāt′), boxer who weighs 118 pounds or less. *n.*

ban ter (ban′tər), **1.** playful teasing; joking. **2.** tease

playfully; make fun of. **3.** talk in a joking way. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.* **—ban′ter ing ly,** *adv.*

bant ling (bant′ling), a young child; brat. *n.*

Ban tu (ban′tü), **1.** member of a large group of Negroid tribes living in central and S Africa. **2.** any of the languages of these tribes. **3.** of these tribes or their languages. 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **Ban tu** or **Ban tus;** 3 *adj.*

ban yan (ban′yən), a fig tree of India whose branches have hanging roots that grow down to the ground and start new trunks. One tree may cover several acres. *n.* Also, **banian.**

Banyan (70 to 100 ft. high)

ban zai (bän′zī′), a Japanese greeting or patriotic cheer. It means "May you live ten thousand years!" *interj.*

ba o bab (bā′ō bab), a tall, tropical African tree with a very thick trunk. The fibers of its bark are used for making rope, cloth, etc. *n.*

bap tism (bap′tiz əm), **1.** act of baptizing; rite or sacrament of dipping a person into water or sprinkling water on him, as a sign of the washing away of sin and of admission into the Christian church. **2.** experience that cleanses a person or introduces him into a new kind of life. *n.*

bap tis mal (bap tiz′ml), having to do with baptism; used in baptism: *baptismal vows.* *adj.*

baptism of fire, **1.** the first time that a soldier is under fire. **2.** a severe trial or test; ordeal.

Bap tist (bap′tist), **1.** member of a Christian church that believes in baptism by dipping the whole person under water. **2.** of or having to do with the Baptists. **3.** person who baptizes: *John the Baptist.* 1,3 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

bap tis ter y (bap′tis tər ē or bap′tis trē), place where baptism is performed. A baptistery may be a section of a church or a separate building. *n.*, *pl.* **bap tis ter ies.**

bap tist ry (bap′tis trē), baptistery. *n.*, *pl.* **bap tist ries.**

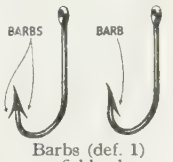
bap tize (bap tīz′ or bap′tīz), **1.** dip into water or sprinkle with water as a sign of the washing away of sin and of admission into the Christian church. **2.** purify; cleanse. **3.** give a first name to (a person) at baptism; christen. **4.** give a name to. *v.*, **bap tized, bap tiz ing. —bap tiz′er,** *n.*

bar (bär), **1.** an evenly shaped piece of some solid, longer than it is wide or thick: *a bar of iron, bar of soap, a bar of chocolate.* **2.** pole or rod put across a door, gate, window, etc., to fasten or shut off something. **3.** put bars across; fasten or shut off with a bar: *He bars the door every night.* **4.** anything that blocks the way or prevents progress: *A bar of sand kept boats out of the harbor. A bad temper is a bar to making friends.* **5.** block; obstruct: *The exits were barred by chairs.* **6.** exclude; forbid: *All talking is barred during a study period.* **7.** except; excluding: *He is the best student, bar none.* **8.** band of color; stripe. **9.** mark with stripes or bands of color: *a chicken with barred feathers.* **10.** unit of rhythm in music. The regular accent falls on the first note of each bar. **11.** line between two such units on a musical staff. **12.** counter for serving drinks or food. **13.** place containing such a counter. **14.** the railing around the place where lawyers sit in a law court. **15.** profession of a lawyer: *After passing his law examinations, the young man was admitted to the bar.* **16.** lawyers as a group: *Judges are chosen from the bar.* **17.** place where an accused person stands in a law court. **18.** law court. **19.** anything like a law court: *the bar of public opinion.* 1,2,4,8,10-19 *n.*, 3,5,6,9 *v.*, **barred, bar ring;** 7 *prep.*

Bar (defs. 10, 11)

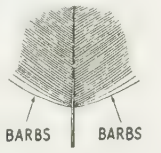
Ba rab bas (bə rab′əs), in the Bible, a robber whose release the Jews demanded when Pilate offered to free Jesus. Matthew 29:16-21. *n.*

barb (bärb), **1.** point projecting backward from the main point. **2.** one of the hairlike branches on the shaft of a feather. **3.** a long thin growth hanging from the mouth: *the barbs of a catfish.* **4.** furnish with barbs. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*



Barbs (def. 1) on fishhooks

Bar ba dos (bär bā′dōz or bär′bə-dōz), island republic in the West Indies. 232,000 pop.; 166 sq. mi. *Capital:* Bridgetown. *n.*



Barbs (def. 2)

bar bar i an (bär bär′ē ən), **1.** person who is not civilized. **2.** not civilized; cruel and coarse; almost savage: *The Roman Empire was conquered by barbarian peoples.* **3.** foreigner differing from the speaker or writer in language and customs. In ancient times a barbarian was a person who was not a Greek, a person outside of the Roman Empire, or a person who was not a Christian. **4.** differing from the speaker or writer in language and customs. **5.** person without sympathy for literary culture or art. 1,3,5 *n.*, 2,4 *adj.*

bar bar ic (bär bar′ik), **1.** like barbarians; suited to a barbarous people; rough and rude: *The dress of gypsies is barbaric.* **2.** crudely rich or splendid. *adj.*

bar ba rism (bär′bə riz əm), **1.** condition of uncivilized people: *People who have no form of writing live in barbarism.* **2.** a barbarous act, custom, or trait. **3.** use of a word or expression not in accepted use. **4.** word or expression not in accepted use. *Example:* "his'n" for "his." *n.*

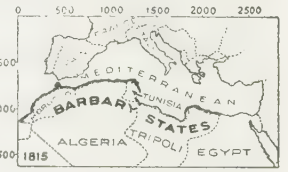
bar bar i ty (bär bar′ə tē), **1.** brutal cruelty. **2.** act of cruelty. **3.** barbaric manner, taste, or style. *n.*, *pl.* **bar bar i ties.**

bar ba rize (bär′bə rīz), make barbarous; become barbarous. *v.*, **bar ba rized, bar ba riz ing.**

bar ba rous (bär′bə rəs), **1.** not civilized; savage: *Torture of prisoners is a barbarous custom.* **2.** rough and rude; coarse; unrefined: *Many of the early fur trappers were as barbarous as the Indians they fought.* **3.** cruelly harsh; brutal. *adj.* **—bar′ba rous ly,** *adv.* **—bar′ba-rous ness,** *n.*

Bar ba ry (bär′bə rē), the Moslem countries west of Egypt on the N coast of Africa. *n.*

Barbary ape, a tailless monkey that lives in N Africa and on the Rock of Gibraltar.



Barbary States

Barbary States, an old name for Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Tripoli.

bar be cue (bär′bə kū), **1.** *U.S.* feast at which animals are roasted whole. **2.** animal roasted whole. **3.** roast (an animal) whole. **4.** meat roasted before an open fire. **5.** roast (meat) before or over an open fire. **6.** a metal or brick stove on which this may be done. **7.** cook (meat or fish) in a highly flavored sauce. 1,2,4,6 *n.*, 3,5,7 *v.*, **bar be cued, bar be cu ing.**

barbed (bärbd), having a barb or barbs. *adj.*

barbed wire, wire with sharp points on it every few inches, used for fences, etc.

bar bel (bär′bl), **1.** a long, thin growth hanging from the mouths of some fishes. **2.** a large, fresh-water fish of Europe having such growths. *n.*

bar ber (bär′bər), **1.** person whose business is cutting hair, shaving men, and trimming beards. **2.** cut the hair of; shave; trim the beard of. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

bar ber ry (bär′ber′ē or bär′bər ē), **1.** shrub with yellow flowers and sour red berries. **2.** the berry. *n.*, *pl.* **bar ber ries.**

bar bi can (bär′bə kən), tower for defense built over a gate or bridge to a city or castle. *n.*

Barbican

bar bi tal (bär′bə tôl), a drug containing barbituric acid, used as a sedative or hypnotic. *n.*

bar bi tu rate (bär bich′ə rāt, bär′bə tur′āt, or bär′bə tyur′āt), salt or ester of barbituric acid. *n.*

bar bi tu ric acid (bär′bə tur′ik or bär′bə tyur′ik), an acid much used as the basis of sedatives and hypnotics.

barb wire (bärb′wīr′), barbed wire. *n.*

Bar ca (bär′kə), powerful family of Carthage. Hamilcar and Hannibal belonged to it. *n.*

bar ca role or **bar ca rolle** (bär′kə rōl), **1.** a Venetian boat song. **2.** music imitating such a song. *n.*

Bar ce lo na (bär′sə lō′nə), seaport in NE Spain. 1,503,000. *n.*

bard (bärd), **1.** a poet and singer of long ago. Bards sang their own poems to the music of their harps. **2.** poet. *n.*

Bard of Avon, Shakespeare. He was called this because he came from Stratford-on-Avon.

bare[1] (bãr), **1.** without covering; not clothed; naked: *bare hands. The top of the hill was bare.* **2.** with the head uncovered. **3.** not concealed; not disguised; open. **4.** make bare; uncover; reveal: *The knight bared his sword.* **5.** not furnished; empty: *The room was bare of furniture.* **6.** plain; unadorned: *He lived in a bare little house.* **7.** much worn; threadbare. **8.** just enough and no more; mere: *He earns a bare living by his work.* 1-3, 5-8 *adj.*, **bar er, bar est;** 4 *v.*, **bared, bar ing.**

lay bare, uncover; expose; reveal.

bare[2] (bãr), *Archaic.* bore, a pt. of **bear**[1]. *v.*

bare back (bãr′bak′), without a saddle; on a horse's bare back: *ride bareback (adv.), a bareback rider (adj.).* *adv., adj.*

bare faced (bãr′fāst′), **1.** with the face bare. **2.** not disguised. **3.** shameless; impudent: *a barefaced lie.* *adj.*

bare foot (bãr′fůt′), without shoes and stockings: *a barefoot child (adj.). If you go barefoot, watch out for broken glass (adv.).* *adj., adv.*

bare foot ed (bãr′fůt′id), barefoot. *adj.*

bare hand ed (bãr′han′did), **1.** without any covering on the hands. **2.** with empty hands. *adj.*

bare head ed (bãr′hed′id), wearing nothing on the head. *adj., adv.*

bare leg ged (bãr′leg′id), without stockings. *adj.*

bare ly (bãr′lē), **1.** only just; hardly; scarcely: *He has barely enough money to live on.* **2.** openly; plainly: *The facts are presented barely, without any comments.* **3.** poorly; scantily: *The room was furnished barely but neatly.* *adv.*

bare ness (bãr′nis), being bare; lack of covering; lack of furnishings and contents. *n.*

bar gain (bär′gən), **1.** an agreement to trade or exchange: *Will you take $5 for it? Then it's a bargain.* **2.** something offered for sale cheap, or bought cheap. **3.** a good trade or exchange; price below the real value. **4.** try to get good terms: *She stood for ten minutes bargaining with the man for the vegetables.* **5.** make a bargain; come to terms. **6.** trade. 1-3 *n.*, 4-6 *v.* **—bar′gain er,** *n.*

bargain for, be ready for; expect: *It is raining, and that is more than I bargained for.*

into the bargain, besides; also: *It is late, into the bargain.*

strike a bargain, make a bargain; reach an agreement.

barge (bärj), **1.** a large, flat-bottomed boat for carrying freight on rivers, canals, etc.: *a grain barge.* **2.** carry by barge. **3.** a large boat used for excursions, pageants, and special occasions. **4.** move clumsily like a barge. **5.** a large motorboat or rowboat used by the commanding officer of a flagship. **6.** houseboat. **7.** *Informal.* push oneself rudely: *Don't barge in where you're not wanted.* 1,3,5,6 *n.*, 2,4,7 *v.*, **barged, barg ing.**

barge man (bärj′mən), man who works on a barge. *n.*, *pl.* **barge men.**

Bar Harbor, a summer resort on Mount Desert Island, off the SE coast of Maine. 3000.

bar i tone (bar′ə tōn), **1.** a male voice between tenor and bass. **2.** part to be sung by such a voice. **3.** person who sings this part. **4.** of or for a baritone. **5.** a musical instrument that has the quality or range of this voice. 1-3,5 *n.*, 4 *adj.* Also, *esp. Brit.* **barytone.**

bar i um (bãr′ē əm or bar′ē əm), a soft, silvery-white metallic element. *Symbol:* Ba *n.*

bark[1] (bärk), **1.** the tough outside covering of the trunk, branches, and roots of trees and plants. **2.** strip the bark from (a tree, etc.). **3.** cut out a circle of bark from (a tree) in order to kill it. **4.** tan (hides, etc.). **5.** scrape the skin from (shins, knuckles, etc.): *I fell down the steps and barked my shins.* 1 *n.*, 2-5 *v.*

bark[2] (bärk), **1.** the short, sharp sound that a dog makes. **2.** a sound like this: *the bark of a fox, a squirrel, a gun, or a cough.* **3.** make this sound or one like it. **4.** shout sharply; speak gruffly: *Some officers bark out their orders.* **5.** *Informal.* cough. 1,2 *n.*, 3-5 *v.*

Bark[3]

bark[3] (bärk), **1.** ship with three masts, square-rigged on the first two masts and fore-and-aft-rigged on the other. **2.** *Poetic.* boat; ship. *n.* Also, **barque.**

bar keep (bär′kēp′), *U.S.* barkeeper. *n.*

bar keep er (bär′kēp′ər), man who tends a bar where alcoholic drinks are sold. *n.*

bar ken tine (bär′kən tēn), a three-masted ship with the foremast square-rigged and the other masts fore-and-aft-rigged. *n.*

bark er (bär′kər), **1.** one that barks. **2.** person who stands in front of a store, show, etc., urging people to go in. *n.*

bar ley (bär′lē), **1.** the seed or grain of a cereal grass that has compact spikes of flowers. Barley is used for food and for making malt. **2.** plant yielding this grain. *n.*

Bar ley corn (bär′lē kôrn′), **John,** a name for intoxicating liquor. *n.*

bar maid (bär′mād′), woman who works in a bar, serving alcoholic drinks to customers. *n.*

bar man (bär′mən), barkeeper. *n.*, *pl.* **bar men.**

Bar me cide feast (bär′mə sīd), **1.** a pretended feast with empty dishes. **2.** an empty pretense of hospitality, generosity, etc.

barn (bärn), a building for storing hay, grain, etc., and for sheltering cows, horses, etc. *n.* **—barn′like′,** *adj.*

Bar na bas (bär′nə bəs), in the Bible, the Christian apostle who was a companion of Paul. *n.*

bar na cle (bär′nə kl), animal with a shell that attaches itself to rocks, the bottoms of ships, the timbers of wharves, etc. *n.*

Barnacles (2 to 6 in. long)

bar na cled (bär′nə kld), covered with barnacles. *adj.*

barn dance, **1.** dance held in a barn. **2.** a lively dance resembling a polka.

barn storm (bärn′stôrm′), *U.S. Informal.* act plays, make speeches, etc., in small towns and country districts. *v.* **—barn′storm′er,** *n.*

barn swallow, swallow that usually nests in barns. It has a reddish breast and a long, forked tail.

Bar num (bär′nəm), **Phineas Taylor,** 1810-1891, American showman. *n.*

barn yard (bärn′yärd′), yard around a barn for livestock, etc. *n.*

Ba ro da (bə rō′də), city in W India. 211,000. *n.*

bar o graph (bar′ə graf), instrument that automatically records changes in air pressure. *n.*

ba rom e ter (bə rom′ə tər), **1.** instrument for measuring air pressure and determining the height above sea level. A barometer shows probable changes in the weather. **2.** something that indicates changes: *Newspapers are often called barometers of public opinion.* *n.*

Barometer. A flexible box in this aneroid barometer expands or contracts with changes in air pressure, and moves one of the pointers. The other pointer is set by hand and remains fixed; the position of the moving pointer is observed in relation to the fixed one.

bar o met ric (bar′ə met′rik), **1.** of a barometer. **2.** indicated by a barometer. *adj.*

bar on (bar′ən), **1.** nobleman in Great Britain ranking next below a viscount. **2.** nobleman in other countries having a similar rank. **3.** English nobleman during the Middle Ages who held his lands directly from the king. **4.** *U.S.* a powerful merchant or financier. *n.*

bar on ess (bar′ən is), **1.** wife or widow of a baron. **2.** lady whose rank is equal to that of a baron. *n.*

bar on et (bar′ən it or bar′ən et), **1.** man in Great Britain ranking next below a baron and next above a knight. He has "Sir" before his name and "Bart." after it. *Example:* Sir John Brown, Bart. **2.** title indicating this rank. *n.*

ba ro ni al (bə rō′nē əl), **1.** of a baron; of barons. **2.** suitable for a baron; splendid; stately; grand. *adj.*

bar o ny (bar′ə nē), **1.** lands of a baron. **2.** rank or title of a baron. *n., pl.* **bar o nies.**

ba roque (bə rōk′ or bə rok′), **1.** ornate; fantastic; grotesque. Baroque architecture uses much ornament. **2.** a baroque style. **3.** irregular in shape: *baroque pearls.* 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Barouche

ba rouche (bə rüsh′), a four-wheeled carriage with two seats facing each other and a folding top. *n.*

barque (bärk), **1.** *Poetic.* boat; ship. **2.** ship with three masts. See **bark**[3]. *n.*

bar rack (bar′ək), barracks. *n.*

bar racks (bar′əks), **1.** a building or group of buildings for soldiers to live in. **2.** a large, plain building in which many people live. *n.pl.*

bar ra cu da (bar′ə kü′də), a large, fierce fish of the seas near the West Indies. *n., pl.* **bar ra cu da** or **bar ra cu das.**

bar rage (bə räzh′ for 1,2; bär′ij for 3), **1.** barrier of artillery fire to check the enemy or to protect one's own soldiers in advancing or retreating. **2.** fire at with artillery; subject to a barrage. **3.** an artificial bar in a river; dam. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **bar raged, bar rag ing.**

Bar ran quil la (bär′räng kē′yä), city in N Colombia. 431,000. *n.*

bar ra try (bar′ə trē), **1.** fraud or gross negligence of a ship's officer or seaman against owners, insurers, etc. **2.** act of stirring up lawsuits or quarrels. *n.*

Bar re (bar′ē), city in central Vermont. 11,000. *n.*

barred (bärd), **1.** having bars: *a barred window.* **2.** marked with stripes: *a chicken with barred feathers.* *adj.*

bar rel (bar′əl), **1.** container with a round, flat top and bottom and slightly curved sides, usually made of thick boards held together by hoops. **2.** amount that a barrel can hold. **3.** any container, case, or part shaped somewhat like a barrel: *the barrel of a drum.* **4.** the metal tube of a gun. **5.** put in barrels. 1-4 *n.*, 5 *v.*, **bar reled, bar rel ing,** or *esp. Brit.* **bar relled, bar rel ling.**

barrel organ, a hand organ.

bar ren (bar′ən), **1.** not producing anything: *A sandy desert is barren.* **2.** not able to bear offspring: *Scientists know that exposure to radioactivity may make animals and plants barren.* **3.** without interest; not attractive; dull. **4.** fruitless; unprofitable. *adj.* **—bar′ren ness,** *n.*

barrens, a barren stretch of land.

bar rette (bə ret′), pin with a clasp, used by women and girls for holding the hair in place. *n.*

bar ri cade (bar′ə kād′ or bar′ə kād), **1.** a rough, hastily made barrier for defense. **2.** any barrier or obstruction. **3.** block or obstruct with a barricade: *The road was barricaded with fallen trees.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **bar ri cad ed, bar ri cad ing.**

bar ri er (bar′ē ər), **1.** something that stands in the way; something stopping progress or preventing approach: *A dam is a barrier holding water back. Lack of water was a barrier to the settlement of that region.* **2.** something that separates or keeps apart: *The Atlantic Ocean is a barrier between Europe and America.* *n.*

barrier reef, a long line of rocks or coral reef not far from the mainland.

bar ring (bär′ing), except; not including: *Barring accidents, the train will reach Chicago at twelve.* *prep.*

bar ris ter (bar′is tər), lawyer in England who can plead in any court. *n.*

bar room (bär′rüm′), room with a bar for the sale of alcoholic drinks. *n.*

bar row[1] (bar′ō), **1.** frame with two short shafts for handles at each end, used for carrying a load. **2.** wheelbarrow. **3.** handcart. *n.*

bar row[2] (bar′ō), mound of earth or stones over an ancient grave. *n.*

Bar row (bar′ō), **Point,** northernmost point of land in Alaska. *n.*

bar sinister, supposed sign of illegitimacy on a coat of arms. See also def. 3 of **baton,** for the term regularly used in heraldry.

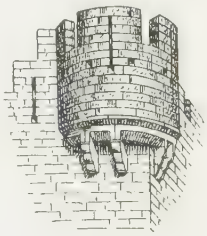
Bart., Baronet.

bar tend er (bär′ten′dər), *U.S.* man who serves alcoholic drinks to customers at a bar. *n.*

bar ter (bär′tər), **1.** trade by exchanging one kind of goods for other goods without using money. **2.** exchange. **3.** give (away) without an equal return. **4.** act of bartering. **5.** something bartered. 1-3 *v.*, 2,4,5 *n.*

Bar thol o mew (bär thol′ə mū), **Saint,** one of the twelve apostles. Saint Bartholomew's Day is August 24. *n.*

bar ti zan (bär′tə zn), a small overhanging turret on a wall or tower. *n.*



Bartizan

Bar ton (bärt′n), **Clara,** 1821-1912, American woman who organized the American Red Cross in 1881. *n.*

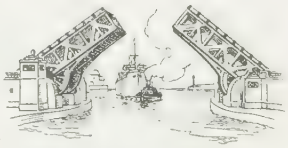
bar y tone (bar′ə tōn), *Esp. Brit.* baritone. *n., adj.*

bas al (bās′l), **1.** of the base; at the base; forming the base. **2.** fundamental; basic. *adj.*

basal metabolism, amount of energy used by an animal or plant at rest. The basal metabolism for an average man 30 years old is between 1400 and 1500 calories per day.

ba salt (bə sôlt′ or bas′ôlt), a hard, dark-colored rock of volcanic origin. *n.*

ba sal tic (bə sôl′tik), of or like basalt. *adj.*



Bascule bridge, opened to let a tall ship pass through.

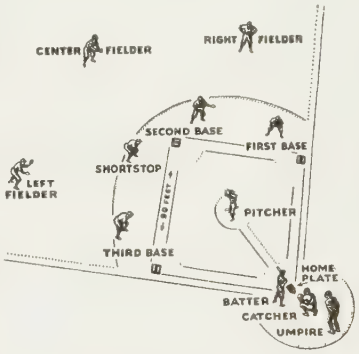
bas cule (bas′kūl), device that works like a seesaw. In a **bascule bridge** the rising part pivots on a horizontal shaft at the shore end and is counterbalanced by a weight. *n.*

base[1] (bās), **1.** the part of a thing on which it rests; bottom: *The machine rests on a wide base of steel.* **2.** make or form a base or foundation for. **3.** basis; foundation; fundamental principle. **4.** establish; found: *His large business was based on good service.* **5.** the most important element of anything; essential part: *This dogfood has a meat base.* **6.** part of an animal or plant organ nearest its point of attachment; the point of attachment. **7.** a chemical compound that reacts with an acid to form a salt. Calcium hydroxide is a base. **8.** station or goal in certain games, such as baseball: *John's home run doesn't count—he failed to touch third base as he went by it.* **9.** starting place: *The base for our hiking trip was a campground beside a brook.* **10.** place from which an army, air force, or navy operates and from which supplies are obtained; headquarters. **11.** line or surface forming that part of a geometrical figure on which it is supposed to stand. Any part of a triangle can be its base. 1,3,5-11 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **based, bas ing.**

Base (def. 6)

base[2] (bās), **1.** morally low; mean; selfish; cowardly: *To betray a friend for a reward is a base action.* **2.** fit for an inferior person or thing; menial; unworthy: *No needful service is to be looked at as base.* **3.** *Archaic.* of humble birth or origin. **4.** having little comparative value; inferior: *Iron and lead are base metals; gold and silver are precious metals.* **5.** debased; counterfeit: *base coin.* **6.** deep or grave in sound. **7.** the lowest male voice; bass. 1-6 *adj.*, **bas er, bas est;** 7 *n.*

base ball (bās′-bôl′), **1.** game played with bat and ball by two teams of nine players each on a field with four bases. **2.** ball used in this game. *n.*



Baseball field and players

base board (bās′bôrd′), **1.** line of boards around the walls of a room, next to the floor. **2.** board forming the base of anything. *n.*

base born (bās′bôrn′), **1.** born of slaves, peasants, or other humble parents. **2.** born of a mother who was not married; illegitimate. *adj.*

base hit, a successful hitting of the baseball by a batter so that he gets at least to first base without the help of an error.

Ba sel (bä′zl), city in NW Switzerland, on the Rhine River. 207,000. *n.*

base less (bās′lis), groundless; without foundation: *A rumor is baseless if it is not supported by facts.* *adj.* **—base′less ness,** *n.*

base line, **1.** line used as a base. **2.** line between bases.

base ly (bās′lē), as a low, mean, or unworthy person would do. *adv.*

base man (bās′mən), a baseball player guarding one of the bases. *n.*, *pl.* **base men.**

base ment (bās′mənt), the lowest story of a building, partly or wholly below ground. *n.*

base ness (bās′nis), low, mean, or unworthy character or conduct. *n.*

ba ses[1] (bā′sēz), pl. of **basis.** *n.*

bas es[2] (bās′iz), pl. of **base**[1]. *n.*

bash (bash), *Dialect and Slang.* **1.** strike with a smashing blow. **2.** a smashing blow. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

bash ful (bash′fəl), uneasy and awkward in the presence of strangers; shy. *adj.* **—bash′ful ly,** *adv.* **—bash′ful ness,** *n.*

ba sic (bā′sik), **1.** of the base; at the base; forming the base; fundamental: *Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division are the basic processes of arithmetic.* **2.** in chemistry, containing a base; alkaline. *adj.*

ba si cal ly (bā′sik lē), as a basic principle; fundamentally. *adv.*

bas il (baz′l), a tropical, sweet-smelling plant of the same family as mint, used in cooking. *n.*

Bas il (baz′l), **Saint,** 329?-379 A.D., bishop who helped to spread Christianity in Asia Minor. *n.*

ba sil i ca (bə sil′ə kə), **1.** an oblong hall with a row of columns at each side and a semicircular structure at one end. The Romans used such buildings for law courts and public meetings. **2.** an early Christian church built in this form. *n.*

American basilisk (2½ ft. long)

bas i lisk (bas′ə lisk), **1.** in Greek and Roman legend, a fabled reptile whose breath and look were thought to be fatal. It was supposed to be somewhat like a lizard and to have a black-and-yellow skin and fiery, red eyes. **2.** a tropical American lizard with a crest along its back that it can raise or lower. *n.*

ba sin (bā′sn), **1.** a wide, shallow bowl; bowl. **2.** amount that a basin can hold. **3.** a hollow place containing water: *a yacht basin.* **4.** all the land drained by a river and the streams that flow into it: *the Mississippi basin.* *n.*

bas i net (bas′ə net), a round steel helmet. *n.*

ba sis (bā′sis), **1.** the main part; base. **2.** a fundamental principle or set of principles; foundation. **3.** the principal ingredient: *The basis of this medicine is an oil.* **4.** a starting point; military base. *n.*, *pl.* **ba ses** (-sēz).

bask (bask), warm oneself pleasantly: *The cat basks before the fire.* *v.*

bas ket (bas′kit), **1.** container made of twigs, grasses, fibers, strips of wood, etc., woven together. **2.** amount that a basket holds: *She bought a basket of peaches.* **3.** anything that looks like or is shaped like a basket: *Some baskets for wastepaper are made of metal.* **4.** structure beneath a balloon for carrying passengers or ballast. **5.** net shaped like a basket, used as a goal in basketball. **6.** score made in basketball by tossing the ball through a ring into the basket. *n.* **—bas′ket like′,** *adj.*

bas ket ball (bas′kit bôl′), **1.** game played with a large, round leather ball by two teams of five players each. The players try to toss the ball through a ring into a net shaped like a basket. **2.** the ball used in this game. *n.*

bas ket ry (bas′kit rē), **1.** basketwork; baskets. **2.** art of making baskets. *n.*

basket weave, weave in cloth that looks like the weave in a basket.

bas ket work (bas′kit wėrk′), work woven like a basket; wickerwork. *n.*

ba son (bā′sn), in church use, a basin. *n.*

basque (bask), a woman's garment consisting of a close-fitting waist extending over the hips. *n.*

Basque (bask), **1.** member of a people living in the Pyrenees in S France and in N Spain. **2.** the language of this people. **3.** having to do with the Basques or their language. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

Bas ra (bus′rə or bas′rə), seaport in SE Iraq, near the Persian Gulf. 165,000. *n.*

bas-re lief (bä′ri lēf′ or bas′ri lēf′), carving or sculpture in which the figures project only slightly from the background. See **relief** for picture. *n.*

bass[1] (bās), **1.** low or deep in sound. **2.** the lowest male voice. **3.** singer with such a voice. **4.** lowest part in music. **5.** instrument for such a part. **6.** for the lowest part in music; that can sing such a part. 1,6 *adj.*, 2-5 *n.*, *pl.* **bass es.**

bass[2] (bas), any of various spiny-finned North American fishes used for food, living in fresh water or in the

ocean. *n., pl.* **bass es** or (especially collectively) **bass.**

bass clef (bās′ klef′), a music symbol (𝄢) showing that the pitch of the notes on a staff is below middle C.

bass drum (bās), a large drum that makes a deep, low sound when struck on one or both of its heads.

bas set (bas′it), dog with short legs and a long body, like a dachshund, but larger and heavier. *n.*

Basset (about 2½ ft. long)

bass horn (bās), tuba.

Basse-Terre (bäs ter′), capital of Guadeloupe, a French island in the West Indies. 12,000. *n.*

bas si net (bas′ə net′ or bas′ə net), a baby's basketlike cradle. *n.*

bas so (bas′ō; *Italian* bäs′sō), singer with a bass voice. *n., pl.* **bas sos;** *Italian* **bas si** (bäs′sē).

bas soon (bə sün′), a deep-toned wind instrument with a doubled wooden tube and a curved metal mouthpiece. *n.*

Man playing a bassoon

bass viol (bās), a deep-toned stringed instrument like a very large cello.

bass wood (bas′wud′), **1.** a linden tree. **2.** its wood. *n.*

bast (bast), **1.** the inner layer of the bark that contains cells for carrying sap. **2.** tough fibers in this layer of certain trees, used in making rope, matting, etc. *n.*

bas tard (bas′tərd), **1.** child whose parents are not married to each other; illegitimate child. **2.** born of parents who are not married to each other. **3.** anything inferior or not genuine. **4.** inferior; not genuine. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *adj.*

baste[1] (bāst), drip or pour melted fat on (meat, etc.) while roasting. Meat is basted to keep it from drying out and to improve its flavor. *v.*, **bast ed, bast ing.**

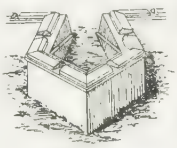
baste[2] (bāst), sew with long, loose stitches to hold the cloth until the final sewing. *v.*, **bast ed, bast ing. —bast′er,** *n.*

baste[3] (bāst), beat; thrash. *v.*, **bast ed, bast ing.**

Bas tille (bas tēl′), an old fort in Paris used as a prison, especially for political offenders. A mob captured and destroyed it on July 14, 1789. *n.*

bas tille or **bas tile** (bas tēl′), prison. *n.*

bast ings (bās′tingz), long, loose stitches to hold cloth in place until the final sewing. *n.pl.*



Bastion

bas tion (bas′chən or bas′tē ən), **1.** a projecting part of a fortification made so that the defenders can fire at attackers from as many angles as possible. **2.** defense; fortification. *n.*

bas tioned (bas′chənd or bas′tē ənd), provided with or defended by bastions. *adj.*

Ba su to land (bə sü′tō land′), a former British protectorate in S Africa, now the country of Lesotho. *n.*

bat[1] (bat), **1.** a stout wooden stick or club, used to hit the ball in baseball, cricket, etc. **2.** hit with a bat; hit. **3.** act of batting. **4.** turn at batting. **5.** hit safely balls served by the pitcher. **6.** *Informal.* stroke; blow. 1,3,4,6 *n.*, 2,5 *v.*, **bat ted, bat ting.**

at bat, in the batter's position.

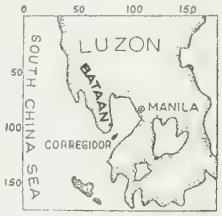
bat[2] (bat), a flying mammal with a mouselike body and membranous wings supported on the enormously developed bones of the forelimbs. Bats fly at night. There are over 600 species; most of them are insect-eating but some live on fruit and a few suck the blood of other mammals. *n.* **—bat′like′,** *adj.*

Bat

blind as a bat, completely blind.

bat[3] (bat), *Informal.* wink: *The ball nearly hit him but he didn't bat an eye.* *v.*, **bat ted, bat ting.**

Ba taan (bə tän′ or bə tan′), peninsula near Manila in the Philippines, where United States troops surrendered to the Japanese in 1942. *n.*



Ba ta vi a (bə tä′vē ə), Djakarta. *n.*

batch (bach), **1.** quantity of bread made at one baking. **2.** quantity of anything made as one lot or set: *a batch of candy.* **3.** number of persons or things taken together: *a batch of themes.* *n.*

bate (bāt), abate; lessen; hold back. *v.*, **bat ed, bating.**

with bated breath, holding the breath in great fear, awe, interest, etc.: *The boys listened with bated breath to the sailor's story.*

ba teau (ba tō′), a light boat with a flat bottom and tapering ends, used in Canada and Louisiana. *n., pl.* **ba teaux** (-tōz′).

bath (bath), **1.** a washing of the body. **2.** water, etc., for a bath: *Your bath is ready.* **3.** tub, room, or other place for bathing. In ancient Rome, baths were often elaborate public buildings, which were used also as clubs. **4.** resort with baths for medical treatment. **5.** liquid in which something is washed or dipped, as the solution in which photographic film or prints are immersed. **6.** container holding the liquid. *n., pl.* **baths** (baŦHz or bäŦHz). **—bath′less,** *adj.*

Bath (bath), city in SW England, once famous as a health resort. 80,000. *n.*

bathe (bāŦH), **1.** take a bath. **2.** give a bath to: *Jack is bathing the dog.* **3.** apply water to; wash or moisten with any liquid: *Bathe your feet if they are tired.* **4.** go in swimming; go into a river, lake, ocean, etc., for pleasure or to get cool. **5.** cover; surround: *The valley was bathed in sunlight.* *v.*, **bathed, bath ing. —bath′er,** *n.*

ba thos (bā′thos), **1.** dullness or commonplaceness in speech or writing, especially when immediately following more elevated expression. *Example:* The exile came back to his home, crippled, unfriended, and hatless. **2.** strained or insincere pathos. *n.*

bath robe (bath′rōb′), a long, loose garment worn to and from the bath or as a dressing gown. *n.*

bath room (bath′rüm′), **1.** room fitted up for taking baths, etc. **2.** toilet. *n.*

bath tub (bath′tub′), tub to bathe in. *n.*

Bath urst (bath′ėrst), capital of Gambia. 21,000. *n.*

bath y sphere (bath′ə sfir), a watertight chamber with glass windows, in which men can go deep down in the sea to study animal and plant life. *n.*

ba tik (bə tēk′ or bat′ik), **1.** method of making designs on cloth by dyeing only part at a time, the rest being protected by a removable coating of melted wax. **2.** cloth dyed in this way. **3.** design formed in this way. **4.** made by batik; made of batik. **5.** like batik; brightly or gaily colored. 1-3 *n.*, 4,5 *adj.*

ba tiste (bə tēst′), a fine, thin, cotton cloth. *n.*

ba ton (ba ton′), **1.** a staff or stick used as a symbol of office or authority. **2.** stick used by the leader of an orchestra or band for beating time to the music. **3.** in heraldry, a sign (in England) of illegitimacy. It is a narrow stripe with ends cut off, placed diagonally on a coat of arms, its upper end on the bearer's left. *n.*

Bat on Rouge (bat′n rüzh′), capital of Louisiana, in the SE part, on the Mississippi. 152,000.

ba tra chi an (bə trā′kē ən), **1.** of or belonging to the division of vertebrates consisting of tailless amphibians.

2. like frogs and toads. 3. of frogs and toads. 4. a tailless amphibian. Frogs and toads are batrachians. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.*

bats man (bats′mən), player whose turn it is to bat in cricket, baseball, etc. *n., pl.* **bats men.**

bat tal ion (bə tal′yən), 1. two or more companies, usually commanded by a major or a lieutenant colonel and forming part of a regiment. 2. any large part of an army organized to act together. 3. army. 4. an organized group: *a labor battalion.* *n.*

battalions, armies; military forces.

bat ten[1] (bat′n), 1. grow fat. 2. fatten. 3. feed greedily. *v.*

bat ten[2] (bat′n), 1. board used for flooring. It is usually 6 or more feet long, 7 inches wide, and 2½ inches thick. 2. strip of wood. Battens are nailed across parallel boards to strengthen them. They are also used to nail down the canvas over a ship's hatchway and to cover cracks between boards. 3. fasten down or strengthen with strips of wood. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

bat ter[1] (bat′ər), 1. beat with repeated blows; beat so as to bruise, break, or get out of shape; pound: *The policeman battered down the door with a heavy ax.* 2. damage by hard use: *I found a battered old book in the attic.* *v.*

bat ter[2] (bat′ər), mixture of flour, milk, eggs, or the like, that becomes solid when cooked. Cakes, pancakes, etc., are made from batter. *n.*

bat ter[3] (bat′ər), player whose turn it is to bat in baseball, cricket, etc. See the diagram under **baseball.** *n.*

Soldiers using a battering ram

battering ram, 1. a military machine used in ancient times for battering down walls, gates, etc. 2. any heavy object used to break down a door, wall, etc.

bat ter y (bat′ər ē), 1. set of similar or connected things: *A battery of loudspeakers blared through the hall. If you want this job, you will have to take a battery of tests.* 2. set of two or more electric cells that produce electric current. 3. set of guns or other weapons such as mortars, machine guns, and artillery pieces for combined action in attack or defense. 4. these guns together with the soldiers and equipment for them. 5. platform or fortification equipped with big guns. 6. in baseball, the pitcher and catcher together. 7. the unlawful beating of another person; any threatening touch to the clothes or body of another: *He was guilty of assault and battery.* *n., pl.* **bat ter ies.**

bat ting (bat′ing), 1. the act of hitting a ball: *I have a good average in batting.* 2. cotton or wool pressed into thin layers. It is used to line comforters, quilts, etc. *n.*

bat tle (bat′l), 1. fight between armies or navies: *The battle for Guadalcanal lasted six months.* 2. take part in a battle. 3. fighting; war: *wounds received in battle.* 4. fight; contest: *a battle of words.* 5. fight; struggle; contend: *The swimmer had to battle a strong current. Our team is battling for first place in hockey.* 1,3,4 *n.*, 2,5 *v.*, **bat tled, bat tling.** —**bat′tler,** *n.*

battle array, 1. order of troops, ships, etc., ready for battle. 2. armor, equipment, etc., for battle.

bat tle-ax or **bat tle-axe** (bat′l-aks′), ax used as a weapon in war. *n.*

battle cruiser, a large, fast warship, not so heavily armored as a battleship.

battle cry, 1. shout of soldiers in battle. 2. motto or slogan in any contest.

Head of a battle-ax

bat tle dore (bat′l dôr), a small racket used to hit a shuttlecock back and forth in the game of battledore and shuttlecock. See the picture under **shuttlecock.** *n.*

bat tle field (bat′l fēld′), place where a battle is fought or has been fought. *n.*

bat tle ground (bat′l ground′), battlefield. *n.*

bat tle ment (bat′l mənt), 1. wall for defense at the top of a tower or wall, with indentations through which soldiers could shoot. 2. wall built like this for ornament. *n.*

Battlement for defense

bat tle ment ed (bat′l men′tid), furnished with battlements. *adj.*

battle royal, 1. fight in which several take part; riot. 2. a long, hard fight.

bat tle-scarred (bat′l skärd′), 1. injured or damaged during a battle. 2. showing the effects of many battles. *adj.*

bat tle ship (bat′l ship′), the largest and most powerful type of warship. A battleship is very heavily armored. *n.*

bat tue (ba tü′ or ba tū′), 1. the driving of game from cover toward the hunters. 2. hunt where this is done. 3. general slaughter. *n.*

bat ty (bat′ē), *U.S. Slang.* crazy; queer. *adj.*, **bat ti er, bat ti est.**

bau ble (bô′bl), a showy trifle having no real value. Useless toys and trinkets are baubles. *n.*

baulk (bôk), balk. *v., n.*

baux ite (bôk′sīt or bō′zīt), a claylike mineral from which aluminum is obtained. It is also used in making alum and firebricks. *n.*

Ba var i a (bə vär′ē ə), a state and historical region in S West Germany. 9,191,000 pop.; 27,000 sq. mi. *Capital:* Munich. *n.* —**Ba var′i an,** *n., adj.*

bawd (bôd), person who keeps a brothel. *n.*

bawd y (bôd′ē), lewd; obscene. *adj.*, **bawd i er, bawd i est.** —**bawd′i ly,** *adv.* —**bawd′i ness,** *n.*

bawl (bôl), 1. shout or cry out in a noisy way: *The peddler bawled his wares in the street.* 2. a noisy shout at the top of one's voice. 3. weep loudly. 4. a loud crying. 1,3 *v.*, 2,4 *n.*

bawl out, *U.S. Slang.* reprimand; scold.

bay[1] (bā), part of a sea or lake, extending into the land. See **cove** for picture. *n.*

bay[2] (bā), 1. space or division of a wall or building between columns, pillars, buttresses, etc. 2. space with a window or set of windows in it, projecting out from a wall. 3. place in a barn for storing hay or grain. 4. compartment in an airplane, especially one for carrying bombs. *n.*

bay[3] (bā), 1. the long, deep bark of a dog. *The hunters heard the distant bay of the hounds.* 2. bark; bark at: *Dogs sometimes bay at the moon.* 3. a stand made by a hunted animal to face pursuers when escape is impossible: *The stag stood at bay on the edge of the cliff.* 4. similar stand made by a person against persecution, etc. 5. position of pursuers or enemy kept off: *The stag held the hounds at bay.* 1,3-5 *n.*, 2 *v.*

bring to bay, put in a position from which escape is impossible.

F, C, A, bays[2] (def. 1)

bay[4] (bā), a small evergreen tree with smooth, shiny leaves; laurel tree. *n.*

bays, 1. laurel wreath worn by poets or victors. 2. honor; renown; fame.

bay[5] (bā), 1. reddish brown. 2. a reddish-brown horse with black mane and tail. 1,2 *n.*, 1 *adj.*

Bay ard (bā′ərd), 1473?-1524, French knight who was called the knight "without fear and without reproach." *n.*

bay ber ry (bā′ber′ē or bā′bər ē), 1. a North American shrub with clusters of grayish-white berries coated with wax. The leaves of the shrub are aromatic, and candles made from the wax of the berries burn with a pleasant fragrance. 2. one of the berries. 3. a tropical American tree whose leaves contain an oil used in bay rum. *n., pl.* **bay ber ries.**

Bay City, city in E Michigan. 54,000.

bay o net (bā′ə nit or bā′ə net), 1. blade for piercing

or stabbing, attached to a gun. **2.** pierce or stab with a bayonet. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **bay o net ed, bay o net ing.**

Ba yonne (bā yōn′), city in NE New Jersey. 74,000. *n.*

bay ou (bī′ü), *U.S.* a marshy inlet or outlet of a lake, river, or gulf in the southern United States. *n., pl.* **bay ous.**

Bay reuth (bī roit′), city in S West Germany, noted for its music festivals. 61,000. *n.*

bay rum, a fragrant liquid originally made from the leaves of a tree growing in the West Indies, used in medicine and cosmetics.

bay window, window or set of windows projecting out from a wall, leaving a space in a room.

Bay window

ba zaar or **ba zar** (bə zär′), **1.** street or streets full of shops in Oriental countries. **2.** place for the sale of many kinds of goods. **3.** sale held for some charity or other special purpose. *n.*

ba zoo ka (bə zü′kə), rocket gun used against tanks. *n.*

B.B.C., British Broadcasting Corporation.

bbl., barrel. *pl.* **bbls.**

B.C., **1.** before Christ; before the birth of Christ: *The year before 300 B.C. was 301 B.C.* **2.** British Columbia.

bd. ft., board foot; board feet.

bdl., bundle. *pl.* **bdls.**

be (bē), **1.** have reality; exist; live: *to be or not to be. Veterans of the American Revolution are no more.* **2.** take place; happen: *The circus was last month.* **3.** remain; continue: *He will be here all year.* **4.** equal; represent: *Let "x" be the unknown quantity.* **5.** *Be* is used as a linking verb between a subject and a predicate modifier: *Jerome was the secretary* (predicate noun). *She is sick* (predicate adjective). **6.** *Be* is used as an auxiliary verb with: **a.** the present participle of another verb to form the progressive tense: *I am asking. He was asking. You will be asking.* **b.** the past participle of another verb to form the passive voice: *I am asked. You will be asked. He was asked.* **7.** *Be* is used to express future time, duty, intention, and possibility: *He is to be there at nine. No shelter was to be seen.* **8.** *Be* is used with the past participles of some verbs to form the perfect tense: *The sun is set. v., pres. indic. sing.* **am, are, is,** *pl.* **are;** *pt. indic.* **was, were, was,** *pl.* **were;** *pp.* **been;** *ppr.* **be ing.**

be-, prefix meaning:
1. thoroughly; all around: *Bespatter = spatter thoroughly or all around.*
2. at; on; to; for; about; against: *Bewail = wail about.*
3. make; cause to seem: *Belittle = cause to seem little.*
4. provide with: *Bespangle = provide with spangles.*

Be, beryllium.

beach (bēch), **1.** the almost flat shore of sand or little stones over which the water washes when high. **2.** run (a boat) ashore; draw up on the shore. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.* **—beach′less,** *adj.*

beach comb er (bēch′kōm′ər), **1.** a vagrant or loafer on the islands of the Pacific or elsewhere. **2.** *U.S.* a long wave rolling in from the ocean. *n.*

beach head (bēch′hed′), the first position established by an invading army on an enemy beach or shore. *n.*

bea con (bē′kən), **1.** fire or light used as a signal to guide or warn. **2.** a radio signal for guiding aviators through fogs, storms, etc. **3.** a tall tower for a signal; lighthouse. **4.** give light to; guide; warn. **5.** shine brightly. **6.** supply with beacons. 1-3 *n.*, 4-6 *v.*

bead (bēd), **1.** a small ball or bit of glass, metal, etc., with a hole through it, so that it can be strung on a thread with others like it. **2.** put beads on; ornament with beads. **3.** any small, round object like a drop or bubble: *beads of sweat.* **4.** form beads. **5.** a bit of metal at the front end of a gun to aim by. **6.** a narrow, semicircular molding. 1,3,5,6 *n.*, 2,4 *v.* **—bead′like′,** *adj.*

beads, **1.** string of beads. **2.** a rosary; string of beads for keeping count in saying prayers.

draw a bead on, aim a gun at.

say, tell, or **count one's beads,** say prayers, using a rosary.

bead ed (bēd′id), **1.** trimmed with beads; having beads. **2.** formed into beads; like beads. *adj.*

bead ing (bēd′ing), **1.** trimming made of beads threaded into patterns. **2.** a narrow lace or openwork trimming through which ribbon may be run. **3.** pattern or edge on woodwork, silver, etc., made of small beads. **4.** a narrow, rounded molding. *n.*

bea dle (bē′dl), a minor officer in the Church of England. In former times if a person went to sleep in church, the beadle woke him up. *n.*

bead work (bēd′wėrk′), beading. *n.*

bead y (bēd′ē), **1.** small, round, and shiny: *The parakeet has beady eyes.* **2.** trimmed with beads. **3.** covered with drops or bubbles. *adj.*, **bead i er, bead i est.**

bea gle (bē′gl), a small hunting dog with short legs and drooping ears. *n.*

Beagle (15 in. high at the shoulder)

beak (bēk), **1.** a bird's bill, especially one that is strong and hooked and useful in striking or tearing. Eagles, hawks, and parrots have beaks. **2.** a similar part in other animals. A hooked nose is sometimes called a beak. **3.** the projecting bow of an ancient warship. **4.** a spout: *the beak of a pitcher, a jug, etc.* *n.*

beaked (bēkt), **1.** having a beak. **2.** shaped like a beak; hooked. *adj.*

beak er (bēk′ər), **1.** a large cup or drinking glass. **2.** contents of a beaker. **3.** a thin glass or metal cup with a small lip for pouring and no handle, used in laboratories. *n.*

Beaker (def. 3)

beam (bēm), **1.** a large, long piece of timber, ready for use in building. **2.** a similar piece of metal or stone. **3.** the main horizontal support of a building or ship. **4.** part of a plow by which it is pulled. **5.** the crosswise bar of a balance, from the ends of which the scales or pans are suspended. **6.** the balance itself. **7.** ray or rays of light or heat: *The beam from the flashlight showed a kneeling man.* **8.** send out rays of light; shine. **9.** a bright look or smile. **10.** smile radiantly. **11.** a radio signal directed in a straight line, used to guide aviators, sailors, etc. **12.** direct (a broadcast): *beam programs at Russia.* **13.** the greatest width of a ship. 1-7,9,11,13 *n.*, 8,10,12 *v.*

on her beam ends, of a ship, almost capsizing.

on the beam, **1.** of a ship, at right angles with the keel. **2.** of an aircraft, in the right path indicated by the directing signals. **3.** *Slang.* just right.

beamed (bēmd), furnished with beams, or as if with beams. *adj.*

beam ing (bēm′ing), **1.** shining; bright. **2.** smiling brightly; cheerful. *adj.* **—beam′ing ly,** *adv.*

bean (bēn), **1.** a smooth, kidney-shaped seed used as a vegetable. **2.** the long pod containing such seeds. In an immature stage, the green or yellow pods of some varieties, together with the seeds, are also used as a vegetable. **3.** plant that beans grow on. **4.** any seed shaped somewhat like a bean. Coffee beans are seeds of the coffee plant. *n.* **—bean′like′,** *adj.*

bean pole (bē n′pōl′), **1.** pole stuck in the ground for bean vines to climb on as they grow. **2.** *Slang.* a tall, thin person. *n.*

bean stalk (bēn′stôk′), stem of a bean plant. *n.*

bear[1] (bār), **1.** carry: *A voice was borne upon the wind.* **2.** support: *That board is too thin to bear your weight.* **3.** put up with; abide: *She can't bear the noise.* **4.** undergo; experience; endure: *He cannot bear any more pain.* **5.** bring forth; produce; yield: *This tree bears fine apples.* **6.** give birth to; have (offspring): *bear a child.* **7.** have a connection or effect; relate: *His story does not bear on the question.* **8.** behave; conduct: *He bore himself with great dignity.* **9.** bring forward; give: *bear company, bear a hand. A person who saw an accident can bear witness to what happened.* **10.** hold; hold in mind: *bear a grudge, affection, etc.* **11.** have as an identification or characteristic: *He bears the name of John, the title of earl, and a reputation for learning.* **12.** have as a duty, right, privilege, etc.: *The king bears sway over the empire.* **13.** take on oneself as a duty: *bear the cost, responsibility, etc.* **14.** press; push: *Don't bear down so hard.* **15.** move; go: *The ship bore north.* **16.** lie; be situated: *The land bore due north of the ship.* **17.** allow; permit: *The accident bears two explanations.* *v.*, **bore** or (*Archaic*) **bare, borne** or **born, bear ing.**

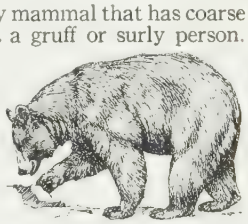
bear down or **bear down on,** **1.** put pressure on. **2.** move toward; approach.

bear out, support; prove.

bear up, keep one's courage; not lose hope or faith.

bear with, put up with; be patient with.

bear[2] (bār), **1.** a large, clumsy mammal that has coarse hair and a very short tail. **2.** a gruff or surly person. **3.** person who tries to lower prices in the stock market, etc. **4.** having to do with lowering prices in the stock market, etc. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *adj.*



American black bear (4½ ft. long; 3 ft. tall)

Bear (bār), **1.** one of two northern groups of stars; the Little Bear or the Great Bear. **2.** river in Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho, flowing into Great Salt Lake. 450 mi. *n.*

bear a ble (bār′ə bl), that can be borne; endurable. *adj.* **—bear′a bly,** *adv.*

bear bait ing (bār′bāt′ing), sport of setting dogs to fight a chained bear. *n.*

beard (bird), **1.** hair growing on a man's face. **2.** something resembling or suggesting this. The chin tuft of a goat is a beard; so are the stiff hairs around the beak of a bird. **3.** hairs on the heads of plants like oats, barley, and wheat; awns. **4.** face boldly; defy. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.* **—beard′like′,** *adj.*

A B

A, bearded wheat; B, beardless wheat.

beard ed (bir′did), having a beard. *adj.*

beard less (bird′lis), **1.** without a beard. **2.** young; immature; youthful. *adj.* **—beard′less ness,** *n.*

bear er (bār′ər), **1.** person or thing that carries. **2.** person who holds or presents a check, draft, or note for payment. **3.** tree or plant that produces fruit or flowers: *This apple tree is a good bearer.* *n.*

bear ing (bār′ing), **1.** way of standing, sitting, walking, etc.; manner: *A soldier should have a military bearing.* **2.** reference; relation: *His foolish question has no bearing on the problem.* **3.** direction; position in relation to other things: *Having no compass, he got his bearings from the sun.* **4.** part of a machine on which another part turns or slides. **5.** a supporting part. **6.** a single device in a coat of arms: *heraldic bearings.* *n.*

bear ish (bār′ish), **1.** like a bear; rough; surly. **2.** aiming at or tending to lower prices in the stock market, etc. *adj.* **—bear′ish ly,** *adv.* **—bear′ish ness,** *n.*

bear skin (bār′skin′), **1.** fur of a bear. **2.** a tall, black, fur cap worn by some soldiers and drum majors. *n.*

beast (bēst), **1.** any animal except man, especially a four-footed animal. **2.** a coarse, dirty, or brutal person. *n.* **—beast′like′,** *adj.*

beast ly (bēst′lē), **1.** like a beast; brutal; coarse; vile. **2.** *Informal.* unpleasant; disgusting: *a beastly headache.* **3.** *Informal.* very; unpleasantly. 1,2 *adj.*, **beast li er, beast li est;** 3 *adv.* **—beast′li ness,** *n.*

beast of burden, animal used for carrying loads.

beast of prey, animal that kills other animals.

beat (bēt), **1.** strike again and again; strike; whip; thrash: *The cruel man beats his horse.* **2.** stroke or blow made again and again: *the beat of a drum, the beat of waves on a beach.* **3.** throb: *Her heart beats fast with joy.* **4.** drive by blows; force by blows: *He beat off the savage dog.* **5.** defeat; overcome: *Their team beat ours by a huge score.* **6.** *Informal.* baffle: *This problem beats me.* **7.** *Informal.* cheat; swindle. **8.** make flat; shape with a hammer: *beat gold into gold leaf.* **9.** make flat by much walking; tread (a path). **10.** mix by stirring; mix by striking with a fork, spoon, or other utensil: *beat eggs.* **11.** move up and down; flap: *The bird beat its wings.* **12.** make a sound by being struck: *The drums beat loudly.* **13.** unit of time or accent in music: *three beats to a measure. The good dancer never missed a beat.* **14.** mark (time) with drumsticks or by tapping with hands or feet: *beat a tattoo.* **15.** show (a unit of time or accent in music) by a stroke of the hand, etc. **16.** stroke of the hand, baton, etc., showing a musical beat. **17.** a regular round made by a policeman or watchman. **18.** go through in a hunt: *The men beat the woods in search of the lost child.* **19.** move against the wind by a zigzag course: *The sailboat beat along the coast.* **20.** outdo; surpass: *Nothing can beat yachting as a sport.* **21.** *Informal.* win: *I hope you'll beat.* **22.** *Informal.* person, thing, or event that wins. **23.** *U.S.* the securing and publishing of news ahead of one's competitors. **24.** *U.S. Informal.* exhausted. **25.** *U.S. Informal.* overcome by astonishment; taken aback. 1,3-12,14,15,18-21 *v.*, **beat, beat en** or **beat, beat ing;** 2,13,16,17,22,23 *n.*, 24,25 *adj.*

beat a retreat, **1.** run away; retreat. **2.** sound a retreat on a drum.

beat down, *Informal.* force to set a lower price.

beat en (bēt′n), **1.** whipped; struck: *a beaten dog.* **2.** shaped by blows of a hammer: *beaten silver.* **3.** much walked on or traveled: *a beaten path.* **4.** defeated; overcome: *a beaten army.* **5.** exhausted. **6.** a pp. of **beat.** *We were beaten in football on Saturday.* 1-5 *adj.*, 6 *v.*

beat er (bēt′ər), **1.** person or thing that beats. **2.** man hired to rouse game during a hunt. **3.** device or utensil for beating eggs, cream, etc. *n.*

be a tif ic (bē′ə tif′ik), making blessed; blissful: *The saint had a beatific smile.* *adj.*

be at i fi ca tion (bē at′ə fə kā′shən), **1.** act of making blessed. **2.** state of being made blessed. **3.** declaration by the Pope as head of the Roman Catholic Church that a dead person is among the blessed in heaven. *n.*

be at i fy (bē at′ə fī), **1.** make supremely happy; bless. **2.** declare (a dead person) by a decree of the Pope to be among the blessed in heaven. *v.*, **be at i fied, be at i fy ing.**

beat ing (bēt′ing), **1.** act of one that beats. **2.** whipping; thrashing. **3.** defeat. **4.** throbbing. *n.*

be at i tude (bē at′ə tüd or bē at′ə tūd), **1.** supreme happiness; bliss. **2.** blessing. *n.*

the Beatitudes, verses in the Bible beginning "Blessed are the poor in spirit." Matthew 5:3-12.

beau (bō), **1.** a young man courting a young woman; suitor; lover. **2.** man who pays much attention to the way he dresses and to the fashion of his clothes. *n.*, *pl.* **beaus** or **beaux.**

Beau Brum mell (bō′ brum′l), a dandy.

Beau fort scale (bō′fərt), an internationally used scale of wind velocities, ranging from 0 (calm) to 12 (hurricane).

beau geste (bō zhest′), *French.* **1.** a graceful or kindly act. **2.** pretense of kindness or unselfishness merely for effect. *pl.* **beaux gestes** (bō zhest′).

beau i de al (bō′ ī dē′əl), perfect type of excellence or beauty; highest ideal; model. *pl.* **beaus i de al** (bōz′ ī dē′əl).

Beau mont (bō′mont), city in SE Texas. 119,000. *n.*

Beau re gard (bō′rə gärd), **Pierre G. T.**, 1818-1893, Confederate general in the Civil War. *n.*

beau te ous (bū′tē əs), *Poetic.* beautiful. *adj.* **—beau′te ous ly,** *adv.* **—beau′te ous ness,** *n.*

beau ti fi er (bū′tə fī′ər), person or thing that beautifies. *n.*

beau ti ful (bū′tə fəl), very pleasing to see or hear; delighting the mind or senses: *a beautiful picture, beautiful music. adj.* **—beau′ti ful ly,** *adv.* **—beau′ti ful ness,** *n.*

beau ti fy (bū′tə fī), **1.** make beautiful; make more beautiful: *Flowers beautify a garden.* **2.** become beautiful. *v.,* **beau ti fied, beau ti fy ing.**

beau ty (bū′tē), **1.** good looks. **2.** quality that pleases in flowers, pictures, music, etc. **3.** something beautiful. **4.** a beautiful woman. *n., pl.* **beau ties.**

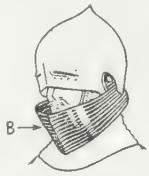
beauty shop or **parlor,** *U.S.* place where women have their hair, skin, and fingernails cared for.

beaux (bōz), a pl. of **beau.** *n.*

bea ver[1] (bē′vər), **1.** a large rodent with soft fur, a broad, flat tail, and feet adapted to swimming or walking. Beavers live both in water and on land and build dams across streams. **2.** its soft brown fur: *a coat trimmed with beaver.* **3.** a man's high silk hat, formerly made of beaver fur. **4.** a heavy woolen cloth. *n.*

Beaver[1] (3½ ft. long)

bea ver[2] (bē′vər), **1.** the movable lower part of a helmet, protecting the chin and mouth. **2.** the movable front part of a helmet; visor. *n.*



B, beaver[2] (def. 1)

be calm (bi käm′ or bi kälm′), **1.** prevent from moving by lack of wind. **2.** make calm. *v.*

be calmed (bi kämd′ or bi kälmd′), **1.** calm. **2.** kept from moving because there is no wind. *adj.*

be came (bi kām′), pt. of **become.** *The seed became a plant. v.*

be cause (bi kôz′), for the reason that; since: *Boys play ball because it's fun. Because we were late, we ran the whole way. conj.* **because of,** by reason of; on account of: *We did not go because of the rain.*

be chance (bi chans′), happen; happen to; befall. *v.,* **be chanced, be chanc ing.**

Bech u a na land (bech′ü ä′nə lənd′), a former British protectorate in S Africa, now the country of Botswana. *n.*

beck (bek), **1.** motion of the head or hand meant as a call or command. **2.** beckon to. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.* **at one's beck and call,** **1.** ready whenever wanted. **2.** under one's complete control.

Beck et (bek′it), **Saint Thomas à,** 1118?-1170, archbishop of Canterbury. He was murdered for resisting the policies of Henry II of England. *n.*

beck on (bek′ən), signal by a motion of the head or hand: *He beckoned me to follow him. v.*

be cloud (bi kloud′), **1.** hide by a cloud or clouds. **2.** obscure: *Too many big words becloud the meaning. v.*

be come (bi kum′), **1.** come to be; grow to be: *At his words she became more angry. He became wiser as he grew older.* **2.** be suitable for; suit: *It does not become me to question your decision.* **3.** look well on: *A white dress becomes her. v.,* **be came, be come, be com ing.** **become of,** happen to: *What will become of her? What has become of the box of candy?*

be com ing (bi kum′ing), **1.** fitting; suitable; appropriate: *becoming conduct for a gentleman.* **2.** that looks well on the person wearing it: *a becoming dress. adj.* **—be com′ing ly,** *adv.*

Becque rel rays (bek′rel), former name for gamma rays.

bed (bed), **1.** anything to sleep or rest on. A bed usually consists of a mattress raised upon a support and covered with sheets and blankets. **2.** any place where people or animals rest or sleep. **3.** provide with a bed; put to bed: *The man bedded down his horse with straw.* **4.** a flat base on which anything rests; foundation: *They set the pole on a bed of concrete.* **5.** fix or set in a permanent position; embed. **6.** ground under a body of water: *the bed of a river.* **7.** piece of ground in a garden in which plants are grown. **8.** the plants growing in a garden bed: *a bed of tulips.* **9.** plant in a garden bed: *These tulips should be bedded in rich soil.* **10.** layer; stratum: *a bed of coal.* 1,2,4,6-8,10 *n.,* 3,5,9 *v.,* **bed ded, bed ding.** **bed and board,** place to sleep and food. **get up on the wrong side of the bed,** be irritable or bad-tempered.

be dab ble (bi dab′l), spatter all over with dirty liquid, blood, etc. *v.,* **be dab bled, be dab bling.**

be daub (bi dôb′), **1.** smear with something dirty or sticky. **2.** ornament in a gaudy or showy way. *v.*

be daze (bi dāz′), daze completely; stupefy; bewilder. *v.,* **be dazed, be daz ing.**

be daz zle (bi daz′l), dazzle completely; confuse. *v.,* **be daz zled, be daz zling.**

bed bug (bed′bug′), a small, reddish-brown, flat, blood-sucking insect found in houses and especially in beds. Its bite is painful. *n.*

bed cham ber (bed′chām′bər), bedroom. *n.*

bed clothes (bed′klōz′ or bed′klōтHz′), sheets, blankets, quilts, etc. *n.pl.*

bed ding (bed′ing), **1.** sheets, blankets, quilts, etc.; bedclothes. **2.** material for beds: *On our farm straw is used as bedding for cows and horses.* **3.** foundation; bottom layer. *n.*

be deck (bi dek′), adorn; decorate: *The house is bedecked with holly for Christmas. v.*

be dev il (bi dev′l), **1.** trouble greatly; torment. **2.** confuse completely; muddle. **3.** put under a spell; bewitch. *v.,* **be dev iled, be dev il ing,** or *esp. Brit.* **be dev illed, be dev il ling.**

be dev il ment (bi dev′l mənt), **1.** great trouble; torment. **2.** complete confusion; muddle. **3.** being under a spell; being bewitched. *n.*

be dew (bi dü′ or bi dū′), wet with dew or with drops like dew: *Tears bedewed her cheeks. v.*

bed fast (bed′fast′), confined to bed; bedridden. *adj.*

bed fel low (bed′fel′ō), **1.** sharer of one's bed. **2.** associate. *n.*

be dight (bi dīt′), *Archaic.* **1.** adorn; array. **2.** adorned; arrayed. 1 *v.,* **be dight, be dight** or **be dight ed, be dight ing;** 2 *adj.*

be dim (bi dim′), make dim; darken; obscure. *v.,* **be dimmed, be dim ming.**

Bed i vere (bed′ə vir), **Sir,** faithful knight who brought the dying King Arthur to the barge that carried him to Avalon. *n.*

be di zen (bi dī′zn or bi diz′n), dress in gaudy clothes; ornament with showy finery. *v.*

bed lam (bed′ləm), **1.** uproar; confusion. **2.** insane asylum; madhouse. *n.*

Bed lam (bed′ləm), insane asylum in London. *n.*

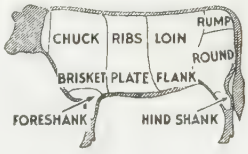
bed linen, sheets and pillowcases for a bed.

Bed ou in (bed′ü in), **1.** a wandering Arab who lives in the deserts of Arabia, Syria, or northern Africa. **2.** of the Bedouins. **3.** wanderer; nomad. 1,3 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

be drag gle (bi drag′l), make limp and soiled. *v.,* **be drag gled, be drag gling.**

be drag gled (bi drag′ld), **1.** wet and hanging limp. **2.** dragged in the dirt. *adj.*

bed rid (bed′rid′), bedridden. *adj.*
bed rid den (bed′rid′n), confined to bed for a long time because of sickness or weakness. *adj.*
bed rock (bed′rok′), **1.** the solid rock beneath the soil and looser rocks. **2.** a firm foundation. **3.** the lowest level; bottom. *n.*
bed roll (bed′rōl), blankets or a sleeping bag rolled up and tied for carrying. *n.*
bed room (bed′rüm′), room to sleep in. *n.*
bed side (bed′sīd′), **1.** side of a bed: *The nurse sat by the sick woman's bedside.* **2.** with the sick: *Young doctors need bedside practice.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*
bed sore (bed′sôr′), sore caused by lying too long in the same position. *n.*
bed spread (bed′spred′), cover for a bed that is spread over the blankets to make a bed look neater. *n.*
bed stead (bed′sted), the wooden or metal framework of a bed. *n.*
bed straw (bed′strô′), a small plant with clusters of white flowers, formerly dried and used as straw for beds. *n.*
bed time (bed′tīm′), time to go to bed: *His regular bedtime is nine o'clock.* *n.*
bee (bē), **1.** any of various insects, especially the common honeybee, that make honey and wax. Honeybees live in highly organized communities, each including a queen (developed female), workers (undeveloped females), and drones (males). Only workers and queens have stings. Wild bees show various gradations from elaborately organized colonies to solitary nests. **2.** *U.S.* a gathering for work or amusement: *a spelling bee, a husking bee.* *n.*
have a bee in one's bonnet or **one's head,** **1.** think of one thing only. **2.** be slightly crazy.
bee bread (bē′bred′), a brownish, bitter substance consisting of pollen, or pollen mixed with honey, used by bees as food. *n.*
beech (bēch), **1.** a tree with smooth, gray bark and glossy leaves. It bears a sweet nut that is good to eat. **2.** its wood. **3.** of the tree or its wood. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*
beech en (bēch′ən), made of beechwood. *adj.*
beech nut (bēch′nut′), the small, triangular nut of the beech tree. *n.*
beech wood (bēch′wud′), wood of a beech tree. *n.*
beef (bēf), **1.** meat from a steer, cow, or bull. **2.** a steer, cow, or bull when full-grown and fattened for food. **3.** *Informal.* strength; muscle. **4.** *Informal.* weight; heaviness. **5.** *U.S. Slang.* complaint; grievance. **6.** *U.S. Slang.* complain loudly. 1-5 *n., pl.* **beeves** (for 2), or **beefs** (for 5); 6 *v.*



Beef showing various cuts

beef up, *U.S. Slang.* strengthen.
beef cattle, cattle raised for meat.
beef eat er (bēf′ēt′ər), **1.** yeoman of the English royal guard. **2.** warder of the Tower of London. *n.*
beef steak (bēf′stāk′), slice of beef for broiling or frying. *n.*
beef tea, a strong beef broth.
beef y (bēf′ē), like beef; strong; muscular; solid; heavy. *adj.*, **beef i er, beef i est. —beef′i ness,** *n.*
bee hive (bē′hīv′), **1.** hive or house for bees. See **hive** for picture. **2.** a busy, swarming place. *n.*
bee keep er (bē′kēp′ər), person who raises bees for their honey. *n.*
bee line (bē′līn′), the straightest way or line between two places; a straight line, like the flight of a bee to its hive. *n.*
Be el ze bub (bē el′zə bub), **1.** the Devil. **2.** a devil. *n.*
been (bin), pp. of **be.** *He has been ill.* *v.*
beer (bir), **1.** an alcoholic drink made from malt and, usually, hops. **2.** drink made from roots or plants: *root beer, ginger beer.* *n.*
beer and skittles, enjoyment; material comforts.
Beer she ba (bir shē′bə), city in central Israel. See **Dan.** *n.*
beest ings (bēs′tingz), the first milk from a cow after it has given birth to a calf. *n.pl.*
bees wax (bēz′waks′), **1.** wax given out by bees, from which they make their honeycomb. **2.** rub, polish, or treat with beeswax. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*
beet (bēt), **1.** the thick fleshy root of a biennial plant. Red beets are eaten as vegetables. Sugar is made from white beets. **2.** the plant. The leaves are sometimes eaten as greens. *n.* **—beet′like′,** *adj.*

Beetle[1]

Bee tho ven (bā′tō vən), **Ludwig van,** 1770-1827, German musical composer. *n.*
bee tle[1] (bēt′l), **1.** any insect of an order with the forward pair of wings modified as hard sheaths which, when at rest, cover the hinder membranous pair. The over 250,000 species of beetles vary in size from that of a pinhead to nearly that of a man's fist. **2.** any similar insect. *n.*
bee tle[2] (bēt′l), **1.** a heavy wooden mallet for ramming, crushing, or smoothing. **2.** a wooden household utensil for beating or mashing. **3.** pound with a beetle. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **bee tled, bee tling.**
bee tle[3] (bēt′l), **1.** project; overhang: *Great cliffs beetled above the narrow path.* **2.** projecting; overhanging. 1 *v.*, **bee tled, bee tling;** 2 *adj.*
bee tle-browed (bēt′l broud′), **1.** having projecting or overhanging eyebrows. **2.** scowling; sullen. *adj.*
bee tling (bēt′ling), projecting; overhanging; standing out: *beetling rocks. The man who plays the villain has thick, beetling eyebrows.* *adj.*
beet root, the root of a beet plant.
beet sugar, sugar obtained from white beets.
beeves (bēvz), pl. of **beef** (def. 2). *n.*
be fall (bi fôl′), **1.** happen to: *Be careful that no harm befalls you.* **2.** happen. *v.*, **be fell, be fall en, be fall ing.**
be fall en (bi fôl′ən), pp. of **befall.** *An accident must have befallen them.* *v.*
be fell (bi fel′), pt. of **befall.** *Evil befell the knight upon his lonely trip.* *v.*
be fit (bi fit′), be suitable for; be proper for; be suited to. *v.*, **be fit ted, be fit ting.**
be fit ting (bi fit′ing), suitable; proper. *adj.* **—be-fit′ting ly,** *adv.*
be fog (bi fog′), surround with fog; make foggy; obscure; confuse. *v.*, **be fogged, be fog ging.**
be fool (bi fül′), fool; deceive; dupe. *v.*
be fore (bi fôr′), **1.** in front of; in advance of; ahead of: *Walk before me.* **2.** earlier than: *Come before five o'clock.* **3.** rather than; sooner than: *I will die before giving in* (*prep.*). *I will die before I give in* (*conj.*). **4.** in the presence of or sight of: *stand before the king.* **5.** in front; in advance; ahead: *He went before to see if the road was safe.* **6.** earlier: *Come at five o'clock, not before.* **7.** until now; in the past: *I didn't know that before.* **8.** previously to the time when: *Before she goes, I would like to talk to her.* 1-4 *prep.*, 5-7 *adv.*, 3,8 *conj.*
be fore hand (bi fôr′hand′), ahead of time; in advance: *I am going to get everything ready beforehand.* *adv., adj.*
be fore time (bi fôr′tīm′), *Archaic.* formerly. *adv.*
be foul (bi foul′), **1.** make dirty; cover with filth. **2.** entangle: *The rope was befouled by weeds and sticks.* *v.*
be friend (bi frend′), act as a friend to; help: *The kind teacher befriended her pupils.* *v.*
be fud dle (bi fud′l), **1.** stupefy; confuse. **2.** make stupid with alcoholic drink. *v.*, **be fud dled, be fud-dling.**
beg (beg), **1.** ask help or charity: *Must I beg for a living?* **2.** ask for (food, money, clothes, etc.) as a charity: *The tramp begged his meals.* **3.** ask as a favor; ask earnestly or humbly: *He begged his mother to forgive him.* **4.** ask formally and courteously: *I beg your pardon.* *v.*, **begged, beg ging.**
beg off, get free by pleading.

beg the question, take for granted the very thing argued about.

go begging, find no one who will accept.

be gan (bi gan′), pt. of **begin.** *Snow began to fall.* *v.*

be gat (bi gat′), *Archaic.* begot, a pt. of **beget.** *v.*

be get (bi get′), **1.** become the father of. **2.** cause to be; produce: *Hate begets hate.* *v.*, **be got** or (*Archaic*) **be gat, be got ten** or **be got, be get ting.** **—be get′ter,** *n.*

beg gar (beg′ər), **1.** person who lives by begging. **2.** a very poor person. **3.** bring to poverty: *Your reckless spending will beggar your father.* **4.** make seem poor: *The grandeur of Niagara Falls beggars description.* **5.** fellow: *a friendly little beggar.* 1,2,5 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

beg gar ly (beg′ər lē), fit for a beggar; poor. *adj.* **—beg′gar li ness,** *n.*

beg gar y (beg′ər ē), very great poverty. *n.*

be gin (bi gin′), **1.** do the first part; start: *We will begin work soon.* **2.** do the first part of: *I began reading the book yesterday.* **3.** come into being: *The club began two years ago.* **4.** bring into being: *Two brothers began the club ten years ago.* **5.** be near; come near: *That suit doesn't even begin to fit you.* *v.*, **be gan, be gun, be gin ning.**

be gin ner (bi gin′ər), **1.** person who is doing something for the first time; person who lacks skill and experience. **2.** person who begins anything. *n.*

be gin ning (bi gin′ing), **1.** start: *make a good beginning.* **2.** time when anything begins: *"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."* **3.** first part. **4.** first cause; source; origin. **5.** that begins. 1-4 *n.*, 5 *adj.*

be girt (bi gėrt′), surrounded; encircled. *adj.*

be gone (bi gôn′), be gone; go away; depart: *"Begone!" the old lady cried to the tramp in her garden* (*interj.*). *The old lady bade the tramp begone* (*v.*). *interj.*, *v.*

be go ni a (bi gō′nē ə), a tropical plant with handsome leaves and waxy flowers. *n.*

be got (bi got′), a pt. and a pp. of **beget.** *He begot a son.* *v.*

be got ten (bi got′n), a pp. of **beget.** *He has begotten two sons.* *v.*

be grimed (bi grīmd′), made grimy; soiled and dirty. *adj.*

be grudge (bi gruj′), envy (somebody) the possession of; be reluctant to give (something); grudge: *She is so stingy that she begrudges her dog a bone.* *v.*, **be grudged, be grudg ing.** **—be grudg′ing ly,** *adv.*

be guile (bi gīl′), **1.** deceive; cheat: *His pleasant ways beguiled me into thinking that he was my friend.* **2.** take away from deceitfully or cunningly. **3.** entertain; amuse; charm: *The old sailor beguiled the boys with stories about his life at sea.* **4.** while away (time) pleasantly. *v.*, **be guiled, be guil ing.** **—be guil′er,** *n.*

be guil ing (bi gīl′ing), **1.** deceiving. **2.** entertaining; amusing. *adj.* **—be guil′ing ly,** *adv.*

be gum (bē′gəm), a Moslem queen, princess, or lady of high rank in India. *n.*

be gun (bi gun′), pp. of **begin.** *It has begun to rain.* *v.*

be half (bi haf′), side; interest; favor: *His friends will act in his behalf.* *n.*

in behalf of, in the interest of; for: *He worked for weeks in behalf of the Community Chest.*

on behalf of, **1.** as a representative of: *The lawyer spoke convincingly on behalf of his client.* **2.** in behalf of.

be have (bi hāv′), **1.** conduct (oneself): *The little boy behaves himself badly in school. The ship behaves well.* **2.** act well; do what is right: *Did you behave today?* **3.** act: *Water behaves in different ways when it is heated and when it is frozen.* *v.*, **be haved, be hav ing.**

be hav ior (bi hāv′yər), **1.** way of acting; actions; acts: *His sullen behavior showed that he was angry. The little boat's behavior was perfect on the trial trip.* **2.** manners; deportment. *n.*

be hav ior ism (bi hāv′yər iz əm), doctrine that the objective acts of persons and animals are the chief or only subject matter of scientific psychology. *n.*

be hav ior ist (bi hāv′yər ist), person who believes in behaviorism. *n.*

be hav ior is tic (bi hāv′yər is′tik), having to do with behaviorists or behaviorism. *adj.*

be hav iour (bi hāv′yər), *Esp. Brit.* behavior. *n.*

be head (bi hed′), cut off the head of. *v.*

be held (bi held′), pt. and pp. of **behold.** *We beheld the approaching storm. You have all beheld beautiful sunsets.* *v.*

be he moth (bi hē′məth or bē′ə məth), a huge and powerful animal mentioned in the Bible. It may have been the hippopotamus. Job 40:15-24. *n.*

be hest (bi hest′), command; order. *n.*

be hind (bi hīnd′), **1.** at the back of; in the rear of: *The child hid behind the door.* **2.** at or toward the back; in the rear: *The dog's tail hung down behind.* **3.** at or on the far side of: *A beautiful valley lies behind the hill.* **4.** farther back in place or time: *The rest of the hikers are still far behind.* **5.** later than; after: *The milkman is behind his usual time today.* **6.** not on time; slow; late: *The train is behind today.* **7.** concealed by: *Treachery lurked behind the spy's smooth manners.* **8.** inferior to; less advanced than: *He is behind other boys in his class in school.* **9.** remaining after: *The dead man left a family behind him.* **10.** in support of; supporting: *His friends are behind him.* 1,3,5,7-10 *prep.*, 2,4,6 *adv.*

be hind hand (bi hīnd′hand′), **1.** behind time; late: *Don't wait for Helen; she is always behindhand.* **2.** behind others in progress; backward; slow: *Dick is behindhand in his schoolwork.* **3.** in debt; in arrears: *They are behindhand with their rent.* *adv.*, *adj.*

be hold (bi hōld′), **1.** see; look at. **2.** look; take notice. *v.*, **be held, be hold ing;** *interj.*

be hold en (bi hōld′n), under obligations; in debt: *I am much beholden to you for your help.* *adj.*

be hold er (bi hōl′dər), onlooker; spectator. *n.*

be hoof (bi hüf′), use; advantage; benefit: *The father toiled for his children's behoof.* *n.*

be hoove (bi hüv′), **1.** be necessary for: *It behooves you to work hard if you want to keep this job.* **2.** be proper for: *It behooves a child to obey his parents.* *v.*, **be hooved, be hoov ing.**

beige (bāzh), pale brown; brownish gray. *n.*, *adj.*

be ing (bē′ing), **1.** ppr. of **be.** *The dog is being fed.* **2.** life; existence: *This world came into being long ago.* **3.** nature; constitution: *Her whole being thrilled to the beauty of the music.* **4.** person; living creature: *Men, women, and children are human beings.* **5.** that is; present: *All is well, for the time being.* 1 *v.*, 2-4 *n.*, 5 *adj.*

Bei rut (bā rüt′ or bā′rüt), capital of Lebanon. 450,000. *n.*

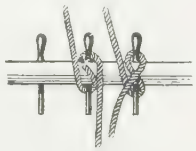
be jew el (bi jü′əl), adorn with jewels, or as if with jewels: *The sky is bejeweled with stars.* *v.*, **be jew eled, be jew el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **be jew elled, be jew el ling.**

be la bor (bi lā′bər), **1.** beat vigorously: *The man belabored his poor donkey.* **2.** abuse; ridicule. *v.*

be la bour (bi lā′bər), *Esp. Brit.* belabor. *v.*

be lat ed (bi lāt′id), **1.** delayed; too late: *The belated letter arrived at last.* **2.** overtaken by darkness: *The belated travelers lost their way in the mountains.* *adj.* **—be lat′ed ly,** *adv.* **—be lat′ed ness,** *n.*

be lay (bi lā′), **1.** fasten (a rope) by winding it around a pin or cleat. **2.** *Informal.* stop. *v.*, **be layed, be lay ing.**



Belaying pins with ropes on them

belaying pin, pin around which ropes can be wound and fastened.

belch (belch), **1.** throw out gas from the stomach through the mouth. **2.** throw out with force: *The volcano*

belched fire, smoke, and ashes. **3.** belching. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.*

bel dam or **bel dame** (bel′dəm), **1.** an old woman. **2.** an ugly old woman; hag. *n.*

be lea guer (bi lē′gər), **1.** besiege. **2.** surround. *v.*

Be lém (bə lem′), seaport in NE Brazil. 225,000. *n.*

Bel fast (bel′fast), seaport and capital of Northern Ireland, on an arm of the Irish Sea. 444,000. See the map under **Ireland.** *n.*

bel fry (bel′frē), **1.** tower for a bell or bells. **2.** room, cupola, or turret in which a bell or bells may be hung. *n.*, *pl.* **bel fries.**

Belfry

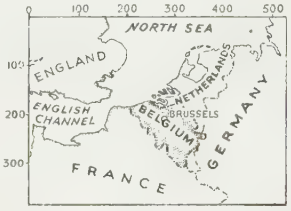
Bel gian (bel′jən), **1.** native or inhabitant of Belgium. **2.** of or having to do with Belgium or its people. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Belgian Congo, former Belgian colony in central Africa, now the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Belgian hare, one of a breed of large, reddish-brown rabbits.

Bel gium (bel′jəm), a small country in W Europe. 9,129,000 pop.; 11,775 sq. mi. *Capital:* Brussels. *n.*

Bel grade (bel′grād or bel grād′), capital of Yugoslavia, on the Danube River. 542,000. *n.*



Be li al (bē′lē əl), the devil. *n.*

be lie (bi lī′), **1.** give a false idea of; misrepresent: *Her frown belied her usual good nature.* **2.** show to be false; prove to be mistaken. **3.** fail to come up to; disappoint: *He stole again, and so belied our hopes.* *v.*, **be lied, be ly ing.**

be lief (bi lēf′), **1.** what is held true; thing believed; opinion: *the beliefs of one's church.* **2.** acceptance as true or real: *belief in ghosts.* **3.** faith; trust: *He expressed his belief in the boy's honesty.* **4.** religious faith: *What is your belief?* *n.*

be lieve (bi lēv′), **1.** think (something) is true or real: *We all believe that the earth is round.* **2.** have faith (in a person or thing); trust. **3.** think (somebody) tells the truth: *His friends believe him.* **4.** have religious belief. **5.** think; suppose: *I believe we are going to give a play at graduation.* *v.*, **be lieved, be liev ing. —be liev′a ble,** *adj.*

be liev er (bi lēv′ər), **1.** person who believes. **2.** follower of some religion. *n.*

be like (bi līk′), *Archaic.* very likely; probably; perhaps. *adv.*

be lit tle (bi lit′l), **1.** cause to seem little, unimportant, or less important; speak slightingly of: *Jealous people belittled the explorer's great discoveries.* **2.** make small. *v.*, **be lit tled, be lit tling. —be lit′tler,** *n.*

Be lize (be lēz′), capital of British Honduras. 33,000. *n.*

bell (bel), **1.** a hollow metal cup that makes a musical sound when struck by a clapper or hammer: *Mother tinkles the little bell on the table when she wants the maid to bring more food.* **2.** sound of a bell. **3.** stroke of a bell every half-hour to tell time on shipboard. 1 bell = 12:30, 4:30, or 8:30; 2 bells = 1:00, 5:00 or 9:00; and so on up to 8 bells = 4:00, 8:00, or 12:00. **4.** put a bell on. **5.** anything shaped like a bell. **6.** swell out like a bell. 1-3,5 *n.*, 4,6 *v.* **—bell′-like′,** *adj.*

Bell (bel), **Alexander Graham,** 1847-1922, American scientist who invented the telephone. *n.*

bel la don na (bel′ə don′ə), **1.** a poisonous plant of Europe with black berries and red, bell-shaped flowers. **2.** drug made from this plant; atropine. *n.*

bell boy (bel′boi′), *U.S.* man or boy whose work is carrying hand baggage and doing errands for the guests of a hotel or club. *n.*

bell buoy, buoy with a bell rung by the movement of the waves.

belle (bel), **1.** a beautiful woman or girl. **2.** the prettiest or most admired woman or girl: *the belle of the ball.* *n.*

Bel leau Wood (bel′ō), forest in N France; battle of World War I there in 1918.

Bel ler o phon (bə ler′ə fon), in Greek legend, a hero who killed a dreadful monster with the help of the winged horse Pegasus. *n.*

belles-let tres (bel′let′rə), the finer forms of literature; literature as a fine art. *n.pl.*

bell flow er (bel′flou′ər), plant with bell-shaped flowers; campanula. *n.*

bell glass, a bell-shaped container or cover made of glass.

bell hop (bel′hop′), *U.S. Slang.* bellboy. *n.*

bel li cose (bel′ə kōs), warlike; fond of fighting. *adj.*

bel li cos i ty (bel′ə kos′ə tē), bellicose quality or attitude. *n.*

bel lig er ence (bə lij′ər əns), **1.** being warlike; fondness for fighting. **2.** fighting; war. *n.*

bel lig er en cy (bə lij′ər ən sē), **1.** being a belligerent. **2.** belligerence. *n.*

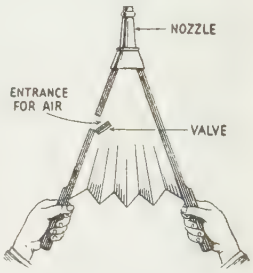
bel lig er ent (bə lij′ər ənt), **1.** at war; engaged in war; fighting. **2.** a nation or person at war. **3.** having to do with nations or persons at war. **4.** fond of fighting; warlike. 1,3,4 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—bel lig′er ent ly,** *adv.*

bell jar, bell-shaped container or cover made of glass.

bell man (bel′mən), town crier. *n.*, *pl.* **bell men.**

bel low (bel′ō), **1.** roar as a bull does. **2.** a roar like a bull's. **3.** shout loudly, angrily, or from pain. **4.** make a loud, deep noise; roar. **5.** any noise made by bellowing. 1,3,4 *v.*, 2,5 *n.* **—bel′low er,** *n.*

bel lows (bel′ōz or bel′əs), **1.** instrument for producing a strong current of air, used for blowing fires or sounding an organ. **2.** the folding part of a camera, behind the lens. *n. sing. or pl.*



Bellows. Valve closes when sides are pushed together.

bell weth er (bel′weŦH′ər), a male sheep that wears a bell and leads the flock. *n.*

bel ly (bel′ē), **1.** the lower part of the human body that contains the stomach and bowels; abdomen. **2.** the under part of an animal's body. **3.** stomach: *a full belly.* **4.** the bulging part of anything; hollow space in a bulging part: *the belly of a sail.* **5.** swell out; bulge: *The ship's sails bellied in the wind.* 1-4 *n.*, *pl.* **bel lies;** 5 *v.*, **bel lied, bel ly ing.**

be long (bi lông′), have one's or its proper place: *That book belongs on this shelf.* *v.*

belong to, **1.** be the property of: *Does this cap belong to you?* **2.** be a part of; be connected with: *That top belongs to my thermos bottle.* **3.** be a member of: *Mary belongs to the Girl Scouts.*

be long ings (bi lông′ingz), things that belong to a person; possessions. *n.pl.*

be lov ed (bi luv′id or bi luvd′), **1.** dearly loved; dear. **2.** person who is loved; darling. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

be low (bi lō′), **1.** in a lower place; to a lower place: *From the airplane we could see the fields below.* **2.** lower than; under: *below the third floor.* **3.** less than; lower in rank or degree than: *four degrees below freezing.* **4.** on a lower floor or deck; downstairs: *The sailor went below.* **5.** unworthy of: *below contempt.* **6.** on earth. **7.** in hell. **8.** after in a book or article: *See the note below.* 1,4,6-8 *adv.*, 2,3,5 *prep.*

Bel shaz zar (bel shaz′ər), in the Bible, the last king of Babylon. Daniel 5. *n.*

belt (belt), **1.** a strip of leather, cloth, etc., worn around the body to hold in or support clothes or weapons. **2.** any broad strip or band: *a belt of trees.* **3.** put a belt

around. **4.** fasten on with a belt. **5.** beat with a belt. **6.** hit: *Larry belted the ball completely out of sight.* **7.** region having distinctive characteristics: *The cotton belt is the region where cotton is grown.* **8.** an endless band that moves the wheels and pulleys it passes over: *a lathe belt.* 1,2,7,8 *n.*, 3-6 *v.*

below the belt, **1.** foul; unfair. **2.** foully; unfairly.

tighten one's belt, be more thrifty.

belt ed (bel′tid), **1.** having a belt. **2.** wearing a special belt as a sign of honor. **3.** marked by a belt of color: *A belted kingfisher has a reddish-brown band across its white breast.* *adj.*

belt ing (bel′ting), **1.** material for making belts. **2.** belts. *n.*

belt line, railroad, bus line, road, etc., that makes a circuit around a city or special area.

be lu ga (bə lü′gə), **1.** a large, white sturgeon of the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. **2.** a large, white dolphin that lives in arctic seas. *n.*

be mire (bi mīr′), **1.** make dirty with mud. **2.** sink in mud. *v.*, **be mired, be mir ing.**

be moan (bi mōn′), moan about; bewail. *v.*

be muse (bi mūz′), confuse; bewilder; stupefy. *v.*, **be mused, be mus ing.**

Be na res (bə nä′rēz), city in E India, on the Ganges River. It is a sacred city of the Hindus. 341,811. *n.*

bench (bench), **1.** a long seat, usually of wood or stone. **2.** worktable of a carpenter, or of any worker with tools and materials. **3.** seat where judges sit in a law court. **4.** judge or group of judges sitting in a law court. **5.** position as a judge. **6.** law court. **7.** a raised level tract of land. **8.** furnish with benches. **9.** assign a seat on a bench. **10.** take (a player) out of a game. 1-7 *n.*, 8-10 *v.*

on the bench, **1.** sitting in a law court as a judge. **2.** sitting among the substitute players.

bench dog, dog exhibited at dog shows.

bench mark, mark made on a rock, post, etc., in surveying. It is used as a starting point or guide in a line of levels for the determination of altitudes.

bench warrant, a written order from a judge or law court to arrest a person.

bend (bend), **1.** make, be, or become curved or crooked: *He bent the iron bar as if it had been made of rubber. The branch began to bend as I climbed along it.* **2.** part that is not straight; curve; turn: *There is a sharp bend in the road here.* **3.** turn in a certain direction; direct (mind or effort): *She bent her mind to the new work.* **4.** stoop; bow: *She bent to the ground and picked up a stone* (*v.*). *Make a bend from the waist* (*n.*). **5.** force to submit. **6.** submit: *A slave must bend to his master's will.* **7.** fasten (a sail, rope, etc.). **8.** knot for tying two ropes together or tying a rope to something else. 1,3-7 *v.*, **bent** or (*Archaic*) **bend ed, bend ing;** 2,4,8 *n.*

the bends, *U.S. Informal.* cramps caused by a sudden change from a higher to a lower air pressure.

bend ed (ben′did), *Archaic.* **1.** bent. **2.** bent, a pt. and a pp. of **bend.** 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

be neath (bi nēth′), **1.** below; underneath: *What you drop will fall upon the spot beneath.* **2.** below; under; lower than: *The dog sat beneath the tree.* **3.** unworthy of; worthy not even of: *A traitor is so low that he is beneath contempt.* 1 *adv.*, 2,3 *prep.*

ben e dic i te (ben′ə dis′ə tē), **1.** Latin word that means *Bless you!* or *Bless us!* or *Bless me!* **2.** invocation of a blessing. 1 *interj.*, 2 *n.*

Ben e dic i te (ben′ə dis′ə tē), hymn of praise to God. *n.*

ben e dict (ben′ə dikt), **1.** a recently married man, especially one who was a bachelor for a long time. **2.** a married man. *n.*

Ben e dict (ben′ə dikt), **Saint,** 480?-543?, Italian founder of the first order of monks, called the Benedictine order. *n.*

Ben e dic tine (ben′ə dik′tin, ben′ə dik′tēn, or ben′ə dik′tīn for 1,3; ben′ə dik′tēn or ben′ə dik′tēn for 2), **1.** monk or nun following the rules of Saint Benedict or the order founded by him. **2.** a kind of liqueur. **3.** of Saint Benedict or a religious order following his rules. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

ben e dic tion (ben′ə dik′shən), **1.** the asking of God's blessings at the end of a church service. **2.** blessing. *n.*

ben e fac tion (ben′ə fak′shən), **1.** a doing good; kind act. **2.** benefit conferred; gift for charity; help given for any good purpose. *n.*

ben e fac tor (ben′ə fak′tər or ben′ə fak′tər), person who has given money or kindly help. *n.*

ben e fac tress (ben′ə fak′tris or ben′ə fak′tris), woman who has given money or kindly help. *n.*

ben e fice (ben′ə fis), a permanent office or position created by proper ecclesiastical authority and consisting of a sacred duty and the income that goes with it. *n.*

be nef i cence (bə nef′ə sns), **1.** kindness; doing good. **2.** a kindly act; gift. *n.*

be nef i cent (bə nef′ə snt), kind; doing good. *adj.*

ben e fi cial (ben′ə fish′əl), favorable; helpful; productive of good: *Sunshine and moisture are beneficial to plants.* *adj.* **—ben′e fi′cial ly,** *adv.*

ben e fi ci ar y (ben′ə fish′ē er′ē or ben′ə fish′ər ē), **1.** person who receives benefit: *All the children are beneficiaries of the new playground.* **2.** person who receives money or property from an insurance policy, a will, etc. *n.*, *pl.* **ben e fi ci ar ies.**

ben e fit (ben′ə fit), **1.** anything which is for the good of a person or thing; advantage: *Universal peace would be of great benefit to the world.* **2.** do good to; be good for: *Rest will benefit a sick person.* **3.** receive good; profit: *He benefited by the medicine. He will benefit from the new way of doing business.* **4.** act of kindness; favor. **5.** money paid to the sick, disabled, etc. **6.** performance at the theater, a game, etc., to raise money which goes to a special person or persons or to a worthy cause. 1,4-6 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **ben e fit ed, ben e fit ing.**

benefit of clergy, **1.** privilege of being tried in church courts instead of regular courts. **2.** services or approval of the church.

Ben e lux (ben′ə luks), the economic union of Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg that was organized in 1948. *n.*

be nev o lence (bə nev′l əns), **1.** good will; kindly feeling. **2.** act of kindness; something good that is done; generous gift. *n.*

be nev o lent (bə nev′l ənt), kindly; charitable. *adj.* **—be nev′o lent ly,** *adv.*

Ben gal (beng gôl′), **1.** a former province of NE India now divided into **West Bengal,** a part of the Republic of India, and **East Bengal,** a part of Pakistan. **2.** having to do with Bengal; from Bengal: *a Bengal tiger.* **3. Bay of,** bay between India and Burma, part of the Indian Ocean. See **India** for map. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Ben ga lese (beng′gə lēz′), **1.** native of Bengal. **2.** of Bengal, its people, or their language. 1 *n.*, *pl.* **Ben ga lese;** 2 *adj.*

Ben ga li (beng gô′lē), **1.** of Bengal, its people, or their language. **2.** native of Bengal. **3.** language of Bengal. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

Ben gha zi (ben gä′zē), one of the two capitals of Libya. 80,000. *n.*

be night ed (bi nīt′id), **1.** not knowing right and wrong; ignorant. **2.** overtaken by night; being in darkness. *adj.*

be nign (bi nīn′), **1.** gentle; kindly: *a benign old lady.* **2.** favorable; mild: *a benign climate.* **3.** doing no harm: *A benign swelling or tumor can usually be cured.* *adj.* **—be nign′ly,** *adv.*

be nig nan cy (bi nig′nən sē), benignant quality or manner. *n.*

be nig nant (bi nig′nənt), 1. kindly; gracious: *a benignant ruler.* 2. favorable; beneficial; benign. *adj.* —**be nig′nant ly,** *adv.*

be nig ni ty (bi nig′nə tē), 1. kindliness; graciousness. 2. a kind act; favor. *n., pl.* **be nig ni ties.**

ben i son (ben′ə zn or ben′ə sn), blessing. *n.*

Ben ja min (ben′jə mən), 1. in the Bible, the youngest and favorite son of Jacob. 2. one of the twelve tribes of Israel. *n.*

Ben nett (ben′it), **Arnold,** 1867-1931, English novelist. *n.*

Ben Ne vis (ben nē′vis or ben nev′is), mountain in W Scotland, the highest in Great Britain. 4406 ft.

Ben ning ton (ben′ing tən), town in SW Vermont near which the Americans won an important victory over the British in 1777. *n.*

bent[1] (bent), 1. pt. and pp. of **bend:** *He bent the wire.* 2. not straight; curved; crooked: *The farmer's back was bent from years of toil.* 3. strongly inclined; determined: *Tom is bent on being a doctor.* 4. inclination; tendency: *He has a decided bent for drawing.* 1 *v.,* 2,3 *adj.,* 4 *n.*

bent[2] (bent), 1. a stiff, wiry grass that grows on sandy or waste land. 2. *Archaic.* heath; moor. *n.*

Ben ton (bent′n), **Thomas Hart,** born in 1889, American painter. *n.*

be numb (bi num′), 1. make numb. 2. stupefy; deaden. *v.*

Ben ze drine (ben′zə drēn), *Trademark.* a drug that causes wakefulness. *n.*

ben zene (ben′zēn or ben zēn′), a colorless liquid that vaporizes and is set on fire easily. It is obtained chiefly from coal tar and is used for removing grease and in making dyes. *n.*

ben zine (ben′zēn or ben zēn′), a colorless liquid consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained in distilling petroleum, used in cleaning and dyeing and as a motor fuel. It vaporizes and is set on fire easily. *n.*

ben zo ate (ben′zō āt or ben′zō it), salt or ester of benzoic acid. **Benzoate of soda** is used in foods to preserve them. *n.*

ben zo ic acid (ben zō′ik), acid occurring in benzoin, cranberries, etc., that is used as an antiseptic or as a food preservative.

ben zo in (ben′zō in or ben′zoin), 1. a fragrant resin obtained from certain species of trees of Java, Sumatra, etc., used in perfume and medicine. 2. substance somewhat like camphor made from this resin. *n.*

ben zol (ben′zôl or ben′zol), 1. benzene. 2. liquid containing about 70 per cent of benzene and 20 to 30 per cent of toluene. It is obtained from coal tar and is used in making dyes. *n.*

Be o wulf (bā′ə wŭlf), 1. an Old English epic poem in alliterative verse, probably composed in England about 700 A.D. 2. hero of this poem. *n.*

be queath (bi kwēTH′ or bi kwēth′), 1. give or leave (property, etc.) by a will: *The father bequeathed the farm to his son.* 2. hand down to posterity: *One age bequeaths its civilization to the next.* *v.*

be queath al (bi kwēTH′əl), act of bequeathing. *n.*

be quest (bi kwest′), 1. something bequeathed; legacy: *Mr. Hart died and left a bequest of ten thousand dollars to the church.* 2. act of bequeathing. *n.*

be rate (bi rāt′), scold sharply. *v.,* **be rat ed, be rating.**

Ber ber (bėr′bər), 1. member of a race living in N Africa, west of Egypt. 2. their language. *n.*

ber ceuse (bār sœz′), *French.* lullaby. *n.*

be reave (bi rēv′), 1. deprive (of) ruthlessly; rob: *bereave of hope.* 2. leave desolate: *People are bereaved by the death of relatives and friends.* *v.,* **be reaved** or **be reft, be reav ing.**

be reaved (bi rēvd′), deprived (of) by death: *Bereaved of their mother at an early age, the children learned to take care of themselves.* *adj.*

be reave ment (bi rēv′mənt), 1. bereaved condition: *Everyone sympathized with her in her bereavement.* 2. loss (of a relative or friend) by death. *n.*

be reft (bi reft′), 1. bereaved; deprived: *Bereft of hope and friends, the old man led a wretched life.* 2. left desolate. 3. a pt. and a pp. of **bereave:** *He was bereft by the loss of his son.* 1,2 *adj.,* 3 *v.*

be ret (bə rā′ or ber′ā), a soft, round woolen cap. Berets are worn by European sailors and peasants. *n.*

Girl wearing a beret

berg (bėrg), iceberg. *n.*

Ber gen (bėr′gən), seaport in SW Norway. 115,000. *n.*

Ber ge rac (bār′zhə räk), **Cyrano de,** 1619-1655, French dramatist and poet, hero of a play by Rostand. *n.*

be rib boned (bi rib′ənd), trimmed with many ribbons. *adj.*

ber i ber i (ber′ē ber′ē), disease affecting the nerves, accompanied by weakness, loss of weight, and wasting away. It occurs in tropical countries and is probably caused by lack of vitamin B in the diet. *n.*

Ber ing Sea (bir′ing or bār′ing), sea in the N Pacific, between Alaska and Siberia. See **Aleutian Islands** for map.

Bering Strait, strait between the Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean. 36 mi. wide

Berke ley (bėrk′lē), city in W California. 111,000. *n.*

ber ke li um (bėr kē′lē əm), a radioactive element produced by the cyclotron at the University of California. *Symbol:* Bk *n.*

Berk shire Hills (bėrk′shir or bėrk′shər), Berkshires.

Berk shires (bėrk′shirz or bėrk′shərz), range of hills in W Massachusetts. The highest peak is 3505 feet. *n.pl.*

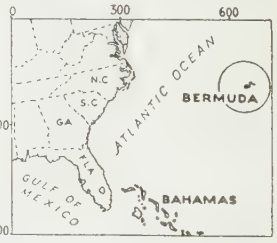
Ber lin (bėr lin′), former capital of Germany, pop. 3,343,000, now divided into West Berlin and East Berlin, capital of East Germany. *n.*

ber lin (bėr lin′ or bėr′lin), a four-wheeled carriage with two hooded seats and a platform in the rear for footmen. *n.*

Berlin

Ber mu da (bər mū′də), group of British islands in the Atlantic, 580 miles east of North Carolina. 44,000 pop.; 19 sq. mi. *Capital:* Hamilton. *n.*

Bermuda onion, a large, mild onion grown in Bermuda, Texas, and California.



Ber mu das (bər mū′dəz), Bermuda. *n.pl.*

Bern or **Berne** (bėrn or bārn), capital of Switzerland, in the W part. 164,000. *n.*

Ber nard (bėr′nərd or bər närd′), **Saint,** 923-1008, French monk who founded monasteries at two mountain passes in the Alps. *n.*

ber ry (ber′ē), 1. a small, juicy fruit with many seeds. Strawberries and raspberries are berries. 2. gather or pick berries. 3. a dry seed or kernel. Coffee is made from the berries of the coffee plant. 4. a simple fruit with the seeds in the pulp and a skin or rind. Botanists classify grapes, tomatoes, currants, and bananas as berries. 1,3,4 *n., pl.* **ber ries;** 2 *v.,* **ber ried, ber ry ing.**

ber serk (bėr′sėrk or bėr sėrk′), in a frenzy. *adj., adv.*

ber serk er (bėr′sėr kər), a fierce Norse warrior. *n.*

berth (bėrth), 1. place to sleep on a ship, train, or airplane. 2. a ship's place at a wharf. 3. place for a ship to anchor conveniently or safely. 4. appointment; position; job: *My brother has a berth as swimming instructor for the summer.* 5. put in a berth; provide with a berth. 6. have or occupy a berth. 1-4 *n.,* 5,6 *v.* **give a wide berth to,** keep well away from.

ber tha (bėr′thə), a woman's wide collar that often extends over the shoulders. *n.*

Ber til lon system (bėr′tə lon), system of identifying persons, especially criminals, by a record of indi-

vidual measurements and physical peculiarities. Fingerprinting is now the most important part of it.

Ber wyn (bėr′win), city in NE Illinois, near Chicago. 54,000. *n.*

ber yl (ber′əl), a very hard mineral, usually green or greenish-blue, a silicate of beryllium and aluminum. Emeralds and aquamarines are beryls. *n.*

be ryl li um (bə ril′ē əm), a rare metallic chemical element used in various alloys. *Symbol:* Be *n.*

be seech (bi sēch′), ask earnestly; beg. *v.*, **be sought** or **be seeched, be seech ing.**

be seech ing (bi sēch′ing), that beseeches. *adj.* **—be seech′ing ly,** *adv.*

be seem (bi sēm′), be proper for; be fitting to; suit: *It does not beseem you to leave your friend without help. v.*

be set (bi set′), **1.** attack on all sides; attack: *In the swamp we were beset by mosquitoes.* **2.** surround; hem in: *beset by enemies.* **3.** set; stud: *Her bracelet was beset with gems. v.*, **be set, be set ting.**

be set ting (bi set′ing), habitually attacking: *Laziness is a loafer's besetting sin. adj.*

be shrew (bi shrü′), *Archaic.* call down evil upon; curse mildly. *v.*

be side (bi sīd′), **1.** by the side of; near; close to: *Grass grows beside the brook.* **2.** in addition to: *Other men beside ourselves were helping.* **3.** compared with: *Nell seems dull beside her sister.* **4.** away from; aside from: *That question is beside the point.* **5.** besides. 1-5 *prep.*, 5 *adv.*

beside oneself, out of one's mind; crazy.

be sides (bi sīdz′), **1.** also; moreover; further: *He didn't want to quarrel; besides, he had come to enjoy himself.* **2.** in addition: *We tried two other ways besides.* **3.** in addition to; over and above: *The picnic was attended by others besides our own club members.* **4.** otherwise; else: *He is ignorant of politics, whatever he may know besides.* **5.** except; other than: *We spoke of no one besides you.* 1,2,4 *adv.*, 3,5 *prep.*

be siege (bi sēj′), **1.** make a long-continued attempt to get possession of (a place) by armed force; surround and try to capture: *For ten years the Greeks besieged the city of Troy.* **2.** crowd around: *Hundreds of admirers besieged the famous aviator.* **3.** overwhelm with requests, questions, etc.: *During the flood, the Red Cross was besieged with calls for help. v.*, **be sieged, be sieg ing.**

be sieg er (bi sēj′ər), person who besieges. *n.*

be smear (bi smir′), smear over. *v.*

be smirch (bi smėrch′), make dirty; soil; sully. *v.*

be som (bē′zəm), broom made of twigs. *n.*

be sot ted (bi sot′id), **1.** foolish; infatuated. **2.** stupefied. **3.** intoxicated. *adj.*

be sought (bi sôt′), a pt. and a pp. of **beseech.** *They besought our help. v.*

be spake (bi spāk′), *Archaic.* bespoke, a pt. of **bespeak.** *v.*

be span gle (bi spang′gl), adorn with spangles or anything like them. *v.*, **be span gled, be span gling.**

be spat ter (bi spat′ər), **1.** spatter all over; soil by spattering. **2.** slander. *v.* **—be spat′ter er,** *n.*

be speak (bi spēk′), **1.** engage in advance; order; reserve: *We have bespoken two tickets for the new play.* **2.** show; indicate: *A neat appearance bespeaks care.* **3.** *Poetic or Archaic.* speak to; address. *v.*, **be spoke** or (*Archaic*) **be spake, be spo ken** or **be spoke, be speaking.**

be spec ta cled (bi spek′tə kld), wearing glasses. *adj.*

be spoke (bi spōk′), a pt. and a pp. of **bespeak.** *We bespoke our tickets early. v.*

be sprent (bi sprent′), *Poetic.* sprinkled; strewed; scattered. *adj.*

be sprin kle (bi spring′kl), sprinkle all over. *v.*, **be sprin kled, be sprin kling.**

Bes se mer (bes′ə mər), Sir **Henry,** 1813-1898, English engineer who invented the Bessemer process for making steel. *n.*

Bessemer process, method of making steel by burning out carbon and impurities in molten iron with a blast of air.

best (best), **1.** of the most desirable, valuable, superior, etc.: *the best food to eat.* **2.** of the greatest advantage, usefulness, etc.: *the best thing to do.* **3.** largest: *the best part of the day.* **4.** chief: *a best seller.* **5.** in the most excellent way; most thoroughly: *Who reads best?* **6.** in the highest degree: *I like this book best.* **7.** the best thing, state, or person: *We want the best. He is the best in the class.* **8.** utmost: *I did my best to finish the work on time.* **9.** *Informal.* outdo; defeat. 1-4 *adj.*, *superlative of* **good;** 5,6 *adv.*, *superlative of* **well;** 7,8 *n.*, 9 *v.*

at best, under the most favorable circumstances.

get the best of, defeat.

had best, should; ought to; will be wise to.

make the best of, do as well as possible with.

be stead (bi sted′), **1.** help; assist; serve. **2.** placed; situated. 1 *v.*, **be stead ed, be stead ed** or **be stead, be stead ing;** 2 *adj.*

bes tial (bes′chəl or best′yəl), **1.** beastly; brutal; vile. **2.** of beasts. *adj.* **—bes′tial ly,** *adv.*

bes ti al i ty (bes′chē al′ə tē or bes′tē al′ə tē), bestial character or conduct. *n.*

be stir (bi stėr′), stir up; rouse to action; exert. *v.*, **be stirred, be stir ring.**

best man, the chief attendant of the bridegroom at a wedding.

be stow (bi stō′), **1.** give (something) as a gift; give; confer. **2.** make use of; apply. **3.** *Archaic.* put safely; put; place. **4.** *Archaic.* find quarters for; lodge. *v.*

be stow al (bi stō′əl), act of bestowing. *n.*

be strad dle (bi strad′l), bestride; straddle. *v.*, **be strad dled, be strad dling.**

be strew (bi strü′), **1.** strew; scatter; sprinkle: *The children bestrewed the path with flowers.* **2.** strew (things) around; scatter about. **3.** lie scattered over. *v.*, **be strewed, be strewed** or **be strewn, be strew ing.**

be strewn (bi strün′), **1.** scattered about. **2.** a pp. of **bestrew.** 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

be strid (bi strid′), a pt. and a pp. of **bestride.** *v.*

be strid den (bi strid′n), a pp. of **bestride.** *v.*

be stride (bi strīd′), **1.** get on or sit on (something) with one leg on each side. One can bestride a horse, a chair, or a fence. **2.** stand over with one leg on each side. **3.** stride across; step over. *v.*, **be strode** or **bestrid, be strid den** or **be strid, be strid ing.**

be strode (bi strōd′), a pt. of **bestride.** *He bestrode his horse. v.*

best seller, **1.** anything, especially a book, that has a very large sale. **2.** author of a book with a very large sale.

bet (bet), **1.** promise (money or a certain thing) to another if he is right and you are wrong: *I bet you two cents I won't pass this test.* **2.** *Informal.* be very sure: *I bet you are wrong about that.* **3.** a pledge or promise to give some money or a certain thing to another if he is right and you are wrong: *I made a bet that I wouldn't pass.* **4.** the money or thing promised: *I did pass; so I lost my bet (lost my two cents).* 1,2 *v.*, **bet** or **bet ted, bet ting;** 3,4 *n.*

be ta (bā′tə or bē′tə), **1.** the second letter of the Greek alphabet (B, β). **2.** the second of a series. *n.*

be take (bi tāk′). **Betake oneself** means: **1.** go: *betake oneself to the mountains.* **2.** try doing; apply (oneself): *He betook himself to hard study. v.*, **be took, be tak en, be tak ing.**

be tak en (bi tāk′ən), pp. of **betake.** *He has betaken himself away. v.*

beta particle, an electron in a stream of electrons.

beta rays, stream of electrons from radium and other radioactive substances.

be ta tron (bā′tə tron or bē′tə tron), apparatus in which electrons are accelerated to high speeds by magnetic induction. *n.*

be tel (bēt′l), kind of climbing pepper plant of the East Indies. People in Asia chew its leaves. *n.*

Be tel geuse (bēt′l jüz or bet′l jœz), a very large reddish star in the constellation Orion. *n.*

betel nut, the orange-colored nut of a tropical Asiatic palm tree (**betel palm**).

bête noire (bāt′ nwär′), thing or person especially dreaded or detested.

Beth a ny (beth′ə nē), a village near Jerusalem, in NW Jordan. See **Nazareth** for map. *n.*

beth el (beth′əl), **1.** a holy place. **2.** church or chapel for seamen. *n.*

Beth el (beth′əl), ancient town near Jerusalem, mentioned in the Bible. See **Nazareth** for map. *n.*

be think (bi thingk′), think about; call to mind. *v.*, **be thought, be think ing.**

bethink oneself, **1.** consider; reflect. **2.** remember.

Beth le hem (beth′lē əm or beth′lə hem), **1.** the birthplace of Jesus, a town in Jordan, six miles south of Jerusalem. See **Nazareth** for map. **2.** city in E Pennsylvania. 75,000. *n.*

be thought (bi thôt′), pt. and pp. of **bethink.** *I bethought myself of my work. v.*

be tide (bi tīd′), **1.** happen to: *Woe betide you if you hurt my dog.* **2.** happen: *No matter what betides, the family will hold together. v.*, **be tid ed, be tid ing.**

be times (bi tīmz′), **1.** early: *He rose betimes in the morning.* **2.** soon; before it is too late. *adv.*

be to ken (bi tō′kən), be a sign or token of; indicate; show: *His smile betokens his satisfaction. Dark clouds betoken a storm. v.*

be took (bi tu̇k′), pt. of **betake.** *He betook himself home as soon as school was out. v.*

be tray (bi trā′), **1.** give away to the enemy: *The traitor betrayed his country.* **2.** be unfaithful to: *She betrayed her promises.* **3.** mislead; deceive. **4.** give away (a secret); disclose unintentionally. **5.** reveal; show: *Harry's wet shoes betrayed the fact that he had not worn his rubbers. v.* **—be tray′er,** *n.*

be tray al (bi trā′əl), a betraying or being betrayed. *n.*

be troth (bi trōᴛʜ′ or bi trôth′), promise in marriage; engage: *James and Ida are now betrothed. He betrothed his daughter to a rich man. v.*

be troth al (bi trōᴛʜ′əl or bi trôth′əl), engagement to be married. *n.*

be trothed (bi trōᴛʜd′ or bi trôtht′), person engaged to be married: *James' betrothed was a girl named Ida. n.*

bet ter[1] (bet′ər), **1.** more desirable, useful, etc., than another: *a better plan.* **2.** more desirably, usefully, etc.; in a more excellent way: *Do better another time.* **3.** make or become better; improve: *We can better that work by being more careful.* **4.** a better thing or state: *the better of two roads.* **5.** of superior quality: *better bread.* **6.** do better than; surpass: *The other class cannot better our grades.* **7.** less sick: *The sick child is better today.* **8.** larger: *Four days is the better part of a week.* **9.** in a higher degree; more: *I know her better than I know anyone else.* 1,5,7,8 *adj., comparative of* **good**; 2,9 *adv., comparative of* **well**; 3,6 *v.*, 4 *n.*

betters, one's superiors: *Listen to the advice of your betters.*

better off, in a better condition.

get or **have the better of,** be superior to; defeat.

had better, should; ought to; will be wise to: *I had better go before it rains.*

think better of, think over and change one's mind.

bet ter[2] or **bet tor** (bet′ər), person who bets. *n.*

bet ter ment (bet′ər mənt), improvement. *n.*

be tween (bi twēn′), **1.** in the space or time separating: *Many cities lie between New York and Chicago. There are no more holidays between now and the end of school.* **2.** in the intervening space or time; in an intermediate position or relation: *We could not see the moon, for a cloud came between.* **3.** in the range or part separating: *shades between pink and red. She earned between ten and twelve dollars.* **4.** from one to the other of; joining; connecting: *a link between two parts, a highway between cities.* **5.** involving; concerning; having to do with: *war between two countries.* **6.** by the combined action of: *They caught twelve fish between them.* **7.** in the combined possession of: *They own the property between them.* 1,3-7 *prep.*, 2 *adv.*

between you and me, as a secret; confidentially: *Don't tell anyone; this is between you and me.*

in between, **1.** in the middle. **2.** in the middle of.

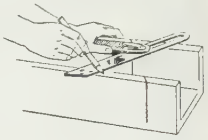
be twixt (bi twikst′), between. *prep., adv.*

betwixt and between, in the middle; neither one nor the other.

Bev (bev), billion electron volts (used as a measure of energy in nuclear physics). *n.*

bev a tron (bev′ə tron), a high-energy cyclotron. *n.*

bev el (bev′l), **1.** a sloping edge. There is a bevel on the frame for a picture, on a piece of plate glass, etc. **2.** cut a square edge to a sloping edge; make slope: *This mirror has beveled edges.* **3.** instrument or tool for drawing angles or for adjusting the surfaces of work to a particular angle. **4.** slanting; oblique. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **bev eled, bev el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **bev elled, bev el ling**; 4 *adj.*



Bevel (def. 3)

bev er age (bev′ər ij or bev′rij), a liquid used or prepared for drinking. Milk, tea, coffee, beer, and wine are beverages. *n.*

bev y (bev′ē), a small group: *a bevy of quail, a bevy of girls. n., pl.* **bev ies.**

be wail (bi wāl′), mourn; weep; weep for; complain of: *The little girl was bewailing the loss of her doll. v.*

be ware (bi wär′), be on one's guard against; be careful: *Beware! danger is here. Beware the dog! v.*

be wil der (bi wil′dər), confuse completely; puzzle; perplex: *The little girl was bewildered by the crowds. Some hard problems in arithmetic bewilder me. v.*

be wil der ing (bi wil′dər ing), perplexing; puzzling; confusing. *adj.* **—be wil′der ing ly,** *adv.*

be wil der ment (bi wil′dər mənt), a bewildered condition; complete confusion; perplexity. *n.*

be witch (bi wich′), **1.** put under a spell; use magic on: *The wicked magician bewitched the princess, and she fell into a long sleep.* **2.** charm; delight; fascinate: *We were all bewitched by our pretty little cousin. v.*

be witched (bi wicht′), **1.** under the influence of magic. **2.** charmed; delighted; fascinated. *adj.*

be witch ing (bi wich′ing), fascinating; delightful; charming. *adj.* **—be witch′ing ly,** *adv.*

be wray (bi rā′), *Archaic.* reveal; make known. *v.*

bey (bā), **1.** governor of a Turkish province. **2.** a Turkish title of respect for persons of rank. **3.** native ruler of Tunis. *n., pl.* **beys.**

be yond (bi yond′), **1.** on or to the farther side of: *He lives beyond the sea.* **2.** farther on than: *The school is beyond the last house.* **3.** farther away: *Beyond were the hills.* **4.** later than: *They stayed beyond the time set.* **5.** out of the reach, range, or understanding of: *The dying man was beyond help. The meaning of this story is beyond him.* **6.** more than; exceeding: *The price of the suit was beyond what he could pay. The day at the beach was beyond all we had hoped.* **7.** in addition to; besides: *I will pay nothing beyond the stated price.* 1,2,4-7 *prep.*, 3 *adv.*

the beyond or **the great beyond,** life after death.

bez el (bez′l), **1.** slope; sloping edge. **2.** the sloping sides or faces of a cut jewel. **3.** a grooved ring that holds a jewel in its setting. *n.*

bg., bag. *pl.* **bgs.**

bhang (bang), **1.** variety of hemp growing in India. **2.** preparation of dried hemp leaves and seed cases smoked or eaten as a narcotic and intoxicant. *n.*

Bhu tan (bü tän′), country between Tibet and NE India. It is a protectorate of India. 700,000 pop.; 18,000 sq. mi. *Capital:* Thimbu. *n.*

bi-, prefix meaning:
1. twice, as in *biannual.*
2. doubly, as in *bipinnate.*
3. two, as in *bicuspid.*
4. having two, as in *bicarbonate.*

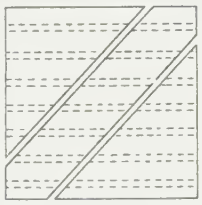
Bi, bismuth.

Bi a fra (bē ä′frə), country in W Africa, until 1967 a region of Nigeria. 12,500,000 pop.; 29,484 sq. mi. *Capital:* Enugu. *n.*

bi an nu al (bī an′yu əl), occurring twice a year: *Our doctor recommends a biannual visit to the dentist.* *adj.*

bi an nu al ly (bī an′yu əl ē), twice a year. *adv.*

bi as (bī′əs), **1.** a slanting or oblique line. Cloth is cut on the bias when it is cut diagonally across the weave. **2.** slanting across the threads of cloth; oblique; diagonal. **3.** obliquely. **4.** opinion before there is reason for it; prejudice; a leaning of the mind. **5.** influence, usually unfairly. 1,4 *n.*, 2 *adj.*, 3 *adv.*, 5 *v.*, **bi ased, bi as ing** or *esp. Brit.* **bi assed, bi as sing.**


Cloth cut on the bias

bi ased (bī′əst), favoring one side too much; prejudiced. *adj.*

bi ax i al (bī ak′sē əl), having two axes. *adj.*

bib (bib), **1.** cloth worn under the chin by babies and small children to protect their clothing. **2.** part of an apron above the waist. *n.*

bib and tucker, *Informal.* clothes.

bib cock (bib′kok′), faucet having a nozzle bent downward. *n.*

Bi ble (bī′bl), **1.** the collection of sacred writings of the Christian religion, comprising the Old and New Testaments. **2.** the Old Testament in the form received by the Jews. **3.** the sacred writings of any religion. *n.*

bi ble (bī′bl), any book accepted as an authority. *n.*

Bib li cal or **bib li cal** (bib′lə kl), **1.** of the Bible. **2.** according to the Bible. **3.** in the Bible. *adj.* **—Bib′li cal ly, bib′li cal ly,** *adv.*

bib li og ra pher (bib′lē og′rə fər), expert in bibliography. *n.*

bib li o graph ic (bib′lē ə graf′ik), bibliographical. *adj.*

bib li o graph i cal (bib′lē ə graf′ə kl), of bibliography. *adj.* **—bib′li o graph′i cal ly,** *adv.*

bib li og ra phy (bib′lē og′rə fē), **1.** list of books, articles, etc., about a subject or person. **2.** list of books, articles, etc., by a certain author. **3.** study of the authorship, editions, dates, etc., of books, articles, etc. *n., pl.* **bib li og ra phies.**

bib li o ma ni a (bib′lē ō mā′nē ə), craze for collecting books. *n.*

bib li o ma ni ac (bib′lē ō mā′nē ak), person who has a craze for collecting books. *n.*

bib li o phile (bib′lē ə fīl), lover of books, especially one who likes to collect books. *n.*

bib u lous (bib′yə ləs), **1.** fond of drinking alcoholic liquor. **2.** absorbent. *adj.*

bi cam er al (bī kam′ər əl), having or consisting of two legislative assemblies: *The Congress of the United States is bicameral; it has both the Senate and the House of Representatives.* *adj.*

bi car bo nate (bī kär′bə nit or bī kär′bə nāt), salt of carbonic acid that contains a base and hydrogen. *n.*

bicarbonate of soda, a white, alkaline powder used in cooking and medicine; sodium bicarbonate.

bi cen te nar y (bī sen′tə ner′ē or bī′sen ten′ər ē), **1.** having to do with a period of 200 years. **2.** period of 200 years. **3.** a 200th anniversary. **4.** its celebration. 1 *adj.*, 2-4 *n., pl.* **bi cen te nar ies.**

bi cen ten ni al (bī′sen ten′ē əl), **1.** having to do with a period of 200 years. **2.** recurring every 200 years. **3.** a 200th anniversary. **4.** its celebration. 1,2 *adj.*, 3,4 *n.*

bi ceps (bī′seps), any muscle having two heads or origins: **1.** the large muscle in the front part of the upper arm. **2.** the large muscle in the back of the thigh. *n.*

bi chlo rid (bī klô′rid), bichloride. *n.*

bi chlo ride (bī klô′rīd), **1.** compound containing two atoms of chlorine combined with another element or radical. **2.** bichloride of mercury. *n.*

bichloride of mercury, an extremely poisonous, white substance, used in solution as an antiseptic, in medicine, and in dyeing.

bick er (bik′ər), **1.** quarrel. **2.** babble; patter. **3.** flash; flicker. 1-3 *v.*, 1,2 *n.*

bi con cave (bī kon′kāv or bī′kon kāv′), concave on both sides. *adj.*

bi con vex (bī kon′veks or bī′kon veks′), convex on both sides. *adj.*

bi cus pid (bī kus′pid), **1.** a double-pointed tooth. A human adult has eight bicuspids. See **incisor** for picture. **2.** having two points. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

bi cy cle (bī′sə kl or bī′sik′l), **1.** a metal frame with two wheels, handles for steering, and a seat for the rider. An ordinary bicycle has pedals for pushing; a motor bicycle has an engine. **2.** ride a bicycle. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **bi cy cled, bi cy cling. —bi′cy cler,** *n.*

bi cy clist (bī′sə klist or bī′sik′list), bicycle rider. *n.*

bid (bid), **1.** command: *The captain bids his men go forward. Do as I bid you.* **2.** invite: *Our friends gave us strawberries and bade us come again in apple time.* **3.** a bidding. **4.** say; tell: *His friends came to bid him good-by.* **5.** offer: *She bid five dollars for the table. He then bid $6.* **6.** an offer. **7.** amount offered: *My bid was $7.* **8.** offer a price; state a price: *Several companies will bid for the contract.* **9.** price at which one says one can do a certain piece of work: *Our bid for building the bridge was $300,000.* **10.** proclaim; declare: *He bade defiance to them all.* **11.** state as what one proposes to make or to win in some card game. **12.** amount bid in a card game. **13.** an attempt to secure, achieve, etc.: *He made a bid for our sympathy.* **14.** *Informal.* an invitation. 1,2,4,5,8,10,11 *v.*, **bade, bad** or **bid, bid den** or **bid, bid ding** (for 1,2,4, 10), **bid, bid ding** (for 5,8,11); 3,6,7,9,12-14 *n.*

bid fair, seem likely; have a good chance: *The plan bids fair to succeed.*

bid den (bid′n), **1.** a pp. of **bid**: *Twelve guests were bidden to the feast.* **2.** invited. 1 *v.*, 2 *adj.*

bid der (bid′ər), **1.** person who bids. **2.** person who offers to pay a certain price at an auction. *n.*

bid ding (bid′ing), **1.** command. **2.** invitation. **3.** offers at an auction. **4.** in card games, bids collectively. *n.*

do one's bidding, obey one.

bid dy (bid′ē), hen. *n., pl.* **bid dies.**

bide (bīd), *Archaic except in idiom.* **1.** dwell; abide. **2.** continue; wait. **3.** wait for. **4.** bear; endure; suffer. *v.*, **bode** or **bid ed, bid ed, bid ing.**

bide one's time, wait for a good chance.

bi en ni al (bī en′ē əl), **1.** of plants, lasting two years. **2.** plant that lives two years. Carrots and onions are biennials. **3.** occurring every two years. **4.** event that occurs every two years. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.*

bi en ni al ly (bī en′ē əl ē), once in two years. *adv.*

bier (bir), a movable stand on which a coffin or dead body is placed. *n.*

bi fo cal (bī fō′kl), **1.** having two focuses. Bifocal glasses have two parts: the upper part for far vision; the lower for near vision. **2.** bifocal lens. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

bi fo cals (bī fō′klz), pair of glasses having bifocal lenses. *n.pl.*

bi fur cate (bī′fər kāt or bī fer′kāt for 1; bī′fər kāt or bī fer′kit for 2), **1.** divide into two branches. **2.** divided into two branches; forked. 1 *v.*, **bi fur cat ed, bi fur cat ing;** 2 *adj.*

bi fur ca tion (bī′fər kā′shən), **1.** a splitting into two parts. **2.** place where the split occurs. *n.*

big (big), **1.** great in extent, amount, size, etc.; large: *a big room, a big book, big business.* **2.** grown up: *a big girl.* **3.** *Informal.* important; great: *This is big news.* **4.** full; loud: *a big voice.* **5.** boastful: *big talk.* **6.** *Informal.* boastfully: *He talks big.* 1-5 *adj.*, **big ger, big gest;** 6 *adv.*

big a mist (big′ə mist), person guilty of bigamy. *n.*

big a mous (big′ə məs), **1.** guilty of bigamy. **2.** involving bigamy. *adj.* **—big′a mous ly,** *adv.*

big a my (big′ə mē), having two wives or two husbands at the same time. *n.*

Big Dipper, group of stars in the constellation of Ursa Major.

big game, **1.** large animals sought by hunters. Elephants, tigers, and lions are big game. **2.** a very important thing that is sought.

Bighorn (about 3½ ft. high at the shoulder)

big-heart ed (big′här′tid), kindly; generous. *adj.*

big horn (big′hôrn′), a wild, grayish-brown sheep of the Rocky Mountains. *n.*, *pl.* **big horn** or **big-horns.**

Big Horn, river flowing north from central Wyoming into the Yellowstone River in Montana. 336 mi.

Big Horn Mountains, range of the Rocky Mountains in N Wyoming. The highest peak is 13,165 feet.

bight (bīt), **1.** a long curve in a coastline. **2.** bay; part of a sea or lake extending into the land. **3.** bend; angle; corner. **4.** loop of rope; slack of rope between the fastened ends. *n.*

big ness (big′nis), condition of being big; greatness; importance. *n.*

big no ni a (big nō′nē ə), vine with showy, trumpet-shaped orange flowers; trumpet vine. *n.*

big ot (big′ət), a bigoted person; intolerant, prejudiced person. *n.*

big ot ed (big′ət id), sticking to an opinion, belief, party, etc., without reason and not tolerating other views; intolerant; prejudiced. A person may be bigoted in religion or politics. *adj.* **—big′ot ed ly,** *adv.*

big ot ry (big′ət rē), bigoted conduct or attitude; intolerance; prejudice. *n.*, *pl.* **big ot ries.**

big tree, a very large kind of tree growing in California; giant sequoia.

big wheel, *Informal.* an influential or otherwise important person, especially in a particular region, industry, etc.: *a big wheel in Washington, in automobile manufacturing, etc.*

big wig (big′wig′), *Informal.* an important person. *n.*

bike (bīk), *Informal.* bicycle. *n.*, *v.*, **biked, bik ing.**

Bi ki ni (bi kē′nē), atoll in the Marshall Islands in the W Pacific, site of some U.S. atomic and hydrogen bomb tests. *n.*

bi la bi al (bī lā′bē əl), **1.** having two lips. **2.** formed by both lips. **3.** sound formed by both lips. *B, p, m,* and *w* are bilabials. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

bi lat er al (bī lat′ər əl), **1.** having two sides. **2.** on two sides. **3.** affecting or influencing two sides. *adj.* **—bi lat′er al ly,** *adv.*

Bil ba o (bil bä′ō), seaport in N Spain. 268,000. *n.*

bil bo[1] (bil′bō), a long iron bar with sliding shackles and a lock. Bilboes were formerly used to confine the feet of prisoners. *n.*, *pl.* **bil boes.**

bil bo[2] (bil′bō), *Archaic.* sword. *n.*, *pl.* **bil boes.**

bile (bīl), **1.** a bitter, yellow or greenish liquid secreted by the liver and stored in the gall bladder. It aids digestion in the small intestine by neutralizing acids and emulsifying fats. **2.** ill humor; anger. *n.*

bilge (bilj), **1.** the lowest part of a ship's hold; bottom of a ship's hull. **2.** bilge water. **3.** break in (the bottom of a ship); spring a leak. **4.** the bulging part of a barrel. **5.** bulge; swell out. **6.** *Informal.* nonsense. 1,2,4,6 *n.*, 3,5 *v.*, **bilged, bilg ing.**

bilge water, dirty water that collects in the bottom of a ship.

bi lin e ar (bī lin′ē ər), of, having to do with, or involving two lines. *adj.*

bi lin gual (bī ling′gwəl), **1.** able to speak one's own language and another equally or almost equally well. **2.** containing or written in two languages. *adj.* **—bi-lin′gual ly,** *adv.*

bil ious (bil′yəs), **1.** suffering from some trouble with bile or the liver: *a bilious person.* **2.** caused by such trouble: *a bilious attack, a bilious headache.* **3.** peevish; cross; bad-tempered. *adj.* **—bil′ious ly,** *adv.* **—bil′-ious ness,** *n.*

bilk (bilk), **1.** avoid payment of. **2.** defraud; cheat; deceive. **3.** fraud; deception. **4.** person who avoids paying his bills; petty swindler. 1,2 *v.*, 3,4 *n.* **—bilk′-er,** *n.*

bill[1] (bil), **1.** account of money owed for work done or things supplied: *Pay your bills promptly.* **2.** send a bill to: *The store will bill us on the first of the month.* **3.** enter in a bill; charge in a bill. **4.** piece of paper money: *a dollar bill.* **5.** a written or printed public notice; advertisement; poster; handbill. **6.** announce by bills or public notice. **7.** post bills in or on. **8.** a written or printed statement; list of items. **9.** a theater program. **10.** entertainment in a theater. **11.** list on a theatrical program. **12.** a proposed law presented to a lawmaking body: *This bill will be voted on by the Senate today.* **13.** bill of exchange. 1,4,5,8-10,12,13 *n.*, 2,3,6, 7,11 *v.* **—bill′er,** *n.*

fill the bill, *Informal.* satisfy requirements.

foot the bill, *Informal.* pay; settle the bill.

bill[2] (bil), **1.** the horny mouth of a bird; beak. **2.** anything shaped somewhat like a bird's bill: *the bill of a turtle.* **3.** join beaks; touch bills. **4.** show affection. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

bill and coo, kiss, caress, and talk as lovers do.

bill board (bil′bôrd′), signboard for posting advertisements or notices on. *n.*

billed (bild), having a bill or beak. *adj.*

bil let[1] (bil′it), **1.** a written order to provide board and lodging for a soldier. **2.** place where a soldier is lodged. **3.** assign to quarters by billet: *Soldiers were billeted in all the houses of the village.* **4.** job; position. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **bil let ed, bil let ing.**

bil let[2] (bil′it), **1.** a thick stick of wood. **2.** bar of iron or steel. *n.*

bil let-doux (bil′ē dü′ or bil′ā dü′), a love letter. *n.*, *pl.* **bil lets-doux** (bil′ē düz′ or bil′ā düz′).

bill fold (bil′fōld′), a folding pocketbook for money, papers, etc.; wallet. *n.*

bill head (bil′hed′), **1.** sheet of paper with name and business address printed at the top. It is used in making out bills. **2.** name and business address printed at the top of a sheet of paper. *n.*

bill hook (bil′hůk′), tool for pruning or cutting. *n.*

bil liard (bil′yərd), **1.** of or for billiards. **2.** point made by hitting the balls in billiards. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

bil liards (bil′yərdz), game played with balls on a special table. A long stick called a cue is used in hitting the balls. *n.*

Bil lings (bil′ingz), city in S Montana. 53,000. *n.*

bil lings gate (bil′ingz gāt′), vulgar, abusive language. *n.*

bil lion (bil′yən), **1.** in the United States and France, one thousand millions; 1,000,000,000. **2.** in Great Britain and Germany, one million millions; 1,000,000,000,000. *n.*, *adj.*

bil lion aire (bil′yən ãr′), an extremely wealthy person who has a billion dollars, francs, marks, etc. *n.*

bil lionth (bil′yənth), **1.** last in a series of a billion. **2.** one of a billion equal parts. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

bill of attainder, act of a lawmaking body that deprives a person of property and civil rights because of a sentence of death or outlawry.

bill of exchange, a written order to pay a certain sum of money to a specified person or to his order.

bill of fare, list of the articles of food served at a meal or of those that can be ordered.

bill of health, certificate stating whether or not there are infectious diseases on a ship or in a port. It is given to a captain when his ship sails.

bill of lading, receipt given by a railroad, express agency, etc., showing a list of goods delivered to it for transportation.

bill of rights or **Bill of Rights,** **1.** statement of the fundamental rights of the people of the nation. **2.** the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

bill of sale, a written statement transferring ownership of something from the seller to the buyer.

bil low (bil′ō), **1.** a great wave or surge of the sea. **2.** any great wave. **3.** rise or roll in big waves: *On a windy day the surf billows.* **4.** swell out; bulge: *The sheets on the clothesline billow in the wind.* 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

bil low y (bil′ō ē), **1.** rising or rolling in big waves. **2.** swelling out; bulging. *adj.*, **bil low i er, bil low i est.**

bill post er (bil′pōs′tər), workman who puts up advertisements or notices in public places. *n.*

bil ly (bil′ē), club; stick. Policemen carry billies. *n.*, *pl.* **bil lies.**

billy goat, *Informal.* a male goat.

Bi lox i (bə lok′sē), city in SE Mississippi. 44,000. *n.*

bi me tal lic (bī′mə tal′ik), **1.** using two metals. **2.** of bimetallism; based on bimetallism. *adj.*

bi met al lism (bī met′l iz əm), the use of gold and silver as money at a fixed relative value; for instance, having 16 ounces of silver equal to 1 ounce of gold. *n.*

bi month ly (bī munth′lē), **1.** happening once every two months. **2.** once every two months. **3.** happening twice a month. **4.** twice a month. **5.** magazine published bimonthly. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *adv.*, 5 *n.*, *pl.* **bi month lies.**

bin (bin), box or enclosed place for holding grain, coal, etc. *n.*

bi na ry (bī′nə rē), consisting of two; involving two; dual. *adj.*

binary star, pair of stars that revolve around a common center of gravity.

bind (bīnd), **1.** tie together; hold together; fasten: *She bound the package with a bright ribbon.* **2.** stick together: *Gravel or cinders can be bound by tar or cement.* **3.** hold by some force; restrain: *Vines binding that tree will keep it from growing.* **4.** hold by a promise, love, duty, etc.; oblige: *in duty bound to help.* **5.** put under legal obligation: *bound over to keep the peace.* **6.** put under legal obligation to serve as an apprentice: *bound out to be a carpenter.* **7.** put a bandage on: *bind up a wound.* **8.** put a band or wreath around. **9.** put a border or edge on to strengthen or ornament. **10.** fasten (sheets of paper) into a cover; put a cover on (a book). **11.** constipate. **12.** anything that binds or ties. 1-11 *v.*, **bound, binding;** 12 *n.*

bind er (bīn′dər), **1.** person who binds. **2.** anything that ties or holds together. **3.** cover for holding loose sheets of paper together. **4.** machine that cuts grain and ties it in bundles. *n.*

bind er y (bīn′dər ē), place where books are bound. *n.*, *pl.* **bind er ies.**

bind ing (bīn′ding), **1.** the covering of a book. **2.** strip protecting or ornamenting an edge. Binding is used on the seams of dresses. **3.** that binds, fastens, or connects. **4.** having force or power to hold to some agreement, pledge, etc.; obligatory. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *adj.*

binding energy, energy necessary to break a particular atomic nucleus into its smaller component parts.

bind weed (bīnd′wēd′), plant with long runners that twine around the stems of other plants. *n.*

Bi net (bi nā′), **Alfred,** 1857-1911, French psychologist who was one of the inventors of the first important intelligence tests. *n.*

Bing ham ton (bing′əm tən), city in S New York State. 76,000. *n.*

bin go (bing′gō), a game derived from lotto. *n.*

bin na cle (bin′ə kl), box or stand that contains a ship's compass, placed near the man who is steering. *n.*

Man looking through binoculars

bi noc u lar (bə nok′yə lər or bī nok′yə lər), **1.** using both eyes. **2.** for both eyes. *adj.*

bi noc u lars (bə nok′yə lərz or bī nok′yə lərz), field glasses or opera glasses for both eyes. *n.pl.*

bi no mi al (bī nō′mē əl), **1.** consisting of two terms. **2.** expression or name consisting of two terms. *8a+2b* is a binomial. *Homo sapiens* is a binomial. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

bi o chem i cal (bī′ō kem′ə kl), having to do with biochemistry. *adj.*

bi o chem ist (bī′ō kem′ist), expert in biochemistry. *n.*

bi o chem is try (bī′ō kem′is trē), chemistry of living animals and plants; biological chemistry. *n.*

biog., **1.** biographical. **2.** biography.

bi og ra pher (bī og′rə fər), person who writes the life of somebody. *n.*

bi o graph i cal (bī′ə graf′ə kl), **1.** of a person's life. **2.** having to do with biography. *adj.* **—bi′o graph′i cal ly,** *adv.*

bi og ra phy (bī og′rə fē), **1.** the written story of a person's life. **2.** part of literature that consists of biographies. *n.*, *pl.* **bi og ra phies.**

bi o log ic (bī′ə loj′ik), biological. *adj.*

bi o log i cal (bī′ə loj′ə kl), **1.** of plant and animal life. **2.** having to do with biology: *a biological laboratory.* *adj.* **—bi′o log′i cal ly,** *adv.*

biological warfare, waging war by using disease germs, bacteria, etc., against the enemy.

bi ol o gist (bī ol′ə jist), expert in biology. *n.*

bi ol o gy (bī ol′ə jē), science of life or living matter in all its forms and phenomena; study of the origin, reproduction, structure, etc., of plant and animal life. Botany and zoology are branches of biology. *n.*

bi par ti san (bī pär′tə zn), of or representing two political parties: *a bipartisan foreign policy.* *adj.*

bi par tite (bī pär′tīt), having two parts: *a bipartite shell.* *adj.*

bi par ty (bī′pär′tē), combining two different political groups, religious groups, etc. *adj.*

bi ped (bī′ped), **1.** animal having two feet. Birds are bipeds. **2.** having two feet. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

bi plane (bī′plān′), airplane having two wings, one above the other. *n.*

bi po lar (bī pō′lər), **1.** having two poles. **2.** of or at both poles. *adj.*

birch (bėrch), **1.** a slender tree whose smooth bark peels off in thin layers. The Indians used birch bark to cover the framework of their canoes. **2.** its close-grained wood, often used in making furniture. **3.** bundle of birch twigs or a birch stick, used for whipping. **4.** whip with a birch; flog. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

birch en (bėr′chən), **1.** of or having to do with a birch tree. **2.** consisting or made of birch wood. **3.** having to do with the birch used in punishing. *adj.*

bird (bėrd), **1.** any of a group of warm-blooded vertebrates having a body covered with feathers and the forelimbs modified to form wings by means of which most kinds fly. **2.** bird hunted for sport. **3.** a feathered cork used instead of a ball in playing badminton; shuttlecock. **4.** *Informal.* person. **5.** *Slang.* a ballistic missile. *n.* **—bird′like′,** *adj.*

bird in the hand, something certain because one already has it.

birds of a feather, people of the same kind.

bird bath (bėrd′bath′), a shallow basin filled with water for birds to bathe in or drink. *n.*

bird call, 1. sound that a bird makes. 2. imitation of it. 3. instrument for imitating the sound that a bird makes.

bird dog, dog trained to find or bring back birds for hunters.

bird house (bėrd′hous′), a small roofed box with one or more openings, raised off the ground for birds to nest in. *n.*

bird ie (bėr′dē), 1. a little bird. 2. score of one stroke less than par for any hole on a golf course. *n.*

bird lime (bėrd′līm′), a sticky substance smeared on twigs to catch small birds that light on it. *n.*

bird of paradise, bird of New Guinea noted for its magnificent plumage.

bird of peace, dove.

bird of prey, any of a group of birds that eat flesh, including eagles, hawks, owls, vultures, etc.

Bird of paradise (7 in. long)

bird seed (bėrd′sēd′), small seed fed to caged birds. *n.*

bird's-eye (bėrdz′ī′), 1. seen from above or from a distance; general: *You can get a bird's-eye view of the city from an airplane.* 2. having markings somewhat like birds' eyes. **Bird's-eye maple** is a wood used in making furniture. 3. kind of cotton cloth having markings somewhat like birds' eyes. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

bird shot, small size of lead shot, used in shooting birds.

bi ret ta (bə ret′ə), a stiff, square cap with three upright projecting pieces, worn by Roman Catholic priests on certain occasions. *n.*

Biretta

Bir ken head (bėr′kən hed), city in W England, near Liverpool. 142,000. *n.*

Bir ming ham (bėr′ming əm for 1; bėr′ming ham for 2), 1. city in W England. 1,103,000. 2. city in central Alabama. 341,000. *n.*

birth (bėrth), 1. coming into life; being born: *the birth of a child.* 2. beginning; origin: *the birth of a nation.* 3. a bringing forth: *the birth of a plan.* 4. natural inheritance: *a musician by birth.* 5. descent; family: *He was a man of humble birth.* 6. noble family or descent: *He is a man of birth and breeding.* *n.*

give birth to, 1. bear; bring forth. 2. be the origin or cause of.

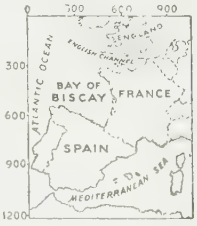
birth day (bėrth′dā′), 1. day on which a person was born. 2. day on which something began: *July 4, 1776, was the birthday of a nation.* 3. anniversary of the day on which a person was born, or on which something began. *n.*

birth mark (bėrth′märk′), spot or mark on the skin that was there at birth. *n.*

birth place (bėrth′plās′), 1. place where a person was born. 2. place of origin. *n.*

birth rate, proportion of the number of births per year to the total population or to some other stated number.

birth right (bėrth′rīt′), rights belonging to a person because he is the eldest son, or because he was born in a certain country, or because of any other fact about his birth. *n.*



birth stone (bėrth′stōn′), jewel associated with a certain month of the year. It is supposed to bring good luck when worn by a person born in that month. *n.*

Bis cay (bis′kā), **Bay of,** bay north of Spain and west of France, part of the Atlantic. *n.*

bis cuit (bis′kit), 1. *U.S.* a kind of bread baked in small soft cakes, made with baking powder, soda, or yeast. 2. *Esp. Brit.* cracker. 3. a pale brown. 4. pottery or china that has been fired (baked) once but not yet glazed. *n., pl.* **bis cuits** or **bis cuit.**

bi sect (bī sekt′), 1. divide into two parts. 2. divide into two equal parts. *v.*

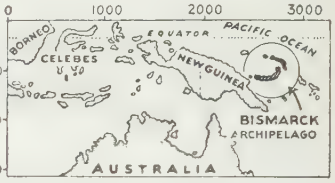
bi sec tion (bī sek′shən), 1. act of bisecting. 2. place of bisecting. 3. one of two equal parts. *n.*

bi sec tor (bī sek′tər), line that bisects something. *n.*

The line DB bisects the angle ADC.

bish op (bish′əp), 1. clergyman of high rank who has certain spiritual duties and who administers the affairs of a church district. 2. one of the pieces in the game of chess. *n.*

bish op ric (bish′əp rik), 1. position, office, or rank of bishop. 2. church district under the charge of a bishop; diocese. *n.*



Bis marck (biz′märk), 1. **Otto von,** 1815-1898, German prince and statesman. He united the German States into an empire in 1871. 2. capital of North Dakota, in the S part. 28,000. *n.*

Bismarck Archipelago, group of islands northeast of New Guinea, governed by Australia. 157,000 pop.; 19,200 sq. mi.

bis muth (biz′məth), a brittle, reddish-white metallic element. Some of its compounds are used in medicine and in alloys. *Symbol:* Bi *n.*

bi son (bī′sn), 1. the American buffalo; wild ox with a big, shaggy head and strong front legs. 2. the European buffalo. It is slightly larger than the American buffalo and is now almost extinct. *n., pl.* **bi son.**

American bison (about 10 ft. long)

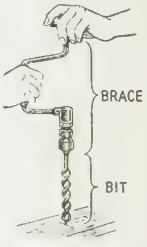
bisque (bisk), 1. a thick soup made of crayfish, lobsters, birds, rabbits, etc. 2. a smooth, creamy soup made of strained tomatoes, asparagus, etc. 3. ice cream containing powdered macaroons or crushed nuts. *n.*

Bis sau (bi sou′), capital of Portuguese Guinea. 18,000. *n.*

bis sex tile (bi seks′tl), 1. leap year. 2. containing the extra day of leap year. February is the bissextile month. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

bis ter or **bis tre** (bis′tər), 1. a dark-brown coloring matter made from soot. 2. a dark brown. *n.*

bit[1] (bit), 1. part of a bridle that goes in a horse's mouth. See **harness** for picture. 2. put a bit in the mouth of; bridle. 3. anything that curbs or restrains. 4. curb; restrain. 5. the biting or cutting part of a tool. 6. tool for boring or drilling that usually fits into a handle called a brace. 1,3,5,6 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **bit ted, bit ting.**



Bit[1] (def. 6) and brace. The user bears down with the upper hand and turns with the lower. A bit cuts much the same way as an auger.

bit[2] (bit), 1. a small piece; small amount: *A pebble is a bit of rock.* 2. somewhat; a little: *I am a bit tired.* 3. *Informal.* a short time: *Stay a bit longer.* 4. *U.S. Informal.* 12½ cents. A quarter is two bits. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2 *adv.*

do one's bit, do one's share.

bit[3] (bit), pt. and a pp. of **bite.** *The strong trap bit the leg of the fox. The tramp was bit by our dog.* *v.*

bitch (bich), a female dog, wolf, or fox. *n.*

bite (bīt), 1. seize, cut into, or cut off with the teeth: *She bit the apple. The nervous boy bites his fingernails.* 2. a piece bitten off; bit of food; mouthful: *Eat the whole*

apple, not just a bite. **3.** act of biting: *The dog gave a bite or two at the bone.* **4.** food: *Have a bite with me.* **5.** cut; pierce: *The sword bit the knight's helmet.* **6.** wound with teeth, fangs, etc.; sting: *My dog never bites. A mosquito bit me.* **7.** result of a bite, wound, sting, etc.: *The man soon recovered from the snake's bite.* **8.** a sharp, smarting pain: *the bite of a cold wind.* **9.** nip; snap: *a dog biting at fleas.* **10.** cause a sharp, smarting pain to: *His fingers are bitten by frost.* **11.** take a tight hold on; grip: *The jaws of a vise bite the wood they hold.* **12.** tight hold: *the bite of the wheels on the rails.* **13.** take a bait; be caught: *The fish are biting well today.* 1,5,6,9-11,13 *v.*, **bit, bit ten** or **bit, bit ing;** 2-4,7,8,12 *n.* **—bit′er,** *n.*

Bi thyn i a (bə thin′ē ə), ancient country in NW Asia Minor. *Capital:* Nicaea. *n.*

bit ing (bīt′ing), **1.** sharp; cutting: *a biting wind.* **2.** sarcastic; sneering: *a biting remark. adj.* **—bit′ing ly,** *adv.*

bitt (bit), **1.** a strong post on a ship's deck to which ropes, cables, etc., are fastened. **2.** put (ropes, cables, etc.) around the bitts. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

bit ten (bit′n), a pp. of **bite.** *Finish the apple, now that you have bitten into it. v.*

bit ter (bit′ər), **1.** having a sharp, harsh, unpleasant taste like quinine: *bitter medicine.* **2.** unpleasant to the mind or feeling; hard to admit or bear: *a bitter defeat. Failure is bitter.* **3.** that which is bitter; bitterness: *You must take the bitter with the sweet.* **4.** harsh or cutting: *bitter words.* **5.** causing pain; sharp; severe: *a bitter wound, a bitter fight.* **6.** very cold: *a bitter winter.* **7.** expressing grief, pain, misery, etc.: *a bitter cry.* 1,2,4-7 *adj.*, 3 *n.* **—bit′ter ly,** *adv.* **—bit′ter ness,** *n.* **to the bitter end, 1.** until the very last. **2.** to death.

Bittern (30 in. long)

bit tern (bit′ərn), a small kind of heron that lives in marshes and has a peculiar booming cry. *n.*

bit ter root (bit′ər rüt′ or bit′ər-rut′), a small plant with fleshy roots and pink flowers, found in the northern Rocky Mountains. *n.*

Bitterroot Range, part of the Rocky Mountains between Idaho and Montana. The highest peak is 10,000 feet.

bit ters (bit′ərz), a liquid, usually alcoholic, flavored with some bitter plant. It is sometimes used as medicine. *n.pl.*

bit ter sweet (bit′ər swēt′), **1.** a climbing plant with purple flowers and poisonous, scarlet berries. **2.** a climbing shrub of North America, with greenish flowers, and orange seed cases that open and show red seeds. **3.** sweetness and bitterness mixed. **4.** sweet and bitter mixed. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *adj.*

bi tu men (bə tü′mən or bə tū′mən), any of a number of minerals that will burn, such as asphalt, petroleum, naphtha, etc. *n.*

bi tu mi nous (bə tü′mə nəs or bə tū′mə nəs), **1.** containing or made with bitumen. **2.** like bitumen. *adj.*

bituminous coal, coal that burns with much smoke and a yellow flame; soft coal.

bi va lence (bī vā′ləns or biv′ə ləns), bivalent quality or condition. *n.*

bi va lent (bī vā′lənt or biv′ə lənt), having a valence of two. *adj.*

bi valve (bī′valv′), **1.** any mollusk whose shell consists of two parts hinged together, such as oysters and clams. **2.** having two parts hinged together. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

biv ou ac (biv′ü ak), camp outdoors without tents or with very small tents: *The soldiers made a bivouac for the night in a field (n.). They bivouacked there until morning (v.).* *n.*, *v.*, **biv ou acked, biv ou ack ing.**

bi week ly (bī wēk′lē), **1.** happening once every two weeks. **2.** once every two weeks. **3.** happening twice a week; semiweekly. **4.** twice a week; semiweekly. **5.** newspaper or magazine published biweekly. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *adv.*, 5 *n.*, *pl.* **bi week lies.**

bi year ly (bī yir′lē), twice a year. *adj.*, *adv.*

bi zarre (bə zär′), odd; queer; fantastic; grotesque: *The frost made bizarre figures on the windowpanes. adj.* **—bi zarre′ly,** *adv.* **—bi zarre′ness,** *n.*

Bk, berkelium.

bk., **1.** bank. **2.** book.

bkg., banking.

bkt., basket. *pl.* **bkts.**

bl., **1.** bale. **2.** barrel.

b.l., bill of lading.

blab (blab), **1.** tell (secrets); talk too much. **2.** blabbing talk; chatter. **3.** person who blabs. 1 *v.*, **blabbed, blab bing;** 2,3 *n.* **—blab′ber,** *n.*

black (blak), **1.** opposite of white: *This print is black (adj.). The black shows up against the white (n.).* **2.** black coloring matter. **3.** make or become black. **4.** without any light; very dark: *The room was black as night.* **5.** having a dark skin. **6.** person who has dark skin. **7.** Negro. **8.** dirty; filthy: *black hands.* **9.** dismal; gloomy: *a black day.* **10.** sullen; angry: *a black look.* **11.** evil; wicked: *black magic.* **12.** black clothes; mourning: *The old gentleman always wore black.* **13.** put blacking on (shoes, etc.). 1,4,5,7-11 *adj.*, 1,2,6,7,12 *n.*, 3,13 *v.*

black a moor (blak′ə mur), **1.** a Negro. **2.** a dark-skinned person. *n.*

black-and-blue (blak′ənd blü′), bruised. *adj.*

black and white, writing; print: *I asked him to put his promise down in black and white.*

black art, evil magic.

black ball (blak′bôl′), **1.** vote against: *Some members of the club blackballed Jack; so he could not become a member.* **2.** ostracize. **3.** a vote against a person or thing. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.* **—black′ball′er,** *n.*

black bass, a North American game fish that lives in fresh water.

black bear, a large American bear that has dense black fur.

black ber ry (blak′ber′ē or blak′bər ē), **1.** a small, black or dark-purple, edible fruit of certain bushes and vines that belong to the same family as the rose. **2.** the thorny bush or vine that it grows on. **3.** gather blackberries. 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **black ber ries;** 3 *v.*, **black ber ried, black ber ry ing.**

black bird (blak′bèrd′), **1.** any American bird so named because the male is mostly black. The cowbird, purple grackle, and red-winged blackbird are blackbirds. **2.** the European thrush; merle. *n.*

black board (blak′bôrd′), a dark, smooth surface for writing or drawing on with chalk or crayon. *n.*

Black Canyon, canyon of the Colorado River between Arizona and Nevada. Hoover Dam is located there.

black cap (blak′kap′), **1.** black raspberry. **2.** bird that has the top of the head black, such as the chickadee. *n.*

Black Death, a violent plague that spread through Asia and Europe in the 14th century. It was at its worst in 1348.

black en (blak′ən), **1.** make black. **2.** become black. **3.** speak evil of. *v.*, **black ened, black en ing.**

black eye, **1.** bruise around an eye. **2.** *Informal.* cause of disgrace or discredit.

black-eyed Su san (blak′īd′ sü′zn), a yellow daisy with a black center.

black face (blak′fās′), **1.** Negro minstrel; actor made up as a Negro. **2.** make-up for Negro parts in a show, etc. **3.** printing type with thick, heavy lines. *n.*

Black feet (blak′fēt′), tribe of American Indians formerly living in NW United States. They now live in Montana and Alberta, Canada. *n.pl.*

black fish (blak′fish′), **1.** any of various dark-colored fishes, such as the sea bass, tautog, etc. **2.** a small, black whale. **3.** a small fresh-water fish of Alaska and Siberia. *n.*

black flag, the pirate's flag. It usually had a white skull and crossbones on it.

Black foot (blak′fŭt′), one of the Blackfeet Indians. *n., pl.* **Black feet** or **Black foot.**

Black Forest, mountains covered with forests in S West Germany. The highest peak is 4900 feet.

black guard (blag′ärd), **1.** scoundrel. **2.** abuse with vile language. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

black guard ly (blag′ärd lē), of or like a blackguard. *adv.*

Black Hand, a secret society organized to commit blackmail and crimes of violence.

Black Hawk, 1767-1838, American Indian chief of the Sauk and Fox tribes.

black head (blak′hed′), **1.** a small, black-tipped lump in a pore of the skin. **2.** any of various birds that have a black head. **3.** disease that attacks turkeys. *n.*

Black Hills, group of mountains in W South Dakota and NE Wyoming. The highest peak is Harney Peak, 7242 feet.

black ing (blak′ing), black polish used on shoes, stoves, etc. *n.*

black ish (blak′ish), somewhat black. *adj.*

black jack (blak′jak′), **1.** club with a flexible handle, used as a weapon. **2.** hit (a person) with a blackjack. **3.** coerce. **4.** a large drinking cup or jug, formerly made of leather. **5.** the black flag of a pirate. **6.** a small oak tree of eastern United States that has a bark that is almost black. 1,4-6 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

Leather blackjacks (def. 4)

black lead, graphite.

black leg (blak′leg′), **1.** *Informal.* swindler. **2.** *Brit.* worker who takes a striker's job. **3.** an infectious, usually fatal disease of cattle and sheep. *n.*

black list, list of persons who are believed to deserve punishment, blame, suspicion, etc.: *That store keeps a black list of persons who do not pay their bills.*

black-list (blak′list′), put on a black list. *v.*

black ly (blak′lē), **1.** dismally; gloomily. **2.** sullenly; angrily. **3.** evilly; wickedly. *adv.*

black magic, evil magic.

black mail (blak′māl′), **1.** money obtained from a person by threatening to tell something bad about him. **2.** get or try to get blackmail from. **3.** an attempt to get money by threats. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.* **—black′mail′er,** *n.*

black mark, mark of criticism or punishment.

black market, the selling of goods at illegal prices or in illegal quantities.

black measles, a severe type of measles.

black ness (blak′nis), **1.** being black; black color; darkness. **2.** wickedness. *n.*

black nightshade, plant with white flowers, poisonous, black berries, and leaves that have a poisonous juice.

black out, **1.** darken completely. **2.** experience a blackout.

black out (blak′out′), **1.** a turning out or concealing of all the lights of a city, district, etc., as a protection against an air raid. **2.** temporary blindness or unconsciousness resulting from lack of circulation of blood in the brain. It may occur after too much exertion or be experienced by a pilot during rapid changes in velocity or direction of his airplane. **3.** a turning off of all the lights on the stage of a theater. *n.*

black pepper, **1.** a seasoning with a hot taste, made by grinding the dried berries of a woody vine grown in the East Indies. **2.** the vine itself.

Black pool (blak′pül), seaport in NW England. 147,000. *n.*

Black Sea, sea between Turkey and S Soviet Union. 164,000 sq. mi. See **Balkan States** for map.

black sheep, a worthless member of a decent family.

black smith (blak′smith′), man who works with iron. Blacksmiths mend tools and shoe horses. *n.*

black snake (blak′snāk′), **1.** a harmless, dark-colored snake of North America. **2.** a heavy whip made of braided leather. *n.*

black tea, tea which has been allowed to wither and ferment in the air for some time, before being subjected to a heating process.

black thorn (blak′thôrn′), **1.** a thorny European shrub of the same family as the peach, that has white flowers and dark-purple, plumlike fruit called sloes. **2.** a walking stick or club made from the stem of this shrub. *n.*

black walnut, **1.** an oily, round nut with a rough shell. It is good to eat. **2.** the tall tree that it grows on. **3.** its dark-brown wood, often used for furniture.

black widow, a very poisonous small spider with a glossy black, spherical body which has reddish marks on its under side. It gets its name from its color and its habit of eating its mate.

blad der (blad′ər), **1.** a soft, thin bag in the body that receives urine from the kidneys. **2.** anything like this. A football has a hollow rubber bladder that can be blown up with air. *n.*

blad der wort (blad′ər wėrt′), any of various plants with yellow or purple flowers. Some varieties float on the water by means of small bladders on the leaves; others take root in mud. *n.*

blade (blād), **1.** the cutting part of anything like a knife or sword: *My father's hunting knife has a very sharp blade.* **2.** sword. **3.** swordsman. **4.** a smart or dashing fellow. **5.** leaf of grass. **6.** the flat, wide part of a leaf; leaf. **7.** a flat, wide part of anything. An oar or a paddle has a blade at one end of the shaft. **8.** the wide, flat part of a bone: *the shoulder blade.* **9.** the front, flat part of the tongue. *n.* **—blade′like′,** *adj.*

blad ed (blād′id), having a blade or blades. *adj.*

blain (blān), an inflamed swelling or sore; blister; pustule. *n.*

Blaine (blān), **James Gillespie,** 1830-1893, American statesman. *n.*

Blake (blāk), **William,** 1757-1827, English poet and artist. *n.*

blam a ble (blām′ə bl), deserving blame. *adj.* **—blam′a bly,** *adv.*

blame (blām), **1.** hold responsible (for something bad or wrong): *We blamed the fog for our accident.* **2.** responsibility for something bad or wrong: *Lack of care deserves the blame for many mistakes.* **3.** find fault with: *The teacher will not blame us if we do our best.* **4.** finding fault. 1,3 *v.*, **blamed, blam ing;** 2,4 *n.* **—blam′er,** *n.* **be to blame,** deserve blame: *Each person said somebody else was to blame.*

blame less (blām′lis), free from blame; innocent. *adj.* **—blame′less ly,** *adv.* **—blame′less ness,** *n.*

blame wor thy (blām′wėr′ŦHē), deserving blame. *adj.*

blanch (blanch), **1.** make white; bleach. Almonds are blanched by soaking off their skins in boiling water. We blanch celery by keeping out the light. **2.** turn white or pale: *The boy blanched with fear when he saw the bear coming.* *v.*

blanc mange (blə mänzh′), a sweet dessert made of milk thickened with gelatin, cornstarch, etc. *n.*

bland (bland), **1.** smooth; mild; gentle; soothing: *A warm spring breeze is bland.* **2.** agreeable; polite. *adj.* **—bland′ly,** *adv.* **—bland′ness,** *n.*

blan dish (blan′dish), coax; flatter. *v.*

blan dish ment (blan′dish mənt), coaxing; flattery: *Ulysses did not yield to Circe's blandishments.* *n.*

blank (blangk), **1.** space left empty or to be filled in: *Leave a blank after each word.* **2.** not written or printed on: *blank paper.* **3.** a paper with spaces to be filled in: *Fill out this application blank and return it at once.* **4.** with spaces to be filled in: *a blank check, a blank form for you to fill in.* **5.** an empty or vacant place: *When he saw the hard test his mind became a complete blank.* **6.** empty; vacant: *a blank stare.* **7.** without interest or

meaning; dull: *There was a blank look on his face.* **8.** lacking some usual feature: *a blank cartridge.* **9.** in games, keep from scoring. **10.** hide; obscure. 1,3,5 *n.*, 2,4,6-8 *adj.*, 9,10 *v.* **—blank'ly,** *adv.* **—blank'ness,** *n.*

blan ket (blang'kit), **1.** a soft, heavy covering woven from wool or cotton, used to keep people or animals warm. **2.** cover with a blanket. **3.** anything like a blanket: *A blanket of snow covered the ground.* **4.** cover; hinder; obscure: *The snow blanketed the ground.* 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*

blank verse, **1.** unrhymed poetry having five iambic feet in each line: *Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" is written in blank verse.* **2.** unrhymed poetry: *Walt Whitman wrote most of his poetry in blank verse.*

blare (blär), **1.** make a loud, harsh sound: *The trumpets blared, announcing the king's arrival.* **2.** utter harshly or loudly. **3.** a loud, harsh sound. **4.** brilliance of color; glare. 1,2 *v.*, **blared, blar ing;** 3,4 *n.*

blar ney (blär'nē), **1.** flattering, coaxing talk. **2.** flatter; coax. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **blar neyed, blar ney ing.**

kiss the Blarney Stone, get skill in flattering and coaxing people.

blas pheme (blas fēm'), speak about (God or sacred things) with abuse or contempt; utter blasphemy. *v.*, **blas phemed, blas phem ing.**

blas phem er (blas fēm'ər), person who blasphemes. *n.*

blas phe mous (blas'fə məs), speaking about God or sacred things with abuse or contempt. *adj.* **—blas'phe mous ly,** *adv.*

blas phe my (blas'fə mē), abuse or contempt for God or sacred things. *n., pl.* **blas phe mies.**

blast (blast), **1.** a strong sudden rush of wind or air: *the icy blasts of winter.* **2.** the blowing of a trumpet, horn, etc. **3.** sound so made. **4.** current of air used in smelting, etc. **5.** charge of dynamite, gunpowder, etc., that blows up rocks, earth, etc. **6.** blow up (rocks, earth, etc.) with dynamite, gunpowder, etc. **7.** a blasting; explosion: *We heard the blast a mile away.* **8.** cause of withering, blight, or ruin. **9.** wither; blight; ruin; destroy: *A disease has blasted our grapes. His conviction for fraud blasted his reputation.* 1-5,7,8 *n.*, 6,9 *v.* **—blast'er,** *n.*

in full blast, in full operation.

blast ed (blas'tid), **1.** withered; blighted; ruined. **2.** damned; cursed. *adj.*

blast furnace, furnace in which ores are smelted by blowing a strong current of air into the furnace from the bottom to make a very great heat.

bla tan cy (blā'tn sē), blatant quality. *n.*

bla tant (blā'tnt), **1.** noisy; loud-mouthed. **2.** showy in dress, manner, etc. *adj.* **—bla'tant ly,** *adv.*

blaze[1] (blāz), **1.** a bright flame or fire: *He could see the blaze of the campfire across the beach.* **2.** burn with a bright flame; be on fire: *A fire was blazing in the fireplace.* **3.** an intense light; glare. **4.** show bright colors or lights: *On Christmas Eve the big house blazed with lights.* **5.** bright display: *The tulips made a blaze of color in the garden.* **6.** make a bright display. **7.** a violent outburst: *a blaze of temper.* **8.** burst out in anger or excitement. 1,3,5,7 *n.*, 2,4,6,8 *v.*, **blazed, blaz ing.**

blaze away, fire a gun, etc.

blaze[2] (blāz), **1.** mark made on a tree by chipping off a piece of bark. **2.** mark (a tree, trail, etc.) by chipping off a piece of the bark. **3.** a white spot on the face of a horse, cow, etc. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **blazed, blaz ing.**

blaze[3] (blāz), make known; proclaim. *v.*, **blazed, blaz ing.**

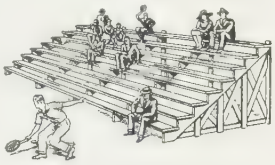
blaz er (blāz'ər), a bright-colored jacket. *n.*

bla zon (blā'zn), **1.** make known; proclaim: *Big posters blazoned the wonders of the coming circus.* **2.** decorate; adorn. **3.** coat of arms; shield with a coat of arms on it. **4.** describe or paint (a coat of arms). **5.** display; show. 1,2,4,5 *v.*, 3 *n.*

bla zon ry (blā'zn rē), **1.** bright decoration or display. **2.** coat of arms. **3.** description or painting of a coat of arms. *n.*

bldg., building. *pl.* **bldgs.**

bleach (blēch), **1.** whiten by exposing to sunlight or by using chemicals: *We bleached the linen napkins. Bleached bones lay on the hot sands of the desert.* **2.** turn white or pale. **3.** a chemical used in bleaching. **4.** act of bleaching. 1,2 *v.*, 3,4 *n.*



Bleachers

bleach er (blēch'ər), **1.** person who bleaches. **2.** thing that bleaches or is used in bleaching. *n.*

bleach ers (blēch'ərz), low-priced, often roofless seats at a baseball game or other outdoor sport. *n.pl.*

bleak (blēk), **1.** swept by winds; bare: *bleak and rocky mountain peaks.* **2.** chilly; cold: *a bleak wind.* **3.** dreary; dismal: *Life was bleak for unmarried women in earlier days.* *adj.* **—bleak'ly,** *adv.* **—bleak'ness,** *n.*

blear (blir), **1.** dim; blurred. **2.** make dim or blurred. 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

blear-eyed (blir'īd'), having dim or blurred eyes. *adj.*

blear y (blir'ē), dim; blurred. *adj.*, **blear i er, blear i est.** **—blear'i ness,** *n.*

bleat (blēt), **1.** the cry made by a sheep, goat, or calf. **2.** a sound like it. **3.** make the cry of a sheep, goat, or calf, or a sound like it. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.* **—bleat'er,** *n.*

bled (bled), pt. and pp. of **bleed.** *The cut bled for ten minutes.* *v.*

bleed (blēd), **1.** lose blood: *This cut is bleeding.* **2.** shed one's blood; suffer wounds or death: *He bled to death. He fought and bled for his country.* **3.** take blood from. Doctors used to bleed sick people. **4.** lose sap, juice, etc., from a surface that has been cut or scratched: *The injured elm is bleeding.* **5.** take sap, juice, etc., from. **6.** feel pity, sorrow, or grief: *My heart bleeds for the poor little orphan.* **7.** *Informal.* get money away from by extortion. *v.*, **bled, bleed ing.**

bleed er (blēd'ər), person who bleeds very easily because the blood fails to clot. *n.*

bleeding heart, a common garden plant that has drooping clusters of red or pink, heart-shaped flowers.

blem ish (blem'ish), **1.** a stain; spot; scar: *A mole is a blemish on a person's skin.* **2.** stain; spot; scar. **3.** injure; mar: *One bad deed can blemish a good reputation.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

without blemish, perfect.

blench[1] (blench), draw back; shrink away. *v.*

blench[2] (blench), **1.** turn pale. **2.** make white. *v.*

blend (blend), **1.** mix together thoroughly so that the things mixed cannot be distinguished or separated: *Oil and water will not blend. Blend these ingredients to make a cake.* **2.** a thorough mixture made by blending. **3.** make by mixing several kinds together: *blend tea.* **4.** mixture of several kinds: *a blend of coffee.* **5.** shade into each other, little by little; merge: *The colors of the rainbow blend into one another.* **6.** go well together; harmonize: *Purple and dark blue do not blend.* 1,3,5,6 *v.*, **blend ed** or **blent, blend ing;** 2,4 *n.*

blent (blent), *Poetic.* a pt. and a pp. of **blend.** *v.*

bless (bles), **1.** make holy or sacred: *bless a church.* **2.** ask God's favor for: *Bless these little children.* **3.** wish good to; feel grateful to: *I bless him for his kindness.* **4.** make happy or successful: *May this country always be blessed with prosperity.* **5.** praise; glorify: *Bless the Lord, O my soul.* **6.** guard; protect: *Heaven bless this house.* **7.** make the sign of the cross over. *v.*, **blessed** or **blest, bless ing.**

bless ed (bles'id or blest), **1.** holy; sacred. **2.** beatified. **3.** happy; successful. **4.** in heaven. **5.** *Informal.* annoying; cursed. *adj.* **—bless'ed ness,** *n.*

Blessed Virgin, the Virgin Mary.

bless ing (bles′ing), **1.** a prayer asking God to show His favor: *The priest gave them his blessing.* **2.** a giving of God's favor. **3.** a wish for happiness or success. **4.** anything that makes one happy or contented: *A good temper is a great blessing.* **5.** consent; approval. *n.*

blest (blest), **1.** a pt. and a pp. of **bless.** **2.** blessed. 1 *v.*, 2 *adj.*

blew (blü), pt. of **blow**[2] and **blow**[3]. *All night long the wind blew.* *v.*

blight (blīt), **1.** any disease that causes plants to wither or decay. **2.** insect or fungus that causes such a disease. **3.** anything that causes destruction or ruin. **4.** cause to wither or decay. **5.** destroy; ruin. 1-3 *n.*, 4, 5 *v.*

blimp (blimp), *Informal.* a small, nonrigid dirigible airship. *n.*

blind (blīnd), **1.** not able to see. **2.** make unable to see: *The bright lights blinded me for a moment.* **3.** hard to see; hidden: *a blind curve on a highway.* **4.** darken; dim; cover; conceal: *Clouds blind the stars from my view.* **5.** without thought, judgment, or good sense: *blind fury, a blind guess.* **6.** take away the power to understand or judge: *His prejudices blinded him.* **7.** something that keeps out light or hinders sight. A window shade is a blind. **8.** anything that conceals an action or purpose. **9.** without an opening: *a blind wall.* **10.** with only one opening: *a blind canyon.* **11.** of or for blind persons. **12.** made without previous knowledge: *a blind purchase.* **13.** arranged for one by someone else: *a blind date.* **14.** a hiding place for a hunter. 1,3,5,9-13 *adj.*, 2,4,6 *v.*, 7,8,14 *n.* **—blind′ly,** *adv.* **—blind′ness,** *n.*

blind alley, **1.** passageway closed at one end. **2.** anything that gives no chance for progress or improvement.

blind er (blīn′dər), a leather flap to keep a horse from seeing sidewise. *n.*

Blinders

blind flying, directing an airplane by instruments only.

blind fold (blīnd′fōld′), **1.** cover the eyes of. **2.** with the eyes covered. **3.** thing covering the eyes. **4.** reckless. 1 *v.*, 2,4 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

blind spot, **1.** a round spot on the retina of the eye that is not sensitive to light. The optic nerve enters the eye there. See **eye** for diagram. **2.** matter on which a person does not know that he is prejudiced or poorly informed. **3.** an area of poor radio reception.

blink (blingk), **1.** look with the eyes opening and shutting: *Mary blinked at the sudden light.* **2.** move the eyelids; wink: *He blinked his eyes.* **3.** shine with an unsteady light: *A little lantern blinked through the darkness.* **4.** a blinking. **5.** look with indifference at; ignore: *You cannot blink the fact that there is a war.* **6.** glimpse. 1-3, 5 *v.*, 4,6 *n.*

blink er (blingk′ər), **1.** blinder. **2.** a warning signal with flashing lights. *n.*

blip (blip), image on a radar screen. *n.*

bliss (blis), **1.** great happiness; perfect joy. **2.** the joy of heaven; blessedness. *n.*

bliss ful (blis′fəl), very happy; joyful. *adj.* **—bliss′ful ly,** *adv.* **—bliss′ful ness,** *n.*

blis ter (blis′tər), **1.** a little baglike place under the skin filled with watery matter. Blisters are often caused by burns or rubbing. **2.** a swelling on the surface of a plant, on metal, or on painted wood, etc. **3.** raise a blister on. **4.** become covered with blisters; have blisters. **5.** attack with sharp words. 1,2 *n.*, 3-5 *v.*

blithe (blīтн or blīth), gay; happy; cheerful. *adj.* **—blithe′ly,** *adv.* **—blithe′ness,** *n.*

blithe some (blīтн′səm or blīth′səm), gay; cheerful; happy. *adj.* **—blithe′some ly,** *adv.* **—blithe′some ness,** *n.*

blitz (blits), **1.** blitzkrieg. **2.** a sudden, violent attack using many airplanes and tanks. **3.** any sudden, violent attack. **4.** attack by blitz. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

blitz krieg (blits′krēg′), warfare in which the offensive is extremely rapid, violent, and hard to resist. *n.*

bliz zard (bliz′ərd), a violent, blinding snowstorm with a very strong wind and very great cold. *n.*

bloat (blōt), **1.** swell up; puff up. **2.** preserve (herring) by salting and smoking. *v.*

bloat er (blōt′ər), herring preserved by salting and smoking. *n.*

blob (blob), a small lump; bubble; drop. A round, sticky mass is a blob. *n.*

bloc (blok), group combined for a purpose. The farm bloc in Congress is a group from different political parties that favors laws to help the farmers. *n.*

B, Block (def. 11)

block (blok), **1.** a solid piece of wood, stone, metal, etc.: *The Pyramids are made of blocks of stone.* **2.** fill so as to prevent passage or progress: *The country roads were blocked with snow.* **3.** put things in the way of; obstruct; hinder: *Her sickness blocked my plans for the party.* **4.** obstruction; hindrance: *A block in traffic kept our car from moving on.* **5.** *U.S.* part of a city enclosed by streets on each side. **6.** *U.S.* length of one side of a city block. **7.** number of buildings close together. **8.** group of things of the same kind: *a block of ten tickets for a play.* **9.** a short section of railroad track with signals for spacing trains. **10.** platform where things are put up for sale at an auction. **11.** pulley in a casing. **12.** piece of wood, etc., engraved for printing. **13.** in sports, a hindering of an opponent's play. **14.** in sports, hinder an opponent's play. **15.** prevent (a nerve) from transmitting impulses. **16.** shape with a mold. Felt hats are blocked. **17.** *Slang.* a person's head. 1,4-13,17 *n.*, 2,3,14-16 *v.*

block in or **out,** plan or sketch roughly without filling in the details; outline.

block ade (blok ād′), **1.** control of who or what goes into or out of a place by the use of an army or navy: *A complete blockade of all the harbors and ports of the United States would take hundreds of enemy warships.* **2.** put under blockade. **3.** army or navy used to blockade a place. **4.** anything that blocks up or obstructs. **5.** block up; obstruct. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2,5 *v.*, **block ad ed, block ading. —block ad′er,** *n.*

run the blockade, sneak into or out of a port that is being blockaded.

block and tackle, combination of pulleys and ropes to lift or pull something. See **block** for picture.

block bust er (blok′bus′tər), *Informal.* a very destructive aerial bomb that weighs two or more tons. *n.*

block head (blok′hed′), stupid person; fool. *n.*

block house (blok′hous′), fort or building with loopholes to shoot from. *n.*

Blockhouse: A, loopholes for guns

block signal, signal to show whether a short section of railroad track ahead has a train on it or not.

block y (blok′ē), **1.** like a block; chunky. **2.** having patches of light and shade. *adj.*, **block i er, block i est.**

blond or **blonde** (blond), **1.** light-colored. **2.** having yellow or light-brown hair, blue or gray eyes, and light skin. **3.** person having such hair, eyes, and skin. A man of this sort is a blond; a woman of this sort is a blonde. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.* **—blond′ness, blonde′ness,** *n.*

blood (blud), **1.** the red liquid in the veins and arteries of vertebrates; the red liquid that flows from a cut. Blood is circulated by the heart, and carries oxygen and digested food to all parts of the body and takes away waste materials. **2.** the corresponding liquid in lower animals. **3.** bloodshed; slaughter. **4.** family; birth; relationship; parentage; descent: *Love of the sea runs in his blood.* **5.** high lineage, especially royal lineage: *a prince of the blood.* **6.** temper; state of mind: *There was bad blood between them.* **7.** man of dash and spirit. *n.*

in cold blood, **1.** cruelly. **2.** on purpose.

blood bank, 1. place for storage of blood. 2. the blood kept in storage.

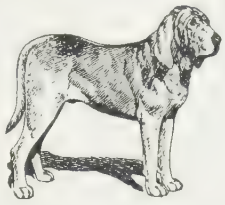
blood count, count of the red and white corpuscles in a sample of a person's blood to see if it is normal.

blood cur dling (blud′kėr′dling), terrifying; horrible: *a bloodcurdling story.* *adj.*

blood ed (blud′id), 1. coming from good stock; of good breed: *blooded horses.* 2. having a certain kind of blood: *Snakes are considered cold-blooded; lions are warm-blooded.* *adj.*

blood group, any of the four types of blood.

blood hound (blud′hound′), 1. one of a breed of large, powerful dogs with a keen sense of smell. Bloodhounds were used to track runaway slaves and are now used to track criminals or people who have become lost. 2. *Slang.* detective. *n.*



Bloodhound (26 in. high at the shoulder)

blood less (blud′lis), 1. without blood; pale. 2. without bloodshed. 3. without energy; spiritless. 4. cold-hearted; cruel. *adj.*

blood let ting (blud′let′ing), act of opening a vein to take out blood. *n.*

blood mo bile (blud′mə bēl′), a small bus or other vehicle, usually staffed with a doctor and a nurse, that permits people to give donations of blood without going to a hospital or clinic. *n.*

blood money, 1. money paid to have somebody killed. 2. money paid to make up for killing somebody.

blood poisoning, a diseased condition of blood caused by poisonous matter or germs.

blood pressure, pressure of the blood against the inner walls of the blood vessels, varying with exertion, excitement, health, age, etc.

blood root (blud′rüt′), a common wild plant that has a red root, red sap, and a white flower that blooms in early spring. *n.*

blood shed (blud′shed′), the shedding of blood; slaughter. *n.*

blood shot (blud′shot′), red and sore; tinged with blood. Your eyes become bloodshot if you get dirt in them. *adj.*

blood stained (blud′stānd′), 1. stained with blood. 2. guilty of murder or bloodshed. *adj.*

blood stone (blud′stōn′), a semiprecious green stone with specks of red jasper scattered through it. *n.*

blood stream, blood as it flows through the body.

blood suck er (blud′suk′ər), 1. animal that sucks blood; leech. 2. person who gets all he can from others. *n.*

blood test, examination of a sample of a person's blood to determine the type of blood, diagnose illness, etc.

blood thirst y (blud′thėrs′tē), eager for bloodshed; cruel; murderous. *adj.* **—blood′thirst′i ly,** *adv.* **—blood′thirst′i ness,** *n.*

blood type, any one of four groups into which blood may be divided.

blood vessel, tube in the body through which the blood circulates. An artery, vein, or capillary is a blood vessel.

blood y (blud′ē), 1. bleeding: *a bloody nose.* 2. cause to bleed. 3. stained with blood. 4. stain with blood. 5. with much bloodshed: *a bloody battle.* 6. eager for bloodshed; cruel. 7. *Brit. Slang.* cursed; confounded. 1,3,5-7 *adj.*, **blood i er, blood i est;** 2,4 *v.*, **blood ied, blood y ing. —blood′i ness,** *n.*

bloom (blüm), 1. a flower; blossom. 2. have flowers; open into flowers; blossom: *Many plants bloom in the spring.* 3. condition or time of flowering. 4. condition or time of greatest health, vigor, or beauty: *in the bloom of youth.* 5. be in the condition or time of greatest health, vigor, or beauty. 6. glow of health and beauty. 7. glow with health and beauty. 8. the powdery coating on some fruits and leaves. There is a bloom on peaches and plums. 1,3,4,6,8 *n.*, 2,5,7 *v.* **—bloom′er,** *n.*

bloom ers (blüm′ərz), 1. loose trousers, gathered at the knee, formerly much worn by women and girls for physical training. 2. underwear made like these. *n.pl.*

bloom ing (blüm′ing), 1. having flowers; blossoming. 2. flourishing. *adj.* **—bloom′ing ly,** *adv.*

blos som (blos′əm), 1. flower, especially of a plant that produces fruit: *apple blossoms.* 2. condition or time of flowering: *a cherry tree in blossom.* 3. have flowers; open into flowers. 4. open out; develop. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

blos som y (blos′əm ē), full of blossoms. *adj.*

blot (blot), 1. a spot of ink; stain of any kind. 2. spot with ink; stain; make blots. 3. dry (ink) with paper that soaks up ink. 4. blemish; disgrace. 1,4 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*, **blot ted, blot ting.**

blot out, 1. hide; cover up. 2. wipe out; destroy.

blotch (bloch), 1. a large, irregular spot or stain. 2. place where the skin is red or broken out. 3. cover or mark with blotches. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

blotch y (bloch′ē), having blotches. *adj.*, **blotch i er, blotch i est.**

blot ter (blot′ər), 1. piece of blotting paper. 2. book for writing down happenings or transactions. A police station blotter is a record of arrests. *n.*

blotting paper, a soft paper used to dry writing by soaking up ink.

blouse (blous), 1. a loose garment covering the body from the neck or shoulders to the waist or just below. Women often wear blouses with skirts. Sailors wear blouses. 2. a short fitted coat worn as a part of the uniform of some branches of the armed forces of the United States. 3. a kind of smock reaching to the knees, worn by European peasants and workmen to protect their clothes. *n.* **—blouse′like′,** *adj.*

blow[1] (blō), 1. a hard hit; knock; stroke: *a blow with the fist, a hammer, etc.* 2. a sudden happening that causes misfortune or loss; severe shock; misfortune: *His mother's death was a great blow.* 3. a sudden attack or assault: *The army struck a swift blow at the enemy.* *n.* **come to blows,** start fighting.

blow[2] (blō), 1. send forth a strong current of air: *Blow on the fire or it will go out.* 2. move in a current; move rapidly or with power: *The wind blows.* 3. drive or carry by a current of air: *The wind blew the curtain.* 4. force a current of air into, through, or against. 5. clear or empty by forcing air through. 6. form or shape by air: *blow glass.* 7. act or fact of forcing air into, through, or against something; blast. 8. make a sound by a current of air or steam: *The whistle blows at noon.* 9. puff up; swell with air: *blow bubbles.* 10. break by an explosion; blow up, open, etc. 11. be out of breath. 12. put out of breath. 13. *Informal.* boast; brag. 14. of whales, spout water and air. 15. of insects, lay eggs in. Some flies blow fruit. 16. *U.S. Slang.* spend (money) recklessly. 17. melt. A short circuit will blow a fuse with too much electric current. 18. a blowing. 19. gale of wind. 1-6, 8-17 *v.*, **blew, blown, blow ing;** 7,18,19 *n.*

blow hot and cold, change from a favorable opinion to an unfavorable one.

blow in, appear unexpectedly; drop in.

blow off, get rid of noisily.

blow over, 1. pass by. 2. be forgotten.

blow up, 1. explode. 2. fill with air. 3. *Informal.* become very angry. 4. *Informal.* scold; abuse. 5. arise; become stronger: *A storm suddenly blew up.* 6. enlarge (a photograph).

blow[3] (blō), blossom; bloom (now used mostly as a past participle: *a full-blown rose*). *v.*, **blew, blown, blow ing,** *n.*

blow er (blō′ər), 1. person or thing that blows: *a glass blower.* 2. machine for forcing air into a building, furnace, mine, etc. *n.*

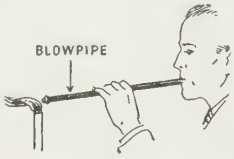
blow fly (blō′flī′), any of various two-winged flies that deposit their eggs on meat or in wounds. *n.*, *pl.* **blow flies.**

blow gun (blō′gun′), tube through which a person blows arrows, darts, dried beans, etc. *n.*

blow hole (blō′hōl′), **1.** hole where air or gas can escape. **2.** hole for breathing, in the top of the head of whales and some other animals. **3.** hole in the ice where whales, seals, etc., come to breathe. **4.** defect; flaw. *n.*

blown (blōn), **1.** out of breath; exhausted. **2.** tainted by flies; tainted; stale. **3.** shaped by blowing. **4.** pp. of **blow**[2] and **blow**[3]: *The wind has blown itself out.* 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *v.*

blow out (blō′out′), **1.** the bursting of the inner tube and casing of an automobile tire. **2.** a sudden or violent escape of air, steam, etc. **3.** the melting of an electric fuse caused by too much current. **4.** *Slang.* a big party or meal. *n.*



blow pipe (blō′pīp′), **1.** tube for blowing air or gas into a flame to increase the heat. **2.** blowgun. *n.*

blow torch (blō′tôrch′), a small torch that shoots out a hot flame. It is used to melt metal and burn off paint. *n.*

blow up (blō′up′), **1.** explosion. **2.** *Informal.* outburst of anger. **3.** an enlargement of a photograph. *n.*

blow y (blō′ē), windy. *adj.*, **blow i er, blow i est.**

blowz y (blouz′ē), **1.** untidy; frowzy. **2.** red-faced and coarse-looking. *adj.*, **blowz i er, blowz i est.**

bls., **1.** barrels. **2.** bales.

blub ber (blub′ər), **1.** fat of whales and some other sea animals. The oil obtained from whale blubber was formerly used in lamps. **2.** noisy weeping. **3.** weep noisily. **4.** disfigure or swell with crying: *a face all blubbered.* 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

bludg eon (bluj′ən), **1.** a short club with a heavy end. **2.** strike with a club. **3.** bully; threaten. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.* **—bludg′eon er,** *n.*

blue (blü), **1.** the color of the clear sky in daylight. **2.** having the color of the clear sky in daylight or any tone of this color. **3.** something having this color; blue coloring matter, dye, or pigment. **4.** make blue. **5.** livid: *blue from cold or a bruise.* **6.** sad; gloomy; discouraged. **7.** use bluing on. 1,3 *n.*, 2,5,6 *adj.*, **blu er, blu est;** 4,7 *v.*, **blued, blu ing** or **blue ing. —blue′ness,** *n.*

out of the blue, completely unexpected.

the blue, **1.** the sky. **2.** the sea.

the blue and the gray, in the United States Civil War, soldiers of the Union and Confederate armies respectively.

blue bell (blü′bel′), any of various plants with blue flowers shaped like bells, such as the bluebell of Scotland and the wild hyacinth. *n.*

blue ber ry (blü′ber′ē), **1.** a small, sweet, edible blue berry that has smaller seeds than the huckleberry. **2.** the shrub that it grows on. *n.*, *pl.* **blue ber ries.**

blue bird (blü′bėrd′), a small songbird of North America that is related to the robin. The male usually is a bright blue on the back and wings and has an orange breast. *n.*

blue-black (blü′blak′), bluish-black; very dark blue. *adj.*

blue blood, aristocratic descent.

blue-blood ed (blü′blud′id), aristocratic. *adj.*

blue bon net (blü′bon′it), **1.** plant with blue flowers resembling sweet peas. **2.** a wide, flat cap made of blue woolen cloth. **3.** person wearing such a cap; Scotchman. *n.*

blue bot tle (blü′bot′l), **1.** a large blowfly that has a blue abdomen and a hairy body. **2.** any similar fly. **3.** cornflower. *n.*

blue coat (blü′kōt′), policeman. *n.*

blue fish (blü′fish′), a blue-and-silver salt-water fish of the Atlantic Coast, much esteemed as food. *n.*, *pl.* **blue fish es** or (*esp. collectively*) **blue fish.**

blue flag, iris that has blue flowers.

blue grass (blü′gras′), any of various American grasses with bluish-green stems, especially **Kentucky bluegrass.** Bluegrass is valuable for pasturage and hay. *n.*

Bluejay (11 in. long)

blue ing (blü′ing), bluing. *n.*

blue jack et (blü′jak′it), sailor in the navy. *n.*

blue jay (blü′jā′), a noisy, chattering North American bird with a crest and a blue back. *n.*

blue laws, any very strict and puritanical laws.

Blue Nile, river flowing from E Africa into the Nile. 850 mi.

blue-pen cil (blü′pen′sl), change, cut down, or cross out with a pencil that makes a blue mark. *v.*, **blue-pen ciled, blue-pen cil ing** or *esp. Brit.* **blue-pen cilled, blue-pen cil ling.**

blue print (blü′print′), **1.** photograph that shows white outlines on a blue background, used to make copies of building plans, maps, etc. **2.** a detailed plan for any enterprise. **3.** make a blueprint of. **4.** explain a plan in detail. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

blue racer, a dark-blue, harmless snake of the United States.

blue ribbon, **1.** the first prize; highest honor. **2.** badge of a temperance society.

Blue Ridge, the SE range of the Appalachian Mountains, extending from NW Maryland to N Georgia. The highest peak is 5964 feet.

blues (blüz), **1.** *Informal.* low spirits. **2.** a slow, melancholy song with jazz rhythm. *n.pl.*

blue-sky law, *Informal.* law to prevent the sale of worthless stocks and bonds.

blue stock ing (blü′stok′ing), *Informal.* woman who displays great interest in intellectual or literary subjects. *n.*

blu et (blü′it), a small plant of the United States, with pale bluish flowers. *n.*

bluff[1] (bluf), **1.** a high, steep bank or cliff. **2.** rising with a straight, broad front. **3.** abrupt, frank, and hearty in manner. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.* **—bluff′ly,** *adv.* **—bluff′ness,** *n.*

bluff[2] (bluf), **1.** show of pretended confidence, used to deceive or mislead. **2.** deceive by a show of pretended confidence. **3.** threat that cannot be carried out. **4.** frighten with a threat that cannot be carried out. **5.** person who bluffs. 1,3,5 *n.*, 2,4 *v.* **—bluff′er,** *n.*

blu ing (blü′ing), a blue liquid or powder put in water when rinsing clothes. It keeps white clothes from turning yellow. *n.* Also, **blueing.**

blu ish (blü′ish), somewhat blue. *adj.*

blun der (blun′dər), **1.** a stupid mistake. **2.** make a stupid mistake. **3.** do clumsily or wrongly; bungle. **4.** move clumsily or blindly; stumble. **5.** blurt out; say clumsily or foolishly. 1 *n.*, 2-5 *v.* **—blun′der er,** *n.*

Blunderbuss

blun der buss (blun′dərbus), **1.** a short gun with a wide muzzle that fired a quantity of shot, but only for a very short distance. It is no longer used. **2.** person who blunders. *n.*

blunt (blunt), **1.** without a sharp edge or point; dull. **2.** make less sharp; make less keen. **3.** plain-spoken; outspoken; frank: *He thinks that blunt speech proves he is honest.* 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *v.* **—blunt′ly,** *adv.* **—blunt′ness,** *n.*

blur (blėr), **1.** make confused in form or outline: *Mist blurred the hills.* **2.** dim: *Tears blurred my eyes.* **3.** become dim or indistinct: *Her eyes blurred with tears.* **4.** blurred condition; dimness. **5.** thing seen dimly or indistinctly. **6.** smear; blot; stain: *He blurred the page with ink in two places.* 1-3,6 *v.*, **blurred, blur ring;** 4-6 *n.*

blurb (blėrb), *Informal.* advertisement or announcement, especially of a book, full of extremely high praise. *n.*

blur ry (blėr′ē), **1.** dim; indistinct. **2.** smeary; full of blots and stains. *adj.*

blurt (blėrt), say suddenly or without thinking: *In his anger he blurted out the secret.* *v.*

blush (blush), **1.** a reddening of the skin caused by shame, confusion, or excitement. **2.** become red because of shame, confusion, or excitement: *She was so shy that she blushed every time she was spoken to.* **3.** be ashamed: *I blush to observe the childish errors in my manuscript.* **4.** a rosy color. **5.** be or become rosy. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3,5 *v.*

at first blush, on first glance; at first thought.

blus ter (blus′tər), **1.** storm or blow noisily and violently: *The wind blustered around the house.* **2.** stormy noise and violence. **3.** talk noisily and violently: *A cowardly bully often blusters.* **4.** do or say noisily and violently. **5.** noisy and violent talk: *boastful bluster.* **6.** make or get by blustering. 1,3,4,6 *v.*, 2,5 *n.* **—blus′ter er,** *n.*

blus ter y (blus′tər ē), blustering. *adj.*

blvd., boulevard.

bo a (bō′ə), **1.** any of various large tropical American snakes. Boas are not poisonous, but kill their prey by squeezing with their coils. Anacondas, pythons, and boa constrictors are boas. **2.** a long scarf made of fur or feathers, worn around a woman's neck. *n.*, *pl.* **bo as.**

Boa for the neck

boa constrictor, a large tropical American boa.

boar (bôr), **1.** a male pig or hog. See the picture just below. **2.** a wild pig or hog. *n.*

board (bôrd), **1.** a broad, thin piece of wood ready for use in building, etc. **2.** cover with boards: *Father boards up the windows of our summer cottage in the fall.* **3.** a flat piece of wood used for some special purpose: *an ironing board.* **4.** pasteboard: *a book with covers of board.* **5.** table to serve food on; table. **6.** food served on a table. **7.** meals provided for pay: *Mrs. Jones gives good board.* **8.** provide with regular meals, or room and meals, for pay. **9.** get meals, or rooms and meals, for pay. **10.** group of persons managing something; council: *a board of health.* **11.** get on (a ship, train, etc.). **12.** come alongside of or against (a ship). 1,3-7,10 *n.*, 2,8,9,11,12 *v.*

Wild boar (4 ft. long; 2½ ft. tall)

go by the board, be given up, neglected or ignored.

on board, on a ship, train, etc.

the boards, the stage of a theater.

board er (bôr′dər), **1.** person who pays for meals, or for room and meals, at another's house. **2.** one of the men assigned to go on board an enemy ship. *n.*

board foot, unit of measure equal to a board one foot square and one inch thick; 144 cubic inches. It is used for measuring logs and lumber.

board ing (bôr′ding), **1.** boards. **2.** structure made of boards. *n.*

boarding house, house where meals, or room and meals, are provided for pay.

boarding school, school where pupils are lodged and fed.

board measure, system for measuring logs and lumber. The unit is the board foot.

board walk (bôrd′wôk′), sidewalk or promenade made of boards. *n.*

boar hound (bôr′hound′), a large dog used for hunting boars, such as a Great Dane. *n.*

boast (bōst), **1.** praise oneself; speak too highly of oneself or one's possessions, etc.; brag: *He boasts of his new convertible.* **2.** brag about. **3.** praising oneself; bragging. **4.** thing to be proud of. **5.** be proud. **6.** have and be proud of: *Our town boasts many fine parks.* 1,2,5,6 *v.*, 3,4 *n.* **—boast′er,** *n.*

boast ful (bōst′fəl), **1.** boasting; speaking too highly about oneself: *It is easy to dislike a boastful person.* **2.** fond of boasting. *adj.* **—boast′ful ly,** *adv.* **—boast′ful ness,** *n.*

boat (bōt), **1.** a small, open vessel for traveling on water, such as a motorboat or a rowboat. **2.** ship. **3.** a boat-shaped dish for gravy, sauce, etc. **4.** go in a boat. **5.** put or carry in a boat. 1-3 *n.*, 4,5 *v.*

in the same boat, in the same position or condition; taking the same chances.

boat hook, a metal hook on a pole, used for pulling or pushing a boat, raft, etc.

boat house (bōt′hous′), house or shed for sheltering a boat or boats. *n.*

boat ing (bōt′ing), rowing; sailing. *n.*

boat load (bōt′lōd′), **1.** as much or as many as a boat can hold or carry. **2.** load that a boat is carrying. *n.*

boat man (bōt′mən), **1.** man who rents out boats or takes care of them. **2.** man who rows or sails boats for pay. **3.** man who works on a boat. *n.*, *pl.* **boat men.**

boat swain (bō′sn; *less often* bōt′swān′), a ship's officer in charge of the anchors, ropes, rigging, etc. He directs some of the work of the crew. *n.* Also, **bo′s′n, bosun.**

Bo az (bō′az), in the Bible, the husband of Ruth. *n.*

bob[1] (bob), **1.** move up and down, or to and fro, with short, quick motions: *The bird bobbed its head up and down.* **2.** a short, quick motion up and down, or to and fro. 1 *v.*, **bobbed, bob bing;** 2 *n.*

bob[2] (bob), **1.** a short haircut. **2.** cut (hair) short. **3.** a horse's docked tail. **4.** weight on the end of a pendulum or plumb line. **5.** float for a fishing line. **6.** bobsled. 1,3-6 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **bobbed, bob bing.**

bob[3] (bob), **1.** a light rap; tap. **2.** rap lightly; tap. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **bobbed, bob bing.**

bob[4] (bob), *Brit. Slang.* shilling. *n.*, *pl.* **bob.**

bob bin (bob′ən), reel or spool for holding thread, yarn, etc. Bobbins are used in spinning, weaving, machine sewing, and lacemaking. Wire is also wound on bobbins. *n.*

Bobbin

bob by (bob′ē), *Brit. Slang.* policeman. *n.*, *pl.* **bob bies.**

bobby pin, a metal hairpin whose prongs close on and hold tightly to the hair.

bob by socks (bob′ē soks′), *Informal.* ankle-length socks, worn by young girls. *n.pl.*

bob by sox er (bob′ē sok′sər), *Informal.* an adolescent girl who enthusiastically follows every new fad. *n.*

bob cat (bob′kat′), wildcat; lynx. *n.*

bob o link (bob′ə lingk), an American songbird that lives in fields and meadows. It belongs to the same family as the blackbirds. *n.*

bob sled (bob′sled′), *U.S.* **1.** two short sleds fastened together by a plank, or a long sled with two sets of runners and a continuous seat. **2.** either of the short sleds. **3.** ride or coast on a bobsled. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **bob sled ded, bob sledding.**

Bobsled

bob sleigh (bob′slā′), bobsled. *n.*, *v.*, **bob sleighed, bob sleigh ing.**

bob stay (bob′stā′), rope or chain to hold a bowsprit down. See picture under **bowsprit.** *n.*

bob tail (bob′tāl′), **1.** a short tail; tail cut short. **2.** horse or dog having a bobtail. **3.** having a bobtail. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

bob white (bob′hwīt′), an American quail that has a grayish body with brown and white markings. Its call sounds like its name. See **quail** for picture. *n.*

bock (bok), bock beer. *n.*

bock beer, a strong, dark beer, usually sold in the spring.

bode[1] (bōd), be a sign of; indicate beforehand: *Dark clouds boded rain.* *v.*, **bod ed, bod ing.**
bode ill, be a bad sign.
bode well, be a good sign.

bode[2] (bōd), pt. of **bide.** *v.*

bod ice (bod′is), **1.** the close-fitting waist of a dress **2.** a wide girdle worn over a dress and laced up the front. Some European peasant women wear bodices. *n.*

Bodice (def. 2)

bod ied (bod′ēd), **1.** having a body. **2.** having a certain kind of body. *adj.*

bod i less (bod′ē lis), without a body. *adj.*

bod i ly (bod′l ē), **1.** of the body; in the body: *bodily pain.* **2.** in person: *The man whom we thought dead walked bodily into the room.* **3.** all together; as one group; entirely: *The audience rose bodily.* 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *adv.*

bod kin (bod′kin), **1.** a large, blunt needle. **2.** a long hairpin. **3.** a pointed tool for making holes. *n.*

bod y (bod′ē), **1.** the whole material part of a man, animal, or plant: *This boy has a strong, healthy body.* **2.** the main part or trunk of an animal, not the head or limbs. **3.** the main part; larger part, such as the nave of a church, the hull of a ship. **4.** part of a vehicle which holds the passengers or the load. **5.** group of persons considered together; collection of persons or things: *a body of troops.* **6.** *Informal.* person: *He is a good-natured body.* **7.** a dead person; corpse. **8.** mass; portion of matter: *A lake is a body of water.* **9.** matter; substance: *Thick soup has more body than thin soup.* **10.** provide with a body; give substance to; embody. 1-9 *n.*, *pl.* **bod ies**; 10 *v.*, **bod ied, bod y ing.**
keep body and soul together, keep alive.

bod y guard (bod′ē gärd′), **1.** man or men who guard a person. A king usually has a bodyguard of soldiers. **2.** retinue; escort. *n.*

Boe o tia (bē ō′shə), district in ancient Greece, north of Athens. *n.* **—Boe o′tian,** *adj.*, *n.*

Boer (bôr or bůr), person of Dutch descent living in South Africa. *n.*

Boer War, war between Great Britain and the Boers of South Africa, lasting from 1899 to 1902.

bog (bog), **1.** soft, wet, spongy ground; marsh; swamp. **2.** sink or get stuck in a bog. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **bogged, bog ging.**
bog down, get stuck as if in mud.

bo gey (bō′gē), **1.** bogy. **2.** one stroke in golf over par. *n.*, *pl.* **bo geys.**

bog gle (bog′l), **1.** blunder; bungle; botch. **2.** hold back; hesitate. **3.** jump with fright; shy. 1-3 *v.*, **bog gled, bog gling;** 1 *n.*

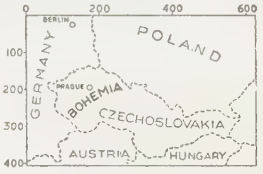
bog gy (bog′ē), soft and wet like a bog; marshy; swampy. *adj.*, **bog gi er, bog gi est.**

bo gie (bō′gē), bogy. *n.*

Bo go tá (bō′gə tä′), capital of Colombia. 954,000. *n.*

bo gus (bō′gəs), *U.S.* counterfeit; sham. *adj.*

bo gy (bō′gē), **1.** goblin; evil spirit. **2.** person or thing that is feared; bugbear. *n.*, *pl.* **bo gies.** Also, **bogey, bogie.**



Bo he mi a (bō hē′mē ə), **1.** a former country in central Europe, now a region of Czechoslovakia. **2.** a free and easy, unconventional sort of life; place where artists, writers, etc., live such a life. *n.*

Bo he mi an (bō hē′mē ən), **1.** of Bohemia, its people, or their language. **2.** native or inhabitant of Bohemia. **3.** language of Bohemia; Czech. **4.** free and easy; unconventional. **5.** artist, writer, etc., who lives in a free and easy, unconventional way. **6.** gypsy. 1,4 *adj.*, 2,3,5,6 *n.*

Bo he mi an ism (bō hē′mē ən iz′əm), a free and easy way of living; unconventional habits. *n.*

boil[1] (boil), **1.** of liquids, bubble up and give off vapor: *Water boils when heated.* **2.** cause (a liquid) to boil. **3.** cook by boiling: *boil eggs.* **4.** of a container, have its contents boil. **5.** clean or sterilize by boiling. **6.** be very excited or angry: *He boiled with anger.* **7.** move violently. **8.** a boiling. **9.** a boiling condition. 1-7 *v.*, 8,9 *n.*
boil down, **1.** reduce by boiling. **2.** reduce by getting rid of unimportant parts.
boil over, **1.** come to the boiling point and overflow. **2.** show excitement or anger.

boil[2] (boil), a painful, red swelling on the skin, formed by pus around a hard core. Boils are often caused by infection. *n.*

boil er (boil′ər), **1.** container for heating liquids. **2.** tank for making steam to heat buildings or drive engines. **3.** tank for holding hot water. *n.*

boiling point, temperature at which a liquid boils. The boiling point of water at sea level is 212 degrees Fahrenheit or 100 degrees centigrade.

Boi se (boi′sē), capital of Idaho, in the SW part. 34,000. *n.*

bois ter ous (bois′tər əs), **1.** noisily cheerful: *a boisterous game.* **2.** violent; rough: *a boisterous wind, a boisterous child.* *adj.* **—bois′ter ous ly,** *adv.* **—bois′ter ousness,** *n.*

bo la (bō′lə), weapon consisting of stone or metal balls tied to cords. South American cowboys throw it so that it winds around the animal aimed at. *n.*

Man throwing a bola at a bird

bold (bōld), **1.** without fear; daring: *a bold knight, a bold explorer.* **2.** showing or requiring courage: *a bold act.* **3.** too free in manner; impudent: *The bold little boy made faces at us as we passed.* **4.** striking; vigorous; free; clear: *The mountains stood in bold outline against the sky.* **5.** steep; abrupt: *Bold cliffs overlooked the sea.* *adj.* **—bold′ly,** *adv.* **—bold′ness,** *n.*
make bold, take the liberty; dare.

bold face (bōld′fās′), a heavy type that stands out clearly. **This sentence is in boldface.** *n.*

bole (bōl), trunk of a tree. *n.*

bo le ro (bə lãr′ō), **1.** a lively Spanish dance in ¾ time. **2.** music for it. **3.** a short, loose jacket. *n.*, *pl.* **bo le ros.**

Bol i var (bol′ə vər; *Spanish* bō lē′vär), **Simon,** 1783-1830, Venezuelan general and statesman, who led revolts against Spanish rule in South America. Bolivia is named after him. *n.*

Bo liv i a (bə liv′ē ə), country in W South America. 3,349,000 pop.; 416,040 sq. mi. *Capitals:* La Paz and Sucre. See **South America** for map. *n.* **—Bo liv′i an,** *adj.*, *n.*

Cotton bolls: A, unopened; B, opened.

boll (bōl), a rounded seed pod or capsule of cotton or flax. *n.*

boll weevil, a long-billed beetle whose larva damages young cotton bolls.

boll worm (bōl′wėrm′), larva that eats cotton bolls and the ears of corn. *n.*

bo lo (bō′lō), a long, heavy knife, used in the Philippine Islands. *n.*, *pl.* **bo los.**

bo lo gna (bə lō′nə or bə lō′nē), a large sausage made of beef, veal, and pork. *n.*

Bo lo gna (bə lō′nyə), city in N Italy. 364,000. *n.*

Bol she vik or **bol she vik** (bōl′shə vik), **1.** member of a radical political party in Russia that seized power in November, 1917. The Bolsheviks formed the Communist party in 1918. **2.** of the Bolsheviks or Bolshevism. **3.** an extreme radical. **4.** extremely radical. 1,3 *n.*, *pl.* **Bol she viks** or **bol she viks, Bol she vi ki** or **bol she vi ki** (bōl′shə vē′kē); 2,4 *adj.*

Bol she vism or **bol she vism** (bōl′shə viz əm), **1.** doctrines and methods of the Bolsheviks. **2.** extreme radicalism. *n.*

Bol she vist or **bol she vist** (bōl′shə vist), Bolshevik. *n., adj.*

Bol she vis tic or **bol she vis tic** (bōl′shə vis′tik), of or like the Bolsheviks. *adj.*

bol ster (bōl′stər), **1.** a long pillow for a bed. **2.** pad; cushion. *n.* **bolster up,** support; keep from falling; prop.

Bolt with nut screwed on

bolt[1] (bōlt), **1.** rod with a head on one end and a screw thread for a nut on the other. Bolts are used to fasten things together or hold them in place. **2.** a sliding fastener for a door. **3.** fasten with a bolt. **4.** part of a lock moved by a key. **5.** a short arrow with a thick head. Bolts were shot from crossbows. **6.** discharge of lightning. **7.** a sudden start; a running away. **8.** dash away; run away: *The horse bolted.* **9.** *U.S.* break away from one's political party or its candidates. **10.** *U.S.* refusal to support one's political party or its candidates. **11.** roll of cloth or wallpaper. **12.** swallow (food) without chewing. 1,2,4-7,10,11 *n.,* 3,8,9,12 *v.* **bolt upright,** stiff and straight.

bolt[2] (bōlt), sift through a cloth or sieve. Flour is bolted to remove the bran. *v.*

bolt er (bōl′tər), **1.** horse that runs away. **2.** *U.S.* person who breaks away from his political party. *n.*

bomb (bom), **1.** container filled with an explosive charge or a chemical substance and exploded by a fuse, a time mechanism, or the force with which it hits something. **2.** a dispenser for a substance (such as insecticide, paint, or tooth paste) stored under pressure and ejected as spray or foam. **3.** attack with bombs; hurl bombs at; drop bombs on. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.*

bom bard (bom bärd′), **1.** attack with heavy fire of shot and shell from big guns: *The artillery bombarded the enemy all day.* **2.** keep attacking vigorously: *The lawyer bombarded the witness with one question after another.* **3.** subject (atomic nuclei) to a stream of fast-moving particles, thus changing the structure of the nuclei. *v.*

bom bar dier (bom′bər dir′), member of an airplane crew who operates the bombsight and the mechanism that releases the bomb. *n.*

bom bard ment (bom bärd′mənt), **1.** an attack with heavy fire of shot and shell or with bombs. **2.** the subjection of atomic nuclei to a stream of fast-moving particles. *n.*

bom bast (bom′bast), fine-sounding language that is unsuitable. *n.*

bom bas tic (bom bas′tik), using many fine words with too little thought. *adj.* **—bom bas′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

Bom bay (bom bā′), seaport in W India. 2,839,000. *n.*

bomb er (bom′ər), **1.** a combat airplane used for dropping bombs on the enemy. **2.** person who throws or drops bombs. *n.*

bomb proof (bom′prüf′), strong enough to be safe from bombs and shells. *adj.*

bomb shell (bom′shel′), **1.** bomb. **2.** a sudden, unexpected happening; disturbing surprise. *n.*

bomb sight (bom′sīt′), instrument used on a plane to determine when to drop a bomb to have it hit the target. *n.*

bo na fi de (bō′nə fī′dē or bō′nə fīd′), in good faith; genuine; without make-believe or fraud.

bo nan za (bə nan′zə), **1.** a rich mass of ore in a mine. **2.** *Informal.* any rich source of profit. *n.*

Bo na parte (bō′nə pärt), **Napoleon,** 1769-1821, French general and emperor of France from 1804 to 1815. *n.* Also, **Napoleon I.**

bon bon (bon′bon′), piece of candy, usually soft and often having a fancy shape. *n.*

bond[1] (bond), **1.** anything that ties, binds, or unites: *a bond of affection between sisters.* **2.** certificate issued by a government or company promising to pay back with interest the money borrowed. **3.** issue bonds on; mortgage. **4.** a written agreement by which a person says he will pay a certain sum of money if he does not perform certain duties properly. **5.** provide surety against financial loss for: *bond an employee.* **6.** any agreement or binding engagement. **7.** condition of goods placed in a warehouse until taxes are paid. **8.** put (goods) under bond. **9.** way of arranging bricks, stones, or boards to bind them together. **10.** bind or join firmly together. 1,2,4,6,7,9 *n.,* 3,5,8,10 *v.*

bonds, **1.** chains; shackles. **2.** imprisonment.

bond[2] (bond), in slavery; captive; not free. *adj.*

bond age (bon′dij), **1.** lack of freedom; slavery. **2.** condition of being under some power or influence. *n.*

bond ed (bon′did), **1.** secured by bonds. **2.** put in a warehouse until taxes are paid. *adj.*

bond hold er (bond′hōl′dər), person who owns bonds issued by a government or company. *n.*

bond man (bond′mən), **1.** slave. **2.** serf in the Middle Ages. *n., pl.* **bond men.**

bonds man (bondz′mən), **1.** person who becomes responsible for another by giving a bond. **2.** slave. **3.** serf in the Middle Ages. *n., pl.* **bonds men.**

bond wom an (bond′wum′ən), a woman slave. *n., pl.* **bond wom en.**

bone (bōn), **1.** one of the pieces of the skeleton of an animal with a backbone: *the bones of the hand, a beef bone for soup.* **2.** take bones out of: *bone fish.* **3.** the hard substance of which bones are made. **4.** thing like bone. Ivory is sometimes called bone. **5.** stiffen by putting whalebone or steel strips in. **6.** *Slang.* study hard. 1,3,4 *n.,* 2,5,6 *v.,* **boned, bon ing. —bone′less,** *n.*

bon er (bōn′ər), *Slang.* a foolish mistake; blunder. *n.*

bone set (bōn′set′), plant of the same family as the aster, with flat clusters of white flowers. *n.*

bon fire (bon′fīr′), fire built outdoors. *n.*

Bon i face (bon′ə fās), **Saint,** 680?-755? A.D., English monk who was a missionary in Germany. *n.*

bo ni to (bə nē′tō), type of salt-water fish with very red edible flesh. Bonitos are related to the mackerel and the tuna. *n., pl.* **bo ni tos** or **bo ni toes.**

Bonn (bon), city in W Germany, on the Rhine River. It is the capital of West Germany. 146,000. *n.*

bon net (bon′it), **1.** a head covering usually tied under the chin with strings or ribbons, worn by women and children. **2.** cap worn by men and boys in Scotland. **3.** headdress of feathers worn by American Indians. **4.** a covering that protects a machine or chimney. **5.** put a bonnet on. 1-4 *n.,* 5 *v.*

Bon ne ville Dam (bon′ə vil), a power and navigation dam on the Columbia River between SW Washington and NW Oregon. 170 ft. high.

bon ny or **bon nie** (bon′ē), **1.** pretty; handsome. **2.** fine; excellent. **3.** healthy-looking. *adj.,* **bon ni er, bon ni est. —bon′ni ness,** *n.*

bo nus (bō′nəs), something extra; thing given in addition to what is due. *n.*

bon vo yage (bôN vwä yäzh′), *French.* good-by; good luck; pleasant trip.

bon y (bōn′ē), **1.** of bone. **2.** like bone. **3.** full of bones. **4.** having big bones that stick out. **5.** thin. *adj.,* **bon i er, bon i est. —bon′i ness,** *n.*

Booby (30 in. long)

boo (bü), **1.** sound made to show dislike or contempt or to frighten. **2.** make such a sound. **3.** cry "boo" at. 1 *n., pl.* **boos;** 1 *interj.;* 2,3 *v.,* **booed, boo ing.**

boob (büb), *U.S. Slang.* a stupid person; fool; dunce. *n.*

boo by (bü′bē), **1.** a stupid person. **2.** kind of large tropical sea bird. **3.** person who does the worst in a game or contest. *n., pl.* **boo bies.**

booby trap, 1. trick arranged to annoy some unsuspecting person. 2. bomb arranged to explode when an object is grasped, pushed, etc., by an unsuspecting person.

boog ie-woog ie (bůg′ē wůg′ē), a form of musical blues marked by a repeating bass figure under the melody. *n.*

book (bůk), 1. a written or printed work of considerable length, especially on sheets of paper bound together. 2. blank sheets bound together. 3. division of a literary work: *the books of the Bible.* 4. words of an opera, operetta, etc.; libretto. 5. record of bets. 6. something fastened together like a book: *a book of tickets.* 7. trick or a number of tricks forming a set in a card game. 8. enter in a book or list. 9. engage (a place, passage, etc.): *They booked two staterooms on the steamship.* 10. engage; make engagements for: *The lecturer is booked for every night of the week.* 1-7 *n.*, 8-10 *v.* **—book′er,** *n.* **—book′less,** *adj.*

keep books, keep a record of business accounts.

the Book, the Bible.

book bind er (bůk′bīn′dər), person whose work or business is binding books. *n.*

book case (bůk′kās′), piece of furniture with shelves for holding books. *n.*

book club, a business organization that supplies certain books regularly to subscribers.

book ish (bůk′ish), 1. fond of reading or studying. 2. knowing books better than real life. 3. having to do with books. *adj.* **—book′ish ness,** *n.*

book keep er (bůk′kēp′ər), person who keeps a record of business accounts. *n.*

book keep ing (bůk′kēp′ing), work or art of keeping a record of business accounts. *n.*

book let (bůk′lit), a little book; thin book. It usually has paper covers. *n.*

book mak er (bůk′māk′ər), person who makes a business of accepting bets on horse races. *n.*

book mark (bůk′märk′), 1. something put between the pages of a book to mark the place. 2. bookplate. *n.*

book mo bile (bůk′mə bēl), a bus or truck that serves as a traveling branch of a library. *n.*

Book of Common Prayer, book containing the prayers and services of the Church of England or the Episcopal Church.

book plate (bůk′plāt′), a label with the owner's name or emblem printed on it, to paste in his books. *n.*

book sell er (bůk′sel′ər), person whose business is selling books. *n.*

book shop (bůk′shop′), bookstore. *n.*

book stall (bůk′stôl′), place where books (usually second-hand) are sold. It is often outdoors. *n.*

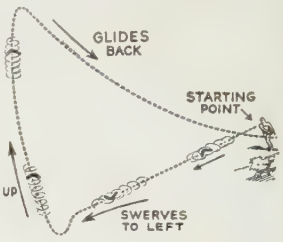
book store (bůk′stôr′), *U.S.* store where books are sold. *n.*

book worm (bůk′wėrm′), 1. any insect larva that gnaws the bindings or leaves of books. 2. person who is very fond of reading and studying. *n.*

boom[1] (büm), 1. a deep hollow sound like the roar of cannon or of big waves. 2. make a deep hollow sound: *The big man's voice boomed out above the rest.* 3. utter with such a sound: *The big guns boomed their message.* 4. a sudden activity and increase in business, prices, or values of property; rapid growth: *Our town is having such a boom that it is likely to double its size in two years.* 5. increase suddenly in activity; grow rapidly: *Business is booming.* 6. produced by a boom: *boom prices.* 7. a vigorous pushing or urging. 8. push or urge vigorously: *The governor's friends are booming him for senator.* 1,4,7 *n.*, 2,3,5,8 *v.*, 6 *adj.*

boom[2] (büm), 1. a long pole or beam, used to extend the bottom of a sail or as the lifting pole of a derrick. 2. chain, cable, or line of timbers that keeps logs from floating away. *n.*

boom er ang (büm′ər ang), 1. a curved piece of wood, used as a weapon by Australian natives. It can be thrown so that it returns to the thrower. 2. anything that recoils or reacts to harm the doer or user. 3. act as a boomerang. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*



Path of a boomerang

boom town, town that has grown up suddenly.

boon[1] (bün), 1. a blessing; great benefit: *Those warm stockings were a boon to me in the cold weather.* 2. *Archaic.* something asked or granted as a favor. *n.*

boon[2] (bün), jolly; gay; merry: *boon companion.* *adj.*

Boone (bün), **Daniel,** 1734-1820, American pioneer in Kentucky. *n.*

boor (bůr), 1. a rude, bad-mannered, or clumsy person. 2. a farm laborer; peasant. *n.*

boor ish (bůr′ish), rude; having bad manners; clumsy. *adj.* **—boor′ish ness,** *n.*

boost (büst), *U.S. Informal.* 1. a push or shove that helps a person in rising or advancing: *a boost over the fence.* 2. lift or push from below or behind. 3. speak favorably of. 4. raise; increase: *boost prices.* 1 *n.*, 2-4 *v.* **—boost′er,** *n.*

boot[1] (büt), 1. a leather or rubber covering for the foot and lower part of the leg. 2. a kind of high shoe. 3. put boots on. 4. kick. 5. an old instrument of torture used to crush a person's leg. 6. place for baggage in a coach. 7. *Slang.* a new recruit in training in the United States Navy or Marines. 1,2,4-7 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

boot[2] (büt), *Archaic.* profit; benefit. *n.*

to boot, in addition; besides: *He gave me his knife for my book and a dime to boot.*

boot black (büt′blak′), person whose work is shining shoes and boots. *n.*

boot ee (bü tē′; esp. for 1 büt′ē), 1. a baby's soft shoe. 2. a woman's short boot. *n.*

Bo ö tes (bō ō′tēz), a northern constellation that includes the star Arcturus. *n.*

booth (büth), 1. place where goods are sold or shown at a fair, market, etc. 2. a small, closed place for a telephone, motion-picture projector, etc. 3. a small, closed place for voting at elections. 4. a partly enclosed space in a café or the like, containing a table and seats for a few persons. *n.*, *pl.* **booths** (büтнz or büths).

Booth (büth), 1. **John Wilkes,** 1839?-1865, American actor who assassinated Abraham Lincoln. 2. **William,** 1829-1912, English clergyman who founded the Salvation Army. *n.*

boot jack (büt′jak′), device to help in pulling off boots. *n.*

boot leg (büt′leg′), *U.S.* 1. sell, transport, or make unlawfully. 2. made, transported, or sold unlawfully. 3. *Slang.* alcoholic liquor made, sold, or transported unlawfully. 1 *v.*, **boot legged, boot leg ging;** 2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

boot leg ger (büt′leg′ər), *Slang.* person who bootlegs. *n.*

boot less (büt′lis), useless. *adj.* **—boot′less ly,** *adv.*

boot lick er (büt′lik′ər), *U.S. Slang.* flatterer; person who follows or obeys another slavishly. *n.*

boots (büts), *Brit.* servant who shines shoes and boots and does other simple work. *n.*

boots and saddles, a bugle call to mount horses.

boo ty (bü′tē), 1. things taken from the enemy in war. 2. plunder: *The pirates got much booty from the raided town.* 3. any valuable thing or things obtained; prize. *n.*, *pl.* **boo ties.**

booze (büz), *Informal.* 1. any intoxicating liquor. 2. spree. 3. drink heavily. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **boozed, booz ing.**

bo rac ic (bə ras′ik), boric. *adj.*

bor age (bėr′ij or bôr′ij), plant, native to S Europe, with hairy leaves and blue or purplish flowers. It is used in salads, in flavoring beverages, and medicinally. *n.*

bo rate (bô′rāt), salt or ester of boric acid. *n.*
bo rat ed (bô′rāt id), mixed or treated with boric acid or borax. *adj.*
bo rax (bô′raks), a white crystalline powder used as an antiseptic, in washing clothes, in fusing metals, and in preserving foods; sodium borate. *n.*
Bor deaux (bôr dō′), **1.** seaport in SW France. 258,000. **2.** a red or white wine made near Bordeaux. *n.*
bor der (bôr′dər), **1.** a side, edge, or boundary of anything, or the part near it. **2.** form a boundary to; bound: *The Rio Grande borders part of Texas.* **3.** frontier. **4.** strip on the edge of anything for strength or ornament: *Her handkerchief has a blue border.* **5.** put a border on; edge: *We have bordered our lawn with shrubs.* 1,3,4 *n.*, 2,5 *v.*
border on or **upon,** **1.** touch at the border; be next to; adjoin. **2.** be close to; resemble.
bor der land (bôr′dər land′), **1.** land forming, or next to, a border. **2.** an uncertain district or space: *the borderland between sleeping and waking.* *n.*
bor der line (bôr′dər līn′), **1.** boundary; dividing line. **2.** on a border or boundary. **3.** uncertain; in between. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*
Border States, the slave States near free territory in the United States before the Civil War; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.
bore[1] (bôr), **1.** make a hole by means of a tool that keeps turning, or as a worm does in fruit: *Bore through the handle of that brush so we can hang it up.* **2.** make (a hole, passage, entrance, etc.) by pushing through or digging out: *A mole has bored its way under the hedge.* **3.** bore a hole in; hollow out evenly. **4.** hole made by a revolving tool. **5.** a hollow space inside a pipe, tube, or gun barrel: *He cleaned the bore of his gun.* **6.** distance across the inside of a hole or tube. 1-3 *v.*, **bored, boring;** 4-6 *n.*
bore[2] (bôr), **1.** make weary by being dull or tiresome: *I was never bored with his stories.* **2.** a dull, tiresome person or thing. 1 *v.*, **bored, bor ing;** 2 *n.*
bore[3] (bôr), pt. of **bear**[1]. *She bore her loss bravely.* *v.*
bore[4] (bôr), a sudden, high tidal wave that rushes up a channel with great force. *n.*
bo re al (bô′rē əl), **1.** northern. **2.** of Boreas. *adj.*
Bo re as (bô′rē əs), the north wind. *n.*
bore dom (bôr′dəm), a bored condition; weariness caused by dull, tiresome people or events. *n.*
bor er (bôr′ər), **1.** tool for boring holes. **2.** insect or worm that bores into wood, fruit, etc. *n.*
bore some (bôr′səm), boring; dull; tiresome. *adj.*
bo ric (bô′rik), of or containing boron. *adj.*
boric acid, a white crystalline substance used as a mild antiseptic, to preserve food, etc.
born (bôrn), **1.** brought into life; brought forth. **2.** by birth; by nature: *a born athlete.* **3.** a pp. of **bear**[1]: *He was born in 1900.* 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *v.*
borne (bôrn), a pp. of **bear**[1]. *I have borne it as long as I can.* *v.*
Bor ne o (bôr′nē ō), large island in the East Indies. Part of it belongs to the Federation of Malaysia, part to Indonesia, and part is a British protectorate. 5,100,000 pop.; 289,860 sq. mi. See **Indonesia** for map. *n.*
bo ron (bô′ron), a nonmetallic chemical element found in borax. *Symbol:* B *n.*
bor ough (bėr′ō), **1.** in some States of the United States, an incorporated town smaller than a city. **2.** one of the five divisions of New York City. **3.** town in England with a municipal corporation and a charter that guarantees the right of local self-government. **4.** town in England that sends representatives to Parliament. *n.*
bor row (bôr′ō or bor′ō), **1.** get (something) from another person with the understanding that it must be returned. **2.** take and use as one's own; adopt; take: *Rome borrowed many ideas from Greece.* **3.** take from another language: *The word "canoe" was borrowed from the Indians.* *v.* **—bor′row er,** *n.*
borrow trouble, worry about something before there is reason to.
Bors (bôrs), **Sir,** one of King Arthur's knights who saw the Holy Grail. *n.*
borsch (bôrsh), a Russian soup containing beets. *n.*
bosh (bosh), *Informal.* nonsense. *n., interj.*
bosk y (bos′kē), **1.** wooded. **2.** shady. *adj.*
bo's'n (bō′sn), boatswain. *n.*
Bos ni a (boz′nē ə), region in W Yugoslavia. *n.*
bos om (bůz′əm), **1.** the upper, front part of the human body; breast. **2.** the part of a garment covering this. **3.** the center or inmost part: *He did not mention it even in the bosom of his family.* **4.** heart, thoughts, affections, desires, etc. **5.** surface (of sea, lake, river, ground, etc.). **6.** close; trusted: *a bosom friend.* 1-5 *n.*, 6 *adj.*
Bos po rus (bos′pə rəs), strait connecting the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara. 18 mi. long. See **Dardanelles** for map. *n.*
boss[1] (bôs), *Informal.* **1.** *U.S.* person who hires workers or watches over or directs them; foreman; manager. **2.** *U.S.* person who controls a political organization. **3.** be the boss of; direct; control: *John's uncle bosses the mechanics in that garage.* **4.** master; chief. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, 4 *adj.*
boss[2] (bôs), **1.** a raised ornament of silver, ivory, or other material on a flat surface. **2.** decorate with bosses. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*
boss y (bôs′ē), *Informal.* fond of telling others what to do and how to do it; domineering. *adj.*, **boss i er, boss i est.**
Bos ton (bôs′tən), seaport and capital of Massachusetts, in the E part. 697,000. *n.*
Boston bull, Boston terrier.
Bos to ni an (bôs tō′nē ən), **1.** of Boston. **2.** native or inhabitant of Boston. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*
Boston terrier, a small, dark-brown dog with white markings and smooth, short hair.

Boston terrier (12 to 16 in. tall)

bo sun (bō′sn), boatswain. *n.*
bot (bot), larva of a botfly. It is a parasite of horses, cattle, and sheep. *n.* Also, **bott.**
bo tan ic (bə tan′ik), botanical. *adj.*
bo tan i cal (bə tan′ə kl), **1.** having to do with plants and plant life. **2.** having to do with botany. *adj.*
bo tan i cal ly (bə tan′ik lē), in a botanical manner; according to the principles of botany. *adv.*
bot a nist (bot′n ist), expert in botany. *n.*
bot a nize (bot′n īz), **1.** study plants where they grow. **2.** collect plants for study. **3.** explore the plant life of. *v.*, **bot a nized, bot a niz ing.**
bot a ny (bot′n ē), **1.** science of plants; study of plants and plant life. It deals with the structure, growth, classification, diseases, etc., of plants. **2.** a scientific book about plants. *n., pl.* **bot a nies.**
Botany Bay, bay on the SE coast of Australia, near Sydney. A penal colony was formerly located there.
botch (boch), **1.** spoil by poor work; bungle. **2.** a poor piece of work. **3.** patch or mend clumsily. **4.** a clumsy patch. 1,3 *v.*, 2,4 *n.* **—botch′er,** *n.*
botch y (boch′ē), botched; poorly made or done. *adj.*, **botch i er, botch i est.**
bot fly (bot′flī′), a two-winged fly whose larvae are parasites of horses, cattle, and sheep. *n., pl.* **bot flies.**
both (bōth), **1.** the two; the one and the other: *Both houses are white.* **2.** the two together: *Both belong to him.* **3.** together; alike; equally: *He can sing and dance both* (*adv.*). *He is both strong and healthy* (*conj.*). 1 *adj.*, 2 *pron.*, 3 *adv., conj.*

both er (boтн′ər), 1. worry; fuss; trouble: *Don't bother about my breakfast; I'll eat what is here (v.). What a lot of bother about nothing (n.).* 2. person or thing that causes worry or trouble: *A door that will not shut is a bother.* 3. irritate: *Hot weather bothers me.* 1,2 *n.*, 1,3 *v.*

both er some (boтн′ər səm), causing worry or fuss; troublesome. *adj.*

Both ni a (both′nē ə), **Gulf of,** gulf between Sweden and Finland. *n.*

Bo tswa na (bōt swä′nə), **Republic of,** a country in S Africa. 543,000 pop.; 222,000 sq. mi. *Capital:* Gaberones. *n.* Formerly, **Bechuanaland.**

bott (bot), bot. *n.*

bot tle (bot′l), 1. container for handling liquids, usually made of glass, and without handles. Typically, though not always, bottles have narrow necks which can be closed with stoppers. Some bottles, however, have wide necks; some are closed with caps. 2. amount that a bottle can hold: *He could drink a whole bottle of milk.* 3. put into bottles: *bottle milk.* 4. hold in; keep back; control. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **bot tled, bot tling.** **—bot′tle-like′,** *adj.* **—bot′tler,** *n.*

bottle up, hold in; control: *bottle up one's anger.*

bot tle neck (bot′l nek′), 1. neck of a bottle. 2. a narrow passageway or street. 3. person or thing that hinders progress; check. 4. situation in which progress is hindered. *n.*

bot tle nose (bot′l nōz′), a kind of dolphin with a nose shaped like the neck of a bottle; porpoise. *n.*

bot tom (bot′əm), 1. the lowest part: *These berries at the bottom of the basket are smaller.* 2. part on which anything rests: *The bottom of that cup is wet.* 3. ground under water: *the bottom of the sea.* 4. the low land along a river. 5. seat: *This chair needs a new bottom.* 6. basis; foundation; origin: *He is at the bottom of this mischief.* 7. the buttocks. 8. keel or hull of a ship; ship. 9. set upon a foundation; base; rest. 10. lowest; last: *bottom prices. I have spent my bottom dollar.* 11. underlying; fundamental. 1-8 *n.*, 9 *v.*, 10,11 *adj.*

bot tom less (bot′əm lis), 1. without a bottom. 2. so deep that the bottom cannot be reached; extremely deep: *sunk in the bottomless depths of the sea, a bottomless lake in the mountains.* *adj.*

bot u lism (boch′ə liz əm), poisoning caused by eating food that has been spoiled by the action of certain bacteria. *n.*

bou doir (bü′dwär), a lady's private sitting room or dressing room. *n.*

bough (bou), 1. one of the main branches of a tree. 2. branch cut from a tree. *n.*

bought (bôt), pt. and pp. of **buy.** *We bought apples from the farmer.* *v.*

bought en (bôt′n), *Dialect.* bought; not homemade. *adj.*

bouil lon (bül′yon), a clear, thin soup or broth. *n.*

boul der (bōl′dər), a large rock rounded or worn by the action of water or weather. *n.* Also, **bowlder.**

Boulder Dam, Hoover Dam.

boul e vard (bül′ə värd), a broad street. *n.*

Bou logne (bü lōn′), seaport in N France. 42,000. *n.*

bounce (bouns), 1. bound like a ball: *The baby likes to bounce up and down on the bed.* 2. cause to bounce. 3. a bound; a spring; a bouncing. 4. burst noisily, angrily, etc.: *She bounced out of the room.* 5. *Slang.* throw out. 6. *Slang.* discharge from work or employment. 1,2,4-6 *v.*, **bounced, bounc ing;** 3,6 *n.*

bounc er (boun′sər), 1. anything very big. 2. *Informal.* person who boasts or brags. 3. *U.S. Slang.* a strong man hired by a cabaret, hotel, etc., to throw out people who do not behave properly. *n.*

bounc ing (boun′sing), 1. that bounces. 2. big; strong. 3. vigorous; healthy. *adj.*

bouncing Bet or **Bess,** a European plant naturalized in the United States, growing wild by roadsides, etc., and having white or pink, often double, flowers.

bound[1] (bound), 1. pt. and pp. of **bind:** *The men bound their prisoners with ropes.* 2. put in covers: *a bound book.* 3. under some obligation; obliged. 4. certain; sure. 5. *Informal.* determined; resolved. 1 *v.*, 2-5 *adj.*

bound up in or **with,** 1. closely connected with. 2. very devoted to.

bound[2] (bound), 1. leap; spring lightly along; jump: *The deer bounds through the woods.* 2. leap or spring upward or onward. 3. spring back; bounce: *The ball bounded from the wall (v.). I caught the ball on the first bound (n.).* 1-3 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

bound[3] (bound), 1. boundary; limiting line; limit: *Keep your hopes within bounds.* 2. form the boundary of; limit. 3. name the boundaries of: *Bound the State of Maine.* 4. have its boundary (*on*): *Canada bounds on the United States.* 1 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*

bound[4] (bound), going; on the way: *I am bound for home.* *adj.*

bound a ry (boun′də rē), a limiting line; limit; border: *the boundary between Canada and the United States.* *n.*, *pl.* **bound a ries.**

bound en (boun′dən), 1. required; obligatory. 2. under obligation; obliged. *adj.*

bound less (bound′lis), not limited; infinite; vast: *the boundless ocean.* *adj.* **—bound′less ly,** *adv.* **—bound′less ness,** *n.*

bounds (boundz), 1. land on or near a boundary. 2. area included within boundaries: *The inns near the camp were declared out of bounds.* *n.pl.*

boun te ous (boun′tē əs), 1. generous; given freely: *bounteous presents.* 2. plentiful; abundant: *bounteous food.* *adj.* **—boun′te ous ly,** *adv.* **—boun′te ous ness,** *n.*

boun ti ful (boun′tə fəl), 1. generous; giving freely: *bountiful friends.* 2. plentiful; abundant: *We have a bountiful supply of tomatoes.* *adj.* **—boun′ti ful ly,** *adv.* **—boun′ti ful ness,** *n.*

boun ty (boun′tē), 1. generosity. 2. a generous gift. 3. a reward; premium: *The State government gives a bounty of one dollar for each wolf killed.* *n.*, *pl.* **boun ties.**

bou quet (bō kā′ or bü kā′ for 1; bü kā′ for 2), 1. bunch of flowers. 2. fragrance; aroma. *n.*

Bour bon (bůr′bən, *occasionally* bėr′bən for 1 and 2; bėr′bən for 3), 1. a former royal family of France, Spain, Naples, and Sicily. 2. a person who clings to old ideas and opposes any change; an extreme conservative. 3. a kind of whiskey. *n.*

bour geois (bůr′zhwä′), 1. person of the middle class. 2. of the middle class. 3. like the middle class; ordinary. 1 *n.*, *pl.* **bour geois;** 2,3 *adj.*

bour geoi sie (bůr′zhwä zē′), people of the middle class. *n.*

bourn[1] or **bourne**[1] (bôrn), a small stream; brook. *n.*

bourn[2] or **bourne**[2] (bôrn or bůrn), 1. *Archaic.* boundary; limit. 2. goal. *n.*

Bourne mouth (bôrn′məth or bůrn′məth), city in S England. 143,000. *n.*

bourse (bůrs), the stock exchange in Paris, and in other European cities; exchange where merchants transact business with one another. *n.*

bout (bout), 1. trial of strength; contest: *Those are the two boxers who will appear in the main bout.* 2. spell; period spent in some particular way: *a long bout of illness. I have just had a long bout of house cleaning.* *n.*

bo vine (bō′vīn), 1. of an ox or cow; like an ox or cow. 2. an ox, cow, etc. 3. slow; stupid. 4. without emotion; stolid. 1,3,4 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

bow[1] (bou), 1. bend the head or body in greeting, respect, worship, or submission. 2. a bending of the head or body in this way. 3. show by bowing: *bow one's thanks.* 4. cause to stoop: *The man was bowed by old age.* 5. submit; yield: *We must bow to necessity.* 1,3-5 *v.*, 2 *n.*

bow[2] (bō), 1. weapon for shooting arrows, consisting of a strip of elastic wood bent by a string. 2. curve; bend. 3. something curved; curved part: *A rainbow is a bow.* 4. a looped knot: *a bow of ribbon.* 5. a slender rod with horsehairs stretched on it, for playing a violin, etc. 6. play (a violin, etc.) with a bow. 1-5 *n.*, 2,6 *v.* **—bow′less,** *adj.* **—bow′like′,** *adj.*

bow[3] (bou), the forward part of a ship, boat, or airship. See **aft** for picture. *n.*

bow el (bou′əl), part of the bowels; intestine. *n.*

bow els (bou′əlz), **1.** the tube in the body into which food passes from the stomach; intestines. **2.** the inner part: *Miners dig for coal in the bowels of the earth. n.pl.*

bow er (bou′ər), **1.** shelter of leafy branches. **2.** summerhouse or arbor. **3.** *Archaic.* bedroom. *n.*

bow er y (bou′ər ē), like a bower; leafy; shady. *adj.*

bow ie knife (bō′ē or bü′ē), a long, single-edged hunting knife carried in a sheath.

bow knot (bō′not′), slipknot such as is made in tying shoelaces. It usually has two loops and two ends, and can be untied by pulling the ends. *n.*

Single bowknot

bowl[1] (bōl), **1.** a hollow, rounded dish, usually without handles. **2.** amount that a bowl can hold. **3.** a hollow, rounded part: *the bowl of a spoon or a pipe.* **4.** a large drinking cup. **5.** drink. **6.** drinking. **7.** formation or structure shaped like a bowl: *The Yale bowl is used for football and other sports. n.* **—bowl′like′,** *adj.*

bowl[2] (bōl), **1.** a fairly large, heavy ball used in certain games. The ones used in bowling (bowling balls) are now usually made out of a plastic resembling hard rubber. **2.** play the game of bowls or of bowling. **3.** a throw or casting in the game of bowls or in bowling. **4.** roll or move along rapidly and smoothly: *Our car bowled along on the good road.* **5.** throw (the ball) to the batsman in the game of cricket. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4,5 *v.*

bowl over, **1.** knock over. **2.** *Informal.* make helpless and confused.

bowl der (bōl′dər), boulder. *n.*

bow leg (bō′leg′), **1.** leg that curves outward. **2.** an outward curve of the legs. *n.*

bow leg ged (bō′leg′id), having the legs curved outward. *adj.*

bowl er (bōl′ər), **1.** person who bowls. **2.** *Brit.* a derby hat. *n.*

bow line (bō′lən), **1.** knot used in making a loop. **2.** rope tied to the edge of a square sail nearest the wind. It holds the sail steady when sailing into the wind. *n.*

Bowline (def. 1)

bowline knot, bowline (def. 1).

bowl ing (bōl′ing), **1.** game played indoors, in which balls are rolled down an alley at bottle-shaped wooden pins; ninepins or tenpins. **2.** playing the game of bowls. *n.*

bowling alley, *U.S.* a long, narrow, enclosed floor for bowling.

bowling green, a smooth, flat stretch of grass for bowling.

bowls (bōlz), **1.** game played by rolling a lopsided or weighted wooden ball toward a stationary ball. **2.** bowling (def. 1). *n.*

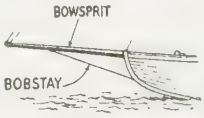
bow man (bō′mən), soldier armed with bow and arrows; archer. *n., pl.* **bow men.**

bow shot (bō′shot′), distance that a bow will shoot an arrow. *n.*

Bowman

bow sprit (bou′sprit), pole or spar projecting forward from the bow of a ship. Ropes from it help to steady sails and masts. *n.*

bow string (bō′string′), **1.** a strong cord stretched from the ends of a bow, pulled back by the archer to send the arrow forward. **2.** cord like this. *n.*



box[1] (boks), **1.** container made of wood, metal, paper, etc., to pack or put things in. **2.** amount that a box can hold: *Strawberries cost fifty cents a box.* **3.** pack in a box; put into a box. **4.** a small boxlike space with chairs at a theater, etc. **5.** an enclosed space for a jury, witnesses, etc. **6.** a small shelter: *a box for a sentry.* **7.** the driver's seat on a coach, carriage, etc. **8.** place where the baseball pitcher stands to throw the ball. **9.** place where the batter stands to hit the ball. **10.** receptacle in a post office for a subscriber's mail. 1,2,4-10 *n.*, 3 *v.* **—box′like′,** *adj.*

box[2] (boks), **1.** blow with the open hand or the fist, especially on the ear. **2.** strike such a blow. **3.** fight (as a sport) with the fists. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

box[3] (boks), **1.** shrub or small, bushy tree that stays green all winter, much used for hedges, borders, etc. **2.** its hard, durable wood. *n.*

box car (boks′kär′), a railroad freight car enclosed on all sides. Most boxcars are loaded or unloaded through a sliding door on either side. *n.*

box elder, a North American maple tree with compound leaves, often grown for shade or ornament.

box er (bok′sər), **1.** man who fights with his fists in padded gloves according to special rules. **2.** dog with a smooth brown coat, related to the bulldog and terrier. *n.*

box ing (bok′sing), act of fighting with the fists. *n.*

Boxing Day, a legal holiday in England that occurs the first weekday after Christmas; December 26 or 27. Presents are given to employees, postmen, etc.

boxing gloves, padded gloves worn when boxing.

box office, **1.** place where tickets are sold in a theater, hall, etc. **2.** money taken in at the box office.

box score, a complete record of the plays of a baseball game arranged in a table by the names of the players.

box seat, chair or seat in a box of a theater, hall, auditorium, stadium, etc.

box wood (boks′wud′), **1.** the hard, fine-grained wood of the box. **2.** the tree itself. *n.*

boy (boi), **1.** a male child from birth to about eighteen. **2.** a male servant, especially a native servant in India, China, etc. **3.** a familiar term for a man. *n.*

boy cott (boi′kot), **1.** combine against and have nothing to do with (a person, business, nation, etc.). If people are boycotting someone, they do not associate with him, or buy from or sell to him, and they try to keep others from doing so. **2.** refuse to buy or use (a product, etc.). **3.** a boycotting. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.*

boy hood (boi′hud), **1.** time or condition of being a boy. **2.** boys as a group: *The boyhood of the nation produces the leaders of the future. n.*

boy ish (boi′ish), **1.** of a boy. **2.** like a boy. **3.** like a boy's: *a boyish grin.* **4.** fit for a boy: *boyish games. adj.* **—boy′ish ly,** *adv.* **—boy′ish ness,** *n.*

boy scout, member of the Boy Scouts.

Boy Scouts, organization for boys that develops manly qualities and usefulness to others.

boy sen ber ry (boi′zn ber′ē), a purple berry like a blackberry in size and shape, and like a raspberry in flavor. *n., pl.* **boy sen ber ries.**

Bp., Bishop.

Br, bromine.

Br., **1.** Britain. **2.** British.

br., **1.** branch. **2.** brother.

brace (brās), **1.** thing that holds parts together or in place. An iron rod or a timber used to strengthen a building, a tight bandage for the wrist, and an iron frame to hold the ankle straight are all braces. **2.** give strength or firmness to; support. **3.** pair; couple: *a brace of ducks.* **4.** handle for a tool or drill used for boring. See **bit** for picture. **5.** either of these signs { } used to enclose words, figures, staves in music, etc. **6.** a metal wire used to straighten crooked teeth. 1,3-6 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **braced, brac ing.**

brace oneself or **brace up,** *Informal.* summon one's strength or courage.

brace and bit, tool for boring, consisting of a drill fitted into a handle.

brace let (brās′lit), **1.** band or chain worn for ornament around the wrist or arm. **2.** *Informal.* handcuff. *n.*

brac er (brās′ər), **1.** person or thing that braces. **2.** *U.S. Slang.* a stimulating drink. *n.*

brac es (brās′iz), *Brit.* suspenders. *n.pl.*

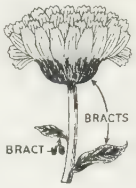
brach i o pod (brak′ē ə pod′), one of a group of sea animals characterized by a shell with upper and lower valves and a pair of cilia-covered "arms" coiled within the shell. *n.*

brac ing (brās′ing), **1.** giving strength and energy; refreshing. **2.** brace or braces. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—brac′ing ly,** *adv.*

brack en (brak′ən), **1.** a large fern. **2.** growth of these ferns. *n.*

brack et (brak′it), **1.** a flat piece of stone, wood, or metal projecting from a wall as a support for a shelf, a statue, etc. **2.** support with a bracket. **3.** shelf supported by brackets. **4.** a gas or electric fixture projecting from a wall. **5.** either of these signs [ ], used to enclose words or figures. **6.** enclose within brackets. **7.** think of together; mention together; group. 1,3-5 *n.*, 2,6,7 *v.*

brack ish (brak′ish), **1.** somewhat salty. **2.** distasteful; unpleasant. *adj.* **—brack′ish ness,** *n.*



bract (brakt), a small leaf at the base of a flower or flower stalk. *n.*

brad (brad), a small, thin nail with a small head. *n.*

brad awl (brad′ôl′), awl with a cutting edge for making small holes for brads, etc. *n.*

Brad dock (brad′ək), **Edward,** 1695-1755, English general in America. *n.*

Brad ford (brad′fərd), **1. William,** 1590-1657, the second governor of the Pilgrim colony at Plymouth, Massachusetts. **2.** city in N England. 287,000. *n.*

brae (brā), *Scottish.* slope; hillside. *n.*

brag (brag), **1.** boast. **2.** boasting talk. 1,2 *n.*, 1 *v.*, **bragged, brag ging. —brag′ger,** *n.*

Bragg (brag), **Braxton,** 1817-1876, Confederate general in the Civil War. *n.*

brag ga do ci o (brag′ə dō′shē ō), **1.** boasting; bragging. **2.** boaster; braggart. *n., pl.* **brag ga do ci os.**

brag gart (brag′ərt), **1.** boaster. **2.** boastful. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Brahe (brä), **Tycho,** 1546-1601, Danish astronomer. *n.*

Brah ma (brä′mə for 1; brā′mə or brä′mə for 2), **1.** the Hindu god of creation. **2.** kind of cattle, originally imported from India. *n.*

Brah man (brä′mən), member of the priestly caste, the highest caste in India. *n., pl.* **Brah mans.** Also, **Brahmin.**

Brah man ism (brä′mən iz əm), a Hindu religious and social system. *n.*

Brah ma pu tra (brä′mə pü′trə), river flowing from S Tibet into the Bay of Bengal. 1800 mi. *n.*

Brah min (brä′mən), **1.** Brahman. **2.** a cultured, intellectual person of the upper class. *n., pl.* **Brah min.**

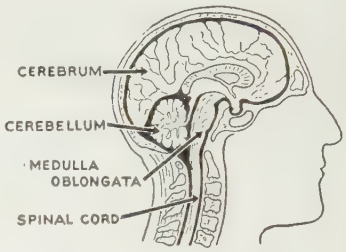
Brahms (brämz), **Johannes,** 1833-1897, German composer of music. *n.*

braid (brād), **1.** band formed by weaving together three or more strands of hair, ribbon, straw, etc.: *Mary despised wearing her hair in braids, even though everyone thought they were pretty.* **2.** form by weaving together three or more strands of hair, ribbon, straw, etc. **3.** weave together strips or strands of. **4.** a narrow band of fabric used to trim or bind clothing. **5.** trim or bind with braid. **6.** band for confining the hair. **7.** confine (hair) with a band. 1,4,6 *n.*, 2,3,5,7 *v.* **—braid′er,** *n.*

braid ed (brād′id), **1.** formed by weaving together three or more strands of hair, ribbon, straw, etc. **2.** trimmed or bound with braid. *adj.*

Braille or **braille** (brāl), **1.** system of writing and printing for blind people. The letters in Braille are made of raised points and are read by touching them. **2.** the letters themselves. *n.*

brain (brān), **1.** mass of nerve tissue enclosed in the skull or head of vertebrate animals. The brain is used in feeling and thinking. **2.** part of the nervous system of invertebrates, corresponding to the brain of vertebrates. **3.** large electronic computer. **4.** *Slang.* very intelligent person. **5.** dash the brains out of. 1-4 *n.*, 5 *v.* **brains,** intelligence.



Parts of the human brain

brain cell, a nerve cell in the brain.

brain less (brān′lis), **1.** without a brain. **2.** stupid; foolish. *adj.* **—brain′less ly,** *adv.*

brain storm, **1.** *Informal.* a sudden inspired idea. **2.** a sudden, but temporary, mental disturbance.

brain trust, a group of experts acting as advisers to an administrator, a political leader, or an executive.

brain wash ing (brān′wosh′ing or brān′wôsh′ing), process of purging a person's mind of his political, economic, and social ideas, so that he becomes willing to accept other views. *n.*

brain y (brān′ē), *Informal.* intelligent; clever. *adj.*, **brain i er, brain i est. —brain′i ness,** *n.*

braise (brāz), brown (meat) quickly and then cook it long and slowly in a covered pan with very little water. *v.*, **braised, brais ing.**

brake[1] (brāk), **1.** anything used to check the motion of a wheel or vehicle by pressing or scraping. **2.** slow up or stop by using a brake: *brake an automobile.* **3.** use a brake on. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **braked, brak ing.**

brake[2] (brāk), a thick growth of bushes; thicket. *n.*

brake[3] (brāk), a large, coarse fern. *n.*

brake[4] (brāk), *Archaic.* broke, a pt. of **break.** *v.*

brake band, band acting as a brake or controlling a brake.

brake man (brāk′mən), man who works brakes or helps the conductor of a railroad train. *n., pl.* **brakemen.**

bram ble (bram′bl), **1.** a large group of plants related to the rose, of which many varieties, such as the blackberry and raspberry, are prickly. **2.** any rough, prickly shrub. *n.*

bram bly (bram′blē), **1.** full of brambles. **2.** like brambles; prickly. *adj.*, **bram bli er, bram bli est.**

bran (bran), the broken coat of the grains of wheat, rye, etc., separated from the flour. *n.*

branch (branch or bränch), **1.** part of a tree growing out from the trunk; any woody part of a tree above the ground except the trunk. A bough is a main branch. A twig is a very small branch. **2.** any division that resembles a branch of a tree: *a branch of a river, a branch of a family.* **3.** put out branches; spread in branches. **4.** divide into branches: *The road branches at the bottom of the hill.* **5.** division; part: *History is a branch of learning.* **6.** a local office: *a branch of a bank.* 1,2,5,6 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

branch off, divide into branches.

branch out, **1.** put out branches. **2.** extend business, interests, activities, etc.

brand (brand), **1.** a certain kind, grade, or make: *a brand of coffee.* **2.** trademark. **3.** mark made by burning the skin with a hot iron. Cattle and horses on big ranches are marked with brands to show who owns them. **4.** an iron stamp for burning a mark. **5.** mark by burning the skin with a hot iron. In former times criminals were often branded. **6.** mark of disgrace. **7.** put a mark of disgrace on: *He has been branded as a traitor.* **8.** piece of wood that is burning or partly burned. **9.** *Archaic and Poetic.* sword. 1-4,6,8,9 *n.*, 5,7 *v.* **—brand′er,** *n.*

bran died (bran′dēd), prepared, mixed, or flavored with brandy. *adj.*

bran dish (bran′dish), **1.** wave or shake threateningly; flourish: *The knight drew his sword and brandished it at his enemy.* **2.** a threatening shake; flourish. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

brand-new (brand′nü′ or brand′nū′), very new; entirely new. *adj.*

bran dy (bran′dē), **1.** a strong alcoholic liquor made from wine. **2.** a similar alcoholic liquor made from fruit juice. *n.*, *pl.* **bran dies.**

Bran dy wine (bran′dē wīn′), creek in SE Pennsylvania and Delaware. The American army was defeated there by the British in 1777. *n.*

brant (brant), a small, dark, wild goose. It breeds in Arctic regions and migrates south in the autumn. *n.*, *pl.* **brants** or (*esp. collectively*) **brant.**

brash (brash), **1.** hasty; rash. **2.** impudent; saucy. *adj.*

Bra sí lia (brä sē′ lyä), capital of Brazil since 1960, in the central part. 65,000. *n.*

brass (bras), **1.** a yellow metal that is an alloy of two parts copper and one part zinc. **2.** thing made of brass, such as ornaments, dishes, etc. **3.** made of brass. **4.** *Informal.* money. **5.** *Informal.* shamelessness; impudence. **6.** *U.S. Slang.* high-ranking military officers. 1,2,4-6 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

brasses, musical wind instruments made of brass. The trumpet, trombone, and French horn are brasses.

bras sard (bras′ärd or bra särd′), **1.** band worn above the elbow as a badge. **2.** armor for the upper part of the arm. *n.*

brass ie (bras′ē), a golf club with a wooden head on the bottom of which is a metal plate. *n.*, *pl.* **brass ies.** Also, **brassy.**

bras sière (brə zir′), a bust support worn by women. *n.*

brass tacks, *Informal.* the actual facts or details.

brass-wind (bras′wind′), of or having to do with the brass winds. *adj.*

brass winds, metal musical instruments that are played by blowing, such as trumpets or trombones.

brass y (bras′ē), **1.** of brass. **2.** like brass. **3.** loud and harsh. **4.** *Informal.* shameless; impudent. **5.** brassie. 1-4 *adj.*, **brass i er, brass i est;** 5 *n.*, *pl.* **brass ies.** **—brass′i ly,** *adv.* **—brass′i ness,** *n.*

brat (brat), *Scornful use.* child. *n.*

bra va do (brə vä′dō), a great show of boldness without much real courage; boastful defiance without much real desire to fight. *n.*

brave (brāv), **1.** without fear; having courage: *brave knights.* **2.** a brave person. **3.** meet without fear: *Soldiers brave much danger.* **4.** dare; defy: *He braved the king's anger.* **5.** making a fine appearance; showy: *The fair had brave displays.* **6.** a North American Indian warrior. **7.** *Archaic.* fine; excellent. 1,5,7 *adj.*, **brav er, brav est;** 2,6 *n.*; 3,4 *v.*, **braved, brav ing. —brave′ly,** *adv.* **—brave′ness,** *n.*

brav er y (brāv′ər ē), **1.** fearlessness; courage. **2.** fine appearance; showy dress; finery. *n.*, *pl.* **brav er ies.**

bra vo[1] (brä′vō), **1.** well done! fine! excellent! **2.** cry of "bravo!" 1 *interj.*, 2 *n.*, *pl.* **bra vos.**

bra vo[2] (brä′vō or brā′vō), a hired fighter or murderer. *n.*, *pl.* **bra voes** or **bra vos.**

bra vu ra (brə vyůr′ə), **1.** piece of music requiring skill and spirit in the performer. **2.** display of daring; attempt at brilliant performance; dash; spirit. *n.*

braw (brô or brä), *Scottish.* **1.** making a fine appearance. **2.** excellent; fine. *adj.*

brawl (brôl), **1.** a noisy quarrel. **2.** quarrel noisily. **3.** babble. 1,3 *n.*, 2,3 *v.* **—brawl′er,** *n.*

brawn (brôn), **1.** muscle; firm, strong muscles. **2.** muscular strength: *Football requires brain as well as brawn.* **3.** boiled and pickled meat from a boar or hog. *n.*

brawn y (brôn′ē), strong; muscular. *adj.*, **brawn i er, brawn i est. —brawn′i ness,** *n.*

bray[1] (brā), **1.** the loud, harsh sound made by a donkey. **2.** noise like it. **3.** make a loud, harsh sound. **4.** utter in a loud, harsh voice. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

bray[2] (brā), pound or crush into fine bits; grind into a powder. *v.*

braze[1] (brāz), **1.** cover or decorate with brass. **2.** make like brass. *v.*, **brazed, braz ing.**

braze[2] (brāz), solder with brass or other hard solder that has a high melting point. *v.*, **brazed, braz ing.**

bra zen (brā′zn), **1.** made of brass. **2.** like brass in color or strength. **3.** loud and harsh: *the brazen bellow of a horn.* **4.** shameless; impudent: *You should be ashamed of such brazen behavior.* **5.** make shameless or impudent. 1-4 *adj.*, 5 *v.* **—bra′zen ly,** *adv.* **—bra′zen ness,** *n.*

brazen a thing out or **through,** act as if unashamed of it.

bra zier (brā′zhər), a metal container to hold burning charcoal or coal. Braziers are used in some countries for heating rooms. *n.*

Bra zil (brə zil′), the largest country in South America. 65,000,000 pop.; 3,286,170 sq. mi. *Capital:* Brasília. See **South America** for map. *n.*

Bra zil ian (brə zil′yən), **1.** of Brazil or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Brazil. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Brazil nut, a large, triangular, edible nut of a tree growing in Brazil.

Braz za ville (braz′ə vil), capital of the Republic of Congo, in the S part. 99,000. *n.*

breach (brēch), **1.** an opening made by breaking down something solid; gap: *There is a breach in the hedge where I ran through it with my bicycle.* **2.** break through; make an opening in: *The enemy's fierce attack finally breached the wall.* **3.** a breaking (of a law, promise, duty, etc.); neglect: *For me to go away today would be a breach of duty.* **4.** a breaking of friendly relations; quarrel. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2 *v.*

breach of faith, a breaking of a promise.

breach of promise, a breaking of a promise to marry.

breach of the peace, a public disturbance; riot.

bread (bred), **1.** food made of flour or meal mixed with milk or water and baked. **2.** food; livelihood: *How will you earn your daily bread?* **3.** cover with bread crumbs before cooking. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.* **—bread′less,** *adj.*

break bread, **1.** share a meal. **2.** administer or take Communion.

cast one's bread upon the waters, do good with little or no prospect of reward.

know which side one's bread is buttered on, know what is to one's advantage.

bread and butter, *Informal.* necessities; a living.

bread-and-but ter (bred′ənd but′ər), **1.** *Informal.* prosaic; commonplace. **2.** expressing thanks for hospitality: *a bread-and-butter letter.* *adj.*

bread board (bred′bôrd′), **1.** board on which dough is kneaded, pastry is rolled, etc. **2.** board on which bread is cut. *n.*

bread fruit (bred′früt′), **1.** a large, round, starchy, tropical fruit of the Pacific Islands, much used for food. When baked, it tastes somewhat like bread. **2.** tree that it grows on. *n.*

bread line, line of people waiting to get food given as charity or relief.

bread stuff (bred′stuf′), **1.** grain, flour, or meal for making bread. **2.** bread. *n.*

breadth (bredth), **1.** how broad a thing is; distance across; width. **2.** piece of a certain width: *a breadth of cloth.* **3.** freedom from narrowness: *A tolerant person usually has breadth of mind.* **4.** spaciousness; extent. *n.*

breadth ways (bredth′wāz′), in the direction of the breadth. *adv.*

breadth wise (bredth′wīz′), breadthways. *adv.*

bread win ner (bred′win′ər), person who earns a living for those dependent on him. *n.*

break (brāk), **1.** make come to pieces by a blow or pull: *How did my glasses get broken?* **2.** come apart; crack; burst: *The plate broke into pieces when it fell on the floor.* **3.** a broken place; gap; crack. **4.** a breaking; fracture; rupture; shattering. **5.** destroy evenness, wholeness, etc.: *break a five-dollar bill.* **6.** injure; damage; ruin; destroy: *She broke her watch by winding it too tightly.* **7.** fracture the bone of; dislocate: *break one's arm, one's neck.* **8.** fail to keep; act against: *break a law, break a promise.* **9.** force one's way: *break loose from prison, break into a house.* **10.** forcing one's way out. **11.** come suddenly: *The storm broke within ten minutes.* **12.** change suddenly: *The spell of rainy weather has broken.* **13.** an abrupt or marked change. **14.** a short interruption in work, athletic practice, etc.: *a break for coffee at ten. The coach told us to take a break for five minutes.* **15.** lessen the force of: *The trees break the wind.* **16.** be crushed; give way: *The dog's heart broke when its master died.* **17.** dawn; appear: *The day is breaking.* **18.** stop; put an end to: *break one's fast.* **19.** reduce in rank: *The captain was broken for neglect of duty.* **20.** train to obey; tame: *break a colt.* **21.** go beyond; exceed: *The speed of the new train has broken all records.* **22.** dig or plow (ground). **23.** make known; reveal: *break the bad news gently.* **24.** train (someone) away from a habit. **25.** open an electric circuit. **26.** act of making an electric circuit incomplete. **27.** *Slang.* an awkward remark; mistake in manners. **28.** *Slang.* chance; opportunity. 1,2,5-9,11,12,15-25 *v.*, **broke** or (*Archaic*) **brake, bro ken** or (*Archaic*) **broke, break ing**; 3,4,10,13,14,26-28 *n.*

break away, **1.** start before the signal. **2.** go suddenly. **3.** change suddenly.

break down, **1.** have an accident; fail to work. **2.** collapse; become weak; lose one's health. **3.** begin to cry. **4.** analyze: *These figures on living expenses must be broken down into food, shelter, medical bills, etc.*

break in, **1.** prepare for work or use; train. **2.** enter by force. **3.** interrupt.

break off, **1.** stop suddenly. **2.** stop being friends.

break out, **1.** start suddenly (of something harmful, such as a fire, an epidemic, war). **2.** have pimples, rashes, etc., on the skin.

break up, *Informal.* **1.** scatter. **2.** stop; put an end to. **3.** upset; disturb greatly.

break with, stop being friends with.

break age (brāk′ij), **1.** a breaking; break. **2.** damage or loss caused by breaking. **3.** allowance made for such damage or loss. *n.*

break down (brāk′doun′), **1.** failure to work. **2.** loss of health; weakness; collapse: *a nervous breakdown.* **3.** *U.S.* a noisy, lively dance. **4.** analysis. *n.*

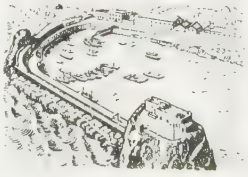
break er (brāk′ər), **1.** wave that breaks into foam on the shore, rocks, etc. **2.** machine for breaking things into smaller pieces. *n.*

break fast (brek′fəst), **1.** the first meal of the day. **2.** eat breakfast. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

break neck (brāk′nek′), likely to cause a broken neck; very dangerous: *breakneck speed. adj.*

break of day, dawn.

break through (brāk′thrü′), an offensive military operation that gets all the way through a defensive system into the unorganized area in the rear. *n.*


Breakwater

break up (brāk′up′), **1.** a scattering; separation. **2.** a stopping; end. **3.** collapse; decay. *n.*

break wa ter (brāk′wô′tər), wall or barrier to break the force of waves. *n.*

bream[1] (brēm), **1.** carp of inland European waters. **2.** the common fresh-water sunfish of the United States. *n., pl.* **breams** or (*esp. collectively*) **bream.**

bream[2] (brēm), clean (a ship's bottom). *v.*

breast (brest), **1.** the upper, front part of the human body; chest. **2.** the corresponding part in animals. **3.** the upper, front part of a coat, dress, etc. **4.** thing suggesting the human breast in shape or position; front or forward part. **5.** gland that gives milk. **6.** heart; feelings. **7.** *U.S.* oppose; face; struggle with; advance against: *He breasted every trouble as it came.* 1-6 *n.*, 7 *v.*

make a clean breast of, confess completely.

breast bone (brest′bōn′), the thin, flat bone in the front of the chest to which the ribs are attached; sternum. See **collarbone** for picture. *n.*

breast pin (brest′pin′), an ornamental pin worn on the breast; brooch. *n.*

breast plate (brest′plāt′), **1.** armor for the chest. **2.** vestment set with jewels, worn by the Jewish high priest. *n.*

breast stroke, stroke in swimming in which both arms are brought at one time from in front of the head to the sides.

breast work (brest′wėrk′), a low, hastily built wall for defense. *n.*

breath (breth), **1.** air drawn into and forced out of the lungs. **2.** act of breathing. **3.** moisture from breathing: *You can see your breath on a very cold day.* **4.** ability to breathe easily: *Running fast makes a person lose his breath.* **5.** a slight movement in the air. **6.** a whisper. **7.** life. **8.** fragrance given off by flowers, etc. *n.*

below one's breath, in a whisper.

in the same breath, at the same time.

breathe (brēтн), **1.** draw (air) into the lungs and force it out. **2.** stop for breath; rest; allow to rest and breathe. **3.** put out of breath. **4.** blow lightly. **5.** say softly; whisper; utter. **6.** be alive; live. **7.** draw into the lungs; inhale. **8.** send out from the lungs; exhale. **9.** send out; impart: *The captain breathed new life into his tired soldiers.* *v.*, **breathed, breath ing.**

breathe again or **freely,** be relieved; feel easy.

breath er (brēтн′ər), **1.** a short stop for breath; rest. **2.** *Informal.* thing that puts a person out of breath. *n.*

breath ing (brēтн′ing), **1.** respiration. **2.** a single breath. **3.** time needed for a single breath. **4.** remark; utterance. **5.** a slight breeze. *n.*

breathing space, room or time enough to breathe easily; opportunity to rest.

breath less (breth′lis), **1.** out of breath: *Running very fast makes you breathless.* **2.** unable to breathe freely because of fear, interest, or excitement: *The beauty of the scenery left Anne breathless.* **3.** without breath; dead. *adj.* **—breath′less ly,** *adv.*

breath-tak ing (breth′tāk′ing), thrilling; exciting: *a breath-taking ride on a roller coaster. adj.*

brec ci a (brech′ē ə), rock consisting of angular fragments of older rocks cemented together. *n.*

Breck in ridge (brek′ən rij), **John Cabell,** 1821-1875, American statesman and Confederate general, vice-president of the United States from 1857 to 1861. *n.*

bred (bred), pt. and pp. of **breed.** *He bred livestock for market. Our parents have bred us to be honest. v.*

breech (brēch), **1.** the lower part; back part. **2.** part of a gun behind the barrel. **3.** rump; buttocks. **4.** clothe with breeches. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

breech cloth (brēch′klôth′), cloth worn around the breech, especially by American Indians. *n.*

Breeches buoy

breech es (brich′iz), **1.** short trousers reaching from the waist to the knees. **2.** *Informal.* trousers. *n.pl.*

breeches buoy, pair of short canvas trousers fastened to a belt or life preserver. A breeches buoy slides along a rope on a pulley and is used to rescue people from sinking ships.

breech ing (brich′ing), part of a harness that passes around a horse's rump. *n.*

breech load ing (brēch′lōd′ing), of guns, loading from behind the barrel instead of at the mouth. *adj.*

breed (brēd), **1.** produce (young): *Rabbits breed rapidly.* **2.** raise (livestock, etc.): *This farmer breeds cattle for market.* **3.** produce; cause: *Careless driving breeds accidents.* **4.** be produced or caused. **5.** bring up; train: *He was bred a sailor.* **6.** race; stock: *Jerseys are a breed of cattle.* **7.** kind; sort. 1-5 *v.*, **bred, breeding;** 6,7 *n.*

breed er (brēd′ər), **1.** person who breeds animals: *a cattle breeder, a dog breeder.* **2.** animal that produces offspring. **3.** source; cause: *Poverty is a breeder of war.* *n.*

breeder pile, breeder reactor.

breeder reactor, a reactor that produces at least as much fissionable material as it uses. One type of reaction consumes uranium and produces plutonium.

breed ing (brēd′ing), **1.** the producing of offspring. **2.** the producing of animals, especially to get improved kinds. **3.** bringing up; training; behavior; manners: *Politeness is a sign of good breeding.* **4.** in nuclear science, the producing in a reactor of at least as much fissionable material as is used. *n.*

breeze (brēz), **1.** a light wind. **2.** *Informal.* disturbance; quarrel. **3.** *Informal.* proceed easily or briskly. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **breezed, breez ing.**

breeze way (brēz′wā′), a roofed passage open at the sides, between a main building and a lesser building, such as between a house and a garage. *n.*

breez y (brēz′ē), **1.** that has a breeze; with light winds blowing. **2.** brisk; lively; jolly: *We like his breezy, joking manner.* *adj.*, **breez i er, breez i est. —breez′i ly,** *adv.* **—breez′i ness,** *n.*

Brem en (brem′ən or brā′mən), city in N West Germany. 552,000. *n.*

Bren ner (bren′ər), a mountain pass in the Alps between Austria and Italy. 4470 ft. high. *n.*

br'er (brėr), *Dialect.* brother. *n.*

Bres lau (bres′lou), German name of **Wrocław, Poland.** *n.*

Brest (brest), seaport in NW France. 111,000. *n.*

breth ren (breтн′rən), **1.** *Archaic.* brothers. **2.** the fellow members of a church or society. *n.pl.*

Bret on (bret′n), **1.** native or inhabitant of Brittany. **2.** language of Brittany. **3.** having to do with Brittany, its people, or their language. **4. Cape,** the northeastern point of Nova Scotia. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

bre vet (brə vet′), **1.** a commission promoting an army officer to a higher rank without an increase in pay. **2.** having or giving rank by a brevet. **3.** give rank by a brevet. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*, 3 *v.*, **bre vet ted, bre vetting** or **bre vet ed, bre vet ing.**

bre vi ar y (brē′vē er′ē or brev′ē er′ē), book of prescribed prayers to be said daily by certain clergymen and religious of the Roman Catholic Church. *n.*, *pl.* **bre vi ar ies.**

brev i ty (brev′ə tē), shortness; briefness. *n.*, *pl.* **brev i ties.**

brew (brü), **1.** make (beer, ale, etc.) from malt, etc., by soaking, boiling, and fermenting. **2.** make (a drink) by soaking, boiling, or mixing: *Tea is brewed in boiling water.* **3.** a drink brewed. **4.** quantity brewed at one time. **5.** bring about; plan; plot: *Those boys are brewing some mischief.* **6.** begin to form; gather: *Dark clouds show that a storm is brewing.* 1,2,5,6 *v.*, 3,4 *n.*

brew er (brü′ər), person who brews beer, ale, etc. *n.*

brew er y (brü′ər ē), place where beer, ale, etc., are brewed. *n.*, *pl.* **brew er ies.**

brew ing (brü′ing), **1.** the preparing of a brew. **2.** amount brewed at one time. *n.*

Brezh nev (brezh′nef), **Leonid,** born 1906, Russian statesman, secretary of the Russian Communist Party since 1964. *n.*

bri ar[1] (brī′ər), a thorny or prickly bush, especially the wild rose. *n.* Also, **brier.**

bri ar[2] (brī′ər), **1.** a white heath tree. **2.** a tobacco pipe made from its root. *n.* Also, **brier.**

bri ar wood (brī′ər wud′), brierwood. *n.*

bri ar y (brī′ər ē), briery. *adj.*

bribe (brīb), **1.** anything given or offered to get a person to do something that he thinks is wrong to do. **2.** reward for doing something that a person does not want to do: *A child should not need a bribe to obey his parents.* **3.** influence by giving a bribe. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **bribed, brib ing. —brib′a ble,** *adj.* **—brib′er,** *n.*

brib er y (brīb′ər ē), **1.** the giving or offering of a bribe. **2.** the taking of a bribe. *n.*, *pl.* **brib er ies.**

bric-a-brac or **bric-à-brac** (brik′ə brak′), interesting or curious knickknacks used as decorations; small ornaments, such as vases, old china, or small statues. *n.*

brick (brik), **1.** block of clay baked by sun or fire, used in building and paving. **2.** bricks. **3.** made of bricks. **4.** anything shaped like a brick: *Ice cream is often sold in bricks.* **5.** build or pave with bricks; wall in with bricks: *Harry's father bricked the walk in front of his house.* **6.** *Informal.* a good fellow; one who is generous and dependable. 1,2,4,6 *n.*, 3 *adj.*, 5 *v.*

brick bat (brik′bat′), **1.** piece of broken brick, especially one used as a missile. **2.** *Informal.* insult. *n.*

brick lay er (brik′lā′ər), man whose work is building with bricks. *n.*

brick work (brik′wėrk′), **1.** thing made of bricks. **2.** building with bricks; laying bricks. *n.*

brick yard (brik′yärd′), place where bricks are made or sold. *n.*

brid al (brīd′l), **1.** of a bride or a wedding. **2.** a wedding. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

bridal wreath, a shrub having long sprays of small, white flowers that bloom in the spring; a kind of spiraea.

bride (brīd), woman just married or about to be married. *n.*

bride groom (brīd′grüm′), man just married or about to be married. *n.*

brides maid (brīdz′mād′), a young, usually unmarried woman who attends the bride at a wedding. *n.*

bridge[1] (brij), **1.** structure built over a river, road, etc., so that people, trains, etc., can get across. **2.** build a bridge over: *The engineers bridged the river.* **3.** extend over; span: *A log bridged the brook.* **4.** make a way over: *Politeness will bridge many difficulties.* **5.** platform above the deck of a ship for the officer in command. **6.** the upper, bony part of the nose. **7.** a mounting for false teeth fastened to real teeth nearby. **8.** a movable piece over which the strings of a violin, etc., are stretched. 1,5-8 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*, **bridged, bridg ing.**

burn one's bridges, cut off all chances of retreat.

bridge[2] (brij), a card game for four players played with 52 cards. *n.*

bridge head (brij′hed′), **1.** position obtained and held by advance troops within enemy territory, used as a starting point for further attack. **2.** position taken as a stand from which to make further advances. **3.** fortification protecting the end of a bridge toward the enemy. **4.** either end of a bridge. *n.*

Bridge port (brij′pôrt), city in SW Connecticut, on Long Island Sound. 157,000. *n.*

Bridge town (brij′toun), capital of Barbados in the West Indies. 11,000. *n.*

bridge work (brij′wėrk′), false teeth in a mounting fastened to real teeth nearby. *n.*

bridg ing (brij′ing), braces placed between two beams to strengthen them and to keep them apart. *n.*

bri dle (brī′dl), **1.** the head part of a horse's harness, used to hold back or control a horse. **2.** put a bridle on. **3.** anything that holds back or controls. **4.** hold back; check; control: *Bridle your temper.* **5.** hold the head up high with the chin drawn back to express pride, vanity, scorn, or anger: *Jean bridled when we made fun of her new hat.* 1,3 *n.*, 2,4,5 *v.*, **bri dled, bri dling. —bri′dler,** *n.*

Bridle (def. 1)

brief (brēf), **1.** lasting only a short time: *a brief meeting.* **2.** using few words: *a brief announcement.* **3.** a short statement; summary. **4.** statement of the facts and the points of law of a case to be pleaded in court. **5.** make a brief of; summarize. **6.** furnish with a brief. **7.** *Brit.* retain as a lawyer or counsel. **8.** give a briefing to. 1,2 *adj.*, 3,4 *n.*, 5-8 *v.* **—brief′ly,** *adv.* **—brief′ness,** *n.*
hold a brief for, argue for; support; defend.
in brief, in few words.

brief case, a flat container for carrying loose papers, books, drawings, etc.

brief ing (brēf′ing), a short summary of the details of a flight mission, given to the crew of a combat airplane just before it takes off. *n.*

bri er[1] (brī′ər), a thorny or prickly bush that has a woody stem, especially the wild rose. *n.* Also, **briar.**

bri er[2] (brī′ər), **1.** a white heath tree found in S Europe. Its root is used in making tobacco pipes. **2.** a tobacco pipe made of this. *n.* Also, **briar.**

bri er wood (brī′ər wŭd′), **1.** the wood of brier tree roots. **2.** any of various woods of which tobacco pipes are made. **3.** pipe made from such wood. *n.* Also, **briarwood.**

bri er y (brī′ər ē), full of briars; thorny. *adj.* Also, **briary.**

Brig (def. 1)

brig (brig), **1.** a square-rigged ship with two masts. **2.** *U.S.* prison on a warship. *n.*

bri gade (bri gād′), **1.** part of an army. It is usually made up of two or more regiments. **2.** group of people organized for some purpose: *A fire brigade puts out fires.* *n.*

brig a dier (brig′ə dir′), brigadier general. *n.*

brigadier general, *U.S.* an officer commanding an Army brigade, a wing of the Air Force, or an equivalent unit, next in rank above a colonel and below a major general. *pl.* **brigadier generals.**

brig and (brig′ənd), man who robs travelers on the road; robber; bandit. *n.*

brig and age (brig′ən dij), robbery; plundering. *n.*

brig an tine (brig′ən tēn), ship with two masts. The foremast is square-rigged; the mainmast is fore-and-aft-rigged. *n.*

bright (brīt), **1.** giving much light; shining: *bright stars.* **2.** very light or clear: *a bright day.* **3.** quick-witted; clever: *A bright girl learns quickly.* **4.** vivid; glowing: *a bright fire.* **5.** lively; gay; cheerful: *a bright smile.* **6.** favorable: *a bright outlook for the future.* **7.** famous; glorious: *The knight was a bright example of courage in battle.* **8.** in a bright manner: *The fire shines bright.* 1-7 *adj.*, 8 *adv.* **—bright′ly,** *adv.* **—bright′ness,** *n.*

bright en (brīt′n), **1.** grow bright or brighter: *The sky brightened.* **2.** make bright or brighter. **3.** make happy or cheerful. **4.** become happy or cheerful: *Her face brightened.* *v.*

Brigh ton (brīt′n), a seaside resort in SE England. 159,000. *n.*

Bright's disease, a kidney disease characterized by albumin in the urine.

brill (bril), a European flatfish related to the turbot. *n., pl.* **brill** or **brills.**

bril liance (bril′yəns), **1.** great brightness; radiance; sparkle. **2.** splendor; magnificence. **3.** great ability. *n.*

bril lian cy (bril′yən sē), brilliance. *n.*

bril liant (bril′yənt), **1.** shining brightly; sparkling: *brilliant jewels, brilliant sunshine.* **2.** splendid; magnificent: *a brilliant performance.* **3.** having great ability: *a brilliant musician.* **4.** diamond or other gem cut to sparkle brightly. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.* **—bril′liant ly,** *adv.*

brim (brim), **1.** edge of a cup, bowl, etc.; rim: *You have filled my glass to the brim.* **2.** fill to the brim; be full to the brim: *The pond is brimming with water as a result of the hard rains.* **3.** the projecting edge of a hat. **4.** edge bordering water; water at the edge: *He drank at the fountain's brim.* 1,3,4 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **brimmed, brim ming.** **—brim′less,** *adj.*

brim ful (brim′fŭl′), full to the brim; full to the very top. *adj.*

brim stone (brim′stōn′), sulfur. *n.*

brin dle (brin′dl), **1.** brindled. **2.** a brindled color. **3.** a brindled animal. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

brin dled (brin′dld), gray, tan, or tawny with darker streaks and spots. *adj.*

brine (brīn), **1.** very salty water: *Pickles are often kept in brine.* **2.** a salt lake or sea; ocean. *n.*

bring (bring), **1.** come with (some thing or person) from another place; take along to a place or person: *The waiter brought me a clean plate and took the dirty one away.* **2.** cause to come: *What brings you into town today?* **3.** influence; lead: *He was brought to agree by our arguments.* **4.** present before a law court: *He brought a charge against me.* **5.** sell for: *Meat is bringing a high price this week.* *v.*, **brought, bring ing.**
bring about, cause; cause to happen.
bring around or **bring round,** **1.** restore to consciousness. **2.** convince; persuade.
bring forth, **1.** give birth to; bear. **2.** reveal; show.
bring forward, **1.** reveal; show. **2.** in accounting or bookkeeping, carry over from one page to another.
bring on, cause; cause to happen.
bring out, **1.** reveal; show. **2.** offer to the public.
bring over, convince; persuade.
bring to, **1.** restore to consciousness. **2.** stop; check.
bring up, **1.** care for in childhood. **2.** educate; train. **3.** suggest for action or discussion: *Please bring your plan up at the meeting.* **4.** stop suddenly.

bring ing-up (bring′ing up′), **1.** care in childhood. **2.** education; training. *n.*

brink (bringk), **1.** edge at the top of a steep place. **2.** edge. *n.*
on the brink of, very near.

brin y (brīn′ē), of or like brine; salty. *adj.*, **brin i er, brin i est.** **—brin′i ness,** *n.*

bri oche (brē′ōsh or brē′osh), a roll or bun rich in butter and eggs. *n.*

bri quette or **bri quet** (bri ket′), **1.** a molded block of coal dust used for fuel. **2.** a similar block of some other material. *n.*

Bris bane (briz′bān), seaport in E Australia. 567,000. *n.*

brisk (brisk), **1.** quick and active; lively: *He took brisk steps.* **2.** keen; sharp: *brisk weather.* *adj.* **—brisk′ly,** *adv.* **—brisk′ness,** *n.*

bris ket (bris′kit), **1.** meat from the breast of an animal. See **beef** for diagram. **2.** breast of an animal. *n.*

bris tle (bris′l), **1.** one of the short, stiff hairs of a hog. Bristles are used to make brushes. **2.** any short, stiff hair of an animal or plant. **3.** provide with bristles. **4.** stand up straight: *The angry dog's hair bristled.* **5.** cause (hair) to stand up straight. **6.** have one's hair stand up straight: *The dog bristled.* **7.** show that one is aroused and ready to fight: *Don't bristle at me—I'm trying to help you.* **8.** be thickly set: *Our path bristled with difficulties.* 1,2 *n.*, 3-8 *v.*, **bris tled, bris tling.**

bris tle tail (bris′l tāl′), a wingless insect having long appendages like bristles. *n.*

bris tly (bris′lē), **1.** rough with bristles. **2.** resembling bristles; short and stiff; prickly. *adj.*, **bris tli er, bris tli est.**

Bris tol (bris′tl), seaport in SW England. 440,000. *n.*

Bristol board, a fine, smooth cardboard or pasteboard.

Bristol Channel, an inlet of the Atlantic, between SW England and Wales. 85 mi. long.

Brit., **1.** Britain. **2.** British. **3.** Briticism.

Brit ain (brit′n), England, Scotland, and Wales; Great Britain. *n.*

Bri tan ni a (bri tan′ē ə), **1.** Britain; Great Britain. **2.** the British Empire. **3.** woman symbolizing Britain or the British Empire. *n.*

Bri tan nic (bri tan′ik), of Britain; British. *adj.*

Brit i cism (brit′ə siz əm), word or phrase used especially by the British. *Lift* meaning *elevator, biscuit* meaning *cracker, spanner* meaning *wrench,* and *petrol* meaning *gasoline* are Briticisms. *n.*

Brit ish (brit′ish), **1.** of Great Britain, the former British Empire, the British Commonwealth, or its people. **2.** people of Great Britain, the former British Empire, or the British Commonwealth. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

British Columbia, province in W Canada, on the Pacific. 1,611,000 pop.; 366,255 sq. mi. *Capital:* Victoria. *Abbrev.:* B.C.

British Commonwealth of Nations or **British Commonwealth,** **1.** in present official use, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the independent states which are members of the Commonwealth, and colonies, dependencies, etc., governed by Great Britain; Commonwealth of Nations. 704,150,000 pop.; 10,660,600 sq. mi. **2.** in former official use, the self-governing members of the Commonwealth exclusive of the colonies, dependencies, etc.

British East Africa, former British territory in E Africa. It included Kenya and the island of Zanzibar.

British Empire, originally, all the countries and colonies owing allegiance to the British crown, and more recently the colonies, dependencies, etc., exclusive of the dominions and other autonomous units. The term now has no official use.

Brit ish er (brit′ish ər), Englishman; British subject. *n.*

British Guiana, former British colony in N South America, now the country of Guyana.

British Honduras, British colony in Central America, SE of Mexico. 90,000 pop.; 8598 sq. mi. *Capital:* Belize.

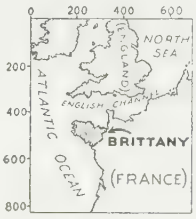
British Isles, Great Britain, Ireland, the Isle of Man, and other nearby islands. 55,400,000 pop.; 122,419 sq. mi.

British North Borneo, former British colony in NE Borneo, now called Sabah.

British thermal unit, unit for measuring heat; amount of heat necessary to raise a pound of water one degree Fahrenheit at its maximum density. *Abbrev.:* B.T.U.

British West Indies, British islands in the West Indies, including the Bahamas, Bermuda, and the British Virgin Islands.

Brit on (brit′n), **1.** native or inhabitant of Great Britain or the British Commonwealth. **2.** member of a Celtic people who lived in S Britain long ago. *n.*



Brit ta ny (brit′n ē), region in NW France. *n.*

brit tle (brit′l), very easily broken; breaking with a snap; apt to break: *Thin glass and ice are brittle. adj.* **—brit′tle ness,** *n.*

Br no (bėr′nō), city in central Czechoslovakia. 306,000. *n.*

bro., Bro., brother.

broach (brōch), **1.** a pointed tool for making and shaping holes. **2.** open by making a hole: *broach a barrel of cider.* **3.** begin to talk about: *broach a subject.* **4.** a sharp-pointed, slender rod or bar on which meat is roasted. 1,4 *n.,* 2,3 *v.* **—broach′er,** *n.*

broad (brôd), **1.** large across; wide: *Many cars can go on that broad road.* **2.** extensive: *a broad experience.* **3.** not limited; liberal; tolerant: *broad ideas.* **4.** main; general: *Give the broad outlines of what the speaker had to say.* **5.** clear; full: *broad daylight.* **6.** plain; plain-spoken. **7.** coarse; not refined: *broad jokes. adj.* **—broad′ly,** *adv.*

broad ax or **broad axe** (brôd′aks′), ax with a broad blade. *n., pl.* **broad ax es.**

broad brim (brôd′brim′), **1.** hat with a very wide brim. **2.** *Informal.* person who wears such a hat; Quaker; Friend. *n.*

broad cast (brôd′kast′), **1.** send out by radio or television. **2.** a sending out by radio or television. **3.** sent out by radio or television. **4.** speech, music, etc., sent out by radio or television. **5.** a radio or television program. **6.** scatter widely: *broadcast seed.* **7.** a scattering far and wide. **8.** scattered widely. **9.** over a wide surface. 1,6 *v.,* **broad cast** or **broad cast ed** for 1, **broadcast** for 6, **broad cast ing;** 2,4,5,7 *n.,* 3,8 *adj.,* 9 *adv.* **—broad′cast′er,** *n.*

broad cloth (brôd′klôth′), **1.** a smooth, fine-woven cloth of cotton, silk, rayon, etc., used in making shirts and dresses. **2.** a smooth, closely woven woolen cloth, used in making men's suits. *n.*

broad en (brôd′n), **1.** make broad or broader: *Travel broadens a person's sympathies for people from foreign lands.* **2.** become broad or broader: *The river broadens at its mouth. v.*

broad-gauge (brôd′gāj′), **1.** having rails more than 56½ inches apart. **2.** broad-minded; liberal. *adj.*

broad jump, jump to cover as much ground as possible.

broad loom (brôd′lüm′), woven on a wide loom in one color: *a broadloom carpet. adj.*

broad-mind ed (brôd′min′did), liberal; tolerant; not prejudiced or bigoted: *A scientist has a broad-minded acceptance of all proven facts. adj.* **—broad′-mind′ed ness,** *n.*

broad side (brôd′sīd′), **1.** the whole side of a ship above the water line. **2.** all the guns that can be fired from one side of a ship. **3.** the firing of all these guns at the same time: *The broadside caught the pirates completely by surprise.* **4.** *Informal.* a violent attack; storm of abuse. **5.** a broad surface or side, as of a house. **6.** with the side turned: *The ship drifted broadside to the pier.* **7.** a large sheet of paper printed on one side only: *broadsides announcing a big sale.* 1-5,7 *n.,* 6 *adv.*

broad-spec trum (brôd′spek′trəm), having a wide range of use or application: *a broad-spectrum drug. adj.*

broad sword (brôd′sôrd′), sword with a broad, flat blade. *n.*

Broad way (brôd′wā′), street running northeast and southwest through New York City. Part of Broadway has many lights and theaters. *n.*

bro cade (brō kād′), **1.** an expensive cloth woven with raised designs on it: *silk brocade, velvet brocade.* **2.** weave or decorate with raised designs. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **bro cad ed, bro cad ing.**

bro cad ed (brō kād′id), woven or wrought into a brocade. *adj.*

broc co li (brok′l ē), variety of cauliflower whose green branching stems and flower heads are used as a vegetable. *n.*

bro chure (brō shur′), pamphlet. *n.*

Brock ton (brok′tən), city in SE Massachusetts. 73,000. *n.*

bro gan (brō′gən), a coarse, strong shoe. *n.*

brogue[1] (brōg), **1.** any coarse, strong shoe. **2.** a shoe made for comfort and long wear. *n.*

brogue[2] (brōg), **1.** an Irish accent or pronunciation of English. **2.** accent or pronunciation peculiar to any dialect. *n.*

broi der (broi′dər), *Archaic.* embroider. *v.*

broil[1] (broil), **1.** cook by putting or holding near the fire. **2.** make very hot. **3.** be very hot: *You will broil in this bright sunlight.* **4.** broiled meat, etc. 1-3 *v.,* 4 *n.*

broil[2] (broil), **1.** an angry quarrel or struggle; brawl. **2.** quarrel; fight. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.*

broil er (broil′ər), **1.** pan or rack for broiling. **2.** a young chicken for broiling. *n.*

broke (brōk), **1.** a pt. of **break**: *She broke her doll.* **2.** *Archaic.* broken, a pp. of **break.** **3.** *Slang.* without money. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *adj.*

bro ken (brō′kən), **1.** a pp. of **break**: *The window was broken by a ball.* **2.** crushed; in pieces: *a broken cup.* **3.** weakened in strength, spirit, etc.; tamed: *His courage was broken by his failure.* **4.** rough; uneven: *broken ground.* **5.** acted against; not kept: *a broken promise.* **6.** imperfectly spoken: *The French boy speaks broken English.* **7.** interrupted: *broken sleep.* 1 *v.*, 2-7 *adj.* **—bro′ken ly,** *adv.* **—bro′ken ness,** *n.*

bro ken-down (brō′kən doun′), **1.** shattered; ruined: *broken-down health.* **2.** unfit for use. *adj.*

bro ken-heart ed (brō′kən här′tid), crushed by sorrow or grief; heartbroken. *adj.*

bro ker (brō′kər), person who buys and sells stocks, bonds, grain, cotton, etc., for other people; agent. *n.*

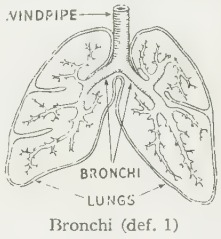
bro ker age (brō′kər ij), **1.** business of a broker. **2.** money charged by a broker for his services. *n.*

bro mid (brō′mid), bromide (def. 1). *n.*

bro mide (brō′mīd), **1.** compound of bromine with another element or radical. **2.** potassium bromide, a drug used to calm nervousness, cause sleep, etc. **3.** *Slang.* a commonplace idea; trite remark. *n.*

bro min (brō′min), bromine. *n.*

bro mine (brō′mēn), a nonmetallic element somewhat like chlorine and iodine. Bromine is a dark-brown liquid that gives off an irritating vapor. It is used in drugs and dyes and in developing photographs. *Symbol:* Br *n.*



Bronchi (def. 1)

bron chi (brong′kī), **1.** the two main branches of the windpipe into the lungs. **2.** the smaller, branching tubes in the lungs. *n. pl.* of **bronchus.**

bron chi a (brong′kē ə), bronchial tubes, especially the smaller tubes. *n.pl.*

bron chi al (brong′kē əl), of the bronchi or their branching tubes. *adj.*

bronchial tubes, bronchi and their branching tubes.

bron chit ic (brong kit′ik), **1.** of or having to do with bronchitis. **2.** having bronchitis. *adj.*

bron chi tis (brong kī′tis), inflammation of the lining of the bronchial tubes. *n.*

bron cho (brong′kō), bronco. *n., pl.* **bron chos.**

bron chus (brong′kəs), one of the bronchi. *n., pl.* **bron chi** (-kī).

bron co (brong′kō), pony of the western United States. Broncos are often wild or only half tamed. *n., pl.* **bron cos.**

bron co bust er (brong′kō bus′tər), *U.S. Slang.* in the West and Southwest, one who breaks broncos to the saddle. *n.*

bron to sau rus (bron′tə-sô′rəs), a huge, extinct dinosaur of America. *n.*

Brontosaurus (60 ft. long; 14 ft tall)

Bronx (brongks), **The,** northern borough of New York City. 1,425,000. *n.*

bronze (bronz), **1.** a brown alloy of copper and tin. **2.** a similar alloy of copper with zinc or other metals. **3.** a statue, medal, disk, etc., made of bronze. **4.** made of bronze. **5.** yellowish brown; reddish brown. **6.** make or become bronze in color: *The sailor was bronzed from the sun.* 1-3,5 *n.*, 4,5 *adj.*, 6 *v.*, **bronzed, bronz ing.**

Bronze Age, period after the Stone Age when bronze tools, weapons, etc., were used.

brooch (brōch or brüch), an ornamental pin having the point secured by a catch. *n.*

brood (brüd), **1.** the young birds hatched at one time in the nest or cared for together: *a brood of chicks.* **2.** young animals or humans who share the same mother or are cared for by the same person: *a brood of twelve children.* **3.** breed; kind. **4.** sit on in order to hatch. **5.** think a long time about some one thing. **6.** dwell on in thought: *For years he brooded vengeance.* 1-3 *n.*, 4-6 *v.*

brood on or **over,** **1.** keep thinking about. **2.** hover over; hang close over.

brood er (brüd′ər), **1.** a closed place that can be heated, used in raising chicks, etc. **2.** one that broods. *n.*

brook[1] (brůk), a small natural stream of water. *n.*

brook[2] (brůk), put up with; endure; tolerate: *Her pride would not brook such insults.* *v.*

brook let (brůk′lit), a little brook. *n.*

Brook line (brůk′lin), city in E Massachusetts, near Boston. 54,000. *n.*

Brook lyn (brůk′lən), borough of New York City, on Long Island. 2,627,000. *n.*

brook trout, a fresh-water game fish of the eastern part of North America; speckled trout.

broom (brüm), **1.** a long-handled brush for sweeping. **2.** shrub of the same family as the pea, with slender branches, small leaves, and yellow flowers. *n.*

broom corn (brüm′kôrn′), a tall plant resembling corn, with flower clusters having long, stiff stems used for making brooms. *n.*

broom stick (brüm′stik′), the handle of a broom. *n.*

bros. or **Bros.,** brothers.

broth (brôth), water in which meat has been boiled; thin soup. *n.*

broth er (bruŦH′ər), **1.** son of the same parents; son only of the same mother or father (a half brother). **2.** a close friend; companion; countryman. **3.** a fellow member of a church, union, association, fraternal order, society, etc. **4.** member of a religious order who is not a priest. *n., pl.* **broth ers** for 1-4 or **breth ren** for 3,4.

broth er hood (bruŦH′ər hůd), **1.** bond between brothers; feeling of brother for brother: *Soldiers in combat often have a strong feeling of brotherhood.* **2.** persons joined as brothers; association of men with some common aim, characteristic, belief, profession, etc. *n.*

broth er-in-law (bruŦH′ər in lô′), **1.** brother of one's husband or wife. **2.** husband of one's sister. **3.** husband of the sister of one's wife or husband. *n., pl.* **broth ers-in-law.**

broth er ly (bruŦH′ər lē), **1.** of a brother. **2.** like a brother. **3.** friendly; kindly; affectionate. 1-3 *adj.*, 2 *adv.* **—broth′er li ness,** *n.*

brougham (brüm or brü′-əm), a closed carriage or automobile having an outside seat for the driver. *n.*

Brougham

brought (brôt), pt. and pp. of **bring.** *He brought his gun yesterday. She was brought to school in a car.* *v.*

brow (brou), **1.** forehead. **2.** arch of hair over the eye; eyebrow. **3.** edge of a steep place; top of a slope: *a house on the brow of a hill.* *n.*

brow beat (brou′bēt′), frighten into doing something by overbearing looks or words; bully. *v.*, **brow beat, brow beat en, brow beat ing.**

brown (broun), **1.** a dark color like that of toast, potato skins, coffee, etc. **2.** having this color. **3.** something brown. **4.** dark-skinned; tanned. **5.** make or become brown. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *adj.*, 5 *v.* **—brown′ness,** *n.*

Brown (broun), **John,** 1800-1859, American abolitionist who attempted to incite a rebellion of the slaves but was captured at Harpers Ferry. *n.*

brown bear, bear having brown fur that lives in northern Europe and North America.

brown coal, dark-brown coal, often having a woody texture; lignite.

brown ie[1] (broun′ē), **1.** in stories, a good-natured elf or fairy. **2. Brownie,** member of the junior division of the Girl Scouts. *n.*

brown ie[2] (broun′ē), *U.S.* a flat, sweet chocolate cake containing nuts. *n.*

Brown ing (broun′ing), **1. Elizabeth Barrett,** 1806-1861, English poet, wife of Robert Browning. **2. Robert,** 1812-1889, English poet. *n.*

brown ish (broun′ish), somewhat brown. *adj.*

brown race, the Malay race.

brown rice, rice that is not polished.

brown stone (broun′stōn′), reddish-brown sandstone, used as a building material. *n.*

brown study, condition of being absorbed in thought; serious reverie.

brown sugar, sugar that is not refined or only partly refined.

brown thrasher, a brown-and-white bird somewhat like a thrush, but related to the mockingbird.

browse (brouz), **1.** feed; graze: *The sheep browsed in the meadow.* **2.** read here and there in a book, library, etc. *v.*, **browsed, brows ing. —brows′er,** *n.*

Bruce (brüs), **Robert the,** 1274-1329, king of Scotland from 1306 to 1329. He defeated the English in 1314. *n.*

bru in (brü′ən), bear. *n.*

bruise (brüz), **1.** injury to the body, caused by a fall or a blow, that changes the color of the skin without breaking it: *The bruise on my arm turned black and blue.* **2.** injury to the outside of a fruit, vegetable, plant, etc. **3.** injure the outside of. **4.** injure; hurt: *Harsh words bruised her feelings.* **5.** become bruised: *Her flesh bruises easily.* **6.** pound or crush (drugs or food). 1,2 *n.*, 3-6 *v.*, **bruised, bruis ing.**

bruis er (brüz′ər), **1.** a prize fighter. **2.** *Informal.* a bully. *n.*

bruit (brüt), **1.** spread a report or rumor of: *Rumors of the princess' engagement were bruited about.* **2.** *Archaic.* report; rumor. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

Brun dis i um (brun diz′ē əm), ancient seaport in SE Italy. See **Appian Way** for map. *n.*

Bru nei (brü nī′), **1.** territory in N Borneo under British control. 84,000 pop.; 2226 sq. mi. **2.** its capital. 16,000. *n.*

bru nette or **bru net** (brü net′), **1.** dark-colored; having an olive color. **2.** having dark-brown or black hair, brown or black eyes, and a dark skin. **3.** person having such hair, eyes, and skin. A man with this complexion is a brunet; a woman is a brunette. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

Bruns wick (brunz′wik), city in N West Germany. 245,000. *n.*

brunt (brunt), the main force or violence; hardest part: *the brunt of the hurricane.* *n.*

brush[1] (brush), **1.** tool for cleaning, rubbing, painting, etc. A brush is made of bristles, hair, or wires set in a stiff back or fastened to a handle. **2.** clean, rub, paint, etc., with a brush; use a brush on. **3.** a brushing; a rub with a brush: *Peter gave his puppy a good brush.* **4.** remove; wipe away: *The child brushed the tears from his eyes.* **5.** touch lightly in passing: *No harm was done—your fender just brushed our bumper.* **6.** a light touch in passing: *Give the desk a brush with the cloth.* **7.** a short, brisk fight or quarrel: *a sharp brush with the Indians.* **8.** move quickly. **9.** the bushy tail of an animal, especially of a fox. **10.** piece of carbon, copper, etc., used to connect the electricity from the revolving part of a motor or generator to the outside circuit. **11.** art or skill of an artist. 1,3,6,7,9-11 *n.*, 2,4,5,8 *v.*

brush aside or **away,** put aside; refuse to consider.

brush up, refresh one's knowledge.

brush[2] (brush), **1.** *U.S.* branches broken or cut off. **2.** a thick growth of shrubs, bushes, small trees, etc. **3.** *U.S.* a thinly settled country; backwoods. *n.*

brush off (brush′ôf′), *Informal.* a refusal or dismissal of a request, person, etc.: *When I asked for an appointment, I got a polite brushoff.* *v.*

brush wood (brush′wud′), brush[2] (defs. 1 and 2). *n.*

brush y[1] (brush′ē), like a brush; rough and shaggy. *adj.*, **brush i er, brush i est.**

brush y[2] (brush′ē), covered with bushes, shrubs, etc. *adj.*, **brush i er, brush i est.**

brusque (brusk), abrupt in manner or speech; blunt. *adj.* **—brusque′ly,** *adv.* **—brusque′ness,** *n.*

Brus sels (brus′lz), capital of Belgium, in the central part. 1,400,000. *n.*

Brussels sprouts, **1.** variety of cabbage that has many small heads growing along a stalk. **2.** heads of this plant, used as a vegetable.

Brussels sprouts

bru tal (brüt′l), coarse and savage; like a brute; cruel. *adj.*

bru tal i ty (brü tal′ə tē), **1.** cruelty; savageness; coarseness. **2.** a cruel, savage, or coarse act. *n.*, *pl.* **bru tal i ties.**

bru tal ize (brüt′l īz), **1.** make brutal: *War brutalizes many men.* **2.** become brutal. *v.*, **bru tal ized, bru tal iz ing. —bru′tal i za′tion,** *n.*

bru tal ly (brüt′l ē), in a brutal manner. *adv.*

brute (brüt), **1.** an animal without power to reason. **2.** without power to reason. **3.** a stupid, cruel, coarse, or sensual person. **4.** stupid; cruel; coarse; sensual. **5.** unconscious; without feeling: *Man has struggled long against the brute forces of nature.* 1,3 *n.*, 2,4,5 *adj.*

brut ish (brüt′ish), stupid; coarse; savage. *adj.* **—brut′ish ness,** *n.*

Bru tus (brü′təs), **Marcus Junius,** 85-42 B.C., Roman political leader and one of the men who killed Julius Caesar. *n.*

Bry an (brī′ən), **William Jennings,** 1860-1925, American political leader and orator. *n.*

Bry ant (brī′ənt), **William Cullen,** 1794-1878, American poet. *n.*

Bryce Canyon National Park (brīs), national park in S Utah. 56 sq. mi.

bry o phyte (brī′ə fīt), any of the mosses or liverworts. *n.*

B.S. or **B.Sc.,** Bachelor of Science.

B.T.U., B.t.u., or **Btu,** British thermal unit or units.

bu., bushel; bushels.

bub ble (bub′l), **1.** a thin film of liquid enclosing air or gas. When water boils, it is full of bubbles, which come to the top and break. **2.** an air space in a solid. Sometimes there are bubbles in ice or in glass. **3.** have bubbles; make bubbles; look like water boiling: *Water bubbled up between the stones.* **4.** make sounds like water boiling; gurgle. **5.** act or process of bubbling; sound of bubbling. **6.** plan or idea that looks good, but soon goes to pieces. **7.** *Archaic.* swindle. 1,2,5,6 *n.*, 3,4,7 *v.*, **bub bled, bub bling. —bub′bling ly,** *adv.*

bubble over, **1.** be very full; overflow. **2.** be very enthusiastic.

bubble gum, a chewing gum which can be inflated so as to form a large bubble.

bub bly (bub′lē), full of bubbles. *adj.*

bu bo (bū′bō), an inflammatory swelling of a lymphatic gland, especially in the groin or armpits. *n.*, *pl.* **bu boes.**

bu bon ic (bū bon′ik), having inflammatory swelling of the lymphatic glands. *adj.*

bubonic plague, a very dangerous contagious disease, accompanied by fever, chills, and swelling of the lymphatic glands. It is carried to human beings by fleas from rats or squirrels.

buc cal (buk′l), **1.** of the cheek. **2.** of the mouth or the sides of the mouth. *adj.*

buc ca neer (buk′ə nir′), pirate; sea robber. *n.*

Bu chan an (bū kan′ən), **James,** 1791-1868, the 15th president of the United States, from 1857 to 1861. *n.*

Bu cha rest (bü′kə rest or bū′kə rest), capital of Romania, in the S part. 1,291,000. *n.*

buck[1] (buk), **1.** a male deer, goat, hare, rabbit, antelope, or sheep. **2.** dandy. **3.** *Informal.* man. *n.*

buck[2] (buk), **1.** *U.S. Informal.* fight against; resist stubbornly. **2.** *U.S. Informal.* push or hit with the head; butt. **3.** *U.S. Informal.* rush at; charge against. **4.** in football, charge into (the opposing line) with the ball. **5.** jump into the air with back curved and come down with the front legs stiff: *His horse began to buck, but he managed to stay on.* **6.** a throw or attempt to throw by bucking. 1-5 *v.*, 6 *n.* **—buck′er,** *n.*

Bucking bronco

buck[3] (buk), *Informal.* **Pass the buck** means to shift the responsibility, blame, work, etc., to someone else. *n.*

buck[4] (buk), *U.S. Slang.* dollar. *n.*

buck a roo (buk′ə rü), *U.S.* cowboy. *n., pl.* **buck a roos.**

buck board (buk′bôrd′), an open, four-wheeled carriage having the seat fastened to a platform of long, springy boards instead of a body and springs. *n.*

Buckboard

buck et (buk′it), **1.** pail made of wood or metal. Buckets are used for carrying water, milk, coal, etc. **2.** amount that a bucket can hold. **3.** scoop of a dredging machine. *n.*

buck et ful (buk′it fůl), amount that a bucket can hold. *n., pl.* **buck et fuls.**

bucket seat, a seat in an airplane, sports car, etc., set close to the floor, with a rounded back.

buck eye (buk′ī′), tree or shrub closely related to the horse chestnut, with showy clusters of small flowers, large divided leaves, and large brown seeds. *n.*

Buck ing ham Palace (buk′ing əm or buk′ingham), official London residence of all British sovereigns since 1837.

buck le (buk′l), **1.** catch or clasp used to fasten together the ends of a belt, strap, etc. **2.** a metal ornament for a shoe. **3.** fasten together with a buckle. **4.** bend; bulge; kink; wrinkle: *The plaster has buckled because of the settling of the house.* 1,2,4 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **buck led, buck ling.**

buck ler (buk′lər), **1.** a small, round shield. **2.** protection; defense. *n.*

Soldiers with bucklers

buck private, *Slang.* a common soldier below the rank of private first class.

buck ram (buk′rəm), a coarse cloth made stiff with glue or something like glue. *n.*

buck saw (buk′sô′), saw set in a light frame and held with both hands. *n.*

buck shot (buk′shot′), a large lead shot used for shooting large game such as deer. *n.*

buck skin (buk′skin′), a strong, soft leather, yellowish or grayish in color, made from the skins of deer or sheep. *n.*

buck skins (buk′skinz′), breeches made of buckskin. *n.pl.*

buck thorn (buk′thôrn′), *U.S.* **1.** a small, sometimes thorny tree or shrub with clusters of black berries, each containing several nutlets. **2.** a low, thorny tree with black, cherrylike fruit that grows in the southern United States. *n.*

Man using a bucksaw

buck wheat (buk′hwēt′), **1.** plant with brown, triangular seeds and fragrant white flowers. **2.** the seeds, used as food for animals or ground into flour. **3.** meal, flour, or batter made from buckwheat. *n.*

buckwheat cake, pancake made of buckwheat flour.

bu col ic (bū kol′ik), **1.** of shepherds; pastoral. Bucolic poetry is seldom written by shepherds themselves. **2.** rustic; rural. **3.** poem about shepherds. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

bud (bud), **1.** a small swelling on a plant that will develop into a flower, leaf, or branch. **2.** put forth buds: *The rosebush has budded.* **3.** graft (a bud) from one kind of plant into the stem of a different kind. See **graft** for picture. **4.** time or state of budding: *The pear tree is in bud.* **5.** a partly opened flower. **6.** anything not yet developed; beginning stage. **7.** child; young girl. **8.** begin to grow or develop. **9.** a minute, bud-shaped part or organ: *a taste bud.* 1,4-7,9 *n.*, 2,3,8 *v.*, **bud ded, bud ding.**

nip in the bud, stop at the very beginning.

Bu da pest (bü′də pest), capital of Hungary, on the Danube River. 1,850,000. *n.*

Bud dha (bůd′ə or bü′də), 563?-483? B.C., great religious teacher of Asia, founder of Buddhism. *n.* Also, **Gautama.**

Bud dhism (bůd′iz əm or bü′diz əm), religion that originated in the sixth century B.C. in N India and spread widely over central, SE, and E Asia. It teaches that right living will enable people to attain Nirvana, the condition of a soul that does not have to live in a body and is free from all desire and pain. *n.*

Bud dhist (bůd′ist or bü′dist), **1.** having to do with Buddha or Buddhism. **2.** believer in Buddhism. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

bud dy (bud′ē), *Informal.* **1.** *U.S.* brother; comrade; pal. **2.** a little boy. *n., pl.* **bud dies.**

budge (buj), move or cause to move (usually with negative): *He wouldn't budge from his chair.* *v.*, **budged, budg ing.**

budg et (buj′it), **1.** estimate of the amount of money that can be spent, and the amounts to be spent for various purposes, in a given time. Governments, schools, companies, and persons often make budgets. **2.** make a plan for spending: *budget your time.* **3.** stock or collection: *a budget of news.* 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **budg et ed, budg et ing.**

budg et ar y (buj′ə ter′ē), of a budget. *adj.*

Bue na Vis ta (bwā′nə vis′tə), village in NE Mexico. The Americans defeated the Mexicans there in 1847.

Bue nos Ai res (bwā′nəs ī′riz or bō′nəs ār′ēz), capital of Argentina, on the Plata River. 3,875,000.

buff (buf), **1.** a strong, soft, dull-yellow leather, made from buffalo skin or oxhide. **2.** a soldier's coat made of this. **3.** made of buff leather. **4.** dull yellow. **5.** a polishing wheel or stick covered with leather. **6.** polish with such a wheel or stick. **7.** *Informal.* bare skin. 1,2,4,5,7 *n.*, 3,4 *adj.*, 6 *v.*

Water buffalo
(body about 6 ft. long)

buf fa lo (buf′l ō), **1.** the bison of America, the male of which has a big, shaggy head and strong front legs. Herds of buffalo used to graze on the plains of middlewestern United States. See **bison** for picture. **2.** any of several kinds of oxen. The tame **water buffalo** of India and the wild **Cape buffalo** of Africa are two different kinds. **3.** *U.S. Slang.* intimidate or overawe. **4.** *U.S. Slang.* puzzle; mystify. 1,2 *n.*, **buf fa loes, buf fa los,** or (*esp. collectively*) **buf fa lo;** 3,4 *v.*, **buf fa loed, buf fa lo ing.**

Buf fa lo (buf′l ō), port in W New York State, on Lake Erie. 533,000. *n.*

Buffalo Bill, 1846-1917, William F. Cody, American frontier scout and showman.

buffalo grass, a short grass of central and western North America, often used for pasture.

buff er[1] (buf′ər), anything that softens the shock of a blow. *n.*

buff er[2] (buf′ər), **1.** person who polishes. **2.** thing for polishing, covered with leather. *n.*

buffer state, a small country between two larger countries that are enemies or competitors.

buf fet[1] (buf′it), **1.** blow of the hand or fist. **2.** strike with the hand or fist. **3.** knock; stroke; hurt. **4.** knock about; strike; hurt: *The waves buffeted him.* **5.** fight or struggle against: *He reached home exhausted from buffeting the storm.* 1,3 *n.*, 2,4,5 *v.*, **buf fet ed, buf fet ing.**

buf fet[2] (bu fā′ or bu fā′), **1.** piece of dining-room furniture for holding dishes, silver, and table linen; sideboard. **2.** counter where food and drinks are served. **3.** restaurant with such a counter. *n.*

buf foon (bu fūn′), person who amuses people with tricks, pranks, and jokes; clown. *n.*

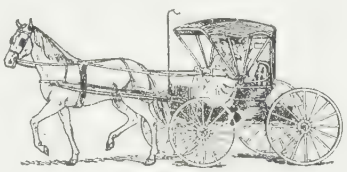
buf foon er y (bu fūn′ər ē), tricks, pranks, and jokes of a clown; undignified or rude joking. *n., pl.* **buf foon er ies.**

bug (bug), **1.** an insect that is wingless or has a front pair of wings thickened at the base, and has a sucking beak, such as the chinch bug. Bugs belong to the suborder heteroptera. **2.** any insect or insectlike animal. Ants, spiders, beetles, and flies are often called bugs. **3.** bedbug. **4.** *Informal.* a disease germ. **5.** *Informal.* a mechanical defect or difficulty: *smooth out the bugs in automatic fire prevention.* *n.*

bug a boo (bug′ə bū), an imaginary thing feared: *The child was frightened by tales of witches, ghosts, and other bugaboos.* *n., pl.* **bug a boos.**

bug bear (bug′bâr′), thing feared without reason; bugaboo. *n.*

bug gy[1] (bug′ē), *U.S.* a light carriage with one seat. *n., pl.* **bug gies.**



Buggy

bug gy[2] (bug′ē), swarming with bugs. *adj.*, **bug gi er, bug gi est.**

bu gle[1] (bū′gl), **1.** a musical instrument like a small trumpet, made of brass or copper. Bugles are used in the army and navy for sounding calls and orders. **2.** blow a bugle. **3.** direct or summon by blowing on a bugle. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **bu gled, bu gling.**

Soldier blowing a bugle

bu gle[2] (bū′gl), a long, glass bead used for trimming on dresses. *n.*

bu gler (bū′glər), person who blows a bugle. *n.*

build (bild), **1.** make by putting materials together; construct: *Men build houses, dams, bridges, empires.* **2.** form gradually; develop: *build a business.* **3.** establish; base: *build a case on facts.* **4.** rely; depend: *We can build on that man's honesty.* **5.** make a structure: *He builds for a living.* **6.** form, style, or manner of construction: *An elephant has a heavy build.* 1-5 *v.*, **built** or (*Archaic*) **build ed, build ing;** 6 *n.*

build up, **1.** form gradually; develop: *The firm has built up a wide reputation for fair dealing.* **2.** fill; block up. **3.** fill with houses.

build ed (bil′did), *Archaic.* built, a pt. and a pp. of **build.** *v.*

build er (bil′dər), **1.** person or animal that builds. **2.** person whose business is building. *n.*

build ing (bil′ding), **1.** thing built, such as a house, factory, barn, store, etc. **2.** business, art, or process of making houses, stores, bridges, ships, etc. *n.*

build-up (bild′up′), **1.** an increasing of strength, especially of military strength. **2.** a bringing (of someone or something) to public attention. *n.*

built (bilt), a pt. and a pp. of **build.** *The bird built a nest. It was built of twigs.* *v.*

built-in (bilt′in′), built as part of the building: *A built-in bookcase is fastened to the wall.* *adj.*

Lily bulb; bulb of thermometer; electric light bulb.

bulb (bulb), **1.** a round, underground bud from which certain plants grow. Onions, tulips, and lilies grow from bulbs. **2.** the thick part of an underground stem resembling a bulb; tuber: *a crocus bulb.* **3.** any rounded, swelling object or part: *an electric light bulb, the bulb of a thermometer.* *n.* **—bulb′less,** *adj.* **—bulb′like′,** *adj.*

bulb ar (bul′bər), having to do with a bulb-shaped organ, especially the bulb of the spinal cord: *bulbar poliomyelitis.* *adj.*

bulb ous (bul′bəs), **1.** having bulbs; growing from bulbs: *Daffodils are bulbous plants.* **2.** shaped like a bulb; rounded and swelling: *a bulbous nose.* *adj.*

Bul ga nin (bül gä′nin), **Nikolai Alexandrovich,** born 1895, premier of the Soviet Union from 1955 to 1958. *n.*

Bul gar i a (bul gâr′ē ə), country in SE Europe. 7,793,000 pop.; 39,825 sq. mi. *Capital:* Sofia. See **Balkan States** for map. *n.*

Bul gar i an (bul gâr′ē ən), **1.** of or having to do with Bulgaria, its people, or their language. **2.** native or inhabitant of Bulgaria. **3.** language of Bulgaria. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

bulge (bulj), **1.** swell outward: *His pockets bulged with apples and candy.* **2.** cause to swell outward: *The apples bulged his pockets.* **3.** an outward swelling. 1,2 *v.*, **bulged, bulg ing;** 3 *n.*

bulg y (bul′jē), having a bulge or bulges. *adj.*

bulk (bulk), **1.** size; large size: *an elephant of great bulk.* **2.** the largest part; main mass: *The ocean forms the bulk of the earth's surface.* **3.** have size; be of importance. **4.** grow large; swell. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

in bulk, **1.** loose, not in packages. **2.** in large quantities.

bulk head (bulk′hed′), **1.** one of the upright partitions dividing a ship into watertight compartments to prevent sinking. **2.** wall or partition built to hold back water, earth, rocks, air, etc. **3.** a boxlike structure covering the top of a staircase or other opening. *n.*

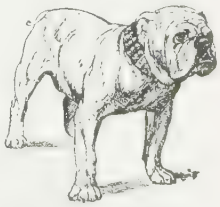
bulk y (bul′kē), **1.** taking up much space; large: *a bulky package.* **2.** hard to handle; clumsy. *adj.*, **bulk i er, bulk i est. —bulk′i ly,** *adv.* **—bulk′i ness,** *n.*

bull[1] (bůl), **1.** the male of beef cattle. **2.** the male of the whale, elephant, seal, and other large animals. **3.** like a bull; large; strong; roaring. **4.** person who tries to raise prices in the stock market, etc. **5.** having to do with rising prices in the stock market, etc. **6.** *Slang.* policeman. **7.** *Slang.* foolish talk. 1,2,4,6,7 *n.*, 3,5 *adj.*

bull[2] (bůl), a formal announcement or official order from the Pope. *n.*

bull[3] (bůl), an absurd and amusing mistake in language, especially one that is self-contradictory. *Example:* If you don't receive this letter, write and let me know. *n.*

bull dog (bůl′dôg′), **1.** a heavily built dog with a large head and short hair. Bulldogs are not large, but they are very muscular and courageous and have strong jaws. **2.** like a bulldog's: *bulldog courage.* **3.** in the western United States, throw (a steer, etc.) by grasping its horns and twisting its neck. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*, 3 *v.*, **bull dogged, bull dog ging.**



Bulldog (13 to 17 in. tall)

bull doze (bůl′dōz′), *U.S.* **1.** *Informal.* frighten by

violence or threats; bully. **2.** move or make (something) with a bulldozer. *v.*, **bull dozed, bull doz ing.**

bull doz er (bůl′dōz′ər), *U.S.* **1.** a powerful tractor that moves dirt, etc., for grading, road building, etc., by pushing a wide steel blade. **2.** *Informal.* one who bulldozes. *n.*

bul let (bůl′it), a shaped piece of lead, steel, or other metal to be shot from a gun. *n.*

bul le tin (bůl′ət n), **1.** a short statement of news: *Newspapers publish bulletins about the latest happenings. Doctors issue bulletins about the condition of a sick person.* **2.** magazine or newspaper appearing regularly; especially, one published by a club or society for its members. **3.** make known by a bulletin. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

bulletin board, board on which notices are posted.

bul let proof (bůl′it prüf′), made so that a bullet cannot go through: *a bulletproof jacket. adj.*

bull fight (bůl′fīt′), fight between men and a bull in an enclosed arena. It is a popular sport among Spanish peoples. *n.*

bull fight er (bůl′fīt′ər), man who fights a bull in an enclosed arena. *n.*

bull fight ing (bůl′fīt′ing), act of fighting a bull in an enclosed arena. *n.*

bull finch (bůl′finch′), a European songbird with handsome plumage and a short, stout bill. *n.*

bull frog (bůl′frog′), a large frog of North America that makes a loud croaking noise. *n.*

Bullfrog (7 in. long)

bull head (bůl′hed′), any of several American fishes with a large, broad head, such as the catfish. *n.*

bull head ed (bůl′hed′id), stupidly stubborn; obstinate. *adj.* **—bull′head′ed ness,** *n.*

bul lion (bůl′yən), lumps, bars, etc., of gold or silver. *n.*

bull ish (bůl′ish), **1.** like a bull. **2.** trying or tending to raise prices in the stock market, etc. *adj.* **—bull′ish ly,** *adv.* **—bull′ish ness,** *n.*

Bull Moose, member of the Progressive Party led by Theodore Roosevelt in the presidential election of 1912.

bull necked (bůl′nekt′), having a thick neck. *adj.*

bull ock (bůl′ək), ox; steer. *n.*

bull ring, an enclosed arena for bullfights.

Bull Run, stream in NE Virginia where two battles took place in 1861 and 1862. Both times the Confederate army defeated the Union army.

bull′s-eye (bůlz′ī′), **1.** center of a target. **2.** shot that hits it. **3.** a thick disk or hemispherical piece of glass in the deck or side of a ship to let in light. **4.** a lens shaped like a half-sphere to concentrate light. **5.** a small lantern with such a lens. **6.** a small, round opening or window. *n.*

bull terrier, a strong, active, white dog, a cross between a bulldog and a terrier.

bul ly (bůl′ē), **1.** person who teases, frightens, or hurts smaller or weaker people. **2.** be a bully. **3.** frighten into doing something by noisy talk or threats. **4.** *Informal.* first-rate; excellent. **5.** *Informal.* well done! 1 *n.*, *pl.* **bul lies;** 2,3 *v.*, **bul lied, bul ly ing;** 4 *adj.*, 5 *interj.*

bul ly rag (bůl′ē rag′), *Informal.* bully; tease; abuse. *v.*, **bul ly ragged, bul ly rag ging.**

bul rush (bůl′rush′), **1.** a tall, slender plant that grows in wet places. **2.** *English.* cattail. **3.** in the Bible, the papyrus of Egypt. *n.*

bul wark (bůl′wərk), **1.** defense; protection: *Our great factories and trained engineers are a bulwark of freedom.* **2.** defend; protect. **3.** earthwork or other wall for defense against the enemy. **4.** breakwater for protection against the force of the waves. **5.** a ship's side above the deck. **6.** provide with a bulwark or bulwarks. 1,3-5 *n.*, 2,6 *v.*

Bulwark of a ship

bum (bum), *U.S. Slang.* **1.** an idle or good-for-nothing person. **2.** loaf. **3.** drink heavily. **4.** a drunken loafer. **5.** spree. **6.** sponge on others. **7.** get (something) by sponging on others; beg. **8.** of poor quality. 1,4,5 *n.*, 2,3,6,7 *v.*, **bummed, bum ming;** 8 *adj.*, **bum mer, bum mest.**

bum ble bee (bum′bl bē′), a large bee with a thick, hairy body, usually banded with gold. Bumblebees live in colonies, usually small, in underground nests, where they store honey. *n.*

Bumblebee (about ⅔ size)

bump (bump), **1.** push, throw, or strike (against something fairly large or solid): *The children all bumped against one another in their eagerness to be first.* **2.** move (along) with bumps: *Our car bumped along the rough road.* **3.** hit or come against with heavy blows: *That truck bumped our car.* **4.** a heavy blow or knock. **5.** a swelling caused by a bump. **6.** any swelling or lump. 1-3 *v.*, 4-6 *n.*

bump off, *Slang.* kill.

bump er (bump′ər), **1.** bar or bars of metal that protect the main part of a car or truck from being damaged if the car or truck is bumped. **2.** cup or glass filled to the brim. **3.** unusually large: *The farmer raised a bumper crop of wheat last year.* **4.** *Informal.* something unusually large of its kind. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

bump kin (bump′kin), an awkward person from the country. *n.*

bump tious (bump′shəs), unpleasantly assertive or conceited. *adj.* **—bump′tious ly,** *adv.* **—bump′tiousness,** *n.*

bump y (bump′ē), having bumps; causing bumps; rough: *a bumpy road. adj.*, **bump i er, bump i est. —bump′i ness,** *n.*

bun (bun), a slightly sweet roll, often containing spice, raisins, etc. *n.*

bu na (bü′nə or bū′nə), an artificial rubber made from butadiene. *n.*

bunch (bunch), **1.** group of things of the same kind growing or fastened together, placed together, or thought of together: *a bunch of grapes, a bunch of flowers, a bunch of sheep.* **2.** *Informal.* a group of people: *a bunch of thieves.* **3.** come together in one place. **4.** bring together and make into a bunch. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

bunch ber ry (bunch′ber′ē), shrub with clusters of bright-red berries. *n.*, *pl.* **bunch ber ries.**

bunch grass, any of various grasses of the western United States that grow in bunches or tufts.

bunch y (bun′chē), **1.** having bunches. **2.** growing in bunches. *adj.*, **bunch i er, bunch i est. —bunch′iness,** *n.*

bun co (bung′kō), *U.S.* **1.** kind of card game. **2.** *Slang.* swindle. 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **bun cos;** 2 *v.*, **bun coed, bun co ing.**

bun dle (bun′dl), **1.** number of things tied or wrapped together: *We gave away several bundles of old newspapers and magazines.* **2.** parcel; package. **3.** wrap or tie together; make into a bundle. **4.** group; bunch: *She was a bundle of nerves.* **5.** send or go in a hurry; hustle: *They bundled me off to the hospital against my will.* 1,2,4 *n.*, 3,5 *v.*, **bun dled, bun dling. —bun′dler,** *n.*

bundle up, dress warmly.

bung (bung), **1.** stopper for closing the hole in the side or end of a barrel, keg, or cask. **2.** bunghole. *n.*

bung up, **1.** close (a bunghole) with a stopper. **2.** stop up; choke up. **3.** *Slang.* bruise.

bun ga low (bung′gə lō), a dwelling, usually of one story or a story and a half with low, sweeping lines. *n.*

bung hole (bung′hōl′), hole in the side or end of a barrel, keg, or cask through which it is filled and emptied. *n.*

bun gle (bung′gl), **1.** do or make (something) in a clumsy, unskillful way. **2.** a clumsy, unskillful performance. 1 *v.*, **bun gled, bun gling;** 2 *n.* **—bun′gler,** *n.* **—bun′gling ly,** *adv.*

bun ion (bun′yən), a painful, inflamed swelling on the foot, especially on the first joint of the big toe. *n.*

bunk[1] (bungk), **1.** a narrow bed set against a wall like a shelf. **2.** *Informal.* any place to sleep. **3.** *Informal.* occupy a bunk. **4.** sleep in rough quarters. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

bunk[2] (bungk), *U.S. Slang.* insincere talk; nonsense; humbug. *n.*

bunk er (bungk′ər), **1.** place or bin for coal on a ship. **2.** a sandy hollow or mound of earth on a golf course, used as an obstacle. **3.** a fortified shelter, often part of a larger fortification, built partly or entirely below ground. *n.*

Bunker Hill, hill in Boston, Massachusetts. An early battle of the American Revolution was fought near there on June 17, 1775.

bunk house (bungk′hous′), a rough building with sleeping quarters or bunks for laborers. *n.*

bun ny (bun′ē), *Informal.* **1.** rabbit. **2.** *U.S.* squirrel. *n., pl.* **bun nies.**

Bun sen burner (bun′sən), a gas burner with a very hot, blue flame, used in laboratories. Air is let in at the base and mixed with gas.

bunt (bunt), **1.** strike with the head or horns, as a goat does. **2.** push; shove. **3.** hit (a baseball) lightly so that the ball goes to the ground and rolls only a short distance. **4.** a baseball hit made in this way. **5.** baseball that is bunted. 1-3 *v.*, 2,4,5 *n.* **—bunt′er,** *n.*

bun ting[1] (bun′ting), **1.** a thin cloth used for flags. **2.** long pieces of cloth in flag colors and designs, used to decorate buildings and streets on holidays, etc.; flags. *n.*

bun ting[2] (bun′ting), a small bird with a stout bill. It is somewhat like a sparrow. *n.*

bunt line (bunt′lin), rope fastened to a sail. It is used to haul it up to the yard for furling. *n.*

Bun yan (bun′yən), **1. John,** 1628-1688, English preacher and religious writer who wrote *Pilgrim's Progress.* **2. Paul,** an imaginary hero of northwestern lumber camps. He is a giant lumberjack who does marvelous deeds. *n.*

Buo na par te (bwô′nä pär′tā), Bonaparte. *n.*

buoy (boi or bü′ē), **1.** a floating object anchored in a certain place on the water to warn or guide. It marks hidden rocks or shallows, shows the safe part of the channel, etc. **2.** furnish with buoys; mark with a buoy. **3.** a cork belt, ring, or jacket to keep a person from sinking; life buoy. **4.** keep from sinking. **5.** hold up; sustain; encourage. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4,5 *v.* **buoy up, 1.** keep from sinking; hold up. **2.** bring to the surface.

Buoys: B, bell buoy; L, light buoy; W, whistle buoy.

buoy an cy (boi′ən sē), **1.** power to float: *Wood has more buoyancy than iron.* **2.** power to keep things afloat: *Salt water has more buoyancy than fresh water. Hydrogen has approximately 14 times as much buoyancy as air at sea level.* **3.** tendency to rise. **4.** light-heartedness; cheerfulness; hopefulness; ability to rise above or recover quickly from low spirits. *n.*

buoy ant (boi′ənt), **1.** able to float: *Wood and cork are buoyant; iron and lead are not.* **2.** able to keep things afloat: *Air is buoyant; balloons float in it.* **3.** tending to rise. **4.** light-hearted; hopeful: *Children are usually more buoyant than old people. adj.* **—buoy′ant ly,** *adv.*

bu pres tid beetle (bū pres′tid), a beetle whose larvae poison cattle.

bur (bėr), **1.** a prickly, clinging seed case or flower. **2.** plant or weed bearing burs. **3.** person or thing that clings like a bur. **4.** remove burs from. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **burred, bur ring.** Also, **burr.**

Bur bank (bėr′bangk), **1. Luther,** 1849-1926, American naturalist who originated new plants. **2.** city in S California. 90,000. *n.*

bur ble (bėr′bl), **1.** make a bubbling noise. **2.** speak in a confused, excited manner. *v.*, **bur bled, bur bling.**

bur bot (bėr′bət), a fresh-water fish with a slender body, related to the cod. *n., pl.* **bur bots** or (*esp. collectively*) **bur bot.**

bur den[1] (bėrd′n), **1.** what is carried; a load (of things, care, work, duty, or sorrow). **2.** thing hard to carry or bear; heavy load: *a burden of debts.* **3.** put a burden on; load. **4.** load too heavily; oppress. **5.** quantity of freight that a ship can carry; weight of a ship's cargo. 1,2,5 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

bur den[2] (bėrd′n), **1.** the main idea or message: *The value of peace was the burden of the President's speech.* **2.** a repeated verse in a song; chorus; refrain. *n.*

burden of proof, obligation of proving something said to be true.

bur den some (bėrd′n səm), hard to bear; very heavy; oppressive: *The President's many duties are burdensome. adj.*

bur dock (bėr′dok′), a coarse weed with prickly burs and broad leaves. *n.*

bu reau (byu̇r′ō), **1.** *U.S.* chest of drawers for clothes. It often has a mirror. **2.** *Brit.* desk or writing table with drawers. **3.** office: *a travel bureau.* **4.** a government department: *The Weather Bureau makes daily reports on weather conditions. n., pl.* **bu reaus, bu reaux** (byu̇r′ōz).

Burdock (stem is from 2 to 5 ft. high)

bu reauc ra cy (byu̇ rok′rə sē), **1.** government by groups of officials. **2.** officials administering the government. **3.** concentration of power in administrative bureaus. *n., pl.* **bu reauc ra cies.**

bu reau crat (byu̇r′ə krat), **1.** official in a bureaucracy. **2.** a formal, pretentious government official. *n.*

bu reau crat ic (byu̇r′ə krat′ik), **1.** having to do with a bureaucracy or a bureaucrat. **2.** arbitrary. *adj.* **—bu′reau crat′i cal ly,** *adv.*

bur geon (bėr′jən), bud; sprout. *v., n.*

bur gess (bėr′jis), **1.** citizen of a borough. **2.** *U.S.* member of the lower house of the colonial legislature in Virginia or Maryland. *n.*

burgh (bėrg), a chartered town in Scotland. *n.*

burgh er (bėr′gər), citizen of a burgh or town; citizen. *n.*

bur glar (bėr′glər), **1.** person who breaks into a house, building, etc., at night to steal or commit some other crime. **2.** one who breaks into a building to steal. See **burglary** (def. 2). *n.*

bur glar ize (bėr′glər īz), *Informal.* break into (a building) to steal. *v.*, **bur glar ized, bur glar iz ing.**

bur glar proof (bėr′glər prüf′), so strong or safe that burglars cannot break in. *adj.*

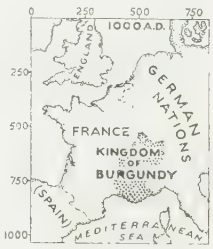
bur glar y (bėr′glər ē), **1.** act of breaking into a dwelling at night to steal or commit some other crime. **2.** under laws of some places, breaking into any of various buildings, by night or day. *n., pl.* **bur glar ies.**

bur go mas ter (bėr′gə mas′tər), mayor of a town in the Netherlands, Belgium, Austria, or Germany. *n.*

Bur goyne (bėr goin′), **John,** 1722-1792, English general. His defeat and surrender at Saratoga in 1777 marked the turning point of the American Revolution. *n.*

Bur gun di an (bėr gun′dē ən), **1.** of Burgundy or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Burgundy. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Bur gun dy (bėr′gən dē), **1.** region in E France. Once an independent kingdom, it became a duchy and later a province of France. **2.** a red or white wine made there. *n., pl.* **Bur gundies.**



bur i al (ber′ē əl), **1.** a burying. **2.** having to do with burying: *a burial service.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

bur lap (bėr′lap), a coarse fabric made from jute or hemp, used to make bags. A better grade of burlap is used for curtains, wall coverings, and upholstery. *n.*

bur lesque (bėr lesk′), **1.** a literary or dramatic composition in which a serious subject is treated ridiculously, or with mock seriousness: *Mark Twain's story, "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," is a burlesque of the old legends.* **2.** imitate so as to ridicule. **3.** comical; making people laugh. **4.** *U.S.* a cheap, vulgar kind of vaudeville. 1,4 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **bur lesqued, bur les quing;** 3 *adj.*

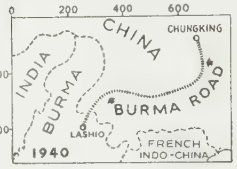
bur ley or **Bur ley** (bėr′lē), a kind of thin-leaved tobacco grown widely in Kentucky. *n., pl.* **bur leys** or **Bur leys.**

Bur ling ton (bėr′ling tən), city in NW Vermont. 33,000. *n.*

bur ly (bėr′lē), **1.** strong; sturdy; big. **2.** bluff; rough. *adj.*, **bur li er, bur li est. —bur′li ness,** *n.*

Bur ma (bėr′mə), country in SE Asia, formerly a British dependency. 16,824,000 pop.; 261,789 sq. mi. *Capital:* Rangoon. See **Indochina** for map. *n.*

Burma Road, a highway running between Lashio, Burma, and Chungking, China, used during World War II.



Bur mese (bėr mēz′), **1.** native of Burma. **2.** language of Burma. **3.** of Burma, its people, or their language. 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **Bur mese;** 3 *adj.*

burn[1] (bėrn), **1.** be on fire; be very hot; blaze; glow. **2.** set on fire; cause to burn. **3.** destroy or be destroyed by fire: *burn old papers.* **4.** injure or be injured by fire, heat, or an acid: *He burned his hand on the hot iron.* **5.** injury caused by fire, heat, or an acid; a burned place. **6.** make by fire, by a heated tool, etc.: *His cigar burned a hole in the rug.* **7.** feel hot; give a feeling of heat to: *His forehead burns with fever.* **8.** be very excited or eager: *burning with enthusiasm.* **9.** inflame or be inflamed with anger, passion, etc.: *burn with fury.* **10.** give light: *Lamps were burning in every room.* **11.** sunburn; tan. **12.** produce, harden, glaze, etc., by fire or heat: *burn bricks, burn lime.* **13.** undergo or cause to undergo combustion; oxidize. **14.** cauterize. **15.** make use of atomic energy (from uranium, thorium, etc.). 1-4,6-15 *v.*, **burned** or **burnt, burn ing;** 5,11 *n.*

burn[2] (bėrn), *Scottish.* a small stream; brook. *n.*

burn er (bėr′nər), **1.** part of a lamp, stove, furnace, etc., where the flame is produced. **2.** thing or part that burns, or works by heat: *Some stoves are oil burners; others are gas burners.* **3.** man whose work is burning something: *a charcoal burner.* *n.*

burn ing (bėr′ning), glowing; hot. *adj.*

bur nish (bėr′nish), polish; shine. *v., n.* **—bur′nish er,** *n.*

Man wearing a burnoose

bur noose or **bur nous** (bər nüs′), a cloak with a hood, worn by Moors and Arabs. *n.*

Burns (bėrnz), **Robert,** 1759-1796, Scottish poet. *n.*

Burn side (bėrn′sīd), **Ambrose Everett,** 1824-1881, a Union general in the Civil War. *n.*

burn sides or **Burn sides** (bėrn′sīdz), growth of hair on the cheeks but not on the chin. *n.pl.*

Burnsides

burnt (bėrnt), burned, a pt. and a pp. of **burn**[1]. *v.*

burr[1] (bėr), **1.** bur. **2.** remove burs from. **3.** a rough ridge or edge left by a tool on metal, wood, etc., after cutting or drilling it. **4.** tool that resembles a bur. Dentists use tiny burrs. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2 *v.*

burr[2] (bėr), **1.** a rough pronunciation of *r*. **2.** pronounce *r* roughly. **3.** a rough pronunciation: *a Scottish burr.* **4.** pronounce roughly. **5.** a whirring sound. **6.** make a whirring sound. 1,3,5 *n.*, 2,4,6 *v.*

Burr (bėr), **Aaron,** 1756-1836, American politician, vice-president of the United States from 1801 to 1805. *n.*

bur ro (bėr′ō or bůr′ō), in the southwestern United States, a kind of small, agile donkey, used to carry camping equipment, etc. *n., pl.* **bur ros.**

Bur roughs (bėr′ōz), **John,** 1837-1921, American naturalist and writer. *n.*

bur row (bėr′ō), **1.** hole dug in the ground by an animal for refuge or shelter. Rabbits live in burrows. **2.** a similar passage for dwelling, shelter, or refuge **3.** dig a hole in the ground: *The mole quickly burrowed out of sight.* **4.** live in burrows. **5.** hide. **6.** dig. **7.** search: *She burrowed in the library for a book about Indian life.* 1,2 *n.*, 3-7 *v.* **—bur′row er,** *n.*

bur sa (bėr′sə), a sac of the body, esp. one containing a lubricating fluid; pouch; cavity. *n., pl.* **bur sae** (-sē) or **bur sas.**

bur sar (bėr′sər), treasurer, especially of a college. *n.*

bur si tis (bər sī′tis), inflammation of a bursa. *n.*

burst (bėrst), **1.** break open; break out; fly apart suddenly with force; explode: *The bomb burst.* **2.** be very full: *The barns were bursting with grain.* **3.** go, come, do, etc., by force or suddenly: *He burst into the room.* **4.** open or be opened suddenly or violently: *The trees burst into bloom.* **5.** a sudden and violent issuing forth; sudden opening to sight or view. **6.** act or change suddenly in a way suggesting a break or explosion: *She burst into loud laughter.* **7.** cause to break open or into pieces; shatter: *burst a blood vessel. The prisoner burst his chains.* **8.** bursting; split; explosion. **9.** outbreak. **10.** a sudden display of activity or energy: *a burst of speed.* **11.** series of shots fired by one pressure of the trigger of an automatic weapon. 1-4,6,7 *v.*, **burst, burst ing;** 5,8-11 *n.*

bur then (bėr′ŦHən), *Archaic.* burden[1]; load. *n., v.*

Bu run di (bů růn′dē), country in E central Africa. 2,400,000 pop.; 10,747 sq. mi. *Capital:* Usumbura. *n.*

bur y (ber′ē), **1.** put (a dead body) in the earth, a tomb, etc. **2.** perform a funeral service for. **3.** cover up; hide: *Many nuts were buried under the dead leaves.* **4.** plunge; sink: *He buried himself in a book.* **5.** forget. *v.*, **bur ied, bur y ing. —bur′i er,** *n.*

bus (bus), a motor vehicle larger than an automobile, with seats inside, used to carry passengers along a certain route; omnibus. *n., pl.* **bus es** or **bus ses.**

bus boy, waiter's assistant. He brings bread and butter, fills glasses, carries off dishes, etc.

bus by (buz′bē), a tall fur hat with a bag hanging from the top over the right side, worn by hussars in the British army. *n., pl.* **bus bies.**

Busby

bush (bůsh), **1.** a woody plant smaller than a tree, often with many separate branches starting from or near the ground. **2.** spread out like a bush; grow thickly. **3.** set (ground) with bushes; cover with bushes. **4.** open forest; wild land. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

beat around the bush, approach a matter in a roundabout way; not come straight to the point.

bush el[1] (bůsh′əl), **1.** measure for grain, fruit, vegetables, and other dry things, equal to 4 pecks or 32 quarts. **2.** container that holds a bushel. *n.*

bush el[2] (bůsh′əl), *U.S.* repair or alter (clothing). *v.*, **bush eled, bush el ing. —bush′el er,** *n.*

bush ing (bůsh′ing), a removable metal lining used to protect parts of machinery from wear. *n.*

bush man (bůsh′mən), **1.** settler in the Australian bush. **2.** person who knows much about life in the bush. *n., pl.* **bush men.**

Bush man (bůsh′mən), member of a South African tribe of roving hunters. *n., pl.* **Bush men.**

bush mas ter (bůsh′mas′tər), a large, poisonous snake of tropical America. *n.*

bush pilot, pilot who flies a small plane over relatively unsettled country, such as Alaska.

bush rang er (bu̇sh′rān′jər), **1.** person who ranges in the bush. **2.** criminal hiding in the Australian bush who lives by robbery. *n.*

bush whack er (bu̇sh′hwak′ər), **1.** person accustomed to go about among bushes. **2.** a guerrilla fighter. *n.*

bush whack ing (bu̇sh′hwak′ing), **1.** act of beating one's way through bushes. **2.** fighting from behind bushes, rocks, etc.; guerrilla warfare. *n.*

bush y (bu̇sh′ē), **1.** spreading out like a bush; growing thickly. **2.** overgrown with bushes. *adj.*, **bush i er, bush i est.** **—bush′i ness,** *n.*

bus i ly (biz′ə lē), in a busy manner; actively. *adv.*

busi ness (biz′nis), **1.** thing that one is busy at; work; occupation: *Business comes before pleasure.* **2.** matter; affair: *Taking chances is bad business.* **3.** activities of buying and selling; trade; commercial dealings: *This store does a big business.* **4.** a commercial enterprise; industrial establishment: *a bakery business. They sold their business for ten million dollars.* **5.** right to act; concern: *That's not your business.* *n.*

business college, *U.S.* school that gives training in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, and other business subjects.

busi ness like (biz′nis līk′), having system and method; well-managed; practical. *adj.*

busi ness man (biz′nis man′), **1.** man in business. **2.** man who runs a business. *n., pl.* **busi ness men.**

busi ness wom an (biz′nis wu̇m′ən), **1.** woman in business. **2.** woman who runs a business. *n., pl.* **busi ness wom en.**

bus kin (bus′kin), **1.** boot reaching to the calf or knee, worn in olden times. **2.** a high shoe with a very thick sole, worn by Greek and Roman actors of tragedies. **3.** tragedy; tragic drama. *n.*

Ancient buskins

bus man's holiday (bus′mənz), holiday spent in doing what one does at one's daily work.

buss (bus), *Archaic* or *Dialect.* kiss. *v., n.*

bus ses (bus′iz), a pl. of **bus.** *n.*

bust[1] (bust), **1.** statue of a person's head, shoulders, and chest. See **pedestal** for picture. **2.** the upper, front part of the body. **3.** a woman's bosom. *n.*

bust[2] (bust), **1.** *Substandard.* burst. **2.** *Slang.* bankrupt; ruin. **3.** *Slang.* fail financially; become bankrupt. **4.** *Slang.* failure. **5.** *Informal.* punch; hit. 1-3,5 *v.*, 1,4 *n.*

bus tard (bus′tərd), a large game bird with long legs and a heavy body, found on the deserts and plains of Africa, Europe, and Asia. *n.*

Bustard (4 ft. long)

bus tle[1] (bus′l), **1.** be noisily busy and in a hurry. **2.** make (others) hurry or work hard. **3.** noisy or excited activity. 1,2 *v.*, **bus tled, bus tling;** 3 *n.* **—bus′tler,** *n.*

bus tle[2] (bus′l), a pad used to puff out the upper back part of a woman's skirts. *n.*

Bustle

bus y (biz′ē), **1.** working; active: *a busy person.* **2.** make busy; keep busy: *The bees busied themselves making honey.* **3.** full of work or activity: *a busy day, a busy street.* **4.** prying into other people's affairs; meddling: *She's too busy about other people's affairs.* **5.** of a telephone line, in use. 1,3-5 *adj.*, **bus i er, bus i est;** 2 *v.*, **bus ied, bus y ing.**

bus y bod y (biz′ē bod′ē), person who pries into other people's affairs; meddler. *n., pl.* **bus y bod ies.**

but (but; *unstressed* bət), **1.** on the other hand; yet: *It rained, but I went anyway.* **2.** except; save: *He works every day but Sunday.* **3.** if not; unless; except that: *It never rains but it pours.* **4.** only; merely: *He is but a boy.* **5.** other than; otherwise than: *We cannot choose but hear.* **6.** objection: *Not so many buts, please.* **7.** that: *I don't doubt but he will come.* **8.** that not: *He is not so sick but he can eat.* **9.** who not; which not: *None try but succeed in some measure.* 1,3,5,7-9 *conj.*, 2,5 *prep.*, 4 *adv.*, 6 *n.*

all but, nearly; almost.

bu ta di ene (bū′tə dī′ēn), a colorless gas made from oil, used in making synthetic rubber and as an anesthetic. *n.*

bu tane (bū′tān), a gaseous hydrocarbon, used as a fuel. *n.*

butch er (bu̇ch′ər), **1.** man whose work is killing animals for food. **2.** man who sells meat. **3.** kill (animals) for food. **4.** kill (people, wild animals, or birds), wholesale, needlessly, or cruelly. **5.** a brutal killer; murderer. **6.** kill brutally; murder. **7.** spoil by poor work. 1,2,5 *n.*, 3,4,6,7 *v.* **—butch′er er,** *n.*

butcher bird, bird that kills more prey than it can eat and hangs this on thorns; shrike.

butch er y (bu̇ch′ər ē), **1.** brutal killing; wholesale murder. **2.** a slaughter house; butcher shop. **3.** a butcher's work; killing animals for food. *n., pl.* **butch er ies.**

but ler (but′lər), manservant in charge of the pantry and table service in a household; head servant. *n.*

butt[1] (but), **1.** the thicker end of a tool, weapon, ham, etc. **2.** end that is left; stub; stump. *n.*

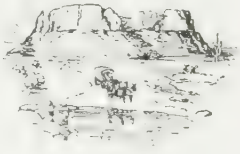
butt[2] (but), **1.** target. **2.** object of ridicule or scorn: *That queer boy was the butt of their jokes.* **3.** join end to end. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

butt[3] (but), push or hit with the head. *v., n.*

butt in, *Slang.* meddle; interfere.

butt[4] (but), **1.** a large barrel for wine or beer. **2.** a liquid measure equal to 126 gallons. *n.*

butte (bū̇t), in the western United States, a steep hill standing alone. *n.*


Butte

Butte (bū̇t), city in SW Montana. 28,000. *n.*

but ter (but′ər), **1.** the solid yellowish fat obtained from cream by churning. **2.** put butter on. **3.** something like butter: *Apple butter is made by boiling apples to a thick jam.* **4.** *Informal.* flatter. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.* **—but′ter less,** *adj.*

but ter cup (but′ər kup′), plant with bright-yellow flowers shaped like cups. *n.*

but ter fat (but′ər fat′), fat in milk. It can be made into butter. *n.*

but ter fin gers (but′ər fing′gərz), *Informal.* **1.** person who drops something that he ought to hold. **2.** a careless or clumsy person. *n.*

but ter fish (but′ər fish′), a small, silvery fish of the Atlantic coast, used for food. *n., pl.* **but ter fish es** or (*esp. collectively*) **but ter fish.**

but ter fly (but′ər flī′), **1.** any of various insects with slender bodies and four large, usually bright-colored, wings. Butterflies fly mostly in the daytime. **2.** person who suggests a butterfly by delicate beauty, bright clothes, fickleness, etc. *n., pl.* **but ter flies.**

butterfly weed, milkweed with orange-colored flowers.

but ter milk (but′ər milk′), liquid left after butter has been separated from milk. Milk can also be changed to buttermilk artificially. *n.*

but ter nut (but′ər nut′), **1.** an oily kind of walnut grown in America, that is good to eat. **2.** tree that bears butternuts. *n.*

but ter scotch (but′ər skoch′), **1.** candy made from brown sugar and butter. **2.** flavored with brown sugar and butter. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

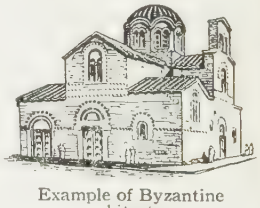
but ter y[1] (but′ər ē), **1.** like butter. **2.** containing butter; spread with butter. *adj.*
but ter y[2] (but′ər ē), pantry. *n., pl.* **but ter ies.**
but tocks (but′əks), rump. *n.pl.*
but ton (but′n), **1.** knob or round piece fastened to clothing and other things to close them, decorate them, etc. **2.** fasten with buttons; close with buttons. **3.** knob used as a handle or a catch to take hold of, or push, or to turn so that it holds or closes something. **4.** anything that resembles or suggests a button. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2 *v.* **—but′ton less,** *adj.* **—but′ton like′,** *adj.*
but ton hole (but′n hōl′), **1.** slit or loop through which a button is passed. **2.** make buttonholes in. **3.** sew with the stitch used in making buttonholes. **4.** hold in conversation; force to listen. 1 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*, **but ton holed, but ton hol ing.**
but ton hook (but′n hůk′), hook for pulling the buttons of shoes, gloves, etc., through the buttonholes. *n.*
but ton wood (but′n wůd′), **1.** a tall tree with button-shaped fruit; sycamore; plane tree. **2.** its wood. *n.*

Buttress

but tress (but′ris), **1.** support built against a wall or building to strengthen it. See also the picture under **flying buttress.** **2.** strengthen with a buttress. **3.** support; prop. 1,3 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*
bux om (buk′səm), plump and good to look at; healthy and cheerful. *adj.*
buy (bī), **1.** get by paying a price: *You can buy a pencil for five cents.* **2.** *Informal.* thing bought; purchase. **3.** bribe: *It was charged that two of the jury had been bought.* 1,3 *v.*, **bought, buy ing;** 2 *n.*
buy off, get rid of by paying money to.
buy out, buy all the shares, rights, etc., of.
buy up, buy all that one can of; buy.
buy er (bī′ər), **1.** person who buys. **2.** person who buys goods for a store or other business. *n.*
buzz (buz), **1.** a humming sound made by flies, mosquitoes, or bees. **2.** a low, confused sound of many people talking quietly: *The buzz of whispers stopped when the teacher entered the room.* **3.** hum loudly. **4.** sound in a low, confused way. **5.** talk excitedly: *The whole class buzzed with the news of the holiday.* **6.** utter or express by buzzing. **7.** whisper; rumor. **8.** fly a plane very fast and low over (a place or person): *A pilot buzzed our school yesterday.* 1,2,7 *n.*, 3-8 *v.*
buzz about, move about busily.
buzz off, ring off on the telephone.

Buzzard (2½ ft. long; wingspread about 6 ft.)

buz zard (buz′ərd), **1.** any of various heavy, slow-moving birds of prey of the same family as the hawk. **2.** turkey buzzard. *n.*
Buz zards Bay (buz′ərdz), inlet of the Atlantic, in SE Massachusetts. 30 mi. long.
buzz bomb, an aerial projectile that can be guided from land to a target where it explodes; robot bomb.
buzz er (buz′ər), **1.** thing that buzzes. **2.** an electrical device that makes a buzzing sound as a signal. *n.*
buzz saw, a circular saw.
bx., box. *pl.* **bxs.**
by (bī), **1.** near; beside: *The garden is by the house.* **2.** along; over; through: *go by the bridge.* **3.** through the act of; through the means or use of: *travel by airplane.* **4.** combined with in multiplication or relative dimensions: *a room ten by twenty feet.* **5.** in the measure of: *eggs by the dozen.* **6.** to the extent of: *larger by half.* **7.** according to: *work by rule.* **8.** in relation to: *She did well by her children.* **9.** taken separately as units or groups in a series: *two by two. Algebra must be mastered step by step.* **10.** during: *by day.* **11.** not later than: *by six o'clock.* **12.** at hand: *near by.* **13.** past: *days gone by. A car dashed by.* **14.** aside or away: *to put something by.* **15.** toward: *The island lies south by east from here.* **16.** *Informal.* at, in, or into another's house when passing: *Please come by and eat with me.* **17.** bye. 1-11,15 *prep.*, 12-14,16 *adv.*, 17 *n.*
by and by, after a while.
by and large, in every way or aspect; on the whole.
by the by, incidentally.
by-, prefix meaning:
1. secondary; minor; less important: *By-product = less important product.*
2. near by: *Bystander = person standing near by.*
by-and-by (bī′ənd bī′), future. *n.*
bye (bī), **1.** the odd man or the condition of being the odd player in games where players are grouped in pairs. **2.** in cricket, a run made on a missed ball. **3.** in golf, the holes not played after one player has won. *n.*
by the bye, by the way; incidentally.
bye-bye (bī′bī′), *Informal.* good-by. *interj.*
Bye lo rus sia (byel′ə rush′ə), a republic in W Soviet Union, east of Poland. 8,060,000 pop.; 80,150 sq. mi. *Capital:* Minsk. *n.* Also, **White Russia.**
by gone (bī′gôn′), **1.** past; former; departed. **2.** something in the past. **3.** the past. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*
by law (bī′lô′), **1.** law made by a city, company, club, etc., for the control of its own affairs. **2.** a secondary law or rule; not one of the main rules. *n.*
by-line (bī′līn′), *U.S.* line at the beginning of an article giving the name of the writer. *n.*
by-pass (bī′pas′), **1.** road, channel, pipe, etc., providing a secondary passage to be used instead of the main passage. **2.** provide a secondary passage for. **3.** go around: *by-pass a city.* **4.** pass over the head of (a superior, etc.) to a higher authority. **5.** set aside or ignore (regulations, etc.) in order to reach a desired objective. **6.** get away from; avoid; escape: *by-pass a question.* 1 *n.*, 2-6 *v.*
by-path (bī′path′), a side path; byway. *n.*
by-play (bī′plā′), action that is not part of the main action, especially on the stage. *n.*
by-prod uct (bī′prod′əkt), something of some value produced in making or doing something else; not the main product. *n.*
Byrd (bêrd), **Richard Evelyn,** 1888-1957, American naval officer, aviator, and polar explorer. *n.*
by-road (bī′rōd′), a side road. *n.*
By ron (bī′rən), **George Gordon,** Lord, 1788-1824, English poet. *n.*
by stand er (bī′stan′dər), person who stands near or looks on but does not take part. *n.*
by-street (bī′strēt′), a side street. *n.*
by way (bī′wā′), a side path or road; way that is little used. *n.*
by word (bī′wėrd′), **1.** a common saying; proverb. **2.** object of contempt; thing scorned: *His cowardice made him a byword to all who knew him.* *n.*


Example of Byzantine architecture

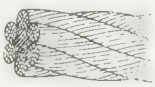
Byz an tine (biz′n tēn or bi zan′tin), **1.** having to do with Byzantium or a style of architecture developed there. Byzantine architecture uses round arches, crosses, circles, domes, and mosaics. **2.** native or inhabitant of Byzantium. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*
Byzantine Empire, the eastern part of the Roman Empire after the division in 395 A.D. It ceased to exist after the fall of its capital, Constantinople, in 1453.

Byzantine Empire, 814 A.D.

By zan ti um (bi zan′shē əm or bi zan′tē əm), an ancient city, renamed Constantinople when it became the capital of the Roman Empire in 330 A.D. It is now called Istanbul. *n.*

C

C or **c** (sē), the third letter of the alphabet. *n., pl.* **C's** or **c's.**
C, 1. carbon. 2. central. 3. the Roman numeral for 100.
C., 1. Centigrade. 2. Cape. 3. Catholic.
c., 1. cent; cents. 2. about; approximately. 3. catcher (in baseball). 4. center. 5. centimeter. 6. cubic.
C_{14}, carbon 14.
Ca, calcium.
ca., about; approximately.
C.A., 1. Central America. 2. Consular Agent.
CAA, Civil Aeronautics Administration.
Caa ba (kä′bə), Kaaba. *n.*
cab (kab), 1. automobile that can be hired; taxicab. 2. carriage that can be hired, pulled by one horse. 3. the covered part of a locomotive where the engineer and fireman sit. 4. an enclosed seat on a truck for the driver. *n.*
ca bal (kə bal′), 1. a small group of people working or plotting in secret. 2. a secret scheme of such a group; plot. *n.*
cab a lis tic (kab′ə lis′tik), having a mystical meaning; secret. *adj.*
cab al le ro (kab′əl yär′ō or kab′ə lär′ō), *Spanish.* 1. gentleman. 2. knight. *n., pl.* **cab al le ros.**
ca ba ña (kə bän′yə or kə ban′ə), 1. a small, roughly built house; cabin. 2. a tentlike shelter used for dressing, to provide shade, etc., on the beach. *n.*
cab a ret (kab′ə rā′), 1. restaurant where an entertainment of singing and dancing is provided. 2. the entertainment. *n.*
cab bage (kab′ij), vegetable whose leaves are closely folded into a round head that grows from a short stem. *n.*
cab in (kab′ən), 1. a small, roughly built house; hut. 2. live in a cabin. 3. room in a ship. 4. place for passengers in an airplane or airship. 5. confine; cramp. 1,3,4 *n.,* 2,5 *v.*
cabin boy, boy whose work is waiting on the officers and passengers in a ship.
cab i net (kab′ə nit), 1. piece of furniture with shelves or drawers to hold things, such as jewels, dishes, or letters: *A kitchen cabinet is used for storing food supplies and dishes.* 2. group of advisers chosen by the head of a nation to help him with the administration of the government. Each member of the cabinet of the President of the United States administers a department of the government. *n.*
cab i net mak er (kab′ə nit māk′ər), man whose work is making fine furniture and woodwork. *n.*
cab i net work (kab′ə nit wȇrk′), 1. any beautifully made furniture and woodwork. 2. the making of such furniture and woodwork. *n.*
ca ble (kā′bl), 1. a strong, thick rope, usually made of wires twisted together. 2. tie or fasten with a cable. 3. cable's length. 4. a protected bundle of wires to carry an electric current. Telegraph messages are sent under the ground or under the ocean by cable. 5. message sent under the ocean by cable; cablegram. 6. send (a message) under the ocean by cable. 1,3-5 *n.,* 2,6 *v.,* **ca bled, ca bling.**


Cable (def. 1)

cable car, car pulled by a moving cable that is operated by an engine.
ca ble gram (kā′bl gram), message sent under the ocean by cable. *n.*
cable's length, unit of measurement at sea. It is 720 feet in the United States navy and 607.56 feet in the British navy.
cab man (kab′mən), man who drives a cab. *n., pl.* **cab men.**
ca boose (kə büs′), 1. *U.S.* a small car on a freight train in which the trainmen can rest and sleep. It is usually the last car. 2. kitchen on the deck of a ship. *n.*
Cab ot (kab′ət), 1. **John,** 1450?-1498, Italian navigator who explored for England. He discovered the North American continent in 1497. 2. his son, **Sebastian,** 1474?-1557, English navigator and explorer. *n.*
Ca bri ni (kə brē′ni), **Saint Frances Xavier,** 1850-1917, American nun, canonized in 1946. She was the first American citizen to be made a saint of the Roman Catholic Church. *n.*
cab ri o let (kab′rē ə lā′), 1. automobile somewhat like a coupé, but having a folding top. 2. a light carriage with one or two seats and two wheels, pulled by one horse. It often has a folding top. *n.*

Cabriolet (def. 2)

ca ca o (kə kā′ō), 1. seeds from which cocoa and chocolate are made. They are washed or fermented to remove a sticky coating and then dried. 2. the tropical American tree that they grow on. *n., pl.* **ca ca os.**
cach a lot (kash′ə lot), a large, square-head whale; sperm whale. *n.*
cache (kash), 1. a hiding place to store food or supplies. 2. a hidden store of food or supplies. 3. put in a cache; hide. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.,* **cached, cach ing.**
ca cique (kə sēk′), a native chief in the West Indies, Mexico, etc. *n.*
cack le (kak′l), 1. the shrill, broken sound that a hen makes after laying an egg. 2. make this sound. 3. shrill, harsh, broken laughter. 4. laugh shrilly, harshly, and brokenly: *After each joke the old man cackled his enjoyment.* 5. noisy chatter; silly talk. 6. chatter. 1,3,5 *n.,* 2,4,6 *v.,* **cack led, cack ling.**
ca coph o nous (kə kof′ə nəs), harsh and clashing; dissonant; discordant. *adj.*
ca coph o ny (kə kof′ə nē), a harsh, clashing sound; dissonance; discord. *n., pl.* **ca coph o nies.**
cac tus (kak′təs), plant whose thick, fleshy stems have spines or scales but usually have no leaves. Most cactuses grow in very hot, dry regions of America and often have brightly colored flowers. *n., pl.* **cac tus es, cac ti** (-tī).

Common cactus

cad (kad), person who does not act like a gentleman; an ill-bred person. *n.*
ca dav er (kə dav′ər), a dead body; corpse. *n.*
ca dav er ous (kə dav′ər əs), 1. of or like a cadaver. 2. pale and ghastly. 3. thin and worn. *adj.*
cad die (kad′ē), 1. person who helps a golf player by carrying golf clubs, finding the ball, etc. 2. help a golf player in this way. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **cad died, cad dy ing.** Also, **caddy.**
cad dis fly (kad′is), insect somewhat resembling a moth whose larva lives under water and forms itself a case of sand, bits of leaves, or the like.
cad dish (kad′ish), like a cad; ungentlemanly. *adj.*
caddis worm, larva of a cadis fly, used as bait in fishing.
cad dy[1] (kad′ē), a small box, can, or chest, often used to hold tea. *n., pl.* **cad dies.**
cad dy[2] (kad′ē), caddie. *n., pl.* **cad dies;** *v.,* **cad died, cad dy ing.**
ca dence (kād′ns), 1. rhythm. 2. measure or beat

of any rhythmical movement. **3.** fall of the voice. **4.** rising and falling sound; modulation. **5.** series of chords bringing part of a piece of music to an end. *n.*

ca den za (kə den′zə), an elaborate flourish or showy passage near the end of an aria, concerto, or part of a musical composition. *n.*

ca det (kə det′), **1.** a young man in training for service as an officer in the army or air force of the United States. **2.** a younger son or brother. *n.*

ca det ship (kə det′ship), rank or position of a cadet. *n.*

ca di (kä′dē or kā′dē), a minor Moslem judge, usually of a town or village. *n., pl.* **ca dis.**

Cá diz (kə diz′ or kā′diz), seaport in SW Spain. 113,000. *n.*

cad mi um (kad′mē əm), a bluish-white, ductile metallic element, resembling tin, used in making certain alloys. *Symbol:* Cd *n.*

Cad mus (kad′məs), in Greek legend, a prince who killed a dragon and sowed its teeth. From these teeth, armed men sprang up who fought until only five were left. Cadmus and these men founded the Greek city of Thebes and introduced the alphabet into Greece. *n.*

ca dre (kä′dər; *in military use,* kad′rē), **1.** framework. **2.** staff of officers and enlisted men of a military unit necessary to establish and train a new unit. *n.*

ca du ce us (kə dü′sē əs or kə dū′sē əs), staff with two snakes twined around it and a pair of wings on top. Mercury, or Hermes, the messenger of the gods, is usually shown carrying a caduceus. The caduceus is often used as an emblem of the medical profession. *n., pl.* **ca du ce i** (-sē ī).

Caduceus

cae cum (sē′kəm), the first part of the large intestine. It is closed at one end. *n., pl.* **cae ca** (-kə). Also, **cecum.**

Cae sar (sē′zər), **1. Gaius Julius,** 102?-44 B.C., Roman general, statesman, and historian, conqueror of Gaul. **2.** a title of the Roman emperors from Augustus to Hadrian, and later of the heir to the throne. **3.** an emperor. **4.** dictator; tyrant. *n.*

Cae sa re a (sē′zə rē′ə), small seaport in NW Israel. It was the ancient Roman capital of Judea. *n.*

cae sar ism (sē′zər iz əm), imperialism; autocracy. *n.*

cae si um (sē′zē əm), cesium. *n.*

cae sur a (si zhur′ə or si zyur′ə), pause in a line of verse, generally agreeing with a pause required by the sense. It usually comes near the middle of a line, either within or after a metrical foot. *Example:* "To err is human, | to forgive, divine." *n., pl.* **cae sur as, cae sur ae** (-zhur′ē or -zyur′ē).

ca fé (ka fā′ or kə fā′), **1.** restaurant. **2.** *French.* coffee. *n.*

caf e te ri a (kaf′ə tir′ē ə), restaurant where people wait on themselves. *n.*

caf feine or **caf fein** (kaf′ēn), a stimulating drug found in coffee and tea. *n.*

cage (kāj), **1.** frame or place closed in with wires, bars, etc. Birds and wild animals are kept in cages. **2.** thing shaped or used like a cage. The car or closed platform of an elevator is a cage. **3.** prison. **4.** put or keep in a cage. 1-3 *n.,* 4 *v.,* **caged, cag ing.**

cage ling (kāj′ling), bird kept in a cage. *n.*

cage y (kāj′ē), *Informal.* shrewd; sharp; cautious. *adj.,* **cag i er, cag i est. —cag′i ly,** *adv.* **—cag′i ness,** *n.*

Cai a phas (kā′ə fəs or kī′ə fəs), Jewish high priest from 18? to 36 A.D. He presided at the trial condemning Jesus to death. Matthew 26:57-66. *n.*

cai man (kā′mən), cayman. *n., pl.* **cai mans.**

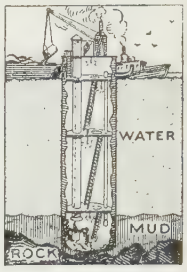
Cain (kān), **1.** in the Bible, the oldest son of Adam and Eve, who killed his brother Abel. **2.** murderer. *n.* **raise Cain,** *Slang.* make a great disturbance.

ca ïque (kä ēk′), **1.** a long, narrow Turkish rowboat, much used on the Bosporus. **2.** a Mediterranean sailing ship. *n.*

cairn (kārn), pile of stones heaped up as a memorial, tomb, or landmark. *n.*

Cai ro (kī′rō), capital of Egypt, in the NE part. 3,035,000. *n.*

cais son (kā′sn or kā′son), **1.** box for ammunition. **2.** wagon to carry ammunition. **3.** a watertight box or chamber in which men can work under water. **4.** a watertight float used in raising sunken ships. *n.*



Caisson (def. 3). The weight of the masonry on the bottom of the caisson forces it into the sand and mud at the bottom of the water. Air under pressure is then forced into the caisson, driving out the water and permitting workmen to enter through air locks.

caisson disease, illness caused by changing too suddenly from high air pressure to ordinary air pressure.

cai tiff (kā′tif), **1.** a mean, bad person; coward. **2.** vile; cowardly; mean. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

ca jole (kə jōl′), persuade by pleasant words, flattery, or false promises; coax. *v.,* **ca joled, ca jol ing. —ca jol′er,** *n.*

ca jol er y (kə jōl′ər ē), persuasion by smooth, deceitful words; flattery; coaxing. *n., pl.* **ca jol er ies.**

cake (kāk), **1.** a baked mixture of flour, sugar, eggs, flavoring, and other things: *a sponge cake, a fruit cake.* **2.** a flat, thin mass of dough baked or fried: *a pancake, an oatcake.* **3.** any small, flat mass of food fried on both sides: *a fish cake.* **4.** a shaped mass: *a cake of soap.* **5.** form into a solid mass; harden: *Mud cakes as it dries.* 1-4 *n.,* 5 *v.,* **caked, cak ing.**

cake walk (kāk′wôk′), **1.** a march or dance to music. Negroes used to compete to see who could do the best or most original steps. The winner got a cake. **2.** do a cakewalk. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.*

Decorated calabashes (def. 3)

Cal., California.

cal a bash (kal′ə bash), **1.** gourd whose dried shell is used to make bottles, bowls, drums, rattles, etc. **2.** the tropical plant or tree that it grows on. **3.** bottle, bowl, etc., made from such a dried shell. *n.*

ca la di um (kə lā′dē əm), a tropical plant with large leaves. *n.*

Cal ais (ka lā′ or kal′ā), seaport in N France that is nearest England. 60,000. *n.*

ca lam i tous (kə lam′ə təs), causing calamity; accompanied by calamity; disastrous. *adj.* **—ca lam′i tous ly,** *adv.*

ca lam i ty (kə lam′ə tē), **1.** a great misfortune, such as a flood, a fire, or loss of one's sight or hearing. **2.** serious trouble; misery. *n., pl.* **ca lam i ties.**

Calash (def. 1)

cal a mus (kal′ə məs), **1.** plant with long, sword-shaped leaves; sweet flag. **2.** its fragrant root. *n., pl.* **cal a mi** (-mī).

ca lash (kə lash′), **1.** a light, low carriage that usually has a folding top. **2.** a folding top or hood. **3.** a woman's silk hood or bonnet, worn in the 18th and 19th centuries. *n.*

cal car e ous (kal kär′ē əs), **1.** of or containing lime or limestone. **2.** of or containing calcium. *adj.*

cal ces (kal′sēz), a pl. of **calx.** *n.*

Cal chas (kal′kəs), in Greek legend, the priest of Apollo who accompanied the Greeks in the Trojan War. *n.*

cal ci fi ca tion (kal′sə fə kā′shən), **1.** process of calcifying. **2.** a calcified part. *n.*

Lady wearing a calash (def. 3)

cal ci fy (kal′sə fī), become hard by the deposit of lime. An injured cartilage sometimes calcifies. *v.,* **cal ci fied, cal ci fy ing.**

cal ci mine (kal′sə mīn), **1.** a white or colored liquid

consisting of a mixture of water, coloring matter, glue, etc., used on ceilings and walls. **2.** cover with calcimine. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **cal ci mined, cal ci min ing.** Also, **kalsomine.**

cal ci na tion (kal′sə nā′shən), **1.** act or operation of calcining. **2.** anything formed by calcining. *n.*

cal cine (kal′sīn), **1.** change to lime by heating. **2.** burn to ashes or powder. *v.*, **cal cined, cal cin ing.**

cal ci um (kal′sē əm), a soft, silvery-white metallic element. It is a part of limestone, chalk, milk, etc., and is important as an element of strong, healthy bones. *Symbol:* Ca *n.*

calcium carbide, a heavy gray substance that reacts with water to form acetylene gas.

calcium carbonate, mineral occurring in rocks as marble and limestone, in animals as bones, shells, teeth, etc., and to some extent in plants.

calcium chloride, compound of calcium and chlorine, used in making artificial ice and chlorine.

calcium hydroxide, slaked lime.

cal cu la ble (kal′kyə lə bl), **1.** that can be calculated. **2.** reliable; dependable. *adj.* **—cal′cu la bly,** *adv.*

cal cu late (kal′kyə lāt), **1.** find out by adding, subtracting, multiplying, or dividing; figure: *calculate the cost of furnishing a house.* **2.** find out beforehand by any process of reasoning; estimate: *calculate the day of the week on which Christmas will fall.* **3.** rely; depend; count: *You can calculate on earning $65 a week if you take the job.* **4.** *U.S. Informal.* plan; intend: *That remark was calculated to hurt someone's feelings.* **5.** *U.S. Informal.* think; believe; suppose. *v.*, **cal cu lat ed, cal cu lat ing.**

cal cu lat ing (kal′kyə lāt′ing), **1.** that calculates. **2.** shrewd; careful. **3.** scheming; selfish. *adj.*

cal cu la tion (kal′kyə lā′shən), **1.** act of calculating. **2.** result found by calculating. **3.** careful thinking; deliberate planning. *n.*

cal cu la tor (kal′kyə lā′tər), person or machine that calculates. *n.*

cal cu lus (kal′kyə ləs), **1.** a method of calculation in higher mathematics. **2.** a stone that has formed in the body because of a diseased condition. Gallstones are calculi. *n., pl.* **cal cu li** (-lī) or **cal cu lus es.**

Cal cut ta (kal kut′ə), seaport in E India. 2,550,000. *n.*

cal dron (kôl′drən), a large kettle or boiler. *n.* Also, **cauldron.**

Cal e do ni a (kal′ə dō′nē ə), *Poetic.* Scotland. *n.* **—Cal′e do′ni an,** *adj., n.*

cal en dar (kal′ən dər), **1.** table showing the months and weeks of the year and the day of the week on which each day of the month comes. **2.** system by which the beginning, length, and divisions of the year are fixed. **3.** list; record; register: *She celebrates the day of every saint in the calendar. The judge proceeded to hear the next case on the calendar.* **4.** enter in a calendar or list; register. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

calendar day, the 24 hours from one midnight to the next midnight.

calendar month, one of the 12 parts into which a year is divided; month.

calendar year, period of 365 days (or in leap year, 366 days) that begins on January 1 and ends on December 31.

cal en der (kal′ən dər), **1.** machine in which cloth, paper, etc., is smoothed and glazed by pressing between rollers. **2.** make smooth and glossy by pressing in a calender. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

cal ends (kal′əndz), the first day of the month in the ancient Roman calendar. *n.pl.* Also, **kalends.**

ca len du la (kə len′jù lə), kind of marigold with yellow or orange flowers. *n.*

calf[1] (kaf), **1.** a young cow or bull. **2.** a young elephant, whale, seal, etc. **3.** leather made from the skin of a calf. **4.** *Informal.* a clumsy, silly boy or young man. *n., pl.* **calves.**

calf[2] (kaf), the thick, fleshy part of the back of the leg below the knee. See **shin** for diagram. *n., pl.* **calves.**

calf skin (kaf′skin′), **1.** skin of a calf. **2.** leather made from it. *n.*

Cal ga ry (kal′gə rē), city in southwestern Canada. 243,000. *n.*

Cal houn (kal hün′), **John Caldwell,** 1782-1850, American statesman, vice-president of the United States from 1825 to 1832. *n.*

cal i ber or **cal i bre** (kal′ə bər), **1.** diameter, especially inside diameter. A .45-caliber revolver has a barrel with an inside diameter of 45/100 of an inch. **2.** amount of ability: *The president of a railroad or a big factory should be a man of large caliber.* *n.*

cal i brate (kal′ə brāt), **1.** determine, check, or adjust the scale of (a thermometer, gauge, or other measuring instrument). This is usually done by comparison with a standard instrument. **2.** find the caliber of. *v.*, **cal i brat ed, cal i brat ing. —cal′i bra′tor,** *n.*

cal i bra tion (kal′ə brā′shən), **1.** a calibrating. **2.** being calibrated. *n.*

cal i co (kal′ə kō), **1.** *U.S.* a cotton cloth that usually has colored patterns printed on one side. **2.** made of calico. **3.** spotted in colors. 1 *n., pl.* **cal i coes** or **cal i cos;** 2,3 *adj.*

cal i co back (kal′ə kō bak′), a red-and-black bug that feeds on cabbages and other garden plants. *n.*

ca lif (kā′lif or kal′if), caliph. *n.*

Calif., the official abbreviation of California.

cal if ate (kal′ə fāt or kā′lə fāt), caliphate. *n.*

Cal i for nia (kal′ə fôrn′yə), **1.** a Western State of the United States, on the Pacific coast. 15,717,000 pop.; 158,693 sq. mi. *Capital:* Sacramento. *Abbrev.:* Calif. **2. Gulf of,** gulf east of Lower California. 750 mi. long. *n.* **—Cal′i for′nian,** *adj., n.*

California poppy, **1.** a small poppy with finely divided leaves and orange, yellow, or cream-colored flowers. **2.** its flower.

cal i for ni um (kal′ə fôr′nē əm), a highly radioactive element, produced artificially in 1950 by nuclear physicists at the University of California. *Symbol:* Cf *n.*

Calipers for measuring inside and outside diameters

cal i pers (kal′ə pərz), instrument used to measure the diameter or thickness of something. *n.pl.* Also, **callipers.**

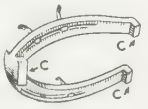
ca liph (kā′lif or kal′if), head of a Moslem state. *n.* Also, **calif, khalif.**

cal iph ate (kal′ə fāt or kā′lə fāt), rank, reign, government, or territory of a caliph. *n.* Also, **califate.**

cal is then ics (kal′is then′iks), exercises to develop a strong and graceful body. Calisthenics are carried out simply by moving the body, without the use of special equipment. *n.pl.* Also, **callisthenics.**

calk[1] (kôk), fill up (a seam, crack, or joint) so that it will not leak; make watertight. Sailors calk boats with oakum and tar. Plumbers calk joints with lead. *v.* Also, **caulk.**

calk[2] (kôk), a projecting piece on a horseshoe that catches in the ground or ice and prevents slipping. *n.*



C, calk on a horseshoe.

call (kôl), **1.** speak loudly; cry; shout: *He called from downstairs.* **2.** a shout; a cry. **3.** of a bird or animal, utter its characteristic sound. **4.** the characteristic sound of a bird or other animal. **5.** give a signal (to): *The bugle called the men to assemble.* **6.** a signal given by sound: *Army calls are played on the bugle.* **7.** rouse; waken: *Call me at seven o'clock.* **8.** invite; command; summon: *Obey when duty calls. He called on us to help him.* **9.** invitation; request; command; summons. **10.** ask to come; cause to come: *Call back the postman. Call off your dog. The assembly was called to*

order. His case will be called in court tomorrow. **11.** get; bring: *call forth a reply, call out the best in a person.* **12.** claim; demand: *A busy person has many calls on his time.* **13.** give a name to; term: *They called the baby John.* **14.** consider; estimate: *Everyone called the party a success.* **15.** need; occasion: *You have no call to meddle in other people's business.* **16.** make a short visit or stop: *They called on us at home. We must call on our new neighbor.* **17.** a short visit or stop. **18.** read over aloud: *The teacher called the roll of the class.* **19.** end; stop: *The ball game was called on account of rain. Let's call off our trip.* **20.** telephone (to). **21.** demand payment of: *The bank called my father's loan.* **22.** act of calling. 1,3,5,7,8,10,11,13,14,16,18-21 *v.*, 2,4,6,9,12,15, 17,22 *n.*

call back, **1.** ask (a person) to return; recall. **2.** take back; retract. **3.** telephone to someone who has called earlier.

call down, *Informal.* scold.

call for, **1.** go and get; stop and get. **2.** need; require.

call on, appeal to.

call up, **1.** bring to mind; bring back. **2.** telephone to

on call, **1.** subject to payment on demand. **2.** ready.

cal la (kal′ə), **1.** plant with a large, petallike, white leaf around a thick spike of yellow florets. **2.** a marsh plant with heart-shaped leaves. *n.*

calla lily, **1.** calla (def. 1). **2.** its blossom, formed of a white leaf around a yellow spike.

call boy (kôl′boi′), **1.** bellboy in a hotel, ship, etc. **2.** boy who calls actors from their dressing rooms when they are supposed to go on the stage. *n.*

call er (kôl′ər), **1.** person who makes a short visit. **2.** person who calls. *n.*

cal li graph ic (kal′ə graf′ik), having to do with calligraphy. *adj.*

cal lig ra phy (kə lig′rə fē), **1.** handwriting. **2.** beautiful handwriting. *n.*

call ing (kôl′ing), **1.** business; occupation; profession; trade: *Ellen intends to follow the calling of a teacher.* **2.** invitation; command; summons. *n.*

Cal li o pe (kə lī′ə pē), in Greek mythology, the Muse of eloquence and heroic poetry. *n.*

cal li o pe (kə lī′ə pē or kal′ē ōp), a musical instrument having a series of steam whistles played by pushing keys. *n.*

cal li pers (kal′ə pərz), calipers. *n.pl.*

cal lis then ics (kal′is then′iks), calisthenics. *n.pl.*

Cal lis to (kə lis′tō), in Greek legend, a nymph whom Artemis changed into a bear for being in love with Zeus. *n.*

cal los i ty (kə los′ə tē), **1.** a hard, thickened place on the skin; callus. **2.** lack of feeling; hardness of heart. *n., pl.* **cal los i ties.**

cal lous (kal′əs), **1.** hard; hardened. Portions of the skin that are exposed to friction are often callous. **2.** unfeeling; not sensitive: *Only a callous person can see suffering without trying to relieve it.* *adj.* **—cal′lous ly,** *adv.* **—cal′lous ness,** *n.*

cal low (kal′ō), **1.** young and inexperienced. **2.** not fully developed. **3.** of birds, without feathers sufficiently developed for flight. *adj.* **—cal′low ness,** *n.*

cal lus (kal′əs), a hard, thickened place on the skin. *n., pl.* **cal lus es.**

calm (käm or kälm), **1.** not stormy or windy; quiet; still; not moving: *a calm sea.* **2.** absence of motion or wind; quietness; stillness. **3.** peaceful; not excited: *Although she was frightened, she answered with a calm voice.* **4.** absence of excitement; peacefulness. **5.** become calm: *The crying baby soon calmed down.* **6.** make calm: *Mother soon calmed the baby.* 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.*, 5,6 *v.* **—calm′ly,** *adv.* **—calm′ness,** *n.*

cal o mel (kal′ə mel), a white, tasteless, crystalline powder, a compound of mercury, used in medicine as a cathartic. *n.*

ca lor ic (kə lôr′ik), **1.** heat. **2.** having to do with heat. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

cal o rie or **cal o ry** (kal′ə rē), **1.** unit for measuring the amount of heat. The quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature of a gram of water one degree centigrade is a **small calorie.** The quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature of a kilogram of water one degree centigrade or one pound of water about four degrees Fahrenheit is a **large calorie.** **2.** unit for measuring the energy supplied by food. It corresponds to a large calorie. An ounce of sugar will produce about a hundred such calories. **3.** quantity of food capable of producing such an amount of energy. *n., pl.* **cal o ries.**

cal o rif ic (kal′ə rif′ik), producing heat. *adj.*

cal u met (kal′yə met), a long, ornamented tobacco pipe smoked by the American Indians in ceremonies as a symbol of peace. *n.*

ca lum ni ate (kə lum′nē āt), say false and injurious things about; slander. *v.*, **ca lum ni at ed, ca lum ni at ing.** **—ca lum′ni a′tion,** *n.* **—ca lum′ni a′tor,** *n.*

ca lum ni ous (kə lum′nē əs), slanderous. *adj.* **—ca lum′ni ous ly,** *adv.*

cal um ny (kal′əm nē), a false statement made to injure someone's reputation; slander. *n., pl.* **cal um nies.**

Cal va ry (kal′və rē), place near Jerusalem where Jesus died on the cross. Luke 23:33. *n.*

calve (kav), give birth to a calf. *v.*, **calved, calv ing.**

Cal vert (kal′vərt), **1.** Sir **George,** 1580?-1632, the first Lord Baltimore, an English noble who founded the colony of Maryland. **2.** his son, **Leonard,** 1606?-1647, the first governor of the colony of Maryland. *n.*

calves (kavz), pl. of **calf**[1] and **calf**[2]. *n.*

Cal vin (kal′vən), **John,** 1509-1564, French leader of the Protestant Reformation at Geneva. He taught that only certain persons, the elect, were chosen by God to be saved and these could be saved only by God's grace. *n.*

calx (kalks), an ashy substance left after a metal or a mineral has been thoroughly roasted, burned, etc. *n., pl.* **calx es, cal ces** (kal′sēz).

cal y ces (kal′ə sēz or kā′lə sēz), a pl. of **calyx.** *n.*

Cal y don (kal′ə don), ancient city in W Greece. *n.*

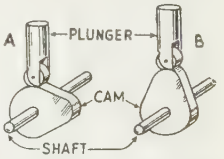
Cal y do ni an (kal′ə dō′nē ən), of Calydon. The **Calydonian boar** was a wild boar sent by Artemis to attack Calydon. Meleager finally killed it. *adj.*

Ca lyp so (kə lip′sō), in Greek legend, a sea nymph who detained Odysseus on her island for seven years. *n.*

ca lyp so (kə lip′sō), type of improvised song, usually about some matter of current interest, that originated in the British West Indies. *n.*

ca lyx (kā′liks or kal′iks), the outer part of a flower that is a holder for the petals. The calyx is made up of sepals. See **sepal** for picture. *n., pl.* **ca lyx es** or **cal y ces.**

cam (kam), projection on a wheel or shaft that changes a regular circular motion into an irregular circular motion or into a back-and-forth motion. *n.*



Cam. The cam turns with the shaft. The wheel of the plunger follows the edge of the cam. Thus the downward movement (figure A) and upward movement (figure B) of the plunger are caused by the two different curves of the cam.

ca ma ra de rie (kä′mə rä′də rē), comradeship; friendliness and loyalty among comrades. *n.*

cam a ril la (kam′ə ril′ə), group of private advisers; cabal; clique. *n.*

cam ass or **cam as** (kam′əs), plant of the same family as the lily, growing in the W United States. Indians eat its sweet nourishing bulbs. *n.*

cam ber (kam′bər), **1.** arch slightly; bend or curve upward in the middle. **2.** a slight arch; upward bend or curve in the middle. **3.** a slightly arching piece of timber. **4.** the rise and fall of the curve of an airfoil of an airplane. 1 *v.*, 2-4 *n.*

cam bi um (kam′bē əm), layer of soft growing tissue between the bark and the wood of trees and shrubs, from which new bark and new wood grow. *n.*

Cam bo di a (kam bō′dē ə), country in SE Asia, formerly under French influence. 4,845,000 pop.; 69,884 sq. mi. *Capital:* Pnompenh. *n.*

cam bric (kām′brik), a fine, thin linen or cotton cloth. *n.*

cambric tea, drink made of hot water, milk, and sugar, sometimes flavored with a little tea.

Cam bridge (kām′brij), **1.** city in SE England. 91,000. **2.** university located there. **3.** city in E Massachusetts, near Boston. 121,000. *n.*

Cam den (kam′dən), city in SW New Jersey, on the Delaware River. 125,000. *n.*

came (kām), pt. of **come.** *He came to school late. v.*

cam el (kam′l), a large, cud-chewing mammal with one or two humps on its back, used as a beast of burden. The **Arabian camel,** or dromedary, has one hump; the **Bactrian camel** of southern Asia has two humps. Camels are used in the deserts of Africa and Asia because they can go for a long time without drinking water. *n.*

Bactrian camel (9 ft. long; 7½ ft. high at the hump)

ca mel lia (kə mēl′yə), **1.** shrub or tree with glossy leaves and waxy white or red flowers shaped like roses. **2.** the flower. *n.*

ca mel o pard (kə mel′ə pärd), giraffe. *n.*

Cam e lot (kam′ə lot), a legendary place in England where King Arthur had his palace and court. *n.*

camel's hair, **1.** hair of a camel, used in making cloth, paintbrushes, etc. **2.** cloth made of this hair or something like it.

Cam em bert (kam′əm bär), a rich, soft cheese. *n.*

cam e o (kam′ē ō), a precious or semi-precious stone carved so that there is a raised part on a background. Agates and other stones with layers are much used for cameos. *n., pl.* **cam e os.**

cam er a (kam′ər ə), **1.** machine for taking photographs in which film or plates are exposed and the image is formed by means of a lens. **2.** part of the transmitter which converts images into electronic impulses for television transmitting. **3.** a judge's private office. *n., pl.* **cam er as** for 1 and 2, **cam er ae** (-ər ē) for 3.

Camera. When the shutter is opened, light rays reflected from the object pass through the lens and are focused by it on the film. Because the film is sensitive to light, it records the image.

in camera, **1.** in a judge's private office. **2.** privately.

cam er a man (kam′ər ə man′), man who operates a motion-picture or a television camera. *n., pl.* **cam er a men.**

Cam er oon (kam′ər ün′), country in W Africa, including the former Cameroun and the southern portion of the former Cameroons. 4,013,000 pop.; 183,333 sq. mi. *Capital:* Yaoundé. Also, **Cameroun.** *n.*

Cam er oons (kam′ər ünz′), former British trust territory, divided between Cameroon and Nigeria in 1961. *n.*

Cam er oun (kam′ər ün′), **1.** Cameroon. **2.** former French trust territory now included in Cameroon. *n.*

cam i on (kam′ē ən), **1.** a strong cart. **2.** truck for carrying cannon. *n.*

cam i sole (kam′ə sōl), **1.** a woman's underwaist. **2.** a woman's short, loose dressing gown. *n.*

cam o mile (kam′ə mīl), plant of the same family as the aster, with daisylike flowers. Its flowers and leaves are sometimes dried and used in medicine. *n.*

Ca mor ra (kə môr′ə), a secret society formed in Naples, Italy, about 1820 that developed into a powerful political organization. Later it was associated with blackmail, robbery, etc. *n.*

cam ou flage (kam′ə fläzh), **1.** disguise; deception. The white fur of a polar bear is a natural camouflage; it prevents the bear's being easily seen against the snow. **2.** in warfare, giving things a false appearance to deceive the enemy. **3.** give a false appearance to in order to conceal; disguise. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.,* **cam ou flaged, cam ou flag ing.** **—cam′ou flag′er,** *n.*

camp (kamp), **1.** group of tents, huts, or other shelters where people live for a time: *A marching army usually makes camp every night.* **2.** a place where a camp is. **3.** people living in a camp. **4.** any tent, hut, or other shelter to live in for a time: *Many people live in a camp near a lake or in the woods in the summer.* **5.** make a camp; put up tents, huts, or other shelters. **6.** live in a camp for a time. **7.** living an outdoor life with very simple shelter; camping. **8.** live simply without comforts for a time. **9.** group of people who agree or work together. **10.** military life. 1-4,7,9,10 *n.,* 5,6,8 *v.* **—camp′er,** *n.*

break camp, pack up tents and equipment.

camp out, **1.** spend the night outdoors. **2.** live in the open in a tent or camp: *The Boy Scouts camped out for a week.*

cam paign (kam pān′), **1.** series of related military operations for some special purpose: *The general's staff planned a campaign to capture the enemy's most important city.* **2.** series of connected activities to do or get something; planned course of action for some special purpose: *a campaign to raise money for a college, a campaign to advertise some article, a campaign to elect someone to political office.* **3.** take part in or serve in a campaign; go on a campaign. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.*

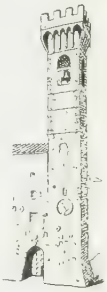
cam paign er (kam pān′ər), person who campaigns or has campaigned. *n.*

cam pa ni le (kam′pə nē′lē), a bell tower. *n., pl.* **cam pa ni les, cam pa ni li** (-nē′lē).

cam pan u la (kam pan′yə lə), bluebell, Canterbury bell, or other similar plant with bell-shaped flowers. *n.*

camp fire (kamp′fīr′), **1.** fire in a camp for warmth or cooking. **2.** a social gathering of soldiers, scouts, etc. *n.*

campfire girl, member of the Camp Fire Girls.



Campanile

Camp Fire Girls, organization for promoting the health and welfare of young girls by training them in coöperation, outdoor activities, etc.

camp ground (kamp′ground′), **1.** a place where a camp is. **2.** a place where a camp meeting is held. *n.*

cam phor (kam′fər), a white, crystalline substance with a strong odor and a bitter taste. Camphor is used in medicine, to protect clothes from moths, in the manufacture of celluloid, etc. Most camphor is obtained from a laurel tree found chiefly in Taiwan, Japan, China, etc. *n.*

cam phor at ed (kam′fər āt′id), containing camphor: *camphorated oil. adj.*

camphor ball, a small ball made of camphor or naphthalene, used to keep moths out of clothes.

cam pi on (kam′pē ən), any of certain plants of the same family as the pink, with red or white flowers. *n.*

camp meeting, a religious gathering held outdoors or in a tent, usually lasting several days.

camp stool (kamp′stül′), a lightweight, folding seat. *n.*

cam pus (kam′pəs), *U.S.* grounds of a college, university, or school. *n.*

can[1] (kan; *unstressed* kən), **1.** be able to: *He can read rapidly.* **2.** know how to: *He can run that machine.* **3.** have the right to: *Anyone can cross the street here.* **4.** *Informal.* be allowed to: *You can go at four o'clock.* **5.** feel inclined to: *You may leave whenever you can. v., pres. sing.* 1 **can,** 2 **can** or (*Archaic*) **canst,** 3 **can;** *pt.* **could.**

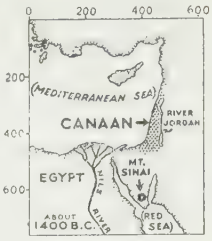
can[2] (kan), **1.** a metal container: *an oil can, a milk can.* **2.** put in a can; preserve by putting in airtight cans

or jars: *can fruit.* **3.** contents of a can. **4.** a drinking cup. **5.** *U.S. Slang.* dismiss from a job; get rid of. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2,5 *v.*, **canned, can ning.**

Can., **1.** Canada. **2.** Canadian.

Ca na (kā′nə), in the Bible, a village in N Israel. *n.*

Ca naan (kā′nən), **1.** in the Bible, a region in Palestine between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean. God promised Canaan to Abraham and his descendants. **2.** land of promise. *n.*



Ca naan ite (kā′nən īt), inhabitant of Canaan before its conquest by the Hebrews. *n.*

Can a da (kan′ə də), a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, north of the United States. 17,900,000 pop.; 3,851,809 sq. mi. *Capital:* Ottawa. *n.*

Canada goose, a large wild goose of North America having a black head and neck, white throat, and a brownish-gray body.

Ca na di an (kə nā′dē ən), **1.** of Canada or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Canada. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

ca nal (kə nal′), **1.** waterway dug across land. Some canals are for boats and ships; others are for carrying water to places that need it. **2.** tube in the body or in a plant for carrying food, liquid, or air. **3.** a long arm of a large body of water. **4.** any of the long, narrow markings on the planet Mars. *n.*

canal boat, a long, narrow boat used on canals. Canal boats are sometimes pulled along by horses.

ca nal ize (kə nal′īz or kan′ə līz), **1.** make a canal or canals through. **2.** make into or like a canal. *v.*, **ca nalized, ca nal iz ing.**

Canal Zone, the Panama Canal and the land five miles on each side, governed by the United States. 42,000 pop.; 553 sq. mi. Also, **Panama Canal Zone.**

ca nard (kə närd′), a false rumor; exaggerated report; hoax. *n.*

Ca nar ies (kə nār′ēz), Canary Islands. *n.pl.*

ca nar y (kə nār′ē), **1.** a small, yellow songbird. Canaries are often kept in cages. **2.** light yellow. **3.** wine from the Canary Islands. 1-3 *n.*, *pl.* **ca nar ies;** 2 *adj.*

Canary Islands, group of Spanish islands in the Atlantic, near the NW coast of Africa. 808,000 pop.; 2808 sq. mi. See **Madeira** for map.

canary yellow, light yellow.

ca nas ta (kə nas′tə), a card game similar to rummy in which the players try to earn as many points as possible by melding sets of seven or more cards. *n.*

Can ber ra (kan′ber ə), capital of Australia, in the SE part. 44,000. *n.*

can can (kan′kan), a form of quadrille marked by extravagant kicking and leaping. *n.*

can cel (kan′sl), **1.** cross out; mark (something) so that it cannot be used: *cancel a stamp.* **2.** cross out (the same factor from the numerator and denominator of a fraction, or from the two sides of an equation). **3.** do away with; abolish: *He canceled his order for the books.* **4.** make up for; balance; compensate; neutralize: *The little boy's sweet smile canceled his crossness.* **5.** a canceling. **6.** a canceled part. 1-4 *v.*, **can celed, can cel ing** or *esp. Brit.* **can celled, can cel ling;** 5,6 *n.*

can cel la tion (kan′sl ā′shən), **1.** a canceling or being canceled; striking out: *cancellation of a game from the schedule.* **2.** marks made when something is canceled or crossed out: *The cancellation of that check consists of the small holes punched through it.* *n.*

can cer (kan′sər), **1.** a very harmful growth in the body; malignant tumor. Cancer tends to spread and destroy the healthy tissues and organs of the body. **2.** an evil or harmful thing that tends to spread. *n.*

Can cer (kan′sər), **1.** tropic of Cancer, a circle around the world 23.45 degrees north of the equator. See **Capricorn** for diagram. **2.** a northern constellation that was thought of by ancient astronomers as arranged in the shape of a crab. *n.*

Candelabrum

can cer ous (kan′sər əs), **1.** like cancer. **2.** having cancer. *adj.*

can de la brum (kan′də lä′brəm or kan′də lā′brəm), an ornamental candlestick with several branches for candles. *n.*, *pl.* **can de la bra** (-brə) or **can de la brums.**

can des cent (kan des′nt), glowing with heat; incandescent. *adj.*

can did (kan′did), **1.** frank; sincere: *a candid reply.* **2.** fair; impartial: *a candid decision.* *adj.* **—can′did ly,** *adv.*

can di da cy (kan′də də sē), being a candidate: *Please support my candidacy for treasurer.* *n.*

can di date (kan′də dāt or kan′də dit), person who seeks, or is proposed for, some office or honor: *There are three candidates for president of the club.* *n.*

can died (kan′dēd), **1.** turned into sugar: *candied honey.* **2.** cooked in sugar; covered with sugar: *candied sweet potatoes.* **3.** made sweet or agreeable: *candied words of praise.* *adj.*

can dle (kan′dl), **1.** stick of wax or tallow with a wick in it, burned to give light. **2.** anything shaped or used like a candle. Sulfur candles are burned to disinfect rooms. **3.** test (eggs) for freshness by holding them in front of a light. **4.** unit for measuring the strength of a light. The **international candle** is the light from 5 square millimeters of platinum at the temperature at which it solidifies. Its light is almost as strong as that from a common candle. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **can dled, can dling.**

can dle hold er (kan′dl hōl′dər), candlestick. *n.*

can dle light (kan′dl līt′), **1.** light of a candle or candles. **2.** time when candles are lighted; dusk; twilight; nightfall. *n.*

Can dle mas (kan′dl məs), February 2, a church festival in honor of the purification of the Virgin Mary and the presentation of the infant Jesus in the Temple. It is celebrated with lighted candles. *n.*

candle power, intensity of light given by a standard candle, used as a unit for measuring light. A light having 30 candle power gives 30 times as much light as one standard candle does.

can dle stick (kan′dl stik′), holder for a candle, to make it stand up straight. *n.*

can dle wick (kan′dl wik′), wick of a candle. *n.*

can dor or **can dour** (kan′dər), **1.** speaking openly what one really thinks; honesty in giving one's view or opinion. **2.** fairness; impartiality. *n.*

can dy (kan′dē), **1.** sugar or syrup, cooked and flavored, then cooled and made into small pieces for eating. Chocolate, butter, milk, nuts, fruits, etc., are often added. **2.** piece of this. **3.** turn into sugar. **4.** cook in sugar; preserve by boiling in sugar. **5.** make sweet or agreeable. 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **can dies;** 3-5 *v.*, **can died, candy ing.**

can dy tuft (kan′dē tuft′), plant of the same family as mustard, with clusters of white, purple, or pink flowers. *n.*

cane (kān), **1.** a stick to help a person in walking; walking stick. **2.** stick used to beat with. **3.** beat with a cane. **4.** a long, jointed stem, such as that of the bamboo. **5.** plant having such stems. Sugar cane and bamboo are canes. **6.** material made of such stems. Cane is sometimes used for furniture, chair seats, etc. **7.** make or provide with this material: *Mother is having all our porch furniture caned.* **8.** a slender stalk or stem. 1,2,4-6,8 *n.*, 3,7 *v.*, **caned, can ing.**

cane brake (kān′brāk′), thicket of cane plants. *n.*

cane sugar, sugar made from sugar cane.

ca nine (kā′nīn), **1.** of a dog; like a dog. **2.** a dog. **3.** belonging to a group of meat-eating animals including

dogs, foxes, and wolves. **4.** canine tooth. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.*

canine tooth, one of the four pointed teeth next to the incisors. See **incisor** for diagram.

can is ter (kan′is tər), **1.** a small box or can, especially for tea. **2.** case filled with bullets that is shot from a cannon. *n.*

can ker (kang′kər), **1.** a spreading sore, especially one in the mouth. **2.** disease of plants that causes slow decay. **3.** anything that causes decay, rotting, or gradual eating away. **4.** infect or be infected with canker; decay; rot. **5.** cankerworm. 1-3,5 *n.*, 4 *v.*

can ker ous (kang′kər əs), **1.** of or like canker. **2.** causing canker. *adj.*

can ker worm (kang′kər wȅrm′), caterpillar that eats away the leaves of trees and plants. *n.*

can na (kan′ə), **1.** plant with large, pointed leaves and large red, pink, or yellow flowers. **2.** the flower. *n.*

canned (kand), **1.** put in a can; preserved by being put in airtight cans or jars. **2.** *Slang.* preserved on a record; recorded: *canned music.* *adj.*

can nel (kan′əl), cannel coal. *n.*

cannel coal, soft coal in large lumps that burns with a bright flame.

can ner (kan′ər), person who cans food. *n.*

can ner y (kan′ər ē), factory where meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, etc., are canned. *n., pl.* **can ner ies.**

Cannes (kan or kanz; *French* kän), a seacoast resort in SE France, on the Mediterranean. 50,000. *n.*

can ni bal (kan′ə bl), **1.** person who eats human flesh. **2.** animal that eats others of its own kind. **3.** of or like cannibals. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

can ni bal ism (kan′ə bl iz′əm), practice of eating the flesh of one's own kind. *n.*

can ni bal is tic (kan′ə bl is′tik), of cannibals; characteristic of cannibals. *adj.*

can ni bal ize (kan′ə bl īz), **1.** assemble or repair (a vehicle, piece of machinery, etc.) by using parts from others which are useless as a whole: *My brother cannibalized a radio set from two old ones that would not work.* **2.** take usable parts from (a vehicle, piece of machinery, etc.) to assemble or repair another: *The soldiers cannibalized the wrecked jeep for tires.* *v.*, **can ni bal ized, can ni bal iz ing.**

can ni kin (kan′ə kin), a small can; cup. *n.*

can ning (kan′ing), putting food in cans; preserving food by putting it in airtight cans or jars. *n.*

can non (kan′ən), **1.** big mounted gun or guns. **2.** cannon bone. *n., pl.* **can nons** or (*esp. collectively*) **can non.**

Cannon (def. 1)

can non ade (kan′ən-ād′), **1.** a continued firing of cannons. **2.** attack with cannons. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **can non ad ed, can non ad ing.**

cannon ball, a large, iron or steel ball, formerly fired from cannons.

cannon bone, bone between the hock and the fetlock. See **fetlock** for diagram.

can not (kan′ot, ka not′, or kə not′), can not. *v.*

can ny (kan′ē), *Scottish.* **1.** shrewd; cautious. **2.** thrifty. *adj.*, **can ni er, can ni est. —can′ni ly,** *adv.* **—can′ni ness,** *n.*

ca noe (kə nü′), **1.** a light boat moved with paddles. **2.** paddle a canoe; go in a canoe. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **ca noed, ca noe ing.**

Indian paddling a canoe

ca noe ist (kə nü′ist), **1.** person who paddles a canoe. **2.** expert in paddling a canoe. *n.*

can on[1] (kan′ən), **1.** law of a church; body of church law. **2.** rule by which a thing is judged; standard: *the canons of good taste.* **3.** the official list of the books contained in the Bible; books of the Bible accepted by the church. **4.** list of saints. **5.** an official list. **6.** part of the Mass coming after the offertory. *n.*

can on[2] (kan′ən), **1.** *Esp. Brit.* member of a group of clergymen belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church. **2.** member of a group of Roman Catholic clergymen living according to a certain rule. *n.*

ca ñon (kan′yən), canyon. *n.*

ca non i cal (kə non′ə kl), **1.** according to or prescribed by the laws of a church. **2.** in the canon of the Bible. **3.** authorized; accepted. *adj.* **—ca non′i cal ly,** *adv.*

canonical hours, the seven periods of the day for prayer and worship.

can on i za tion (kan′ən ə zā′shən), a canonizing or being canonized. *n.*

can on ize (kan′ən īz), **1.** declare (a dead person) to be a saint; place in the official list of saints: *Joan of Arc was canonized by the Roman Catholic Church in 1920.* **2.** treat as a saint; glorify. **3.** make or recognize as canonical. **4.** authorize. *v.*, **can on ized, can on iz ing.**

canon law, laws of a church governing ecclesiastical affairs.

can o py (kan′ə pē), **1.** a covering fixed over a bed, throne, entrance, etc.; covering carried on poles over a person. **2.** a rooflike covering; shelter; shade. **3.** cover with a canopy. **4.** sky. 1,2,4 *n.*, *pl.* **can o pies;** 3 *v.*, **can o pied, can o py ing.**

Canopy over a bed

canst (kanst), *Archaic.* 2nd pers. sing. present of **can.** can. "Thou canst" means "you can." *v.*

cant[1] (kant), **1.** insincere talk; moral and religious statements that many people make, but few really believe or follow out. **2.** the peculiar language of a special group, using many strange words: *thieves' cant.* **3.** peculiar to a special group: *a cant phrase.* **4.** use cant; talk in cant. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*, 4 *v.*

cant[2] (kant), **1.** slant; slope; bevel. **2.** tip; tilt. **3.** throw with a sudden jerk; pitch; toss. *n.*, *v.*

can't (kant), cannot.

can ta loupe or **can ta loup** (kan′tə lōp), a sweet, juicy melon with a hard, rough rind; muskmelon. *n.*

can tan ker ous (kan tang′kər əs), hard to get along with because ready to make trouble and oppose anything suggested; ill-natured. *adj.* **—can tan′ker ous ly,** *adv.* **—can tan′ker ous ness,** *n.*

can ta ta (kən tä′tə), story or play set to music to be sung by a chorus, but not acted. *n.*

can teen (kan tēn′), **1.** a small container for carrying water or other drinks. **2.** a military store where food, drinks, etc., are sold to soldiers and sailors. **3.** box of cooking utensils for use in camp. *n.*

can ter (kan′tər), **1.** gallop gently. **2.** a gentle gallop. 1 *v.* 2 *n.*

Can ter bur y (kan′tər ber′ē), city in SE England. Many pilgrims traveled there during the Middle Ages to visit the shrine of Saint Thomas à Becket. 30,000. *n.*

Canterbury bell, plant with tall stalks of bell-shaped flowers, usually purplish-blue, pink, or white.

cant hook, *U.S.* pole with a movable hook at one end, used to grip and turn over logs.

can ti cle (kan′tə kl), a short song, hymn, or chant used in church services. *n.*

Can ti cles (kan′tə klz), book of the Old Testament. It is also called *The Song of Solomon* or *Song of Songs.* *n.*

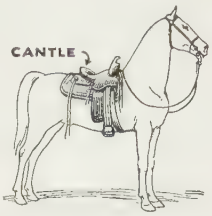
can ti lev er (kan′tə lev′ər or kan′tə lē′vər), a large, projecting bracket or beam that is fastened at one end only. *n.*

Cantilever bridge

cantilever bridge, bridge made of two cantilevers whose projecting ends meet but do not support each other.

can tle (kan′tl), the part of a saddle that sticks up at the back. The corresponding part at the front is the *pommel*. *n.*

can to (kan′tō), one of the main divisions of a long poem. A canto of a poem corresponds to a chapter of a novel. *n., pl.* **can tos.**



can ton (kant′n), a small part or political division of a country. Switzerland is made up of 22 cantons. *n.*

Can ton (kan ton′ for 1; kant′n for 2), **1.** city in S China. 1,840,000. **2.** city in NE Ohio. 114,000. *n.*

Can ton ese (kant′n ēz′), **1.** native or inhabitant of Canton, China. **2.** the Chinese dialect spoken in or near Canton, China. **3.** of Canton, China, its people, or their dialect. 1,2 *n., pl.* **Can ton ese;** 3 *adj.*

can ton ment (kan ton′mənt or kan tōn′mənt), place where soldiers live; quarters. *n.*

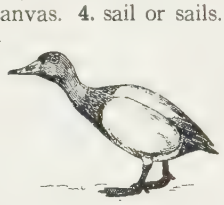
can tor (kan′tər or kan′tôr), **1.** man who leads the singing of a choir or congregation. **2.** soloist in a synagogue. *n.*

Ca nuck (kə nuk′), *Slang.* **1.** Canadian. **2.** French Canadian. *n., adj.*

can vas (kan′vəs), **1.** a strong cloth made of cotton, flax, or hemp, used to make tents and sails. **2.** made of canvas. **3.** something made of canvas. **4.** sail or sails. **5.** piece of canvas on which an oil painting is painted. **6.** an oil painting. 1,3-6 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

under canvas, **1.** in tents. **2.** with sails spread.

can vas back (kan′vəs bak′), a wild duck of North America with grayish feathers on its back. *n.*


Canvasback (nearly 2 ft. from tip of beak to end of tail)

can vass (kan′vəs), **1.** examine carefully; examine: *John canvassed the papers, hunting for notices of jobs.* **2.** discuss: *The city council canvassed the mayor's plan thoroughly.* **3.** go through (a city, district, etc.) asking for votes, orders, etc.: *Salesmen canvassed the whole city for subscriptions.* **4.** ask for votes, orders, etc. **5.** personal visiting of homes or stores in a district to sell something. **6.** examine and count the votes cast in an election. **7.** act, fact, or process of canvassing. 1-4,6 *v.,* 5,7 *n.* **—can′vass er,** *n.*

can yon (kan′yən), *U.S.* a narrow valley with high, steep sides, usually with a stream at the bottom. *n.*

caou tchouc (kü′chůk or kou chůk′), the gummy, coagulated juice of various tropical plants; rubber. *n.*

cap (kap), **1.** a close-fitting covering for the head with little or no brim. **2.** a special head covering worn to show rank, occupation, etc.: *a nurse's cap.* **3.** anything like a cap. The top of a mushroom is called a cap. **4.** put a cap on. **5.** the highest part; top. **6.** put a top on; cover the top of: *Whipped cream capped the dessert.* **7.** do or follow with something as good or better: *Each clown capped the other's last joke.* **8.** a small quantity of explosive in a wrapper or covering. 1-3,5,8 *n.,* 4,6,7 *v.,* **capped, cap ping. —cap′less,** *adj.* **—cap′like′,** *adj.*

cap., **1.** capital letter. *pl.* **caps.** **2.** capitalize. **3.** capacity. **4.** capital.

ca pa bil i ty (kā′pə bil′ə tē), ability; power; fitness; capacity. *n., pl.* **ca pa bil i ties.**

ca pa ble (kā′pə bl), having fitness or ability; able; efficient; competent: *a capable teacher. adj.* **—ca′pa ble ness,** *n.* **—ca′pa bly,** *adv.*

capable of, **1.** having ability, power, or fitness for: *capable of criticizing music.* **2.** open to; ready for: *a statement capable of many interpretations.*

ca pa cious (kə pā′shəs), able to hold much; roomy; large: *a capacious closet. adj.* **—ca pa′cious ly,** *adv.* **—ca pa′cious ness,** *n.*

ca pac i ty (kə pas′ə tē), **1.** amount of room or space inside; largest amount that can be held by a container: *This can has a capacity of 4 quarts.* **2.** power of receiving and holding: *the capacity of a metal for retaining heat. The theater has a capacity of 400.* **3.** ability; power; fitness: *a great capacity for learning.* **4.** position; relation: *A person may act in the capacity of guardian, trustee, voter, friend, etc. n., pl.* **ca pac i ties.**

cap and bells, cap trimmed with bells, worn by a jester.

cap and gown, a flat cap and loose gown, worn by college teachers and students on certain occasions.

Caparison (def. 1)

ca par i son (kə par′ə sn), **1.** an ornamental covering for a horse. **2.** any rich dress; equipment; outfit. **3.** dress richly; fit out. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.*

cape[1] (kāp), an outer garment, or part of one, without sleeves, worn falling loosely from the shoulders. *n.*

cape[2] (kāp), point of land extending into the water. *n.*

the Cape, the Cape of Good Hope.

Cape buffalo, a large, savage buffalo of southern Africa.

Cape Horn, cape on an island at the S tip of South America.

Cape Kennedy, cape in E Florida from which the United States launches rockets.

cap e lin (kap′ə lin), a small fish of the N Atlantic, used as bait for cod; kind of smelt. *n.*

Cape of Good Hope, cape near the S tip of Africa.

ca per[1] (kā′pər), **1.** leap or jump about playfully. **2.** a playful leap or jump. **3.** prank; trick. 1 *v.,* 2,3 *n.*

ca per[2] (kā′pər), a prickly shrub of the Mediterranean region. *n.*

capers, the green flower buds of this shrub, pickled and used for seasoning.

Ca per na um (kə pėr′nē əm), in the Bible, a town in Palestine, on the Sea of Galilee. *n.*

Cape Town or **Cape town** (kāp′toun′), seaport near the southern tip of Africa. The legislature for the Republic of South Africa meets there. 732,000. *n.*

Cape Verde (kāp′ vėrd′), cape in extreme W Africa.

Cape Verde Islands, group of islands west of Cape Verde, belonging to Portugal. 148,000 pop.; 1557 sq. mi. *Capital:* Praia.

cap il lar y (kap′ə ler′ē), **1.** hairlike; very slender. **2.** tube with a very slender, hairlike opening. Capillaries join the end of an artery to the beginning of a vein. **3.** of or in such tubes. 1,3 *adj.,* 2 *n., pl.* **cap il lar ies.**

capillary attraction, **1.** force that raises the part of the surface of a liquid that is in contact with a solid. **2.** ability of a porous substance to soak up a liquid. A blotter absorbs ink by means of capillary attraction.

cap i tal[1] (kap′ə tl), **1.** city where the government of a country or State is located. **2.** A, B, C, D, or any similar large letter. **3.** amount of money or property that a company or a person uses in carrying on a business: *The Smith Company has a capital of $30,000.* **4.** of capital; having to do with capital. **5.** source of power or advantage; resources. **6.** capitalists as a group. **7.** important; leading. **8.** main; chief. **9.** of the best kind; excellent: *A maple tree gives capital shade.* **10.** involving death; punishable by death: *Murder is a capital crime in most countries.* 1-3,5,6 *n.,* 4,7-10 *adj.*

make capital of, take advantage of; use to one's own advantage: *He made capital of his father's fame.*

cap i tal[2] (kap′ə tl), the top part of a column or pillar. See the diagram under **column.** *n.*

cap i tal ism (kap′ə tl iz′əm), an economic system based on the ownership of land, factories, and other means of production by private individuals who compete with one another, using the hired labor of other persons, to produce goods and services for a free market for whatever profit may be obtainable. *n.*

cap i tal ist (kap′ə tl ist), **1.** person whose money

and property are used in carrying on business. **2.** a wealthy person. **3.** person who favors or supports capitalism. *n.*

cap i tal is tic (kap′ə tl is′tik), **1.** of or having to do with capitalism or capitalists. **2.** favoring or supporting capitalism. *adj.* **—cap′i tal is′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

cap i tal i za tion (kap′ə tl ə zā′shən), **1.** a capitalizing or being capitalized. **2.** amount at which a company is capitalized; capital stock of a business. *n.*

cap i tal ize (kap′ə tl īz), **1.** write or print with a capital letter. **2.** set the capital of (a company) at a certain amount. **3.** turn into capital; use as capital. **4.** take advantage (of); use to one's own advantage: *capitalize on another's mistake.* *v.,* **cap i tal ized, cap i tal iz ing.**

capital letter, a large letter; A, B, C, D, etc.

cap i tal ly (kap′ə təl ē), very well; excellently. *adv.*

capital punishment, the death penalty for a crime.

capital ship, a large warship; battleship.

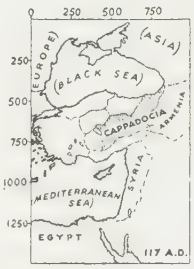
cap i ta tion (kap′ə tā′shən), tax, fee, or charge of the same amount for every person. *n.*

Cap i tol (kap′ə tl), the building at Washington, D.C., in which Congress meets. *n.*

cap i tol (kap′ə tl), the building in which a State legislature meets. *n.*

ca pit u late (kə pich′ə lāt), surrender on certain terms or conditions: *The men in the fort capitulated upon the condition that they should be allowed to go away unharmed.* *v.,* **ca pit u lat ed, ca pit u lat ing. —ca pit′u la′tor,** *n.*

ca pit u la tion (kə pich′ə lā′shən), **1.** a surrender on certain terms or conditions. **2.** agreement; condition. **3.** statement of the main facts of a subject; summary. *n.*



Cap'n, Captain.

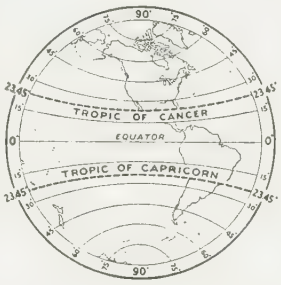
ca pon (kā′pon), rooster specially raised to be eaten. It is castrated and fattened. *n.*

Cap pa do cia (kap′ə dō′shə), an ancient Roman province in E Asia Minor. *n.*

Ca pri (kä′prē or kə prē′), a small island that is situated in the Bay of Naples, Italy. 8,000 pop.; 5½ sq. mi. *n.*

ca price (kə prēs′), **1.** a sudden change of mind without reason; unreasonable notion or desire; whim; whimsy. **2.** tendency to change suddenly and without reason. *n.*

ca pri cious (kə prish′əs), guided by one's fancy; full of unreasonable notions; changeable; fickle: *A spoiled child is often capricious.* *adj.* **—ca pri′cious ly,** *adv.* **—ca pri′cious ness,** *n.*



Cap ri corn (kap′rə kôrn), **1.** tropic of Capricorn, a circle around the world 23.45 degrees south of the equator. **2.** a southern constellation that was thought of by ancient astronomers as arranged in the shape of a goat. *n.*

caps., **1.** capital letters. **2.** capitalize.

cap si cum (kap′sə kəm), **1.** any of several plants with red or green pods containing seeds that usually have a hot, peppery taste. Green peppers, chilies, and pimientos are pods of different kinds of capsicum. **2.** such pods prepared for seasoning or medicine. *n.*

cap size (kap sīz′ or kap′sīz), turn bottom side up; upset; overturn: *A flat-bottomed boat is not easy to capsize.* *v.,* **cap sized, cap siz ing.**

cap stan (kap′stən), machine for lifting or pulling that revolves on a vertical shaft or spindle. Sailors hoist the anchor on some boats by turning the capstan. *n.*

Sailors turning a capstan. As it revolves, it winds up the rope that hoists the anchor.

capstan bar, pole used to turn a capstan.

cap stone (kap′stōn′), the top stone of a wall or other structure. *n.*

cap su lar (kap′sə lər), **1.** of or having to do with a capsule. **2.** in a capsule. **3.** shaped like a capsule. *adj.*

cap sule (kap′sl), **1.** a small case or covering; gelatin case for enclosing a dose of medicine. **2.** a part of a rocket that contains instruments, a man, etc., which is separated in flight from the motors and goes into orbit or is recovered at a later time. **3.** a dry seedcase that opens when ripe. **4.** a membrane enclosing an organ of the body; membranous bag or sac. *n.*

Capt., Captain.

cap tain (kap′tən), **1.** leader; chief: *Robin Hood was captain of his band.* **2.** an army officer ranking next below a major and next above a lieutenant. He usually commands a company. **3.** a navy officer ranking next below a commodore and next above a commander. He usually commands a warship. **4.** commander of a ship. **5.** leader of a team in sports. **6.** lead or command as captain: *Tom will captain the team.* 1-5 *n.,* 6 *v.*

cap tain cy (kap′tən sē), rank, commission, or authority of a captain. *n., pl.* **cap tain cies.**

cap tain ship (kap′tən ship), **1.** rank, position, or authority of a captain. **2.** leadership. *n.*

cap tion (kap′shən), **1.** title or heading at the head of a page, article, chapter, etc., or under a picture explaining it. **2.** put a caption on. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.*

cap tious (kap′shəs), hard to please; faultfinding. *adj.* **—cap′tious ly,** *adv.* **—cap′tious ness,** *n.*

cap ti vate (kap′tə vāt), **1.** hold captive by beauty or interest; charm; fascinate: *The children were captivated by the animal story.* **2.** *Obsolete.* capture. *v.,* **cap ti vat ed, cap ti vat ing. —cap′ti vat′ing ly,** *adv.* **—cap′ti va′tor,** *n.*

cap ti va tion (kap′tə vā′shən), **1.** a captivating or being captivated. **2.** charm; fascination. *n.*

cap tive (kap′tiv), **1.** prisoner: *The army brought back a thousand captives.* **2.** held as a prisoner; made a prisoner. **3.** captivated. 1 *n.,* 2,3 *adj.*

cap tiv i ty (kap tiv′ə tē), **1.** being in prison. **2.** being held or detained anywhere against one's will: *Some animals cannot bear captivity, and die after a few weeks in a cage.* *n., pl.* **cap tiv i ties.**

cap tor (kap′tər), person who takes or holds a prisoner. *n.*

cap ture (kap′chər), **1.** make a prisoner of; take by force, skill, or trick; seize: *We captured butterflies with a net.* **2.** person or thing taken in this way. **3.** act of capturing; fact of capturing or being captured. **4.** catch and keep: *Her gay dress captured my eyes.* 1,4 *v.,* **captured, cap tur ing;** 2,3 *n.*

Cap u chin (kap′yu chin or kap′yu-shin), a Franciscan monk belonging to an order that wears a long, pointed hood or cowl. *n.*

Capuchin (body 1½ ft. long)

cap u chin (kap′yu chin or kap′yu-shin), a South American monkey with black hair on its head that looks like a hood. *n.*

car (kär), **1.** vehicle that moves on wheels. **2.** automobile. **3.** a railroad vehicle for freight or passengers. **4.** vehicle that runs on rails. A streetcar is often called a car. **5.** the closed platform of an elevator, balloon,

etc., for carrying passengers or cargo. **6.** *Poetic.* chariot. *n.*

ca ra ba o (kä′rə bä′ō), the water buffalo of the Philippine Islands. *n., pl.* **ca ra ba os.**

Ca rac as (kə rak′əs), capital of Venezuela. 700,000. *n.*

car a cul (kar′ə kl), a type of flat, loose, curly fur made from the skin of newborn lambs. *n.* Also, **karakul.**

ca rafe (kə raf′), a glass water bottle. *n.*

car a mel (kar′ə ml or kär′ml), **1.** burnt sugar used for coloring and flavoring food, etc. **2.** a small block of chewy candy. *n.*

car a pace (kar′ə pās), shell on the back of a turtle, lobster, crab, etc. *n.*

car at (kar′ət), **1.** unit of weight for precious stones, equal to ⅕ gram. **2.** one 24th part. A gold ring of 18 carats is 18 parts pure gold. *n.* Also, **karat.**

car a van (kar′ə van), **1.** group of merchants, pilgrims, etc., traveling together for safety through a desert or a dangerous country. **2.** a large, covered wagon for people or goods; house on wheels; van. *n.*

car a van sa ry (kar′ə van′sə rē), **1.** inn or hotel where caravans rest in the Orient. **2.** a large inn or hotel. *n., pl.* **car a van sa ries.**

car a vel (kar′ə vel), a small, fast ship of former times. *n.* Also, **carvel.**

car a way (kar′ə wā), **1.** plant of the same family as the parsley, that yields fragrant, spicy seeds used to flavor bread, rolls, cakes, etc. **2.** its seeds. *n.*

Caravel

car bide (kär′bīd), **1.** compound of carbon with an element, usually a metal. **2.** calcium carbide. *n.*

car bine (kär′bīn), a short rifle or musket. *n.*

car bo hy drate (kär′bō hī′drāt), substance composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. Sugar and starch are carbohydrates. Carbohydrates are made from carbon dioxide and water by green plants in sunlight. *n.*

car bo lat ed (kär′bə lāt′id), containing carbolic acid. *adj.*

car bol ic acid (kär bol′ik), a very poisonous, corrosive, white crystalline substance, used in solution as a disinfectant and antiseptic; phenol.

car bon (kär′bən), **1.** a very common nonmetallic element. Diamonds are pure carbon; coal is impure carbon. Carbon united with other substances is found in animals and plants. Carbon forms organic compounds in combination with hydrogen, oxygen, etc. *Symbol:* C **2.** piece of carbon used in arc lamps, etc. **3.** piece of carbon paper. **4.** copy made with carbon paper. *n.*

carbon 14, a radioactive isotope of carbon, produced by the bombardment of nitrogen atoms. The extent of its decay in wood, bone, etc., is evidence of the age of archaeological finds or geological formations in which organic matter occurs. *Symbol:* C_{14}

car bo na ceous (kär′bə nā′shəs), **1.** of or containing carbon. **2.** like or containing coal. *adj.*

car bon ate (kär′bən āt or kär′bən it for 1; kär′bən āt for 2,3), **1.** salt or ester of carbonic acid. **2.** change into a carbonate. **3.** charge with carbon dioxide. Soda water is carbonated to make it bubble and fizz. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **car bon at ed, car bon at ing.** —**car′bon a′tion,** *n.*

carbon dioxide, a heavy, colorless, odorless gas, present in the atmosphere. The air that comes from an animal's lungs contains carbon dioxide. Plants absorb it from the air and use it to make plant tissue.

car bon ic (kär bon′ik), of or containing carbon. *adj.*

carbonic acid, acid made when carbon dioxide is dissolved in water. It gives the sharp taste to soda water.

car bon i za tion (kär′bən ə zā′shən), a carbonizing or being carbonized. *n.*

car bon ize (kär′bən īz), **1.** change into carbon by burning. **2.** cover or combine with carbon. *v.*, **car bon ized, car bon iz ing.**

carbon monoxide, a colorless, odorless, very poisonous gas, formed when carbon burns with an insufficient supply of air. It is part of the exhaust gases of automobile engines.

carbon paper, a thin paper having a preparation of carbon or other inky substance on one surface used for making copies of letters, orders, receipts, etc.

carbon tet ra chlo ride (tet′rə klō′rīd), a colorless, noninflammable liquid, often used in fire extinguishers and in cleaning fluids. It changes at low temperature to a vapor five times heavier than air. Its fumes are very dangerous if taken into the lungs.

car bo run dum (kär′bə run′dəm), an extremely hard compound of carbon and silicon, used for grinding, polishing, etc. *n.*

car boy (kär′boi), a very large glass bottle, usually enclosed in basketwork or in a wooden box or crate to keep it from being broken. *n.*

Carboy

car bun cle (kär′bung kl), **1.** a very painful, inflamed swelling under the skin. It is usually larger than a boil and has several openings. **2.** pimple. **3.** a smooth, round garnet or other deep-red jewel. *n.*

car bu ret (kär′bə rāt), **1.** mix (air or gas) with carbon compounds, such as gasoline, benzine, etc. **2.** combine with carbon. *v.*, **car bu ret ed, car bu ret ing** or *esp. Brit.* **car bu ret ted, car bu ret ting.**

car bu re tion (kär′bə rā′shən), **1.** carbureting. **2.** being carbureted. *n.*

car bu re tor (kär′bə rā′tər), device for sending air through or over a liquid fuel, such as gasoline, so as to produce an explosive mixture. *n.*

car ca net (kär′kə net), *Archaic.* an ornamental necklace or band of gold or jewels. *n.*

car cass or **car case** (kär′kəs), the dead body of an animal. A human body or corpse is sometimes contemptuously called a carcass. *n.*

car cin o gen (kär sin′ə jən), any substance or agent that produces cancer. *n.*

car ci no ma (kär′sə nō′mə), cancer. *n., pl.* **car ci no mas, car ci no ma ta** (-mə tə).

card[1] (kärd), **1.** piece of stiff paper or thin cardboard, usually small and rectangular: *a post card, a calling card.* **2.** one of a pack of cards used in playing games. **3.** a round piece of paper, etc., on which the 32 points of the compass are marked. **4.** *Informal.* a queer or amusing person. **5.** provide with a card. **6.** put on a card. 1-4 *n.*, 5,6 *v.*

card[2] (kärd), **1.** a toothed tool or wire brush used to separate, clean, and straighten the fibers of raw wool, cotton, etc. **2.** clean or comb with this. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

car da mom or **car da mum** (kär′də məm), **1.** a spicy seed used as seasoning and in medicine. **2.** the Asiatic plant that it grows on. *n.*

card board (kärd′bôrd′), a stiff material made of paper, used to make cards and boxes. *n.*

card er (kär′dər), person or machine that cards wool, cotton, flax, etc. *n.*

car di ac (kär′dē ak), **1.** of or having to do with the heart: *cardiac symptoms.* **2.** medicine that stimulates the heart. **3.** having to do with the upper part of the stomach. 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Car diff (kär′dif), seaport in SE Wales. 250,000. *n.*

car di gan (kär′də gən), a knitted woolen jacket. *n.*

car di nal (kär′dn əl), **1.** of first importance; main; chief; principal: *His plan has cardinal value.* **2.** bright red. **3.** one of the princes, or high officials, of the Roman Catholic Church, appointed by the Pope. **4.** cardinal bird. **5.** cardinal number. 1,2 *adj.*, 2-5 *n.*

Cardinal bird
(8 to 9 in. long)

cardinal bird, an American songbird that has bright-red feathers marked with black. It is a kind of finch.

cardinal flower, 1. the bright-red flower of a North American plant. 2. plant it grows on.
cardinal number, number, such as three, ten, 246, 9471, etc., that shows how many are meant.
cardinal points, the four main directions of the compass; north, south, east, and west.
cardinal virtues, prudence, fortitude, temperance, and justice. They were considered by the ancient philosophers to be the basic qualities of a good character.
card ing (kär′ding), preparation of the fibers of wool, cotton, flax, etc., for spinning by combing them. *n.*
car di o graph (kär′dē ə graf′), instrument that records the strength and nature of movements of the heart. *n.*
cards (kärdz), 1. game or games played with a pack of cards. 2. playing such games: *Many of the party were busy at cards. n. pl.*
care (kär), 1. burden of thought; worry: *Few people are free from care.* 2. serious attention; caution: *A good cook does her work with care.* 3. object of concern or attention: *Keeping records is the care of the secretary of a club.* 4. be concerned; feel an interest: *He cares about music.* 5. watchful keeping; charge: *The child was left in her sister's care.* 6. food, shelter, and protection: *Your child will have the best of care.* 7. like; want; wish: *A cat does not care to be washed.* 1-3,5,6 *n.*, 4,7 *v.*, **cared, car ing.** **—car′er,** *n.*
care for, 1. like; be fond of. 2. want; wish: *I don't care for any dessert tonight.* 3. attend to; provide for.
take care of, 1. attend to; provide for. 2. be careful of. 3. *Informal.* deal with.
ca reen (kə rēn′), 1. lean to one side; tilt; tip: *The ship careened in the strong wind.* 2. cause to lean to one side: *The strong wind careened the ship.* 3. lay (a ship) over on one side for cleaning, painting, repairing, etc. *v.*
ca reer (kə rir′), 1. a general course of action or progress through life: *It is interesting to read of the careers of great men and women.* 2. way of living; occupation; profession: *The boy planned to make law his career.* 3. speed; full speed; going with force: *We were in full career when we struck the post.* 4. rush along wildly; dash: *The runaway horse careered through the streets.* 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*
care free (kär′frē′), without worry; happy; gay. *adj.*
care ful (kär′fəl), 1. thinking what one says; watching what one does; taking pains; watchful; cautious: *He is careful to tell the truth at all times.* 2. done with thought or pains; exact; thorough. 3. *Archaic.* anxious; worried. *adj.* **—care′ful ly,** *adv.* **—care′ful ness,** *n.*
care less (kär′lis), 1. not thinking what one says; not watching what one does; not taking enough pains; not watchful or cautious: *One careless step may cost a life.* 2. done without enough thought or pains; not exact or thorough: *careless work, a careless worker.* 3. not troubling oneself; indifferent; unconcerned. 4. without worry; happy; gay. *adj.* **—care′less ly,** *adv.* **—care′less ness,** *n.*
ca ress (kə res′), touch or stroke to show affection; embrace; kiss. *n.*, *v.*
car et (kar′ət), mark (∧) to show where something should be put in, used in writing and in correcting proof. *n.*
care tak er (kär′tāk′ər), person who takes care of a person, place, or thing for the owner or for another. *n.*
care worn (kär′wôrn′), showing signs of worry; tired; weary. *adj.*
car fare (kär′fär′), money to pay for riding on a streetcar, bus, etc. *n.*
car go (kär′gō), load of goods carried by a ship or plane: *a cargo of wheat. n., pl.* **car goes** or **car gos.**
car hop (kär′hop′), a person, usually a girl, who takes orders for and brings food from a roadside restaurant to customers in their cars. *n.*

Car ib (kar′ib), 1. member of an Indian tribe of NE South America. 2. a language family found primarily in NE South America, and to a lesser extent in Central America and the West Indies. *n.*

Car ib be an (kar′ə bē′ən or kə rib′ē-ən), 1. sea between Central America, the West Indies, and South America. 750,000 sq. mi. 2. of or having to do with this sea or the islands in it. 3. of or having to do with the Caribs (Indians). 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*
Caribbean Sea, Caribbean.
car i bou (kar′ə bü), any of several kinds of North American reindeer. *n., pl.* **car i bous** or (*esp. collectively*) **car i bou.**

Caribou (4 ft. high at the shoulder)

car i ca ture (kar′ə kə chůr′), 1. picture, cartoon, description, etc., that ridiculously exaggerates the peculiarities or defects of a person or thing. 2. art of making such pictures or descriptions. 3. a very poor imitation. 4. make a caricature of. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **car i ca tured, car i ca tur ing.**
car i ca tur ist (kar′ə kə chůr′ist or kar′ə kə chər ist), person who makes caricatures. *n.*
car ies (kär′ēz), decay of teeth, bones, or tissues. *n.*
car il lon (kar′ə lon), 1. set of bells arranged for playing melodies. 2. melody played on such bells. 3. part of an organ imitating the sound of bells. *n.*
car il lon neur (kar′ə lə nėr′), person who plays a carillon. *n.*
cark ing (kär′king), troublesome; worrying. *adj.*
car load (kär′lōd′), as much as a car can hold or carry. *n.*
Carls bad Caverns (kärlz′bad), a national park in SE New Mexico, famous for its huge limestone caverns.
Car lyle (kär līl′ or kär′līl), **Thomas,** 1795-1881, Scottish essayist, historian, and philosopher. *n.*
car ma gnole (kär′mən yōl′), dance and song popular during the French Revolution. *n.*
car man (kär′mən), 1. motorman or conductor of a streetcar. 2. person who drives a cart. *n., pl.* **car men.**
Car mel (kär′ml), **Mount,** mountain in NW Israel. 1800 ft. See **Nazareth** for map. *n.*
Car mel ite (kär′ml īt), a mendicant friar or nun of a religious order founded in the 12th century or earlier. *n.*
car mine (kär′mən), 1. deep red with a tinge of purple. 2. light crimson. 3. a crimson coloring matter found in cochineal, used to stain microscopic slides and formerly as a dye. 1-3 *n.*, 1,2 *adj.*
car nage (kär′nij), slaughter of a great number of people. *n.*
car nal (kär′nl), 1. worldly; not spiritual. 2. bodily; sensual: *Gluttony and drunkenness have been called carnal vices. adj.* **—car′nal ly,** *adv.*
car na tion (kär nā′shən), 1. a red, white, or pink flower with a spicy fragrance. 2. plant that it grows on. 3. rosy pink. 1-3 *n.*, 3 *adj.*
Car ne gie (kär nā′gē or kär′nə gē), **Andrew,** 1835-1919, American steel manufacturer and philanthropist. *n.*
car nel ian (kär nēl′yən), a red stone used in jewelry. It is a kind of quartz. *n.* Also, **cornelian.**

car ni val (kär′nə vl), 1. place of amusement or a traveling show having merry-go-rounds, side shows, etc. 2. feasting and merrymaking; noisy and unrestrained revels; celebration. 3. a time of feasting and merrymaking just before Lent. 4. an organized program of events involving a particular sport, institution, etc.: *a water carnival.* *n.*

Car niv o ra (kär niv′ə rə), a large group of flesh-eating animals. Cats, dogs, lions, tigers, and bears belong to the Carnivora. *n.pl.*

car ni vore (kär′nə vôr), a flesh-eating animal. *n.*

car niv o rous (kär niv′ə rəs), 1. flesh-eating. Cats, dogs, lions, tigers, and bears are carnivorous animals. 2. of or having to do with the Carnivora. *adj.*

car no tite (kär′nə tīt), a yellowish, radioactive mineral found in the W and SW United States. It is a source of radium. *n.*

car ol (kar′əl), 1. song of joy. 2. hymn: *Christmas carols.* 3. sing; sing joyously; praise with carols. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **car oled, car ol ing** or *esp. Brit.* **car olled, car ol ling.** —**car′ol er,** *esp. Brit.* **car′ol ler,** *n.*

Car o li na (kar′ə lī′nə), 1. an early American colony on the Atlantic coast. The first settlers arrived in 1653, and the colony was officially divided into North Carolina and South Carolina in 1729. 2. either North Carolina or South Carolina. *n.*

the Carolinas, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Car o line Islands (kar′ə līn or kar′ə lin), group of over 500 islands in the W Pacific, near the equator. They were formerly under Japanese supervision and are now under United States administration. 45,000 pop.; 380 sq. mi. See the map of **Micronesia.**

Car o lin i an (kar′ə lin′ē ən), 1. of North Carolina and South Carolina, or either of them. 2. native or inhabitant of North Carolina or South Carolina. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

car om (kar′əm), 1. shot in the game of billiards. The ball struck with the cue hits two balls, one after the other. 2. a similar shot in other games. 3. make a carom. 4. hit and bounce off. 5. a hitting and bouncing off. 1,2,5 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

car oms (kar′əmz), game for two or four players, played on a square board. The players try to shoot 24 round counters into pockets at the corners. *n.pl.*

ca rot id (kə rot′id), 1. either of two large arteries, one on each side of the neck, that carry blood to the head. 2. having to do with these arteries. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

ca rous al (kə rouz′l), a noisy revel; drinking party. *n.*

ca rouse (kə rouz′), 1. a noisy feast; drinking party. 2. drink heavily; take part in noisy feasts or revels. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **ca roused, ca rous ing.** —**ca rous′er,** *n.*

car ou sel (kar′ə sel′), carrousel. *n.*

carp[1] (kärp), find fault; complain. *v.* —**carp′er,** *n.* —**carp′ing ly,** *adv.*

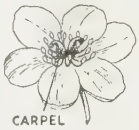
carp[2] (kärp), 1. a fresh-water fish that has many bones. It feeds mostly on plants and sometimes grows quite large. 2. any of a group of similar fishes, including goldfish, minnows, chub, and dace. *n.*, *pl.* **carps** or (*esp. collectively*) **carp.**

car pal (kär′pl), 1. of the carpus. 2. bone of the carpus. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Carpathian Mountains, Carpathians.

Car pa thi ans (kär pā′thē ənz), a mountain system extending 800 miles from N Romania to Czechoslovakia. *n.pl.*

car pel (kär′pl), a pistil of a flower, either simple, or one member of a compound pistil. It is regarded as a modified leaf. *n.*


CARPEL

Car pen tar i a (kär′pən tãr′ē ə), **Gulf of,** a large gulf on the N coast of Australia. 480 mi. long; 420 mi. wide. *n.*

car pen ter (kär′pən tər), 1. man whose work is building with wood. 2. do such work. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

car pen try (kär′pən trē), work of a carpenter. *n.*

car pet (kär′pit), 1. a heavy, woven fabric for covering floors and stairs. 2. a covering made of this fabric. 3. anything like a carpet: *My lawn is a carpet of grass.* 4. cover with a carpet: *In the spring, the ground was carpeted with violets.* 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

on the carpet, 1. being considered or discussed. 2. *Informal.* being scolded or rebuked.

car pet bag (kär′pit bag′), a traveling bag made of carpet. *n.*

car pet bag ger (kär′pit bag′ər), *Unfriendly use.* Northerner who went to the South to get political or other advantages during the time of disorganization that followed the American Civil War. *n.*

carpet beetle, a small beetle whose larva destroys carpets and other woolen fabrics.

car pet ing (kär′pit ing), 1. fabric for carpets. 2. carpets. *n.*

car port (kär′pôrt′), a roofed space open on two, or sometimes three, sides, used as a garage. *n.*

car pus (kär′pəs), 1. wrist. 2. bones of the wrist. *n.*, *pl.* **car pi** (-pī).

car rack (kar′ək), a large ship of former times; galleon. *n.*

Car ra ra (kə rä′rə), city in NW Italy, famous for its fine white marble. 63,000. *n.*

car riage (kar′ij; also kar′ē ij for 6), 1. vehicle that moves on wheels. Carriages are usually pulled by horses and are used to carry people. 2. frame on wheels that supports a gun. 3. a moving part of a machine that supports some other part. 4. manner of holding the head and body; bearing: *She has a queenly carriage.* 5. act of taking persons or goods from one place to another; carrying; transporting: *insurance against loss in carriage.* 6. cost or price of carrying: *This will be $10 plus 50 cents for carriage.* 7. handling. *n.*

car ri er (kar′ē ər), 1. person or thing that carries something. A postman is a mail carrier. Railroads, buses, and ships are carriers. 2. thing to carry something in or on. 3. person or thing that carries or transmits a disease. Carriers are often healthy persons who are immune to a disease, but carry its germs. 4. a radio wave (**carrier wave**) whose intensity is decreased or increased and whose frequency is regulated in transmitting a signal. 5. an aircraft carrier. *n.*

carrier pigeon, pigeon trained to fly home from great distances carrying written messages; homing pigeon.

car ri on (kar′ē ən), 1. dead and decaying flesh. 2. dead and decaying. 3. feeding on dead and decaying flesh. 4. rottenness; filth. 5. rotten; filthy. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3,5 *adj.*

carrion crow, 1. the common European crow. 2. a black vulture of the southern United States.

Car roll (kar′əl), **Lewis,** 1832-1898, English writer, author of *Alice in Wonderland.* His real name was Charles L. Dodgson. *n.*

car rot (kar′ət), 1. plant that has a long, tapering, orange-red root eaten as a vegetable. 2. its root. *n.*

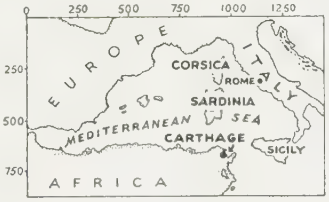
car rou sel (kar′ə sel′), merry-go-round. *n.* Also, **carousel.**

car ry (kar′ē), 1. take from one place to another: *Railroads carry coal from the mines to your town.* 2. bear the weight of; hold up; support; sustain: *Those columns carry the roof.* 3. hold (one's body and head) in a certain way; have a certain kind of posture: *This boy carries himself well.* 4. capture; win: *Our troops carried the enemy's fort.* 5. get (a motion or bill) passed or adopted: *The motion to adjourn the meeting was carried.* 6. continue; extend: *carry a road into the mountains.* 7. cover the distance; have the power of throwing or driving: *His voice will carry to the back of the room. This gun will carry a half mile.* 8. distance covered; distance that something goes. 9. influence greatly; lead. 10. have as a result; involve: *His judgment carries great weight.* 11. keep in stock: *This store carries clothing for men.* 12. keep on the account books of a business. 13. act of carrying boats and supplies from one river or lake to another. 14. place where this is done. 1-7,9-12 *v.*, **car ried, car ry ing;** 8,13,14 *n.*, *pl.* **car ries.**

carry away, arouse strong feeling in; influence beyond reason.
carry off, 1. win (a prize, honor, etc.). 2. succeed with.
carry on, 1. do; manage; conduct. 2. go ahead with; go on with after being stopped. 3. keep going; not stop; continue: *We must carry on in our effort to establish world peace.* 4. *U.S. Informal.* behave wildly or foolishly.
carry out, do; get done; accomplish; complete.
carry over, 1. have left over; be left over. 2. keep until later; continue; extend.
car ry all (kar′ē ôl′), a lightweight, covered, one-horse carriage. *n.*
car ry-o ver (kar′ē ō′vər), part left over. *n.*
car-sick (kär′sik′), nauseated by traveling in a car, train, etc. *adj.*
Car son (kär′sən), **Kit,** 1809-1868, American frontiersman, scout, and guide in the Far West. *n.*
Car son City (kär′sən), capital of Nevada, in the W part. 5000.
cart (kärt), 1. vehicle with two wheels. A strong cart is used to carry heavy loads. 2. a light wagon, used to deliver goods, etc. 3. a small vehicle on wheels, moved by hand. 4. carry in a cart. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

Cart (def. 1)

cart age (kär′tij), 1. act of carting. 2. cost or price of carting. *n.*
Car ta ge na (kär′tə jē′nə), 1. seaport in SE Spain. 120,000. 2. seaport in NW Colombia. 163,000. *n.*
carte blanche (kärt′ bläNsh′), full authority; freedom to use one's own judgment.
car tel (kär tel′), 1. a large group of businesses that agree to regulate prices and production. 2. a written agreement between countries at war for the exchange of prisoners or some other purpose. 3. a written challenge to a duel. *n.*
cart er (kär′tər), man whose work is driving a cart. *n.*
Car thage (kär′thij), a powerful ancient city and seaport in N Africa, founded by the Phoenicians and destroyed by the Romans in 146 B.C. *n.*



Car tha gin i an (kär′thə jin′ē ən), 1. of Carthage. 2. native or inhabitant of Carthage. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*
cart horse, a big, strong horse.
Car thu sian (kär thü′zhən), 1. member of an order of monks founded in 1086. 2. of this order. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*
Car ti er (kär′tē ā′ or kär tyā′), **Jacques,** 1491-1557, French navigator who discovered the St. Lawrence River. *n.*
car ti lage (kär′tl ij), 1. the firm, tough, elastic, flexible substance forming parts of the skeleton of vertebrates; gristle. The bones of young animals contain a very high percentage of cartilage. 2. part formed of this substance. The nose consists partly of cartilages. *n.*
car ti lag i nous (kär′tə laj′ə nəs), 1. of or like cartilage; gristly. 2. having the skeleton formed mostly of cartilage. *adj.*
cart load (kärt′lōd′), as much as a cart can hold or carry. *n.*
car tog ra pher (kär tog′rə fər), maker of maps. *n.*
car tog ra phy (kär tog′rə fē), the making of maps or charts. *n.*
car ton (kärt′n), box made of pasteboard. *n.*
car toon (kär tün′), 1. sketch or drawing that interests or amuses by showing persons, things, political events, etc., in an exaggerated way. 2. a full-size drawing of a design or painting, used as a model for a fresco, mosaic, tapestry, etc. 3. a comic strip. 4. make a cartoon of. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*
car toon ist (kär tün′ist), person who draws cartoons. *n.*
car tridge (kär′trij), 1. case made of metal, plastic, or cardboard for holding gunpowder and a bullet or shot. 2. any case for insertion into a mechanical device which holds a supply of material for use therein. A cartridge may contain ink for a pen, photographic film for a camera, etc. 3. cartridge and its contents. *n.*

Cartridge: A, metal case; B, bullet; C, powder.

cart wheel (kärt′hwēl′), 1. wheel of a cart. 2. a sideways handspring or somersault. 3. *Slang.* a large coin; silver dollar. *n.*
Cart wright (kärt′rīt), **Edmund,** 1743-1823, English clergyman, inventor of a power-driven loom. *n.*
Ca ru so (kə rü′sō), **Enrico,** 1873-1921, Italian operatic tenor. *n.*
carve (kärv), 1. cut into slices or pieces: *carve the meat at the table.* 2. cut; make by cutting: *Statues are carved from marble, stone, or wood.* 3. decorate with figures or designs cut on the surface. *v.*, **carved, carv ing.**
car vel (kär′vl), caravel. *n.*
carv en (kär′vən), carved. *adj.*
carv er (kär′vər), 1. person who carves. 2. knife for carving meat. *n.*
Car ver (kär′vər), 1. **George Washington,** 1864?-1963, American Negro chemist and educator. 2. **John,** 1575?-1621, Pilgrim leader and first governor of Plymouth Colony. *n.*
carv ing (kär′ving), 1. act or art of one that carves. 2. carved work; carved decoration: *a wood carving.* *n.*
carving knife, knife for cutting meat.
car y at id (kar′ē at′id), statue of a woman used as a column. *n., pl.* **car y at ids, car y at i des** (-ə dēz).
ca sa ba (kə sä′bə), kind of winter muskmelon with a yellow rind. *n.* Also, **cassaba.**

Caryatids

Cas a blan ca (kas′ə blang′kə), seaport in NW Morocco. 700,000. *n.*
cas cade (kas kād′), 1. a small waterfall. 2. anything like this. 3. fall in a cascade. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **cas cad ed, cas cad ing.**
Cascade Range, a mountain range in NW United States, extending from N California to British Columbia. The highest peak, Mount Rainier, is 14,408 feet.
cas car a (kas kär′ə), a medicine prepared from the bark of a kind of buckthorn, used to move the bowels. *n.*
case[1] (kās), 1. instance; example: *a case of poor work. His accident was a case of reckless driving.* 2. condition; situation; state: *a case of poverty.* 3. the actual condition; real situation; true state: *He said he had done the work, but that was not the case.* 4. instance of a disease or injury: *a case of measles.* 5. person who has a disease or injury; patient. 6. matter for a law court to decide. 7. statement of facts for a law court to consider. 8. a convincing argument. 9. one of the forms of a noun, pronoun, or adjective used to show its relation to other words. *I* is the nominative case; *me* is the objective case; *my* is the possessive case. 10. relation shown by such a form. *I* is in the nominative case. 11. *Informal.* a queer or unusual person. *n.*
in any case, under any circumstances; no matter what happens; anyhow.
in case, if; supposing; if it should happen that.
in no case, under no circumstances.
case[2] (kās), 1. thing to hold or cover something. 2. a covering; sheath: *Put the knife back in the case.* 3. box:

There is a big case full of books in the hall. **4.** quantity in a box, etc.: *My mother bought a case of ginger ale.* **5.** frame: *A window fits in a case.* **6.** put in a case; cover with a case. **7.** tray for printing type, with a space for each letter. 1-5,7 *n.*, 6 *v.*, **cased, cas ing.**
lower case, small letters.
upper case, capital letters.

case history, all the facts about a person or group that may be useful in deciding what medical or psychiatric treatment, social services, etc., are needed.

ca sein (kā′sēn or kā′sē in), protein present in milk, used in certain kinds of paints. Cheese is mostly casein. *n.*

case knife, **1.** knife carried in a case. **2.** a table knife.

case mate (kās′māt), **1.** a bombproof chamber in a fort or rampart, with openings through which cannon may be fired. **2.** an armored enclosure protecting guns on a warship. *n.*

case ment (kās′mənt), **1.** window opening on hinges like a door. **2.** *Poetic.* any window. **3.** a casing; covering; frame. *n.*

cash (kash), **1.** ready money; coins and bills. **2.** money, or something that equals money, such as a check, paid at the time of buying something. **3.** get cash for: *cash a check.* **4.** give cash for: *The bank will cash your five-dollar check.* 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*
cash in, *U.S. Informal.* change into cash.
cash in on, *U.S. Informal.* **1.** make a profit from. **2.** take advantage of; use to advantage.

cash book (kash′bu̇k′), book in which a record is kept of money received and paid out. *n.*

cash ew (kash′ü), **1.** a small, edible kidney-shaped nut. **2.** the tropical American tree that it grows on. *n.*

cash ier[1] (kash ir′), person who has charge of money in a bank or business. *n.*

cash ier[2] (kash ir′), dismiss from service; discharge in disgrace: *The dishonest officer was deprived of his rank and cashiered.* *v.*

cash mere (kash′mir), **1.** a fine, soft wool from a breed of goats of Kashmir and Tibet. **2.** a costly kind of shawl made of this wool. **3.** a fine, soft wool from sheep. **4.** a fine, soft woolen cloth. *n.*

cash on delivery, payment when goods are delivered.

cash register, machine which records and shows the amount of a sale. It usually has a drawer to hold money.

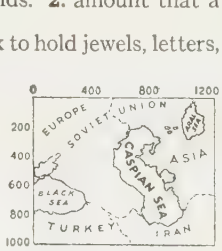
cas ing (kās′ing), **1.** thing put around something; covering; case. **2.** the part of a tire that encloses the inner tube. **3.** frame. A window fits in a casing. *n.*

ca si no (kə sē′nō), **1.** a building or room for public shows, dancing, gambling, etc. **2.** cassino, a card game. *n.*, *pl.* **ca si nos.**

cask (kask), **1.** barrel. A cask may be large or small, and is usually made to hold liquids. **2.** amount that a cask holds. *n.*

cas ket (kas′kit), **1.** a small box to hold jewels, letters, etc. **2.** coffin. *n.*

Cas per (kas′pər), city in central Wyoming. 39,000. *n.*



Cas pi an Sea (kas′pē ən), an inland salt sea between Europe and Asia. 169,000 sq. mi.

casque (kask), helmet. *n.*

cas sa ba (kə sä′bə), casaba. *n.*

Cas san dra (kə san′drə), **1.** in Greek legend, a daughter of King Priam of Troy. Apollo gave her the gift of prophecy, but later in anger decreed that no one should believe her. **2.** person who prophesies misfortune, but is not believed. *n.*

cas sa va (kə sä′və), **1.** a tropical plant with starchy roots. **2.** a nutritious starch from its roots. Tapioca is made from cassava. *n.*

cas se role (kas′ə rōl), **1.** a covered baking dish in which food can be both cooked and served. **2.** a mold, often of boiled rice, mashed potatoes, etc., filled with meat or vegetables. **3.** a small, deep dish with a handle, used in chemical laboratories. *n.*

cas sia (kash′ə), **1.** an inferior kind of cinnamon. **2.** tree of southern China that produces it. **3.** plant from whose leaves and pods the drug senna is obtained. **4.** the pods or their pulp. *n.*

cas si mere (kas′ə mir), a soft, lightweight, woolen cloth, sometimes used for men's suits. *n.*

cas si no (kə sē′nō), a card game in which the ten of diamonds and the two of spades have special counting value. *n.* Also, **casino.**

Cas si o pe ia (kas′ē ə pē′ə), **1.** in Greek legend, the wife of the Ethiopian king Cepheus and mother of Andromeda. **2.** a northern constellation thought to resemble Cassiopeia sitting in a chair. *n.*

Clergyman wearing a cassock

cas sock (kas′ək), a long outer garment, usually black, worn by a clergyman. *n.*

cas socked (kas′əkt), wearing a cassock. *adj.*

cas so war y (kas′ə wer′ē), a large bird of Australia and New Guinea, like an ostrich, but smaller. Cassowaries run swiftly, but cannot fly. *n.*, *pl.* **cas so war ies.**

Cassowary (5 ft. tall)

cast (kast), **1.** throw: *cast a fishing line.* **2.** throw off; let fall: *The snake cast its skin.* **3.** direct; turn: *He cast me a look.* **4.** shape by pouring or squeezing into a mold to harden. Metal is first melted and then cast. **5.** thing made by casting: *a cast of Lincoln.* **6.** made by casting: *a statue cast in bronze.* **7.** mold used in casting; mold: *His broken arm is in a plaster cast.* **8.** arrange (actors and parts in a play): *Our drama teacher has cast Mary and Tom as brother and sister.* **9.** actors in a play. **10.** form; look; appearance. **11.** kind; sort. **12.** a slight amount of color; tinge: *a white dress with a pink cast.* **13.** a slight squint. **14.** add; calculate. 1-4,8,14 *v.*, **cast, cast ing;** 1,5,7,9-13 *n.*, 6 *adj.*
cast a ballot, vote.
cast about, search; look.
cast down, **1.** turn downward; lower. **2.** make sad or discouraged.
cast up, **1.** turn upward; raise. **2.** add up; find the sum of.

Castanets

cas ta net (kas′tə net′), pair, or one of a pair, of instruments of hard wood or ivory like little cymbals. Castanets are held in the hand and clicked together to beat time for dancing or music. *n.*

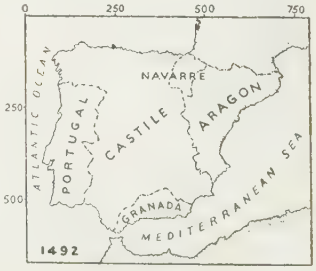
cast a way (kast′ə wā′), **1.** thrown away; cast adrift. **2.** a shipwrecked person. **3.** outcast. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

caste (kast), **1.** a Hindu social class. By tradition, a Hindu is born into the caste of his father and cannot rise from it. **2.** an exclusive social group; distinct class. **3.** a social system having class distinctions based on rank, wealth, position, etc. *n.*
lose caste, lose social rank or position.

cast er (kas′tər), **1.** person or thing that casts. **2.** a small wheel set into a leg of a piece of furniture to make it easier to move. **3.** bottle containing salt, mustard, vinegar, or other seasoning for table use. **4.** stand or rack for such bottles. *n.* Also, **castor** for 2-4.

cas ti gate (kas′tə gāt), criticize severely; punish. *v.*, **cas ti gat ed, cas ti gat ing.** **—cas′ti ga′tor,** *n.*

cas ti ga tion (kas′tə gā′shən), severe criticism; punishment. *n.*



Cas tile (kas tēl′), **1.** region in north and central Spain, formerly a kingdom. **2.** Castile soap. *n.*

Cas tile soap or **cas tile soap** (kas′tēl), a pure, hard soap made from olive oil and soda.

Cas til ian (kas til′yən), **1.** of Castile, its people, or their language. **Castilian Spanish** is the accepted standard form of Spanish. **2.** Castilian Spanish. **3.** native or inhabitant of Castile. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

cast ing (kas′ting), thing shaped by being poured into a mold to harden. *n.*

casting vote, a vote by the presiding officer to decide a question when the votes of an assembly or council are evenly divided.

cast iron, a hard, brittle form of iron made by casting.

cast-i ron (kast′ī′ərn), **1.** made of cast iron. **2.** hard; not yielding. **3.** hardy; strong. *adj.*

cas tle (kas′l), **1.** a building or group of buildings with thick walls, towers, and other defenses against attack. **2.** palace that once had defenses against attack. **3.** a large and imposing residence. **4.** piece in the game of chess, shaped like a tower; rook. *n.*

Castle (def. 1)

castle in the air, something imagined but not likely to come true; daydream.

cast off (kast′ôf′), **1.** thrown away; abandoned. **2.** person or thing that has been cast off. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

cas tor[1] (kas′tər), caster (defs. 2, 3, 4). *n.*

cas tor[2] (kas′tər), **1.** hat made of beaver fur. **2.** an oily substance with a strong odor, secreted by beavers. It is used in making perfume and in medicines. *n.*

Cas tor (kas′tər), in Greek and Roman legend, the mortal twin brother of Pollux. *n.*

castor bean, seed of the castor-oil plant.

castor oil, a yellow oil obtained from castor beans, used as a strong cathartic, a lubricant, etc.

cas tor-oil plant (kas′tər oil′), a tall tropical plant from whose seeds castor oil is obtained.

cas trate (kas′trāt), **1.** remove the male glands of. **2.** mutilate; expurgate. *v.*, **cas trat ed, cas trat ing.**

cas tra tion (kas trā′shən), castrating. *n.*

Cas tries (kas trē′), capital of St. Lucia. 18,000. *n.*

Cas tro (kas′trō), **Fidel,** born 1927, premier of Cuba since 1959. *n.*

cas u al (kazh′ü əl), **1.** happening by chance; not planned or expected; accidental: *a casual meeting.* **2.** without plan or method; careless: *a casual answer, a casual glance.* **3.** uncertain; indefinite; indifferent; vague. **4.** occasional; irregular. A **casual laborer** has no regular job. **5.** designed for informal wear: *We dressed in casual clothes for the picnic.* **6.** a casual laborer. **7.** person occasionally receiving charity. **8.** soldier awaiting orders, transportation, etc., at a post or station to which he is not attached or assigned. 1-5 *adj.*, 6-8 *n.* **—cas′u al ly,** *adv.* **—cas′u al ness,** *n.*

cas u al ty (kazh′ü əl tē), **1.** accident. **2.** an unfortunate accident; mishap. **3.** soldier or sailor wounded, killed, or captured as a result of enemy action. **4.** person injured or killed in an accident. *n., pl.* **cas u al ties.**

cas u ist (kazh′ü ist), **1.** person who decides questions of conduct, duty, etc. **2.** person who reasons cleverly but falsely, especially in regard to right and wrong. *n.*

cas u is tic (kazh′ü is′tik), **1.** of or like casuistry. **2.** too subtle; sophistical. *adj.* **—cas′u is′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

cas u ist ry (kazh′ü is trē), **1.** act or process of deciding questions of right and wrong in regard to conduct, duty, etc. **2.** clever but false reasoning. *n., pl.* **cas u ist ries.**

cat (kat), **1.** a small, four-footed, flesh-eating mammal often kept as a pet or for catching mice. **2.** any animal of the group including cats, lions, tigers, leopards, etc. **3.** animal something like a cat. **4.** a mean, spiteful woman. **5.** catfish. **6.** cat-o'-nine-tails. **7.** hoist (an anchor) and fasten it to a beam on the ship's side. **8.** tackle for hoisting. 1-6,8 *n.*, 7 *v.*, **cat ted, cat ting.**

cat a clysm (kat′ə kliz əm), **1.** flood, earthquake, or any sudden, violent change in the earth. **2.** any violent change: *World War II was a cataclysm for all of Europe.* *n.*

cat a clys mal (kat′ə kliz′ml), cataclysmic. *adj.*

cat a clys mic (kat′ə kliz′mik), of or like a cataclysm; extremely sudden and violent. *adj.*

cat a comb (kat′ə kōm), an underground gallery forming a burial place. *n.*

cat a falque (kat′ə falk), stand or frame to support the coffin in which a dead person lies. *n.*

Famous catacombs of Rome, probably formed for the burial of Christians between the 2nd and 4th centuries A.D.

Cat a lan (kat′l ən), **1.** of Catalonia, its people, or their language. **2.** native or inhabitant of Catalonia. **3.** dialect spoken in Catalonia. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

Cat a li na (kat′ə lē′nə), an island resort off the SW coast of California, near Los Angeles. 20 mi. long. *n.* Also, **Santa Catalina.**

cat a log (kat′l ôg), catalogue. *n., v.*, **cat a loged, cat a log ing. —cat′a log′er,** *n.*

cat a logue (kat′l ôg), **1.** list of items in some collection, either identifying each item very briefly or describing it more fully. A library has a catalogue of its books, arranged in alphabetical order. A company sometimes prints a catalogue with pictures and prices of the things that it sells. **2.** volume or booklet issued by a college or university listing rules, courses to be given, etc. **3.** make a catalogue of; put in a catalogue: *He catalogued all the insects in his collection.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **cat a logued, cat a logu ing. —cat′a logu′er,** *n.*

Cat a lo ni a (kat′ə lō′nē ə), region in NE Spain. *n.*

ca tal pa (kə tal′pə), tree of America and Asia with large, heart-shaped leaves, clusters of bell-shaped flowers, and long pods. *n.*

ca tal y sis (kə tal′ə sis), the causing or speeding up of a chemical reaction by the presence of a substance that itself remains practically unchanged. *n., pl.* **ca tal y ses** (-sēz).

cat a lyst (kat′l ist), substance that causes catalysis. *n.*

cat a lyt ic (kat′ə lit′ik), **1.** of catalysis. **2.** causing catalysis. *adj.*

cat a lyz er (kat′ə līz′ər), catalyst. *n.*

cat a ma ran (kat′ə mə ran′), **1.** boat with two hulls side by side. **2.** raft made of pieces of wood lashed together. *n.*

Catamaran (def. 1)

cat a mount (kat′ə mount), wildcat, such as a puma or lynx. *n.*

Ca ta nia (kə tān′yə), seaport in E Sicily. 321,000. *n.*

cat a pult (kat′ə pult), **1.** an ancient weapon for shooting stones, arrows, etc. **2.** *Brit.* slingshot. **3.** device for launching an airplane from the deck of a ship. **4.** shoot from a catapult; throw; hurl. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

Roman soldiers using a catapult. This very heavy bow was drawn by means of ropes and could send an arrow a great distance.

cat a ract (kat′ə rakt), **1.** a large, steep waterfall. **2.** series of rapids in a stream. **3.** a violent rush or downpour of water; flood. **4.** an opaque condition in the lens of the eye, or its capsule, that causes partial or total blindness. *n.*

ca tarrh (kə tär′), an inflamed condition of a mucous membrane, usually that of the nose or throat, causing a discharge of mucus. *n.*

ca tarrh al (kə tär′əl), **1.** like catarrh. **2.** caused by catarrh. *adj.*

ca tas tro phe (kə tas′trə fē), **1.** a sudden, widespread, or extraordinary disaster; great calamity or misfortune. A big earthquake or flood is a catastrophe. **2.** outcome; unhappy ending. The catastrophe of a tragedy usually brings death or ruin to the leading character. **3.** a disastrous end; ruin. *n.*

cat a stroph ic (kat′ə strof′ik), of or caused by disaster; calamitous. *adj.*

cat bird (kat′bėrd′), a slate-gray American songbird, with black on its head, wings, and tail. The catbird can make a sound like a cat mewing. *n.*

Catbird (9 in. long)

cat boat (kat′bōt′), sailboat with one mast set far forward. It has no bowsprit or jib. *n.*

cat call (kat′kôl′), **1.** a shrill cry or whistle to express disapproval. Poor actors are sometimes greeted by catcalls from the audience. **2.** make catcalls. **3.** attack with catcalls. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

Catboat

catch (kach), **1.** take and hold (something moving); seize; capture: *The policeman caught the thief. Catch the ball with both hands.* **2.** take; get: *Paper catches fire easily.* **3.** become caught: *My dress caught in the door.* **4.** become lighted; burn: *Tinder catches easily.* **5.** come on suddenly; surprise: *Mother caught me just as I was hiding her present.* **6.** act as catcher in baseball. **7.** act of catching: *Dick made a fine catch with one hand.* **8.** thing that catches. A fastener for a door or window is a catch. **9.** thing caught: *A dozen fish is a good catch.* **10.** *Informal.* a desirable person to marry because of wealth, position, etc. **11.** game of throwing and catching a ball. **12.** a short song sung by several persons or groups, beginning one after another. **13.** getting one's attention; arousing one's interest: *Advertisements often contain catch phrases.* **14.** tricky; deceptive: *a catch question.* **15.** *Informal.* a hidden or tricky condition in a plan, etc. 1-6 *v.*, **caught, catch ing**; 7-12,15 *n.*, 13,14 *adj.*

catch on, *Informal.* **1.** understand; get the idea. **2.** become popular; be widely used or accepted.

catch up, **1.** come up even with a person or thing; overtake: *The dog ran as fast as he could to catch up with the car.* **2.** pick up suddenly; snatch; grab. **3.** interrupt and annoy; heckle. **4.** hold up in loops.

catch er (kach′ər), **1.** person or thing that catches. **2.** a baseball player who stands behind the batter to catch the ball thrown by the pitcher. *n.*

catch ing (kach′ing), **1.** liable to spread from one to another; contagious; infectious: *Colds are catching.* **2.** attractive; fascinating. *adj.*

catch up (kech′əp or kach′əp), a sauce to use with meat, fish, etc. Tomato catchup is made of tomatoes, onions, salt, sugar, and spices. *n.* Also, **catsup, ketchup.**

catch word (kach′wėrd′), **1.** word or phrase used again and again for effect; slogan: *"A full dinner pail" was a political catchword.* **2.** word placed so as to catch attention. *n.*

catch y (kach′ē), **1.** easy to remember; attractive: *The new musical play has several catchy tunes.* **2.** tricky; misleading; deceptive: *The third question on the test was catchy; everyone in the class gave the wrong answer.* *adj.*, **catch i er, catch i est.**

cat e chet i cal (kat′ə ket′ə kl), **1.** teaching by questions and answers. **2.** like or according to a catechism. *adj.*

cat e chise (kat′ə kīz), catechize. *v.*, **cat e chised, cat e chis ing.** **—cat′e chis′er,** *n.*

cat e chism (kat′ə kiz əm), **1.** book of questions and answers about religion, used for teaching religious doctrine. **2.** set of questions and answers about any subject. **3.** a long or formal set of questions. *n.*

cat e chist (kat′ə kist), person who catechizes. *n.*

cat e chize (kat′ə kīz), **1.** teach by questions and answers. **2.** question closely. *v.*, **cat e chized, cat e chiz ing.** **—cat′e chiz′er,** *n.*

cat e chu (kat′ə chü or kat′ə kū), a hard, brown, brittle substance obtained from certain acacia trees of Asia and Africa. It is an astringent used in medicine, dyeing, and tanning. *n.*

cat e gor i cal (kat′ə gôr′ə kl), **1.** without conditions or qualifications; positive. **2.** of or in a category. *adj.* **—cat′e gor′i cal ly,** *adv.*

cat e go ry (kat′ə gô′rē), group or division in a general system of classification; class: *Helen groups all people into two categories: those she likes and those she dislikes.* *n.*, *pl.* **cat e go ries.**

ca ter (kā′tər), **1.** provide food or supplies: *He runs a restaurant and also caters for weddings and parties.* **2.** supply means of enjoyment: *The new magazine caters to boys by printing stories about aviation, athletics, and camping.* *v.*

cat er-cor nered (kat′ər kôr′nərd), **1.** diagonal. **2.** diagonally. 1 *adj.*, 2 *adv.*

ca ter er (kā′tər ər), person who provides food or supplies for entertainments, parties, etc. *n.*

cat er pil lar (kat′ər pil′ər), the larva or wormlike form in which insects such as the butterfly and the moth hatch from the egg. *n.*

Caterpillar (⅓ actual size)

Cat er pil lar (kat′ər pil′ər), a trademark for crawler tractors and other machinery. *n.*

cat er waul (kat′ər wôl), **1.** howl like a cat; screech. **2.** such a howl or screech. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

cat fish (kat′fish′), any of several scaleless fishes with long, slender feelers around the mouth that look somewhat like a cat's whiskers. *n.*, *pl.* **cat fish es** or (*esp. collectively*) **cat fish.**

cat gut (kat′gut′), a tough string made from the dried and twisted intestines of sheep or other animals, used for violin strings and tennis rackets and by surgeons for stitching wounds. *n.*

Cath., Catholic.

ca thar sis (kə thär′sis), **1.** a purging. **2.** an emotional purification or relief. *n.*

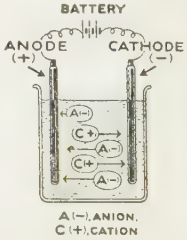
ca thar tic (kə thär′tik), **1.** a strong laxative. Epsom salts and castor oil are cathartics. **2.** strongly laxative. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Ca thay (ka thā′), *Poetic or Archaic.* China. *n.*

cat head (kat′hed′), beam on a ship's side near the bow. The anchor is hoisted and fastened to it. *n.*

ca the dral (kə thē′drəl), **1.** the official church of a bishop. The bishop of a district or diocese has a throne in the cathedral. **2.** having a bishop's throne. **3.** a large or important church. **4.** of or like a cathedral. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *adj.*

Cath e rine the Great (kath′ə rin), 1729-1796, empress of Russia from 1762 to 1796.



cath ode (kath′ōd), a negative electrode. The zinc case of a dry cell and the filament of a radio tube are cathodes. It is opposed to *anode.* *n.*

cathode rays, the invisible streams of electrons from the cathode in a vacuum tube. When cathode rays strike a solid substance, they produce X rays.

cath o lic (kath′ə lik), **1.** of interest or use to all people; including all; universal. **2.** having sympathies

with all; broad-minded; liberal. **3.** of the whole Christian church. *adj.*

Cath o lic (kath′ə lik), **1.** of the Christian church governed by the Pope; Roman Catholic. **2.** of the ancient undivided Christian church, or of its present representatives. **3.** member of either of these churches. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

ca thol i cism (kə thol′ə siz əm), catholicity. *n.*

Ca thol i cism (kə thol′ə siz əm), faith, doctrine, organization, and methods of the Roman Catholic Church. *n.*

cath o lic i ty (kath′ə lis′ə tē), **1.** universality; wide prevalence. **2.** broad-mindedness; liberalness. *n.*

Cath o lic i ty (kath′ə lis′ə tē), Catholicism. *n.*

ca thol i cize (kə thol′ə sīz), make or become catholic; universalize. *v.*, **ca thol i cized, ca thol i ciz ing.**

cat i on (kat′ī′ən), a positive ion. During electrolysis, cations move toward the cathode. See **cathode** for diagram. *n.*

cat kin (kat′kin), the downy or scaly spike of flowers that grows on willows, birches, etc. *n.*

cat like (kat′līk′), like that of a cat. *adj.*

cat nap, a short nap or doze.

cat nip (kat′nip), kind of mint with strongly scented leaves of which cats are fond. *n.*

cat-o'-nine-tails (kat′ə nīn′tālz′), whip consisting of nine pieces of knotted cord fastened to a handle. *n., pl.* **cat-o'-nine-tails.**

Cat o'-nine-tails

cat's cradle, a child's game played with a string looped over the fingers of both hands.

Catskill Mountains, Catskills.

Cats kills (kats′kilz), a low mountain range in southeastern New York State. The highest peak is 4204 feet. *n.pl.*

cat's-paw or **cats paw** (kats′pô′), **1.** person used by another to do something unpleasant or dangerous. **2.** a light breeze that ruffles a small stretch of water. *n.*

cat sup (kech′əp or kat′səp), a sauce to use with meat, fish, etc.; catchup. *n.*

cat tail (kat′tāl′), a tall marsh plant with flowers in long, round, furry, brown spikes. *n.*

cat ti ness (kat′ē nis), catty quality. *n.*

cat tish (kat′ish), **1.** catlike. **2.** catty. *adj.*

cat tle (kat′l), **1.** *U.S.* cows, bulls, and steers; oxen. **2.** farm animals; livestock. **3.** any low, worthless people. *n.*

cat tle man (kat′l mən), man who raises or takes care of cattle. *n., pl.* **cat tle men.**

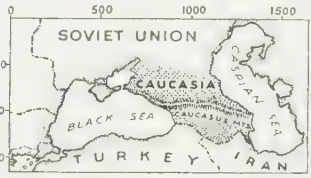
cat ty (kat′ē), **1.** mean; spiteful. **2.** catlike. **3.** of cats. *adj.*, **cat ti er, cat ti est. —cat′ti ly,** *adv.*

Catwalk on a suspension bridge

cat walk (kat′wôk′), a narrow place to walk on a bridge or in an airship. *n.*

Cau ca sia (kô kā′zhə), region in S Soviet Union, between the Black and Caspian seas. *n.* Also, **Caucasus.**

Cau ca sian (kô kā′zhən or kô kazh′ən), **1.** member of the so-called white race, including the chief peoples of Europe, SW Asia, N Africa, the Western Hemisphere, and Australia. **2.** of or having to do with the so-called white race. **3.** native of Caucasia. **4.** of or having to do with the Caucasus or its inhabitants. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *adj.*



Cau ca sus (kô′kə səs), **1.** a mountain range in S Soviet Union, between the Black and Caspian seas. The highest peak is 18,481 feet. **2.** Caucasia. *n.*

cau cus (kô′kəs), **1.** *U.S.* a meeting of members or leaders of a political party to make plans, choose candidates, decide how to vote, etc. **2.** hold a caucus. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

cau dal (kô′dl), **1.** of, at, or near the tail. **2.** tail-like. *adj.*

caught (kôt), pt. and pp. of **catch.** *He caught the ball. v.*

caul (kôl), membrane sometimes covering the head of a child at birth. It was supposed to bring good luck and to safeguard against drowning. *n.*

caul dron (kôl′drən), caldron. *n.*

cau li flow er (kô′lə flou′ər), vegetable that belongs to the same family as the cabbage, having a flower cluster which forms a solid, white head (the edible part) with a few leaves around it. *n.*

caulk (kôk), fill up (a seam, crack, or joint) so that it will not leak; calk. *v.*

caus al (kôz′l), **1.** of a cause; being a cause. **2.** having to do with cause and effect. **3.** showing a cause or reason. *Because* is a causal conjunction. *adj.* **—caus′al ly,** *adv.*

cau sal i ty (kô zal′ə tē), **1.** relation of cause and effect; principle that nothing can happen or exist without a cause. **2.** causal quality or agency. *n., pl.* **causal i ties.**

cause (kôz), **1.** whatever produces an effect; person, thing, or event that makes something happen: *The flood was the cause of much damage.* **2.** produce as an effect; make happen; make do; bring about: *The fire caused much damage.* **3.** occasion for action; reason; ground; motive: *cause for celebration.* **4.** good reason; reason enough: *He was angry without cause.* **5.** subject or movement in which many people are interested and to which they give their support: *World peace is the cause she works for.* **6.** matter for a law court to decide; lawsuit. 1,3-6 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **caused, caus ing.**

make common cause with, join efforts with; side with; help and support.

cause less (kôz′lis), **1.** without any known cause; happening by chance. **2.** without good reason; not having reason enough. *adj.*

cause way (kôz′wā′), **1.** a raised road or path, usually built across wet ground, shallow water, etc. **2.** a paved road; highway. **3.** provide with a causeway. **4.** pave with cobbles or pebbles. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

caus tic (kôs′tik), **1.** substance that burns or destroys flesh; corrosive substance. **2.** that burns or destroys flesh; corrosive. Lye is caustic soda or caustic potash. **3.** sarcastic; stinging; biting: *The director's caustic remarks made the actors very angry.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

caus ti cal ly (kôs′tik lē), sarcastically; stingingly; bitingly. *adv.*

caustic soda, a brittle, white substance used in medicine, manufacturing, etc.; sodium hydroxide.

cau ter i za tion (kô′tər ə zā′shən), act of cauterizing; state of being cauterized. *n.*

cau ter ize (kô′tər īz), burn with a hot iron or a caustic substance. Doctors sometimes cauterize wounds to prevent bleeding or infection. *v.*, **cau ter ized, cau ter iz ing.**

cau tion (kô′shən), **1.** being very careful; taking care to be safe; never taking chances: *Use caution in crossing streets.* **2.** a warning: *A sign with "Danger" on it is a caution.* **3.** warn; urge to be careful. **4.** *Informal.* a very unusual person or thing. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *v.*

cau tion ar y (kô′shən er′ē), warning; urging to be careful. *adj.*

cau tious (kô′shəs), very careful; taking care to be safe; never taking chances: *a cautious driver. adj.* **—cau′tious ly,** *adv.* **—cau′tious ness,** *n.*

Cav., Cavalry: *the 1st U.S. Cav.*

cav al cade (kav′l kād′), a procession of persons riding on horses or in carriages. *n.*

cav a lier (kav′ə lir′), **1.** free and easy; offhand. **2.** proud and scornful; haughty; arrogant. **3.** horseman;

mounted soldier; knight. **4.** a courteous gentleman. **5.** a courteous escort for a lady. 1,2 *adj.*, 3-5 *n.* **—cav′a lier′ly,** *adv.*

Cav a lier (kav′ə lir′), **1.** person who supported Charles I of England in his struggle with Parliament from 1641 to 1649. **2.** of the Cavaliers. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

cav al ry (kav′l rē), **1.** soldiers who fight on horseback. **2.** branch of military forces in which armament, supplies, and soldiers are conveyed by motor vehicles, no animals being employed except for an occasional use of mules. *n., pl.* **cav al ries.**

cav al ry man (kav′l rē mən), soldier who fights on horseback. *n., pl.* **cav al ry men.**

cave (kāv), **1.** a hollow space underground. **2. Cave in** means to fall in; sink. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **caved, cav ing. —cave′like′,** *adj.*

cave dweller, person who lived in a cave in prehistoric times.

cave-in (kāv′in′), *Informal.* **1.** a caving in. **2.** place where something has caved in. *n.*

cave man, **1.** man who lived in a cave in prehistoric times. **2.** *Informal.* a rough, crude man.

cav ern (kav′ərn), a large cave. *n.*

cav ern ous (kav′ər nəs), **1.** like a cavern; large and hollow. **2.** full of caverns. *adj.*

cav i ar or **cav i are** (kav′ē är), a salty relish made from the eggs of sturgeon or other large fish. *n.*

cav il (kav′l), **1.** find fault unnecessarily; raise trivial objections. **2.** a petty objection; trivial criticism. 1 *v.*, **cav iled, cav il ing** or *esp. Brit.* **cav illed, cav il ling;** 2 *n.* **—cav′il er,** *esp. Brit.* **cav′il ler,** *n.*

Ca vi te (kä vē′tā), seaport in the Philippines, near Manila. 35,000. *n.*

cav i ty (kav′ə tē), **1.** hole; hollow place: *a cavity in a tooth.* **2.** an enclosed space inside the body: *the abdominal cavity, the four cavities of the heart.* *n., pl.* **cav i ties.**

ca vort (kə vôrt′), *U.S. Informal.* prance about; jump around: *The horses cavorted with excitement.* *v.*

ca vy (kā′vē), any of a group of South American rodents, the best known being the guinea pig. *n., pl.* **ca vies.**

caw (kô), **1.** the harsh cry made by a crow or raven. **2.** make this cry. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

Cawn pore (kôn′pôr), the former name of Kanpur, a city in N India. *n.*

Cax ton (kak′stən), **William,** 1422?-1491, first English printer. He was also an author and translator. *n.*

cay (kā or kē), a low island; reef; key. *n.*

cay enne (kī en′ or kā en′), a very hot, biting powder made from the seeds or fruit of a pepper plant; red pepper. *n.*

Cay enne (kī en′ or kā en′), capital of French Guiana. 13,000. *n.*

cay man (kā′mən), a large alligator of tropical America. *n., pl.* **cay mans.** Also, **caiman.**

Cay man Islands (kā′mən), a group of 3 islands, a colony of Great Britain, located NW of Jamaica. 8000 pop.; 93 sq. mi.

Ca yu ga (kā ü′gə or kī ü′gə), **1.** member of a tribe of Iroquois Indians formerly living in W New York State. **2.** of this tribe. 1 *n., pl.* **Ca yu ga** or **Ca yu gas;** 2 *adj.*

cay use (kī ūs′), an Indian pony of the Western United States. *n.*

Cb, columbium.

cc. or **c.c.,** cubic centimeter; cubic centimeters.

C clef, symbol in music that means that the line on which it is placed represents middle C.

Cd, cadmium.

cd., cord; cords.

C.D., civil defense.

cd. ft., cord foot.

Ce, cerium.

C.E., Civil Engineer.

cease (sēs), **1.** come to an end; stop: *The music ceased suddenly.* **2.** put an end or stop to: *Cease trying to do more than you can.* *v.*, **ceased, ceas ing.**

cease-fire (sēs′fīr′), a halt in military operations, especially for the purpose of discussing peace. *n.*

cease less (sēs′lis), never stopping; going on all the time; continual. *adj.* **—cease′less ly,** *adv.*

Ce bu (sā bü′), **1.** island near the center of the Philippines. 1707 sq. mi. See **Philippines** for map. **2.** this island and adjacent small islands. 1,123,000 pop.; 1867 sq. mi. **3.** seaport on this island. 209,000. *n.*

Ce cil ia (sə sil′yə or sə sēl′yə), **Saint,** died 230? A.D., Roman Christian martyr, the patron saint of music. *n.*

Ce cro pi a moth (sə krō′pē ə), a large silkworm moth of the E United States. Its larvae feed on trees.

ce cum (sē′kəm), caecum. *n.*

ce dar (sē′dər), **1.** an evergreen tree of the same family as the pine, with wide-spreading branches and fragrant, durable wood. **2.** any of several trees with similar wood. **3.** wood of any of these trees. Cedar is much used for lining clothes closets and making chests, cigar boxes, pencils, etc. **4.** made of cedar. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *adj.*

ce dar bird (sē′dər bėrd′), a small American bird with a crest and small red markings on its wings; waxwing. *n.*

Cedar Rapids, city in E Iowa. 92,000.

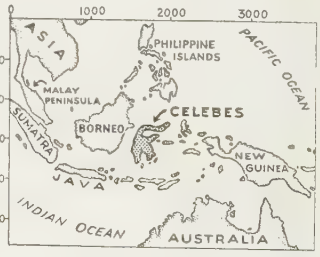
cedar waxwing, cedarbird.

cede (sēd), give up; surrender; hand over to another: *Spain ceded the Philippines to the United States.* *v.*, **ced ed, ced ing.**

ce dil la (sə dil′ə), mark somewhat like a comma (ç) put under *c* in certain words to show that it has the sound of *s* before *a, o,* or *u. Example:* façade. *n.*

ceil ing (sēl′ing), **1.** the inside, top covering of a room; surface opposite to the floor. **2.** the greatest height to which an airplane or airship can go under certain conditions: *That new jet plane has a ceiling of more than 50,000 feet.* **3.** distance from the earth to the lowest clouds. **4.** an upper limit set for prices, wages, rents, etc. *n.*

cel an dine (sel′ən dīn), plant with yellow flowers, belonging to the same family as the poppy. *n.*



Cel e bes (sel′ə bēz), a large island in Indonesia. With adjacent small islands, 6,300-000 pop.; 72,986 sq. mi. *n.*

cel e brant (sel′ə-brənt), **1.** person who performs a ceremony or rite. **2.** priest who performs Mass. *n.*

cel e brate (sel′ə brāt), **1.** observe (a special time or day) with the proper ceremonies or festivities: *We celebrated Christmas with a tree and presents.* **2.** perform publicly with the proper ceremonies and rites: *The priest celebrates Mass in church.* **3.** make known publicly; proclaim. **4.** praise; honor. **5.** observe a festival or event with ceremonies or festivities: *On her birthday she was too sick to celebrate.* **6.** *Informal.* have a gay time. *v.*, **cel e brat ed, cel e brat ing.**

cel e brat ed (sel′ə brāt′id), famous; well-known; much talked about. *adj.*

cel e bra tion (sel′ə brā′shən), **1.** act of celebrating. **2.** whatever is done to celebrate something. *n.*

cel e bra tor (sel′ə brā′tər), person who celebrates. *n.*

ce leb ri ty (sə leb′rə tē), **1.** a famous person; person who is well known or much talked about. **2.** fame; being well known or much talked about. *n., pl.* **ce leb ri ties.**

ce ler i ty (sə ler′ə tē), swiftness; speed. *n.*

cel ery (sel′ər ē), vegetable whose long stalks can be whitened by keeping them covered while they grow. Celery is often eaten raw, or it may be cooked alone or as part of a stew, soup, stuffing, etc. *n.*

ce les ta (sə les′tə), a musical instrument with a key-

board. The tones are made by hammers hitting steel plates. *n.*

ce les tial (sə les′chəl), **1.** of the sky; having to do with the heavens: *The sun, moon, planets, and stars are celestial bodies.* **2.** heavenly; divine; very good or beautiful: *celestial music.* *adj.* **—ce les′tial ly,** *adv.*

cel i ba cy (sel′ə bə sē), unmarried state; single life. *n.*

cel i bate (sel′ə bit), **1.** an unmarried person; person who takes a vow to lead a single life. **2.** unmarried; single. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

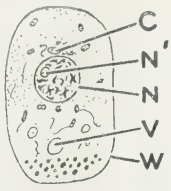


Diagram of a cell (def. 3). C, centrosomes; N¹, nucleolus; N, nucleus; V, vacuole; W, cell wall.

cell (sel), **1.** a small room in a prison, convent, or monastery. **2.** any small, hollow place. Bees store honey in the cells of a honeycomb. **3.** unit of living matter. Most cells consist of protoplasm, have a nucleus near the center, and are enclosed by a **cell wall** or **membrane.** Plants and animals are made of cells. **4.** container holding materials for producing electricity by chemical action. **5.** a small group that acts as a political, social, or religious unit for a larger, sometimes revolutionary, organization. *n.*

cel lar (sel′ər), **1.** an underground room or rooms, usually under a building and often used for storing food or fuel. **2.** such a room for wines. **3.** supply of wines. *n.*

cel lar age (sel′ər ij), **1.** space in a cellar. **2.** cellars. **3.** charge for storage in a cellar. *n.*

Cel li ni (chə lē′nē), **Benvenuto,** 1500-1571, Italian sculptor and artist in metalwork. *n.*

cel list or **′cel list** (chel′ist), person who plays the cello. *n.* Also, **violoncellist.**

Man playing a cello

cel lo or **′cel lo** (chel′ō), instrument like a violin, but very much larger; bass violin. It is held between the knees while being played. *n.*, *pl.* **cel los** or **′cel los.** Also, **violoncello.**

cel lo phane (sel′ə fān), a transparent substance made from cellulose, used as a wrapping to keep food, candy, tobacco, etc., fresh and clean. *n.*

Cel lo phane (sel′ə fān), trademark for cellophane. *n.*

cel lu lar (sel′yə lər), **1.** having to do with cells. **2.** consisting of cells. All animal and plant tissue is cellular. *adj.*

cel lu loid (sel′yə loid), **1.** a hard, transparent, combustible substance made from cellulose and camphor. Combs, toilet articles, camera films, etc., are often made of white or colored celluloid. **2.** having to do with motion pictures. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Cel lu loid (sel′yə loid), trademark for the substance celluloid. *n.*

cel lu lose (sel′yə lōs), substance that forms the walls of plant cells; the woody part of trees and plants. Wood, cotton, flax, and hemp are largely cellulose. Cellulose is used to make paper, rayon, plastics, explosives, etc. *n.*

Celt (selt), member of a people to which the Irish, Highland Scotch, Welsh, and Bretons belong. The ancient Gauls and Britons were Celts. *n.* Also, **Kelt.**

Celt ic (sel′tik), **1.** of the Celts or their language. **2.** the group of languages spoken by the Celts, including Irish, Gaelic, Welsh, and Breton. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* Also, **Keltic.**

cel tuce (sel′təs), a crisp, leafy vegetable that combines the flavor of celery and lettuce. *n.*

ce ment (sə ment′), **1.** substance made by burning clay and limestone. **2.** this substance mixed with sand and water to make sidewalks, streets, floors, and walls and to hold stones or bricks together in building. Cement becomes hard like stone. **3.** any soft substance that hardens and holds things together. **4.** fasten together with cement. **5.** cover with cement. **6.** anything that joins together or unites. **7.** join together; unite. 1-3,6 *n.*, 4,5,7 *v.* **—ce ment′er,** *n.*

cem e ter y (sem′ə ter′ē), place for burying the dead; graveyard. *n.*, *pl.* **cem e ter ies.**

cen., central.

cen o taph (sen′ə taf), monument erected in memory of a dead person whose body is elsewhere. *n.*

cen ser (sen′sər), container in which incense is burned. *n.*

Altar boy with a censer. By swinging it he spreads the smell of the incense.

cen sor (sen′sər), **1.** person who examines and, if necessary, changes books, plays, motion pictures, etc., so as to make them satisfactory to the government or to the organization that employs him. **2.** act as censor; make changes in; take out part of (letters, etc.). **3.** a Roman magistrate who took the census and supervised the conduct of citizens. **4.** person who tells others how they ought to behave. **5.** person who likes to find fault. 1,3-5 *n.*, 2 *v.*

cen so ri ous (sen sôr′rē əs), too ready to find fault; severely critical. *adj.* **—cen so′ri ous ly,** *adv.* **—cen so′ri ous ness,** *n.*

cen sor ship (sen′sər ship), **1.** act or system of censoring: *Our State provides for the censorship of motion pictures.* **2.** position or work of a censor. *n.*

cen sur a ble (sen′shər ə bl), worthy of censure. *adj.* **—cen′sur a bly,** *adv.*

cen sure (sen′shər), **1.** expression of disapproval; criticism; blame. **2.** express disapproval of; find fault with; blame; criticize. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **cen sured, cen suring. —cen′sur er,** *n.*

cen sus (sen′səs), an official count of the people of a country. It is taken to find out the number of people, their ages, sex, what they do to make a living, and many other facts about them. *n.*

cent (sent), **1.** a coin, usually an alloy of copper, of the United States and Canada. 100 cents make a dollar. **2.** any of various coins equaling a hundredth of the standard unit of currency in certain other countries. *n.*

Centaur

cent., **1.** central. **2.** century. **3.** centigrade.

cen taur (sen′tôr), in Greek legend, a monster that had the head, arms, and chest of a man, and the body and legs of a horse. *n.*

cen ta vo (sen tä′vō), a small coin used in Mexico, Cuba, the Philippines, etc. 100 centavos make a peso. *n.*, *pl.* **cen ta vos.**

cen te nar i an (sen′tə nãr′ē ən), **1.** person who is 100 years old or more. **2.** 100 years old or more. **3.** of 100 years. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

cen te nar y (sen′tə ner′ē or sen ten′ə rē), **1.** period of 100 years. **2.** a 100th anniversary. **3.** celebration of the 100th anniversary. **4.** having to do with a period of 100 years. 1-3 *n.*, *pl.* **cen te nar ies;** 4 *adj.*

cen ten ni al (sen ten′ē əl), **1.** of or having to do with 100 years or the 100th anniversary. **2.** 100 years old. **3.** a 100th anniversary: *The town is celebrating its centennial.* **4.** celebration of the 100th anniversary. 1,2 *adj.*, 3,4 *n.*

cen ten ni al ly (sen ten′ē əl ē), once in every hundred years. *adv.*

cen ter (sen′tər), **1.** a point within a circle or sphere equally distant from all of the circumference or surface. **2.** the middle point, place, or part: *the center of a room.* **3.** person, thing, or group in a middle position. **4.** a point toward which people or things go, or from which

they come; main point: *New York is a center of trade.* **5.** place in or at the center. **6.** collect at a center. **7.** be at a center. **8.** player in the center of the line in football. **9.** player who starts play in basketball, hockey, etc. **10.** part of a lawmaking body that sits in front of the presiding officer. It is made up of the political groups having moderate opinions. 1-4,8-10 *n.*, 5-7 *v.* Also, *esp. Brit.* **centre.**

cen ter board (sen′tər bôrd′), a movable keel of a sailboat. It is lowered through a slot in the bottom of a boat to prevent drifting to leeward. *n.*

center field, in baseball, the section of the outfield behind second base. See **baseball** for diagram.

center of gravity, point in something around which its weight is evenly balanced.

cen tes i mal (sen tes′ə ml), **1.** 100th. **2.** divided into 100ths. *adj.*

centi-, word element meaning:
1. 100.
2. 100th part of.

cen ti grade (sen′tə grād), **1.** divided into 100 degrees. **2.** according to a centigrade thermometer. *adj.*

centigrade thermometer, thermometer having 0 for the temperature at which ice melts and 100 for the temperature at which water boils. See **thermometer** for diagram.

cen ti gram or **cen ti gramme** (sen′tə gram), $\frac{1}{100}$ of a gram. *n.*

cen ti li ter or **cen ti li tre** (sen′tə lē′tər), $\frac{1}{100}$ of a liter. *n.*

cen time (sän′tēm), $\frac{1}{100}$ of a franc. *n.*

cen ti me ter or **cen ti me tre** (sen′tə mē′tər), $\frac{1}{100}$ of a meter. *n.*

cen ti pede (sen′tə pēd), a small wormlike animal with many pairs of legs. In some centipedes the front pair is connected with a poison gland. *n.*

Centipede (1 in. long)

cen tral (sen′trəl), **1.** of the center; being the center. **2.** at the center; near the center. **3.** from the center. **4.** equally distant from all points; easy to get to or from. **5.** main; chief; leading; principal: *What is the central idea in the story?* **6.** a telephone exchange. **7.** a telephone operator. 1-5 *adj.*, 6,7 *n.* **—cen′tral ness,** *n.*

Central African Republic, republic in central Africa, north of the Congo, a member of the French Community. 1,177,000 pop.; 383,404 sq. mi. *Capital:* Bangui.

Central America, that part of North America between Mexico and South America. Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, British Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama are in Central America. 12,000,000 pop.; 226,881 sq. mi.

Central American, **1.** having to do with Central America or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Central America.

Central Asia, region in Asia including Turkestan, and parts of China, Tibet, and Mongolia.

cen tral i za tion (sen′trəl ə zā′shən), **1.** a coming or bringing to a center. **2.** concentration at a center: *Centralization of relief agencies may prevent waste of effort.* **3.** concentration of administrative power in a central government. *n.*

cen tral ize (sen′trəl īz), **1.** collect at a center; gather together. **2.** bring or come under one control. *v.*, **cen tral ized, cen tral iz ing.**

cen tral ly (sen′trəl ē), at or near the center. *adv.*

cen tre (sen′tər), *Esp. Brit.* center. *n.*, *v.*, **centred, cen tring.**

cen trif u gal (sen trif′ə gl), moving away from the center. *adj.* **—cen trif′u gal ly,** *adv.*

centrifugal force, inertia of a body revolved around a center, tending to move it away from the center.

cen trip e tal (sen trip′ə tl), moving toward the center. *adj.* **—cen trip′e tal ly,** *adv.*

centripetal force, force that tends to move things toward the center around which they are turning. Gravitation is a centripetal force.

cen tro some (sen′trə sōm), a tiny body in a cell that separates into two parts and attracts the divided chromosomes, one group to each part. *n.*

cen tu ple (sen′tə pl), **1.** 100 times as much or as many; hundredfold. **2.** make 100 times as much or as many; increase a hundredfold. 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*, **cen tupled, cen tu pling.**

cen tu ri on (sen tur′ē ən or sen tyur′ē ən), commander of about 100 soldiers in the ancient Roman army. *n.*

cen tu ry (sen′chə rē), **1.** each 100 years, counting from some special time, such as the birth of Christ. The first century is 1 to 100; the nineteenth century is 1801 to 1900; the twentieth century is 1901 to 2000. **2.** period of 100 years. From 1824 to 1924 is a century. **3.** group of 100 people or things. **4.** body of soldiers in the ancient Roman army. Originally, it probably consisted of 100 soldiers. **5.** division of the ancient Roman people for voting. Each century had one vote. *n.*, *pl.* **cen tu ries.**

century plant, a large, thick-leaved plant growing in Mexico and the southwestern United States, wrongly supposed to bloom only once every 100 years.

Century plant (sometimes 30 ft. high)

ce phal ic (sə fal′ik), **1.** of the head. **2.** near, on, or in the head. **3.** toward the head. *adj.*

ceph a lo pod (sef′l ə pod′), any of the most highly organized class of mollusks, characterized by long, armlike tentacles around the mouth, a pair of large eyes, and a sharp, birdlike beak. Cuttlefish and squids are cephalopods. *n.*

ce ram ic (sə ram′ik), having to do with pottery, earthenware, porcelain, etc., or with making them. *adj.*

ce ram ics (sə ram′iks), **1.** art of making pottery, earthenware, porcelain, etc. **2.** articles made of pottery, earthenware, porcelain, etc. 1 *n. sing.*, 2 *n.pl.*

Cer ber us (sėr′bər əs), **1.** in Greek and Roman mythology, a three-headed dog that guarded the entrance to Hades. **2.** a surly, watchful guard. *n.*

Cerberus

ce re al (sir′ē əl), **1.** any grass that produces a grain used as food. Wheat, rice, corn, oats, and barley are cereals. **2.** the grain. **3.** food made from the grain. Oatmeal and corn meal are cereals. **4.** of or having to do with grain or the grasses producing it. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *adj.*

cer e bel lum (ser′ə bel′əm), the part of the brain that controls the coördination of the muscles. See **brain** for diagram. *n.*, *pl.* **cer e bel lums, cer e bel la** (-bel′ə).

cer e bral (ser′ə brəl or sə rē′brəl), **1.** of the brain: *A cerebral hemorrhage causes paralysis.* **2.** of the cerebrum. *adj.*

cerebral palsy, paralysis due to a lesion of the brain, resulting in inability to coördinate the muscles.

cer e bra tion (ser′ə brā′shən), **1.** action of the brain. **2.** thinking. *n.*

cer e bro spi nal (ser′ə brō spī′nl), of or affecting both the brain and spinal cord. *adj.*

cer e brum (ser′ə brəm), **1.** the part of the human brain that controls thought and voluntary muscular

movements. See **brain** for diagram. **2.** the corresponding part (anatomically) of the brain of any vertebrate. *n., pl.* **cer e brums, cer e bra** (-brə).

cere ment (sir′mənt), cloth or garment in which a dead person is wrapped for burial. *n.*

cer e mo ni al (ser′ə mō′nē əl), **1.** of or having to do with ceremony: *The ceremonial costumes were beautiful.* **2.** formal actions proper to an occasion: *Bowing the head and kneeling are ceremonials of religion.* **3.** very formal: *The queen received her guests in a ceremonial way.* 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—cer′e mo′ni al ly,** *adv.*

cer e mo ni ous (ser′ə mō′nē əs), **1.** full of ceremony: *The banquet was a ceremonious affair.* **2.** very formal; extremely polite. *adj.* **—cer′e mo′ni ous ly,** *adv.* **—cer′e mo′ni ous ness,** *n.*

cer e mo ny (ser′ə mō′nē), **1.** a special form or set of acts to be done on special occasions such as weddings, funerals, graduations, Christmas, or Easter: *The marriage ceremony was performed in the church.* **2.** very polite conduct; way of conducting oneself that follows all the rules of polite social behavior: *The old gentleman showed us to the door with a great deal of ceremony.* **3.** an empty form; meaningless formality. **4.** formality; formalities: *The democratic prince disliked the ceremony of the court.* *n., pl.* **cer e mo nies.**

stand on ceremony, be too polite; be very formal.

Ce res (sir′ēz), the Roman goddess of agriculture, identified with the Greek goddess Demeter. *n.*

ce rise (sə rēz′), bright, pinkish red. *n., adj.*

ce ri um (sir′ē əm), a grayish metallic element. *Symbol:* Ce *n.*

cer tain (sėrt′n), **1.** sure: *It is certain that 2 and 3 do not make 6.* **2.** settled; fixed: *Come at a certain hour.* **3.** reliable; dependable: *I have certain information that school will end a day earlier this year.* **4.** definite but not named; some; one: *A certain person left the room.* *adj.* **—cer′tain ness,** *n.*

for certain, surely; without a doubt.

cer tain ly (sėrt′n lē), surely; without a doubt. *adv.*

cer tain ty (sėrt′n tē), **1.** being certain; freedom from doubt: *The man's certainty was amusing, for we could all see that he was wrong.* **2.** something certain; a sure fact: *Death and taxes are certainties.* *n., pl.* **certain ties.**

cer tes (sėr′tēz), *Archaic.* certainly; in truth. *adv.*

cer ti fi a ble (sėr′tə fī′ə bl), that can be certified. *adj.*

cer tif i cate (sər tif′ə kit for 1; sər tif′ə kāt for 2, 3), **1.** a written or printed statement that declares something to be a fact. A person's birth certificate gives the date and place of his birth and the names of his parents. **2.** give a certificate to. **3.** authorize by a certificate. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **cer tif i cat ed, cer tif i cat ing.**

cer ti fi ca tion (sėr′tə fə kā′shən), **1.** act of certifying. **2.** state of being certified. **3.** a certified statement. *n.*

cer ti fied (sėr′tə fīd), **1.** guaranteed. **2.** having a certificate. *adj.*

certified milk, raw or pasteurized milk guaranteed to meet certain official standards.

cer ti fi er (sėr′tə fī′ər), one that certifies. *n.*

cer ti fy (sėr′tə fī), **1.** declare (something) true or correct by spoken, written, or printed statement. **2.** guarantee the quality or value of. **3.** assure; make certain. *v.*, **cer ti fied, cer ti fy ing.**

cer ti tude (sėr′tə tüd or sėr′tə tūd), certainty; sureness. *n.*

ce ru le an (sə rü′lē ən), sky blue. *adj., n.*

Cer van tes (sər van′tēz), **Miguel de,** 1547-1616, Spanish author who wrote *Don Quixote.* *n.*

cer vi cal (sėr′və kl), of the neck. *adj.*

cer vi ces (sər vī′sēz), a pl. of **cervix.** *n.*

cer vine (sėr′vīn), of or like a deer. *adj.*

cer vix (sėr′viks), **1.** the neck, especially the back of the neck. **2.** a necklike part. *n., pl.* **cer vix es** or **cer vi ces.**

ce si um (sē′zē əm), a silvery metallic element. *Symbol:* Cs *n.* Also, **caesium.**

ces sa tion (se sā′shən), a ceasing or stopping; pause: *During the summer there is a cessation of schoolwork.* *n.*

ces sion (sesh′ən), a handing over to another; ceding; giving up; surrendering: *the cession of all warships by a conquered nation.* *n.*

cess pool (ses′pül′), **1.** a pool or pit for house drains to empty into. **2.** any filthy place. *n.*

Ce ta cea (sə tā′shə), group of mammals living in the water, including whales, dolphins, and porpoises. *n.pl.*

ce ta cean (sə tā′shən), **1.** of or belonging to the Cetacea. **2.** animal that belongs to the Cetacea. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

ce ta ceous (sə tā′shəs), cetacean. *adj.*

Ceu ta (sü′tə or sū′tə), seaport in N Africa, on the Strait of Gibraltar. It belongs to Spain. 64,000. *n.*

Cey lon (si lon′), island in the Indian Ocean, just off S India, a member of the British Commonwealth since 1948. 9,612,000 pop.; 25,332 sq. mi. *Capital:* Colombo. See **India** for map. *n.*

Cey lo nese (sē′lə nēz′), **1.** of Ceylon or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Ceylon. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n., pl.* **Cey lo nese.**

Cf, californium.

cf., compare.

cg., centigram; centigrams.

ch. or **Ch.,** **1.** chapter. **2.** church.

Cha co (chä′kō), region divided between Bolivia and Paraguay in 1938. Its ownership was disputed until then. 100,000 sq. mi. *n.*

Chad (chad), **1. Lake,** lake in N central Africa. 5000 to 10,000 sq. mi. according to the season. **2. Republic of,** a country in N central Africa south of Libya, a member of the French Community. 2,600,000 pop.; 495,752 sq. mi. *Capital:* Fort Lamy. *n.*

chafe (chāf), **1.** rub to make warm: *She chafed her cold hands.* **2.** wear or be worn away by rubbing. **3.** make or become sore by rubbing: *The stiff collar chafed the man's neck.* **4.** make angry: *His big brother's teasing chafed him.* **5.** become angry: *He chafed under his big brother's teasing.* **6.** a chafing; irritation. 1-5 *v.*, **chafed, chaf ing;** 6 *n.*

chaf er (chāf′ər), *Esp. Brit.* any of a group of beetles including the June bugs, scarabs, etc., that usually feed on plants. *n.*

chaff[1] (chaf), **1.** husks of wheat, oats, rye, etc., separated from grain by threshing. **2.** hay or straw cut fine for feeding cattle. **3.** worthless stuff. *n.*

chaff[2] (chaf), **1.** make fun of in a good-natured way before one's face: *The boys chaffed the French boy about his mistakes in speaking English.* **2.** good-natured joking about a person to his face. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

chaf fer (chaf′ər), dispute about a price; bargain. *v.*

chaf finch (chaf′inch), a European songbird with a pleasant, short song, often kept as a cage bird. *n.*

Chaffinch (6 in. long)

chaff y (chaf′ē), **1.** full of chaff. **2.** like chaff; worthless. *adj.*

chaf ing dish (chāf′ing), pan with a heater under it, used to cook food at the table or to keep it warm.

cha grin (shə grin′), **1.** a feeling of disappointment, failure, or humiliation. **2.** cause to feel chagrin. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

chain (chān), **1.** series of links joined together: *a gold chain, a steel chain.* **2.** series of things joined or linked together: *a mountain chain, a chain of happenings.* **3.** join together with a chain; fasten with a chain. **4.** anything that binds or restrains. **5.** bind; restrain.

6. keep in prison; make a slave of. 7. a measuring instrument like a chain. A surveyor's chain is 66 feet long; an engineer's chain is 100 feet long. 8. number of similar restaurants, theaters, etc., owned and operated by one person or company. 9. a number of atoms of the same element linked together like a chain. 1,2,4,7-9 *n.*, 3,5,6 *v.*

chains, 1. bonds; fetters. 2. imprisonment; bondage.

chain gang, *U.S.* gang of convicts, etc., chained together while at work outdoors or on their way to work.

chain letter, letter which each person receiving it is asked to copy and send to several others.

chain mail, kind of flexible armor made of metal rings linked together.

chain measure, system of measurement used by surveyors:

7.92 inches	= 1 link
100 links or 66 ft.	= 1 chain
10 chains	= 1 furlong
80 chains	= 1 mile

chain reaction, 1. a process that goes on automatically when it has once been started and is marked by an explosive release of atomic energy. A chain reaction takes place when unstable uranium nuclei are bombarded by plutonium neutrons in the explosion of an atomic bomb, each uranium nucleus releasing a number of plutonium neutrons, which in turn split other uranium nuclei. 2. any series of events or happenings, each caused by the preceding one or ones.

chain store, one of a group of retail stores owned and operated by the same company.

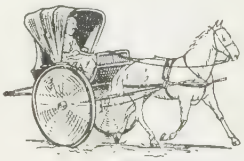
chair (chãr), 1. seat for one person which has a back and, sometimes, arms. 2. seat of position, dignity, or authority. 3. position or authority of a person who has such a seat: *Professor Smith occupies the chair of philosophy at this college.* 4. chairman: *May we have a ruling on this point from the chair?* 5. a covered chair carried on poles by two men; sedan chair. 6. electric chair. 7. put or carry in a chair. 8. put in a position of authority. 1-6 *n.*, 7,8 *v.*

take the chair, 1. begin a meeting. 2. be in charge of or preside at a meeting.

chair man (chãr′mən), 1. person who presides at or is in charge of a meeting. 2. person at the head of a committee. 3. man whose work is carrying or wheeling people in a chair. *n., pl.* **chair men.**

chair man ship (chãr′mən ship), 1. position of chairman. 2. length of time one is a chairman. *n.*

chair wom an (chãr′wŭm′ən), 1. woman who presides at or is in charge of a meeting. 2. woman at the head of a committee. *n., pl.* **chair wom en.**

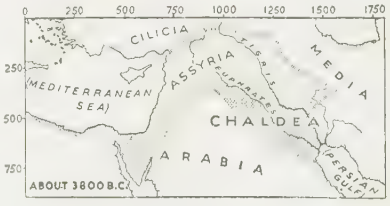

Chaise

chaise (shāz), a lightweight carriage. One kind usually has a folding top. *n.*

chaise longue (shāz′ lông′), chair with a long seat and a back at one end, somewhat like a couch.

chal cid (kal′sid), a very small four-winged insect whose larvae live as parasites on other insects. *n.*

Chal de a (kal dē′ə), an ancient region in SW Asia, on the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. *n.*



Chal de an (kal dē′ən), 1. of or having to do with Chaldea, its people, or their language. 2. native or inhabitant of Chaldea. The Chaldeans were a Semitic tribe closely related to the Babylonians. 3. language of Chaldea. 4. of or having to do with astrology or magic. 5. astrologer; magician. 1,4 *adj.*, 2,3,5 *n.*

cha let (sha lā′ or shal′ā), 1. a herdsman's hut or cabin in the Swiss mountains. 2. a Swiss house with wide, overhanging eaves. 3. house somewhat like it. *n.*

chal ice (chal′is), 1. cup; goblet. 2. cup that holds the wine used in the Communion service. 3. flower shaped like a cup. *n.*

Chalice (def. 2)

chal iced (chal′ist), 1. having a flower shaped like a cup. 2. contained in a chalice. *adj.*

chalk (chôk), 1. a soft limestone, made up mostly of very small fossil sea shells. Chalk is white, gray, or yellow in color and is used for making lime and for writing or drawing. 2. substance like chalk, used for writing or drawing on a blackboard. 3. piece of this substance. 4. mark, write, or draw with chalk. 5. mix or rub with chalk; whiten with chalk. 6. score; record. 1-3 *n.*, 4-6 *v.*

chalk up, 1. write down; record. 2. score.

chalk y (chôk′ē), 1. of chalk; containing chalk. 2. like chalk; white as chalk: *The clown's face was chalky.* *adj.*, **chalk i er, chalk i est.** **—chalk′i ness,** *n.*

chal lenge (chal′ənj), 1. call to fight; especially, call to fight in a duel. 2. call to a game or contest. 3. call to answer and explain: *A guard challenges all people who come near the fort, asking them who they are and what they are doing* (*v.*). *"Who goes there?" is the guard's challenge* (*n.*). 4. question; doubt; dispute: *I challenge your statement; you must prove it before I believe it.* 5. object to: *The attorney for the defense challenged the juror.* 6. objection: *The judge sustained the challenge and dismissed the juror from duty.* 7. claim; demand: *Preventing disease is a problem that challenges everyone's attention.* 1-5,7 *v.*, **chal lenged, chal leng ing;** 1-3,6,7 *n.* **—chal′lenge a ble,** *adj.* **—chal′leng er,** *n.*

chal lis or **chal lie** (shal′ē), a lightweight woolen, woolen and cotton, or rayon cloth, used for dresses. *n.*

cham ber (chām′bər), 1. a room (in a house). 2. bedroom. 3. hall where a legislature or a governing body meets. 4. group of lawmakers: *The Congress of the United States has two chambers, the Senate and the House of Representatives.* 5. group of people organized for some business purpose: *There is a Chamber of Commerce in many American cities.* 6. any enclosed space in the body of an animal or plant, or in some kinds of machinery. The part of a gun that holds the charge is called the chamber. The heart has four chambers. *n.*

chambers, 1. *Brit.* set of rooms in a building to live in or use as offices. 2. office of a lawyer or judge.

cham bered (chām′bərd), having a chamber or chambers; divided into compartments. *adj.*

cham ber lain (chām′bər lin), 1. person who manages the household of a king or lord; steward. 2. a high official of a king's court. 3. treasurer: *city chamberlain.* *n.*

cham ber maid (chām′bər-mād′), maid who makes the beds, cleans the bedrooms, etc. *n.*

Chameleon (6 in. long)

chamber music, music suited to a room or small hall; music for a trio, quartet, etc.

cham bray (sham′brā), a cotton cloth woven from white and colored threads, used for dresses and men's shirts. It is a kind of gingham. *n.*

cha me le on (kə mē′lē ən), 1. lizard that can change the color of its skin. 2. a changeable or fickle person. *n.*

cham fer (cham′fər), 1. a slanting surface made by cutting off an edge or corner. 2. cut off at an edge or corner to make a slanting surface. 3. make a groove or furrow in. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

Chamois (2 ft. high at the shoulder)

cham ois (sham′ē), 1. a small, goatlike antelope that lives in the high mountains of Europe and SW Asia.

2. a soft leather made from the skin of sheep, goats, deer, etc. *n., pl.* **cham ois.**

champ[1] (champ), 1. bite and chew noisily. 2. bite on impatiently: *The race horse champed its bit.* *v.*

champ[2] (champ), *Slang.* champion. *n.*

cham pagne (sham pān′), 1. a sparkling, bubbling wine, first made in northern France. 2. a pale, brownish yellow. *n.*

cham pi on (cham′pē ən), 1. person, animal, or thing that wins first place in a game or contest: *the swimming champion of the world.* 2. having won first place; ahead of all others: *a champion boxer, a champion rose.* 3. person who fights or speaks for another; defender; supporter: *a great champion of peace.* 4. fight or speak in behalf of; defend; support: *John championed his friend.* 1,3 *n.,* 2 *adj.,* 4 *v.* **—cham′pi on less,** *adj.*

cham pi on ship (cham′pē ən ship′), 1. position of a champion; first place. 2. defense; support. *n.*

Cham plain (sham plān′), 1. **Lake,** a long, narrow lake between New York and Vermont. 125 mi. long; 600 sq. mi. 2. **Samuel de,** 1567-1635, French explorer who founded Quebec and was the first French governor of Canada. *n.*

chance (chans), 1. opportunity: *a chance to make some money.* 2. possibility; probability: *There's a chance that the sick child will get well.* 3. fate; luck. 4. a happening: *Chance led to the finding of the diamond mine.* 5. happen. 6. a risk: *He took a chance when he swam the channel.* 7. *Informal.* risk. 8. not expected or planned; accidental; casual: *a chance visit.* 1-4,6 *n.,* 5,7 *v.,* **chanced, chanc ing;** 8 *adj.*

by chance, accidentally.

chance upon or **on,** happen to find or meet.

chan cel (chan′sl), the space around the altar of a church, used by the clergy and the choir. It is often separated from the rest of the church by a railing, lattice, or screen. See **apse** for diagram. *n.*

chan cel ler y (chan′sə lər ē), 1. position of a chancellor. 2. office of a chancellor. *n., pl.* **chan cel ler ies.**

chan cel lor (chan′sə lər), 1. a very high official who is the secretary of a nobleman, king, or embassy. 2. *U.S.* the chief judge of certain courts. 3. the prime minister in Germany, and in Austria from 1919 to 1938. 4. title of the president in certain universities. *n.*

Chancellor of the Exchequer, the highest official of the treasury in Great Britain. He is a member of the Cabinet.

chan cel lor ship (chan′sə lər ship′), 1. position of a chancellor. 2. term of office of a chancellor. *n.*

chan cer y (chan′sər ē), 1. a court of equity. 2. equity. 3. office where public records are kept. 4. office of a chancellor. *n., pl.* **chan cer ies.**

in chancery, 1. in a court of equity. 2. in a helpless position.

chan cre (shang′kər), ulcer or sore with a hard base. *n.*

chan de lier (shan′də lir′), fixture with branches for lights, usually hanging from the ceiling. Chandeliers originally supported torches or candles, but most of them are now equipped with electric lights. *n.*

Chandelier

chan dler (chand′lər), 1. maker or seller of candles. 2. dealer in groceries and supplies: *a ship chandler.* *n.*

Chang chun (chäng′chun′), city in S Manchuria. 750,000. *n.*

change (chānj), 1. become different: *The wind changed from east to west.* 2. make different: *She changed the room by painting the walls green.* 3. put (something) in place of another; substitute: *change soiled clothes for clean ones.* 4. take in place of: *change a dollar bill for ten dimes.* 5. give and take; exchange: *I changed seats with my brother.* 6. a changing; a passing from one form or place to another: *The change from flower to fruit is interesting to watch. A change from the city to the country in the summer is good for children.* 7. a changed condition. 8. lack of sameness; variety. 9. thing to be used in place of another of the same kind. 10. money returned to a person when he has given an amount larger than the price of what he buys. 11. smaller pieces of money given in place of a large piece of money: *Please give me change for this dollar bill.* 12. small coins. 1-5 *v.,* **changed, chang ing;** 6-12 *n.* **—chang′er,** *n.*

change a bil i ty (chān′jə bil′ə tē), changeable quality or condition. *n.*

change a ble (chān′jə bl), 1. that can change; likely to change: *April weather is changeable.* 2. that can be changed; likely to be changed; alterable; variable. 3. having a color or appearance that changes: *Silk is called changeable when it looks different in different lights.* *adj.* **—change′a ble ness,** *n.* **—change′a bly,** *adv.*

change ful (chānj′fəl), full of changes; likely to change; changing. *adj.* **—change′ful ly,** *adv.* **—change′ful ness,** *n.*

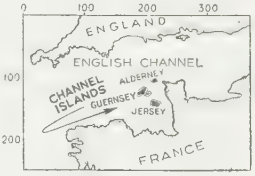
change less (chānj′lis), not changing; not likely to change; constant; steadfast. *adj.* **—change′less ly,** *adv.* **—change′less ness,** *n.*

change ling (chānj′ling), 1. a child secretly substituted for another. 2. a strange, stupid, or ugly child, supposed to have been left by fairies in place of a child carried off by them. *n.*

change of venue, change of the place of a trial.

change o ver (chānj′ō′vər), 1. a shifting to the manufacture of a new model. 2. a transfer of ownership or control. *n.*

chan nel (chan′l), 1. the bed of a stream, river, etc. 2. body of water joining two larger bodies of water: *the English Channel.* 3. the deeper part of a waterway: *There is shallow water on both sides of the channel in this river.* 4. passage for liquids; groove. 5. the means by which something is carried: *The information came through secret channels.* 6. a narrow band of radio or television frequencies. 7. form a channel in; cut out as a channel: *The river had channeled its way through the rocks.* 1-6 *n.,* 7 *v.,* **chan neled, chan neling** or *esp. Brit.* **chan nelled, chan nel ling.**



Channel Islands, British islands near the NW coast of France. The most important are Alderney, Guernsey, and Jersey. 103,000 pop.; 75 sq. mi.

chant (chant), 1. song. 2. sing. 3. a short, simple song in which several syllables or words are sung in one tone. It is used in a church service. 4. sing in this way. A choir chants psalms or prayers. 5. psalm, prayer, or other song for chanting. 6. a sing-song way of talking. 7. keep talking about; say over and over again. 1,3,5,6 *n.,* 2,4,7 *v.* **—chant′er,** *n.*

chant ey (shan′tē or chan′tē), song sung by sailors in rhythm with the motions made during their work. *n., pl.* **chant eys.** Also, **shanty.**

chan ti cleer (chan′tə klir), rooster. *n.*

chant y (shan′tē or chan′tē), chantey. *n., pl.* **chant ies.**

cha os (kā′os), 1. great confusion; complete disorder: *The whirlwind left chaos behind it.* 2. the infinite space or formless matter before the universe existed. *n.*

cha ot ic (kā ot′ik), in great confusion; very confused; completely disordered. *adj.*

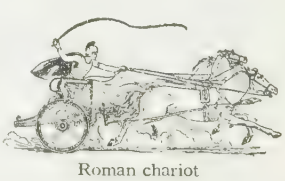
cha ot i cal ly (kā ot′ik lē), in a chaotic manner; in great confusion or disorder. *adv.*

chap[1] (chap), 1. crack open; make or become rough. A person's lips or skin often chap in cold weather. 2. a place where the skin is chapped. 1 *v.,* **chapped, chap ping;** 2 *n.*

chap[2] (chap), *Informal.* fellow; man; boy. *n.*
chap., 1. chapter. 2. chaplain. 3. chapel.
chap book (chap′bůk′), a small book or pamphlet of popular tales, ballads, etc., formerly sold on the streets. *n.*
cha peau (sha pō′), hat. *n., pl.* **cha peaux** or **cha peaus** (-pōz′).
chap el (chap′l), 1. a building for Christian worship, not so large as a church. 2. a small place for worship in a larger building. 3. a room or building for worship in a palace, school, etc. 4. a religious service in a chapel. 5. in Great Britain, a place for worship used by people who do not belong to an established church. *n.*
chap er on or **chap er one** (shap′ər ōn), 1. a married woman or an older woman who accompanies a young unmarried woman in public for the sake of good form and protection. 2. act as a chaperon to. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **chap er oned, chap er on ing.**
chap lain (chap′lən), clergyman officially authorized to perform religious functions for a family, court, society, public institution, regiment, or warship. *n.*
chap lain cy (chap′lən sē), position of a chaplain. *n.*
chap let (chap′lit), 1. wreath worn on the head. 2. string of beads. 3. string of beads for keeping count in saying prayers, one third as long as a rosary. 4. prayers said with such beads. *n.*
chap man (chap′mən), *Brit.* peddler. *n., pl.* **chap men.**
chaps (shaps or chaps), *U.S.* strong leather trousers without a back, worn over other trousers by cowboys. *n.pl.*

Cowboy wearing chaps

chap ter (chap′tər), 1. a main division of a book or other writing, dealing with a certain part of the story or subject. 2. anything like a chapter; part; section: *The development of radio is an interesting chapter in modern science.* 3. a local division of an organization; branch of a club, society, etc. *n.*
Cha pul te pec (chə pul′tə pek), fort on a rocky hill near Mexico City. American forces captured the fort in 1847 during the Mexican War. An international conference was held here in 1945 during World War II. *n.*
char (chär), 1. burn to charcoal. 2. burn slightly; scorch. *v.*, **charred, char ring.**
char ac ter (kar′ik tər), 1. all qualities or features possessed; kind; sort; nature: *What is the character of the plan you suggest? The trees on those islands are of a peculiar character.* 2. moral strength or weakness; special way in which any person feels, thinks, and acts: *a shallow, changeable character.* 3. moral firmness; self-control; integrity: *It takes character to endure slander. Clyde has no character whatever.* 4. reputation. 5. good reputation. 6. a special thing or quality which makes one person, one animal, one plant, or thing, or a group of any kind, different from others; trait; characteristic. The size and form of a given breed of dogs and the fragrance of a sweet pea are characters. 7. position; condition: *The treasurer of the club also serves in the character of secretary.* 8. person in a play or book. 9. *Informal.* person who attracts attention because he is different or odd: *The old captain was a character in the village.* 10. letter, mark, or sign used in writing or printing. A, a, %, +, –, 1, 2, and 3 are characters. 11. description of a person's qualities. *n.*
in character, as expected; appropriate.
out of character, not as expected; not appropriate.
char ac ter is tic (kar′ik tər is′tik), 1. marking off or distinguishing a certain person or thing from others; special: *Bananas have their own characteristic smell.* 2. a special quality or feature; whatever distinguishes one person or thing from others: *Cheerfulness is a characteristic that we admire in people. An elephant's trunk is its most noticeable characteristic.* 3. the integral part of a logarithm. In the logarithm 2.95424, the characteristic is 2 and the mantissa is .95424. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*
char ac ter is ti cal ly (kar′ik tər is′tik lē), in a way that shows characteristics; specially; typically. *adv.*
char ac ter i za tion (kar′ik tər ə zā′shən), 1. act of characterizing; description of characteristics. 2. creation of characters in a play or book. *n.*
char ac ter ize (kar′ik tər īz), 1. describe the special qualities or features of (a person or thing); describe: *I would characterize our teacher as a very friendly person.* 2. be a characteristic of; distinguish: *A camel is characterized by the humps on its back and an ability to go without water for several days.* 3. give character to. *v.*, **char ac ter ized, char ac ter iz ing.**
cha rade (shə rād′), game of guessing a word from the descriptive or dramatic representation of each syllable or part, and of the whole. *n.*
char coal (chär′kōl′), 1. the black substance, a form of carbon, made by partly burning wood or bones in a place from which the air is shut out. Charcoal is used as fuel and in filters. 2. pencil made of charcoal for drawing. 3. a drawing made with such a pencil. *n.*
chard (chärd), kind of beet whose large leaves are eaten as a vegetable. *n.*
charge (chärj), 1. load; fill. A gun is charged with powder and shot. A battery is charged with electricity. 2. quantity needed to load or fill something. A gun is fired by exploding the charge of powder and shot. 3. give a task, duty, or responsibility to: *The law charges policemen with keeping law and order.* 4. task; duty; responsibility: *Arresting criminals is the charge of the police.* 5. care; management: *Doctors and nurses have charge of sick people.* 6. person or thing under the care or management of someone: *Sick people are the charges of doctors and nurses.* 7. give an order or command to; direct: *He charged us to keep the plan secret. The judge charged the jury.* 8. an order; command; direction: *a judge's charge to the jury.* 9. accuse: *The driver was charged with speeding.* 10. accusation: *He admitted the charge and paid a fine.* 11. ask as a price; put a price on: *This store charges little for hats.* 12. price asked for or put on something. 13. put down as a debt to be paid. Some stores will charge things that one buys and let one pay for them later. 14. a debt to be paid: *Taxes are a charge on property.* 15. attack; rush with force: *The soldiers charged the enemy (v.). The charge drove the enemy back (n.).* 1,3,7,9,11,13,15 *v.*, **charged, charg ing;** 2,4-6,8,10,12,14,15 *n.*
charge off, 1. subtract as a loss. 2. put down as belonging: *A bad mistake must be charged off to experience.*
in charge, having the care or management.
in charge of, 1. having the care or management of. 2. under the care or management of.
charge a ble (chär′jə bl), 1. that can be charged: *If you take anything that belongs to someone else, you are chargeable with theft. Taxes are chargeable against the owners of property.* 2. liable to become a public charge. *adj.*
char gé d'af faires (shär zhā′ də fär′), official who takes the place of an ambassador, minister, or other diplomat. *pl.* **char gés d'af faires** (shär zhāz′ də fär′).
charg er[1] (chär′jər), 1. a war horse. 2. person or thing that charges. *n.*
charg er[2] (chär′jər), *Archaic.* a large, flat dish; platter. *n.*
charg ing (chär′jing), 1. act of loading; filling. 2. that charges. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*
char i ly (chär′ə lē), carefully; warily. *adv.*
char i ness (chär′ē nis), caution; sparingness. *n.*
char i ot (char′ē ət), 1. a two-wheeled car pulled by horses, used in ancient times in fighting, racing, and processions. 2. a four-wheeled carriage or coach. *n.*


Roman chariot

char i ot eer (char′ē ə tir′), person who drives a chariot. *n.*
char i ta ble (char′ə tə bl), 1. of charity; for charity: *Homes for old people are often charitable establishments.*

2. generous in giving help to poor or suffering people. 3. kindly in judging people and their actions. *adj.* **—char′i ta ble ness,** *n.* **—char′i ta bly,** *adv.*

char i ty (char′ə tē), 1. help given to the poor or suffering. 2. act or work of charity. 3. fund, institution, or organization for helping the poor or suffering. 4. Christian love of one's fellow men. 5. kindness in judging people's faults. *n., pl.* **char i ties.**

cha riv a ri (shiv′ə rē′ or shə riv′ə rē′), a mock serenade made by beating on kettles, pans, etc.; shivaree. *n., pl.* **cha riv a ris.**

char la tan (shär′lə tən), person who pretends to have more knowledge or skill than he really has; quack. *n.*

char la tan ism (shär′lə tən iz′əm), the practices or methods of a charlatan; quackery. *n.*

char la tan ry (shär′lə tən rē), charlatanism. *n.*

Char le magne (shär′lə mān), 742?-814 A.D., king of the Franks from 768 to 814 A.D. and emperor of the Holy Roman Empire from 800 to 814 A.D. and champion of Christendom against the invading Moors. He made many reforms in government and education in western Europe. *n.*

Charles (chärlz), 1. **Cape,** cape in SE Virginia, on the E side of Chesapeake Bay. 2. river in E Massachusetts, between Boston and Cambridge. 47 mi. *n.*

Charles I, 1600-1649, king of England from 1625, executed in 1649.

Charles II, 1630-1685, king of England from 1660 to 1685. He was the son of Charles I.

Charles's Wain (chärl′ziz), the Big Dipper.

Charles ton (chärlz′tən), 1. capital of West Virginia, in the W part. 86,000. 2. seaport in SE South Carolina. 66,000. 3. a kind of dance of the 1920's. *n.*

char ley horse (chär′lē), *U.S. Informal.* stiffness caused by straining a muscle.

char lock (chär′lək), weed with yellow flowers; wild mustard. *n.*

Char lotte (shär′lət), city in the southern part of North Carolina. 202,000. *n.*

Char lot te A ma li e (shär lot′ə ə mä′lē ə), seaport and capital of the Virgin Islands that belong to the United States. 13,000.

char lotte russe (shär′lət rüs′), dessert made of a mold of sponge cake filled with whipped cream or custard.

Char lotte town (shär′lət toun), capital of Prince Edward Island, Canada. 17,000. *n.*

charm (chärm), 1. power of delighting or fascinating; attractiveness: *Our grandmother did not lose her charm for us as she grew old.* 2. a very pleasing quality or feature. 3. please greatly; delight; fascinate; attract: *The old sailor's stories of his adventures charmed the boys.* 4. a small ornament or trinket worn on a watch chain, bracelet, etc. 5. word, verse, act, or thing supposed to have magic power to help or harm people. 6. act on as if by magic: *Laughter charmed away his troubles.* 7. give magic power to; protect as by a charm. 1,2,4,5 *n.*, 3,6,7 *v.* **—charm′less,** *adj.*

charmed (chärmd), 1. delighted; fascinated. 2. enchanted. 3. protected as by a charm: *He bears a charmed life.* *adj.*

charm er (chär′mər), one who charms, delights, or fascinates. *n.*

charm ing (chär′ming), very pleasing; delightful; fascinating; attractive. *adj.* **—charm′ing ly,** *adv.*

char nel house (chär′nl), place where dead bodies or bones are laid.

Char on (kăr′ən), in Greek mythology, the boatman who ferried the spirits of the dead across the river Styx to Hades. *n.*

chart (chärt), 1. map. A sailor's chart shows the coasts, rocks, and shallow places of a sea. The course of a ship is marked on a chart. 2. an outline map showing special conditions or facts: *a weather chart.* 3. sheet giving information in lists, pictures, tables, or diagrams. 4. such a list, table, picture, or diagram. 5. make a chart of; show on a chart: *chart a course.* 1-4 *n.*, 5 *v.* **—chart′less,** *adj.*

char ter (chär′tər), 1. a written grant by a national or state government to a colony, a group of citizens, or a commercial company, bestowing the right of organization, with other privileges, and specifying the form of organization. 2. a written order from the authorities of a society, giving to a group of persons the right to organize a new chapter, branch, or lodge. 3. give a charter to. 4. hire: *charter a ship.* 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.* **—char′ter less,** *adj.*

charter member, one of the original members of a club, society, or company.

Char tres (shär′trə), city in N France. Its fine Gothic cathedral is over 700 years old. 29,000. *n.*

char treuse (shär trœz′; also shär trüz′ for 2), 1. a green, yellow, or white liqueur first made by Carthusian monks. 2. light, yellowish green. 1,2 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

char wom an (chär′wúm′ən), woman whose work is doing odd jobs by the day. She cleans and scrubs homes, offices, and public buildings. *n., pl.* **char wom en.**

char y (chăr′ē), 1. careful: *A cat is chary of wetting its paws.* 2. shy: *A bashful person is chary of strangers.* 3. sparing; stingy: *A jealous person is chary of praising others.* *adj.*, **char i er, char i est.**

Cha ryb dis (kə rib′dis), whirlpool in the strait between Sicily and Italy, opposite the rock Scylla. Charybdis sucked down ships. *n.*

between Scylla and Charybdis, between two dangers, one of which must be met.

chase[1] (chās), 1. run after to catch or kill. 2. a chasing: *We watched the chase.* 3. drive; drive away: *English sparrows chase other birds from their nests.* 4. hunt. 5. hunting as a sport. 6. a hunted animal: *The chase escaped the hunter.* 7. follow; pursue: *chase a ball.* 8. *Informal.* rush; hurry. 1,3,4,7,8 *v.*, **chased, chasing;** 2,5,6 *n.*

give chase, run after; chase.

chase[2] (chās), 1. a groove; furrow; trench. 2. an iron frame to hold type that is ready to print or make plates from. *n.*

Chase (chās), **Salmon P.,** 1808-1873, American statesman. He was secretary of the treasury under Lincoln, and chief justice of the Supreme Court from 1864 to 1873. *n.*

chas er (chās′ər), 1. person or thing that chases. 2. hunter. 3. a small, speedy airplane or ship for pursuing the enemy. 4. gun on the bow or stern of a ship. It is used when chasing, or being chased by, another ship. 5. *U.S. Informal.* a drink of water or something mild after a drink of strong liquor. *n.*

chasm (kaz′əm), 1. a deep opening or crack in the earth; gap. 2. a wide difference of feelings or interests between people or groups: *The chasm between England and the American colonies grew wider and wider until it finally resulted in the American Revolution.* *n.*

chas sis (shas′ē), 1. the frame, wheels, and machinery of a motor vehicle that support the body. 2. the main landing gear that supports the body of an aircraft. 3. the frame on which a gun carriage moves backward and forward. *n., pl.* **chas sis** (shas′ēz).

chaste (chāst), 1. pure; virtuous. 2. decent; modest. 3. simple in taste or style; not too much ornamented. *adj.* **—chaste′ly,** *adv.* **—chaste′ness,** *n.*

chas ten (chās′n), 1. punish to improve: *God chastened Moses.* 2. restrain from excess or crudeness. *v.* **—chas′ten er,** *n.*

chas tise (chas tīz′), punish; beat. *v.*, **chas tised, chas tis ing. —chas tis′er,** *n.*

chas tise ment (chas′tiz mənt or chas tīz′mənt), punishment; beating. *n.*

chas ti ty (chas′tə tē), **1.** purity; virtue. **2.** decency; modesty. **3.** simplicity of style or taste; absence of too much decoration. *n.*

chas u ble (chaz′yu̇ bl), a sleeveless outer vestment worn over all other vestments by the priest at Mass. *n.*

C, chasuble.

chat (chat), **1.** easy, familiar talk: *a pleasant chat about old times.* **2.** talk in an easy, familiar way: *We sat chatting by the fire after supper.* **3.** any of several birds with a chattering cry. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **chat ted, chat ting.**

châ teau (sha tō′), **1.** a French castle. **2.** a large country house in France. *n., pl.* **châ teaux** (-tōz′).

Châ teau-Thier ry (sha tō′tyär′ē), town in N France, on the Marne River. Several battles were fought near there in World War I. 9000. *n.*

chat e laine (shat′l ān), **1.** mistress or lady of a castle. **2.** clasp worn at a woman's waist. Keys, a purse, etc., are fastened to it by a chain. *n.*

Chat ham (chat′əm), the first **Earl of,** 1708-1778, William Pitt, English statesman and orator. *n.*

Chat ta hoo chee (chat′ə hü′chē), river flowing from N Georgia that forms the boundary between Georgia and Alabama. 400 mi. *n.*

Chat ta noo ga (chat′ə nü′gə), city in SE Tennessee, on the Tennessee River. 130,000. *n.*

chat tel (chat′l), a movable possession; piece of property that is not real estate. Furniture, automobiles, slaves, and animals are chattels. *n.*

chat ter (chat′ər), **1.** talk constantly, rapidly, and foolishly. **2.** quick, foolish talk. **3.** make quick, indistinct sounds: *Monkeys chatter.* **4.** quick, indistinct sounds: *The chatter of sparrows annoyed her.* **5.** rattle together: *Fear or cold sometimes makes a person's teeth chatter.* 1,3,5 *v.*, 2,4 *n.*

chat ter box (chat′ər boks′), person who talks all the time. *n.*

chat ter er (chat′ər ər), one who chatters. *n.*

chat ty (chat′ē), fond of friendly, familiar talk. *adj.*, **chat ti er, chat ti est.** **—chat′ti ly,** *adv.* **—chat′ti ness,** *n.*

Chau cer (chô′sər), **Geoffrey,** 1340?-1400, English poet, author of *The Canterbury Tales.* *n.*

chauf feur (shō′fər or shō fėr′), **1.** man whose work is driving an automobile. **2.** act as a chauffeur to; drive around. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

chaunt (chônt), *Archaic.* chant. *n., v.*

chau tau qua or **Chau tau qua** (shə tô′kwə), an assembly for education and entertainment of adults by lectures, concerts, etc., held for several days. *n.*

Chau tau qua (shə tô′kwə), lake and village in SW New York State where chautauquas were first held. *n.*

chau vin ism (shō′vən iz əm), unreasoning enthusiasm for the military glory of one's country; boastful, warlike patriotism. *n.*

chau vin ist (shō′vən ist), **1.** an unreasoning patriot; boastful, warlike person. **2.** chauvinistic. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

chau vin is tic (shō′vən is′tik), of chauvinism or chauvinists. *adj.* **—chau′vin is′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

cheap (chēp), **1.** costing little: *Eggs are cheap now.* **2.** costing less than it is worth. **3.** charging low prices: *a cheap market.* **4.** easily obtained. **5.** of low value; common: *cheap entertainment.* **6.** at a low price; at small cost. 1-5 *adj.*, 6 *adv.* **—cheap′ness,** *n.*

feel cheap, feel inferior and ashamed.

cheap en (chēp′ən), make or become cheap; lower the value of. *v.*

cheap ly (chēp′lē), at a low price; at small cost. *adv.*

Cheap side (chēp′sīd′), a famous street in London that was a busy market place in medieval times. *n.*

cheat (chēt), **1.** deceive or trick; play or do business in a way that is not honest. **2.** person who is not honest and does things to deceive and trick others. **3.** fraud; trick. 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.* **—cheat′er,** *n.*

check (chek), **1.** stop suddenly: *The boys checked their steps.* **2.** a sudden stop: *The message gave a check to our plans.* **3.** hold back; control; restrain: *check one's anger.* **4.** a holding back; control; restraint. **5.** any person, thing, or event that controls or holds back action. A rein used to prevent a horse from lowering his head is a check. **6.** rebuff; repulse; reverse: *check an enemy attack.* **7.** examine or compare to prove true or right: *Check your answers with mine.* **8.** such examination or comparison: *My work will be a check on yours.* **9.** mark to show that something has been checked and found true or right. **10.** used in checking. **11.** a ticket or metal piece given in return for a coat, hat, baggage, package, etc., to show ownership. **12.** get a check for; put a check on: *check one's hat.* **13.** a written order directing a bank to pay money to the person named on it; cheque. **14.** write a check; draw a check. **15.** a written statement of the amount owed in a restaurant: *When we finished eating, Father asked the waitress for the check.* **16.** mark in a pattern of squares. **17.** a pattern made of squares: *Do you want a check or a stripe for your new dress?* **18.** one of these squares: *The checks are small in this pattern.* **19.** marked in a pattern of squares. **20.** crack; split. **21.** a call in the game of chess warning that an opponent's king is in danger. **22.** in chess, position of an opponent's king when it is in danger and must be moved, or the threatening piece blocked off or removed. **23.** have (an opponent's king) in this position. 1,3,6,7,9,12,14,16,20,23 *v.*, 2,4-6,8,9,11,13, 15,17,18,20,22 *n.*, 10,19 *adj.*, 21 *interj.* **—check′a ble,** *adj.*

in check, held back; controlled.

check book (chek′bu̇k′), book of blank checks on a bank. *n.*

checked (chekt), marked in a pattern of squares. *adj.*

check er[1] (chek′ər), **1.** mark in a pattern of squares of different colors. **2.** a pattern made of such squares. **3.** one of these squares. **4.** mark off with patches different from one another: *The ground under the trees was checkered with sunlight and shade.* **5.** change; vary; have ups and downs. **6.** one of the flat, round pieces used in the game of checkers. 1,4,5 *v.*, 2,3,6 *n.*

check er[2] (chek′ər), person or thing that checks. *n.*

check er ber ry (chek′ər ber′ē), **1.** the bright-red berry of the American wintergreen plant. **2.** the plant. *n., pl.* **check er ber ries.**

check er board (chek′ər bôrd′), board marked in a pattern of 64 squares of two alternating colors, used in playing checkers or chess. *n.*

check ered (chek′ərd), **1.** marked in a pattern of squares of different colors. **2.** marked in patches. **3.** often changing; varied; irregular: *a checkered career.* *adj.*

check ers (chek′ərz), a game played on a checkerboard by two people. Each player has 12 round, flat pieces to move. *n.* Also, *Brit.* **draughts.**

check mate (chek′māt′), **1.** in chess, put (an opponent's king) in check and so win the game. **2.** a move that ends the game by putting the opponent's king in check. **3.** defeat completely. **4.** a complete defeat. 1,3 *v.*, **check mat ed, check mat ing;** 2,4 *n.*

check off (chek′ôf′), system of collecting union dues through wage deductions made by the employer. *n.*

check point (chek′point′), place of inspection on a road, at a border, etc. *n.*

check rein (chek′rān′), **1.** a short rein to keep a horse from lowering its head. **2.** a short rein connecting the bit of one of a team of horses to the driving rein of the other. *n.*

check room (chek′rüm′), place where coats, hats, baggage, etc., can be left until called for later. *n.*

check up (chek′up′), **1.** a careful examination. **2.** a thorough physical examination. *n.*

Ched dar (ched′ər), kind of hard, white or yellow cheese. *n.*

cheek (chēk), **1.** side of the face below either eye. **2.** something suggesting the human cheek in form or position. **3.** *Informal.* saucy talk or behavior; impudence. *n.*

tongue in cheek, insincere; saying one thing and meaning another.

cheek bone (chēk′bōn′), bone just below either eye. *n.*

cheek y (chēk′ē), *Informal.* saucy; impudent. *adj.*, **cheek i er, cheek i est.** **—cheek′i ly,** *adv.* **—cheek′i ness,** *n.*

cheep (chēp), **1.** make a short, sharp sound like a young bird; chirp; peep. **2.** a short, sharp sound like that of a young bird; chirp; peep. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—cheep′er,** *n.*

cheer (chir), **1.** joy; gladness; comfort; encouragement: *The warmth of the fire and a good meal brought cheer to our hearts again.* **2.** fill with cheer; give joy to; gladden; comfort; encourage: *It cheered the old woman to have us visit her.* **3.** a shout of encouragement, approval, praise, etc.: *Give three cheers for the boys who won the game for us.* **4.** shout encouragement, approval, praise, etc. **5.** urge on with cheers: *Everyone cheered our team.* **6.** greet or welcome with cheers. **7.** food. **8.** state of mind; condition of feeling: *"Be of good cheer," said the priest.* 1,3,7,8 *n.*, 2,4-6 *v.*

cheer up, don't be sad; be glad.

cheer ful (chir′fəl), **1.** full of cheer; joyful; glad: *a smiling, cheerful person.* **2.** filling with cheer; pleasant; bright: *a cheerful, sunny room.* **3.** willing: *a cheerful giver.* *adj.* **—cheer′ful ly,** *adv.* **—cheer′ful ness,** *n.*

cheer i o (chir′ē ō), *Esp. Brit. Informal.* **1.** hello! **2.** good-by! **3.** hurrah! *interj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **cheer i os.**

cheer less (chir′lis), without joy or comfort; gloomy; dreary. *adj.* **—cheer′less ly,** *adv.* **—cheer′less ness,** *n.*

cheer y (chir′ē), cheerful; pleasant; bright; gay: *Sunshine and the singing of birds are cheery.* *adj.*, **cheer i er, cheer i est.** **—cheer′i ly,** *adv.* **—cheer′i ness,** *n.*

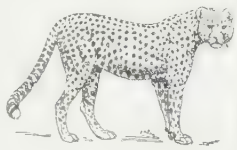
cheese (chēz), **1.** a solid food made from the thick part of milk. **2.** mass of this pressed into a shape. *n.* **—cheese′like′,** *adj.*

cheese burg er (chēz′bėrg′ər), a hamburger sandwich with a slice of melted cheese on top of the meat. *n.*

cheese cake, dessert made of cheese, eggs, sugar, etc., baked together.

cheese cloth (chēz′klôth′), a thin, loosely woven cotton cloth, first used for wrapping cheese. *n.*

chees y (chēz′ē), **1.** of or like cheese. **2.** *U.S. Slang.* not well made; inferior. *adj.*, **chees i er, chees i est.**



Cheetah (2 ft. high at the shoulder)

chee tah (chē′tə), a flesh-eating mammal somewhat like a leopard, found in S Asia and Africa. Cheetahs can be trained to hunt deer and antelope. *n.* Also, **chetah.**

chef (shef), **1.** a head cook. **2.** cook. *n.*

che la (kē′lə), claw of a lobster, crab, scorpion, etc. It is like a pincer. *n.*, *pl.* **che lae** (-lē).

Chela of a lobster

chem., **1.** chemistry. **2.** chemical. **3.** chemist.

chem i cal (kem′ə kl), **1.** of chemistry: *chemical knowledge.* **2.** made by or used in chemistry: *a chemical change.* **3.** any substance obtained by or used in a chemical process. Sulfuric acid, bicarbonate of soda, and borax are chemicals. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

chemical engineering, science or profession of using chemistry for industrial purposes.

chem i cal ly (kem′ik lē), **1.** according to chemistry. **2.** by chemical processes. *adv.*

che mise (shə mēz′), a loose, shirtlike undergarment worn by women and girls. *n.*

chem ist (kem′ist), **1.** expert in chemistry. **2.** *Brit.* druggist. *n.*

chem is try (kem′is trē), **1.** science that deals with the characteristics of elements or simple substances, the changes that take place when they combine to form other substances, and the laws of their combination and behavior under various conditions. **2.** the application of this to a certain subject: *the chemistry of foods.* *n.*, *pl.* **chem is tries.**

chem ur gy (kem′ėr jē), branch of chemistry that deals with the use of farm products, such as casein and cornstalks, for purposes other than food and clothing. *n.*

che nille (shə nēl′), **1.** a velvety cord, used in embroidery, fringe, etc. **2.** fabric woven from this cord, used for rugs, curtains, etc. *n.*

Che ops (kē′ops), 2900? B.C., Greek name of Khufu, king of Egypt during the fourth dynasty. He built the great pyramid near Giza. *n.*

cheque (chek), *Brit.* check; a written order directing a bank to pay money to the person named on it. *n.*

Cheq uers (chek′ərz), the official country residence of the prime minister of Great Britain, northwest of London. *n.*

Cher bourg (shär′bůrg), seaport in NW France. 38,000. *n.*

cher ish (cher′ish), **1.** hold dear; treat with affection; care for tenderly: *A mother cherishes her baby.* **2.** keep in mind; cling to: *For many years the old woman cherished the hope that her wandering son would come home.* *v.*

Cher o kee (cher′ə kē), **1.** member of a tribe of American Indians, now living mostly in Oklahoma. **2.** their language. *n.*, *pl.* **Cher o kee** or **Cher o kees.**

Cherokee rose, an evergreen plant with glossy leaflets and fragrant white flowers. It grows wild in the southern part of the United States.

che root (shə rüt′), cigar cut off square at both ends. *n.*

cher ry (cher′ē), **1.** a small, round, juicy fruit with a stone or pit in it. Cherries are good to eat. **2.** the tree that it grows on. **3.** its wood. **4.** made of this wood. **5.** bright red. 1-3,5 *n.*, *pl.* **cher ries;** 4,5 *adj.*

cher ub (cher′əb), **1.** one of the second highest order of angels. **2.** picture or statue of a child with wings, or of a child's head with wings. **3.** a beautiful, innocent, or good child. **4.** person with a chubby, innocent face. *n.*, *pl.* **cher u bim** for 1 and 2, **cher ubs** for 3 and 4.

che ru bic (chə rü′bik), **1.** of or like a cherub; angelic. **2.** innocent; good. **3.** chubby. *adj.* **—che ru′bi cal ly,** *adv.*

cher u bim (cher′ə bim), **1.** a pl. of **cherub.** **2.** (formerly) cherub. 1 *n.pl.*, 2 *n. sing.*

cher vil (chėr′vl), plant of the same family as parsley. The leaves are used to flavor soups, salads, etc. *n.*

Ches a peake Bay (ches′ə pēk), bay of the Atlantic, in Maryland and Virginia. 200 mi. long; from 4 to 40 mi. wide.

Chesh ire cat (chesh′ər), creature that grins fixedly. The grinning cat in *Alice in Wonderland* is called a Cheshire cat.

chess (ches), game played on a chessboard by two people. Each player has 16 pieces to move in different ways. *n.*

chess board (ches′bôrd′), board marked in a pattern of 64 squares of two different colors, used in playing chess. *n.*

chess man (ches′man′), one of the pieces used in playing chess. *n.*, *pl.* **chess men** (-men′).

chest (chest), **1.** part of a person's or an animal's body enclosed by ribs. **2.** a large box with a lid, used for holding things: *a linen chest, a tool chest.* **3.** piece of furniture with drawers. **4.** a tight container for gas, steam, etc. **5.** place where money is kept; treasury. **6.** the money itself. *n.*

Ches ter (ches′tər), city in SE Pennsylvania. 64,000. *n.*

ches ter field (ches′tər fēld), a single-breasted overcoat with the buttons hidden. *n.*

chest nut (ches′nut), **1.** a large tree belonging to the same family as the beech, that bears sweet edible nuts in prickly burs. **2.** nut of this tree. **3.** wood of this tree. **4.** reddish brown. **5.** a reddish-brown horse with mane and tail of the same or a lighter color. **6.** *Informal.* a stale joke or story. 1-6 *n.*, 4 *adj.*

che tah (chē′tə), cheetah. *n.*

chev a lier (shev′ə lir′), **1.** *Archaic.* knight. **2.** member of the lowest rank in the Legion of Honor of France. *n.*

chev i ot (shev′ē ət), **1.** a rough, woolen cloth. **2.** a cotton cloth like it. *n.*

Cheviot Hills, hills on the boundary between England and Scotland. The highest peak is 2676 feet.

chev ron (shev′rən), **1.** a cloth design shaped like a ⌃, worn on the sleeve by noncommissioned officers, policemen, etc., as an indication of rank, or by veterans and wounded soldiers to indicate length of service or wounds in war. **2.** design shaped like ⌃, used in coats of arms and in architecture. *n.*

C, chevrons.

chev y (chev′ē), *Brit.* **1.** a hunting cry. **2.** hunt; chase. **3.** scamper; race. **4.** worry. 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **chev ies**; 2-4 *v.*, **chev ied, chev y ing.**

chew (chü), **1.** crush or grind with the teeth. **2.** a chewing. **3.** thing chewed; piece for chewing. **4.** think over; consider. 1,4 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

chewing gum, gum for chewing. It is usually chicle that has been sweetened and flavored.

che wink (chi wingk′), bird of eastern and central North America whose cry sounds somewhat like its name. The chewink is a kind of finch. *n.*

Chewink (8 in. long)

Chey enne[1] (shī an′ or shī en′), **1.** capital of Wyoming, in the SE part. 44,000. **2.** river flowing from E Wyoming into the Missouri River in South Dakota. 290 mi. *n.*

Chey enne[2] (shī en′), **1.** member of an Algonquian tribe of Indians, now living in Montana and Oklahoma. **2.** this tribe. *n.*, *pl.* **Chey enne** or **Chey ennes.**

Chiang Kai-shek (chyäng′ kī′shek′), born 1886, Chinese general and political leader, president of the Republic of China since 1948.

chic (shēk or shik), **1.** style. **2.** stylish. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Chi ca go (shə kô′gō or shə kä′gō), city in NE Illinois, on Lake Michigan. Chicago is the second largest city in the United States. 3,550,000. *n.*

chi cane (shi kān′), **1.** chicanery. **2.** use chicanery. **3.** get by chicanery. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **chi caned, chi can ing.**

chi can er y (shi kān′ər ē), low trickery; unfair practice; quibbling: *Only a dishonest lawyer will use chicanery to win a lawsuit.* *n.*, *pl.* **chi can er ies.**

chick (chik), **1.** a young chicken. **2.** a young bird. **3.** child. *n.*

chick a dee (chik′ə dē), a small bird with black, white, and gray feathers. Its cry sounds somewhat like its name. *n.*

Chickadee (5 in. long)

Chick a mau ga (chik′ə mô′gə), a small creek flowing from NW Georgia into the Tennessee River. The Confederates defeated the Union army there in 1863. *n.*

Chick a saw (chik′ə sô), member of a tribe of American Indians, now living in W Oklahoma. *n.*, *pl.* **Chick a saw** or **Chick a saws.**

chick en (chik′ən), **1.** a young hen or rooster. **2.** any hen or rooster. **3.** flesh of a chicken used for food. **4.** a young bird of certain other kinds. **5.** *U.S. Slang.* a young person. **6.** young: *a chicken lobster.* 1-5 *n.*, 6 *adj.*

chick en-heart ed (chik′ən här′tid), timid; cowardly. *adj.*

chicken pox, a mild contagious disease of children accompanied by a rash on the skin.

chick weed (chik′wēd′), a common weed with small white flowers. The leaves and seeds are eaten by birds. *n.*

chic le (chik′l), a tasteless, gumlike substance used in making chewing gum. It is the dried milky juice of a sapodilla tree of tropical America. *n.*

chic o ry (chik′ə rē), **1.** plant with bright-blue flowers whose leaves are used for salad. **2.** its root, roasted and used as a substitute for coffee. *n.*, *pl.* **chic o ries.**

chid (chid), chided, a pt. and a pp. of **chide.** *v.*

chid den (chid′n), chided, a pp. of **chide.** *v.*

chide (chīd), reproach; blame; scold: *She chided the little girl for soiling her dress.* *v.*, **chid ed** or **chid; chid ed, chid,** or **chid den; chid ing.** **—chid′ing ly,** *adv.*

chief (chēf), **1.** leader; head of a group; person highest in rank or authority: *A fire chief is the head of a group of firemen.* **2.** head of a tribe or clan. **3.** leading; at the head; highest in rank or authority. **4.** main; most important: *the chief thing to do.* **5.** upper third of an escutcheon. 1,2,5 *n.*, 3,4 *adj.* **—chief′less,** *adj.*

in chief, at the head; of the highest rank or authority.

Chief Executive, the President of the United States or the governor of a State.

chief justice, judge who acts as chairman of a group of judges in a court.

chief ly (chēf′lē), **1.** mainly; mostly: *We visited Washington chiefly to see the Capitol and the White House.* **2.** first of all; above all. *adv.*

chief of staff, officer at the head of a group of high army officers. He directs military operations.

chief tain (chēf′tən), **1.** chief of a tribe or clan. **2.** leader; head of a group. *n.*

chief tain cy (chēf′tən sē), position or rank of a chieftain. *n.*

chief tain ship (chēf′tən ship), chieftaincy. *n.*

chif fon (shi fon′ or shif′on), a very thin silk or rayon cloth, used for dresses. *n.*

chif fo nier (shif′ə nir′), a high bureau or chest of drawers, often having a mirror. *n.*

chig ger (chig′ər), **1.** mite whose larvae stick to the skin and cause severe itching. **2.** kind of flea; chigoe. *n.*

chig oe (chig′ō), **1.** flea of the West Indies and South America. The female burrows under the skin of people and animals, where it causes severe itching and sores. **2.** kind of mite; chigger. *n.*

chi hua hua (chi wä′wä), a very small dog of ancient Mexican breed. *n.*

chil blain (chil′blān′), an itching sore or redness on the hands or feet caused by cold. *n.*

child (chīld), **1.** baby; infant. **2.** boy or girl: *games for children.* **3.** son or daughter: *a mother's love for her children.* **4.** descendant. **5.** person like a child in nearness, affection, interest, etc. **6.** an immature person; childish person. **7.** result; product. *n.*, *pl.* **chil dren.**

with child, pregnant.

child birth (chīld′bûrth′), giving birth to a child. *n.*

child hood (chīld′hud), condition or time of being a child, especially between babyhood and adolescence. *n.*

child ish (chīl′dish), **1.** of a child. **2.** like a child. **3.** not suitable for a grown person; weak; silly; foolish; babyish: *Crying for things you can't have is childish.* *adj.* **—child′ish ly,** *adv.*

child ish ness (chīl′dish nis), **1.** being like a child. **2.** weakness; silliness. *n.*

child labor, work done by children in factories, business, etc.

child less (chīld′lis), having no child. *adj.* **—child′less ness,** *n.*

child like (chīld′līk′), **1.** like a child; innocent; frank; simple: *He has a childlike love for a circus.* **2.** suitable for a child. *adj.* **—child′like′ness,** *n.*

chil dren (chil′drən), pl. of **child.** *n.*

child's play, something very easy to do.

Chil e (chil′ē), country in southwestern South America. 7,500,000 pop.; 286,396 sq. mi. *Capital:* Santiago. *n.*

Chil e an (chil′ē ən), **1.** of or having to do with Chile or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Chile. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

chil i (chil′ē), **1.** a hot-tasting pod of red pepper, used for seasoning. **2.** plant that it grows on, a tropical American shrub grown in the S part of the United States. *n., pl.* **chil ies.** Also, **chilli.**

chili sauce, sauce made of red peppers, tomatoes, and spices, used on meat, fish, etc. Also, **chilli sauce.**

chill (chil), **1.** unpleasant coldness: *feel a sudden chill.* **2.** unpleasantly cold: *a chill wind.* **3.** make cold. **4.** become cold; feel cold. **5.** a sudden coldness of the body with shivering: *have a chill.* **6.** feeling cold; shivering. **7.** harden (metal) on the surface by sudden cooling. **8.** unfriendliness; lack of heartiness. **9.** cold in manner; unfriendly; chilly. **10.** a depressing influence; discouraging feeling. **11.** depressing; discouraging. **12.** depress; dispirit. 1,5,6,8,10 *n.,* 2,9,11 *adj.,* 3,4,7,12 *v.*

chilled (child), made cold. *adj.*

chil li (chil′ē), chili. *n., pl.* **chil lies.**

chill i ness (chil′ē nis), chilly quality. *n.*

chill ing (chil′ing), **1.** a making rather cold. **2.** that chills. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

chilli sauce, chili sauce.

chill y (chil′ē), **1.** unpleasantly cool; rather cold: *a chilly day.* **2.** cold in manner; unfriendly: *a chilly greeting. adj.,* **chill i er, chill i est.**

Chim bo ra zo (chim′bə rä′zō), volcano of the Andes Mountains, in W Ecuador. 20,702 ft. *n.*

chime (chīm), **1.** set of bells tuned to the musical scale and played usually by hammers or simple machinery. **2.** the musical sound made by a set of tuned bells. **3.** anything with a pleasantly harmonious sound: *the tinkling chime of the brook.* **4.** make musical sounds on (a set of tuned bells). **5.** ring out musically: *The bells chimed at midnight.* **6.** agreement; harmony. **7.** agree; be in harmony. **8.** say or utter in cadence or singsong. 1-3,6 *n.,* 4,5,7,8 *v.,* **chimed, chim ing.**

chime in, **1.** be in harmony; agree: *His ideas chimed in beautifully with mine.* **2.** *Informal.* join in.

chi me ra or **chi mae ra** (kə mir′ə), **1.** in Greek legend, a monster with a lion's head, a goat's body, and a serpent's tail, supposed to breathe out fire. **2.** a horrible creature of the imagination. **3.** an absurd or impossible idea; wild fancy: *The hope of changing dirt to gold was a chimera. n., pl.* **chi me ras** or **chi mae ras.**

Chimney swift (5 or 6 in. long)

chi mer ic (kə mer′ik), chimerical. *adj.*

chi mer i cal (kə mer′ə kl), **1.** unreal; imaginary. **2.** absurd; impossible: *chimerical schemes for getting rich.* **3.** wildly fanciful; visionary. *adj.*

chim ney (chim′nē), **1.** an upright structure to make a draft and carry away smoke. **2.** part of this that rises above a roof. **3.** a glass tube put around the flame of a lamp. **4.** crack or opening in a rock, mountain, volcano, etc. *n., pl.* **chim neys.**

chimney sweep, person whose work is cleaning out chimneys.

chimney swift, bird of North America that often builds its nest in unused chimneys.

chim pan zee (chim′pan zē′ or chim pan′zē), an African manlike ape, smaller than a gorilla. It is probably the most intelligent ape. *n.*

Chimpanzee (4½ ft. tall when standing)

chin (chin), **1.** the front of the lower jaw below the mouth. **2.** *Informal.* chat; gossip. 1,2 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **chinned, chin ning.** —**chin′less,** *adj.*

chin oneself, hang by the hands from a bar, etc., and pull oneself up until one's chin is even with or above it.

Chi na (chī′nə), **1. People's Republic of,** a large country in E Asia, controlled by the Chinese Communists since 1949. 700,000,000 pop.; 3,745,296 sq. mi. *Capital:* Peking. **2. Republic of,** the Chinese nationalist government on Taiwan. See **Taiwan.** *n.*

chi na (chī′nə), **1.** a fine, white ware made of clay baked by a special process, first used in China. Colored designs can be baked into china. **2.** dishes, vases, ornaments, etc., made of china. **3.** earthen dishes of any kind. *n.*

China Sea, part of the Pacific east and southeast of Asia. Taiwan divides it into **South China Sea** and **East China Sea.**

chi na ware (chī′nə wãr′), **1.** dishes, vases, ornaments, etc., made of china. **2.** earthen dishes of any kind. *n.*

chinch (chinch), **1.** bedbug. **2.** chinch bug. *n.*

chinch bug, a small, black-and-white bug that does much damage to wheat, corn, and other cereal plants in dry weather.

Chinchilla (total length 15 in.)

chin chil la (chin chil′ə), **1.** a South American rodent that looks somewhat like a squirrel. **2.** its very valuable soft, whitish-gray fur. **3.** a thick woolen fabric woven in small, closely set tufts, used for overcoats. *n.*

chine (chīn), **1.** backbone; spine. **2.** piece of an animal's backbone with the meat on it, for cooking. **3.** ridge; crest. *n.*

Chi nese (chī nēz′), **1.** native or inhabitant of China. **2.** of China, its people, or their language. **3.** person of Chinese descent. **4.** language of China. 1,3,4 *n., pl.* **Chi nese;** 2 *adj.*

Chinese Empire, China before it became a republic in 1912, including Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, and Sinkiang.

Chinese lantern, lantern of thin, colored paper that can be folded up.

Chinese Wall, a stone wall between China and Mongolia, about 1500 miles long. It was begun in the third century B.C. for the defense of China.

chink[1] (chingk), **1.** a narrow opening; crack; slit: *The chinks between the logs of the cabin let in the wind and snow.* **2.** fill up the chinks in. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.*

chink[2] (chingk), **1.** a short, sharp, ringing sound like coins or glasses hitting together. **2.** make such a sound. **3.** cause to make such a sound: *He chinked the coins in his pocket.* 1 *n.,* 2,3 *v.*

Chi nook (shə nūk′), **1.** member of a group of American Indian tribes living along the Columbia River in the northwestern United States. **2.** the language of these Indians. *n., pl.* **Chi nook** or **Chi nooks.**

chi nook (shə nūk′), **1.** a warm, moist wind blowing from the sea to the land in winter and spring in the northwestern United States. **2.** *U.S.* a warm, dry wind that comes down to the Pacific coast from the Rocky Mountains. **3.** the most important and largest species of salmon. *n., pl.* **chi nook** or **chi nooks.**

chin qua pin (ching′kə pin), **1.** a dwarf chestnut tree, whose nuts are good to eat. **2.** an evergreen tree of California and Oregon that has a similar nut. **3.** nut of either tree. *n.*

chintz (chints), a cotton cloth printed in patterns of various colors and often glazed. *n.*

Chi os (kī′os), Greek island in the E Aegean Sea. 67,000 pop.; 354 sq. mi. *n.*

chip (chip), **1.** a small, thin piece cut from wood or broken from stone, china, etc. **2.** a place where a small, thin piece has been cut or broken off: *One of mother's plates has a chip on the edge.* **3.** cut or break off in small, thin pieces: *chip off old paint. This china chips easily.* **4.** shape by cutting at the surface or edge with an ax or chisel. **5.** a small, thin piece of food or candy: *Potato chips are fried slices of potatoes.* **6.** a round, flat piece used for counting in games. **7.** strip of wood, palm leaf, or straw used in making baskets or hats. **8.** piece of dried dung, used for fuel in some regions. 1,2,5-8 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **chipped, chip ping.**

chip in, *Informal.* **1.** join with others in giving (money or help). **2.** put in (a remark) when others are talking.

chip munk (chip′mungk), a small, striped American squirrel. *n.*

Chipmunk (total length 10 in.)

chipped (chipt), of meat, smoked and cut in very thin slices: *chipped beef.* *adj.*

chip per (chip′ər), *U.S. Informal.* lively; cheerful. *adj.*

Chip pe wa (chip′ə wä or chip′ə wā), Ojibwa. *n., pl.* **Chip pe wa** or **Chip pe was.**

chi rog ra phy (kī rog′rə fē), handwriting. *n.*

Chi ron (kī′ron), in Greek legend, a wise and kindly centaur, teacher of many Greek heroes. He was famous for his medical skill. *n.*

chi rop o dist (kə rop′ə dist), person who removes corns and treats other troubles of the feet. *n.*

chi rop o dy (kə rop′ə dē), work of a chiropodist. *n.*

chi ro prac tic (kī′rə prak′tik), **1.** treatment of diseases by manipulating the spine. **2.** chiropractor. **3.** having to do with the treatment of diseases by manipulating the spine. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

chi ro prac tor (kī′rə prak′tər), person who treats diseases by manipulating the spine. *n.*

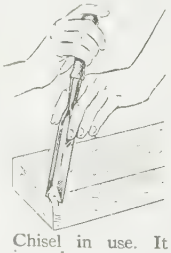
Chi rop te ra (kī rop′tə rə), an order of mammals (the bats) having forelimbs modified as wings. *n.pl.*

chirp (chėrp), **1.** make a short, sharp sound such as some small birds and insects make: *Sparrows and crickets chirp.* **2.** such a sound. **3.** utter with a chirp. 1,3 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—chirp′er,** *n.*

chirr (chėr), **1.** make a shrill, trilling sound: *The grasshoppers chirred in the fields.* **2.** a shrill, trilling sound. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.* Also, **churr.**

chir rup (chir′əp or chėr′əp), chirp again and again: *He chirruped to his horse to make it go faster.* *v.*, **chirruped, chir rup ing.**

chis el (chiz′l), **1.** a cutting tool with a sharp edge at the end of a strong blade, used to cut or shape wood, stone, or metal. **2.** cut or shape with a chisel. **3.** *U.S. Slang.* use unfair practices; cheat; swindle. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **chis eled, chis el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **chis elled, chis el ling.**



Chisel in use. It is made to cut very hard materials by hitting the end of the handle with a hammer or mallet.

chis el er or **chis el ler** (chiz′l ər), **1.** person or thing that chisels. **2.** *Slang.* a cheat. *n.*

Chis holm Trail (chiz′əm), a famous western cattle trail from San Antonio, Texas, to Abilene, Kansas.

chit (chit), **1.** child. **2.** a saucy, forward girl. *n.*

chit-chat (chit′chat′), **1.** friendly, informal talk; chat. **2.** gossip. *n.*

chi tin (kī′tin), a horny substance forming the hard outer covering of beetles, lobsters, crabs, etc. *n.*

chi tin ous (kīt′n əs), of or like chitin. *adj.*

chit ter lings (chit′ər lingz), parts of the small intestines of pigs, cooked as food. *n.pl.*

chiv al ric (shiv′l rik or shə val′rik), **1.** having to do with chivalry. **2.** knightly; chivalrous. *adj.*

chiv al rous (shiv′l rəs), **1.** having the qualities of an ideal knight; gallant, courteous, considerate, helpful, and honorable; knightly. **2.** having to do with chivalry. *adj.* **—chiv′al rous ly,** *adv.* **—chiv′al rous ness,** *n.*

chiv al ry (shiv′l rē), **1.** the qualities of an ideal knight in the Middle Ages. Chivalry included bravery, honor, courtesy, respect for women, protection of the weak, generosity, and fairness to enemies. **2.** rules and customs of knights in the Middle Ages; system of knighthood. **3.** knights as a group. **4.** gallant warriors or gentlemen. *n.*

chive (chīv), plant of the same family as the onion, having a very small bulb. Its long, slender leaves are used as seasoning. *n.*

chlo ral (klô′rəl), **1.** a colorless liquid, made from chlorine and alcohol. **2.** chloral hydrate. *n.*

chloral hydrate, a white, crystalline drug used to quiet nervousness and produce sleep.

chlo rate (klô′rāt or klô′rit), salt of chloric acid. *n.*

chlo ric (klô′rik), of or containing chlorine. **Chloric acid** is a colorless solution. *adj.*

chlo rid (klô′rid), chloride. *n.*

chlo ride (klô′rīd), compound of chlorine with another element or radical; salt of hydrochloric acid. *n.*

chlo rin (klô′rin), chlorine. *n.*

chlo rin ate (klô′rə nāt), **1.** combine or treat with chlorine. **2.** disinfect with chlorine. *v.*, **chlo rin at ed, chlo rin at ing.**

chlo rin a tion (klô′rə nā′shən), chlorinating. *n.*

chlo rine (klô′rēn), a poisonous, greenish-yellow, gaseous chemical element, used in bleaching and disinfecting. It is very irritating to the nose, throat, and lungs. *Symbol:* Cl *n.*

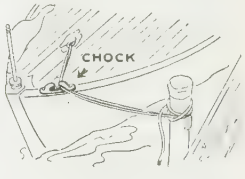
chlo ro form (klô′rə fôrm), **1.** a colorless liquid with a sweetish smell, used as an anesthetic and to dissolve rubber, resin, wax, and many other substances. **2.** make unable to feel pain by giving chloroform. **3.** kill with chloroform. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

chlo ro my ce tin (klô′rə mī′sə tin), an antibiotic drug, used chiefly against typhoid fever and certain types of pneumonia. *n.*

chlo ro phyll or **chlo ro phyl** (klô′rə fil), the green coloring matter of plants. In the presence of light it makes carbohydrates, such as starch, from carbon dioxide and water. *n.*

chm. or **chmn.,** chairman.

chock (chok), **1.** block; wedge. A chock can be put under a barrel or wheel to keep it from rolling. A boat on a ship's deck is put on chocks. **2.** provide or fasten with chocks. **3.** put (a boat) on chocks. **4.** block with two arms curving inward for a rope to pass through. **5.** as close or as tight as can be; quite. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, 5 *adv.*



Chock (def. 4)

chock-full (chok′fŭl′), as full as can be. *adj.* Also, **chuck-full.**

choc o late (chôk′lit or chôk′ə lit), **1.** a substance made by roasting and grinding cacao seeds. **2.** a drink made of chocolate with hot milk or water and sugar. **3.** candy made of chocolate. **4.** made of chocolate. **5.** dark brown. 1-3,5 *n.*, 4,5 *adj.*

Choc taw (chok′tô), **1.** member of a tribe of American Indians, now living mostly in Oklahoma. **2.** the language of these Indians. **3.** any unknown or difficult language. *n., pl.* **Choc taw** or **Choc taws.**

choice (chois), **1.** act of choosing: *She made a careful choice in buying dress goods.* **2.** power or chance to choose: *You have no other choice but to leave now.* **3.** person or thing chosen: *This hat is my choice.* **4.** quantity and variety to choose from: *a wide choice of vegetables in the market.* **5.** the best part: *These flowers are the choice of my garden.* **6.** of fine quality; excellent; superior;

The choicest fruit had the highest price. **7.** carefully chosen: *choice arguments.* 1-5 *n.*, 6,7 *adj.*, **choic er, choic est.** **—choice′ly,** *adv.* **—choice′ness,** *n.*

choir (kwīr), **1.** group of singers used in a church service. **2.** part of a church set apart for such a group. **3.** any group of singers. **4.** sing all together at the same time. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

choke (chōk), **1.** keep from breathing by squeezing or blocking up the throat: *An assassin was hired to choke the king. The fumes from the acid choked the men in the factory.* **2.** be unable to breathe. **3.** act or sound of choking: *The man gave a few chokes and then got his breath.* **4.** check or extinguish by cutting off the supply of air; smother: *choke a fire.* **5.** control; hold; suppress: *She choked back a sharp reply.* **6.** block; fill; clog: *Sand is choking the river.* **7.** valve that cuts off the supply of air in a gasoline engine. 1,2,4-6 *v.*, **choked, chok ing;** 3,7 *n.*

choke bore (chōk′bôr′), **1.** bore of a gun that narrows toward the muzzle in order to keep the shot from scattering too widely. **2.** gun with such a bore. *n.*

choke cher ry (chōk′cher′ē), **1.** a bitter wild cherry of North America. **2.** tree that it grows on. *n., pl.* **choke cher ries.**

choke damp (chōk′damp′), a heavy, suffocating gas, mainly carbon dioxide, that gathers in mines, old wells, etc. *n.*

chok er (chōk′ər), **1.** person or thing that chokes. **2.** *Informal.* a high collar. **3.** *Informal.* necklace that fits tightly around the neck. *n.*

chol er (kol′ər), an irritable disposition; anger. *n.*

chol er a (kol′ər ə), an acute disease of the stomach and intestines, characterized by vomiting, cramps, and diarrhea. **Summer cholera** is not infectious. **Asiatic cholera** is infectious and often causes death. *n.*

chol er ic (kol′ər ik), easily angered; irritable. *adj.*

cho les ter ol (kə les′tər ōl or kə les′tər ol), a white, crystalline substance, found in all animal fats, bile, gallstones, egg yolk, etc. It is important in metabolism. *n.*

chol la (choi′ə), a spiny, treelike cactus of SW United States and Mexico. *n.*

choose (chüz), **1.** pick out; select from a number: *He chose a book from the library.* **2.** prefer and decide; think fit: *She did not choose to accept my present.* **3.** make a choice: *You must choose.* *v.*, **chose, cho sen** or (*Obsolete*) **chose, choos ing.** **—choos′er,** *n.*

choos y (chüz′ē), *Informal.* particular; fussy. *adj.*, **choos i er, choos i est.**

chop[1] (chop), **1.** cut by hitting with something sharp: *chop wood with an ax.* **2.** a cutting stroke. **3.** cut into small pieces: *chop up cabbage.* **4.** slice of lamb, pork, veal, etc. There are rib, loin, and shoulder chops. **5.** make quick, sharp movements; jerk. **6.** a short, irregular, broken motion of waves. **7.** make by cutting: *He chopped his way through the bushes.* 1,3,5,7 *v.*, **chopped, chop ping;** 2,4,6 *n.*

chop[2] (chop), **1.** jaw: *The cat is licking the milk off her chops.* **2.** cheek. *n.*

chop[3] (chop), change suddenly; shift quickly: *The wind chopped around from west to north.* *v.*, **chopped, chopping.**

chop house (chop′hous′), restaurant that makes a specialty of serving chops, steaks, etc. *n.*

Cho pin (shō′pan), **Frédéric François,** 1810-1849, Polish pianist and composer who spent most of his adult life in France. *n.*

chop per (chop′ər), **1.** person who chops. **2.** tool or machine for chopping. A short ax or a heavy knife are choppers. *n.*

chop py[1] (chop′ē), **1.** making quick, sharp movements; jerky. **2.** moving in short, irregular, broken waves. *adj.*, **chop pi er, chop pi est.**

chop py[2] (chop′ē), changing suddenly; shifting quickly. *adj.*, **chop pi er, chop pi est.**

chop sticks (chop′stiks′), the small sticks used in pairs by the Chinese to raise food to the mouth. *n.pl.*

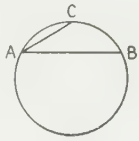
chop su ey (chop′ sü′ē), *U.S.* fried or stewed meat and vegetables cut up and cooked together in a sauce. It is served with rice in Chinese restaurants.

cho ral (kô′rəl for 1,2; kə ral′ or kô′rəl for 3,4), **1.** of a choir or chorus. **2.** sung by a choir or chorus. **3.** a hymn tune. **4.** a simple hymn tune sung in unison. 1,2 *adj.*, 3,4 *n.*

cho rale (kə ral′ or kô′rəl), a choral; a hymn tune, especially a simple hymn tune sung in unison. *n.*

chord[1] (kôrd), combination of three or more musical notes sounded together in harmony. *n.*

chord[2] (kôrd), **1.** a straight line connecting two points on a circumference. **2.** a structure in an animal body that looks like a string; cord. **3.** string of a harp or other musical instrument. **4.** a feeling; emotion: *touch a sympathetic chord.* **5.** a main, horizontal part of a bridge truss. *n.*



AB and AC are chords[2] (def. 1).

chor date (kôr′dāt), one of the large group of animals that have backbones. It includes man and all other vertebrates, and a few other animals having a nerve cord and breathing organs arranged as in vertebrates. *n.*

chore (chôr), *U.S.* **1.** an odd job; small task: *Feeding the chickens and milking the cows were John's chores on the farm.* **2.** a difficult or disagreeable thing to do. *n.*

cho re a (kô rē′ə), a nervous disease characterized by involuntary twitching of the muscles; St. Vitus's dance. *n.*

cho re og ra pher (kô′rē og′rə fər), planner or director of dances in the ballet. *n.*

cho re og ra phy (kô′rē og′rə fē), **1.** art of planning the dances in a ballet. **2.** dancing; ballet dancing. *n.*

chor is ter (kôr′əs tər), **1.** singer in a choir. **2.** boy who sings in a choir. **3.** leader of a choir. *n.*

cho roid (kô′roid), **1.** having to do with a delicate coat or membrane between the sclerotic coat and the retina of the eyeball. **2.** choroid coat or membrane. See **eye** for diagram. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

chor tle (chôr′tl), **1.** chuckle or snort with glee. **2.** a gleeful chuckle or snort. 1 *v.*, **chor tled, chor tling;** 2 *n.* **—chor′tler,** *n.*

cho rus (kô′rəs), **1.** group of singers who sing together, such as a choir. **2.** song sung by many singers together. **3.** a musical composition to be sung by all singers together. **4.** the repeated part of a song coming after each stanza. **5.** sing or speak all at the same time: *The birds were chorusing around me.* **6.** a saying by many at the same time: *My question was answered by a chorus of No!'s.* **7.** group of singers and dancers. 1-4,6,7 *n., pl.* **cho ruses;** 5 *v.*, **cho rused, chor us ing.**
in chorus, all together at the same time.

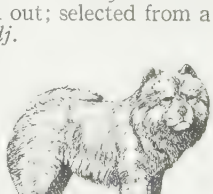
chose (chōz), **1.** pt. of **choose.** *Mary chose the red dress.* **2.** *Obsolete.* chosen, a pp. of **choose.** *v.*

cho sen (chō′zn), **1.** a pp. of **choose.** *Have you chosen a book from the library?* **2.** picked out; selected from a group: *the chosen book.* 1 *v.*, 2 *adj.*

Cho sen (chō′sen′), the Japanese name of **Korea.** *n.*

Chou En-lai (jō′ en′lī′), born 1898, premier of the People's Republic of China since 1949.

chow (chou), **1.** a medium-sized Chinese breed of dog with short, compact body, large head, and thick coat of one color, usually brown or black. **2.** *U.S. Slang.* food. **3.** *U.S. Slang.* the time when food is served. *n.*


Chow (20 in. high at the shoulder)

chow-chow (chou′chou′), **1.** a Chinese mixed preserve. **2.** any mixed pickles chopped up. *n.*

chow der (chou′dər), *U.S.* a thick soup or stew

usually made of clams or fish with potatoes, onions, etc. *n.*

chow mein (chou′ mān′), fried noodles served with a thickened stew of onions, celery, meat, etc.

Christ (krīst), Jesus, the founder of the Christian religion. *n.*

Christ church (krīst′chėrch), city in SE New Zealand. 215,000. *n.*

chris ten (kris′n), 1. admit to a Christian church by baptism; baptize. 2. give a first name to at baptism: *The child was christened James.* 3. give a name to: *The new ship was christened before it was launched.* 4. *Informal.* make the first use of. *v.*

Chris ten dom (kris′n dəm), 1. Christian countries; the Christian part of the world. 2. all Christians. *n.*

chris ten ing (kris′n ing), act or ceremony of baptizing and naming; baptism. *n.*

Chris tian (kris′chən), 1. of Christ, His teachings, or the religion that bears His name. 2. believing in Christ; following His example or teachings; belonging to the religion founded by Him. 3. believer in Christ; follower of His example or teachings; member of the religion founded by Him. 4. of Christians or Christianity. 5. showing a gentle, humble, helpful spirit: *Christian charity.* 6. human; not animal. 7. *Informal.* decent; respectable. 8. *Informal.* decent person. 1,2,4-7 *adj.*, 3,8 *n.* **—Chris′tian like′**, *adj.* **—Chris′tian ly**, *adj.*, *adv.*

Christian Church, another name for the Disciples of Christ, a Protestant denomination.

Christian Era, time since the birth of Christ. A.D. is in the Christian Era; B.C. is before it.

Chris ti an i a (kris′chē an′ē ə), the former name of **Oslo**, the capital of Norway. *n.*

Chris ti an i ty (kris′chē an′ə tē), 1. religion taught by Christ and His followers; Christian religion. 2. Christian beliefs or faith; Christian spirit or character. 3. all Christians; Christendom. *n., pl.* **Chris ti an i ties.**

Chris tian ize (kris′chən īz), make Christian; convert to Christianity. *v.*, **Chris tian ized, Chris tian izing. —Chris′tian i za′tion,** *n.* **—Chris′tian iz′er,** *n.*

Christian name, first name; given name: *"John" is the Christian name of "John Smith."*

Christian Science, a religion and system of healing founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866, based on the teaching that a full understanding of Jesus' healing and teaching will result in abolishing sin, sickness, and death. It treats disease by mental and spiritual means.

Christian Scientist, believer in Christian Science.

Christ like (krīst′līk′), like Christ; like that of Christ; showing the spirit of Christ. *adj.* **—Christ′like′ness,** *n.*

Christ ly (krīst′lē), of Christ; Christlike. *adj.* **—Christ′li ness,** *n.*

Christ mas (kris′məs), the yearly celebration of the birth of Christ; December 25. *n.*

Christmas Day, December 25.

Christmas Island, 1. an island in the Indian Ocean, south of Java, administered by Australia. 3000 pop.; 60 sq. mi. 2. a British island in the middle of the Pacific, part of Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony. 500 pop.; 220 sq. mi.

Christ mas tide (kris′məs tīd′), Christmas time. *n.*

Christmas tree, an evergreen tree hung with decorations at Christmas time.

Chris to pher (kris′tə fər), **Saint,** died 250? A.D., Christian martyr. *n.*

chro mate (krō′māt), salt of chromic acid. *n.*

chro mat ic (krō mat′ik), 1. of color or colors. 2. progressing by half tones instead of by the regular intervals of the musical scale. *adj.* **—chro mat′i cal ly,** *adv.*

chromatic scale, a musical scale divided equally into twelve half tones.

chro ma tin (krō′mə tin), that part of the nucleus of an animal or plant cell which absorbs stains readily and comprises the chromosomes. *n.*

chrome (krōm), chromium. *n.*

chrome steel, a very hard, strong steel containing chromium.

chro mic (krō′mik), of or containing chromium. *adj.*

chro mite (krō′mīt), 1. mineral containing iron and chromium. 2. salt of chromium. *n.*

chro mi um (krō′mē əm), a shiny, hard, brittle metallic element that does not rust or become dull easily when exposed to air. Chromium occurs in compounds that are used for making dyes and paints, in photography, etc. *Symbol:* Cr *n.*

chromium steel, chrome steel.

chro mo some (krō′mə sōm), any of the microscopic filaments composed of chromatin that appear in a fertilized animal or plant cell during mitosis or division. Chromosomes are derived from the parents and carry the genes that determine heredity. *n.*

chro mo sphere (krō′mə sfir′), 1. a scarlet layer of gas around the sun. 2. a similar layer around a star. *n.*

Chron., Chronicles.

chron ic (kron′ik), 1. lasting a long time: *The doctor told him rheumatism was a chronic disease.* 2. constant; habitual: *a chronic liar, a chronic smoker.* *adj.*

chron i cal ly (kron′ik lē), in a chronic manner; habitually. *adv.*

chron i cle (kron′ə kl), 1. record of happenings in the order in which they happened; history; story. 2. record in a chronicle; write the history of; tell the story of. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **chron i cled, chron i cling.**

chron i cler (kron′ə klər), writer of a chronicle; recorder of events; historian. *n.*

Chron i cles (kron′ə klz), two books of the Old Testament, called I and II Chronicles. *n.pl.*

chron o graph (kron′ə graf), instrument that measures very short intervals of time accurately; stop watch. *n.*

chron o log ic (kron′ə loj′ik), chronological. *adj.*

chron o log i cal (kron′ə loj′ə kl), arranged in the order in which the events happened: *In telling a story a person usually follows the chronological order.* *adj.* **—chron′o log′i cal ly,** *adv.*

chro nol o gist (krə nol′ə jist), expert in chronology. *n.*

chro nol o gy (krə nol′ə jē), 1. arrangement of time in periods; giving the exact dates of events arranged in the order in which they happened. 2. table or list that gives the exact dates of events arranged in the order in which they happened. *n., pl.* **chro nol o gies.**

chro nom e ter (krə nom′ə tər), clock or watch that keeps very accurate time. A ship's chronometer is used in determining longitude. *n.*

chron o scope (kron′ə skōp), instrument for measuring very small intervals of time. *n.*

chrys a lid (kris′ə lid), 1. chrysalis. 2. of a chrysalis. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

chrys a lis (kris′l is), 1. form of an insect when it is in a case; pupa. A butterfly has this inactive form after it has been a caterpillar or larva and before it becomes a winged adult. 2. the case; cocoon. 3. stage of development or change. *n., pl.* **chrys a lis es, chry sal i des** (krə sal′ə dēz).

Chrysalis of a butterfly

chry san the mum (krə san′thə məm), 1. any of several cultivated plants of the same family as the aster, which bloom in the autumn. The different varieties show a great range in the size and form of the flowers. 2. one of these flowers. Most chrysanthemums are white, yellow, or rose-colored. *n.*

chrys o lite (kris′ə līt), a green or yellow semiprecious stone. It is a silicate of magnesium and iron. *n.*

chub (chub), 1. a thick fresh-water fish, related to the carp. 2. any of various American fishes, such as the tautog, black bass, etc. *n., pl.* **chubs** or (*esp. collectively*) **chub.**

chub by (chub′ē), round and plump: *chubby cheeks.* *adj.*, **chub bi er, chub bi est. —chub′bi ness,** *n.*

chuck[1] (chuk), 1. pat; tap, especially under the chin. 2. throw; toss. *n., v.*

chuck[2] (chuk), **1.** device for holding a tool or piece of work in a machine. **2.** cut of beef between the neck and the shoulder. See **beef** for diagram. *n.*

chuck-full (chuk′fŭl′), chock-full. *adj.*

chuck le (chuk′l), **1.** laugh to oneself. **2.** a soft, quiet laugh. 1 *v.*, **chuck led, chuck ling;** 2 *n.* **—chuck′ler,** *n.*

chuck wagon, in the Western United States, a wagon that carries food and cooking equipment for cowboys, harvest hands, etc.

chug (chug), **1.** a short, loud, explosive sound: *the chug of an engine.* **2.** make such sounds. **3.** *Informal.* go or move with such sounds: *The engine chugged along.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **chugged, chug ging.**

chuk ker or **chuk kar** (chuk′ər), one of the periods of play in polo, lasting about eight minutes. *n.*

chum (chum), *Informal.* **1.** a very close friend. **2.** be very close friends. **3.** roommate. **4.** room together. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **chummed, chum ming.**

chum my (chum′ē), *Informal.* like a chum; very friendly; intimate. *adj.*, **chum mi er, chum mi est. —chum′mi ly,** *adv.*

chump (chump), **1.** *Informal.* a foolish or stupid person; blockhead. **2.** a short, thick block of wood. **3.** a thick, blunt end. **4.** *Slang.* the head. *n.*

Chung king (chŭng′king′), city in central China, on the Yangtze River. 1,773,000. See map under **China.** *n.*

chunk (chungk), *Informal.* **1.** a thick piece or lump: *a chunk of wood.* **2.** a stocky person or animal. *n.*

chunk y (chungk′ē), *Informal.* **1.** like a chunk; short and thick. **2.** stocky. *adj.*, **chunk i er, chunk i est. —chunk′i ly,** *adv.* **—chunk′i ness,** *n.*

church (chėrch), **1.** a building for public Christian worship or religious services. **2.** public Christian worship or religious service in a church. **3.** all Christians. **4.** group of Christians with the same beliefs and under the same authority; a denomination: *the Methodist Church, the Presbyterian Church.* **5.** locally organized unit of a group of Christians for religious services: *We go to the Baptist Church.* **6.** organization of a church; ecclesiastical authority or power. **7.** profession of a clergyman: *John is going into the church as a career.* **8.** any building, group, or organization like a church. **9.** of a church. 1-8 *n.*, 9 *adj.* **—church′less,** *adj.* **—church′like′,** *adj.*

church go er (chėrch′gō′ər), person who goes to church regularly. *n.*

Church ill (chėrch′il or chėrch′əl), **1. John,** 1650-1722, Duke of Marlborough, English general who defeated the French in 1704. **2.** Sir **Winston,** 1874-1965, British statesman and writer, prime minister of Great Britain from 1940 to 1945 and 1951 to 1955. **3.** river flowing from S Canada into Hudson Bay. 1000 mi. *n.*

church ly (chėrch′lē), **1.** of a church. **2.** suitable for a church. *adj.* **—church′li ness,** *n.*

church man (chėrch′mən), **1.** clergyman. **2.** member of a church. *n.*, *pl.* **church men.**

Church of England, the Christian church in England that is recognized as a national institution by the government. Its head is the king or queen.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the official name of the Mormon Church.

church ward en (chėrch′wôrd′n), **1.** a lay official in the Church of England or the Episcopal Church who manages the business, property, and money of a church. **2.** *Informal.* a clay tobacco pipe with a very long stem. *n.*

church wom an (chėrch′wŭm′ən), a woman member of a church. *n.*, *pl.* **church wom en.**

church yard (chėrch′yärd′), ground around a church. Part of a churchyard is sometimes used as a burial ground. *n.*

churl (chėrl), **1.** a rude, surly person. **2.** person of low birth; peasant. *n.*

churl ish (chėr′lish), rude; surly: *a churlish reply.* *adj.* **—churl′ish ly,** *adv.* **—churl′ish ness,** *n.*

churn (chėrn), **1.** container or machine in which butter is made from cream or milk by beating and shaking. **2.** stir or shake (cream or milk) in a churn. **3.** make (butter) by using a churn. **4.** stir violently; make or become foamy: *The propeller of a steamboat churns the waves.* **5.** move as if beaten and shaken: *The excited crowd churned about the speaker's platform.* **6.** a violent stirring or shaking. 1,6 *n.*, 2-5 *v.* **—churn′er,** *n.*

Woman working a churn. The handle works a dasher; its up-and-down motion separates the butterfat from the liquid.

churr (chėr), chirr. *v.*, *n.*

chute (shüt), **1.** an inclined trough, tube, etc., for sliding or dropping things down to a lower level. There are chutes for carrying mail, soiled clothes, coal, etc., to a lower level. **2.** rapids in a river; waterfall. **3.** a steep slope. **4.** *Informal.* parachute. *n.*

chut ney (chut′nē), a spicy sauce or relish made of fruits, herbs, pepper, etc. *n.*, *pl.* **chut neys.**

chyle (kīl), a milky liquid composed of digested fat and lymph, formed from the chyme in the small intestine and carried from there into the veins. *n.*

chyme (kīm), a pulpy, semiliquid mass into which food is changed by the action of the stomach. Chyme passes from the stomach into the small intestine. *n.*

ci ca da (sə kā′də or sə kä′də), a large insect with transparent wings. The male makes a shrill sound in hot, dry weather. *n.*, *pl.* **ci ca das, ci ca dae** (-dē).

cic a trice (sik′ə tris), cicatrix. *n.*

cic a trix (sik′ə triks or sə kā′triks), **1.** scar left by a healed wound. **2.** scar left on a tree or plant by a fallen leaf, branch, etc. **3.** scar on a seed where it was attached to the pod or seed container. *n.*, *pl.* **cic a tri ces** (sik′ə trī′sēz).

Cic e ro (sis′ə rō), **1. Marcus Tullius,** 106-43 B.C., Roman orator, writer, and statesman. **2.** city in NE Illinois, near Chicago. 69,000. *n.*

cic e ro ne (sis′ə rō′nē), guide for sightseers who explains curiosities, antiquities, etc. *n.*, *pl.* **cic e ro nes.**

ci der (sī′dər), **1.** juice pressed out of apples, used as a drink and in making vinegar. **2.** juice pressed from other fruits. *n.*

ci gar (sə gär′), a tight roll of tobacco leaves for smoking. *n.*

cig a rette or **cig a ret** (sig′ə ret′ or sig′ə ret), a small roll of finely cut tobacco enclosed in a thin sheet of paper for smoking. *n.*

cil i a (sil′ē ə), **1.** eyelashes. **2.** very small hairlike projections. Some microscopic animals use cilia to move themselves or to set up currents in the surrounding water. *n.pl. of* **cil i um** (sil′ē əm).

cil i ar y (sil′ē er′ē), **1.** of cilia; resembling cilia. **2.** having to do with certain delicate structures of the eyeball. *adj.*

cil i ate (sil′ē āt or sil′ē it), provided with cilia. *adj.*

Ci li cia (sə lish′ə), ancient country and Roman province in SE Asia Minor. *n.*

Cim ar ron (sim′ə rōn′), river flowing from New Mexico into the Arkansas River in Oklahoma. 650 mi. *n.*

Cim me ri an (sə mir′ē ən), **1.** one of a mythical people said to live in perpetual mists and darkness. **2.** very dark and gloomy. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

cinch (sinch), **1.** a strong girth for fastening a saddle or pack on a horse. **2.** fasten on with a cinch; bind firmly. **3.** *Informal.* a firm hold or grip. **4.** *Slang.* get a firm hold or grip on. **5.** *Slang.* something sure and easy. 1,3,5 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*

cin cho na (sin kō′nə), **1.** tree with light green leaves, native to South America, that grows in the East Indies and India. It is valuable for its bark. **2.** its

bitter bark, from which quinine and other drugs are obtained; Peruvian bark. *n.*

Cin cin nat i (sin′sə nat′ē), city in SW Ohio, on the Ohio River. 503,000. *n.*

cinc ture (singk′chər), **1.** belt; girdle. **2.** border; enclosure. **3.** encircle; surround. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **cinc tured, cinc tur ing.**

cin der (sin′dər), piece of burned-up wood or coal. *n.*

Cin der el la (sin′dər el′ə), **1.** girl in the fairy tale who was forced by her cruel stepmother to work very hard, but was rescued by her fairy godmother and married to a prince. **2.** person whose real worth or beauty is not recognized *n.*

cin ders (sin′dərz), wood or coal partly burned and no longer flaming. *n.pl.*

cin e ma (sin′ə mə), **1.** a motion picture. **2.** a motion-picture theater. *n.*

the cinema, motion pictures.

Cin e ma Scope (sin′ə mə skōp), *Trademark.* a motion-picture medium in which the use of a special lens on both a standard camera and projector gives the images greater depth when projected on a curved screen about 2½ times as wide as it is high. *n.*

Cin er am a (sin′ə ram′ə), *Trademark.* a motion-picture medium that uses three projectors and a large, three-paneled, curved screen to produce the illusion of three dimensions, and a system whereby sound is reproduced from the direction of its original source. *n.*

cin e rar i um (sin′ə rãr′ē əm), place for keeping the ashes of cremated bodies. *n.*, *pl.* **cin e rar i a** (-ē ə).

cin e rar y (sin′ə rer′ē), **1.** used to hold the ashes of a cremated body. **2.** of or for ashes. *adj.*

cin na bar (sin′ə bär), **1.** a reddish or brownish mineral that is the chief source of mercury; native mercuric sulfide. **2.** artificial mercuric sulfide, used as a red pigment in making paints, dyes, etc. **3.** a bright red color; vermilion. *n.*

cin na mon (sin′ə mən), **1.** spice made from the dried, reddish-brown inner bark of a laurel tree or shrub of the East Indies. **2.** this bark. **3.** tree or shrub yielding this bark. **4.** flavored with cinnamon. **5.** light, reddish brown: *a cinnamon bear.* 1-3,5 *n.*, 4,5 *adj.*

Cinquefoil (def. 2)

cinque foil (singk′foil′), **1.** plant having small, yellow flowers and leaves divided into five parts. **2.** ornament in architecture, made of five connected semicircles or part circles. *n.*

CIO or **C.I.O.,** Congress of Industrial Organizations. See **AFL-CIO.**

ci pher (sī′fər), **1.** zero; 0. **2.** person or thing of no importance. **3.** do arithmetic. **4.** work by arithmetic. **5.** method of secret writing which transposes the letters of a message according to a set pattern, or replaces the proper letters with substitutes called for in the system used, or combines both methods; code: *All important plans were sent to the police in cipher.* **6.** something in secret writing or code. **7.** key to a method of secret writing or a code. **8.** interlaced initials; monogram. 1,2,5-8 *n.*, 3,4 *v.* Also, **cypher.**

cir ca (sėr′kə), about: *Mohammed was born circa 570 A.D. prep., adv.*

Cir cas sia (sər kash′ə), region in S Russia, on the NE shore of the Black Sea. *n.* **—Cir cas′sian,** *adj., n.*

Cir ce (sėr′sē), **1.** in Greek legend, an enchantress who changed men into swine. Ulysses withstood her spell and forced her to set free his companions, whom she had changed to swine. **2.** any enchantress. *n.*

cir cle (sėr′kl), **1.** a line every point of which is equally distant from a point within called the center. **2.** a plane figure bounded by such a line. **3.** anything shaped like a circle or part of one. **4.** a ring: *The girls danced in a circle.* **5.** set of seats in the balcony of a theater. **6.** go around in a circle; revolve around: *The moon circles the earth. An airplane circles before it lands.* **7.** form a circle around; surround; encircle: *A ring of forts circled the city.* **8.** a complete series or course: *A year is a circle of 12 months.* **9.** orbit of a heavenly body. **10.** period of revolution of a heavenly body. **11.** group of people held together by the same interests: *the family circle, a circle of friends.* **12.** sphere of influence, action, etc. 1-5,8-12 *n.*, 6,7 *v.*, **cir cled, cir cling. —cir′cler,** *n.*

cir clet (sėr′klit), **1.** a small circle. **2.** a round ornament worn on the head, neck, arm, or finger, especially a headband. *n.*

cir cuit (sėr′kit), **1.** a going around; a trip around: *It takes a year for the earth to make its circuit of the sun.* **2.** a way over which a person or group makes repeated journeys at certain times. Some theater companies travel over regular circuits. Some judges make a circuit, stopping at certain places along the way to hold court. **3.** part of the country through which such circuits are made. **4.** district under the jurisdiction of a circuit court. **5.** distance around any space. **6.** line enclosing any space. **7.** space enclosed. **8.** the complete path or a part of it over which an electric current flows. **9.** make a circuit of; go in a circuit. 1-8 *n.*, 9 *v.*

circuit court, court whose judges regularly hold court at certain places in a district.

cir cu i tous (sər kū′ə təs), roundabout; not direct: *We took a circuitous route home to avoid poor roads. adj.* **—cir cu′i tous ly,** *adv.* **—cir cu′i tous ness,** *n.*

circuit rider, a Methodist minister who rides from place to place over a circuit to preach.

cir cu lar (sėr′kyə lər), **1.** round like a circle: *the circular shape of the full moon.* **2.** moving in a circle; going around a circle: *A merry-go-round makes a circular trip.* **3.** having to do with a circle. **4.** sent to each of a number of people: *a circular letter.* **5.** a letter, notice, or advertisement sent to each of a number of people. **6.** roundabout; indirect. 1-4,6 *adj.*, 5 *n.* **—cir′cu lar ly,** *adv.*

cir cu lar i ty (sėr′kyə lar′ə tē), circular shape. *n.*, *pl.* **cir cu lar i ties.**

cir cu lar ize (sėr′kyə lər īz), **1.** send circulars to. **2.** make circular or round. *v.*, **cir cu lar ized, cir cu lar iz ing. —cir′cu lar i za′tion,** *n.* **—cir′cu lar iz′er,** *n.*

circular measure, system used for measuring circles:

60 seconds = 1 minute
60 minutes = 1 degree
90 degrees = 1 quadrant
4 quadrants or 360 degrees = 1 circle

cir cu late (sėr′kyə lāt), **1.** go around; pass from place to place or person to person: *Water circulates in the pipes of a building. Money circulates as it goes from person to person.* **2.** be distributed: *A newspaper circulates among people who read it.* **3.** send around from person to person or place to place: *He circulated the news of the holiday. This book has been widely circulated among boys.* **4.** of the blood, to flow from the heart through the arteries and veins back to the heart again. *v.*, **cir cu lat ed, cir cu lat ing.**

circulating library, library whose books can be rented or borrowed.

cir cu la tion (sėr′kyə lā′shən), **1.** a going around; a circulating: *Open windows increase the circulation of air in a room.* **2.** the movement of blood from the heart through the body and back to the heart. **3.** a sending around of books, papers, news, etc., from person to person or place to place. **4.** the number of copies of a book, newspaper, magazine, etc., that are sent out during a certain time. *n.*

cir cu la tor (sėr′kyə lā′tər), person or thing that circulates news, money, gossip, etc. *n.*

cir cu la to ry (sėr′kyə lə tō′rē), having to do with circulation. Arteries and veins are parts of the human body's circulatory system. *adj.*

circum-, prefix meaning: in a circle; around: *Circumnavigate = navigate around. Circumpolar = around the North or South Pole.*

cir cum cise (sėr′kəm sīz), cut off the foreskin of. *v.*, **cir cum cised, cir cum cis ing.**

cir cum ci sion (sėr′kəm sizh′ən), a circumcising. *n.*

cir cum fer ence (sər kum′fər əns), **1.** the boundary line of a circle or of certain other surfaces. Every point on the circumference of a circle is at the same distance from the center. **2.** the distance around: *The circumference of the earth at the equator is almost 25,000 miles.* **3.** boundary: *We have a fence around the circumference of our property.* *n.*

cir cum flex (sėr′kəm fleks), **1.** a circumflex accent. **2.** of or having a circumflex accent. **3.** bending or winding around. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

circumflex accent, mark (^ or ˘ or ~) placed over a vowel to tell something about its pronunciation, as in the French word *fête.*

cir cum lo cu tion (sėr′kəm lō kū′shən), a roundabout way of speaking: *"The wife of your father's brother" is a circumlocution for "Your aunt."* *n.*

cir cum nav i gate (sėr′kəm nav′ə gāt), sail around: *Magellan's ship circumnavigated the earth.* *v.*, **cir cum nav i gat ed, cir cum nav i gat ing.** **—cir′cum nav′i ga′tor,** *n.*

cir cum nav i ga tion (sėr′kəm nav′ə gā′shən), act of sailing around. *n.*

cir cum po lar (sėr′kəm pō′lər), **1.** around the North or South Pole. **2.** around either pole of the heavens. *adj.*

cir cum scribe (sėr′kəm skrīb′), **1.** draw a line around; mark the boundaries of. **2.** surround. **3.** limit; restrict: *A prisoner's activities are circumscribed.* **4.** draw (a figure) around another figure so as to touch as many points as possible. A circle that is circumscribed around a square touches it at four points. **5.** be so drawn around. A circle can circumscribe a hexagon. *v.*, **cir cum scribed, cir cum scrib ing.**

cir cum scrip tion (sėr′kəm skrip′shən), **1.** act of circumscribing. **2.** state of being circumscribed. **3.** thing that circumscribes. **4.** inscription around a coin, medal, etc. **5.** outline; boundary. **6.** space circumscribed. **7.** limitation; restriction. *n.*

cir cum spect (sėr′kəm spekt), careful; cautious; prudent. *adj.* **—cir′cum spect′ly,** *adv.* **—cir′cum spect′ness,** *n.*

cir cum spec tion (sėr′kəm spek′shən), care; caution; prudence. *n.*

cir cum stance (sėr′kəm stans), **1.** condition of an act or event: *The place, the weather, and other circumstances made the picnic a great success.* **2.** fact; event: *If you give all the details in telling a story, you are telling every circumstance of it.* **3.** full detail: *The explorer told of his adventure with great circumstance.* **4.** ceremony; display: *The royal procession advanced with pomp and circumstance.* *n.*

circumstances, condition of affairs: *A rich person is in good or easy circumstances. A poor person is in bad or reduced circumstances.*

under no circumstances, never; no matter what the conditions are.

under the circumstances, because of conditions; things being as they are or were.

cir cum stan tial (sėr′kəm stan′shəl), **1.** depending on circumstances: *circumstantial evidence.* **2.** incidental; not essential; not important: *Minor details are circumstantial compared with the main fact.* **3.** giving full and exact details; complete: *a circumstantial report of an accident.* *adj.* **—cir′cum stan′tial ly,** *adv.*

circumstantial evidence, evidence that depends on the accompanying circumstances of a crime. If stolen jewels are found in a man's possession, it is circumstantial evidence that he stole them. If somebody saw him steal them, that would be direct evidence.

cir cum stan ti ate (sėr′kəm stan′shē āt), give the circumstances of; support or prove with details. *v.*, **cir cum stan ti at ed, cir cum stan ti at ing.** **—cir′cum stan′ti a′tion,** *n.*

cir cum vent (sėr′kəm vent′), **1.** get the better of; defeat by trickery. **2.** go around. **3.** catch in a trap. *v.*

cir cum ven tion (sėr′kəm ven′shən), act of circumventing. *n.*

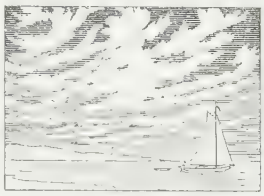
cir cus (sėr′kəs), **1.** a traveling show of acrobats, clowns, horses, riders, and wild animals. The performers who give the show and the show that they give are both called the circus. **2.** *Informal.* an amusing person or thing. **3.** *Informal.* a lively time. **4.** in ancient Rome, a round or oval space with rows of seats around it, each row higher than the one in front of it. *n.*

cirque (sėrk), **1.** circular space. **2.** *Poetic.* circlet; ring. *n.*

cir rho sis (sə rō′sis), a diseased condition of the liver marked by excessive formation of connective tissue. *n.*

cir ri ped (sir′ə ped), any of a group of crustaceans having threadlike appendages instead of legs. See the picture of **barnacle** which is a kind of cirriped. *n.*

cir rus (sir′əs), a thin, fleecy cloud very high in the air. *n.*, *pl.* **cir ri** (sir′ī).



Cirrus clouds

cis al pine (sis al′pin or sis al′pin), on the southern side of the Alps. *adj.*

cis co (sis′kō), *U.S.* whitefish or herring of the Great Lakes. *n.*, *pl.* **cis coes** or **cis cos.**

Cis ter cian (sis tėr′shən), **1.** member of a Benedictine order of monks and nuns founded in France in 1098. **2.** of or having to do with this order. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

cis tern (sis′tərn), reservoir or tank for storing water. *n.*

cit a del (sit′ə dl), **1.** fortress commanding a city. **2.** a strongly fortified place; stronghold. **3.** a strong, safe place; refuge. *n.*

ci ta tion (sī tā′shən), **1.** quotation or reference given as an authority for facts, opinions, etc. **2.** specific mention in an official dispatch. **3.** honorable mention for bravery in war. **4.** commendation of a civilian for public service by some official or institution. **5.** summons to appear before a law court. *n.*

cite (sīt), **1.** quote (a passage, book, or author), especially as an authority: *He cited the Bible and Shakespeare to prove his statement.* **2.** refer to; mention as an example: *The lawyer cited another case similar to the one being tried.* **3.** mention for bravery in war. **4.** commend publicly for service to the community. **5.** summon to appear before a law court. **6.** arouse to action; summon. *v.*, **cit ed, cit ing.** **—cite′a ble,** *adj.*

cit i zen (sit′ə zn), **1.** person who by birth or by choice is a member of a state or nation which gives him certain rights and which claims his loyalty: *Many immigrants have become citizens of the United States.* **2.** person who is not a soldier, policeman, etc.; civilian. **3.** inhabitant of a city or town. *n.*

cit i zen ess (sit′ə zn is), a woman citizen. *n.*

cit i zen ry (sit′ə zn rē), citizens as a group. *n.*, *pl.* **cit i zen ries.**

cit i zen ship (sit′ə zn ship′), **1.** condition of being a citizen. **2.** the duties, rights, and privileges of a citizen. *n.*

cit rate (sit′rāt), salt or ester of citric acid. *n.*

cit ric acid (sit′rik), acid from such fruits as lemons, limes, etc., used as a flavoring, as a medicine, and in making dyes.

cit ron (sit′rən), **1.** a pale-yellow fruit somewhat like a lemon but larger, less acid, and with a thicker rind. **2.** the candied rind of this fruit, used in fruit cakes, plum pudding, candies, etc. **3.** the shrub or small tree that this fruit grows on. **4.** citron melon. *n.*

cit ron el la (sit′rən el′ə), **1.** oil used in making perfume, soap, liniment, etc., and for keeping mosquitoes

away. **2.** a fragrant grass of S Asia from which this oil is made. *n.*

citron melon, kind of small watermelon with white flesh.

cit rous (sit′rəs), having to do with fruits such as lemons, grapefruit, limes, oranges, etc. *adj.*

cit rus (sit′rəs), **1.** any tree bearing lemons, limes, oranges, or similar fruit. **2.** fruit of such a tree. **3.** of such trees. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

cit y (sit′ē), **1.** a large and important town. **2.** division of local government in the United States having a charter from the State that fixes its boundaries and powers. A city is usually governed by a mayor and a board of aldermen or councilmen. **3.** division of local government in Canada of the highest class. **4.** people living in a city. **5.** of a city. **6.** in a city. 1-4 *n.*, *pl.* **cit ies**; 5,6 *adj.*

the City, the business and financial district of London.

city editor, the newspaper editor in charge of collecting and editing local news.

city hall, the headquarters of the officials, bureaus, etc., of a city government.

city manager, person appointed by a city council or commission to manage the government of a city. He is not elected by the people.

city of David, 1. Jerusalem. **2.** Bethlehem.

cit y-state (sit′ē stāt′), an independent state consisting of a city and the territories depending on it. *n.*

Ciu dad Juá rez (sū ŦHäŦH′ hwä′res), city in NW Mexico. 123,000.

Ciu dad Tru jil lo (sū ŦHäŦH′ trü hē′yō), former name of Santo Domingo, the capital of the Dominican Republic.

civ et (siv′it), **1.** a yellowish secretion of certain glands of the civet cat. It has a musky odor and is used in making perfume. **2.** civet cat. *n.*

civet cat, 1. a small, spotted mammal of Africa, Europe, and Asia having glands that secrete a yellowish substance with a musky odor. **2.** any of certain similar animals.

African civet cat (total length 4¼ ft.)

civ ic (siv′ik), **1.** of a city. **2.** of or having to do with citizenship: *Every person has some civic duties, such as obeying the laws, voting, or paying taxes.* **3.** of citizens. *adj.*

civic center, the headquarters of various welfare agencies in a community.

civ ics (siv′iks), study of the duties, rights, and privileges of citizens. *n.*

civ il (siv′l), **1.** of a citizen or citizens; having to do with citizens: *Every citizen has civil rights and civil duties.* **2.** of or having to do with the government, state, or nation: *civil servants.* **3.** not military, naval, or connected with the church: *Post offices are part of the civil service of the government.* **4.** polite; courteous: *The boy pointed out our road in a very civil way.* **5.** having to do with the private rights of individuals and with legal proceedings connected with these rights. *adj.*

civil defense, defense of civilians and of industry from air or atomic attack.

civil disobedience, refusal because of one's principles to obey the laws of the state, especially by not paying taxes.

civil engineer, person whose profession is civil engineering.

civil engineering, the planning and directing of the construction of bridges, roads, harbors, etc.

ci vil ian (sə vil′yən), **1.** person who is not a soldier or sailor. **2.** of civilians; not military or naval. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

ci vil i ty (sə vil′ə tē), **1.** politeness; courtesy. **2.** act of politeness or courtesy. *n.*, *pl.* **ci vil i ties.**

civ i li za tion (siv′l ə zā′shən), **1.** act of civilizing. **2.** process of becoming civilized; improvement in culture. **3.** civilized condition; advanced stage in social development. **4.** nations and peoples that have reached advanced stages in social development: *All civilization should be aroused against war.* **5.** the culture and ways of living of a race, nation, etc.: *Chinese civilization differs from ours.* *n.*

civ i lize (siv′l īz), **1.** bring out of a savage or barbarian condition; train in culture, science, and art: *Schools help to civilize people.* **2.** improve in culture and good manners; refine. *v.*, **civ i lized, civ i liz ing.** **—civ′i liz′er,** *n.*

civ i lized (siv′l īzd), **1.** advanced in social customs, art, and science. **2.** of civilized nations or persons. **3.** showing culture and good manners; refined. *adj.*

civ i liz ing (siv′l īz′ing), that civilizes; promoting civilization. *adj.*

civil law, law that regulates and protects private rights and is controlled and used by civil courts, not military courts.

civil liberty, right of a person to do and say what he pleases as long as he does not harm anyone else.

civ il ly (siv′l ē), **1.** politely; courteously. **2.** according to the civil law. *adv.*

civil rights, *U.S.* the rights of a citizen; especially, the rights guaranteed to citizens of the United States, regardless of race or color, by the 13th, 14th, and 24th amendments to the Constitution and certain acts of Congress.

civil servant, member of the civil service.

civil service, public service concerned with affairs not military, naval, legislative, or judicial: *Most post office workers are members of the civil service.*

civil war, war between two groups of citizens of one nation.

Civil War, 1. war between the Northern and Southern States of the United States from 1861 to 1865; War between the States. **2.** war between the English Parliament and the Royalists, from 1642 to 1646 and from 1648 to 1652.

Cl, chlorine.

cl., 1. centiliter. **2.** class. **3.** clause.

clab ber (klab′ər), **1.** thick, sour milk. **2.** become thick in souring; curdle. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

clack (klak), **1.** make or cause to make a short, sharp sound: *Her needles clacked as she knitted.* **2.** a short, sharp sound: *We heard the clack of her heels on the sidewalk.* **3.** chatter. 1,3 *v.*, 2,3 *n.* **—clack′er,** *n.*

clad (klad), a pt. and a pp. of **clothe.** *He was clad all in green.* *v.*

claim (klām), **1.** demand as one's own or one's right; say one has and demand that others recognize (a right, title, possession, etc.); assert one's right to: *claim a tract of land. Does anyone claim this pencil?* **2.** demand for something due; assertion of a right: *Mary makes a claim to the pencil.* **3.** a right or title to something; a right to demand something: *She has a claim on us because she is my mother's cousin.* **4.** something that is claimed. **5.** piece of public land that a settler or prospector marks out for himself. When the government offers the land for sale, the settler must buy his claim or forfeit it. **6.** require; call for; deserve: *Business claims his attention.* **7.** say strongly; maintain; declare as a fact: *She claimed that her answer was correct.* **8.** assertion of something as a fact. 1,6,7 *v.*, 2-5,8 *n.* **—claim′a ble,** *adj.*

claim ant (klām′ənt), one who makes a claim. *n.*

clair voy ance (klār voi′əns), **1.** power of knowing about things that are out of sight. **2.** exceptional insight. *n.*

clair voy ant (klār voi′ənt), **1.** having the power of seeing things that are out of sight. **2.** person who has, or claims to have, the power of seeing things that are out of sight: *The clairvoyant claimed to be able to locate lost articles, and to give news of faraway people.* **3.** exceptionally keen. 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

clam (klam), **1.** mollusk somewhat like an oyster, with a shell in two halves. Clams live in sand along the seashore or in the edges of rivers, lakes, etc. Many kinds are edible. **2.** go out after clams; dig for clams. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **clammed, clam ming. —clam′like′,** *adj.*

clam bake (klam′bāk′), picnic where clams are baked or steamed. A clambake may be an elaborate meal, with much to eat besides clams. *n.*

clam ber (klam′bər), **1.** climb, using both hands and feet; climb awkwardly or with difficulty; scramble. **2.** an awkward or difficult climb. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

clam my (klam′ē), cold and damp. *adj.*, **clam mi er, clam mi est.** **—clam′mi ness,** *n.*

clam or (klam′ər), **1.** a loud noise, continual uproar; shouting. **2.** make a loud noise or continual uproar; shout. **3.** a noisy demand or complaint. **4.** demand or complain noisily: *The children were clamoring for candy.* 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.* Also, *esp. Brit.* **clamour.** **—clam′or er,** *n.*

clam or ous (klam′ər əs), **1.** noisy; shouting. **2.** making noisy demands or complaints. *adj.* **—clam′or ous ly,** *adv.* **—clam′or ous ness,** *n.*

Clamp

clam our (klam′ər), *Esp. Brit.* clamor. *n.*, *v.*

clamp (klamp), **1.** brace, band, wedge, or other device for holding things tightly together: *He used a clamp to hold the arm on the chair until the glue dried.* **2.** fasten together with a clamp; put in a clamp; strengthen with a clamp. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.* **clamp down,** *Informal.* put pressure on.

clan (klan), **1.** group of related families that claim to be descended from a common ancestor. **2.** group of people closely joined together by some common interest: *the whole clan of writers.* *n.* **—clan′like′,** *adj.*

clan des tine (klan des′tən), secret; concealed; underhand: *a clandestine plan.* *adj.* **—clan des′tine ly,** *adv.*

clang (klang), **1.** a loud, harsh, ringing sound, as of metal being hit: *The clang of the fire bell aroused the town.* **2.** make or cause to make a clang. **3.** strike together with a clang. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

clan gor (klang′gər), **1.** continued clanging. **2.** clang. *n.* Also, *esp. Brit.* **clangour.**

clan gor ous (klang′gər əs), clanging. *adj.*

clan gour (klang′gər), *Esp. Brit.* clangor. *n.*

clank (klangk), **1.** a sharp, harsh sound like the rattle of a heavy chain: *the clank of heavy machinery.* **2.** make a sharp, harsh sound: *The swords clashed and clanked as the men fought one another.* **3.** cause to clank. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

clan nish (klan′ish), **1.** having to do with a clan. **2.** closely united; not liking outsiders. *adj.* **—clan′nish ly,** *adv.* **—clan′nish ness,** *n.*

clans man (klanz′mən), member of a clan. *n.*, *pl.* **clans men.**

clap (klap), **1.** a sudden noise, such as a single burst of thunder, the sound of the hands struck together, or the sound of a loud slap. **2.** strike together loudly: *clap one's hands.* **3.** applaud by striking the hands together. **4.** strike with a quick blow: *He clapped his friend on the back.* **5.** put or place quickly and effectively: *The police clapped the thief into jail.* 1 *n.*, 2-5 *v.*, **clapped, clap ping.**

clap board (klab′ərd or klap′bôrd), *U.S.* **1.** a thin board, thicker along one edge than along the other, used to cover the outer walls of wooden buildings. **2.** cover with clapboards. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

clap per (klap′ər), **1.** person or thing that claps. **2.** the movable part inside a bell that strikes and rings the outer part. **3.** device for making noise. *n.*

clap trap (klap′trap′), **1.** empty talk or an insincere remark made just to get attention or applause. **2.** cheap and showy. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

claque (klak), **1.** group of persons hired to applaud in a theater. **2.** group that applauds or follows another person for selfish reasons. *n.*

clar et (klar′ət), **1.** kind of red wine. **2.** dark, purplish red. 1,2 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

clar i fi ca tion (klar′ə fə kā′shən), making clear; freeing from defects or impurities. *n.*

clar i fi er (klar′ə fī′ər), **1.** substance used to clarify liquids. **2.** a large metal pan used in clarifying sugar. *n.*

clar i fy (klar′ə fī), **1.** make or become clear; purify: *The cook clarified the fat by heating it with a little water and straining it through cloth.* **2.** make clearer; explain: *The explanation in the footnote clarified the difficult sentence.* *v.*, **clar i fied, clar i fy ing.**

Man playing a clarinet

clar i net (klar′ə net′), a wooden wind instrument played by means of holes and keys. *n.*

clar i net ist or **clar i net tist** (klar′ə net′ist), person who plays a clarinet. *n.*

clar i on (klar′ē ən), **1.** clear and shrill. **2.** a trumpet with clear, shrill tones. **3.** *Poetic.* sound made by this trumpet. **4.** *Poetic.* a clear, shrill sound like it: *the clarion of a rooster crowing.* 1 *adj.*, 2-4 *n.*

clar i o net (klar′ē ə net′), clarinet. *n.*

clar i ty (klar′ə tē), clearness. *n.*

Clark (klärk), **1. George Rogers,** 1752-1818, American soldier and frontiersman. **2.** his brother, **William,** 1770-1838, American soldier and explorer. He was a leader of the Lewis and Clark expedition from St. Louis to the mouth of the Columbia River from 1804 to 1806. *n.*

clash (klash), **1.** a loud, harsh sound like that of two things running into each other, of striking metal, or of bells rung together but not in tune. **2.** strike with a clash. **3.** throw, shut, etc., with a clash. **4.** a strong disagreement; conflict: *a clash of opinion.* **5.** disagree strongly; conflict: *Your feelings and your judgment sometimes clash.* 1,4 *n.*, 2,3,5 *v.*

clasp (klasp), **1.** thing to fasten two parts or pieces together. A buckle on a belt is one kind of clasp. **2.** fasten together with a clasp. **3.** hold closely with the arms or hands: *The mother clasped her baby to her breast.* **4.** a close hold with the arms or hands. **5.** grip firmly with the hand. **6.** a firm grip with the hand: *He gave my hand a warm clasp.* 1,4,6 *n.*, 2,3,5 *v.* **—clasp′er,** *n.*

class (klas), **1.** group of persons or things alike in some way; kind; sort. **2.** group of students taught together. **3.** a meeting of such a group. **4.** *U.S.* group of pupils entering a school together and graduating in the same year: *The class of 1962 graduated in 1962.* **5.** rank or division of society: *the middle class.* **6.** system of ranks or divisions in society. **7.** group of military draftees of the same age. **8.** high rank in society. **9.** grade; quality: *First class is the best and most costly way to travel.* **10.** *Slang.* excellence; style. **11.** group of animals or plants ranking below a phylum or subkingdom and above an order. Crustaceans and insects are two classes in the phylum of arthropods. **12.** put or be in a class or group. 1-11 *n.*, 12 *v.* **the classes,** the higher ranks or divisions of society: *He contrasted the classes and the masses.*

clas sic (klas′ik), **1.** of the highest grade or quality; excellent; first-class. **2.** work of literature or art of the highest quality: *"Robinson Crusoe" is a classic.* **3.** author or artist of acknowledged excellence: *Shakespeare is a classic.* **4.** of the literature, art, and life of ancient Greece and Rome. **5.** like this literature and art; simple, regular, and restrained. **6.** famous in literature or history. 1,4-6 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.* **the classics,** the literature of ancient Greece and Rome.

clas si cal (klas′ə kl), **1.** classic; excellent; first-class. **2.** having to do with the culture of the ancient Greeks and Romans; classic. **3.** acquainted with or having to do with the classics: *classical studies, classical students.* **4.** based on the classics: *"Ulysses" is perhaps the best of Tennyson's classical poems.* **5.** orthodox and sound, but not quite up to date: *classical physics.* **6.** of high musical quality and enjoyed especially by serious students of music. *adj.*

clas si cal ly (klas′ik lē), in a classical style; according to the manner of classic authors. *adv.*

clas si cism (klas′ə siz əm), **1.** principles of the literature and art of ancient Greece and Rome. They include simplicity, regularity, and restraint. **2.** following of these principles. **3.** knowledge of the literature of ancient Greece and Rome; classical scholarship. *n.*

clas si cist (klas′ə sist), **1.** follower of the principles of classicism in literature and art. **2.** expert in the literature of ancient Greece and Rome. **3.** person who urges the study of Greek and Latin. *n.*

clas si fi ca tion (klas′ə fə kā′shən), arrangement in classes or groups; a grouping according to some system: *classification of books in a library.* *n.*

clas si fied (klas′ə fīd), **1.** of certain public documents of the United States, having a classification as secret, confidential, or restricted. **2.** *Slang.* secret. *adj.*

clas si fy (klas′ə fī), arrange in classes or groups; group according to some system: *Men in the post office classify mail according to the places where it is to go.* *v.*, **clas si fied, clas si fy ing.** **—clas′si fi′a ble,** *adj.* **—clas′si fi′er,** *n.*

class mate (klas′māt′), member of the same class in school. *n.*

class room (klas′rüm′), room where classes meet in school; schoolroom. *n.*

class struggle, any conflict between divisions of society, especially between capital and labor.

clat ter (klat′ər), **1.** a confused noise like that of many plates being struck together: *There was such a clatter in the big dining room that we could hardly hear one another talk.* **2.** move or fall with confused noise; make a confused noise: *The horses clattered over the stones.* **3.** noisy talk. **4.** talk fast and noisily. **5.** cause to clatter. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4,5 *v.*

clause (klôz), **1.** part of a sentence having a subject and predicate. In "He came before we left," "He came" is a **main clause,** and "before we left" is a **subordinate clause.** A main clause can stand alone as a sentence; a subordinate clause cannot, since its complete meaning is generally dependent upon the rest of the sentence. A subordinate clause is used as a noun, adjective, or adverb. **2.** a single provision of a law, treaty, or any other written agreement: *There is a clause in our contract that says we may not keep a dog in this building.* *n.*

claus tro pho bi a (klôs′trə fō′bē ə), a morbid fear of enclosed spaces. *n.*

clave (klāv), *Archaic.* cleaved, a pt. of **cleave**[2]. *v.*

clav i chord (klav′ə kôrd), a stringed musical instrument with a keyboard. The piano developed from it. *n.*

clav i cle (klav′ə kl), collarbone. *n.*

cla vier (klə vir′), **1.** keyboard of a piano, organ, etc. **2.** any musical instrument with a keyboard. The harpsichord and clavichord are two kinds. **3.** a soundless keyboard used for practice. *n.*

Woman playing a clavichord

claw (klô), **1.** a sharp, hooked nail on a bird's or animal's foot. **2.** foot with such sharp, hooked nails. **3.** pincers of a lobster, crab, etc. **4.** anything like a claw. The part of a hammer used for pulling nails is the claw. **5.** scratch, tear, seize, or pull with claws or hands. 1-4 *n.*, 5 *v.* **—claw′like′,** *adj.*

Claws of a bird

clay (klā), **1.** a stiff, sticky kind of earth, that can be easily shaped when wet and hardens after drying or baking. Bricks, dishes, and vases may be made from clay. **2.** earth. **3.** in the Bible, the human body. *n.*

Clay (klā), **Henry,** 1777-1852, American statesman. *n.*

clay ey (klā′ē), **1.** of, like, or containing clay. **2.** covered or smeared with clay. *adj.*, **clay i er, clay i est.**

clay more (klā′môr), a heavy, two-edged sword, formerly used by Scottish Highlanders. *n.*

clay pigeon, a saucerlike clay target thrown in the air.

clean (klēn), **1.** free from dirt or filth; not soiled or stained: *clean clothes. Soap and water make us clean.* **2.** pure; innocent: *a clean heart.* **3.** having clean habits: *Cats are clean animals.* **4.** of atomic weapons, causing little or no radioactive fall-out. **5.** clear; even; regular: *a clean cut.* **6.** well-shaped; trim: *a clean figure.* **7.** clever; skillful: *a clean performance.* **8.** complete; entire; total: *The new owner made a clean sweep by dismissing all the workers and hiring new ones.* **9.** completely; entirely; totally: *The horse jumped clean over the brook.* **10.** in a clean manner. **11.** make clean: *clean a room.* **12.** undergo cleaning: *This room cleans easily because it doesn't have much furniture in it.* **13.** do cleaning: *I'm going to clean this morning.* 1-8 *adj.*, 9,10 *adv.*, 11-13 *v.*

clean out, **1.** make clean by emptying: *Clean out your desk.* **2.** empty; use up.

clean up, **1.** make clean by removing dirt, rubbish, etc.: *Clean up the yard.* **2.** put in order. **3.** *Informal.* finish; complete. **4.** *Slang.* make money; profit.

clean-cut (klēn′kut′), **1.** having clear, sharp outlines. **2.** well-shaped. **3.** clear; definite; distinct. **4.** having a clear, definite character or a distinct personality. *adj.*

clean er (klēn′ər), **1.** person whose work is keeping buildings, windows, or other objects clean. **2.** tool or machine for cleaning. **3.** anything that removes dirt, grease, or stains. *n.*

clean-limbed (klēn′limd′), having well-shaped limbs. *adj.*

clean li ness (klen′lē nis), cleanness; habitual cleanness. *n.*

clean ly[1] (klen′lē), clean; habitually clean: *A cat is a cleanly animal.* *adj.*, **clean li er, clean li est.**

clean ly[2] (klēn′lē), in a clean manner: *The butcher's knife cut cleanly through the meat.* *adv.*

clean ness (klēn′nis), clean condition or quality: *The cleanness of the rooms pleased the good housekeeper.* *n.*

cleanse (klenz), **1.** make clean. **2.** make pure. *v.*, **cleansed, cleans ing.** **—cleans′a ble,** *adj.*

cleans er (klenz′ər), a substance that cleans: *The housewife can choose today from many good cleansers.* *n.*

cleans ing (klenz′ing), **1.** a making clean. **2.** that cleanses. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

clean up (klēn′up′), **1.** a cleaning up. **2.** *Slang.* an exceptional amount of money made; profit. *n.*

clear (klir), **1.** not cloudy; bright; light: *a clear day.* **2.** transparent: *clear glass.* **3.** having a pure, even color: *a clear blue.* **4.** not confused; easily seen, heard, or understood; plain; distinct: *a clear idea, a clear voice.* **5.** sure; certain: *It is clear that it is going to rain.* **6.** not blocked or obstructed; open: *a clear view.* **7.** make clear; get clear: *He cleared the land of trees.* **8.** become clear: *It rained and then it cleared.* **9.** remove to leave a space clear: *She cleared the dishes from the table.* **10.** without touching; without being caught: *The ship was clear of the iceberg.* **11.** pass by or over without touching or being caught: *The horse cleared the fence.* **12.** free from blame or guilt; innocent: *The police thought the man was a thief, but they learned that he was clear.* **13.** make free from blame or guilt; prove to be innocent: *The jury's verdict cleared the accused man.* **14.** free from debts or charges: *clear profit.* **15.** make as profit free from debts or charges. **16.** in a clear manner. **17.** complete; without limitation: *the clear contrary.* **18.** completely; entirely: *The bullet went clear through the door.* **19.** of lumber, free from knots or other imperfections. **20.** get (a ship or cargo) free by meeting requirements on entering or leaving a port. 1-6,10,12,14,17,19 *adj.*, 7-9,11, 13,15,20 *v.*, 16,18 *adv.* **—clear′ly,** *adv.* **—clear′ness,** *n.*

clear away or **off,** **1.** remove to leave a space clear. **2.** disappear; go away.

clear up, **1.** make or become clear. **2.** put in order by clearing. **3.** explain: *John cleared up the question of who*

he had not been there by saying that he had been ill. **4.** become clear after a storm.

in the clear, **1.** between the outside parts. **2.** free.

clear ance (klir′əns), **1.** act of making clear. **2.** a clear space; distance between things that pass by each other without touching. **3.** the meeting of requirements to get a ship or cargo free on entering or leaving a port. **4.** certificate showing this. **5.** the exchanging of checks and bills and settling of accounts between different banks. *n.*

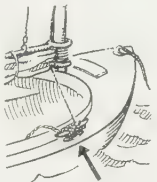
clear-cut (klir′kut′), **1.** having clear, sharp outlines. **2.** clear; definite; distinct: *He had clear-cut ideas about his work. adj.*

clear-head ed (klir′hed′id), having or showing a clear understanding. *adj.* **—clear′-head′ed ly,** *adv.* **—clear′-head′ed ness,** *n.*

clear ing (klir′ing), **1.** an open space of cleared land in a forest. **2.** exchanging of checks and bills and settling of accounts between different banks. *n.*

clearing house, place where banks exchange checks and bills and settle their accounts. Only the balances are paid in cash.

clear-sight ed (klir′sīt′id), **1.** able to see clearly. **2.** able to understand or think clearly. *adj.* **—clear′-sight′ed ly,** *adv.* **—clear′-sight′ed ness,** *n.*



Cleat (def. 3)

cleat (klēt), **1.** strip of wood or iron fastened across anything for support or for sure footing. A gangway has cleats to keep people from slipping. **2.** a small, wedge-shaped block fastened to a spar, etc., as a support, check, etc. **3.** piece of wood or iron used for securing ropes or lines. **4.** fasten to or with a cleat. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

cleav age (klēv′ij), **1.** split; division. **2.** way in which something splits or divides. **3.** any of the series of divisions by which a fertilized egg develops into an embryo. *n.*

cleave[1] (klēv), **1.** split; divide. **2.** pass through; pierce; penetrate: *The airplane cleaved the clouds.* **3.** make by cutting: *They clove a path through the wilderness. v.*, **cleft** or **cleaved** or **clove, cleft** or **cleaved** or **clo ven, cleav ing. —cleav′a ble,** *adj.*

cleave[2] (klēv), hold fast (*to*); cling; be faithful (*to*): *cleave to an idea. v.*, **cleaved** or (*Archaic*) **clave, cleaved, cleav ing.**

Cleaver

cleav er (klēv′ər), **1.** one that cleaves. **2.** a cutting tool with a heavy blade and a short handle. A butcher uses a cleaver to chop through meat or bone. *n.*

clef (klef), symbol in music indicating the pitch of the notes on a staff. *n.*

G clef (upper or treble notes) F clef (lower or bass notes)

cleft (kleft), **1.** a pt. and a pp. of **cleave**[1]. *His blow had cleft the log in two.* **2.** split; divided: *a cleft stick.* **3.** space or opening made by splitting; crack. 1 *v.*, 2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

cleft palate, a narrow opening running lengthways in the roof of the mouth, caused by failure of the two parts of the palate to join before birth.

clem a tis (klem′ə tis), vine with clusters of fragrant white, red, or purple flowers. *n.*

clem en cy (klem′ən sē), **1.** mercy: *The judge showed clemency to the prisoner.* **2.** mildness: *The clemency of the weather allowed them to live outdoors. n., pl.* **clem en cies.**

Clem ens (klem′ənz), **Samuel Langhorne,** 1835-1910, the real name of Mark Twain, American author and humorist. *n.*

clem ent (klem′ənt), **1.** merciful. **2.** mild; gentle. *adj.* **—clem′ent ly,** *adv.*

clench (klench), **1.** close tightly together: *clench one's fists, clench one's teeth.* **2.** grasp firmly; grip tightly: *The policeman clenched his arm.* **3.** a firm grasp; tight grip: *I felt the clench of his hand on my arm.* **4.** clinch (a nail, etc.). 1,2,4 *v.*, 3 *n.*

Cle o pat ra (klē′ə pat′rə or klē′ə pā′trə), 69?-30 B.C., last queen of ancient Egypt. She reigned from 47 to 30 B.C. Her great charm gained her the love of Julius Caesar and Mark Antony. *n.*

cler gy (klėr′jē), persons ordained for religious work; ministers, pastors, priests, and rabbis. *n., pl.* **cler gies.**

cler gy man (klėr′jē mən), member of the clergy; minister; pastor; priest; rabbi. *n., pl.* **cler gy men.**

cler ic (kler′ik), **1.** clergyman. **2.** of a clergyman or the clergy. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

cler i cal (kler′ə kl), **1.** of a clerk or clerks; for clerks: *Keeping records or accounts and copying letters are clerical jobs in an office.* **2.** of a clergyman or the clergy: *The priest wore clerical robes in church.* **3.** clergyman. **4.** *Often used in an unfriendly sense.* supporting the power or influence of the clergy in politics. **5.** *Often used in an unfriendly sense.* supporter of the power or influence of the clergy in politics. 1,2,4 *adj.*, 3,5 *n.* **—cler′i cal ly,** *adv.*

clericals, clothes worn by clergymen.

cler i cal ism (kler′ə kl iz′əm), *Often used in an unfriendly sense.* **1.** power or influence of the clergy in politics. **2.** support of such power or influence. *n.*

cler i cal ist (kler′ə kl ist), person who favors clericalism. *n.*

clerk (klėrk; *Brit.* klärk), **1.** person whose work is waiting on customers and selling goods in a store; salesman or saleswoman. **2.** person whose work is keeping records or accounts, copying letters, etc., in an office: *a law clerk.* **3.** official who keeps records and takes care of regular business in a law court, legislature, etc.: *a county clerk.* **4.** work as a clerk. **5.** layman who has minor church duties. 1-3,5 *n.*, 4 *v.*

clerk ship (klėrk′ship; *Brit.* klärk′ship), position or work of a clerk. *n.*

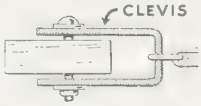
Cler mont-Fer rand (kler môN′fe räN′), city in central France. 113,000. *n.*

Cleve land (klēv′lənd), **1.** city in NE Ohio, on Lake Erie. 876,000. **2.** (**Stephen**) **Grover,** 1837-1908, the 22nd and 24th president of the United States, from 1885 to 1889 and from 1893 to 1897. *n.*

Cleveland Heights, city in NE Ohio, near Cleveland. 62,000.

clev er (klev′ər), **1.** having a quick mind; bright; intelligent: *Helen is the cleverest person in our class.* **2.** skillful or expert in doing some particular thing: *a clever carpenter.* **3.** showing skill or intelligence: *a clever trick, a clever answer.* **4.** *Dialect.* good-natured; obliging. *adj.* **—clev′er ly,** *adv.* **—clev′er ness,** *n.*

clev is (klev′is), a U-shaped piece of metal with a bolt or pin through the ends. A clevis may be used to fasten a whippletree to a wagon or plow. *n.*



clew (klü), **1.** fact or object which aids in solving a mystery or problem. **2.** ball of thread or yarn. **3.** a lower corner of a sail. **4.** a metal ring fastened there. **5.** raise or lower a sail by the clews. 1-4 *n.*, 5 *v.* Also, **clue.**

cli ché (klē shā′), a timeworn idea or expression. *n.*

click (klik), **1.** a light, sharp sound like that of a key turning in a lock. **2.** make such a sound. **3.** cause to make such a sound: *The soldier clicked his heels together and saluted.* **4.** pawl. **5.** *Slang.* go well; be successful: *This scene will click.* 1,4 *n.*, 2,3,5 *v.*

cli ent (klī′ənt), **1.** person for whom a lawyer acts. **2.** customer. **3.** a poor or humble person in ancient

Rome depending on a noble or wealthy man for assistance. **4.** a personal follower; dependent. *n.* **—cli′ent less,** *adj.*

cli en tele (klī′ən tel′), **1.** clients; customers. **2.** personal followers. **3.** number of clients. *n.*

cliff (klif), a very steep slope of rock, clay, etc. *n.* **—cliff′like′,** *adj.*

cliff dweller, **1.** person living in a cave or house built in a cliff. Some of the ancient Indians in the SW United States were cliff dwellers. **2.** *Slang.* person living in a large apartment house.

Cliff swallow (about 6 in. long)

cliff swallow, a North American swallow that builds a bottle-shaped nest of mud, straw, and feathers and usually fastens it to a cliff.

Clif ton (klif′tən), city in NE New Jersey. 82,000. *n.*

cli mac ter ic (klī mak′tər ik), **1.** time when some important event occurs, changing the course of things; crucial period. **2.** of or like a period when some important event occurs; crucial. **3.** period of life when the body becomes fundamentally changed. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

cli mac tic (klī mak′tik), of or forming a climax. *adj.*

cli mate (klī′mit), **1.** the kind of weather a place has, including conditions of heat and cold, moisture and dryness, clearness and cloudiness, wind and calm. **2.** region with certain conditions of heat and cold, rainfall, wind, sunlight, etc.: *The doctor ordered Jim to go to a drier climate.* *n.*

cli mat ic (klī mat′ik), of or having to do with climate. *adj.*

cli mat i cal ly (klī mat′ik lē), with reference to climate. *adv.*

cli max (klī′maks), **1.** the highest point; point of greatest interest; most exciting part. **2.** arrangement of ideas in a rising scale of force and interest. **3.** bring or come to a climax. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

climb (klīm), **1.** go up, especially by using the hands or feet, or both; ascend: *The painter climbed the ladder. We had been climbing for hours but we had not reached the top of the mountain.* **2.** rise slowly or with steady effort: *It takes a poor person many years to climb from poverty to wealth.* **3.** grow upward by holding on or twining around: *Some vines climb.* **4.** a climbing; ascent: *Our climb took two hours.* **5.** place to be climbed. 1-3 *v.*, **climbed** or (*Archaic*) **clomb, climb ing;** 4,5 *n.*

climb down, **1.** go down by using the hands and feet. **2.** *Informal.* give in; back down; withdraw from an impossible position or unreasonable attitude.

climb er (klīm′ər), **1.** person or thing that climbs. **2.** *Informal.* person who is always trying to get ahead socially. **3.** spike attached to a shoe to help in climbing. **4.** a climbing plant; vine. *n.*

clime (klīm), *Poetic.* country; region; climate. *n.*

clinch (klinch), **1.** fasten (a driven nail, a bolt, etc.) firmly by bending over the part that projects. **2.** fasten (things) together in this way. **3.** fix firmly; settle decisively: *A deposit of five dollars clinched the bargain.* **4.** grasp one another tightly in fighting or wrestling; grapple: *When the boxers clinched, the crowd hissed.* **5.** a tight grasp in fighting or wrestling; close grip. **6.** kind of sailor's knot in which the end of the rope is lashed back. **7.** clench. 1-4,7 *v.*, 5,6 *n.*

clinch er (klin′chər), **1.** tool for clinching nails, bolts, etc. **2.** *Informal.* argument, statement, etc., that is decisive. *n.*

cling (kling), **1.** stick; hold fast: *A vine clings to its support. We cling to the beliefs of our fathers.* **2.** keep near: *The clouds cling to the mountains.* **3.** grasp; embrace: *Terrified by the thunder, little Margaret clung to her mother's waist.* **4.** act of clinging. 1-3 *v.*, **clung, cling ing;** 4 *n.*

cling ing (kling′ing), that clings; that holds fast. *adj.*

clin ic (klin′ik), **1.** place where poor people can receive medical treatment free or at low cost. Such a clinic is usually connected with a hospital or medical school. **2.** place for the medical treatment of certain people or diseases: *The children's clinic was open during school hours.* **3.** practical instruction of medical students by examining or treating patients in the presence of the students. **4.** class of students receiving such instruction. **5.** brief course of practical instruction in some non-medical field. *n.*

clin i cal (klin′ə kl), **1.** of or having to do with a clinic. **2.** used or performed in a sickroom. **3.** having to do with the study of disease by observation of the patient. *adj.*

clin i cal ly (klin′ik lē), by clinical methods. *adv.*

clinical thermometer, thermometer for measuring the temperature of the body.

clink (klingk), **1.** a light, sharp, ringing sound like that of glasses hitting together. **2.** make a clink. **3.** cause to clink. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

clink er (klingk′ər), **1.** piece of the rough, hard mass left in a furnace or stove after coal has been burned; large, rough cinder. **2.** a very hard brick. **3.** mass of bricks fused together. **4.** slag. *n.*

Clin ton (klin′tən), **1. De Witt,** 1769-1828, American political leader largely responsible for the building of the Erie Canal. **2. George,** 1739-1812, American political leader, vice-president of the United States from 1805 to 1812. *n.*

Cli o (klī′ō), in Greek mythology, the Muse of history. *n.*

clip[1] (klip), **1.** cut; cut short; trim with shears or scissors: *A sheep's fleece is clipped off to get wool.* **2.** cut the hair or fleece of: *Our dog is clipped every summer.* **3.** act of clipping. **4.** amount of wool clipped from sheep at one time. **5.** damage (a coin) by cutting off the edge. **6.** omit sounds in pronouncing. **7.** a fast motion: *Our bus passed through the village at quite a clip.* **8.** *Informal.* move fast. **9.** *Informal.* a sharp blow or punch. **10.** *Informal.* hit or punch sharply. **11.** *Informal.* one time; single occasion: *at one clip.* **12.** cut pieces from a magazine, newspaper, etc. 1,2,5,6,8,10,12 *v.*, **clipped, clip ping;** 3,4,7,9,11 *n.*

clip[2] (klip), **1.** hold tight; fasten: *clip papers together.* **2.** thing used for clipping (things) together. A clip for papers is often made of a piece of bent wire. **3.** a metal holder for cartridges on some firearms. 1 *v.*, **clipped, clip ping;** 2,3 *n.*

clip per (klip′ər), **1.** person who clips or cuts. **2.** a sailing ship built and rigged for speed. **3.** a large, fast aircraft. *n.*

clip per-built (klip′ər bilt′), built and rigged for fast sailing. *adj.*

clip pers (klip′ərz), tool for cutting: *hedge clippers.* *n.pl.*

clip ping (klip′ing), **1.** piece cut out of a newspaper, magazine, etc. **2.** thing cut out or off of something else. *n.*

clique (klēk or klik), a small, exclusive set or snobbish group of people. *n.*

cli quish (klē′kish or klik′ish), **1.** like a clique. **2.** tending to form a clique. *adj.* **—cli′quish ness,** *n.*

clk., **1.** clerk. **2.** clock.

cloak (klōk), **1.** an outer garment, usually loose, with or without sleeves, and hanging to the knees. **2.** cover with a cloak. **3.** anything that hides or conceals: *do mean deeds under the cloak of friendship.* **4.** hide; conceal: *cloak evil purposes under friendly words.* 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*

cloak room (klōk′rüm′), room where coats, hats, etc., can be left for a time. *n.*

clob ber (klob′ər), *Slang.* **1.** attack violently. **2.** defeat severely. *v.*

clock[1] (klok), **1.** instrument for measuring and showing time, especially one that is not carried around like a watch. **2.** measure the time of, especially of a person, car, horse, etc., in a race or in preparation for a race. **3.** record the time of. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.* **—clock′er,** *n.* **—clock′like′,** *adj.*

clock[2] (klok), an ornamental pattern sewn or woven on the side of a stocking, extending up from the ankle. *n.*

clock mak er (klok′māk′ər), man whose business is making clocks. *n.*

clock wise (klok′wīz′), in the direction in which the hands of a clock move: *Turn off the water by turning the knob in a clockwise direction. adv., adj.*

clock work (klok′wėrk′), **1.** machinery used to run a clock, consisting of gears, wheels, and springs. **2.** machinery like this. Many mechanical toys are run by clockwork. *n.*

like clockwork, with great regularity and smoothness.

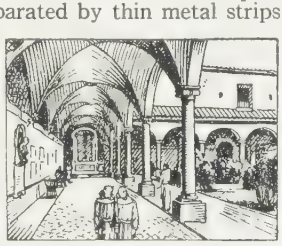
clod (klod), **1.** lump of earth; lump. **2.** earth; soil. **3.** a stupid person; blockhead. *n.*

clod hop per (klod′hop′ər), **1.** a clumsy boor. **2.** a large, heavy shoe. *n.*

clog (klog), **1.** fill up; choke up: *Greasy water clogged the drain.* **2.** become filled or choked up. **3.** hinder; interfere with; hold back: *Heavy clothes clogged the swimmer.* **4.** thing that hinders or interferes. **5.** any weight, such as a block of wood, fastened to the leg of an animal to hinder motion. **6.** a heavy shoe with a wooden sole. **7.** a lighter shoe with a wooden sole, used in dancing. **8.** dance by beating a heavy rhythm on the floor with such shoes. **9.** such a dance. 1-3,8 *v.*, **clogged, clog ging;** 4-7,9 *n.*

clog dance, dance in which the dancer wears clogs (def. 7) to beat time.

cloi son né (kloi′zə nā′), **1.** enamel in which the patterns of the design are separated by thin metal strips fastened on the surface. **2.** enameled in this way. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*


Cloister (def. 1)

clois ter (klois′tər), **1.** a covered walk along the wall of a building, with a row of pillars on the open side. A cloister is often built around the courtyard of a monastery, church, or college building. **2.** place of religious retirement; convent or monastery. **3.** a quiet place shut away from the world. **4.** shut away in a quiet place. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

clois tered (klois′tərd), shut away in a quiet place. *adj.*

clois tral (klois′trəl), **1.** like a cloister. **2.** of or suitable for a convent, monastery, etc. *adj.*

cloke (klōk), *Archaic.* cloak. *n., v.*

clomb (klōm), *Archaic.* climbed, a pt. and a pp. of **climb.** *v.*

close[1] (klōz), **1.** shut: *Close the door. The sleepy child's eyes are closing.* **2.** stop up; fill; block: *close a gap.* **3.** bring together; come together: *close the ranks of troops.* **4.** end; finish: *The meeting closed with a speech by the president (v.). He spoke at the close of the meeting (n.).* **5.** come to terms; agree: *The labor union closed with the company.* **6.** grapple. 1-6 *v.*, **closed, clos ing;** 4 *n.* **—clos′er,** *n.*

close down, shut completely; stop.

close in, come near and shut in on all sides.

close out, sell to get rid of.

close up, **1.** shut completely; stop up; block. **2.** bring or come nearer together. **3.** of a wound, heal.

close[2] (klōs), **1.** with very little in between; near together; near: *close teeth.* **2.** fitting tightly; tight; narrow: *close quarters.* **3.** having its parts near together; compact: *a close texture.* **4.** intimate; dear: *a close friend.* **5.** careful; exact: *a close translation.* **6.** thorough; strict: *close attention.* **7.** having little fresh air: *a close room.* **8.** hard to breathe. **9.** not fond of talking; keeping quiet about oneself. **10.** secret; hidden. **11.** strictly guarded; confined: *keep a man close at home.* **12.** restricted; limited. **13.** stingy. **14.** hard to get; scarce. **15.** nearly equal; almost even: *a close contest.* **16.** closed; shut; not open. **17.** in a close manner. **18.** an enclosed place. **19.** grounds around a cathedral or abbey. 1-16 *adj.*, **clos er, clos est;** 17 *adv.*, 18,19 *n.* **—close′ness,** *n.*

close to the wind, **1.** with the ship pointed as nearly as possible in the direction from which the wind is blowing. **2.** just barely following rules or laws.

closed shop, factory or business that employs only members of labor unions.

closed syllable, syllable that ends in a consonant sound. *Example: can-* in *candy.*

close-fist ed (klōs′fis′tid), stingy. *adj.*

close-grained (klōs′grānd′), having a fine, close grain. Mahogany is a close-grained wood. *adj.*

close ly (klōs′lē), in a close manner; to a close degree or extent: *Her coat fits closely. I will examine the matter very closely. adv.*

close-mouthed (klōs′mouтнd′ or klōs′moutht′), not fond of talking; reticent. *adj.*

close quarters, **1.** fighting or struggling close together. **2.** place or position with little space.

clos et (kloz′it), **1.** a small room used for storing clothes or household supplies, such as canned food, china, or linen. **2.** cupboard for holding china, linen, etc. **3.** a small, private room for prayer, study, or interviews. **4.** shut up in a private room for a secret talk: *The president was closeted with his personal advisers for several hours.* **5.** a water closet; toilet. 1-3,5 *n.*, 4 *v.*

close-up (klōs′up′), **1.** picture taken at close range. **2.** a close view. *n.*

clo sure (klō′zhər), **1.** a closing. **2.** a closed condition. **3.** thing that closes. **4.** end; finish; conclusion. **5.** cloture. *n.*

clot (klot), **1.** a half-solid lump; thickened mass: *A clot of blood formed in the cut and stopped the bleeding.* **2.** form into clots: *Milk clots when it turns sour.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **clot ted, clot ting.**

cloth (klôth), **1.** material made from wool, cotton, silk, linen, hair, etc., by weaving, knitting, or rolling and pressing. **2.** piece of this material for some purpose. A dishcloth and a tablecloth are two kinds. **3.** made of cloth. **4.** the customary clothing worn by the members of a profession or trade. **5.** profession of a clergyman. 1,2,4,5 *n.*, *pl.* **cloths** (klôтнz or klôths); 3 *adj.*

the cloth, clergymen; the clergy.

clothe (klōтн), **1.** put clothes on; cover with clothes; dress. **2.** provide with clothes: *It costs quite a bit to clothe a family of six.* **3.** cover: *The sun clothes the earth with light.* **4.** provide; furnish; equip: *A judge is clothed with the authority of the state. v.*, **clothed** or **clad, clothing.**

clothes (klōz or klōтнz), **1.** covering for a person's body. **2.** coverings for a bed. *n.pl.*

clothes horse (klōz′hôrs′ or klōтнz′hôrs′), frame to hang clothes on to dry or air them. *n.*

clothes pin (klōz′pin′ or klōтнz′pin′), clip, often wooden, to hold clothes on a clothesline. *n.*

clothes press, chest, cupboard, or closet in which to keep clothes.

cloth ier (klōтн′yər), **1.** seller or maker of clothing. **2.** seller of cloth. *n.*

cloth ing (klōтн′ing), **1.** clothes. **2.** covering. *n.*

Clo tho (klō′thō), in Greek mythology, one of the three Fates. Clotho spins the thread of life. *n.*

clo ture (klō′chər), *U.S.* way of ending a debate and getting an immediate vote on the question being discussed. *n.* Also, **closure.**

cloud (kloud), **1.** a white, gray, or almost black mass in the sky, made up of tiny drops of water. **2.** mass of smoke or dust. **3.** cover with a cloud or clouds. **4.** grow cloudy: *The sky clouded.* **5.** a great number of things moving close together: *a cloud of birds, a cloud of arrows.* **6.** streak; spot: *clouded marble.* **7.** anything that darkens

or dims; cause of gloom, trouble, suspicion, or disgrace. **8.** darken; dim; make or become gloomy, troubled, suspected, or disgraced. 1,2,5-7 *n.*, 3,4,6,8 *v.* **—cloud′-like′,** *adj.*

under a cloud, **1.** under suspicion; in disgrace. **2.** in gloom or trouble.

cloud ber ry (kloud′ber′ē), a small, yellow raspberry that grows on mountains. *n., pl.* **cloud ber ries.**

cloud burst (kloud′bėrst′), a sudden, violent rainfall. *n.*

cloud chamber, an apparatus that permits scientists to see the paths followed through a vapor by very small charged particles.

cloud less (kloud′lis), clear; bright; sunny. *adj.*

cloud let (kloud′lit), a little cloud. *n.*

cloud seeding, the scattering of particles of carbon dioxide or certain other chemicals in clouds to produce rain.

cloud y (kloud′ē), **1.** covered with clouds; having clouds in it: *a cloudy sky.* **2.** of or like clouds. **3.** not clear: *a cloudy liquid.* **4.** streaked; spotted: *cloudy marble.* **5.** dark; dim; confused; indistinct: *a cloudy notion.* **6.** gloomy; frowning. *adj.*, **cloud i er, cloud-i est. —cloud′i ly,** *adv.* **—cloud′i ness,** *n.*

clough (kluf or klou), a narrow valley; ravine; glen. *n.*

clout (klout), **1.** *Informal.* hit with the hand; rap; knock; cuff. **2.** a white cloth target used in archery. **3.** shot that hits this. **4.** *Archaic.* cloth; rag. 1-4 *n.*, 1 *v.*

clove[1] (klōv), **1.** a strong, fragrant spice obtained from the dried flower buds of a tropical tree. **2.** the dried flower bud. **3.** the tree. *n.*

clove[2] (klōv), a small, separate section of a bulb: *a clove of garlic.* *n.*

clove[3] (klōv), cleft, a pt. of **cleave**[1]. *v.*

Clove hitch

clove hitch, knot for tying a rope around a pole, spar, etc.

clo ven (klō′vən), **1.** cleft, a pp. of **cleave**[1]. **2.** split; divided. 1 *v.*, 2 *adj.*

cloven hoof, a split hoof; hoof divided into two parts. Cows and sheep have cloven hoofs. The Devil is supposed to have cloven hoofs.

clo ven-hoofed (klō′vən hůft′), **1.** having cloven hoofs. **2.** devilish. *adj.*

clo ver (klō′vər), a low plant of the same family as the pea, with three leaflets to each leaf, and rounded heads of small red, white, yellow, or crimson flowers. Clover is grown as food for horses and cattle. *n.*

in clover, enjoying a life of pleasure and luxury without work or worry.

clown (kloun), **1.** man whose business is to amuse others by tricks and jokes. **2.** act like a clown; play tricks and jokes; act silly. **3.** a bad-mannered, awkward person. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*

clown ish (kloun′ish), like a clown; like a clown's. *adj.* **—clown′ish ly,** *adv.* **—clown′ish ness,** *n.*

cloy (kloi), **1.** weary by too much, too sweet, or too rich food. **2.** weary by too much of anything pleasant. *v.*

club (klub), **1.** a heavy stick of wood, thicker at one end, used as a weapon. **2.** a stick or bat used to hit a ball in games: *golf clubs.* **3.** beat or hit with a club. **4.** group of people joined together for some special purpose: *a tennis club.* **5.** a building or rooms used by a club. **6.** join together for some special purpose: *The children clubbed together to buy their mother some flowers for her birthday.* **7.** a playing card with one or more black designs on it, shaped like this: ♣. 1,2,4,5,7 *n.*, 3,6 *v.*, **clubbed, club bing.**

club foot (klub′fůt′), **1.** a deformed foot, short and distorted. **2.** deformity of the foot caused by faulty development before birth. *n., pl.* **club feet.**

club foot ed (klub′fůt′id), having a clubfoot. *adj.*

club house (klub′hous′), a building used by a club. *n.*

club moss, a flowerless plant that grows along the ground and looks much like a vine covered with pine needles.

clubs (klubz), suit of playing cards marked with a black ♣. *n.pl.*

cluck (kluk), **1.** sound made by a hen calling her chickens. **2.** make such a sound. **3.** a sound like this. **4.** make a sound like this. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*

clue (klü), **1.** guide to the solving of a mystery or problem. **2.** clew. *n.*

clum ber (klum′bər), kind of spaniel with short legs and a long, heavy body. *n.*

Clumber (1½ ft. tall)

clump (klump), **1.** cluster: *a clump of trees.* **2.** form a clump; plant in clusters. **3.** lump: *a clump of earth.* **4.** sound of heavy, clumsy walking. **5.** walk heavily and clumsily. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2,5 *v.*

clump y (klump′ē), **1.** full of clumps. **2.** like clumps. **3.** heavy and clumsy. *adj.*

clum si ness (klum′zē nis), being clumsy; awkwardness. *n.*

clum sy (klum′zē), **1.** not graceful or skillful; awkward: *The clumsy boy bumped into all the furniture.* **2.** not well-shaped or well-made: *Jack's rowboat was a clumsy affair made out of old boxes.* *adj.*, **clum si er, clum si est. —clum′si ly,** *adv.*

clung (klung), pt. and pp. of **cling.** *The child clung to her mother.* *v.*

clus ter (klus′tər), **1.** a number of things of the same kind growing or grouped together: *a cluster of grapes, a cluster of curls, a little cluster of houses.* **2.** a group of persons or things. **3.** form into a cluster; gather in clusters; group together closely: *The girls clustered around their teacher.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

clutch (kluch), **1.** a tight grasp: *The eagle flew away with a rabbit in its clutches.* **2.** grasp tightly: *The girl clutched her doll to her breast.* **3.** snatch; seize eagerly: *A drowning man will clutch at a straw.* **4.** a grasping claw, paw, hand, etc.: *Quick shooting saved the hunter from the bear's clutches.* **5.** control; power: *in the clutches of the police.* **6.** device in a machine for connecting or disconnecting the engine or motor that makes it go. **7.** lever or pedal that operates this device. 1,4-7 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

clut ter (klut′ər), **1.** a litter; confusion; disorder. **2.** litter (with things): *Her desk was all cluttered with old papers, strings, and trash.* **3.** confused noise; loud clatter. **4.** make a confused noise; clatter loudly. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*

Clyde (klīd), **1.** river in S Scotland, flowing into the Firth of Clyde. 106 mi. **2. Firth of,** a deep inlet in SW Scotland. 64 mi. long. *n.*

Cly tem nes tra (klī′təm nes′trə), in Greek legend, the wife of Agamemnon. She killed him on his return from Troy and was afterwards slain by their son Orestes. *n.*

Cm, curium.

cm. or **cm,** centimeter; centimeters.

cml., commercial.

co-, prefix meaning:
1. with; together: *Coöperate = act with or together.*
2. joint; fellow: *Coauthor = joint or fellow author.*
3. equally: *Coextensive = equally extensive.*

Co, cobalt.

Co. or **co.,** **1.** Company. **2.** County.

C.O., **1.** Commanding Officer. **2.** *Informal.* conscientious objector.

c.o. or **c/o,** in care of.

coach (kōch), **1.** a large, closed carriage with seats inside and often on top. It carried passengers along a regular route, stopping for meals and fresh horses. **2.** carry or ride in a coach. **3.** a passenger car of a railroad train. **4.** a closed automobile like a sedan. **5.** bus. **6.** person who teaches or trains athletic teams, etc.: *a football coach.* **7.** teach; train. **8.** a private teacher who helps a student prepare

Coach

for a special test. **9.** help to prepare for a special test. 1,3-6,8 *n.*, 2,7,9 *v.*

coach-and-four (kōch′ənd fôr′), coach pulled by four horses. *n.*

coach dog, Dalmatian.

coach man (kōch′mən), man whose work is driving a coach or carriage. *n., pl.* **coach men.**

co ad ju tor (kō aj′ə tər), **1.** assistant; helper. **2.** bishop appointed to assist a bishop. *n.*

co ag u late (kō ag′yə lāt), change from liquid into a thickened mass; thicken: *Cooking coagulates the white of egg.* *v.*, **co ag u lat ed, co ag u lat ing.** **—co ag′u la′tor,** *n.*

co ag u la tion (kō ag′yə lā′shən), **1.** act of coagulating. If coagulation does not take place after a cut or wound, the injured person may bleed to death. **2.** a coagulated mass. *n.*

co ag u la tive (kō ag′yə lā′tiv), tending to coagulate or cause coagulation. *adj.*

coal (kōl), **1.** a black mineral that burns and gives off heat, composed mostly of carbon. It is formed from partly decayed vegetable matter under great pressure in the earth. Hard and soft coal are two kinds. **2.** a piece of this mineral. **3.** supply with coal. **4.** take in a supply of coal: *The ship stopped just long enough to coal.* **5.** a piece of wood, coal, etc., burning, partly burned, or all burned. **6.** charcoal. 1,2,5,6 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

coal er (kōl′ər), **1.** ship, railroad, etc., used for carrying or supplying coal. **2.** worker or merchant who supplies coal. *n.*

co a lesce (kō′ə les′), **1.** grow together. **2.** unite into one body, mass, party, etc.; combine: *The thirteen colonies coalesced to form a nation.* *v.*, **co a lesced, co a lesc ing.**

co a les cence (kō′ə les′ns), **1.** a growing together. **2.** union; combination. *n.*

co a les cent (kō′ə les′nt), coalescing. *adj.*

coal gas, **1.** gas made from coal, used for heating and lighting. **2.** gas given off by burning coal.

co a li tion (kō′ə lish′ən), **1.** union; combination. **2.** a temporary alliance of statesmen, political parties, etc., for some special purpose. *n.*

coal mine, mine or pit where coal is dug from the earth.

coal oil, **1.** kerosene. **2.** petroleum.

coal pit, **1.** coal mine. **2.** place where charcoal is made.

coal scuttle, bucket for holding or carrying coal.

coal tar, a black, sticky residue left after soft coal has been distilled to make coal gas, used as a basis for aniline dyes, flavorings, perfumes, benzene, etc.

coam ing (kōm′ing), a raised edge around a hatch or opening in the deck of a ship to prevent water from running down below. *n.*

coarse (kôrs), **1.** made up of fairly large parts; not fine: *coarse sand.* **2.** rough: *coarse cloth.* **3.** common; poor; inferior: *coarse food.* **4.** not delicate or refined; crude; vulgar: *coarse manners.* *adj.*, **coars er, coars est.** **—coarse′ly,** *adv.* **—coarse′ness,** *n.*

coarse-grained (kôrs′grānd′), **1.** having a coarse texture; made up of large, coarse fibers. **2.** not delicate or refined; crude. *adj.*

coars en (kôr′sən), make or become coarse. *v.*

coast (kōst), **1.** land along the sea; seashore. **2.** region near a coast. **3.** go along or near the coast of. **4.** sail from port to port of a coast. **5.** *U.S.* ride or slide down a hill without using power. You can coast downhill on a sled or bicycle. **6.** a slope for sliding downhill on a sled, etc. 1,2,5,6 *n.*, 3-5 *v.*

the Coast, in the United States, the region along the Pacific.

coast al (kōs′tl), of, near, or along a coast: *Those big guns are for coastal defense.* *adj.*

coastal plain, a flat stretch of land along a coast.

coast er (kōs′tər), **1.** person or thing that coasts. **2.** ship trading along a coast. **3.** sled to coast on. **4.** an amusement railway with dips, curves, and bumps. **5.** a little tray to hold a glass or bottle. *n.*

Coast Guard, the government organization whose work is saving lives and preventing smuggling along the coasts of the United States.

coast guard, **1.** any group of men whose work is saving lives and preventing smuggling along the coast of a country. **2.** member of any such group.

coasting trade, **1.** trade carried on by ships between the ports of one country. **2.** trade carried on by ships along the coasts of several countries.

coast land (kōst′land′), land along a coast. *n.*

coast line (kōst′līn′), outline of a coast. *n.*

Coast Ranges, a mountain system along the Pacific coast of North America. The highest peak is 11,485 ft.

coast ward (kōst′wərd), toward the coast. *adv., adj.*

coast ways (kōst′wāz′), coastwise. *adv.*

coast wise (kōst′wīz′), along the coast. *adv., adj.*

coat (kōt), **1.** an outer garment of cloth, fur, etc., with sleeves. **2.** an outer covering: *a dog's coat of hair, a coat of bark on a tree.* **3.** provide with a coat. **4.** layer covering a surface: *a coat of paint.* **5.** cover with a layer: *The old books were coated with dust.* 1,2,4 *n.*, 3,5 *v.* **—coat′less,** *adj.*

Coati (body 2 ft. long; tail 2 ft. long)

co a ti (kō ä′tē), a small mammal somewhat like a raccoon, living in Central and South America. It has a long body and tail and a flexible snout. *n., pl.* **co a tis.**

coat ing (kōt′ing), **1.** layer covering a surface: *a coating of paint.* **2.** cloth for making coats. *n.*

coat of arms, **1.** shield, or drawing of a shield, bearing designs symbolic of family history, used especially by noble families in Europe. **2.** somewhat similar device adopted as an emblem of authority by a government, a city, or even a corporation. *pl.* **coats of arms.**

Coat of arms

coat of mail, garment made of metal rings or plates, worn as armor. *pl.* **coats of mail.**

co au thor (kō ô′thər), a joint author. *n.*

coax (kōks), **1.** persuade by soft words; influence by pleasant ways: *She coaxed her father to let her go to the dance.* **2.** get by coaxing: *The nurse coaxed a smile from the baby.* *v.* **—coax′er,** *n.* **—coax′ing ly,** *adv.*

co ax i al cable (kō ak′sē əl), a connecting cable containing insulated conducting materials surrounding an insulated central conductor, used for transmitting telegraph, telephone, and television impulses.

cob (kob), **1.** *U.S.* the center part of an ear of corn, on which the kernels grow. **2.** a strong horse with short legs. *n.*

co balt (kō′bôlt), **1.** a silver-white metallic element with a pinkish tint, used in making steel, paints, etc. *Symbol:* Co **2.** a dark-blue coloring matter made from cobalt. *n.*

cobalt bomb, a hydrogen bomb encased in a shell of cobalt instead of steel. It is potentially, because of the wide dispersal of radioactive cobalt dust, the most dangerous atomic weapon thus far conceived.

cobalt-60 bomb, radioactive cobalt (**cobalt-60**) enclosed in a lead case, used in the treatment of cancer.

cob ble[1] (kob′l), **1.** mend (shoes, etc.); repair; patch. **2.** put together clumsily. *v.*, **cob bled, cob bling.**

cob ble[2] (kob′l) **1.** cobblestone. **2.** pave with cobblestones. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **cob bled, cob bling.**

cob bler (kob′lər), **1.** man whose work is mending shoes. **2.** a clumsy workman. **3.** *U.S.* a fruit pie baked

in a deep dish, usually with a crust only on top. **4.** an iced drink made of wine, fruit juice, etc. *n.*

cob ble stone (kob′l stōn′), a rounded stone that was formerly much used in paving. *n.*

co bel lig er ent (kō′bə lij′ər ənt), nation that helps another nation carry on a war. *n.*

Cóbh (kōv), seaport in the S part of the Irish Republic. 5000. *n.*

co bra (kō′brə), a very poisonous snake of S Asia and Africa. It can dilate the head and neck so that they assume a hoodlike form. *n.*

Cobra (4½ ft. long)

cob web (kob′web′), **1.** a spider's web or the stuff it is made of. **2.** anything thin and slight or entangling like a spider's web. **3.** staleness; mustiness. *n.*

co ca (kō′kə), **1.** a small, tropical shrub growing in South America whose dried leaves are used to make cocaine and other alkaloids. **2.** its dried leaves. *n.*

co caine or **co cain** (kō kān′ or kō′kān), drug used to deaden pain and as a stimulant. *n.*

coc cus (kok′əs), **1.** bacterium shaped like a sphere. See **bacteria** for picture. **2.** carpel; part of a compound pistil. *n., pl.* **coc ci** (kok′sī).

coc cyx (kok′siks), a small, triangular bone at the lower end of the spinal column. *n., pl.* **coc cy ges** (kok sī′jēz).

Cochin

Co chin or **co chin** (kō′chin or koch′in), one of a large breed of domestic fowl that have many feathers on their legs. *n.*

Co chin China (kō′chin or koch′in), a former French colony in S Indochina, now part of South Vietnam.

coch i neal (koch′ə nēl′ or koch′ə nēl), a bright-red dye made from the dried bodies of the females of a scale insect that lives on cactus plants of tropical America. *n.*

coch le a (kok′lē ə), a spiral-shaped cavity of the inner ear, containing the sensory ends of the auditory nerve. See **ear** for diagram. *n., pl.* **coch le ae** (-lē ē).

cock[1] (kok), **1.** a male chicken; rooster. **2.** the male of other birds. **3.** faucet used to turn the flow of a liquid or gas on or off. **4.** hammer of a gun. **5.** position of the hammer of a gun when it is pulled back ready to fire. **6.** pull back the hammer of (a gun), ready to fire. **7.** weathercock. **8.** leader; head; main person. 1-5,7,8 *n.*, 6 *v.*

cock[2] (kok), **1.** turn up jauntily; stick up defiantly: *The little bird cocked his eye at me.* **2.** an upward turn or bend of the nose or eye. **3.** turn of a brim of a hat. 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

cock[3] (kok), **1.** a small, cone-shaped pile of hay in a field. **2.** pile in cocks. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

cock ade (kok ād′), knot of ribbon or a rosette worn on the hat as a badge. *n.*

cock a too (kok′ə tü′ or kok′ə tü), a large, brightly colored parrot of Australia, East Indies, etc. *n., pl.* **cock a toos.**

cock a trice (kok′ə tris), a fabled serpent whose look was supposed to cause death. *n.*

cock boat (kok′bōt′), a small rowboat. *n.*

cock chaf er (kok′chāf′ər), a large European beetle that destroys plants. *n.*

cock er (kok′ər), cocker spaniel. *n.*

cock er el (kok′ər əl), a young rooster, not more than one year old. *n.*

Cocker spaniel (11 in. tall)

cocker spaniel, any of a breed of small dogs with long, silky hair and drooping ears.

cock fight (kok′fīt′), fight between roosters or between gamecocks armed with steel spurs. *n.*

cock fight ing (kok′fīt′ing), fighting by roosters or gamecocks for the sport of spectators. *n.*

cock horse (kok′hôrs′), a child's hobbyhorse; rocking horse. *n.*

cock le[1] (kok′l), **1.** an edible salt-water mollusk with two ridged shells that are somewhat heart-shaped. **2.** one of these shells. **3.** a small, light, shallow boat. **4.** wrinkle; pucker; bulge on the surface: *Paper sometimes cockles when you paste it (v.). There is a cockle in the cover of this book (n.).* 1-4 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **cock led, cock ling. cockles of one's heart,** the inmost part of one's heart or feelings.

cock le[2] (kok′l), weed that grows in grain fields. *n.*

cock le bur (kok′l bėr′), any of several weeds with spiny burs. *n.*

cock le shell (kok′l shel′), **1.** shell of the cockle. **2.** a small, light, shallow boat. *n.*

cock ney (kok′nē), **1.** native or inhabitant of the poorer section of London who speaks a particular dialect of English. **2.** this dialect. **3.** of or like the dialect of people of the poorer section of London. **4.** of or like cockneys. 1,2 *n., pl.* **cock neys**; 3,4 *adj.*

cock pit (kok′pit′), **1.** a small, open place in an airplane, boat, etc., where the pilot or passengers sit. **2.** an enclosed place for cockfights. **3.** scene of many fights or battles: *Belgium is often called the cockpit of Europe.* **4.** rooms below the deck of warships of former times, used as quarters for junior officers, or as a hospital during battle. *n.*

Cockroach (actual size)

cock roach (kok′rōch′), a small brownish or yellowish insect often found in kitchens, around water pipes, etc. Cockroaches come out at night. *n.*

cocks comb (koks′kōm′), **1.** the fleshy, red part on the head of a rooster. **2.** a pointed cap somewhat like this, worn by a jester or clown. **3.** plant with crested or feathery clusters of red or yellow flowers. **4.** *Obsolete.* coxcomb. *n.*

Cockscomb

cock sure (kok′shůr′), **1.** perfectly sure; absolutely certain. **2.** too sure. *adj.* **—cock′sure′ness,** *n.*

cock swain (kok′sən or kok′swān′), coxswain. *n.*

cock tail (kok′tāl′), **1.** an iced drink, often composed of gin or whiskey, mixed with bitters, vermouth, fruit juices, etc. **2.** appetizer: *a tomato-juice cocktail.* **3.** shellfish served in a small glass with a highly seasoned sauce. **4.** any mixed fruits served in a glass. *n.*

cock y (kok′ē), *Informal.* conceited; swaggering: *He is a cocky little fellow. adj.*, **cock i er, cock i est. —cock′i ly,** *adv.* **—cock′i ness,** *n.*

co co (kō′kō), **1.** a tall palm tree on which coconuts grow. **2.** its fruit or seed. *n., pl.* **co cos.** Also, **cocoa.**

co coa[1] (kō′kō), **1.** powder made by roasting and grinding cacao seeds. **2.** drink made of this powder with milk or water and sugar. **3.** a dull brown. **4.** of or having to do with cocoa. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *adj.*

co coa[2] (kō′kō), coco. *n.*

cocoa butter, a yellowish-white fat obtained from cacao seeds, used in making soap, cosmetics, etc.

co co nut or **co coa nut** (kō′kə nut′), the large, round, brown, hard-shelled fruit of the coconut palm. Coconuts have a white lining that is good to eat, and contain a white liquid called **coconut milk.** *n.*

coconut oil, oil obtained from coconuts, used for making soap, candles, etc.

coconut palm, a tall palm tree on which coconuts grow.

coconut tree, coconut palm.

Cocoon of a silkworm

co coon (kə kün′), **1.** silky case spun by the larvae of most moths and certain other insects to live in during the pupa stage, while they are turning into adult insects. **2.** any similar protective covering. *n.*

Co cos Islands (kō′kōs), group of 27 coral islands in the Indian Ocean, belonging to Australia. 600 pop.; 1 sq. mi. Also, **Keeling Islands.**

cod (kod), an important food fish found in the cold parts of the N Atlantic. It is usually about three feet long when fully grown. *n., pl.* **cods** or (*esp. collectively*) **cod.**

Cod (kod), **Cape,** a hook-shaped peninsula in SE Massachusetts. *n.*

C.O.D. or **c.o.d.,** cash on delivery; collect on delivery.

co da (kō′də), a final passage of a musical composition, which gives it a satisfactory ending. *n.*

cod dle (kod′l), **1.** treat tenderly; pamper: *coddle sick children.* **2.** cook in hot water without boiling: *coddle an egg.* *v.,* **cod dled, cod dling.**

code (kōd), **1.** a collection of the laws of a country arranged in a clear way so that they can be understood and used. **2.** any set of rules: *A moral code is made up of the notions of right and wrong conduct held by a person, a group of persons, or a society.* **3.** system of signals for sending messages by telegraph, flags, etc. The Morse code is used in telegraphy. **4.** a secret writing; arrangement of words, figures, etc., to keep a message short or secret. **5.** change or translate into a code. 1-4 *n.,* 5 *v.,* **cod ed, cod ing.**

co de in (kō′dē in or kō′dēn), codeine. *n.*

co deine (kō′dēn or kō′dē in), a white, crystalline drug obtained from opium, used to relieve pain and cause sleep. *n.*

co dex (kō′deks), manuscript; volume of manuscripts. *n., pl.* **co di ces.**

cod fish (kod′fish′), cod. *n., pl.* **cod fish es** or (*esp. collectively*) **cod fish.**

codfish cakes, any fried cakes made of cod or cod and mashed potato.

codg er (koj′ər), *Informal.* a queer or peculiar person. *n.*

co di ces (kō′də sēz or kod′ə sēz), pl. of **codex.** *n.*

cod i cil (kod′ə sl), **1.** something added to a will to change it, add to it, or explain it. **2.** something added. *n.*

cod i fi ca tion (kod′ə fə kā′shən or kō′də fə kā′shən), arrangement according to a system. *n.*

cod i fy (kod′ə fī or kō′də fī), arrange (laws, etc.) according to a system: *The laws of France were codified from 1804 to 1810 by order of Napoleon I.* *v.,* **cod i fied, cod i fy ing.** **—cod′i fi′er,** *n.*

cod lin (kod′lin), codling. *n.*

cod ling (kod′ling), **1.** a small, unripe apple. **2.** a kind of long, tapering apple. *n.*

codling moth, a small moth whose larvae destroy apples, pears, etc.

cod-liv er oil (kod′liv′ər), oil extracted from the liver of cod or of related species, used as a medicine. It is rich in vitamins A and D.

Co dy (kō′dē), **William F.,** 1846-1917, American frontier scout and showman. He was called "Buffalo Bill." *n.*

co ed or **co-ed** (kō′ed′), *U.S. Informal.* a girl or woman student at a coeducational school. *n.*

co ed u ca tion (kō′ej ə kā′shən), education of boys and girls or men and women together in the same school or classes. *n.*

co ed u ca tion al (kō′ej ə kā′shən l), **1.** educating boys and girls or men and women together in the same school or classes. **2.** having to do with coeducation. *adj.* **—co′ed u ca′tion al ly,** *adv.*

co ef fi cient (kō′ə fish′ənt), a number or symbol put before and multiplying another. In *3x, 3* is the coefficient of *x*; in *axy, a* is the coefficient of *xy.* *n.*

coe la canth (sē′lə kanth), any of a group of fishes having rounded scales and lobed fins, formerly considered extinct. A coelacanth is similar to the primitive sea vertebrates which gave rise to all land vertebrates. *n.*

coe len ter ate (si len′tər āt), **1.** one of a group of salt-water invertebrates with saclike bodies. Hydras, jellyfish, corals, etc., are coelenterates. **2.** belonging to this group. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

co e qual (kō ē′kwəl), **1.** equal in rank, degree, etc. **2.** one that is coequal. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.* **—co e′qual ly,** *adv.*

co erce (kō ėrs′), **1.** compel; force: *The boy was coerced into learning to dance.* **2.** control or restrain by force. *v.,* **co erced, co erc ing.** **—co erc′er,** *n.*

co er cion (kō ėr′shən), **1.** use of force; compulsion; constraint. **2.** government by force. *n.*

co er cive (kō ėr′siv), **1.** compelling; forcing. **2.** restraining. *adj.* **—co er′cive ly,** *adv.*

co e val (kō ē′vl), **1.** of the same age, date, or duration. **2.** contemporary. 1,2 *adj.,* 2 *n.* **—co e′val ly,** *adv.*

co ex ist (kō′eg zist′), exist together or at the same time: *Orange trees have coexisting fruit and flowers.* *v.*

co ex ist ence (kō′eg zis′təns), existence together or at the same time. *n.*

co ex ist ent (kō′eg zis′tənt), coexisting. *adj.*

co ex tend (kō′eks tend′), extend equally or to the same limits. *v.*

co ex ten sion (kō′eks ten′shən), **1.** extension over an equal amount of space. **2.** extension over exactly the same time. *n.*

co ex ten sive (kō′eks ten′siv), extending equally; extending over the same space or time. *adj.*

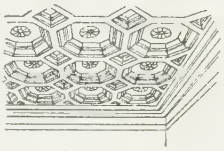
cof fee (kôf′ē), **1.** a dark-brown drink, first used in Europe about 1600. **2.** the seeds from which the drink is made. **3.** a tall, tropical shrub on which the seeds grow. **4.** the color of coffee. **5.** a social gathering at which coffee is served. *n.*

coffee bean, seed of the coffee shrub. Coffee beans are roasted and ground to make coffee.

coffee house, place where coffee and other refreshments are served. In the 17th and 18th centuries, London coffee houses filled much the same place as modern clubs.

coffee shop, place where coffee and other refreshments are served.

cof fer (kôf′ər), **1.** a box, chest, or trunk, especially one used to hold money or other valuable things. **2.** an ornamental panel in a ceiling, etc. **3.** cofferdam. *n.*



Coffers (def. 2)

cof fer dam (kôf′ər dam′), a watertight enclosure built in a shallow river, lake, etc. It is pumped dry so that men can build the foundations of a bridge, etc. *n.*

cof fers (kôf′ərz), treasury; funds. *n.pl.*

cof fin (kôf′ən), **1.** box into which a dead person is put to be buried. **2.** put into a coffin. **3.** shut up tightly. 1 *n.,* 2,3 *v.*

cog (kog), **1.** one of a series of teeth on the edge of a wheel that transfers motion by locking into the teeth of a similar wheel. **2.** wheel with such a row of teeth on it. **3.** projection on one piece of wood that fits into a notch on another piece to make a joint. *n.*

slip a cog, make a mistake.

co gen cy (kō′jən sē), forcible quality; power of convincing. *n.*

co gent (kō′jənt), forcible; convincing: *The lawyer's cogent arguments convinced the jury.* *adj.* **—co′gent ly,** *adv.*

cog i tate (koj′ə tāt), think over; consider with care; meditate; ponder. *v.,* **cog i tat ed, cog i tat ing.** **—cog′i ta′tor,** *n.*

cog i ta tion (koj′ə tā′shən), deep thought; careful consideration; pondering; meditation. *n.*

co gnac (kōn′yak), a kind of French brandy. *n.*

cog nate (kog′nāt), **1.** related by family or origin. English, Dutch, and German are cognate languages. **2.** person, word, or thing related to another by having a common source. German *Wasser* and English *water* are cognates. **3.** having a similar nature or quality. 1,3 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

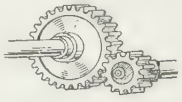
cog ni tion (kog nish′ən), **1.** act of knowing; perception; awareness. **2.** thing known, perceived, or recognized. *n.*

cog ni zance (kog′nə zəns), **1.** knowledge; perception; awareness: *The king had cognizance of plots against him.* **2.** in law, an official notice. **3.** right or power to deal with judicially. *n.*

cog ni zant (kog′nə zənt), aware: *The general was cognizant of the movements of the enemy. adj.*

cog no men (kog nō′mən), **1.** surname; family name; last name. **2.** any name. **3.** nickname. *n.*

cog wheel (kog′hwēl′), wheel with teeth projecting from the rim for transmitting or receiving motion. *n.*



Cogwheels. As one wheel turns, its teeth push against the teeth of the other wheel, causing it to turn.

co hab it (kō hab′it), **1.** live together as husband and wife do. **2.** live together. *v.*

co hab i ta tion (kō hab′ə tā′shən), act or state of living together as husband and wife do. *n.*

co here (kō hir′), **1.** stick or hold together as parts of the same mass or substance: *The particles making up a brick cohere.* **2.** be connected logically; be consistent. *v.*, **co hered, co her ing.**

co her ence (kō hir′əns), **1.** logical connection; consistency. **2.** a sticking together; cohesion. *n.*

co her ent (kō hir′ənt), **1.** logically connected; consistent in structure and thought: *A sentence that is not coherent is hard to understand.* **2.** sticking together; holding together. *adj.* **—co her′ent ly,** *adv.*

co her er (kō hir′ər), device for detecting radio waves, formerly used instead of vacuum tubes in radios. *n.*

co he sion (kō hē′zhən), **1.** a sticking together; tendency to hold together: *Wet sand has more cohesion than dry sand.* **2.** attraction between molecules of the same kind: *Drops of water are a result of cohesion. n.*

co he sive (kō hē′siv), sticking together; tending to hold together. *adj.* **—co he′sive ly,** *adv.* **—co he′sive ness,** *n.*

co hort (kō′hôrt), **1.** part of an ancient Roman legion. There were from 300 to 600 soldiers in each cohort, and ten cohorts in each legion. **2.** group of soldiers. **3.** group; band; company. *n.*

Coif

coif (koif), **1.** cap or hood that fits closely around the head. **2.** cover with a coif or something like a coif. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

coif fure (kwä fyůr′), **1.** style of arranging the hair. **2.** covering for the hair; headdress. *n.*

coil (koil), **1.** wind around and around in circular or spiral shape: *A snake can coil itself up or coil around a branch.* **2.** anything wound around and around in circular or spiral shape: *a coil of rope.* **3.** one wind or turn of a coil. **4.** series of connected pipes arranged in a coil or row, as in a radiator. **5.** spiral of wire for conducting electricity. **6.** move in a winding course. **7.** twist of hair. 1,6 *v.*, 2-5,7 *n.*

Coil of pipe in a heater

coin (koin), **1.** piece of metal stamped by the government for use as money. Pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters are coins. **2.** metal money. A government makes coin by stamping metal. **3.** make (money) by stamping metal. **4.** make (metal) into money. **5.** make up; invent: *coin a word.* 1,2 *n.*, 3-5 *v.*

coin money, *Informal.* become rich; have a prospering business.

coin age (koin′ij), **1.** the making of coins. **2.** coins; metal money. **3.** system of coins. **4.** right of coining money. **5.** act or process of making up; inventing: *the coinage of new words.* **6.** word, phrase, etc., invented. *n.*

co in cide (kō′in sīd′), **1.** occupy the same place in space: *If these triangles △ △ were placed one on top of the other, they would coincide.* **2.** occupy the same time: *The working hours of Joe and Tom coincide.* **3.** correspond exactly; agree: *Her opinion coincides with mine. v.*, **co in cid ed, co in cid ing.**

co in ci dence (kō in′sə dəns), **1.** exact correspondence; agreement; especially, the chance occurrence of two things at such a time as to seem remarkable, fitting, etc.: *My cousin was born on the very same day that I was. Isn't that a coincidence?* **2.** a coinciding; an occupying the same time or place. *n.*

co in ci dent (kō in′sə dənt), **1.** coinciding; happening at the same time. **2.** occupying the same place or position. *adj.* **—co in′ci dent ly,** *adv.*

co in ci den tal (kō in′sə den′tl), **1.** coincident. **2.** showing coincidence. *adj.* **—co in′ci den′tal ly,** *adv.*

coin er (koin′ər), **1.** person who makes coins. **2.** maker of counterfeit coins. **3.** maker; inventor. *n.*

co in sur ance (kō′in shůr′əns), insurance jointly with another or others. *n.*

coke (kōk), **1.** fuel made from soft coal by heating it in a closed oven until the gases have been removed. Coke burns with much heat and little smoke, and is used in furnaces, for melting metal, etc. **2.** change into coke. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **coked, cok ing.**

Col., **1.** Colonel. **2.** Colorado (official abbrev., **Colo.**).

col., column.

col an der (kul′ən dər or kol′ən dər), vessel or dish full of small holes for draining off liquids. *n.*

col chi cum (kol′chə kəm), **1.** plant with purple or white flowers that resemble crocuses. **2.** medicine for gout, obtained from this plant. *n.*

Col chis (kol′kis), ancient country on the E shore of the Black Sea. In Greek legend it is the country where the Golden Fleece was located. *n.*

cold (kōld), **1.** much less warm than the body: *Snow and ice are cold.* **2.** having a relatively low temperature: *This coffee is cold.* **3.** lack of heat or warmth; low temperature. **4.** lacking in feeling; unfriendly: *a cold greeting.* **5.** lacking in feeling, passion, or enthusiasm; indifferent: *a cold nature.* **6.** faint; weak: *a cold scent.* **7.** blue, green, or gray; not red or yellow. **8.** a common sickness that causes running at the nose, sore throat, sneezing, etc. **9.** feeling cold: *Put on a sweater, or you will be complaining that you are cold.* 1,2,4-7,9 *adj.*, 3,8 *n.*

catch cold, become sick with a cold.

cold-blood ed (kōld′blud′id), **1.** having blood whose temperature varies with that of the surroundings. Snakes and turtles are called cold-blooded, but their blood is actually very close to the temperature of the air or water in which they live. **2.** feeling the cold because of poor circulation. **3.** lacking in feeling; cruel. *adj.* **—cold′-blood′ed ly,** *adv.* **—cold′-blood′ed ness,** *n.*

cold cream, a creamy, soothing salve for the skin.

cold-heart ed (kōld′här′tid), lacking in feeling; unsympathetic; unkind. *adj.* **—cold′-heart′ed ly,** *adv.*

cold light, light without heat. Phosphorescence and fluorescence are kinds of cold light.

cold ly (kōld′lē), in a cold manner; without friendliness, warmth, or enthusiasm. *adv.*

cold ness (kōld′nis), **1.** state or quality of being cold. **2.** lack of warmth of feeling or friendliness; indifference. *n.*

cold-shoul der (kōld′shōl′dər), *Informal.* treat in an unfriendly or indifferent way. *v.*

cold sore, blister near or on the mouth, often accompanying a cold or a fever.

cold steel, a steel weapon, such as a knife or sword.

cold storage, storage in a very cold place. Perishable foods are put in cold storage to preserve them.

cold war, a prolonged contest for national advantage, conducted by diplomatic, economic, and psychological rather than military means.

cold wave, period of very cold weather.

cole (kōl), any of various plants belonging to the same family as the cabbage, especially rape. *n.*

co le op ter ous (kō′lē op′tər əs), belonging to a group of insects including beetles and weevils. In this

group the front pair of wings is horny, serving to sheathe the second and membranous pair. *adj.*

Cole ridge (kōl′rij), **Samuel Taylor,** 1772-1834, English poet, literary critic, and philosopher. *n.*

cole slaw (kōl′slô′), *U.S.* salad made of sliced raw cabbage. *n.*

co le us (kō′lē əs), plant often grown for its showy colored leaves. *n.*

cole wort (kōl′wȅrt′), **1.** cole. **2.** kind of cabbage having a loosely packed head of curly leaves. *n.*

col ic (kol′ik), severe pains in the abdomen. *n.*

col ick y (kol′ik ē), **1.** of colic. **2.** having colic. *adj.*

col i se um (kol′ə sē′əm), a large building or stadium for games, contests, etc. *n.*

Col i se um (kol′ə sē′əm), Colosseum. *n.*

co li tis (kō lī′tis), inflammation of the colon, often causing severe pain in the abdomen. *n.*

col lab o rate (kə lab′ə rāt), **1.** work together: *Two authors collaborated on that book.* **2.** aid or coöperate traitorously. *v.*, **col lab o rat ed, col lab o rat ing.**

col lab o ra tion (kə lab′ə rā′shən), **1.** act of working together. **2.** act of aiding or coöperating traitorously. *n.*

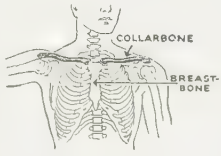
col lab o ra tor (kə lab′ə rā′tər), **1.** person who works with another, usually in literary work. **2.** person who aids or coöperates traitorously. *n.*

col lage (kə läzh′), a picture made by pasting on a background such items as portions of photographs and newspapers, fabric, and string. *n.*

col lapse (kə laps′), **1.** fall in; shrink together suddenly: *Pricking the balloon made it collapse.* **2.** a falling in; sudden shrinking together: *A heavy flood caused the collapse of the bridge.* **3.** break down; fail suddenly: *Both his health and his business collapsed within a year.* **4.** breakdown; failure. **5.** fold or push together: *collapse a telescope.* 1,3,5 *v.*, **col lapsed, col laps ing;** 2,4 *n.*

col laps i ble (kə lap′sə bl), made so that it can be folded or pushed into a smaller space. *adj.*

col lar (kol′ər), **1.** a straight or turned-over neckband of a coat, a dress, or a shirt. **2.** a separate band of linen, lace, or other material worn around the neck. **3.** a leather or metal band for a dog's neck. **4.** a leather roll for a horse's neck to bear the weight of the loads he pulls. See the picture of **harness.** **5.** a colored stripe or other mark around an animal's neck. **6.** ring, disk, or flange on a rod, shaft, etc., that keeps a part from moving to the side. **7.** a short pipe connecting two other pipes. **8.** put a collar on. **9.** seize by the collar; capture. 1-7 *n.*, 8,9 *v.* **—col′lar less,** *adj.* **—col′lar like′,** *adj.*



col lar bone (kol′ər bōn′), the bone connecting the breastbone and the shoulder blade; clavicle. *n.*

col late (kə lāt′ or kol′āt), **1.** compare carefully. **2.** arrange in order; put together. *v.*, **col lat ed, col lat ing. —col la′tor,** *n.*

col lat er al (kə lat′ər əl), **1.** parallel; side by side. **2.** secondary; indirect; related but less important. **3.** in a parallel line of descent; descended from the same ancestors, but in a different line. Cousins are collateral relatives. **4.** a collateral relative. **5.** additional. **6.** stocks, bonds, etc., pledged as security for a loan. **7.** secured by stocks, bonds, etc. 1-3,5,7 *adj.*, 4,6 *n.* **—col lat′er al ly,** *adv.*

col la tion (kə lā′shən), **1.** a light meal. **2.** a collating; a careful comparison. *n.*

col league (kol′ēg), an associate; fellow worker: *His colleagues taught his classes while he was ill.* *n.*

col lect (kə lekt′ for 1-5; kol′ekt for 6), **1.** bring or come together; gather together: *Dust collects on the furniture. A crowd soon collects at the scene of an accident.* **2.** gather together for a set: *collect stamps for a hobby.* **3.** ask and receive pay for (bills, debts, dues, taxes, etc.). **4.** to be paid for at the place of delivery: *a collect telegram (adj.), telephone collect (adv.).* **5.** regain control of: *After a shock a person must collect himself and his thoughts.* **6.** a short prayer used in certain church services. 1-3,5 *v.*, 4 *adj.*, *adv.*, 6 *n.*

col lect a ble (kə lek′tə bl), that can be collected. *adj.*

col lect ed (kə lek′tid), **1.** brought together; gathered together. **2.** under control; not confused or disturbed; calm. *adj.* **—col lect′ed ly,** *adv.* **—col lect′ed ness,** *n.*

col lect i ble (kə lek′tə bl), collectable. *adj.*

col lec tion (kə lek′shən), **1.** act or practice of collecting: *The collection of these stamps took ten years.* **2.** group of things gathered from many places and belonging together: *The library has a large collection of books.* **3.** money collected: *A church takes up a collection to help pay its expenses.* **4.** mass; heap: *There is a collection of dust in an unused room.* *n.*

col lec tive (kə lek′tiv), **1.** of a group; as a group; taken all together: *a collective decision.* **2.** singular in form, but plural in meaning. *Crowd, people, troop,* and *herd* are collective nouns. **3.** a collective noun. **4.** formed by collecting. **5.** farm, factory, or other organization with collectivistic management. 1,2,4 *adj.*, 3,5 *n.*

collective bargaining, negotiation about wages, hours, and other working conditions between workers organized as a group and their employer or employers.

col lec tive ly (kə lek′tiv lē), **1.** as a group; all together. **2.** in a singular form, but with a plural meaning. *adv.*

col lec tiv ism (kə lek′tiv iz əm), control of the production of goods and services and the distribution of wealth by people as a group or by the government. *n.*

col lec tiv ist (kə lek′tiv ist), **1.** person who favors or supports collectivism. **2.** collectivistic. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

col lec tiv is tic (kə lek′tiv is′tik), of collectivism or collectivists. *adj.*

col lec tor (kə lek′tər), **1.** person or thing that collects: *a butterfly collector, a dust collector.* **2.** person hired to collect money owed: *Mr. Gray is a tax collector.* *n.*

col leen (kol′ēn or kə lēn′), *Irish.* girl. *n.*

col lege (kol′ij), **1.** institution of higher learning that gives degrees. **2.** the academic department of a university for general instruction, as distinguished from the special, professional, or graduate schools. **3.** school for special or professional instruction, as in medicine, pharmacy, agriculture, or music. **4.** an organized association of persons having certain powers, rights, duties, and purposes: *the electoral college.* **5.** building or buildings used by a college. *n.*

College of Cardinals, Sacred College.

col le gian (kə lē′jən), a college student. *n.*

col le giate (kə lē′jit), **1.** of or like a college: *collegiate life.* **2.** of or like college students: *collegiate pranks.* *adj.*

col lide (kə līd′), **1.** come violently into contact; come together with force; crash: *Two large ships collided in the harbor.* **2.** clash; conflict. *v.*, **col lid ed, col lid ing.**

col lie (kol′ē), a large, intelligent, long-haired breed of dog used for tending sheep and as a pet. *n.*

Collie (about 2 ft. high at the shoulder)

col lier (kol′yər), *Esp. Brit.* **1.** ship for carrying coal. **2.** a coal miner. *n.*

col lier y (kol′yər ē), a coal mine and its buildings and equipment. *n.*, *pl.* **col lier ies.**

col li sion (kə lizh′ən), **1.** a violent rushing against; hitting or striking violently together: *an automobile collision.* **2.** clash; conflict. *n.*

col lo cate (kol′ō kāt), **1.** place together. **2.** arrange. *v.*, **col lo cat ed, col lo cat ing.**

col lo ca tion (kol′ō kā′shən), arrangement: *the collocation of words in a sentence.* *n.*

col lo di on (kə lō′dē ən), a gluelike liquid that dries very rapidly and leaves a tough, waterproof, transparent film. Collodion is a solution of guncotton in ether or in ether and alcohol. *n.*

col loid (kol′oid), **1.** substance composed of particles that are extremely small but larger than most molecules. Colloids do not actually dissolve, but remain suspended in a suitable gas, liquid, or solid. **2.** colloidal. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

col loi dal (kə loi′dl), being a colloid; containing a colloid; like a colloid. *adj.*

colloq., **1.** colloquial. **2.** colloquialism.

col lo qui al (kə lō′kwē əl), used in everyday, informal talk, but not in formal speech or writing. *Beat (some one) all hollow* and *It's a cinch* are colloquial expressions. *adj.* **—col lo′qui al ly,** *adv.*

col lo qui al ism (kə lō′kwē əl iz′əm), **1.** a colloquial word or phrase. **2.** a colloquial style or usage. *n.*

col lo quy (kol′ə kwē), a talking together; conversation; conference. *n.*, *pl.* **col lo quies.**

col lude (kə lüd′), act together through a secret understanding; conspire in a fraud. *v.*, **col lud ed, col lud ing.**

col lu sion (kə lü′zhən), a secret agreement for some wrong purpose. *n.*

col lu sive (kə lü′siv), involving collusion; fraudulent. *adj.* **—col lu′sive ly,** *adv.*

Colo., Colorado (official abbrev.).

co logne (kə lōn′), a fragrant liquid, not so strong as perfume. *n.*

Co logne (kə lōn′), city in West Germany. 780,000. *n.*

Co lom bi a (kə lum′bē ə), country in NW South America. 13,824,000 pop.; 439,829 sq. mi. *Capital:* Bogotá. *n.* **—Co lom′bi an,** *adj.*, *n.*

Co lom bo (kə lum′bō), seaport and capital of Ceylon. 426,000. *n.*

co lon[1] (kō′lən), mark (:) of punctuation used before a series of items, explanations, long quotations, etc., to set them off from the rest of the sentence. *n.*

co lon[2] (kō′lən), the lower part of the large intestine. *n.*, *pl.* **co lons, co la** (kō′lə).

Co lón (kō lon′ or kō lōn′), seaport in N Panama near the Atlantic end of the Panama Canal. 59,000. *n.*

colo nel (kėr′nl), an army officer ranking next below a brigadier general and next above a lieutenant colonel. He usually commands a regiment. *n.*

colo nel cy (kėr′nl sē), rank, commission, or authority of a colonel. *n.*, *pl.* **colo nel cies.**

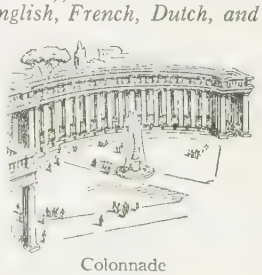
co lo ni al (kə lō′nē əl), **1.** of a colony; having to do with colonies. **2.** of or having to do with the thirteen Colonies that became the United States. **3.** person living in a colony. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.* **—co lo′ni al ly,** *adv.*

co lo ni al ism (kə lō′nē əl iz′əm), policy of a nation seeking to control weaker or dependent nations. *n.*

col o nist (kol′ə nist), **1.** person who helps to found a colony; settler. **2.** person living in a colony. *n.*

col o ni za tion (kol′ə nə zā′shən), establishment of a colony or colonies: *The English, French, Dutch, and Spanish all took part in the colonization of North America.* *n.*

col o nize (kol′ə nīz), **1.** establish a colony or colonies in: *The English colonized New England.* **2.** establish (persons) in a colony; settle in a colony. **3.** form a colony. *v.*, **col o nized, col o niz ing. —col′o niz′er,** *n.*



Colonnade

col on nade (kol′ə nād′), a series of columns set the same distance apart. *n.*

col o ny (kol′ə nē), **1.** group of people who leave their own country and go to settle in another land, but who still remain citizens of their own country. **2.** the settlement made by such a group of people. **3.** territory distant from the country that governs it: *England has lost many of its colonies in Asia.* **4.** group of people from the same country or with the same occupation, living in a certain part of a city: *the Italian colony in Boston, a colony of artists.* **5.** group of animals or plants of the same kind, living or growing together: *a colony of ants.* *n.*, *pl.* **col o nies.**

the Colonies, the thirteen British colonies that became the United States of America; New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

col or (kul′ər), **1.** sensation produced by the effect of waves of light striking the retina of the eye. Red and blue are produced by rays of light having different wave lengths. **2.** red, green, yellow, blue, or any combination of these: *She never wears colors, but always dresses in black or white.* **3.** give color to; put color on; change the color of. **4.** paint; dye; pigment. **5.** redness of the face; ruddy complexion. **6.** become red in the face; blush. **7.** flush caused by blushing. **8.** the skin color of any people or race that is not white. **9.** an outward appearance; show: *His lies had some color of truth.* **10.** change to give a wrong idea: *The general colored his report of the battle to make his own mistake seem the fault of his officers.* **11.** vividness; distinguishing quality: *His gift for description adds color to his stories.* **12.** give a distinguishing quality to: *Love of nature colored all of John Burroughs' writing.* 1,2,4,5,7-9,11 *n.*, 3,6,10,12 *v.*

colors, badge, ribbon, dress, etc., worn to show allegiance.

the colors, **1.** the flag of a nation, regiment, etc.: *Salute the colors.* **2.** the ceremony of raising the flag in the morning and lowering it in the evening. **3.** the army or navy: *Soldiers and sailors serve with the colors.*

Col o ra do (kol′ə rad′ō or kol′ə rä′dō), **1.** a Western State of the United States. 1,754,000 pop.; 104,247 sq. mi. *Capital:* Denver. *Abbrev.:* Colo. **2.** river flowing from N Colorado through Utah, Arizona, Nevada, and California into the Gulf of California. It created Grand Canyon. Hoover Dam is on the Colorado. 1360 mi. **3.** river flowing SE from central Texas into the Gulf of Mexico. 840 mi. **4.** desert in SE California. 2000 sq. mi. *n.* **—Col′o rad′an,** *adj.*, *n.*

Colorado Springs, city in central Colorado. The U.S. Air Force Academy is located there. 70,000.

col or a tion (kul′ər ā′shən), coloring; way in which something is colored: *The coloration of some animals is like that of their surroundings.* *n.*

col o ra tu ra (kul′ə rə tůr′ə or kul′ə rə tyůr′ə), **1.** ornamental passages in music, such as trills, runs, etc. **2.** suited for singing ornamental passages in music: *a coloratura soprano.* **3.** in vocal music, having ornamental passages. **4.** a soprano who sings such passages. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

col or bear er (kul′ər bãr′ər), person who carries the flag or colors; standardbearer. *n.*

col or-blind (kul′ər blīnd′), unable to tell certain colors apart; unable to perceive certain colors. *adj.* **—color blindness.**

col or cast (kul′ər kast′), **1.** television broadcast in color. **2.** broadcast (a television program) in color. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

col ored (kul′ərd), **1.** having color; not black or white. **2.** having a certain kind of color. **3.** of the Negro race or other race than white. **4.** tinged by prejudice, emotion, desire for effect, etc. *adj.*

color film, **1.** film for making photographs in color. **2.** a motion picture made with such film.

col or ful (kul′ər fəl), **1.** abounding in color. **2.** picturesque; vivid. *adj.* **—col′or ful ly,** *adv.* **—col′or ful ness,** *n.*

col or ing (kul′ər ing), **1.** way in which a person or thing is colored. **2.** substance used to color; pigment. **3.** false appearance: *He lies with a coloring of truth.* *n.*

coloring matter, substance used to color; pigment.

col or less (kul′ər lis), **1.** without color. **2.** without excitement or variety; uninteresting: *a colorless person. adj.* **—col′or less ly,** *adv.* **—col′or less ness,** *n.*

color line, difference in social, economic, or political privileges between members of the white race and of the colored races.

color photography, photography using color film.

co los sal (kə los′l), huge; gigantic; vast: *a colossal statue, explosion, etc. adj.* **—co los′sal ly,** *adv.*

Col os se um (kol′ə sē′əm), a large, outdoor theater at Rome, completed in 80 A.D. The Colosseum was used for games and contests. *n.* Also, **Coliseum.**

Co los sians (kə losh′ənz), book of the New Testament, written by the Apostle Paul to the Christian people of Colossae, an ancient city of Asia Minor. *n.*

co los sus (kə los′əs), **1.** a huge statue. **2.** anything huge; gigantic person or thing. *n., pl.* **co los si** (-los′ī) or **co los sus es.**

Colossus of Rhodes, a huge statue of Apollo made at Rhodes about 280 B.C. It was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

Two colossi of ancient Egypt

col our (kul′ər), *Esp. Brit.* color. *n., v.*

colt (kōlt), **1.** a young horse, donkey, etc. A male horse until it is four or five years old is a colt. **2.** a young or inexperienced person. *n.*

col ter (kōl′tər), a sharp blade or disk on a plow to cut the earth ahead of the plowshare. *n.* Also, **coulter.**

colt ish (kōl′tish), like a colt; lively and frisky. *adj.*

Co lum bi a (kə lum′bē ə), **1.** capital of South Carolina, in the central part. 97,000. **2.** river flowing from British Columbia through E Washington and between Washington and Oregon into the Pacific. 1214 mi. **3.** a name for the United States of America. Columbia is often represented as a woman dressed in red, white, and blue. *n.*

Co lum bi an (kə lum′bē ən), **1.** of or having to do with Columbia. **2.** of or having to do with Christopher Columbus. *adj.*

col um bine (kol′əm bīn), plant whose flowers have petals shaped like hollow spurs. Wild columbines have red-and-yellow or blue-and-white flowers. *n.*

Col um bine (kol′əm bīn), a woman character in comedy and pantomime, the sweetheart of Harlequin. *n.*

co lum bi um (kə lum′bē əm), former name of **niobium.** The name is still used in metallurgy. *Symbol:* Cb *n.*

Co lum bus (kə lum′bəs), **1. Christopher,** 1446?-1506, Italian navigator in the service of Spain who discovered America in 1492. **2.** capital of Ohio, in the central part. 471,000. **3.** city in W Georgia. 117,000. *n.*

Columbus Day, October 12, the anniversary of Columbus's discovery of America. It is a holiday in most States.

col umn (kol′əm), **1.** a slender, upright structure; pillar. Columns are usually made of stone, wood, or metal, and are used as supports or ornaments to a building, but sometimes a column stands alone as a monument. **2.** anything that seems slender and upright like a column: *a column of smoke, a long column of figures, the spinal column.* **3.** arrangement of soldiers in several short rows one behind another. **4.** line of ships, one behind another. **5.** a narrow division of a page reading from top to bottom, kept separate by lines or by blank spaces. A newspaper often has eight columns on a page. **6.** part of a newspaper used for a special subject or written by a special writer: *the children's column. n.*

Column (def. 1)

co lum nar (kə lum′nər), **1.** like a column. **2.** made of columns. **3.** written or printed in columns. *adj.*

col umned (kol′əmd), **1.** having columns. **2.** formed into columns. *adj.*

col um nist (kol′əm nist), person who writes or selects the material for a special column in a newspaper. *n.*

com-, prefix meaning: with; together; altogether: *Commingle = mingle with one another. Compress = press together.*

co ma[1] (kō′mə), a prolonged unconsciousness caused by disease, injury, or poison; stupor. *n., pl.* **co mas.**

co ma[2] (kō′mə), a cloudlike mass around the nucleus of a comet. *n., pl.* **co mae** (kō′mē).

Co man che (kə man′chē), **1.** member of a tribe of American Indians that formerly roamed from Wyoming to N Mexico, now living in Oklahoma. **2.** of this tribe of American Indians. 1 *n., pl.* **Co man ches;** 2 *adj.*

com a tose (kom′ə tōs), in a stupor or coma; unconscious. *adj.*

comb (kōm), **1.** a narrow, short piece of metal, rubber, plastic, celluloid, etc., with teeth, used to arrange or straighten the hair or to hold it in place. **2.** anything shaped or used like a comb. One kind of comb cleans and takes out the tangles in wool or flax. **3.** currycomb. **4.** arrange, straighten, or take out tangles in, with a comb: *George combs his dog's fur every week.* **5.** search through; look everywhere in: *We had to comb the whole city before we found our lost dog.* **6.** the thick, red, fleshy piece on the top of the head in some fowls. **7.** structure of wax containing rows of six-sided cells, made by bees to hold honey and their eggs; honeycomb. **8.** roll over or break at the top: *The big waves combed as they neared the shore.* **9.** the top of a wave rolling over or breaking. 1-3,6,7,9 *n.,* 4,5,8 *v.* **—comb′like′,** *adj.*

com bat (kom′bat; also kəm bat′ for 1,2), **1.** fight; struggle; battle. **2.** fight against: *Doctors combat disease.* **3.** a fight, especially between two. **4.** a struggle; conflict; battle: *Bombing planes flew over as we entered the combat.* 1,2 *v.,* **com bat ed, com bat ing** or *esp. Brit.* **com bat ted, com bat ting;** 3,4 *n.*

com bat ant (kəm bat′nt or kom′bə tənt), **1.** fighter. **2.** fighting. **3.** ready to fight; fond of fighting. 1 *n.,* 2,3 *adj.*

combat fatigue, state of nervous exhaustion that sometimes occurs among soldiers as a result of warfare in the front lines.

com bat ive (kəm bat′iv), ready to fight or oppose; fond of fighting. *adj.* **—com bat′ive ly,** *adv.* **—com bat′ive ness,** *n.*

combe or **comb** (küm or kōm), a narrow valley; deep hollow surrounded on three sides by hills. *n.*

comb er (kōm′ər), **1.** person or thing that combs. **2.** wave that rolls over or breaks at the top. *n.*

com bi na tion (kom′bə nā′shən), **1.** act of combining. **2.** state of being combined. **3.** one whole made by combining two or more different things. **4.** group of persons or parties joined together for some common purpose: *The farmers formed a combination to sell their crops at better prices.* **5.** series of numbers or letters followed in opening or closing a certain kind of lock: *the combination of a safe.* **6.** suit of underwear having the shirt and drawers in one piece. **7.** arrangement of individuals in groups so that each group has a certain number of individuals; the groups thus formed. Possible two-letter combinations of *a, b,* and *c* are *ab, ac,* and *bc.* **8.** union of substances to form a chemical compound. *n.*

com bine (kəm bīn′ for 1,4; kom′bīn or kəm bīn′ for 2; kom′bin for 3), **1.** join two or more things together; unite: *combine work and play.* **2.** *U.S. Informal.* group of people joined together for business or political purposes; combination. **3.** *U.S.* machine for harvesting and threshing grain. It separates the seeds from the stalks as it moves across a field. **4.** unite to form a chemical

compound: *Two atoms of hydrogen combine with one of oxygen to form water.* 1,4 *v.*, **com bined, com bin ing;** 2,3 *n.* **—com bin′a ble,** *adj.*

com bined (kəm bīnd′), **1.** joined together; united. **2.** done by groups, persons, etc., acting together. *adj.*

com bus ti bil i ty (kəm bus′tə bil′ə tē), combustible quality or condition; inflammability. *n.*

com bus ti ble (kəm bus′tə bl), **1.** capable of taking fire and burning; easily burned: *Gasoline is highly combustible.* **2.** a combustible substance. **3.** easily excited; fiery. 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

com bus tion (kəm bus′chən), **1.** act or process of burning: *The explosion in the coal mine was caused by the combustion of gases.* **2.** rapid oxidation accompanied by high temperature and usually by light. **3.** slow oxidation not accompanied by high temperature and light. Food is transformed into energy by this type of combustion. **4.** violent excitement; tumult. *n.*

Comdr., Commander.

Comdt., Commandant.

come (kum), **1.** move toward the speaker or the place where he is or will be; approach: *Come this way.* **2.** arrive: *The girls will come home tomorrow.* **3.** appear: *Light comes and goes.* **4.** reach; extend: *The dress comes to her knees.* **5.** happen; take place; occur: *What will come, let come.* **6.** be caused; result: *You see what comes of meddling.* **7.** be born: *That boy comes of a poor family.* **8.** get to be; turn out to be; become: *His dream came true.* **9.** be brought; pass; enter: *come into use.* **10.** occur to the mind: *The solution of the problem has just come to me.* **11.** be available: *This soup comes in a can.* **12.** be equal; amount: *The total comes to $100.* **13.** here! look! stop! behave! *v.*, **came, come, com ing.**

come back, **1.** return. **2.** *Informal.* return to a former condition or position.

come by, get; obtain; acquire.

come down, **1.** lose position, rank, money, etc. **2.** be handed down or passed along. **3.** *Informal.* become ill (*with*).

come off, **1.** happen; take place; occur. **2.** turn out to be. **3.** reach the end of (a course, contest, etc.) in a certain manner: *come off with flying colors.*

come on, **1.** improve; develop; progress. **2.** meet by chance; find.

come out, **1.** be revealed or shown. **2.** be offered to the public. **3.** do one's part: *How many boys came out for football this year?* **4.** be introduced to society; make a debut. **5.** finish an activity in a certain way: *How did the ball game come out?*

come to, **1.** return to consciousness. **2.** anchor; stop.

come back (kum′bak′), **1.** *Informal.* return to a former condition or position. **2.** *Slang.* a clever answer; sharp reply. **3.** *Slang.* cause for complaining. *n.*

co me di an (kə mē′dē ən), **1.** actor in comedies; actor of comic parts. **2.** writer of comedies. **3.** person who amuses others with his funny talk and actions. *n.*

come down (kum′doun′), *Informal.* loss of position, rank, money, etc. *n.*

com e dy (kom′ə dē), **1.** an amusing play or show having a happy ending. **2.** such plays or shows as a class; branch of drama concerned with such plays. **3.** an amusing happening; funny incident. *n.*, *pl.* **com e dies.**

come li ness (kum′lē nis), **1.** pleasant appearance. **2.** fitness; suitableness; propriety. *n.*

come ly (kum′lē), **1.** having a pleasant appearance; attractive. **2.** fitting; suitable; proper. *adj.*, **come li er, come li est.**

com er (kum′ər), **1.** person who comes. **2.** person who has recently come. **3.** *Informal.* person who shows promise. *n.*

co mes ti ble (kə mes′tə bl), **1.** thing to eat; article of food. **2.** eatable. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

com et (kom′it), a bright heavenly body with a starlike center and often with a cloudy tail of light. Comets move around the sun like planets, but in a long oval course. *n.*

com fit (kum′fit), piece of candy; sweetmeat. *n.*

com fort (kum′fərt), **1.** ease the grief or sorrow of; cheer: *Neighbors comforted the mother of the burned child.* **2.** anything that makes trouble or sorrow easier to bear: *bring comfort to a grief-stricken family.* **3.** ease; freedom from pain or hardship: *live in comfort.* **4.** give ease to. **5.** person or thing that makes life easier or takes away hardship: *My sister is a great comfort to me.* **6.** comforter for a bed. 1,4 *v.*, 2,3,5,6 *n.* **—com′fort ing ly,** *adv.*

com fort a ble (kumf′tə bl or kum′fər tə bl), **1.** giving comfort: *A soft, warm bed is comfortable.* **2.** in comfort; at ease; free from pain or hardship: *The warm fire made him feel comfortable after a cold day outdoors.* **3.** *Informal.* enough for one's needs: *He has a comfortable income.* **4.** comforter for a bed. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.* **—com′fort a ble ness,** *n.* **—com′fort a bly,** *adv.*

com fort er (kum′fər tər), **1.** person or thing that gives comfort. **2.** *U.S.* a padded or quilted covering for a bed. **3.** a long, woolen scarf. *n.*

com fort less (kum′fərt lis), **1.** bringing no comfort or ease of mind: *comfortless words.* **2.** without the comforts of life: *a comfortless room.* *adj.*

com ic (kom′ik), **1.** of comedy. **2.** amusing; funny: *Bob Hope is a comic actor.* **3.** the amusing or funny side of literature, life, etc. **4.** *Informal.* a comic book. **5.** *Informal.* a comic strip. 1,2 *adj.*, 3-5 *n.*

com i cal (kom′ə kl), amusing; funny: *The football player dressed like a girl was comical.* *adj.* **—com′i cal ly,** *adv.* **—com′i cal ness,** *n.*

comic book, magazine containing comic strips.

comic opera, an amusing opera having a happy ending.

com ics (kom′iks), *Informal.* comic strips. *n.pl.*

comic strip, series of drawings, sometimes amusing, often presenting an adventure or a series of incidents.

com ing (kum′ing), **1.** approach; arrival. **2.** approaching; next: *this coming spring.* **3.** *Informal.* on the way to importance or fame. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

com i ty (kom′ə tē), courtesy; civility. *n.*, *pl.* **com i ties.**

com ma (kom′ə), mark (,) of punctuation, used to show interruptions in the thought or in the grammatical structure of a sentence. *n.*

com mand (kə mand′), **1.** give an order to; direct: *The captain commanded the men to fire.* **2.** give orders. **3.** order; direction: *They obeyed the captain's command.* **4.** have authority or power over; be in control of: *The captain commands his ship.* **5.** be commander. **6.** authority; power; control: *The general is in command of the army.* **7.** position of a person who has the right to command. **8.** soldiers, ships, district, etc., under a person who has the right to command them. **9.** have a position of control over; overlook: *A hilltop commands the plain around it.* **10.** mastery or control by position; outlook over. **11.** be able to have and use: *He cannot command so large a sum of money.* **12.** ability to have and use: *A good speaker or writer must have a command of words.* **13.** deserve and get; force to be given: *Food commands a higher price when it is scarce.* 1,2,4,5,9,11,13 *v.*, 3,6-8, 10,12 *n.*

com man dant (kom′ən dant′), **1.** commander. **2.** officer in command of a fort, navy yard, etc. *n.*

com man deer (kom′ən dir′), **1.** seize (private property) for military or public use: *All automobiles in the town were commandeered by the army.* **2.** force (men) into military service. **3.** *Informal.* take by force. *v.*

com mand er (kə man′dər), **1.** person who commands. **2.** officer in charge of an army or a part of an army. **3.** a navy officer ranking next below a captain and next above a lieutenant commander. **4.** member of high rank in an order of knighthood or a society. *n.*

commander in chief, **1.** person who has complete command of the army and navy of a country. The President of the United States is also commander in chief. **2.** officer in command of part of an army or navy. *pl.* **commanders in chief.**

com mand ing (kə man′ding), **1.** in command: *a*

commanding officer. **2.** controlling; powerful: *commanding influences.* **3.** authoritative; impressive: *a commanding voice.* **4.** having a position of control. *adj.* **—com mand′ing ly,** *adv.*

com mand ment (kə mand′mənt), **1.** order; direction; law. **2.** one of the ten laws that, according to the Bible, God gave to Moses. Exodus 20: 2-17; Deuteronomy 5: 6-21. *n.*

com man do or **Com man do** (kə man′dō), **1.** *Esp. Brit.* soldier who makes brief, daring raids upon enemy territory and does close-range fighting. **2.** group of such soldiers. *n., pl.* **com man dos** or **com man does; Com man dos** or **Com man does.**

com mem o rate (kə mem′ə rāt), **1.** preserve the memory of: *Roman emperors built arches to commemorate their victories.* **2.** honor the memory of: *Christmas commemorates Christ's birth.* *v.,* **com mem o rat ed, com mem o rat ing. —com mem′o ra′tor,** *n.*

com mem o ra tion (kə mem′ə rā′shən), **1.** act of commemorating. **2.** service, celebration, etc., in memory of some person or event. *n.*

in commemoration of, to honor the memory of.

com mem o ra tive (kə mem′ə rā′tiv or kə mem′ərə tiv), calling to remembrance; honoring the memory of. *adj.* **—com mem′o ra′tive ly,** *adv.*

com mence (kə mens′), begin; start: *The dedication ceremonies will commence at two o'clock.* *v.,* **com menced, com menc ing. —com menc′er,** *n.*

com mence ment (kə mens′mənt), **1.** a beginning; start. **2.** day when a school or college gives diplomas or degrees to students who have completed the required course of study; day of graduation. **3.** ceremonies on this day; exercises of graduation. *n.*

com mend (kə mend′), **1.** praise. **2.** mention favorably; recommend. **3.** hand over for safekeeping: *She commended the child to her aunt's care.* *v.*

com mend a ble (kə men′də bl), worthy of praise; deserving approval. *adj.* **—com mend′a bly,** *adv.*

com men da tion (kom′ən dā′shən), **1.** praise; approval. **2.** favorable mention; recommendation. **3.** a handing over to another for safekeeping; entrusting. *n.*

com mend a to ry (kə men′də tô′rē), **1.** praising; expressing approval. **2.** mentioning favorably; recommending. *adj.*

com men su ra ble (kə men′shə rə bl or kə men′sə rə bl), measurable by the same set of units: *Greenness and weight are not commensurable.* *adj.* **—com men′su ra ble ness,** *n.* **—com men′su ra bly,** *adv.*

com men su rate (kə men′shə rit or kə men′sə rit), **1.** in the proper proportion; proportionate: *The pay should be commensurate with the work.* **2.** of the same size, extent, etc.; equal. **3.** measurable by the same set of units: *An ant and an elephant are commensurate, but love and a turnip are not.* *adj.* **—com men′su rate ly,** *adv.* **—com men′su rate ness,** *n.*

com ment (kom′ent), **1.** a short statement, note, or remark that explains, praises, or finds fault with something that has been written, said, or done: *The teacher had written helpful comments on the last page of my composition.* **2.** remark. **3.** make a comment or comments: *Everyone commented on her new hat.* **4.** talk; gossip. 1,2,4 *n.,* 3,4 *v.*

com men tar y (kom′ən ter′ē), **1.** series of notes for explaining the hard parts of a book; explanation: *Some Bibles have commentaries at the back that give much information and help.* **2.** comment. **3.** an explanatory essay or treatise. *n., pl.* **com men tar ies.**

com men ta tor (kom′ən tā′tər), person who makes comments explaining or criticizing books, concerts, recent events, etc.: *a radio commentator.* *n.*

com merce (kom′ərs or kom′ərs), buying and selling in large amounts between different places; business. *n.*

com mer cial (kə mėr′shəl), **1.** having to do with commerce. **2.** made to be sold. **3.** supported or subsidized by an advertiser: *a commercial radio program.* **4.** a radio or television program, or the part of a program, that advertises something. 1-3 *adj.,* 4 *n.* **—com mer′cial ly,** *adv.*

com mer cial ism (kə mėr′shəl iz əm), **1.** methods and spirit of commerce: *Making money is often the only object of commercialism.* **2.** a business custom; expression used in business. *n.*

com mer cial ize (kə mėr′shəl īz), apply the methods and spirit of commerce to; make a matter of business or trade: *To charge admission to church services would be to commercialize religion.* *v.,* **com mer cialized, com mer cial iz ing. —com mer′cial i za′tion,** *n.*

com min gle (kə ming′gl), mingle together; blend. *v.,* **com min gled, com min gling.**

com mi nute (kom′ə nüt or kom′ə nūt), reduce to a powder or to small fragments; pulverize. *v.,* **com minut ed, com mi nut ing. —com′mi nu′tion,** *n.*

com mis er ate (kə miz′ər āt), feel or express sorrow for; sympathize with; pity. *v.,* **com mis er at ed, com mis er at ing.**

com mis er a tion (kə miz′ər ā′shən), pity; sympathy. *n.*

com mis sar (kom′ə sär), head of a government department in Soviet Russia. *n.*

com mis sar i at (kom′ə sär′ē at), **1.** the department of an army that supplies food, etc. **2.** a food supply. **3.** any government department in Soviet Russia. *n.*

com mis sar y (kom′ə ser′ē), **1.** store handling food and supplies in a mining camp, lumber camp, army camp, etc. **2.** an army officer in charge of food and daily supplies for soldiers. **3.** deputy; representative. *n., pl.* **com mis sar ies.**

com mis sion (kə mish′ən), **1.** a written paper giving certain powers, privileges, and duties. **2.** a written order giving military or naval rank and authority: *A captain in the United States army or navy has a commission signed by the President.* **3.** rank and authority given by such an order. **4.** give a commission to. **5.** give authority to; give (a person) the right or power (to do something): *Some businessmen commission others to buy or sell property for them.* **6.** authority, power, or right given. **7.** a giving of authority. **8.** thing for which authority is given; thing trusted to a person to do. **9.** group of people appointed or elected with authority to do certain things: *The President appointed a commission to find out why food cost so much.* **10.** doing; performance; committing: *People are punished for the commission of crimes.* **11.** pay based on a percentage of the amount of business done: *She gets a commission of 10 per cent on all the sales that she makes.* **12.** put in service or use; make ready for service or use. A new warship is commissioned when it has the officers, sailors, and supplies needed for a sea trip. 1-3,6-11 *n.,* 4,5,12 *v.*

in commission, 1. in service; in use. **2.** ready for service or use; in working order.

out of commission, 1. not in service or use. **2.** not ready for use; not in working order.

com mis sioned (kə mish′ənd), having a commission. Commissioned officers in the United States army or navy include second lieutenants, ensigns, and all officers above them. *adj.*

com mis sion er (kə mish′ən ər), **1.** member of a commission. **2.** official in charge of some department of a government: *a police commissioner.* **3.** one of a group of persons elected or appointed to govern a city or a county. *n.*

commission merchant, person who buys or sells goods for others who pay him a commission.

com mit (kə mit′), **1.** hand over for safekeeping; deliver: *He committed himself to the doctor's care.* **2.** imprison officially. **3.** refer to a committee for consideration. **4.** do or perform (usually something wrong): *Criminals commit crimes.* **5.** reveal one's opinion. **6.** in-

volve; pledge: *He would not commit himself in any way.* *v.*, **com mit ted, com mit ting.** —**com mit′ta ble,** *adj.*
commit to memory, learn by heart.
commit to paper or writing, write down.

com mit ment (kə mit′mənt), 1. a committing. 2. being committed. 3. a sending to prison or an asylum. 4. order sending a person to prison or to an asylum. 5. pledge; promise. *n.*

com mit tal (kə mit′l), commitment. *n.*

com mit tee (kə mit′ē), group of persons appointed or elected to do certain things: *The committee meets today at four.* *n.*

com mit tee man (kə mit′i mən), member of a committee. *n., pl.* **com mit tee men** (-mən).

com mode (kə mōd′), 1. chest of drawers. 2. a stand in a bedroom, to hold a washbasin, pitcher of water, etc.; washstand. *n.*

com mo di ous (kə mō′dē əs), 1. roomy. 2. convenient; handy. *adj.* —**com mo′di ous ly,** *adv.* —**com mo′di ous ness,** *n.*

com mod i ty (kə mod′ə tē), 1. anything that is bought and sold: *Groceries are commodities.* 2. a useful thing. *n., pl.* **com mod i ties.**

com mo dore (kom′ə dôr), 1. officer in the United States Navy ranking next below a rear admiral and next above a captain. 2. captain in the British Navy in temporary command of a squadron. 3. title of honor given to the president or head of a yacht club. *n.*

com mon (kom′ən), 1. belonging equally to each or all of a group; joint: *The house was the common property of the three brothers.* 2. of all; from all; by all; to all; general: *common knowledge, a common nuisance.* 3. belonging to the community at large; public: *a common council.* 4. often met with; usual; familiar: *Snow is common in cold countries.* 5. without rank: *the common people. A common soldier is a private.* 6. below ordinary; inferior; coarse; vulgar. 7. land owned or used by all the people of a town, village, etc. 8. belonging equally to two or more quantities: *a common factor, a common multiple.* 1-6,8 *adj.*, 7 *n.* —**com′mon ness,** *n.*
in common, equally with another or others; owned, used, done, etc., by both or all: *Harriet and her sister have many interests in common.*

com mon al ty (kom′ən əl tē), 1. the common people; persons without rank or title; middle and lower classes of society. 2. people as a group. 3. members of a corporation. *n., pl.* **com mon al ties.**

common carrier, person or company whose business is conveying goods or people for pay. A railroad company is a common carrier.

common denominator, a common multiple of the denominators of a group of fractions: *12 is a common denominator of ½, ⅔, and ¾.*

common divisor, number that will divide two or more other numbers without a remainder: *2 is a common divisor of 4, 6, 8, and 10.*

com mon er (kom′ən ər), 1. one of the common people; person who is not a nobleman. 2. member of the House of Commons. 3. student who pays all his expenses at an English university; student who has no fellowship or scholarship. *n.*

common fraction, fraction with the numerator and the denominator separated by a horizontal or diagonal line. *Examples:* ½, ⅞.

common law, law based on custom and usage and confirmed by the decisions of judges, as distinct from statute law.

com mon ly (kom′ən lē), usually; generally: *Arithmetic is commonly taught in elementary schools.* *adv.*

Common Market, an association of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany, established in 1958 to promote free trade among its members by eliminating tariffs and having a common tariff for commerce with countries outside the association.

common noun, name for any one of a class. *Boy, city,* and *dog* are common nouns. *John, Boston,* and *Rover* are proper nouns.

com mon place (kom′ən plās′), 1. common or everyday thing: *Not many years ago broadcasting was a rare novelty; today it is a commonplace.* 2. an ordinary or obvious remark. 3. not new or interesting; everyday; ordinary. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.* —**com′mon place′ness,** *n.*

com mons (kom′ənz), 1. the common people; people who are not noblemen. 2. a dining hall or building where food is served to a large group at common tables. 3. the food served. 4. food: *The poor orphans were kept on short commons.* *n.pl.*
the Commons, House of Commons.

common sense, good sense in everyday affairs; practical intelligence.

com mon-sense (kom′ən sens′), having or showing ordinary good sense; sensible; practical. *adj.*

common stock, ordinary stock in a company. Common stock has no guaranteed rate of dividend and does not have the privileges of preferred stock.

com mon weal (kom′ən wēl′), 1. the general welfare; public good. 2. *Archaic.* commonwealth. *n.*

com mon wealth (kom′ən welth′), 1. group of people who make up a nation; citizens of a state. 2. a democratic state; republic. 3. any one of the States of the United States. 4. group of persons, nations, etc., united by some common interest. *n.*

Com mon wealth (kom′ən welth′), British Commonwealth of Nations. *n.*

com mo tion (kə mō′shən), violent movement; confusion; disturbance; tumult. *n.*

com mu nal (kom′yu nl or kə mū′nl), 1. of a community; public. 2. owned jointly by all; used or participated in by all members of a group or community. 3. of a commune. *adj.* —**com′mu nal ly,** *adv.*

com mune[1] (kə mūn′ for 1,3; kom′ūn for 2), 1. talk intimately. 2. intimate talk; communion. 3. receive Holy Communion. 1,3 *v.*, **com muned, com mun ing;** 2 *n.*

com mune[2] (kom′ūn), the smallest division for local government in France, Belgium, and several other European countries. *n.*

com mu ni ca ble (kə mū′nə kə bl), that can be communicated: *Ideas are communicable by words. Scarlet fever is a communicable disease.* *adj.*

com mu ni cant (kə mū′nə kənt), 1. person who receives Holy Communion. 2. person who gives information by talking, writing, etc. *n.*

com mu ni cate (kə mū′nə kāt), 1. pass along; transfer: *A stove communicates heat to a room.* 2. give (information or news) by talking, writing, etc.; talk, write, telephone, telegraph, etc.; send and receive messages. 3. be connected: *The dining room communicates with the kitchen.* 4. receive Holy Communion. *v.*, **com mu ni cat ed, com mu ni cat ing.** —**com mu′ni ca′tor,** *n.*

com mu ni ca tion (kə mū′nə kā′shən), 1. act or fact of passing along; transfer. 2. a giving of information by talking, writing, etc.: *Communication with people who are deaf is difficult.* 3. information given in this way. 4. letter, message, etc., that gives information: *Your communication came in time to change all my plans.* 5. means of going from one place to the other; connection; passage: *There is no communication between these two rooms.* *n.*
communications, a system of communicating by telephone, radio, etc.

communications satellite, an artificial satellite that reflects or relays radio or microwave signals between two points on earth.

com mu ni ca tive (kə mū′nə kā′tiv), ready to give information; talkative. *adj.* —**com mu′ni ca′tive ly,** *adv.* —**com mu′ni ca′tive ness,** *n.*

com mun ion (kə mūn′yən), 1. act of sharing; a having in common. 2. exchange of thoughts and feelings; intimate talk; fellowship. 3. a close spiritual relationship. 4. group of people having the same religious beliefs. *n.*

Com mun ion (kə mūn′yən), 1. act of sharing in the Lord's Supper as a part of church worship. 2. celebration of the Lord's Supper. *n.*

Communion service, 1. celebration of the Lord's Supper. 2. the proper order or service for this.

com mu ni qué (kə mū′nə kā′ or kə mū′nə kā), an official bulletin, statement, or other communication. *n.*

com mu nism (kom′yə niz əm), an economic system based on the ownership of land, factories, and other means of production by the community as a whole or the state and in which the right of private individuals to hold property is partially or totally abolished. The state also has the right to control the distribution and consumption of the products of industry and, sometimes, the right of the individual to control his own labor is denied. *n.*

com mu nist (kom′yə nist), 1. person who favors and supports communism. 2. communistic. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Com mu nist (kom′yə nist), member of the Communist Party. *n.*

com mu nis tic (kom′yə nis′tik), 1. of or having to do with communists or communism. 2. favoring communism. *adj.* **—com′mu nis′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

Communist Party, a political party that supports communism.

com mu ni ty (kə mū′nə tē), 1. a number of people having common ties or interests and living in the same place and subject to the same laws; people of any district or town: *This lake provides water for six communities.* 2. group of people living together: *a community of monks.* 3. the public: *the approval of the community.* 4. ownership together; sharing together: *community of food supplies, community of ideas.* 5. group of animals or plants living together. 6. likeness; similarity; identity: *Community of interests causes people to work together.* *n., pl.* **com mu ni ties.**

community center, *U.S.* a building where the people of a community meet for recreation, social purposes, etc.

community chest, fund of money given by people voluntarily to support welfare work in their community.

com mu tate (kom′yə tāt), reverse the direction of (an electric current). *v.*, **com mu tat ed, com mu tat ing.**

com mu ta tion (kom′yə tā′shən), 1. exchange; substitution. 2. reduction (of an obligation, penalty, etc.) to a less severe one: *The prisoner obtained a commutation of his sentence from death to life imprisonment.* 3. a reversal of the direction of an electric current by a commutator. 4. regular, daily travel back and forth to work by train, bus, automobile, etc. *n.*

com mu ta tor (kom′yə tā′tər), 1. device for reversing the direction of an electric current. 2. a revolving part in a dynamo or motor that carries the current to or from the brushes. See **dynamo** for diagram. *n.*

com mute (kə mūt′), 1. exchange; substitute. 2. change (an obligation, penalty, etc.) to an easier one: *The governor commuted the prisoner's sentence of death to one of life imprisonment.* 3. reverse the direction of (an electric current) by a commutator. 4. *U.S.* travel regularly back and forth to work by train, bus, automobile, etc. *v.*, **com mut ed, com mut ing.**

com mut er (kə mūt′ər), person who travels regularly back and forth from his home in a suburb to his work in a city. *n.*

comp., 1. compound. 2. compare. 3. comparative. 4. composition. 5. compositor. 6. composer.

com pact[1] (kəm pakt′ or kom′pakt for 1,4,5; kəm pakt′ for 2,3,6; kom′pakt for 7), 1. firmly packed together; closely joined: *The leaves of the cabbage were folded into a compact head.* 2. pack firmly together; join closely. 3. make by putting together firmly. 4. *Poetic.* composed or made (of): *It was a tale compact of moonstruck fancy.* 5. using few words; brief. 6. condense. 7. a small case containing face powder and often rouge. 1,4,5 *adj.*, 2,3,6 *v.*, 7 *n.* **—com pact′ly,** *adv.* **—com pact′ness,** *n.*

com pact[2] (kom′pakt), agreement. *n.*

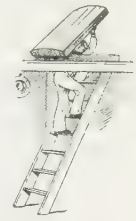
com pan ion[1] (kəm pan′yən), 1. person who goes along with another; person who shares in what another is doing. 2. anything that matches or goes with another in kind, size, color, etc. 3. person paid to live or travel with another as a friend and helper. 4. member of the lowest rank in an order of knighthood. 5. be a companion to; go along with. 1-4 *n.*, 5 *v.* **—com pan′ion less,** *adj.*

com pan ion[2] (kəm pan′yən), 1. a covering over the top of a companionway. 2. companionway. *n.*

com pan ion a ble (kəm pan′yən ə bl), fitted to be a companion; pleasant; agreeable; sociable. *adj.* **—com pan′ion a bly,** *adv.*

com pan ion ship (kəm pan′yən ship), association as companions; fellowship. *n.*

com pan ion way (kəm pan′yən wā′), 1. stairway from the deck of a ship down to the rooms below. 2. space where such a stairway is. *n.*


Companionway

com pa ny (kum′pə nē), 1. group of people: *The chairman led the company in singing.* 2. group of people joined together for some purpose: *a business company, a company of actors.* 3. a gathering of persons for social purposes: *She behaves well in company.* 4. companion or companions: *You are known by the company you keep.* 5. companionship: *His dog provided the old man with company during the long winters.* 6. *Informal.* guest or guests; visitor or visitors. 7. part of an army commanded by a captain. 8. a ship's crew; officers and sailors of a ship. 9. partners not named in the title of a firm. *n., pl.* **com pa nies.**

keep company, 1. go (with). 2. go together.

part company, 1. go separate ways. 2. end companionship.

company union, 1. union of workers in one factory, store, etc., that is not part of a larger union. 2. union of workers dominated by the employers.

com pa ra ble (kom′pə rə bl), 1. able to be compared: *A fire is comparable with the sun; both give light and heat.* 2. fit to be compared: *A cave is not comparable to a house as a comfortable place to live in.* *adj.* **—com′pa ra ble ness,** *n.* **—com′pa ra bly,** *adv.*

com par a tive (kəm par′ə tiv), 1. that compares: *the comparative method of studying.* 2. measured by comparison with something else: *Screens give us comparative freedom from flies.* 3. the second degree of comparison of an adjective or adverb. 4. form or combination of words that shows this degree. *Fairer, better,* and *more slowly* are the comparatives of *fair, good,* and *slowly.* 5. showing the comparative form. 1,2,5 *adj.*, 3,4 *n.*

com par a tive ly (kəm par′ə tiv lē), 1. by comparison; relatively; somewhat. 2. in a comparative manner. *adv.*

com pare (kəm pãr′), 1. find out or point out how persons or things are alike and how they differ: *He compared the two books to see which one had the better pictures.* 2. consider as similar; say (something) is like (something else); liken: *A fish's fins can be compared to a bird's wings; both are used in moving.* 3. be compared; be considered like or equal: *Artificial light cannot compare with daylight for general use.* 4. change the form of (an adjective or adverb) to show the comparative and superlative degree; name the positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of. *v.*, **com pared, com par ing.**

beyond compare, without an equal; most excellent.

not to be compared with, 1. very different from. 2. not nearly so good as.

com par i son (kəm par′ə sn), 1. act or process of comparing; finding the likenesses and differences: *The teacher's comparison of the heart to a pump helped the students to understand its action.* 2. likeness; similarity. 3. change in an adjective or adverb to show degrees. The three degrees of comparison are positive, comparative,

and superlative. *Example:* good, better, best; cold, colder, coldest; helpful, more helpful, most helpful. *n.*
in comparison with, compared with.
There is no comparison between them. One is very much better than the other.

com part ment (kəm pärt′mənt), a separate division or section; part of an enclosed space set off by walls or partitions. A ship's hold is often built in watertight compartments so that a leak will fill up only one and not the whole ship. *n.*

com pass (kum′pəs), **1.** instrument for showing directions, consisting of a needle that points to the North Magnetic Pole, which is near the North Pole. **2.** boundary; circumference: *A prison is within the compass of its walls.* **3.** space within limits; extent; range: *The old sailor had many adventures within the compass of his lifetime.* **4.** range of a voice or musical instrument. **5.** circuit; going around. **6.** make a circuit of; go around. **7.** form a circle around; surround. **8.** do; accomplish; get. **9.** plot; scheme. **10.** grasp with the mind; understand completely. 1-5 *n.*, 6-10 *v.*

Compass for showing directions. It is about the size of a watch. When the needle points to N, the person holding the compass is facing north.

compass or **compasses,** instrument for drawing circles and measuring distances.

compass card, a circular card set beneath the needle of a compass showing the 32 points of direction and the degrees of the circle.

com pas sion (kəm pash′ən), feeling for another's sorrow or hardship that leads to help; sympathy; pity. *n.*

com pas sion ate (kəm pash′ən it), desiring to relieve another's suffering; deeply sympathetic; pitying. *adj.* **—com pas′sion ate ly,** *adv.*

com pat i bil i ty (kəm pat′ə bil′ə tē), ability to exist together; ability to get on well together; agreement; harmony. *n.*

com pat i ble (kəm pat′ə bl), able to exist together; that can get on well together; agreeing; in harmony: *Health and hard work are compatible.* *adj.* **—com pat′i bly,** *adv.*

com pa tri ot (kəm pā′trē ət), **1.** a fellow countryman. **2.** of the same country. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

com peer (kəm pir′ or kom′pir), **1.** equal; peer. **2.** comrade; companion. *n.*

com pel (kəm pel′), **1.** force: *Rain compelled us to stop our ball game.* **2.** cause or get by force: *A policeman can compel obedience.* *v.*, **com pelled, com pel ling. —com pel′ling ly,** *adv.*

com pend (kom′pend), compendium. *n.*

com pen di ous (kəm pen′dē əs), brief but comprehensive; concise: *a compendious review of world history.* *adj.* **—com pen′di ous ly,** *adv.*

com pen di um (kəm pen′dē əm), summary that gives much information in a little space; concise treatise. *n.*, *pl.* **com pen di ums, com pen di a** (-dē ə).

com pen sate (kom′pən sāt), **1.** make an equal return to; give an equivalent to: *The hunters compensated the farmer for killing his cow.* **2.** balance by equal weight, power, etc.; make up (*for*): *Industry and loyalty sometimes compensate for lack of ability.* **3.** pay: *The company compensated her for extra work.* **4.** stabilize the buying power of (money) to meet varying price levels by changing gold content or backing. *v.*, **com pen sat ed, com pen sat ing. —com′pen sa′tor,** *n.*

com pen sa tion (kom′pən sā′shən), **1.** something given as an equivalent; something given to make up for a loss, injury, etc. **2.** a balancing by equal power, weight, etc. **3.** means for doing this. **4.** pay: *He said that equal compensation should be given to men and women for equal work.* **5.** increased activity of one part to make up for loss or weakness of another: *His loud manner was a compensation for his feeling of uncertainty.* *n.*

com pen sa tive (kom′pən sā′tiv), compensating. *adj.*

com pen sa to ry (kəm pen′sə tô′rē), compensating. *adj.*

com pete (kəm pēt′), **1.** try hard to obtain something wanted by others; be rivals; contend. **2.** take part (in a contest): *An injury kept him from competing in the final race.* *v.*, **com pet ed, com pet ing.**

com pe tence (kom′pə təns), **1.** ability; fitness: *No one doubted the guide's competence.* **2.** enough money or property to provide a comfortable living. **3.** legal power or authority. *n.*

com pe ten cy (kom′pə tən sē), competence. *n.*

com pe tent (kom′pə tənt), **1.** able; fit: *a competent cook.* **2.** legally qualified: *Two competent witnesses testified.* *adj.* **—com′pe tent ly,** *adv.*

com pe ti tion (kom′pə tish′ən), **1.** effort to obtain something wanted by others; rivalry: *There is competition in our class for first place.* **2.** contest. *n.*

com pet i tive (kəm pet′ə tiv), of competition; having competition; based on competition; decided by competition: *A competitive examination for the job of postal clerk will be held January 10.* *adj.* **—com pet′i tive ly,** *adv.* **—com pet′i tive ness,** *n.*

com pet i tor (kəm pet′ə tər), person who competes; rival. *n.*

com pi la tion (kom′pə lā′shən), **1.** act of compiling. **2.** book, list, etc., that has been compiled. *n.*

com pile (kəm pīl′), **1.** collect and bring together in one list or account. **2.** make (a book, report, etc.) out of various materials: *compile an encyclopedia.* *v.*, **com piled, com pil ing. —com pil′er,** *n.*

com pla cence (kəm plā′sns), complacency. *n.*

com pla cen cy (kəm plā′sn sē), **1.** being pleased with oneself; self-satisfaction: *The criminal's complacency during the trial angered the jury.* **2.** contentment. *n.*, *pl.* **com pla cen cies.**

com pla cent (kəm plā′snt), pleased with oneself; self-satisfied: *The winner's complacent smile annoyed some people.* *adj.* **—com pla′cent ly,** *adv.*

com plain (kəm plān′), **1.** say that something is wrong; find fault: *She complains that the room is cold.* **2.** talk about one's pains, troubles, etc.: *Mary is always complaining that her health is poor.* **3.** make an accusation or charge: *She complained to the police about her neighbor's dog.* *v.* **—com plain′er,** *n.* **—com plain′ing,** *adj.* **—com plain′ing ly,** *adv.*

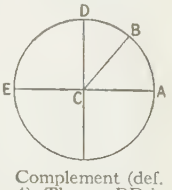
com plain ant (kəm plān′ənt), **1.** person who complains. **2.** person who brings a lawsuit against another; plaintiff: *The complainant accused the defendant of cheating him.* *n.*

com plaint (kəm plānt′), **1.** a complaining; a finding fault: *Her letter is filled with complaints about her new job.* **2.** a cause for complaining. **3.** accusation; charge. **4.** sickness; ailment: *A cold is a common complaint.* *n.*

com plai sance (kəm plā′zns), **1.** obligingness; agreeableness; courtesy. **2.** compliance. *n.*

com plai sant (kəm plā′znt), **1.** inclined to do what is asked; obliging; gracious; courteous. **2.** compliant. *adj.* **—com plai′sant ly,** *adv.*

com ple ment (kom′plə mənt for 1-4; kom′plə ment for 5), **1.** something that completes or makes perfect. **2.** number required to fill: *The ship now had its full complement of men, and no more could be taken on.* **3.** word or group of words completing a predicate. In "The man is good" *good* is a complement. **4.** amount needed to make an angle or an arc equal to 90 degrees. **5.** supply a lack of any kind; complete: *My furniture complements my sister's, so that together we have what we need.* 1-4 *n.*, 5 *v.*



Complement (def. 4). The arc BD is the complement of the arc AB and the angle BCD is the complement of the angle ACB.

com ple men ta ry (kom′plə men′tə rē), forming a complement; completing: *Two complementary colors mixed make white.* *adj.*

complementary angle, angle needed to make another angle equal to 90 degrees. A 30-degree angle is the complementary angle of a 60-degree angle.

com plete (kəm plēt′), **1.** with all the parts; whole; entire: *a complete set of Dickens' novels.* **2.** make up all the parts of; make whole or entire: *She completed her set of dishes by buying the cups and saucers.* **3.** perfect; thorough: *a complete surprise.* **4.** make perfect or thorough: *The good news completed my happiness.* **5.** ended; finished; done: *My homework is complete.* **6.** get done; end; finish: *She completed her homework early in the evening.* 1,3,5 *adj.,* 2,4,6 *v.,* **com plet ed, com plet ing. —com plete′ness,** *n.*

com plete ly (kəm plēt′lē), in a complete manner; entirely; thoroughly. *adv.*

com ple tion (kəm plē′shən), **1.** act of completing; finishing. **2.** condition of being completed: *The work is near completion.* *n.*

com plex (kəm pleks′ or kom′pleks for 1, 2; kom′pleks for 3-5), **1.** made up of a number of parts: *A complex sentence has one or more clauses besides the main clause.* **2.** complicated: *The instructions for building the radio were too complex for us to follow.* **3.** a complicated whole. **4.** idea or group of ideas associated with emotional disturbance so as to influence a person's behavior to an abnormal degree. **5.** *Informal.* an unreasonable prejudice; strong dislike. 1,2 *adj.,* 3-5 *n.* **—com plex′ly,** *adv.* **—com plex′ness,** *n.*

complex fraction, fraction having a fraction in the numerator, in the denominator, or in both; compound fraction. *Examples:* $\frac{1\frac{3}{4}}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{3}}$, $\frac{\frac{3}{4}}{1\frac{7}{8}}$.

com plex ion (kəm plek′shən), **1.** color, quality, and general appearance of the skin, particularly of the face. **2.** general appearance; nature; character: *The complexion of the war was changed by two great victories.* *n.*

com plex ioned (kəm plek′shənd), having a certain kind of complexion: *dark-complexioned.* *adj.*

com plex i ty (kəm plek′sə tē), **1.** a complex quality, condition, or structure: *The complexity of the road map puzzled Tom.* **2.** something complex; complication. *n., pl.* **com plex i ties.**

complex sentence, sentence having one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses. *Example:* When the engineer pulls the cord, the whistle blows.

com pli ance (kəm plī′əns), **1.** act of complying; act of doing as another wishes; act of yielding to a request or command. **2.** tendency to yield to others. *n.*

in compliance with, complying with; according to.

com pli ant (kəm plī′ənt), complying; yielding; obliging: *A compliant person gives in to other people.* *adj.* **—com pli′ant ly,** *adv.*

com pli cate (kom′plə kāt), **1.** make hard to understand, settle, cure, etc.; mix up; confuse: *Too many rules complicate a game.* **2.** make worse or more mixed up: *a headache complicated by eye trouble.* **3.** twist together. *v.,* **com pli cat ed, com pli cat ing.**

com pli cat ed (kom′plə kāt′id), made up of many parts; involved; intricate; complex. *adj.*

com pli ca tion (kom′plə kā′shən), **1.** a complex or confused state of affairs that is hard to understand, settle, cure, etc. **2.** difficulty or problem added to one or more already existing: *Pneumonia was the complication we most feared.* **3.** act or process of complicating. *n.*

com plic i ty (kəm plis′ə tē), partnership in wrongdoing: *Knowingly receiving stolen goods is complicity in theft.* *n., pl.* **com plic i ties.**

com pli ment (kom′plə mənt for 1,4; kom′plə ment for 2, 3), **1.** something good said about one; something said in praise of one's work. **2.** pay a compliment to; congratulate: *The principal complimented the boy on his good grades.* **3.** give something to (a person) as a polite attention. **4.** a polite greeting: *In the box of flowers was a card saying "With the compliments of a friend."* 1,4 *n.,* 2,3 *v.*

com pli men ta ry (kom′plə men′tə rē), **1.** like or containing a compliment; praising. **2.** *U.S.* given free: *a complimentary ticket to a concert.* *adj.*

com ply (kəm plī′), act in agreement with a request or a command: *We should comply with the doctor's request.* *v.,* **com plied, com ply ing. —com pli′er,** *n.*

com po nent (kəm pō′nənt), **1.** constituent; that composes: *Blade and handle are the component parts of a knife.* **2.** an essential part; part: *A chemist can separate a medicine into its components.* 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

com port (kəm pôrt′), **1.** behave: *A judge should comport himself with dignity.* **2.** agree; suit: *Silliness does not comport with the position of judge.* *v.*

com port ment (kəm pôrt′mənt), behavior. *n.*

com pose (kəm pōz′), **1.** make up: *The ocean is composed of salt water.* **2.** put together. To compose a story or poem is to construct it from words. To compose in a printing office is to set up type to form words and sentences. **3.** get (oneself) ready; put in proper state: *compose oneself to read a book.* **4.** make calm (oneself or one's features): *Try to compose yourself before the doctor gets here.* **5.** settle; arrange: *compose a dispute.* **6.** write music, books, etc.: *She composes only in the morning.* *v.,* **com posed, com pos ing.**

com posed (kəm pōzd′), calm; quiet; self-controlled; tranquil. *adj.*

com pos ed ly (kəm pōz′id lē), in a composed manner. *adv.*

com pos er (kəm pōz′ər), **1.** person who composes. **2.** writer of music. **3.** author. *n.*

com pos ite (kəm poz′it), **1.** made up of various parts; compound. **2.** belonging to a group of plants in which what is apparently the flower actually consists of many florets (very tiny flowers) that are borne in dense heads. Daisies and dandelions are composite flowers. **3.** a composite plant. **4.** any composite thing. 1,2 *adj.,* 3,4 *n.* **—com pos′ite ly,** *adv.*

com po si tion (kom′pə zish′ən), **1.** the make-up of anything; what is in it: *The composition of this candy includes sugar, chocolate, and milk.* **2.** a putting together of a whole. Writing sentences, making pictures, and setting type in printing are all forms of composition. **3.** thing composed, such as a piece of music, writing, etc. **4.** a short essay written as a school exercise. **5.** a mixture of substances: *The dentist filled my tooth with a composition that had silver in it.* **6.** agreement; settlement. *n.*

com pos i tor (kəm poz′ə tər), typesetter. *n.*

com post (kom′pōst), **1.** mixture. **2.** mixture of leaves, manure, etc., for fertilizing land. *n.*

com po sure (kəm pō′zhər), calmness; quietness; self-control. *n.*

com pote (kom′pōt), **1.** dish with a supporting stem for fruit, candy, etc. **2.** stewed fruit. *n.*

Compote (def. 1)

com pound[1] (kom′pound or kəm pound′ for 1; kom′pound for 2-4; kəm pound′ for 5, 6), **1.** having more than one part: *A clover leaf is a compound leaf. "Steamship" is a compound word. "John bought a hat, and Philip bought a coat" is a compound sentence.* **2.** something made by combining parts; mixture: *A medicine is usually a compound.* **3.** a compound word. **4.** substance formed by chemical combination of two or more substances: *Water is a compound of hydrogen and oxygen.* **5.** mix; combine: *The man in the drugstore compounds medicines and drinks.* **6.** settle (a quarrel or a debt) by a yielding on both sides. 1 *adj.,* 2-4 *n.,* 5,6 *v.*

compound a felony, accept money not to prosecute a crime, etc.

com pound[2] (kom′pound), an enclosed yard with buildings in it. *n.*

compound fraction, a complex fraction.
compound fracture, fracture in which a broken bone cuts through the flesh and sticks out.
compound interest, interest paid on both the original sum of money borrowed and on the unpaid interest added to it.
compound number, quantity expressed in two or more kinds of units. *Example:* 2 hr., 18 min., 40 sec.
compound sentence, sentence made up of coördinate independent clauses. *Example:* The winds blew, the rains fell, and the water covered the earth.
com pre hend (kom′pri hend′), **1.** understand the meaning of: *He comprehends geometry and advanced algebra. If you can use a word correctly and effectively, you comprehend it.* **2.** include; contain. *v.* **—com′pre hend′ing ly,** *adv.*
com pre hen si bil i ty (kom′pri hen′sə bil′ə tē), intelligibility; comprehensible quality. *n.*
com pre hen si ble (kom′pri hen′sə bl), understandable. *adj.* **—com′pre hen′si bly,** *adv.*
com pre hen sion (kom′pri hen′shən), **1.** act or power of understanding; ability to get the meaning: *Arithmetic is beyond the comprehension of a baby.* **2.** act or fact of including. **3.** comprehensiveness. *n.*
com pre hen sive (kom′pri hen′siv), **1.** including; including much: *The term's work ended with a comprehensive review.* **2.** comprehending. *adj.* **—com′pre hen′sive ly,** *adv.* **—com′pre hen′sive ness,** *n.*
com press (kəm pres′ for 1; kom′pres for 2,3), **1.** squeeze together; make smaller by pressure. **2.** pad of wet cloth applied to some part of the body to create pressure or to reduce inflammation. **3.** machine for compressing cotton into bales. 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*
com pressed (kəm prest′), **1.** squeezed together; made smaller by pressure. **2.** flattened. *adj.*
compressed air, air that has been put under extra pressure so that it has a great deal of force when released. The air in an automobile tire is compressed. Compressed air is used to operate certain kinds of brakes, guns, and atomizers.
com press i bil i ty (kəm pres′ə bil′ə tē), compressible quality. *n.*
com press i ble (kəm pres′ə bl), that can be compressed. *adj.*
com pres sion (kəm presh′ən), **1.** act or process of compressing. **2.** compressed condition. *n.*
com pres sive (kəm pres′iv), compressing; tending to compress. *adj.*
com pres sor (kəm pres′ər), **1.** one that compresses. **2.** machine for compressing air, gas, etc. *n.*
com prise (kəm prīz′), consist of; include: *The United States comprises 50 States.* *v.*, **com prised, com pris ing.**
com prize (kəm prīz′), comprise. *v.*, **com prized, com priz ing.**
com pro mise (kom′prə mīz), **1.** settle (a dispute) by agreeing that each side will give up a part of what he demands. **2.** settlement of a dispute by a partial yielding on both sides. **3.** result of such a settlement. **4.** anything halfway between two different things. **5.** put under suspicion; put in danger: *You will compromise your good name if you go around with thieves and liars.* 1,5 *v.*, **com pro mised, com pro mis ing;** 2-4 *n.*
comp trol ler (kən trōl′ər), controller; person employed to look after expenditures. *n.*
comp trol ler ship (kən trōl′ər ship), position or rank of a comptroller. *n.*
com pul sion (kəm pul′shən), act of compelling; use of force; force: *People must obey the law, either willingly or under compulsion.* *n.*
com pul sive (kəm pul′siv), **1.** compelling: *She has a compulsive desire to keep her house perfectly neat.* **2.** using compulsion. *adj.* **—com pul′sive ly,** *adv.*
com pul so ry (kəm pul′sə rē), **1.** compelled; required: *Attendance at school is compulsory for children.* **2.** compelling; using force. *adj.* **—com pul′so ri ly,** *adv.*
com punc tion (kəm pungk′shən), the pricking of conscience; regret; remorse. *n.*
com pu ta tion (kom′pyə tā′shən), **1.** reckoning; calculation. Addition and subtraction are forms of computation. **2.** the conclusion reached as a result of this. *n.*
com pute (kəm pūt′), find out by arithmetical work; reckon; calculate: *Mother computed the cost of our trip.* *v.*, **com put ed, com put ing. —com put′a ble,** *adj.*
com put er (kəm pūt′ər), **1.** a person skilled or trained in computing. **2.** a machine which computes, especially an electronic machine that solves problems when given coded information. *n.*
com put er ize (kəm pūt′ər īz), operate by means of a computer. *v.*, **com put er ized, com put er iz ing.**
com rade (kom′rad), **1.** companion and friend; partner. **2.** person who shares in what another is doing; partner; fellow worker. **3.** a fellow member of a union, political party, etc. *n.*
comrade in arms, a fellow soldier.
com rade ship (kom′rad ship), **1.** condition of being a comrade. **2.** friendship; fellowship. *n.*
comte (kôNt), *French.* count. *n.*
con[1] (kon), **1.** against: *The two debating teams argued the question pro and con.* **2.** reason against: *The pros and cons of a question are the arguments for and against it.* 1 *adv.*, 2 *n.*
con[2] (kon), learn well enough to remember; study. *v.*, **conned, con ning.**
Con a kry (kon′ə krē), seaport and capital of Guinea, in the W part. 80,000. *n.*
con cat e nate (kon kat′ə nāt), **1.** link together. **2.** linked together. 1 *v.*, **con cat e nat ed, con cat e nat ing;** 2 *adj.*
con cat e na tion (kon kat′ə nā′shən), **1.** act of linking together. **2.** state of being linked together. **3.** a connected series of things or events. *n.*
con cave (kon kāv′ or kon′kāv for 1; kon′kāv for 2), **1.** hollow and curved like the inside of a circle or sphere: *The palm of one's hand is slightly concave.* **2.** a concave surface or thing. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—con cave′ly,** *adv.*

Concave lenses seen from the side

con cav i ty (kon kav′ə tē), **1.** a concave condition. **2.** a concave surface or thing. *n.*, *pl.* **con cav i ties.**
con ca vo-con vex (kon kā′vō kon veks′), concave on one side and convex on the other. *adj.*
con ceal (kən sēl′), **1.** hide. **2.** keep secret. *v.* **—con ceal′a ble,** *adj.* **—con ceal′er,** *n.*
con ceal ment (kən sēl′mənt), **1.** act of hiding or keeping secret. **2.** being hidden or kept secret. **3.** means or place for hiding. *n.*
con cede (kən sēd′), **1.** admit as true; admit: *Everyone concedes that 2 and 2 make 4.* **2.** give (what is asked or claimed); grant; yield: *He conceded us the right to walk through his land.* *v.*, **con ced ed, con ced ing.**
con ceit (kən sēt′), **1.** too high an opinion of oneself or of one's ability, importance, etc. **2.** a fanciful notion; witty thought or expression, often a far-fetched one. *n.*
con ceit ed (kən sēt′id), having too high an opinion of oneself or one's ability, importance, etc.; vain. *adj.* **—con ceit′ed ly,** *adv.* **—con ceit′ed ness,** *n.*
con ceiv a ble (kən sēv′ə bl), that can be conceived or thought of; imaginable: *We take every conceivable precaution against fire.* *adj.* **—con ceiv′a bly,** *adv.*
con ceive (kən sēv′), **1.** form in the mind; think up; imagine: *The Wright brothers conceived the design of the first successful motor-powered plane.* **2.** have an idea or feeling; think. **3.** put in words; express: *The warning was conceived in the plainest language.* **4.** become pregnant. **5.** become pregnant with: *conceive a child.* *v.*, **con ceived, con ceiv ing.**
con cen trate (kon′sn trāt), **1.** bring or come together in one place: *A convex lens is used to concentrate rays of light.* **2.** pay close attention; focus the mind: *He concentrated upon the problem.* **3.** make stronger: *An acid solution is concentrated when it has very much acid in it.* **4.** something that has been concentrated. 1-3 *v.*, **con cen trat ed, con cen trat ing;** 4 *n.*

con cen trat ed (kon′sn trāt′id), **1.** brought together in one place. **2.** of liquids and solutions, made stronger. *adj.*

con cen tra tion (kon′sn trā′shən), **1.** a concentrating or being concentrated. **2.** close attention. **3.** strength of a solution. *n.*

Concentric circles

concentration camp, camp where political enemies, prisoners of war, and interned foreigners are held.

con cen tric (kən sen′trik), having the same center. *adj.* **—con cen′tri cal ly,** *adv.*

con cen tri cal (kən sen′trə kl), concentric. *adj.*

Con cep ción (kōn′sep syōn′), city in S Chile. 135,000. *n.*

con cept (kon′sept), general notion; idea of a class of objects; idea: *the concept of equality, basic concepts of chivalry.* *n.*

con cep tion (kən sep′shən), **1.** act or power of conceiving. **2.** state of being conceived. **3.** thought; idea; impression. **4.** a becoming pregnant. **5.** design; plan. *n.*

con cep tu al (kən sep′chu əl), having to do with concepts or general ideas. *adj.* **—con cep′tu al ly,** *adv.*

con cern (kən sėrn′), **1.** have to do with; have an interest for; be the business or affair of: *The message is private; it concerns nobody but me.* **2.** whatever has to do with a person or thing; interest; important matter; business; affair. **3.** interest: *We are all concerned about the school play.* **4.** troubled state of mind; worry; anxiety; uneasiness: *The mother's concern over her sick child kept her awake all night.* **5.** a business company; firm. **6.** relation; reference: *Children have little concern with politics.* 1,3 *v.*, 2,4-6 *n.*

as concerns, about; with reference to.

concern oneself, **1.** take an interest; be busy. **2.** be troubled or worried; be anxious or uneasy.

of concern, of importance; of interest.

con cerned (kən sėrnd′), **1.** interested; affected; involved. **2.** busy; occupied. **3.** troubled; worried; anxious. *adj.*

con cern ing (kən sėr′ning), having to do with; regarding; relating to; about. *prep.*

con cern ment (kən sėrn′mənt), **1.** importance; interest. **2.** worry; anxiety. **3.** affair. *n.*

con cert (kon′sərt for 1-3; kən sėrt′ for 4), **1.** a musical performance in which several musicians or singers take part. **2.** used in concerts; for concerts. **3.** agreement; harmony; union. **4.** arrange by agreement; plan or make together: *The rebels concerted a plan for seizing the government.* 1,3 *n.*, 2 *adj.*, 4 *v.*

in concert, all together.

con cert ed (kən sėr′tid), **1.** arranged by agreement; planned or made together; combined: *a concerted attack.* **2.** arranged in parts for several voices or musical instruments. *adj.*

con cer ti na (kon′sər tē′nə), a small musical instrument somewhat like an accordion. *n.*

Man playing a concertina

con cert mas ter (kon′sərt-mas′tər), leader, usually the first violinist, of an orchestra, ranking next to the conductor. *n.*

con cer to (kən cher′tō), a long musical composition for one or more principal instruments, such as a violin, piano, etc., accompanied by an orchestra. *n., pl.* **concer tos.**

con ces sion (kən sesh′ən), **1.** a conceding; granting; yielding: *As a concession, Mother let me stay up an hour longer.* **2.** anything conceded or yielded; admission; acknowledgment. **3.** something conceded or granted by a government or controlling authority; grant. Land, privileges, etc., given by a government to a business company are called concessions. A circus leases space for booths as concessions. *n.*

con ces sive (kən ses′iv), **1.** yielding; making or implying concession. **2.** expressing concession. *Though* and *although* are concessive words. *adj.*

Conch

conch (kongk or konch), a large, spiral sea shell. *n., pl.* **conchs** (kongks), **conch es** (kon′chiz).

con cil i ate (kən sil′ē āt), **1.** win over; soothe: *Mrs. Lee conciliated her cook with a present.* **2.** gain (good will, regard, favor, etc.) by friendly acts. **3.** reconcile; bring into harmony. *v.*, **con cil i at ed, con cil i at ing.**

con cil i a tion (kən sil′ē ā′shən), **1.** winning over or soothing; reconciling. **2.** being won over or soothed; being reconciled. *n.*

con cil i a tor (kən sil′ē ā′tər), person who conciliates; arbitrator; peacemaker. *n.*

con cil i a to ry (kən sil′ē ə tôr′rē), tending to win over, soothe, or reconcile. *adj.*

con cise (kən sīs′), expressing much in few words; brief but full of meaning: *He gave a concise report of the meeting.* *adj.* **—con cise′ly,** *adv.* **—con cise′ness,** *n.*

con clave (kon′klāv), **1.** a private meeting. **2.** meeting of the cardinals for the election of a pope. **3.** rooms where the cardinals meet in private for this purpose. *n.*

con clude (kən klüd′), **1.** end; finish: *The book concluded happily.* **2.** arrange; settle: *The two countries concluded an agreement on trade.* **3.** find out by thinking; reach (certain facts or opinions) as a result of reasoning; infer: *From the tracks we saw we concluded that the animal must have been a deer.* **4.** decide; resolve: *I concluded not to go.* *v.*, **con clud ed, con clud ing.**

con clu sion (kən klü′zhən), **1.** end: *the conclusion of the story.* **2.** the last main division of a speech, essay, etc.: *A book or article often has a conclusion summing all of the important parts.* **3.** a final result; outcome. **4.** arrangement; settlement: *the conclusion of a peace treaty between enemies.* **5.** decision, judgment, or opinion reached by reasoning: *Jack came to the conclusion that he must work harder to succeed.* *n.*

in conclusion, finally; lastly; to conclude.

try conclusions, take part in a contest.

con clu sive (kən klü′siv), decisive; convincing; final. *adj.* **—con clu′sive ly,** *adv.* **—con clu′sive ness,** *n.*

con coct (kon kokt′ or kən kokt′), **1.** prepare from various ingredients: *The children concocted some queer messes in the kitchen.* **2.** put together; devise: *concoct an argument against something.* *v.*

con coc tion (kon kok′shən or kən kok′shən), **1.** act of concocting. **2.** thing concocted. *n.*

con com i tant (kon kom′ə tənt), **1.** accompanying; attending: *a concomitant result.* **2.** an accompanying thing, quality, or circumstance; accompaniment. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—con com′i tant ly,** *adv.*

con cord (kon′kôrd or kong′kôrd), **1.** agreement; harmony; peace: *concord between friends.* **2.** a harmonious combination of tones sounded together. **3.** treaty. *n.*

Con cord (kong′kərd), **1.** town in eastern Massachusetts. The second battle of the American Revolution was fought there on April 19, 1775. 3000. **2.** capital of New Hampshire, in the southern part. 29,000. *n.*

con cord ance (kon kôrd′ns), **1.** agreement; harmony. **2.** an alphabetical list of the principal words of a book with references to the passages in which they occur. *n.*

con cord ant (kon kôrd′nt), agreeing; harmonious. *adj.* **—con cord′ant ly,** *adv.*

con cor dat (kon kôr′dat), **1.** agreement; compact. **2.** a formal agreement between the Pope and a government about church affairs. *n.*

Concord grape, a large, sweet, bluish-black grape.

con course (kon′kôrs or kong′kôrs), **1.** a running, flowing, or coming together: *The fort was built at the concourse of two rivers.* **2.** a crowd. **3.** a place where crowds come. **4.** an open space in a railroad station. **5.** a driveway; boulevard. *n.*

con crete (kon′krēt or kon krēt′), **1.** real; existing of itself in the material world, not merely in idea or as a quality. All actual objects are concrete. **2.** specific; particular; not abstract or general: *The lawyer gave concrete examples of the prisoner's cruelty.* **3.** naming a thing, especially something perceived by the senses. *Sugar* and *people* are concrete nouns; *sweetness* and *humanity* are abstract nouns. **4.** mixture of crushed stone or gravel, sand, cement, and water that hardens as it dries. Concrete is used for foundations, whole buildings, sidewalks, roads, dams, and bridges. **5.** made of this mixture: *a concrete sidewalk.* 1-3,5 *adj.*, 4 *n.* **—con crete′ly,** *adv.* **—con crete′ness,** *n.*

con cre tion (kon krē′shən), **1.** a forming into a mass; a solidifying. **2.** a solidified mass; hard formation. Gallstones are concretions. *n.*

con cu bine (kong′kyu̇ bīn or kon′kyu̇ bīn), **1.** woman who lives with a man without being legally married to him. **2.** wife who has an inferior rank, rights, etc. *n.*

con cur (kən kėr′), **1.** be of the same opinion; agree: *The judges all concurred in giving John the prize.* **2.** work together: *The events of the boy's life concurred to make him what he is.* **3.** come together; happen at the same time. *v.*, **con curred, con cur ring.**

con cur rence (kən kėr′əns), **1.** a having the same opinion; agreement. **2.** a working together. **3.** a happening at the same time. **4.** a coming together; a meeting at a point: *the concurrence of many lines of railroad track.* *n.*

con cur rent (kən kėr′ənt), **1.** existing side by side; happening at the same time. **2.** coöperating. **3.** having equal authority or jurisdiction; coördinate. **4.** agreeing; consistent; harmonious. **5.** coming together; meeting in a point. *adj.* **—con cur′rent ly,** *adv.*

con cus sion (kən kush′ən), **1.** a sudden, violent shaking; shock: *The concussion caused by the explosion broke many windows.* **2.** an injury to the brain, spine, etc., caused by a blow, fall, or other shock. *n.*

con demn (kən dem′), **1.** express strong disapproval of: *We condemn cruelty and cruel people.* **2.** pronounce guilty of crime or wrong: *The prisoner is sure to be condemned.* **3.** doom: *He was condemned to death.* **4.** declare not sound or suitable for use: *This bridge has been condemned because it is no longer safe.* **5.** *U.S.* take for public use under special provision of the law: *These four blocks have been condemned to make a park.* *v.*

con dem na tion (kon′dem nā′shən), **1.** act of condemning: *the condemnation of a prisoner by a judge, the condemnation of an unsafe bridge.* **2.** condition of being condemned: *His condemnation made him an outcast.* **3.** cause or reason for condemning. *n.*

con dem na to ry (kən dem′nə tô′rē), condemning; expressing condemnation. *adj.*

con demned (kən demd′), pronounced guilty of a crime or wrong. *adj.*

con den sa tion (kon′den sā′shən), **1.** a condensing: *the condensation of milk.* **2.** being condensed. **3.** something condensed; condensed mass: *A cloud is a condensation of water vapor in the atmosphere.* **4.** act of changing a gas or vapor to a liquid: *the condensation of steam into water.* **5.** the part of a sound wave in which the air molecules are pressed together. *n.*

con dense (kən dens′), **1.** make or become denser or more compact: *Milk is condensed by evaporating most of the water from it.* **2.** make stronger; concentrate: *Light is condensed by means of lenses.* **3.** change from a gas or vapor to a liquid. If steam comes in contact with cold surfaces, it condenses or is condensed into water. **4.** put into fewer words; express briefly: *He condensed the paragraph into one line.* *v.*, **con densed, con dens ing.**

con densed (kən denst′), **1.** expressed briefly. **2.** changed from a gas or vapor to a liquid. *adj.*

con dens er (kən den′sər), **1.** person or thing that condenses something. **2.** device for receiving and holding a charge of electricity. **3.** apparatus for changing gas or vapor into a liquid. **4.** a strong lens or lenses for concentrating light upon a small area. *n.*

con de scend (kon′di send′), **1.** come down willingly or graciously to the level of one's inferiors in rank: *The king condescended to eat with the beggars.* **2.** grant a favor with a patronizing attitude. *v.*

con de scend ing (kon′di sen′ding), **1.** stooping to the level of one's inferiors. **2.** patronizing. *adj.* **—con′de scend′ing ly,** *adv.*

con de scen sion (kon′di sen′shən), **1.** pleasantness to inferiors. **2.** a patronizing attitude. *n.*

con dign (kən dīn′), deserved; adequate; fitting: *condign punishment.* *adj.*

con di ment (kon′də mənt), something used to give flavor and relish to food, such as pepper and spices. *n.*

con di tion (kən dish′ən), **1.** state in which a person or thing is: *A sick person is in poor condition.* **2.** good condition: *People who take part in sports must keep in condition.* **3.** put in good condition: *Exercise conditions your muscles.* **4.** rank; social position: *Lincoln's parents were people of humble condition.* **5.** thing on which something else depends; that without which something else cannot be: *Ability and effort are conditions of success.* **6.** be a condition of: *Ability and effort condition success.* **7.** subject to a condition: *The gift to the boy was conditioned on his good behavior.* **8.** make conditions; make it a condition. **9.** clause that expresses or contains a condition. **10.** require reëxamination or special work of: *John was conditioned in Latin.* **11.** grade or report stating such requirement. **12.** shape behavior of by repeated exposure to particular conditions, with which responses become associated: *This dog has been conditioned to expect food when he hears a bell.* 1,2,4,5,9,11 *n.*, 3,6-8,10,12 *v.* **—con di′tion er,** *n.*

con di tion al (kən dish′ən l), **1.** depending on something else; not absolute; limited: *"You may go if the sun shines" is a conditional promise.* **2.** expressing or containing a condition. "If the sun shines" is a **conditional clause.** *adj.*

con di tion al ly (kən dish′ən l ē), under a condition or conditions: *He accepted conditionally.* *adv.*

con di tioned (kən dish′ənd), **1.** put under a condition; subject to certain conditions. **2.** in or having a certain kind of condition. *adj.*

con dole (kən dōl′), express sympathy; sympathize: *The widow's friends condoled with her at the funeral.* *v.*, **con doled, con dol ing.**

con do lence (kən dō′ləns), expression of sympathy: *Her friends sent her many condolences.* *n.*

con do na tion (kon′dō nā′shən), forgiveness of an offense, especially by ignoring or overlooking it. *n.*

con done (kən dōn′), forgive; overlook: *The friends condoned each other's faults.* *v.*, **con doned, con don ing.**

con dor (kon′dər), a large vulture with a bare neck and head. Condors live on high mountains in South America and California. *n.*

Condor (4 ft. long; wingspread 9 ft.)

con duce (kən dūs′ or kən dūs′), lead; contribute; be favorable (*to*): *Darkness and quiet conduce to sleep.* *v.*, **con duced, con duc ing.**

con du cive (kən dū′siv or kən dū′siv), helpful; favorable: *Exercise is conducive to health.* *adj.*

con duct (kon′dukt for 1,3,6; kən dukt′ for 2,4,5,7,8), **1.** behavior; way of acting: *Her conduct was inexcusable.* **2.** act in a certain way; behave: *She always conducts herself like a lady.* **3.** direction; management: *the conduct of an office.* **4.** direct; manage: *conduct the affairs of a business.* **5.** direct (an orchestra, etc.) as leader. **6.** leading; guiding. **7.** lead; guide: *Conduct me to your teacher.* **8.** transmit (heat, electricity, etc.): *Those pipes conduct steam to the radiators upstairs.* 1,3,6 *n.*, 2,4,5,7,8 *v.*

con duct i bil i ty (kən duk′tə bil′ə tē), power of conducting heat, electricity, etc. *n.*

con duct i ble (kən duk′tə bl), 1. capable of conducting heat, electricity, etc. 2. capable of being conducted. *adj.*

con duc tion (kən duk′shən), 1. transmission of heat, electricity, etc., by the transferring of energy from one particle to another: *the conduction of electricity along a wire.* 2. a conveying: *the conduction of water through a pipe.* *n.*

con duc tiv i ty (kon′duk tiv′ə tē), power of conducting heat, electricity, etc. *n.*

con duc tor (kən duk′tər), 1. person who conducts; director; manager; leader; guide. 2. director of an orchestra, chorus, etc. The conductor trains the performers to work together, selects the music to be used, beats time for the orchestra, etc. 3. person in charge of a streetcar, bus, railroad train, etc. The conductor usually collects the tickets or fares from the passengers. 4. thing that transmits heat, electricity, light, sound, etc. Copper is a good conductor of heat and electricity. *n.*

con duit (kon′dit or kon′dū it), 1. channel or pipe for carrying liquids long distances. 2. tube or underground passage for electric wires. *n.*

Cone (def. 1)

cone (kōn), 1. a solid with a flat, round base that tapers evenly to a point at the top. 2. a surface traced by a moving straight line, one point of which is fixed, the opposite end constantly touching a fixed curve. 3. anything shaped like a cone: *an ice-cream cone, the cone of a volcano.* 4. part that bears the seeds on pine, cedar, fir, and other evergreen trees. *n.*

Con es to ga wagon (kon′is tō′gə), a covered wagon with broad wheels, formerly used for traveling on soft ground or on the prairie.

co ney (kō′nē), cony. *n., pl.* **co neys.**

con fec tion (kən fek′shən), 1. piece of candy, candied fruit, jam, etc. 2. an elaborate hat or dress. *n.*

con fec tion er (kən fek′shən ər), person whose business is making or selling candies, ice cream, etc. *n.*

con fec tion ery (kən fek′shən er′ē), 1. candies, sweets, etc.; confections. 2. business of making or selling confections. 3. place where confections, ice cream, etc., are made or sold; candy shop. *n., pl.* **con fec tion er ies.**

con fed er a cy (kən fed′ər ə sē), 1. union of countries or states; group of people joined together for a special purpose. 2. league; alliance. 3. conspiracy. *n., pl.* **con fed er a cies.**

Con fed er a cy (kən fed′ər ə sē), group of eleven Southern States that seceded from the United States in 1860 and 1861; Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia. *n.*

con fed er ate (kən fed′ər it for 1-3; kən fed′ər āt for 4), 1. joined together for a special purpose; allied. 2. country, person, etc., joined with another for a special purpose; ally; companion. 3. accomplice; partner in crime: *The thief was arrested, but his confederate escaped.* 4. join (countries, people, etc.) together for a special purpose; ally. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

Con fed er ate (kən fed′ər it), 1. of or belonging to the Confederacy: *the Confederate uniform.* 2. person who lived in and supported the Confederacy. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Confederate States of America, Confederacy.

con fed er a tion (kən fed′ər ā′shən), 1. federation; act of joining together in a league; state of being united in a league or alliance: *The conference devised a scheme for the confederation of the foreign colonies.* 2. group of countries, states, etc., joined together for a special purpose; league. *n.*

the Confederation, the confederation of the American States from 1781 to 1789.

con fer (kən fėr′), 1. consult together; exchange ideas; talk things over: *The president often confers with his advisers.* 2. give; bestow: *The general conferred a medal on the brave soldier.* *v.*, **con ferred, con fer ring.**

con fer ence (kon′fər əns), 1. a meeting of interested persons to discuss a particular subject: *A conference was called to discuss getting a playground for the school.* 2. act of taking counsel; act of talking something over; consultation with a person or a group of persons: *You cannot see Mr. Smith just now; he is in conference.* 3. association of schools, churches, etc., joined together for some special purpose. *n.*

con fer ment (kən fėr′mənt), a giving; bestowal. *n.*

con fess (kən fes′), 1. acknowledge; admit; own up: *I confess you are right on one point.* 2. admit one's guilt. 3. tell (one's sins) to a priest in order to obtain forgiveness. 4. hear (a person) tell his sins in order to obtain forgiveness; act as a confessor. *v.*

con fessed (kən fest′), acknowledged; admitted. *adj.*

con fess ed ly (kən fes′id lē), by acknowledgment; admittedly. *adv.*

con fes sion (kən fesh′ən), 1. acknowledgment; admission; owning up. 2. admission of guilt. 3. the telling of one's sins to a priest in order to obtain forgiveness. 4. thing confessed. 5. acknowledgment of belief; profession of faith. 6. belief acknowledged; creed. *n.*

con fes sion al (kən fesh′ən l), 1. a small booth where a priest hears confessions. 2. practice of confessing sins to a priest. 3. of or having to do with confession. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

con fes sor (kən fes′ər), 1. person who confesses. 2. priest who has the authority to hear confessions. 3. person who acknowledges belief. *n.*

con fet ti (kən fet′ē), bits of colored paper thrown about at carnivals, weddings, etc. *n.*

con fi dant (kon′fə dant′), person trusted with one's secrets, private affairs, etc.; close friend. *n.*

con fi dante (kon′fə dant′), woman trusted with one's secrets, etc.; close woman friend. *n.*

con fide (kən fīd′), 1. tell as a secret: *He confided his troubles to his brother.* 2. express trust by imparting secrets, private affairs, etc.: *The girl always confided in her mother.* 3. hand over (a task, person, etc.) in trust; give to another for safekeeping: *The collection of dues is confided to the treasurer.* 4. put trust or have faith (*in*): *You can confide in his good faith.* *v.*, **con fid ed, con fid ing.** **—con fid′er,** *n.*

con fi dence (kon′fə dəns), 1. firm belief; trust: *We have no confidence in a liar.* 2. firm belief in oneself and one's abilities: *He goes at his work with confidence.* 3. boldness; too much boldness: *Although he could not swim, he dived into the water with confidence.* 4. a feeling of trust; assurance that a person will not tell others what is said: *The story was told to me in strict confidence.* 5. thing told as a secret: *I listened to her confidences for half an hour.* *n.*

con fi dent (kon′fə dənt), 1. firmly believing; certain; sure: *I feel confident that our team will win.* 2. sure of oneself and one's abilities. 3. too bold; too sure. 4. a close, trusted friend; confidant. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.* **—con′fi dent ly,** *adv.*

con fi den tial (kon′fə den′shəl), 1. told or written as a secret: *The detective made a confidential report.* 2. showing confidence. 3. trusted with secrets, private affairs, etc.: *a confidential secretary.* *adj.* **—con′fi den′tialness,** *n.*

con fi den tial ly (kon′fə den′shəl ē), in a confidential manner. *adv.*

con fid ing (kən fīd′ing), trustful; trusting. *adj.* **—con fid′ing ly,** *adv.*

con fig u ra tion (kən fig′yə rā′shən), the relative position of parts; manner of arrangement; form; shape; outline: *Geographers study the configuration of the surface of the earth.* *n.*

con fine (kən fīn′ for 1-3; kon′fīn for 4), **1.** keep within limits; restrict: *He was confined in prison for two years.* **2.** keep indoors; shut in: *A cold confined him to the house.* **3.** imprison. **4.** boundary; border; limit: *These people have never been beyond the confines of their own valley.* 1-3 *v.*, **con fined, con fin ing;** 4 *n.* **—con fin′er,** *n.*

con fined (kən fīnd′), **1.** restricted. **2.** imprisoned. *adj.*

con fine ment (kən fīn′mənt), **1.** act of confining. **2.** fact or state of being confined. **3.** imprisonment. **4.** childbirth. *n.*

con firm (kən fėrm′), **1.** prove to be true or correct; make certain: *confirm a rumor. The written order confirmed his telephone message.* **2.** approve by formal consent; approve; consent to: *The Senate confirmed the treaty.* **3.** strengthen; make firmer: *A sudden storm confirmed my decision not to leave.* **4.** admit to full membership in a church after required study and preparation. *v.* **—con firm′a ble,** *adj.*

con fir ma tion (kon′fər mā′shən), **1.** a making sure; a confirming. **2.** thing that confirms; proof: *Don't believe gossip that lacks confirmation.* **3.** ceremony of admitting a person to full membership in a church after required study and preparation: *Mary attended classes to prepare for her confirmation.* *n.*

con firmed (kən fėrmd′), **1.** firmly established; proved. **2.** habitual; constant; permanent: *a confirmed invalid.* *adj.*

con fis cate (kon′fis kāt), **1.** seize for the public treasury: *The government confiscated the property of all traitors.* **2.** seize by authority; take and keep: *The policeman confiscated the robber's pistol.* *v.*, **con fis cat ed, con fis cat ing.**

con fis ca tion (kon′fis kā′shən), a confiscating or being confiscated: *the confiscation of wealth.* *n.*

con fis ca to ry (kən fis′kə tô′rē), **1.** of or like confiscation; tending to confiscate. **2.** confiscating. *adj.*

con fla gra tion (kon′flə grā′shən), a big fire: *A conflagration destroyed most of the city.* *n.*

con flict (kon′flikt for 1,2; kən flikt′ for 1,3), **1.** fight; struggle. **2.** direct opposition; disagreement; clash: *A conflict of opinions divided the members into two groups.* **3.** be directly opposed; disagree; clash. 1,2 *n.*, 1,3 *v.*

con flict ing (kən flik′ting), that conflicts; disagreeing; clashing. *adj.*

con flu ence (kon′flū əns), **1.** a flowing together: *the confluence of two rivers.* **2.** a coming together of people or things; throng. *n.*

con flu ent (kon′flū ənt), flowing or running together; blending into one: *confluent rivers.* *adj.*

con flux (kon′fluks), a flowing together; confluence. *n.*

con form (kən fôrm′), **1.** act according to law or rule; be in agreement with generally accepted standards of business, law, conduct, or worship: *If you wish to be a member, you must conform to the rules of our club.* **2.** become the same in form; correspond in form or character. **3.** make similar. **4.** adapt: *The stranger conformed his ways to ours.* *v.* **—con form′er,** *n.*

con form a ble (kən fôr′mə bl), **1.** similar. **2.** adapted; suited. **3.** in agreement; agreeable; harmonious. **4.** obedient; submissive: *The boy was conformable to his father's wishes.* *adj.* **—con form′a ble ness,** *n.* **—con form′a bly,** *adv.*

con form ance (kən fôr′məns), act of conforming; conformity. *n.*

con for ma tion (kon′fôr mā′shən), **1.** structure; shape; form of a thing resulting from the arrangement of its parts. **2.** a symmetrical arrangement of the parts of a thing. **3.** a conforming; adaptation. *n.*

con form ist (kən fôr′mist), person who conforms. *n.*

con form i ty (kən fôr′mə tē), **1.** similarity; correspondence; agreement. **2.** action in agreement with generally accepted standards of business, law, conduct, or worship; fitting oneself and one's actions to the ideas of others; compliance. **3.** obedience; submission. *n.*, *pl.* **con form i ties.**

con found (kon found′ or kən found′), **1.** confuse; mix up: *The shock confounded her.* **2.** be unable to tell apart: *He confounds "deprecate" and "depreciate."* **3.** surprise and puzzle. **4.** *Archaic.* make uneasy and ashamed. **5.** *Archaic.* defeat; overthrow. *v.*

con found ed (kon′foun′did), **1.** damned. *Confounded* is used as a mild oath. **2.** hateful; detestable. *adj.* **—con′found′ed ly,** *adv.*

con frere (kon′frār), a fellow member; colleague. *n.*

con front (kən frunt′), **1.** meet face to face; stand facing. **2.** face boldly; oppose: *The little band of settlers confronted the Indians with hands on their rifles.* **3.** bring face to face; place before: *The lawyer confronted the prisoner with the forged check.* **4.** compare. *v.*

Con fu cius (kən fū′shəs), 551?-478 B.C., Chinese philosopher and moral teacher. He taught that the chief virtues are respect for parents and ancestors, kindliness, faithfulness, intelligence, and proper behavior. *n.*

con fuse (kən fūz′), **1.** mix up; throw into disorder. **2.** bewilder: *So many people talking to me at once confused me.* **3.** be unable to tell apart; mistake (one thing for another): *Even their own mother sometimes confused the twins.* **4.** make uneasy and ashamed; embarrass: *Confused by her blunder, she could not say anything for a moment.* *v.*, **con fused, con fus ing. —con fus′ing ly,** *adv.*

con fused (kən fūzd′), **1.** mixed up; disordered. **2.** bewildered. *adj.*

con fus ed ly (kən fūz′id lē), in a confused manner. *adv.*

con fu sion (kən fū′zhən), **1.** act or fact of confusing: *Words like "believe" and "receive" are a source of confusion in spelling.* **2.** confused condition; disorder: *There was confusion in the busy street after the accident.* **3.** failure to distinguish clearly. **4.** bewilderment. **5.** uneasiness and shame. *n.*

con fu ta tion (kon′fyū tā′shən), **1.** act of confuting; disproving. **2.** thing that confutes. *n.*

con fute (kən fūt′), **1.** prove (an argument, testimony, etc.) to be false or incorrect: *The lawyer confuted the testimony of the witness by showing actual photographs of the accident.* **2.** prove (a person) to be wrong; overcome by argument: *The speaker confuted his opponents by facts and logic.* *v.*, **con fut ed, con fut ing. —con fut′er,** *n.*

Cong., **1.** Congress. **2.** Congressional. **3.** Congregational. **4.** Congregationalist. **5.** Congregation.

con ga (kong′gə), a Cuban dance. *n.*

con geal (kən jēl′), **1.** freeze. **2.** thicken; stiffen: *The blood around the wound had congealed.* *v.*

con gen ial (kən jēn′yəl), **1.** having similar tastes and interests; getting on well together: *Congenial companions made the trip pleasant.* **2.** agreeable; suitable: *He seeks congenial work.* *adj.* **—con gen′ial ly,** *adv.*

con ge ni al i ty (kən jē′nē al′ə tē), congenial quality. *n.*

con gen i tal (kən jen′ə tl), present at birth. *adj.*

con gen i tal ly (kən jen′ə tl ē), from the time of birth. *adv.*

con ger (kong′gər), a large, ocean eel that is caught for food along the coasts of Europe. *n.*

con gest (kən jest′), **1.** fill too full; overcrowd: *The streets of this city are often congested.* **2.** cause too much blood to gather in (one part of the body). **3.** become too full of blood. The lungs are congested in pneumonia. *v.*

con ges tion (kən jes′chən), **1.** an overcrowded or congested condition: *Sunday's congestion of traffic made him late.* **2.** too much blood in one part of the body: *An ice bag will relieve congestion.* *n.*

Conglomerate (def. 5)

con glom er ate (kən glom′ər āt for 1; kən glom′ər it for 2-5), **1.** gather in a rounded mass; collect together. **2.** gathered into a rounded mass; clustered. **3.** made up of miscellaneous materials gathered from various sources. **4.** mass formed of fragments. **5.** rock consisting of pebbles, gravel, etc., held together by a cementing material. 1 *v.*, **con glom er at ed, con glom er at ing;** 2,3 *adj.*, 4,5 *n.*

con glom er a tion (kən glom′ər ā′shən), a mixed-up mass of various things or persons; mixture. *n.*

Con go (kong′gō), **1.** river in central Africa, flowing from SE Democratic Republic of the Congo to the Atlantic. 2900 mi. **2.** republic in central Africa, formerly the Belgian Congo. Officially, **Democratic Republic of the Congo.** 13,650,000 pop.; about 905,000 sq. mi. *Capital:* Kinshasa. **3.** republic in central Africa on the Atlantic, a member of the French Community. Officially, **Republic of Congo.** 795,000 pop.; 212,519 sq. mi. *Capital:* Brazzaville. *n.*

con grat u late (kən grach′ə lāt), express one's pleasure at the happiness or good fortune of: *I congratulated my friend on her success.* *v.*, **con grat u lat ed, con grat u lat ing.**

con grat u la tion (kən grach′ə lā′shən), act of congratulating; wishing a person joy. *n.*

congratulations, expression of pleasure at another's happiness or good fortune: *Congratulations on your high grades in this course.*

con grat u la to ry (kən grach′ə lə tô′rē), expressing pleasure at another's happiness or good fortune. *adj.*

con gre gate (kong′grə gāt), come together into a crowd or mass; assemble: *Bits of steel congregated around the magnet.* *v.*, **con gre gat ed, con gre gat ing.**

con gre ga tion (kong′grə gā′shən), **1.** act of coming together into a crowd or mass; act of assembling. **2.** a gathering of people or things; assembly. **3.** group of people gathered together for religious worship or instruction. **4.** a religious community or order with a common rule with or without solemn vows. *n.*

con gre ga tion al (kong′grə gā′shən l), of a congregation: *congregational singing.* *adj.*

Con gre ga tion al (kong′grə gā′shən l), of or belonging to Congregationalism or Congregationalists. *adj.*

Con gre ga tion al ism (kong′grə gā′shən l iz′əm), principles and organization of a Protestant denomination in which each individual church governs itself. *n.*

Con gre ga tion al ist (kong′grə gā′shən l ist), member of a Congregational church. *n.*

con gress (kong′gris), **1.** a coming together; a meeting. **2.** a formal meeting of representatives to discuss some subject. **3.** the lawmaking body of a nation, especially of a republic. *n.*

Con gress (kong′gris), **1.** the national lawmaking body of the United States, consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives. **2.** its session. *n.*

con gres sion al (kən gresh′ən l), of a congress; having to do with a congress. *adj.*

Con gres sion al (kən gresh′ən l), of Congress; having to do with Congress. *adj.*

con gress man or **Con gress man** (kong′gris mən), member of the United States Congress, especially of the House of Representatives. *n., pl.* **con gress men** or **Con gress men.**

con gress wom an (kong′gris wu̇m′ən), a woman member of the United States Congress, especially of the House of Representatives. *n., pl.* **con gress wom en.**

con gru ence (kong′grü əns), agreement; harmony. *n.*

con gru ent (kong′grü ənt), **1.** agreeing; harmonious. **2.** exactly coinciding: *congruent triangles.* *adj.* **—con′gru ent ly,** *adv.*

con gru ous (kong′grü əs), **1.** agreeing; harmonious. **2.** fitting; appropriate. **3.** exactly coinciding. *adj.* **—con′gru ous ly,** *adv.* **—con′gru ous ness,** *n.*

con i cal (kon′ə kl), **1.** cone-shaped; like a cone. **2.** of a cone. *adj.* **—con′i cal ly,** *adv.*

co ni fer (kō′nə fər or kon′ə fər), any of a large group of trees and shrubs, most of which are evergreen and bear cones. The pine, fir, and spruce are conifers. *n.*

co nif er ous (kō nif′ər əs), **1.** bearing cones. **2.** belonging to or having to do with the conifers. *adj.*

conj., **1.** conjunction. **2.** conjugation.

con jec tur al (kən jek′chər əl), **1.** involving conjecture: *His opinion was merely conjectural, not proved.* **2.** inclined to conjecture. *adj.* **—con jec′tur al ly,** *adv.*

con jec ture (kən jek′chər), **1.** formation of an opinion admittedly without sufficient evidence for proof; guessing. **2.** guess. 1,2 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **con jec tured, con jec tur ing. —con jec′tur a ble,** *adj.* **—con jec′tur er,** *n.*

con join (kən join′), join together; unite; combine. *v.* **—con join′er,** *n.*

con joint (kən joint′), **1.** joined together; united; combined. **2.** formed by two or more in combination; joint. *adj.* **—con joint′ly,** *adv.*

con ju gal (kon′jù gl), **1.** of marriage; having to do with marriage. **2.** of husband or wife. *adj.* **—con′ju gal ly,** *adv.*

con ju gate (kon′jù gāt for 1,2; kon′jù git or kon′jù gāt for 3), **1.** give the forms of (a verb) according to a systematic arrangement. **2.** join together; couple. **3.** joined together; coupled. 1,2 *v.*, **con ju gat ed, con ju gat ing;** 3 *adj.*

con ju ga tion (kon′jù gā′shən), **1.** a systematic arrangement of the forms of a verb. **2.** group of verbs having similar forms in such an arrangement. **3.** act of giving the forms of a verb according to such an arrangement. **4.** a joining together; coupling. *n.*

con junc tion (kən jungk′shən), **1.** act of joining together; union; combination: *A severe illness in conjunction with hot weather has left the baby very weak.* **2.** a word that connects words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. *And, but,* and *or* are coördinate conjunctions; *if, as, because,* etc., are subordinate conjunctions; *either . . . or, both . . . and* are correlative conjunctions. **3.** the apparent nearness of two or more heavenly bodies. *n.*

con junc ti va (kon′jungk tī′və), the mucous membrane that covers the front of the eyeball and the inner surface of the eyelids. *n., pl.* **con junc ti vas, con junc ti vae** (-vē).

con junc tive (kən jungk′tiv), **1.** joining together; connecting; uniting; combining. **2.** joined together; joint; united; combined. **3.** like a conjunction; like that of a conjunction. *Then* is a conjunctive adverb. **4.** connecting words, phrases, or clauses in both meaning and construction. *And, also,* and *moreover* are conjunctive conjunctions. **5.** a conjunctive word; conjunction. 1-4 *adj.*, 5 *n.* **—con junc′tive ly,** *adv.*

con ju ra tion (kon′jù rā′shən), **1.** invoking by a sacred name. **2.** the practice of magic: *The princess had been changed to a toad by conjuration.* **3.** a magic form of words used in conjuring; magic spell. *n.*

con jure (kən jùr′ for 1; kun′jər or kon′jər for 2, 3), **1.** make a solemn appeal to: *By all that is holy, I conjure you not to betray your country.* **2.** compel to appear or disappear by a set form of words: *Nowadays we do not try to conjure up spirits or devils.* **3.** perform tricks by very quick deceiving movements of the hands; juggle. *v.*, **con jured, con jur ing.**

con jur er (kun′jər ər or kon′jər ər), **1.** magician. **2.** person who performs tricks with quick, deceiving movements of the hands; juggler. *n.*

con jur or (kun′jər ər or kon′jər ər), conjurer. *n.*

conk (kongk), *Slang.* hit. *n., v.*

conk out, break down.

Conn., Connecticut.

con nect (kə nekt′), **1.** join (one thing to another); link (two things together); fasten together; unite: *The plumber will have to connect those pipes before we can turn on the water.* **2.** join in some business or interest; bring into some relation: *Mr. Davis is connected with several clubs.* **3.** think of (one thing) with (another); associate in the mind. **4.** be connected; become connected. **5.** run so that passengers can change from one train, bus, etc., to another without delay. *v.* **—con nect′er, con nec′tor,** *n.*

con nect ed (kə nek′tid), **1.** joined together; fastened

together. **2.** joined in order: *connected ideas.* **3.** having ties and associates: *She is well connected socially. adj.*

Con nect i cut (kə net′ə kət), **1.** one of the New England States in northeastern United States. 2,535,000 pop.; 5009 sq. mi. *Capital:* Hartford. *Abbrev.:* Conn. **2.** river flowing between New Hampshire and Vermont, through Massachusetts and Connecticut, and into Long Island Sound. 407 mi. *n.*

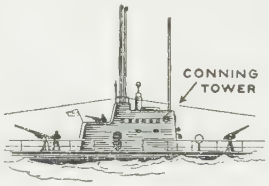
con nec tion (kə nek′shən), **1.** act of connecting: *The connection of our telephone took two days.* **2.** condition of being joined together or connected; union. **3.** thing that connects; connecting part. **4.** any kind of practical relation with another thing: *I have no connection with my brother's firm.* **5.** group of people associated in some way. **6.** thinking of persons or things together; linking together of words or ideas in proper order. **7.** meeting of trains, ships, etc., so that passengers can change from one to the other without delay. **8.** a related person; relative: *She is a connection of ours by marriage. n.* Also, *esp. Brit.* **connexion.**

in connection with, together with; in regard to.

con nec tive (kə nek′tiv), **1.** that connects. **2.** thing that connects. **3.** word used to connect words, phrases, and clauses. Conjunctions and relative pronouns are connectives. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

connective tissue, tissue that connects, supports, or encloses other tissues and organs in the body.

con nex ion (kə nek′shən), *Esp. Brit.* connection. *n.*



conn ing tower (kon′ing), a small tower on the deck of a submarine, used as an entrance and as a place for observation.

con niv ance (kə nīv′əns), act of conniving; pretended ignorance or secret encouragement of wrongdoing. *n.*

con nive (kə nīv′), **1.** shut one's eyes to something wrong; give aid to wrongdoing by not telling of it, or by helping it secretly: *Some policemen connive at gambling.* **2.** coöperate secretly: *The general connived with the enemies of his country. v.*, **con nived, con niv ing. —con niv′er,** *n.*

con nois seur (kon′ə sėr′), expert; critical judge: *He is a connoisseur of antique furniture. n.*

con no ta tion (kon′ə tā′shən), **1.** a connoting. **2.** what is suggested in addition to the simple meaning. When Elaine is described as "the lily maid," the connotation is that she was pale blonde in coloring, delicate, sweet, and pure. *n.*

con note (kə nōt′), suggest in addition to the literal meaning; imply. *Portly, corpulent,* and *obese* all mean fleshy; but *portly* connotes dignity; *corpulent,* bulk; and *obese,* an unpleasant excess of fat. *v.*, **con not ed, con not ing.**

con nu bi al (kə nü′bē əl or kə nū′bē əl), of or having to do with marriage. *adj.*

con quer (kong′kər), **1.** get by fighting; win in war: *conquer a country.* **2.** overcome by force; defeat; get the better of: *conquer an enemy, conquer a bad habit.* **3.** be victorious; be the conqueror: *The general said he would conquer or die. v.* **—con′quer a ble,** *adj.*

con quer or (kong′kər ər), person who conquers. *n.*

con quest (kon′kwest or kong′kwest), **1.** act of conquering; victory. **2.** thing conquered; land, people, etc., conquered. **3.** person whose love or favor has been won. *n.*

the Conquest, the conquering of England by William the Conqueror, begun in 1066.

con quis ta dor (kon kwis′tə dôr), **1.** a Spanish conqueror in North or South America during the 16th century. **2.** conqueror. *n., pl.* **con quis ta dors** or **con quis ta dores.**

con san guin i ty (kon′sang gwin′ə tē), relationship by descent from the same parent or ancestor: *Brothers and cousins are united by ties of consanguinity. n.*

con science (kon′shəns), sense of right and wrong. Your conscience is the ideas and feelings within you which tell you what is wrong and keep you from doing it, and which tell you what is right and lead you to do it. *n.* **—con′science less,** *adj.*

con science-strick en (kon′shəns strik′ən), suffering from a feeling of having done wrong. *adj.*

con sci en tious (kon′shē en′shəs), **1.** careful to do what one knows is right; controlled by conscience. **2.** done with care to make it right: *Conscientious work is careful and exact. adj.* **—con′sci en′tious ly,** *adv.* **—con′sci en′tious ness,** *n.*

conscientious objector, person whose beliefs do not let him take an active part in warfare.

con scion a ble (kon′shən ə bl), according to conscience; just. *adj.* **—con′scion a bly,** *adv.*

con scious (kon′shəs), **1.** aware; knowing: *He was conscious of a sharp pain.* **2.** able to feel: *After about five minutes he became conscious again.* **3.** known to oneself; felt: *conscious guilt.* **4.** meant; intended: *a conscious lie.* **5.** self-conscious; shy; embarrassed. *adj.* **—con′scious ly,** *adv.*

con scious ness (kon′shəs nis), **1.** state of being conscious; awareness. People and animals have consciousness; plants and stones do not. **2.** all the thoughts and feelings of a person. Everything of which you are conscious makes up your consciousness. **3.** awareness of what is going on about one: *A severe shock often makes a person lose consciousness for a time. n.*

con script (kən skript′ for 1,2; kon′skript for 3,4), **1.** compel by law to enlist in the army or navy; draft. **2.** take for government use: *The dictator proposed to conscript both capital and labor.* **3.** conscripted; drafted. **4.** a conscripted soldier or sailor. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *adj.*, 4 *n.*

con scrip tion (kən skrip′shən), **1.** compulsory enlistment of men in the army or navy; draft. **2.** act or system of forcing contributions of money, labor, or other service to the government or as the government directs. *n.*

con se crate (kon′sə krāt), **1.** set apart as sacred; make holy: *A church is consecrated to worship.* **2.** devote to a purpose; dedicate: *A doctor's life is consecrated to curing sick people. v.*, **con se crat ed, con se crat ing. —con′se cra′tor,** *n.*

con se crat ed (kon′sə krāt′id), set apart as sacred; made holy. *adj.*

con se cra tion (kon′sə krā′shən), **1.** act of consecrating. **2.** condition of being consecrated. **3.** ordination to a sacred office, especially that of bishop. *n.*

con sec u tive (kən sek′yə tiv), **1.** following without interruption; successive: *Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday are consecutive days.* **2.** made up of parts that follow each other in logical order: *From all the reports, he put together a consecutive account of the accident. adj.* **—con sec′u tive ly,** *adv.* **—con sec′u tive ness,** *n.*

con sen sus (kən sen′səs), general agreement. The consensus of opinion means the opinion of all or most of the people consulted. *n.*

con sent (kən sent′), **1.** agree; give approval or permission: *My father would not consent to my leaving school. He consented to run for president.* **2.** agreement; approval; permission: *We have mother's consent to go swimming.* 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

con se quence (kon′sə kwens), **1.** result; effect: *The consequence of his fall was a broken leg.* **2.** a logical result; deduction; inference. **3.** importance: *The loss of that old hat is a matter of little consequence.* **4.** importance in rank or position: *a man of little consequence. n.*

in consequence, as a result; therefore.

in consequence of, as a result of; because of.

take the consequences, accept what happens because of one's action.

con se quent (kon′sə kwent), **1.** following as an effect; resulting: *His long illness and consequent absence put him far behind in his work.* **2.** following as a logical conclusion. **3.** logically consistent. **4.** thing that follows something else; result; effect. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.*

con se quen tial (kon′sə kwen′shəl), 1. following as an effect; resulting. 2. self-important; pompous. *adj.* **—con′se quen′tial ly,** *adv.* **—con′se quen′tial ness,** *n.*

con se quent ly (kon′sə kwent′lē), as a result; therefore. *adv.*

con ser va tion (kon′sər vā′shən), 1. a preserving from harm or decay; protecting from loss or from being used up: *the conservation of forests.* 2. the official protection and care of forests, rivers, etc. 3. forest, etc., or a part of it, under official protection and care. *n.*

con ser va tion ist (kon′sər vā′shən ist), person who believes in and advocates conservation of the forests, rivers, etc., of a country. *n.*

con serv a tism (kən sėr′və tiz əm), inclination to keep things as they are; opposition to change. *n.*

con serv a tive (kən sėr′və tiv), 1. inclined to keep things as they are; opposed to change: *A conservative person distrusts and opposes change and too many new ideas.* 2. of or belonging to a political party that opposes changes in national institutions. 3. not inclined to take risks; cautious; moderate: *conservative business methods.* 4. free from novelties and fads: *It is economy to choose suits of a conservative style.* 5. having the power to preserve from harm or decay; conserving; preserving. 6. a conservative person. 7. means of preserving. 1-5 *adj.*, 6,7 *n.* **—con serv′a tive ly,** *adv.* **—con serv′a tive ness,** *n.*

Con serv a tive (kən sėr′və tiv), 1. member of the Conservative Party in Great Britain or Canada. 2. of Conservatives or the Conservative Party. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Conservative Party, 1. a political party in Great Britain that favors existing national institutions or return to some of those recently existing. 2. a similar political party in Canada.

con serv a to ry (kən sėr′və tô′rē), 1. greenhouse or glass-enclosed room for growing and displaying plants and flowers. 2. *U.S.* a school for instruction in music. *n., pl.* **con serv a to ries.**

con serve (kən sėrv′ for 1,2; kon′sėrv or kən sėrv′ for 3), 1. keep from harm or decay; protect from loss or from being used up: *Try to conserve your strength for the end of the race.* 2. preserve (fruit) with sugar. 3. fruit preserved in sugar; jam. 1,2 *v.*, **con served, con serving;** 3 *n.*

con sid er (kən sid′ər), 1. think about in order to decide: *Take time to consider the problem.* 2. think to be; think of as: *We consider Shakespeare a great poet.* 3. allow for; take into account: *This watch runs very well, if you consider how old it is.* 4. be thoughtful of (others and their feelings). 5. think carefully; reflect: *He considered fully before accepting the offer.* *v.*

con sid er a ble (kən sid′ər ə bl), 1. worth thinking about; important: *a considerable sum of money.* 2. not a little; much. 3. *U.S. Informal.* not a little; much. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

con sid er a bly (kən sid′ər ə blē), a good deal; much: *The boy was considerably older than he looked.* *adv.*

con sid er ate (kən sid′ər it), thoughtful of others and their feelings. *adj.* **—con sid′er ate ly,** *adv.* **—con sid′er ate ness,** *n.*

con sid er a tion (kən sid′ər ā′shən), 1. act of thinking about in order to decide: *Please give careful consideration to this question.* 2. something thought of as a reason: *Price and quality are two considerations in buying anything.* 3. money or other payment: *Dishonest people will do almost anything for a consideration.* 4. thoughtfulness for others and their feelings: *Mary's consideration for her mother was in sharp contrast with her brother's rudeness.* 5. importance. *n.*

in consideration of, 1. because of. 2. in return for.

on no consideration, not at all; never.

take into consideration, allow for; take into account.

con sid ered (kən sid′ərd), 1. carefully thought out: *in my considered opinion.* 2. honored; respected. *adj.*

con sid er ing (kən sid′ər ing), 1. taking into account; making allowance for: *Considering her age, she reads well.* 2. taking everything into account: *He does very well, considering.* 1 *prep.*, 2 *adv.*

con sign (kən sīn′), 1. hand over; deliver: *The man was consigned to prison. The father consigned the child to his sister's care.* 2. transmit; send: *We will consign the goods to Mr. Clark by express.* 3. set apart; assign. *v.*

con sign ee (kon′sī nē′), person or company to whom goods are consigned. *n.*

con sign er (kən sīn′ər), consignor. *n.*

con sign ment (kən sīn′mənt), 1. act of consigning. 2. shipment sent to a person or company for safekeeping or sale. *n.*

con sign or (kən sīn′ər or kon′sī nôr′), person or company who consigns goods to another. *n.*

con sist (kən sist′), 1. be made up; be formed: *A week consists of seven days.* 2. agree; be in harmony. *v.*

consist in, be contained in; be made up of: *True success consists in what a man makes of himself, not how much money he makes.*

con sist ence (kən sis′təns), consistency. *n.*

con sist en cy (kən sis′tən sē), 1. firmness; stiffness. 2. degree of firmness or stiffness: *Frosting for a cake must be of the right consistency to spread easily without dripping.* 3. a keeping to the same principles, course of action, etc.: *Consistency should guide conduct.* 4. harmony; agreement; accordance. *n., pl.* **con sist en cies.**

con sist ent (kən sis′tənt), 1. keeping or inclined to keep to the same principles, course of action, etc.: *What a consistent person says or does today agrees with what he said or did yesterday.* 2. in agreement; in accord; compatible: *Driving an automobile at very high speed is not consistent with safety. So much noise is not consistent with comfort.* *adj.* **—con sist′ent ly,** *adv.*

con sis to ry (kən sis′tə rē), 1. a church council or court. 2. meeting of such a council or court. 3. place where it meets. *n., pl.* **con sis to ries.**

con so la tion (kon′sə lā′shən), 1. comfort. 2. a comforting person, thing, or event. *n.*

con sol a to ry (kən sol′ə tô′rē), consoling; comforting. *adj.*

con sole[1] (kən sōl′), comfort. *v.*, **con soled, con soling. —con sol′a ble,** *adj.* **—con sol′er,** *n.*

con sole[2] (kon′sōl), 1. the part of an organ containing the keyboard, stops, and pedals. 2. a radio, television, or phonograph cabinet made to stand on the floor. *n.*

con sol i date (kən sol′ə dāt), 1. unite; combine; merge: *The three banks consolidated and formed a single, large bank.* 2. make secure; strengthen: *The army spent a day in consolidating its gains by digging trenches.* 3. make or become solid. *v.*, **con sol i dat ed, con sol i dat ing.**

con sol i dat ed (kən sol′ə dāt′id), united; combined. *adj.*

consolidated school, school for pupils from several school districts.

con sol i da tion (kən sol′ə dā′shən), act of consolidating; state of being consolidated; strengthening; combination. *n.*

con sol ing (kən sōl′ing), that consoles. *adj.* **—con sol′ing ly,** *adv.*

con som mé (kon′sə mā′), a clear soup made by boiling meat in water. *n.*

con so nance (kon′sə nəns), 1. harmony; agreement; accordance. 2. harmony of sounds; simultaneous combination of tones in music that is agreeable to the ear. *n.*

con so nant (kon′sə nənt), 1. any letter of the alphabet that is not a vowel. 2. sound that such a letter represents. 3. harmonious; in agreement; in accord: *His action is consonant with his beliefs.* 4. agreeing in sound. 5. consonantal. 1,2 *n.*, 3-5 *adj.* **—con′so nant ly,** *adv.*

con so nan tal (kon′sə nan′tl), having to do with a consonant or its sound. *adj.*

con sort (kon′sôrt for 1-3; kən sôrt′ for 4,5), 1. husband or wife. 2. an associate. 3. ship accompanying another. 4. associate: *Do not consort with thieves.* 5. agree; accord. 1-3 *n.*, 4,5 *v.*

con spec tus (kən spek′təs), 1. a general or comprehensive view. 2. a short summary or outline of a subject; digest; résumé. *n.*

con spic u ous (kən spik′yu əs), 1. easily seen: *A traffic sign should be conspicuous.* 2. worthy of notice; remarkable: *Lincoln is a conspicuous example of a poor boy who succeeded.* *adj.* **—con spic′u ous ly,** *adv.* **—con spic′u ous ness,** *n.*

con spir a cy (kən spir′ə sē), secret planning with others to do something wrong, especially a wrong against a government, public personage, etc.; plot. *n., pl.* **con spir a cies.**

con spir a tor (kən spir′ə tər), person who conspires; plotter: *Conspirators planned to kill the king.* *n.*

con spire (kən spīr′), 1. plan secretly with others to do something wrong; plot. 2. act together: *All things conspired to make her birthday a happy one.* *v.*, **con spired, con spir ing. —con spir′er,** *n.*

con sta ble (kon′stə bl or kun′stə bl), a police officer; policeman. *n.*

con stab u lar y (kən stab′yə ler′ē), 1. constables of a district. 2. a police force organized like an army; state police. *n., pl.* **con stab u lar ies.**

Con stance (kon′stəns), **Lake of,** lake between Switzerland, Austria, and Germany. 46 mi. long; 205 sq. mi. *n.*

con stan cy (kon′stən sē), 1. being always the same; absence of change. 2. firmness in belief or feeling; faithfulness; loyalty. *n.*

con stant (kon′stənt), 1. always the same; not changing: *If you walk due north, your direction is constant.* 2. thing that is always the same; number or quantity that does not change. 3. never stopping: *Three days of constant rain soaked everything.* 4. happening often or again and again: *A clock makes a constant ticking sound.* 5. faithful; loyal; steadfast: *A constant friend helps you when you need help.* 1,3-5 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Con stan tine the Great (kon′stən tīn or kon′stən tēn), 288?-337 A.D., Roman emperor from 324 to 337 A.D., who granted liberty of worship to Christians and established the city of Constantinople.

Con stan ti no ple (kon′stan tə nō′pl), a former name of **Istanbul,** a city in Turkey. *n.*

con stant ly (kon′stənt lē), 1. always; without change. 2. without stopping. 3. often; again and again. *adv.*

con stel la tion (kon′stə lā′shən), 1. a group of stars: *The Big Dipper is the easiest constellation to locate.* 2. a brilliant gathering. *n.*

con ster na tion (kon′stər nā′shən), great dismay; paralyzing terror: *To our consternation the train rushed on toward the burning bridge.* *n.*

con sti pate (kon′stə pāt), cause constipation in. *v.*, **con sti pat ed, con sti pat ing.**

con sti pat ed (kon′stə pāt′id), suffering from constipation. *adj.*

con sti pa tion (kon′stə pā′shən), a sluggish condition of the bowels. *n.*

con stit u en cy (kən stich′u ən sē), 1. the voters in a district: *The congressman carried out the wishes of his constituency.* 2. the district; the people living there. 3. group of supporters, customers, etc. *n., pl.* **con stit u en cies.**

con stit u ent (kən stich′u ənt), 1. forming a necessary part; that composes: *Flour, liquid, salt, and yeast are constituent parts of bread.* 2. a necessary part of a whole; component: *Sugar is the main constituent of candy.* 3. appointing; electing. 4. person who votes or appoints; voter: *The congressman received many letters from his constituents.* 5. having the power to make or change a political constitution: *a constituent assembly.* 1,3,5 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.*

con sti tute (kon′stə tüt or kon′stə tūt), 1. make up; form: *Seven days constitute a week.* 2. appoint; elect: *The group constituted one member its leader.* 3. set up; establish: *Courts are constituted by law to give out justice.* 4. give legal form to. *v.*, **con sti tut ed, con sti tut ing.**

con sti tu tion (kon′stə tü′shən or kon′stə tū′shən), 1. the way in which a person or thing is organized; nature; make-up: *A person with a good constitution is strong and healthy. The constitution of the world is the arrangement of all things in it.* 2. the system of fundamental principles according to which a nation, state, or group is governed: *The United States has a written constitution.* 3. document stating these principles. 4. appointing; making. 5. a setting up; establishment. 6. law; decree. *n.*

the Constitution, the constitution by which the United States is governed. It was first drawn up in 1787 and became effective in 1788. Since then 25 amendments have been added to it.

con sti tu tion al (kon′stə tü′shən l or kon′stə tū′shən l), 1. of or in the constitution of a person or thing: *A constitutional weakness makes him subject to colds.* 2. of, in, or according to the constitution of a nation, state, or group: *The Supreme Court must decide whether this law is constitutional. We have constitutional governments in the United States.* 3. for one's health. 4. *Informal.* walk or other exercise taken for one's health. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.*

con sti tu tion al i ty (kon′stə tü′shən al′ə tē or kon′stə tū′shən al′ə tē), accordance with the constitution of a nation, state, or group: *The constitutionality of the new law was disputed.* *n.*

con sti tu tion al ly (kon′stə tü′shən l ē or kon′stə tū′shən l ē), 1. in or by constitution; naturally. 2. according to the constitution. *adv.*

con sti tu tive (kon′stə tü′tiv or kon′stə tū′tiv), having power to establish or enact; constructive; formative; constituent; essential. *adj.*

con strain (kən strān′), 1. force; compel. 2. confine; imprison. 3. repress; restrain. *v.* **—con strain′er,** *n.*

con strained (kən strānd′), 1. forced. 2. restrained; stiff; unnatural: *a constrained smile.* *adj.*

con straint (kən strānt′), 1. confinement. 2. restraint. 3. a holding back of natural feelings; forced or unnatural manner; embarrassment: *We felt a little constraint with the new teacher for the first day or so.* 4. force; compulsion: *Are you staying home by choice or under constraint from your father?* *n.*

con strict (kən strikt′), draw together; contract; compress: *A rubber band constricts what it encircles.* *v.*

con stric tion (kən strik′shən), 1. act of drawing together; contraction; compression. 2. feeling of tightness: *He coughed and complained of a constriction in his chest.* 3. a constricted part. 4. something that constricts. *n.*

con stric tive (kən strik′tiv), drawing together; contracting; compressing. *adj.*

con stric tor (kən strik′tər), 1. any snake that kills its prey by squeezing it with its coils. 2. muscle that constricts a part of the body. *n.*

con struct (kən strukt′), 1. put together; build. 2. draw (a geometrical figure) so as to fulfill given conditions. *v.*

con struc tion (kən struk′shən), 1. act of constructing; putting together. 2. way in which a thing is constructed: *Cracks and leaks are signs of poor construction.* 3. thing constructed; building: *The doll's house was a construction of wood and cardboard.* 4. meaning; explanation; interpretation: *He put an unfair construction on what she said.* 5. arrangement, connection, or relation of words in a sentence, clause, phrase, etc. *n.*

con struc tive (kən struk′tiv), 1. tending to construct; building up; helpful: *People appreciate constructive suggestions, not destructive criticisms.* 2. having to do with construction; structural. 3. not directly expressed; inferred. *adj.* **—con struc′tive ly,** *adv.* **—con struc′tive ness,** *n.*

con struc tor (kən struk′tər), person who constructs; builder. *n.*

con strue (kən strü′), 1. show the meaning of; explain; interpret: *Different lawyers may construe the same law differently.* 2. translate. 3. analyze the arrangement and connection of words in (a sentence, clause, phrase, etc.). *v.*, **con strued, con stru ing.**

con sul (kon′sl), 1. official appointed by a government to live in a foreign city to look after the business interests of his own country and to protect citizens of his country who are traveling or living there. 2. either of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic. 3. one of the three chief magistrates of the French republic from 1799 to 1804. *n.*

con su lar (kon′sl ər), 1. of or belonging to a consul. 2. serving as a consul; having the duties of a consul: *Mr. Adams is the consular representative of the United States at Liverpool.* *adj.*

con su late (kon′sl it), 1. duties, authority, and position of a consul. 2. a consul's term of office. 3. an official residence or offices of a consul. 4. government by consuls. France was governed by a consulate from 1799 to 1804. *n.*

con sul ship (kon′sl ship), 1. duties, authority, and position of a consul. 2. a consul's term of office. *n.*

con sult (kən sult′), 1. seek information or advice from; refer to: *Consult a dictionary for the meaning of a word.* 2. exchange ideas; talk things over: *He is consulting with his lawyer.* 3. take into consideration; have regard for: *A good ruler consults the interests and feelings of his people.* *v.*

con sult ant (kən sul′tənt), 1. person who consults another. 2. person who gives professional or technical advice. *n.*

con sul ta tion (kon′sl tā′shən), 1. act of consulting; act of seeking information or advice. 2. a meeting to exchange ideas or talk things over: *The three doctors held a consultation to decide what was the best way to cure the child.* *n.*

con sult a tive (kən sul′tə tiv), having to do with consultation; advisory. *adj.*

con sult ing (kən sul′ting), 1. that consults or asks advice. 2. employed in giving professional advice. *adj.*

con sume (kən süm′), 1. use up: *A student consumes much of his time in studying.* 2. eat or drink up: *We will consume at least this much food on our hike.* 3. destroy; burn up. 4. waste away; be destroyed. 5. spend; waste (time, money, etc.). *v.*, **con sumed, con sum ing.** **—con sum′a ble,** *adj.*

consumed with, absorbed by curiosity, envy, etc.

con sum er (kən süm′ər), 1. person or thing that uses up, makes away with, or destroys. 2. person who uses food, clothing, or anything grown or made by producers: *A low price for wheat should reduce the price of flour to the consumer.* *n.*

con sum mate (kon′sə māt for 1; kən sum′it for 2), 1. complete; fulfill: *His ambition was consummated when he won the first prize.* 2. complete; perfect; in the highest degree: *The paintings of great artists show consummate skill.* 1 *v.*, **con sum mat ed, con sum mat ing;** 2 *adj.* **—con sum′mate ly,** *adv.*

con sum ma tion (kon′sə mā′shən), completion; fulfillment. *n.*

con sump tion (kən sump′shən), 1. act of using up; use: *We took along some food for consumption on our trip. The science of economics deals with the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth.* 2. amount used up: *The consumption of coal is much greater in winter than in summer.* 3. destruction. 4. a wasting disease of the lungs or of some other part of the body; tuberculosis of the lungs. *n.*

con sump tive (kən sump′tiv), 1. having or likely to have tuberculosis of the lungs. 2. of tuberculosis of the lungs. 3. person who has tuberculosis of the lungs. 4. tending to consume; destructive; wasteful. 1,2,4 *adj.*, 3 *n.* **—con sump′tive ly,** *adv.* **—con sump′tive ness,** *n.*

con tact (kon′takt), 1. condition of touching; touch: *When two balls are in contact, one can be moved by touching the other.* 2. connection: *The insurance salesman tried to make contacts with wealthy people.* 3. *Informal.* get in touch with; make a connection with: *Mother is ill! Contact the doctor immediately!* 4. connection between two conductors of electricity through which a current passes. 5. device or part for producing such a connection: *The electric light went out when the wire broke off at the contact.* 6. of airplanes, within sight of the ground: *contact flying.* 1,2,4,5 *n.*, 3 *v.*, 6 *adj.*

contact lens, a plastic lens to correct defects in vision. It covers the front of the eyeball by fitting under the eyelids.

con ta gion (kən tā′jən), 1. the spreading of disease by contact. 2. disease spread in this way; contagious disease. 3. means by which disease is spread. 4. the spreading of any influence from one person to another: *A contagion of fear swept through the audience and caused a panic.* 5. evil influence; moral corruption. *n.*

con ta gious (kən tā′jəs), 1. spread by contact: *Scarlet fever is a contagious disease.* 2. causing contagious diseases. 3. easily spread from one person to another: *Yawning is often contagious.* *adj.* **—con ta′gious ly,** *adv.* **—con ta′gious ness,** *n.*

con tain (kən tān′), 1. have within itself; hold as contents; include: *Books contain information. This purse contains much money.* 2. be capable of holding: *That pitcher will contain a quart of milk.* 3. be equal to: *A pound contains 16 ounces.* 4. control; hold back; restrain: *He contained his anger.* 5. be divisible by; be divisible by without a remainder: *12 contains 2,3,4, and 6.* *v.* **—con tain′a ble,** *adj.*

con tain er (kən tān′ər), box, can, jar, etc., used to hold or contain something. *n.*

con tain ment (kən tān′mənt), the confinement of a hostile or potentially hostile political or military force within existing geographical boundaries. *n.*

con tam i nate (kən tam′ə nāt), make impure by contact; defile; pollute: *Flies contaminate milk.* *v.*, **con tam i nat ed, con tam i nat ing.** **—con tam′i na′tor,** *n.*

con tam i na tion (kən tam′ə nā′shən), 1. a contaminating or being contaminated; pollution: *Milk should be kept very clean to avoid contamination.* 2. thing that contaminates; an impurity. *n.*

contd., continued.

con temn (kən tem′), treat with contempt; despise; scorn. *v.*

con tem plate (kon′təm plāt), 1. look at for a long time; gaze at. 2. think about for a long time; study carefully: *I will contemplate your proposal.* 3. meditate: *All day he did nothing but contemplate.* 4. have in mind; intend: *She contemplated going to Europe after graduation. She is contemplating a change of work.* *v.*, **con tem plat ed, con tem plat ing.**

con tem pla tion (kon′təm plā′shən), 1. act of looking at or thinking about something for a long time: *contemplation of the sea.* 2. deep thought; meditation: *sunk in contemplation.* 3. expectation; intention: *We are buying tents and other equipment in contemplation of a summer of camping.* *n.*

con tem pla tive (kon′təm plā′tiv), 1. thoughtful; meditative. 2. devoted to religious meditation and prayer. *adj.*

con tem po ra ne ous (kən tem′pə rā′nē əs), belonging to the same period of time: *The lives of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams were contemporaneous.* *adj.*

con tem po ra ne ous ly (kən tem′pə rā′nē əs lē), at the same time; during the same period of time. *adv.*

con tem po rar y (kən tem′pə rer′ē), 1. belonging to or living in the same period of time: *contemporary writers.* 2. person who belongs to the same period of time as another or others: *Lincoln and Lee were contemporaries.*

We all tend to seek the society of our contemporaries. **3.** of the same age or date. **4.** person, magazine, etc., of the same age or date. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.*, *pl.* **con tem po rar ies.**

con tempt (kən tempt′), **1.** the feeling that a person, act, or thing is mean, low, or worthless; scorn; a despising: *We feel contempt for a liar.* **2.** condition of being scorned or despised; disgrace: *A cowardly traitor is held in contempt.* **3.** disobedience to or open disrespect for the rules or decisions of a law court, a lawmaking body, etc. A person can be put in jail for **contempt of court.** *n.*

con tempt i ble (kən temp′tə bl), deserving contempt or scorn; held in contempt; mean; low; worthless: *Cowards and cheats are contemptible. adj.* **—con tempt′i ble ness,** *n.* **—con tempt′i bly,** *adv.*

con temp tu ous (kən temp′chu əs), showing contempt; scornful: *a contemptuous look. adj.* **—con temp′tu ous ly,** *adv.* **—con temp′tu ous ness,** *n.*

con tend (kən tend′), **1.** fight; struggle: *The first settlers in America had to contend with the Indians, sickness, and lack of food.* **2.** take part in a contest; compete: *Five runners were contending in the first race.* **3.** argue; dispute. **4.** declare to be a fact; maintain as true: *Columbus contended that the earth was round. v.* **—con tend′er,** *n.*

con tent[1] (kon′tent), **1.** what is contained in anything; all things inside: *the contents of a room.* **2.** facts and ideas stated; what is written in a book; what is said in a speech: *The content of his speech was good, but the form was not.* **3.** power of containing; capacity: *The content of the gas tank on our car is 17 gallons.* **4.** amount contained; volume. *n.*

con tent[2] (kən tent′), **1.** satisfy; please; make easy in mind: *Nothing contents her; she is always complaining.* **2.** satisfied; pleased; easy in mind: *Will you be content to wait until tomorrow?* **3.** contentment; satisfaction; ease of mind. **4.** willing; ready. 1 *v.*, 2,4 *adj.*, 3 *n.* **content oneself,** be satisfied.

con tent ed (kən ten′tid), satisfied; pleased; easy in mind: *A contented person is happy with what he has. adj.* **—con tent′ed ly,** *adv.* **—con tent′ed ness,** *n.*

con ten tion (kən ten′shən), **1.** argument; dispute; quarrel. **2.** statement or point that one has argued for; statement maintained as true: *Columbus's contention that the earth was round turned out to be correct.* **3.** an arguing; disputing; quarreling: *Contention has no place in a church.* **4.** struggle; contest. *n.*

con ten tious (kən ten′shəs), **1.** quarrelsome; fond of arguing; given to disputing: *A contentious person argues and disputes about trifles.* **2.** characterized by contention: *a contentious campaign. adj.* **—con ten′tious ly,** *adv.* **—con ten′tious ness,** *n.*

con tent ment (kən tent′mənt), satisfaction; being pleased; ease of mind. *n.*

con tents (kon′tents), **1.** what is contained in anything; all things inside. **2.** what is written in a book; what is said in a speech. *n.pl.*

con test (kon′test for 1,3,5; kən test′ for 2,4,6,7), **1.** trial to see which can win. A game or race is a contest. **2.** try to win. **3.** fight; struggle. **4.** fight for; struggle for: *The soldiers contested every inch of ground.* **5.** argument; dispute. **6.** argue against; dispute about: *The lawyer contested the claim and tried to prove that it was false.* **7.** take part in a contest. 1,3,5 *n.*, 2,4,6,7 *v.* **—con test′a ble,** *adj.*

con test ant (kən tes′tənt), **1.** person who contests; person who takes part in a contest. **2.** person who contests election returns, etc. *n.*

con text (kon′tekst), parts directly before and after a word, sentence, etc., that influence its meaning: *You can often tell the meaning of a word from its context. n.*

con tex tu al (kən teks′chu əl), having to do with the context; depending on the context. *adj.*

con ti gu i ty (kon′tə gū′ə tē), **1.** nearness: *The contiguity of the house and garage was a convenience in bad weather.* **2.** contact. **3.** a continuous mass; unbroken stretch. *n.*, *pl.* **con ti gu i ties.**

con tig u ous (kən tig′yu əs), **1.** in actual contact; touching: *A fence showed where the two farms were contiguous.* **2.** adjoining; near. *adj.* **—con tig′u ous ly,** *adv.* **—con tig′u ous ness,** *n.*

con ti nence (kont′n əns), **1.** self-control; self-restraint; moderation. **2.** chastity. *n.*

con ti nent[1] (kont′n ənt), **1.** one of the seven great masses of land on the earth. The continents are North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, and Antarctica. **2.** mainland. *n.*
the Continent, the mainland of Europe. It does not include the British Isles.

con ti nent[2] (kont′n ənt), **1.** showing restraint with regard to the desires or passions; using self-control; temperate. **2.** chaste. *adj.* **—con′ti nent ly,** *adv.*

con ti nen tal (kont′n en′tl), **1.** of a continent; characteristic of a continent; like that of a continent. **2.** piece of American paper money issued during the American Revolution. It was considered almost worthless by the time the war was over. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Con ti nen tal (kont′n en′tl), **1.** of or having to do with the American colonies at the time of the American Revolution. **2.** soldier of the American army during the American Revolution. **3.** belonging to or characteristic of the mainland of Europe; of or like that of the Continent: *Continental customs differ from those of England.* **4.** person living on the Continent. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.*

Continental Congress, either of two legislative assemblies representing the American colonies from 1774 to 1781. The Second Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

Continental Divide, the great ridge of the Rocky Mountains in North America. It separates streams flowing toward the Pacific from those flowing toward the Atlantic or the Arctic.

Continental Divide

con tin gen cy (kən tin′jən sē), **1.** uncertainty of occurrence; dependence on chance. **2.** an accidental happening; unexpected event; chance. **3.** a happening or event depending on something that is uncertain; possibility: *The explorer carried supplies for every contingency. n.*, *pl.* **con tin gen cies.**

con tin gent (kən tin′jənt), **1.** conditional; depending on something not certain: *Our plans for a picnic tomorrow are contingent upon pleasant weather.* **2.** liable to happen or not to happen; possible; uncertain: *The traveler set aside five dollars a day for contingent expenses.* **3.** happening by chance; accidental; unexpected. **4.** share of soldiers, laborers, etc., furnished to a force from other sources: *The United States sent a large contingent of troops to France in World War I.* **5.** group that is part of a larger group: *The New York contingent had seats together at the convention.* **6.** an accidental or unexpected event. 1-3 *adj.*, 4-6 *n.* **—con tin′gent ly,** *adv.*

con tin u al (kən tin′yu əl), **1.** never stopping: *the continual flow of the river.* **2.** repeated many times; very frequent: *Dancing requires continual practice. adj.*

con tin u al ly (kən tin′yu əl ē), **1.** always; without stopping. **2.** again and again; very frequently. *adv.*

con tin u ance (kən tin′yu əns), **1.** time during which anything lasts; duration: *during the continuance of the war.* **2.** stay; act of remaining: *A public official is paid during his continuance in office.* **3.** a continuing: *his continuance of work in spite of illness.* **4.** continuation; sequel: *the continuance of a story.* **5.** adjournment or postponement until a future time. *n.*

con tin u a tion (kən tin′yu ā′shən), **1.** act of going on with a thing after stopping; a beginning again: *Continuation of my work was hard after I had been ill for a month.* **2.** anything by which a thing is continued; added

part: *The continuation of the story will appear in next month's magazine.* **3.** act or fact of not stopping. *n.*

con tin ue (kən tin′ū), **1.** keep up; keep on; go on; go on with: *The road continues for miles. We continued our efforts to raise money for the hospital.* **2.** go on or go on with after stopping; begin again: *He ate lunch and then continued his work.* **3.** last; endure: *The king's reign continued for 20 years.* **4.** cause to last. **5.** stay: *The children must continue in school till the end of June.* **6.** cause to stay: *The people continued the president in office for another term.* **7.** put off until a later time; postpone; adjourn: *The judge continued the case until next month.* *v.*, **con tin ued, con tin u ing.** **—con tin′u a ble,** *adj.*

con ti nu i ty (kon′tə nü′ə tē or kon′tə nū′ə tē), **1.** state or quality of being continuous. **2.** a continuous or connected whole; uninterrupted succession; unbroken series. **3.** a detailed plan of a motion picture. **4.** any connecting comments or announcements between the parts of a radio program. *n.*, *pl.* **con ti nu i ties.**

con tin u ous (kən tin′yù əs), without a stop or break; connected; unbroken: *a continuous line, a continuous sound, continuous work, a continuous line of cars.* *adj.* **—con tin′u ous ly,** *adv.* **—con tin′u ous ness,** *n.*

con tin u um (kən tin′yù əm), a continuous quantity, series, etc. *n.*, *pl.* **con tin u a** (-tin′yù ə).

con tort (kən tôrt′), twist or bend out of shape; distort: *The clown contorted his face.* *v.*

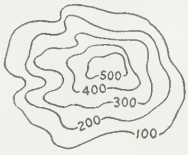
con tor tion (kən tôr′shən), **1.** a twisting or bending out of shape; a distorting. **2.** contorted condition; distorted form or shape: *The acrobat went through various contortions.* *n.*

con tour (kon′tůr), **1.** outline of a figure: *The contour of the Atlantic coast of America is very irregular.* **2.** showing the outlines of hills, valleys, etc.: *a contour map.* **3.** following natural ridges and furrows to avoid erosion: *contour planting.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

Contour

contour line, line on a map, showing height above sea level. All points on a contour line have the same elevation.

contour map, map showing heights above sea level by means of contour lines.



Contour map of a hill. Lines connect points the same number of feet above sea level.

con tra band (kon′trə band), **1.** against the law; prohibited: *The sale of stolen goods is contraband in the United States.* **2.** goods imported or exported contrary to law; smuggled goods: *Customs officials went through each bag looking for contraband.* **3.** trading contrary to law; smuggling. **4.** contraband of war (see below). 1 *adj.*, 2-4 *n.*

contraband of war, goods supplied by neutral nations to any country at war with another that either warring country has a right to seize. Ammunition is always contraband of war.

con tra bass (kon′trə bās′), **1.** the lowest bass voice or instrument. **2.** a large stringed instrument shaped like a cello and having a very low bass tone; double bass. **3.** sounding an octave lower than the normal bass. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

con tract (kən trakt′ for 1-3; kon′trakt or kən trakt′ for 7; kon′trakt for 4-6), **1.** draw together; make or become narrow; shorten; make or become smaller; shrink: *Wrinkling your forehead contracts your brows. Rubber stretches and contracts.* **2.** shorten (a word, etc.) by omitting some of the letters or sounds: *In talking we contract "do not" to "don't."* **3.** get; form; enter upon; bring on oneself: *Bad habits are easy to contract and hard to get rid of. He contracted a cold by not keeping warm and dry.* **4.** agreement. In a contract two or more people agree to do or not to do certain things. **5.** a written agreement that can be enforced by law. **6.** a formal agreement of marriage. **7.** make a contract; agree by contract: *The builder contracted to build the new library.* 1-3,7 *v.*, 4-6 *n.*

contract bridge, a card game played by four people divided into two opposing pairs. The highest bidder can score toward a game only as many points as he promised to make in his bid.

con tract ed (kən trak′tid), **1.** drawn together; made narrow; shortened; made smaller; shrunken. **2.** narrow-minded. *adj.*

con trac tile (kən trak′tl), **1.** capable of contracting: *Muscle is contractile tissue.* **2.** producing contraction: *Cooling is a contractile force.* *adj.*

con trac tion (kən trak′shən), **1.** process of contracting: *Cold causes the contraction of liquids, gases, metals, etc.; heat causes expansion.* **2.** state of being contracted: *The contraction of mercury by cold makes a thermometer go down.* **3.** something contracted; shortened form: *"Can't" is a contraction of "cannot."* *n.*

con trac tive (kən trak′tiv), **1.** capable of contracting. **2.** producing contraction. **3.** of contraction. *adj.*

con trac tor (kon′trak tər or kən trak′tər for 1; kən trak′tər for 2), **1.** person who agrees to furnish materials or to do a piece of work for a certain price; person who makes a contract. **2.** muscle that draws together some part or parts of the body. *n.*

con trac tu al (kən trak′chù əl), **1.** of or having to do with a contract. **2.** having the nature of a contract. *adj.*

con tra dict (kon′trə dikt′), **1.** deny (a statement, rumor, etc.). **2.** deny the words of (a person); say the opposite of what (a person) has said: *To contradict a guest is rude.* **3.** be contrary to; disagree with: *His quick anger contradicted his previous statement that he never lost his temper.* *v.*

con tra dic tion (kon′trə dik′shən), **1.** act of denying what has been said. **2.** statement that contradicts another; denial. **3.** contrary condition; disagreement; opposition. **4.** inconsistency. *n.*

con tra dic to ry (kon′trə dik′tə rē), **1.** contradicting; contrary; in disagreement: *Reports of the result of the battle were so contradictory we did not know which side had won.* **2.** inclined to contradict. *adj.*

con tra dis tinc tion (kon′trə dis tingk′shən), distinction by opposition or contrast: *Today we cross the continent in fast airplanes in contradistinction to the slow covered wagons of our ancestors.* *n.*

con trail (kon′trāl), trail of vapor left by a plane flying at a high altitude. *n.*

con tral to (kən tral′tō), **1.** the lowest woman's voice. **2.** a part to be sung by the lowest woman's voice. **3.** person who sings this part. **4.** of or for a contralto. 1-3 *n.*, *pl.* **con tral tos;** 4 *adj.*

con trap tion (kən trap′shən), *Informal.* contrivance; device; gadget. *n.*

con tra ri e ty (kon′trə rī′ə tē), **1.** state or quality of being contrary. **2.** contrary fact or statement. *n.*, *pl.* **con tra ri e ties.**

con tra ri wise (kon′trer ē wīz′ for 1 and 2; kon′trer ē wīz′ or kən trãr′ē wīz′ for 3), **1.** in the opposite way or direction. **2.** on the contrary. **3.** perversely. *adv.*

con tra ry (kon′trer ē; also, kən trãr′ē for 5), **1.** opposed; opposite; completely different: *My sister's taste in dresses is just contrary to my own.* **2.** opposite in direction, position, etc. **3.** fact or quality that is the opposite of something else; the opposite. **4.** unfavorable: *a contrary wind.* **5.** opposing others; stubborn; perverse. A contrary person is one who often opposes what is suggested. **6.** in opposition. 1,2,4,5 *adj.*, 3 *n.*, *pl.* **con tra ries;** 6 *adv.* **—con′tra ri ly,** *adv.* **—con′tra ri ness,** *n.*

on the contrary, exactly opposite to what has been said.

to the contrary, with the opposite effect.

con trast (kon′trast for 1,2; kən trast′ for 3-6), **1.** a great difference; difference; striking difference: *the contrast between black and white. There is a great contrast between life now and life a hundred years ago.* **2.** person, thing, event, etc., that shows differences when put side by side with another: *Black hair is a sharp contrast to white skin.* **3.** compare (two things) so as to show their differences: *Contrast birds with fishes.* **4.** show differences when compared or put side by side: *Blue and yellow contrast prettily in a design.* **5.** form a contrast to; set off: *The strained language of his speeches contrasts oddly with the ease and naturalness of his letters.* **6.** put close together to heighten an effect by emphasizing differences. 1,2 *n.*, 3-6 *v.* **—con trast′a ble,** *adj.*

con trib ute (kən trib′ūt), **1.** give (money, help, etc.) along with others; furnish as a share: *contribute to the Red Cross. Everyone was asked to contribute suggestions for the party.* **2.** write (articles, stories, etc.) for a newspaper or magazine. *v.*, **con trib ut ed, con trib ut ing. contribute to,** help bring about: *Poor food contributed to the child's illness.*

con tri bu tion (kon′trə bū′shən), **1.** act of giving money, help, etc., along with others. **2.** money, help, etc., given; gift. **3.** article, story, etc., written for a newspaper or magazine. **4.** tax; levy. *n.*

con trib u tive (kən trib′yə tiv), contributing; helping to bring about. *adj.* **—con trib′u tive ly,** *adv.*

con trib u tor (kən trib′yə tər), **1.** person or thing that contributes. **2.** person who writes articles, stories, etc., for a newspaper or magazine. *n.*

con trib u to ry (kən trib′yə tô′rē), contributing; helping to bring about: *The workman's own carelessness was a contributory cause of the accident.* *adj.*

con trite (kən trīt′ or kon′trīt), **1.** broken in spirit by a sense of guilt; penitent. **2.** showing deep regret and sorrow: *He wrote an apology in contrite words.* *adj.* **—con trite′ly,** *adv.* **—con trite′ness,** *n.*

con tri tion (kən trish′ən), **1.** sorrow for one's sins or guilt; being contrite; sincere penitence. **2.** deep regret. *n.*

con triv ance (kən trīv′əns), **1.** thing invented; mechanical device. **2.** act or manner of contriving. **3.** power or ability of contriving. **4.** plan; scheme. *n.*

con trive (kən trīv′), **1.** invent; design: *contrive a new kind of engine.* **2.** plan; scheme; plot: *contrive a robbery.* **3.** manage: *I will contrive to be there by ten o'clock.* **4.** bring about. *v.*, **con trived, con triv ing.**

con trol (kən trōl′), **1.** power; authority; direction: *A child is under its parents' control.* **2.** have power or authority over; direct: *A captain controls his ship and its crew.* **3.** hold back; keep down; restrain: *She controlled her grief.* **4.** a holding back; keeping down; restraint: *He lost control of his temper.* **5.** means of restraint; check: *The President's power to veto is a control over the legislation passed by Congress.* **6.** regulate: *control prices and wages.* **7.** device that controls a machine. **8.** standard of comparison for testing the results of scientific experiments. 1,4,5,7,8 *n.*, 2,3,6 *v.*, **con trolled, con trol ling.**

con trol la ble (kən trōl′ə bl), that can be controlled; capable of being checked or restrained. *adj.*

con trol ler (kən trōl′ər), **1.** person employed to supervise expenditures or to manage financial affairs; comptroller. **2.** person who controls, directs, or restrains. **3.** device that controls or regulates the speed of a machine. *n.*

control stick, lever that controls the direction of an airplane's movement.

con tro ver sial (kon′trə vèr′shəl), **1.** of controversy; having to do with controversy. **2.** open to controversy; debatable; disputed: *a controversial question.* **3.** fond of controversy. *adj.* **—con′tro ver′sial ly,** *adv.*

con tro ver sial ist (kon′trə vèr′shəl ist), person who takes part in or is skilled in controversy. *n.*

con tro ver sy (kon′trə vèr′sē), **1.** act of arguing a question about which differences of opinion exist; debate; dispute. **2.** quarrel; wrangle. *n.*, *pl.* **con tro ver sies.**

con tro vert (kon′trə vèrt), **1.** dispute; deny; oppose: *The statement of the last witness controverts the evidence of the first two.* **2.** dispute about; discuss; debate. *v.*

con tro vert i ble (kon′trə vèr′tə bl), that can be controverted; debatable. *adj.*

con tu ma cious (kon′tü mā′shəs or kon′tū mā′shəs), stubbornly rebellious; obstinately disobedient. *adj.* **—con′tu ma′cious ly,** *adv.*

con tu ma cy (kon′tü mə sē or kon′tū mə sē), stubborn resistance to authority; obstinate disobedience. *n.*, *pl.* **con tu ma cies.**

con tu me ly (kon′tü mə lē or kon′tū mə lē), **1.** insolent contempt; insulting words or actions; humiliating treatment: *The nobles treated the peasants with contumely.* **2.** a humiliating insult. *n.*, *pl.* **con tu me lies.**

con tuse (kən tüz′ or kən tūz′), bruise. *v.*, **con tused, con tus ing.**

con tu sion (kən tü′zhən or kən tū′zhən), a bruise. *n.*

co nun drum (kə nun′drəm), **1.** a riddle whose answer involves a pun or play on words. "When is a door not a door?" is a conundrum. *Answer:* "When it's ajar." **2.** any puzzling problem. *n.*

con va lesce (kon′və les′), grow stronger after illness; make progress toward health. *v.*, **con va lesced, con va lesc ing.**

con va les cence (kon′və les′ns), **1.** a gradual recovery of health and strength after illness. **2.** time during which one is convalescing. *n.*

con va les cent (kon′və les′nt), **1.** recovering health and strength after illness. **2.** person recovering after illness. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

con vec tion (kən vek′shən), **1.** act of conveying. **2.** the transfer of heat from one place to another by the circulation of heated particles of a gas or liquid. *n.*

con vene (kən vēn′), **1.** meet for some purpose; gather together; assemble: *Congress convenes in the Capitol at Washington, D.C., at least once a year.* **2.** call together (members of an organization, etc.): *Any member may convene our club in an emergency.* *v.*, **con vened, con ven ing. —con ven′er,** *n.*

con ven ience (kən vēn′yəns), **1.** fact or quality of being convenient: *The convenience of packaged goods increases their sale.* **2.** comfort; advantage: *Many towns have camping places for the convenience of travelers by automobile.* **3.** anything handy or easy to use; thing that saves trouble or work: *A folding table is a convenience in a small room.* *n.*

at one's convenience, under conditions or at a time one finds convenient or advantageous: *Write at your convenience.*

con ven ient (kən vēn′yənt), **1.** saving trouble; well arranged; easy to reach or use; handy; suitable: *use a convenient tool, take a convenient bus, live in a convenient house, or meet at a convenient place.* **2.** easily done; not troublesome: *Will it be convenient for you to bring your lunch to school?* *adj.* **—con ven′ient ly,** *adv.*

con vent (kon′vent), **1.** a group of women living together, who devote their lives to religion. **2.** the building or buildings in which they live. *n.*

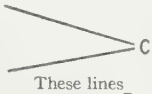
con ven ti cle (kən ven′tə kl), **1.** a secret religious meeting or assembly of certain Protestants who dissented from the doctrines and forms of the Church of England during the 16th and 17th centuries. **2.** place of such a meeting. *n.*

con ven tion (kən ven′shən), **1.** a meeting for some purpose; gathering; assembly. A political party holds a convention to choose candidates for public offices. **2.** delegates to a meeting or assembly. **3.** agreement. A convention signed by two or more countries is usually about less important matters than those in a treaty. **4.** general agreement; common consent; custom: *Convention now permits short hair for women, but it used to be thought queer.* **5.** custom approved by general agreement; rule based on common consent: *Using the right hand to shake hands is a convention.* **6.** in the arts, a procedure or detail not taken literally, but accepted by the beholder, reader, etc., as fitting: *It is a conven-*

tion of the theater that asides are not heard by persons on the stage with the speaker. *n.*

con ven tion al (kən ven′shən l), **1.** depending on conventions; customary: *"Good morning" is a conventional greeting.* **2.** formal; not natural; not original. **3.** in art, following custom rather than nature. Flowers and leaves are used in a conventional design without any idea of making them look real. *adj.* **—con ven′tion al ly,** *adv.*

con ven tion al i ty (kən ven′shən al′ə tē), **1.** conventional quality or character: *the conventionality of modern life.* **2.** conventional behavior; adherence to custom: *Conventionality requires men to wear coats even in hot weather.* **3.** a conventional custom or rule: *The girls at boarding school were required to observe the conventionalities very strictly.* *n., pl.* **con ven tion al i ties.**



These lines converge at C.

con verge (kən vėrj′), **1.** tend to meet in a point. **2.** turn toward each other: *If you look at the end of your nose, your eyes converge.* **3.** come together; center: *The interest of all the students converged upon the celebration.* **4.** cause to converge. *v.,* **con verged, con verg ing.**

con ver gence (kən vėr′jəns), **1.** act, process, or fact of converging; tendency to meet in a point. **2.** point of meeting. *n.*

con ver gent (kən vėr′jənt), converging. *adj.*

con ver sant (kən vėr′sənt or kon′vər sənt), familiar by use or study; acquainted: *Mr. Taylor is thoroughly conversant with modern music.* *adj.* **—con ver′sant ly,** *adv.*

con ver sa tion (kon′vər sā′shən), informal or friendly talk; exchange of thoughts by talking informally together. *n.*

con ver sa tion al (kon′vər sā′shən l), **1.** of or having to do with conversation. **2.** fond of conversation; good at conversation. *adj.*

con ver sa tion al ist (kon′vər sā′shən l ist), person who is fond of or who is good at conversation. *n.*

con ver sa tion al ly (kon′vər sā′shən l ē), **1.** in a conversational manner. **2.** in conversation. *adv.*

con verse[1] (kən vėrs′ for 1; kon′vėrs for 2), **1.** talk informally together. **2.** conversation. 1 *v.,* **con versed, con vers ing;** 2 *n.* **—con vers′er,** *n.*

con verse[2] (kən vėrs′ or kon′vėrs for 1,2; kon′vėrs for 3,4), **1.** opposite; contrary. **2.** reversed in order; turned about. **3.** thing that is opposite or contrary. **4.** thing that is turned around: *"Honest but poor" is the converse of "Poor but honest."* 1,2 *adj.,* 3,4 *n.*

con verse ly (kən vėrs′lē or kon′vėrs lē), if or when turned the other way around: *Six is more than five; conversely, five is less than six. Gray is lighter than black; conversely, black is darker than gray.* *adv.*

con ver sion (kən vėr′zhən), **1.** act of converting; a changing; a turning; change: *Heat causes the conversion of water into steam.* **2.** change from unbelief to faith; change from one religion, party, etc., to another. **3.** exchange into an equivalent. **4.** act of taking and using unlawfully. *n.*

con vert (kən vėrt′ for 1,2,4-6; kon′vėrt for 3), **1.** change; turn: *These machines convert cotton into cloth. One last effort converted victory into defeat.* **2.** change from unbelief to faith; change from one religion, party, etc., to another: *The missionaries converted many Indians to the Christian religion.* **3.** person who has been converted. **4.** take and use unlawfully: *The dishonest treasurer converted the club's money to his own use.* **5.** turn the other way around; invert; transpose. **6.** exchange for an equivalent: *He converted his bank notes into gold.* 1,2,4-6 *v.,* 3 *n.*

con vert er (kən vėr′tər), **1.** person or thing that converts. **2.** machine for changing the form of an electric current. **3.** furnace in which pig iron is changed into steel by the Bessemer process. *n.*

con vert i bil i ty (kən vėr′tə bil′ə tē), quality of being convertible. *n.*

con vert i ble (kən vėr′tə bl), **1.** capable of being converted: *Wood is convertible into paper. A dollar bill is convertible into coins.* **2.** an automobile having a top that may be folded down. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.* **—con vert′i bly,** *adv.*

con vert i plane (kən vėr′tə plān′), an aircraft that operates like a conventional airplane in level flight, but which takes off and lands like a helicopter. *n.*

Convex lenses seen from the side

con vex (kon veks′ or kon′veks), curved out, like the outside of a circle or sphere. The crystal of a watch is slightly convex. *adj.* **—con′vex ly,** *adv.*

con vex i ty (kon vek′sə tē), **1.** convex condition or quality. **2.** a convex surface or thing. *n., pl.* **con vex i ties.**

con vey (kən vā′), **1.** carry; transport: *A bus conveys passengers.* **2.** transmit; conduct: *A wire conveys an electric circuit.* **3.** express; make known; communicate: *His words convey no meaning to me.* **4.** transfer the ownership of (property) from one person to another: *The old farmer conveyed his farm to his son.* *v.* **—con vey′a ble,** *adj.*

con vey ance (kən vā′əns), **1.** act of carrying; transportation; transmission. **2.** thing that carries people and goods; vehicle. **3.** communication: *Books are for the conveyance of ideas.* *n.*

con vey er or **con vey or** (kən vā′ər), **1.** person or thing that conveys. **2.** a mechanical device that carries things from one place to another: *Grain is carried from one floor of an elevator to another by means of a conveyor.* *n.*

con vict (kən vikt′ for 1,2,5; kon′vikt for 3,4), **1.** prove guilty. **2.** declare guilty: *The jury convicted the prisoner of murder.* **3.** person convicted by a court. **4.** person serving a prison sentence for some crime. **5.** impress with a sense of guilt: *a person convicted of sin.* 1,2,5 *v.,* 3,4 *n.*

con vic tion (kən vik′shən), **1.** act of proving or declaring guilty. **2.** state of being proved or declared guilty. **3.** act of convincing (a person). **4.** being convinced. **5.** firm belief: *It is my conviction that it will rain.* *n.*

con vince (kən vins′), make (a person) feel sure; cause to believe; persuade by argument or proof: *The mistakes Nan made convinced me she had not studied her lesson.* *v.,* **con vinced, con vinc ing.**

con vin ci ble (kən vin′sə bl), capable of being convinced. *adj.*

con vinc ing (kən vin′sing), that convinces: *a convincing argument.* *adj.* **—con vinc′ing ly,** *adv.* **—con vinc′ing ness,** *n.*

con viv i al (kən viv′ē əl), **1.** fond of eating and drinking with friends; jovial; sociable. **2.** of or suitable for a feast or banquet; festive; gay. *adj.* **—con viv′i al ly,** *adv.*

con vo ca tion (kon′və kā′shən), **1.** a calling together; an assembling by a summons. **2.** assembly; number of persons met in answer to a summons: *The convocation of clergymen passed a resolution condemning war.* *n.*

con voke (kən vōk′), call together; summon to assemble. *v.,* **con voked, con vok ing.** **—con vok′er,** *n.*

con vo lu tion (kon′və lü′shən), **1.** a coiling, winding, or twisting together: *the convolutions of a snake.* **2.** a coil; winding; twist. **3.** an irregular fold or ridge on the surface of the brain. *n.*

con vol vu lus (kən vol′vyə ləs), any of a group of plants (usually vines) with flowers shaped like trumpets. A morning-glory is a convolvulus. *n., pl.* **con vol vu lus es, con vol vu li** (-lī).

con voy (kən voi′ or kon′voi for 1; kon′voi for 2-4), **1.** accompany in order to protect; escort: *Warships convoy merchant ships during time of war.* **2.** an escort; protection: *The gold was moved from the ship to the bank's vault under convoy of soldiers.* **3.** warships, soldiers, etc., that convoy; protecting escort. **4.** ship, fleet, supplies, etc., accompanied by a protecting escort. 1 *v.*, 2-4 *n.*

con vulse (kən vuls′), **1.** shake violently: *An earthquake convulsed the island.* **2.** cause violent disturbance in; disturb violently: *His face was convulsed with rage.* **3.** throw into convulsions; shake with spasms of pain: *The sick child was convulsed before the doctor came.* **4.** throw into a fit of laughter; cause to shake with laughter: *The clown convulsed the audience with his funny acts.* *v.*, **con vulsed, con vuls ing.**

con vul sion (kən vul′shən), **1.** a violent, involuntary contracting and relaxing of the muscles; spasm: *The sick child's convulsions frightened its mother.* **2.** fit of laughter. **3.** a violent disturbance: *The country was undergoing a political convulsion.* *n.*

con vul sive (kən vul′siv), **1.** violently disturbing. **2.** having convulsions. **3.** producing convulsions. *adj.* **—con vul′sive ly,** *adv.*

co ny (kō′nē), **1.** rabbit fur. Cony is used to make or trim coats. **2.** rabbit. *n.*, *pl.* **co nies.** Also, **coney.**

coo (kü), **1.** a soft, murmuring sound made by doves or pigeons. **2.** make this sound. **3.** murmur softly; speak in a soft, loving manner. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **cooed, coo ing.**

coo ee (kü′ē), a long, shrill signal call of the Australian aborigines, adopted by Australian colonists. *n.*, *pl.* **coo ees;** *interj.*

cook (kůk), **1.** prepare (food, etc.) by using heat. We use coal, wood, gas, oil, and electricity for cooking. **2.** undergo cooking; be cooked: *Let the meat cook slowly.* **3.** person who cooks. **4.** act as cook; work as cook. **5.** *Informal.* tamper with. 1,2,4,5 *v.*, 3 *n.*

cook up, *Informal.* **1.** make up; prepare. **2.** prepare falsely.

Cook (kůk), **1. James,** 1728-1779, English navigator who explored the S Pacific and the coasts of Australia and New Zealand. **2. Mount,** mountain in S New Zealand; Aorangi. 12,349 ft. *n.*

cook book (kůk′bůk′), book containing directions for cooking various kinds of food; book of recipes. *n.*

cook er (kůk′ər), apparatus or container to cook things in. *n.*

cook er y (kůk′ər ē), art or occupation of cooking. *n.*, *pl.* **cook er ies.**

cook house (kůk′hous′), room or place for cooking. *n.*

cook ie (kůk′ē), cooky. *n.*

cook out (kůk′out′), a picnic, etc., where the food is cooked outdoors. *n.*

Cook Strait, channel between North and South Islands, New Zealand.

cook y (kůk′ē), *U.S.* a small, flat, sweet cake. *n.*, *pl.* **cook ies.**

cool (kül), **1.** somewhat cold; more cold than hot: *a cool day.* **2.** allowing or giving a cool feeling: *cool clothes.* **3.** not excited; calm. **4.** having little enthusiasm or interest; not cordial: *a cool greeting.* **5.** something cool; cool part, place, or time: *the cool of the evening.* **6.** become cool. **7.** make cool. **8.** bold; impudent. **9.** *Informal.* without exaggeration or qualification: *a cool million dollars.* **10.** blue, green, or gray. 1-4,8-10 *adj.*, 5 *n.*, 6,7 *v.* **—cool′ly,** *adv.* **—cool′ness,** *n.*

cool ant (kül′ənt), a cooling medium, used for machinery, etc. *n.*

cool er (kül′ər), **1.** apparatus or container that cools foods or drinks, or keeps them cool. **2.** anything that cools. **3.** *Slang.* jail. *n.*

cool-head ed (kül′hed′id), calm; not easily excited. *adj.*

Cool idge (kül′ij), **Calvin,** 1872-1933, the 30th president of the United States, from 1923 to 1929. *n.*

coo lie (kü′lē), **1.** an unskilled, native laborer in China, India, etc. **2.** laborer who does hard work for very little pay. *n.*

coon (kün), *Informal.* raccoon. *n.*

coop (küp), **1.** a small cage or pen for chickens, rabbits, etc. **2.** keep or put in a coop. **3.** confine in a very small space: *The children were cooped up indoors by the rain.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

co öp (kō′op), *Informal.* a coöperative store. *n.*

coöp., coöperative.

coop er (küp′ər), man who makes or repairs barrels, casks, etc. *n.*

Coo per (kü′pər), **James Fenimore,** 1789-1851, American novelist who wrote stories about Indian and frontier life, and about the sea. *n.*

co öp er ate, co op er ate, or **co-op er ate** (kō op′ər āt), work together; unite in producing a result: *The children coöperated with their teachers in keeping their rooms neat.* *v.*, **co öp er at ed, co öp er at ing; co op er at ed, co op er at ing; co-op er at ed, co-op er at ing. —co öp′er a′tor,** *n.*

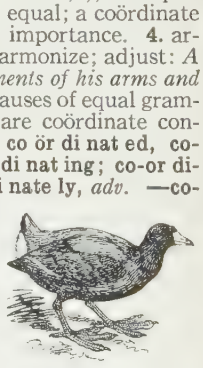
co öp er a tion, co op er a tion, or **co-op er a tion** (kō op′ər ā′shən), **1.** act of working together; united effort or labor: *Coöperation can accomplish many things which no individual could do alone.* **2.** combination of persons for purposes of production, purchase, or distribution for their joint benefit. *n.*

co öp er a tive, co op er a tive, or **co-op er a tive** (kō op′ər ā′tiv), **1.** wanting or willing to work together with others: *Dan was helpful and coöperative.* **2.** organization in which the profits and losses are shared by all members. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—co öp′er a′tive ly,** *adv.* **—co öp′er a′tive ness,** *n.*

coöperative store, store where merchandise is sold to members who share in the profits and losses according to the amount they buy.

co ör di nate, co or di nate, or **co-or di nate** (kō ôr′də nit for 1,2,5; kō ôr′də nāt for 3,4), **1.** equal in importance; of equal rank. **2.** an equal; a coördinate person or thing. **3.** make equal in importance. **4.** arrange in proper order or relation; harmonize; adjust: *A swimmer should coördinate the movements of his arms and legs.* **5.** joining words, phrases, or clauses of equal grammatical importance. *And* and *but* are coördinate conjunctions. 1,5 *adj.*, 2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **co ör di nat ed, co ör di nat ing; co or di nat ed, co or di nat ing; co-or di nat ed, co-or di nat ing. —co ör′di nate ly,** *adv.* **—co ör′di nate ness,** *n.* **—co ör′di na′tor,** *n.*

co ör di na tion (kō ôr′də nā′shən), **1.** proper order or proper relation. **2.** harmonious adjustment or working together (often used with reference to muscles). **3.** putting or being put into the same order or rank. *n.*



European coot (18 in. long)

coot (küt), **1.** a wading and swimming bird with short wings and toes broadened by lobes of skin. **2.** a large, black duck of northern regions and seas. **3.** *Informal.* fool; simpleton. *n.*

cop (kop), **1.** *Informal.* policeman. **2.** *Slang.* steal. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **copped, cop ping.**

co pal (kō′pl), a hard, lustrous resin from various tropical trees, used chiefly in making varnish. *n.*

cope[1] (kōp), fight with some degree of success; struggle on even terms; deal successfully: *She was too weak to cope with the extra work.* *v.*, **coped, cop ing.**

cope[2] (kōp), a long cape worn by priests during certain religious rites. *n.*

C, cope[2].

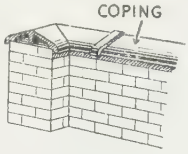
Co pen ha gen (kō′pən hā′gən), capital of Denmark. 761,000. *n.*

Co per ni can (kə pėr′nə kən), of or having to do with Copernicus or his system of astronomy. *adj.*

Co per ni cus (kə pėr′nə kəs), **Nikolaus,** 1473-1543, Polish astronomer who held that the earth revolves on its axis and that the planets move around the sun. *n.*

cope stone (kōp′stōn′), **1.** the top stone of a wall; stone used for or in a coping. **2.** a finishing touch; climax. *n.*

cop i er (kop′ē ər), **1.** person who copies; imitator. **2.** person who makes written copies; copyist. *n.*



co pi lot (kō′pī′lət), the assistant or second pilot in an aircraft. *n.*

cop ing (kōp′ing), the top layer of a brick or stone wall. It is usually built with a slope to shed water. *n.*

cop ing saw, a narrow saw in a U-shaped frame, used to cut curves.

co pi ous (kō′pē əs), **1.** plentiful; abundant. **2.** containing much matter. **3.** containing many words. *adj.* **—co′pi ous ly,** *adv.* **—co′pi ous ness,** *n.*

cop per (kop′ər), **1.** a tough, reddish-brown metal that is easily shaped into thin sheets or fine wire and resists rust. Copper is an excellent conductor of heat and electricity. *Symbol:* Cu **2.** thing made of copper. **3.** coin made of copper or bronze; penny. **4.** a large boiler or caldron. **5.** cover with copper. **6.** of copper: *a copper kettle.* **7.** reddish brown. 1-4,7 *n.,* 5 *v.,* 6,7 *adj.*

cop per as (kop′ər əs), a green sulfate of iron, used in making ink, in dyeing, in medicine as a disinfectant, and in photography. *n.*

cop per head (kop′ər hed′), a poisonous, North American snake with a copper-colored head, related to the water moccasin and the rattlesnake. *n.*

Copperhead (about 3 ft. long)

Cop per head (kop′ər hed′), person in the North who sympathized with the South during the Civil War. *n.*

cop per y (kop′ər ē), **1.** of or containing copper. **2.** like copper. *adj.*

cop pice (kop′is), copse. *n.*

cop ra (kop′rə), the dried meat of coconuts. Coconut oil is obtained from copra. *n.*

copse (kops), a thicket of small trees, bushes, shrubs, etc. *n.*

Copt (kopt), native of Egypt descended from the ancient Egyptians. *n.*

cop ter (kop′tər), *Informal.* helicopter. *n.*

Cop tic (kop′tik), **1.** of or having to do with the Copts. **2.** language formerly spoken by the Copts. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

cop u la (kop′yə lə), verb that connects the subject and the predicate, often some form of *be. Example:* John *is* a boy. *n., pl.* **cop u las, cop u lae** (-lē).

cop y (kop′ē), **1.** thing made to be just like another; thing made on the pattern or model of another. A written page, a picture, a dress, or a piece of furniture can be an exact copy of another. **2.** make a copy; make a copy of. **3.** be like; follow as a pattern or model; imitate. **4.** thing to be followed as a pattern or model. **5.** one of a number of books, newspapers, magazines, pictures, etc., made at the same printing: *Please get six copies of today's newspaper.* **6.** material ready to be set up in type for a book, newspaper, or magazine. 1,4-6 *n., pl.* **cop ies;** 2,3 *v.,* **cop ied, cop y ing.**

cop y book (kop′ē bůk′), **1.** book with models of handwriting to be copied in learning to write. **2.** commonplace; conventional; ordinary. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

cop y ist (kop′ē ist), **1.** person who makes written copies. **2.** person who copies; imitator. *n.*

cop y right (kop′ē rit′), **1.** the exclusive right given by a government to make and sell a certain book, picture, etc. **2.** protect by getting a copyright. Books, pieces of music, plays, etc., are usually copyrighted. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.*

co quet (kō ket′), **1.** flirt. **2.** trifle. *v.,* **co quet ted, co quet ting.**

co quet ry (kō′kə trē), **1.** flirting. **2.** trifling. *n., pl.* **co quet ries.**

co quette (kō ket′), woman who tries to attract men merely to please her vanity; flirt. *n.*

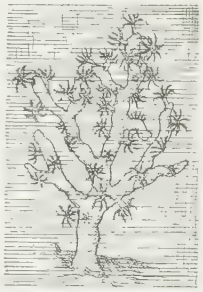
co quet tish (kō ket′ish), **1.** of a coquette. **2.** like a coquette; like a coquette's: *The pretty girl winked and gave him a coquettish smile. adj.* **—co quet′tish ly,** *adv.*

Coracle

Cor., Corinthians.

cor a cle (kôr′ə kl), a small, light boat made by covering a wooden frame with waterproof material. *n.*

cor al (kôr′əl), **1.** a stony substance consisting of the skeletons of certain kinds of very small sea animals called polyps. Reefs and small islands consisting of coral are common in the South Seas. Red coral is often used for jewelry. **2.** polyp that secretes a skeleton of coral and forms large branching colonies by budding. **3.** made of coral. **4.** deep pink; red. 1,2,4 *n.,* 3,4 *adj.*


Red coral under water with some polyps

coral reef, reef consisting mainly of coral.

Coral Sea, part of the Pacific off NE Australia. See **Australasia** for map.

coral snake, a small, poisonous American snake whose body is often banded with alternating rings of red, yellow, and black.

cord (kôrd), **1.** a thick string; very thin rope. **2.** fasten or tie with a cord; provide with a cord. **3.** anything resembling a cord. A small insulated cable with fittings to connect an electric iron or lamp with a socket is a cord. **4.** structure in an animal body that is somewhat like a cord; chord. The spinal cord is in the backbone. The vocal cords are in the throat. **5.** ridge on cloth. **6.** cloth with ridges on it; corduroy. **7.** measure of cut wood; 128 cubic feet. A pile of wood 4 feet wide, 4 feet high, and 8 feet long is a cord. **8.** pile (wood) in cords. 1,3-7 *n.,* 2,8 *v.*

cord age (kôr′dij), **1.** cords; ropes. The cordage of a ship is its rigging. **2.** quantity of wood measured in cords. *n.*

cor dial (kôr′jəl), **1.** sincere; hearty; warm; friendly: *His friends gave him a cordial welcome.* **2.** strengthening; stimulating. **3.** food, drink, or medicine that strengthens or stimulates. **4.** liqueur. 1,2 *adj.,* 3,4 *n.* **—cor′dial ly,** *adv.* **—cor′dial ness,** *n.*

cor dial i ty (kôr jal′ə tē or kôr′jē al′ə tē), cordial quality or feeling; sincerity; heartiness; warmth: *The cordiality of his welcome made Tom feel at home. n., pl.* **cor dial i ties.**

cor dil le ra (kôr′dəl yăr′ə or kôr dil′ər ə), a long mountain range; chain of mountains. *n.*

Cor dil le ras (kôr′dəl yăr′əz or kôr dil′ər əz), **1.** a mountain system in W North America. It includes the Rocky Mountains, the Cascade Range, the Coast Ranges, the Sierra Nevada, etc. **2.** a mountain system in W South America; Andes. **3.** the mountain system in W North America and South America extending from Cape Horn to Alaska. *n.pl.*

Cór do ba (kôr′də bə; *Spanish* kôr′ŦHō vä), **1.** city in S Spain. 188,000. **2.** city in central Argentina. 370,000. *n.*

cor don (kôrd′n), **1.** line or circle of soldiers, policemen, forts, etc., placed at intervals to guard a place. **2.** cord, braid, or ribbon worn as an ornament or badge of honor. *n.*

Cor do va (kôr′də və or kôr dō′və), Córdoba. *n.*

cor du roy (kôr′də roi), **1.** a thick, cotton cloth with close, velvetlike ridges. **2.** made of corduroy. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

corduroy road, road made of logs laid crosswise, often across low, wet land.

cor du roys (kôr′də roiz), corduroy trousers. *n.pl.*

cord wood (kôrd′wŭd′), **1.** wood sold by the cord; firewood piled in cords. **2.** wood cut in 4-foot lengths. *n.*

core (kôr), **1.** the hard, central part, containing the seeds, of fruits like apples and pears. **2.** the central or most important part: *the core of a boil, the core of an argument.* **3.** bar of soft iron forming the center of an electromagnet or of an induction coil. **4.** take out the core of: *core apples.* 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **cored, cor ing.**

CORE or **C.O.R.E.** (kôr, kōr, *or pronounced as initials*), Congress on Racial Equality.

co re op sis (kô′rē op′sis), **1.** plant of the same family as the aster, with yellow, red-and-yellow, or reddish flowers shaped like daisies. **2.** the flower. *n.*

Cor fu (kôr′fū or kôr fü′), a Greek island in the Mediterranean, just northwest of Greece. 105,000 pop.; 229 sq. mi. *n.*

co ri an der (kô′rē an′dər), **1.** plant with a disagreeable odor. **2.** its seedlike fruit, used in cooking, medicines for colic, etc. *n.*

Cor inth (kôr′inth), **1.** seaport in S Greece. In ancient times, Corinth was a center of commerce, art, and luxury. 18,000. See the map under **Doris. 2. Gulf of,** gulf separating the peninsula of S Greece from N Greece. *n.*

Co rin thi an (kə rin′thē ən), **1.** of or having to do with Corinth or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Corinth. **3.** noting or having to do with the most elaborate of the three types of Greek architecture. The capital of a Corinthian column is adorned with acanthus leaves. 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Corinthian capital

Co rin thi ans (kə rin′thē ənz), either of two books of the New Testament, written by the Apostle Paul to the Christian people of Corinth. *n.*

cork (kôrk), **1.** a light, thick, outer bark of the cork oak, used for bottle stoppers, floats for fishing lines, inner soles of shoes, fillings for some kinds of life preservers, etc. **2.** a shaped piece of cork: *the cork of a bottle.* **3.** any stopper for a bottle, etc., made of glass, rubber, etc. **4.** stop up with a cork. **5.** made of cork; made with cork. **6.** confine; restrain; check. **7.** blacken with burnt cork. **8.** an outer bark of woody plants, serving as a protective covering. 1-3,8 *n.*, 4,6,7 *v.*, 5 *adj.*

Cork (kôrk), city in the southern part of the Irish Republic. 80,000. *n.*

cork oak, an oak tree from which cork is obtained.

cork screw (kôrk′skrü′), **1.** tool for pulling corks out of bottles. **2.** shaped like a corkscrew; spiral. **3.** move or advance in a spiral or zigzag course. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*, 3 *v.*

Corm of a crocus

corm (kôrm), a fleshy, bulblike underground stem that has leaves and buds on the upper surface and roots usually on the lower. *n.*

cor mo rant (kôr′mə rənt), **1.** a very large, greedy sea bird that has a pouch under the beak for holding captured fish. **2.** a greedy person. *n.*

corn[1] (kôrn), **1.** kind of grain that grows on large ears; maize; Indian corn. **2.** plant that it grows on. **3.** any small, hard seed or grain, especially of cereal plants. **4.** in England, grain in general, especially wheat. **5.** in Scotland and Ireland, oats. **6.** preserve (meat) with strong salt water or by dry salt. 1-5 *n.*, 6 *v.*

Cormorant (3 ft. long)

corn[2] (kôrn), a hardening of the skin, usually on a toe. Corns are caused by pressure or rubbing and are often very painful. *n.*

corn bread, bread made of corn meal instead of flour.

corn cob (kôrn′kob′), *U.S.* **1.** the central, woody part of an ear of corn, on which the kernels grow. **2.** a tobacco pipe with a bowl hollowed out of a piece of dried corncob. *n.*

corn cockle, weed with red or white flowers and poisonous seeds, that grows in grainfields.

corn crake, bird common in grainfields in Europe.

corn crib (kôrn′krib′), bin or small, ventilated building for storing unshelled corn. *n.*

cor ne a (kôr′nē ə), the transparent part of the outer coat of the eyeball. The cornea covers the iris and the pupil. See **eye** for diagram. *n.*

cor ne al (kôr′nē əl), having to do with the cornea. *adj.*

corned (kôrnd), preserved with strong salt water or dry salt: *corned beef.* *adj.*

cor nel ian (kôr nēl′yən), carnelian. *n.*

cor ne ous (kôr′nē əs), horny; like horn. *adj.*

cor ner (kôr′nər), **1.** the point or place where lines or surfaces meet: *the corner of a room.* **2.** space between two lines or surfaces near where they meet; angle. **3.** the place where two streets meet. **4.** at a corner. **5.** for a corner. **6.** put in a corner; drive into a corner. **7.** piece to protect or decorate a corner: *The leather pocketbook has gold corners.* **8.** a secret place; place away from crowds: *The money was hidden in odd corners all over the house.* **9.** region; part; place that is far away: *People have searched in all corners of the earth for gold.* **10.** an awkward or difficult position; place from which escape is impossible: *His enemies had driven him into a corner.* **11.** *Esp. U.S.* force into an awkward or difficult position; drive into a place from which escape is impossible. **12.** a buying up of the available supply of some stock or article to raise its price: *a corner in cotton.* **13.** buy up all or nearly all that can be had of (something) to raise its price: *Some speculators have tried to corner wheat.* 1-3,7-10,12 *n.*, 4,5 *adj.*, 6,11,13 *v.*

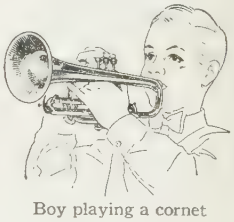
cut corners, **1.** shorten the way by going across corners. **2.** save money, effort, time, etc., by cutting down.

turn the corner, pass the worst or most dangerous point.

cor ner stone (kôr′nər stōn′), **1.** a stone at the corner of two walls that holds them together. **2.** such a stone built into the corner of a building as its formal beginning. The laying of a cornerstone is often accompanied with ceremonies. **3.** a main part on which something else rests; foundation; basis: *The cornerstone of religion is belief in God.* *n.*

cor ner ways (kôr′nər wāz′), cornerwise. *adj.*

cor ner wise (kôr′nər wīz′), **1.** with the corner in front; so as to form a corner. **2.** from corner to corner; diagonally. *adv.*


Boy playing a cornet

cor net (kôr net′ for 1; kôr′nit or kôr net′ for 2), **1.** a musical wind instrument somewhat like a trumpet, usually made of brass. It has three pistons that control the notes. **2.** piece of paper rolled into a cone and twisted at one end, used to hold candy, nuts, etc. *n.*

cor net tist or **cor net ist** (kôr net′ist), musician who plays a cornet. *n.*

corn field (kôrn′fēld′), field in which corn is grown. *n.*

corn flow er (kôrn′flou′ər), plant with blue, pink, white, or purple flowers; bachelor's-button. *n.*

corn husk (kôrn′husk′), husk of an ear of corn. *n.*

cor nice (kôr′nis), **1.** an ornamental molding that projects along the top of a wall, pillar, building, etc. **2.** molding around the walls of a room just below the ceiling. **3.** furnish or finish with a cornice. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **cor niced, cor nic ing.**

Cor nish (kôr′nish), **1.** of or having to do with Cornwall, its people, or the language formerly spoken by them. **2.** the ancient Celtic language of Cornwall. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Cor nish man (kôr′nish mən), native or inhabitant of Cornwall. *n.*, *pl.* **Cor nish men.**

corn meal, meal made from Indian corn; corn ground up.

corn pone, in the southern United States, a flat loaf of corn meal shaped by hand. It is a kind of corn bread.

corn stalk (kôrn′stôk′), stalk of Indian corn. *n.*

corn starch (kôrn′stärch′), a starchy flour made from Indian corn, used to thicken puddings, etc. *n.*

corn sugar, sugar made from cornstarch.

corn syrup, syrup made from corn.

cor nu co pi a (kôr′nə kō′pē ə), **1.** a horn-shaped container or ornament. Cornucopias are hung on Christmas trees. **2.** horn of plenty, represented overflowing with fruits and flowers. *n.*

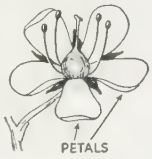
Cornucopia (def. 2)

Corn wall (kôrn′wôl), county in SW England. *n.*

Corn wal lis (kôrn wôl′is or kôrn wol′is), **Charles,** 1738-1805, British general who surrendered to Washington at Yorktown on October 19, 1781. *n.*

corn y (kôr′nē), *Slang.* trite; of poor quality. *adj.,* **corn i er, corn i est.**

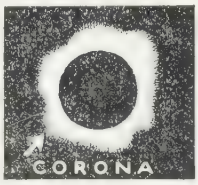
co rol la (kə rol′ə), the internal envelope or floral leaves of a flower, usually of some color other than green; the petals. *n.*



Corolla

cor ol lar y (kôr′ə ler′ē), **1.** something proved incidentally in proving something else. **2.** inference; deduction. **3.** a natural consequence or result: *Good health is a corollary of having good habits.* *n., pl.* **cor ol lar ies.**

co ro na (kə rō′nə), **1.** ring of light seen around the sun or moon. **2.** halo of light around the sun, seen only during an eclipse. **3.** a crownlike part; crown. *n., pl.* **co ro nas, co ro nae** (-nē).



Corona (def. 2)

Cor o na do (kôr′ə nä′dō), **Francisco Vásquez de,** 1510?-1554?, Spanish soldier who explored the SW part of what is now the United States. *n.*

cor o nar y (kôr′ə ner′ē), **1.** of or designating either or both of the two arteries that supply blood to the muscular tissue of the heart. **2.** having to do with or resembling a crown. **3.** coronary thrombosis. 1,2 *adj.,* 3 *n., pl.* **cor o nar ies.**

coronary thrombosis, the stopping up of a branch of a coronary artery by a blood clot.

cor o na tion (kôr′ə nā′shən), ceremony of crowning a king, queen, emperor, etc. *n.*

cor o ner (kôr′ə nər), official of a local government who investigates in the presence of a jury any death not clearly due to natural causes. *n.*

cor o net (kôr′ə net), **1.** a small crown worn as a mark of high rank. A king wears a crown; princes and nobles wear coronets. **2.** a circle of gold, jewels, or flowers worn around the head as an ornament. *n.*

Corp. or **corp.,** **1.** Corporal. **2.** Corporation.

cor po ral[1] (kôr′pə rəl), of the body: *corporal punishment.* *adj.*

cor po ral[2] (kôr′pə rəl), the lowest non-commissioned army officer, next below a sergeant. He usually commands a squad. *n.*

cor po ral ly (kôr′pə rəl ē), bodily; in or with its body. *adv.*

cor po rate (kôr′pə rit), **1.** forming a corporation; incorporated. **2.** belonging to a corporation; having to do with a corporation. **3.** united; combined. *adj.*

cor po ra tion (kôr′pə rā′shən), **1.** group of persons who obtain a charter giving them as a group certain legal rights and privileges distinct from those of the individual members of the group. A corporation can buy and sell, own property, manufacture goods, etc., as if its members were a single person. **2.** group of persons with authority to act as a single person. The mayor and aldermen of a city are a corporation. **3.** *Informal.* a prominent abdomen. *n.*

cor po re al (kôr pô′rē əl), **1.** of or for the body; bodily: *Food and water are corporeal nourishment.* **2.** material; tangible: *Land, trees, and money are corporeal things.* *adj.* **—cor po′re al ly,** *adv.*

corps (kôr), **1.** branch of specialized military service, such as the Medical Corps, Signal Corps. **2.** a tactical unit usually consisting of two or more divisions, and smaller than an army. **3.** group of people organized for working together: *a corps of nurses.* *n., pl.* **corps** (kôrz).

corpse (kôrps), a dead human body. *n.*

cor pu lence (kôr′pyə ləns), fatness. *n.*

cor pu lent (kôr′pyə lənt), fat. *adj.*

cor pus (kôr′pəs), **1.** a body, especially the dead body of a person or animal. **2.** a complete collection of writings on some subject or of some period, or of laws, etc. *n., pl.* **cor po ra** (-pə rə).

Cor pus Chris ti (kôr′pəs kris′tē), **1.** feast of the Roman Catholic Church in honor of the Eucharist, held on the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday. **2.** city in S Texas. 168,000.

cor pus cle (kôr′pəs l), **1.** any of the cells that float in the blood, lymph, etc. Red corpuscles carry oxygen and carbon dioxide; some white corpuscles destroy disease germs. **2.** a very small particle. *n.*

cor pus de lic ti (kôr′pəs di lik′tī), **1.** the actual facts that prove a crime or offense against the law has been committed. **2.** body of a murdered person.

cor ral (kə ral′), **1.** an enclosed space for keeping or for capturing horses, cattle, etc. **2.** a circular camp formed by wagons for defense against attack. **3.** drive into or keep in a corral. **4.** hem in; surround; capture. 1,2 *n.,* 3,4 *v.,* **cor ralled, cor ral ling.**

cor rect (kə rekt′), **1.** free from mistakes or faults; right: *the correct answer.* **2.** agreeing with a good standard of taste; proper: *correct manners.* **3.** change to what is right; remove mistakes or faults from: *Correct any wrong spellings that you find.* **4.** alter or adjust to agree with some standard: *correct the reading of a barometer.* **5.** point out or mark the errors of: *The teacher corrects the test papers and returns them to the students.* **6.** set right by punishing; find fault with to improve; punish: *The mother corrected the child.* **7.** counteract (something hurtful); cure; overcome: *Medicine can sometimes correct stomach trouble.* 1,2 *adj.,* 3-7 *v.* **—cor rect′ly,** *adv.* **—cor rect′ness,** *n.* **—cor rec′tor,** *n.*

cor rect ed (kə rek′tid), made free from mistakes or faults. *adj.*

cor rec tion (kə rek′shən), **1.** act of correcting: *The correction of all my mistakes took nearly an hour.* **2.** thing put in place of an error or mistake: *Write in your corrections neatly.* **3.** punishment; rebuke; scolding. A prison is sometimes called a house of correction. **4.** amount added or subtracted to correct a result. *n.*

cor rec tion al (kə rek′shən l), of or having to do with correction; corrective. *adj.*

cor rec tive (kə rek′tiv), **1.** tending to correct; setting right; making better: *Corrective exercises will make weak muscles strong.* **2.** something that tends to correct or set right anything that is wrong or hurtful. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.* **—cor rec′tive ly,** *adv.*

Cor reg i dor (kə reg′ə dôr), a fortified island at the entrance to Manila Bay, Philippines. *n.*

cor re late (kôr′ə lāt), **1.** be related one to the other; have a mutual relation: *The diameter and the circumference of a circle correlate.* **2.** place in or bring into proper relation with one another; show the connection or relation between: *Try to correlate your knowledge of history with your knowledge of geography.* *v.,* **cor re lat ed, cor re lat ing.**

cor re la tion (kôr′ə lā′shən), **1.** the mutual relation of two or more things: *There is a close correlation between climate and crops.* **2.** a correlating or being correlated. *n.*

cor rel a tive (kə rel′ə tiv), **1.** mutually dependent; so related that each implies the other. **2.** either of two closely related things. **3.** having a mutual relation and commonly used together. Conjunctions used in pairs, such as *either . . . or* and *both . . . and*, are correlative words. **4.** a correlative word. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.*

cor re spond (kôr′ə spond′), **1.** be in harmony; agree: *Her white hat and shoes correspond with her white dress.* **2.** be similar: *The arms of a man correspond to the wings of a bird.* **3.** exchange letters; write letters to each other: *Will you correspond with me while I am away?* *v.*

cor re spond ence (kôr′ə spon′dəns), **1.** agreement; harmony: *The lack of correspondence between the two statements made us suspect a lie.* **2.** similarity; resemblance in structure or function: *correspondence between the skeletons of cats and dogs.* **3.** exchange of letters; letter writing. **4.** letters: *A company that does business by mail receives a great deal of correspondence.* **5.** in mathematics, a matching of the members of one set of objects with the members of a second set of objects. *n.*

cor re spond ent (kôr′ə spon′dənt), **1.** person who exchanges letters with another: *Mabel and I have been regular correspondents for over two years; we write weekly.* **2.** person employed by a newspaper or magazine to send news from a distant place. A foreign correspondent for a newspaper is a reporter who gathers news in another country. **3.** person or company that has regular business with another in a distant place: *This big bank has correspondents in all the large cities of the world.* **4.** corresponding; in agreement. **5.** thing that corresponds to something else. 1-3,5 *n.*, 4 *adj.*

cor re spond ing (kôr′ə spon′ding), **1.** agreeing; in harmony. **2.** similar; matching. **3.** exchanging letters; writing letters to each other. *adj.*

cor re spond ing ly (kôr′ə spon′ding lē), in a corresponding manner; so as to correspond. *adv.*

cor ri dor (kôr′ə dər), **1.** a long hallway; passage in a large building into which rooms open: *the corridor in a school.* **2.** a narrow strip of land connecting two parts of a country or an inland country with a seaport. *n.*

cor ri gen dum (kôr′ə jen′dəm), error in a book, manuscript, etc., to be corrected. *n., pl.* **cor ri gen da** (-də).

cor rob o rate (kə rob′ə rāt), make more certain; confirm: *Witnesses corroborated the policeman's statement.* *v.*, **cor rob o rat ed, cor rob o rat ing.** **—cor rob′o ra′tor,** *n.*

cor rob o ra tion (kə rob′ə rā′shən), **1.** confirmation by additional proof. **2.** something that corroborates; additional proof: *Tom's sticky face was corroboration of his mother's suspicion that he had been eating jam.* *n.*

cor rob o ra tive (kə rob′ə rā′tiv), corroborating; confirming. *adj.*

cor rob o ra to ry (kə rob′ə rə tô′rē), corroborative. *adj.*

cor rode (kə rōd′), **1.** eat away gradually: *Rust had corroded the steel rails.* **2.** become corroded. *v.*, **cor rod ed, cor rod ing.**

cor ro sion (kə rō′zhən), **1.** act or process of corroding. **2.** a corroded condition. **3.** product of corroding. *n.*

cor ro sive (kə rō′siv), **1.** producing corrosion; corroding; eating away. **2.** substance that corrodes: *Most acids are corrosives.* 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—cor ro′sive ly,** *adv.*

corrosive sublimate, a very poisonous, crystalline substance, used as an antiseptic, for engraving metals, etc.

cor ru gate (kôr′ə gāt), bend or shape (a surface or a thin sheet of material) into wavelike folds; wrinkle; furrow. *v.*, **cor ru gat ed, cor ru gat ing.** **—cor′ru ga′tion,** *n.*

cor ru gat ed (kôr′ə gāt′id), bent or shaped into a row of wavelike ridges: *corrugated iron.* *adj.*

corrugated paper, paper or cardboard that is bent into a row of wavelike ridges.

cor rupt (kə rupt′), **1.** evil; wicked: *a corrupt man, corrupt desires.* **2.** make evil or wicked: *Bad company may corrupt a good boy.* **3.** influenced by bribes; dishonest: *a corrupt judge.* **4.** bribe. **5.** damaged by inaccurate copying, insertions, alterations, or the like: *The manuscript is so corrupt that parts of it make no sense at all.* **6.** make worse by changing; make impure or incorrect. **7.** considered inferior by some because of change in meaning or form, or deviation from standard usage: *Some Indians speak corrupt Spanish.* **8.** cause (a form, meaning, dialect, etc.) to differ from standard usage. **9.** rotten; decayed. **10.** rot; decay. **11.** become corrupt. 1,3,5,7,9 *adj.*, 2,4,6,8,10,11 *v.* **—cor rupt′er,** *n.* **—cor rupt′ly,** *adv.* **—cor rupt′ness,** *n.*

cor rupt i bil i ty (kə rup′tə bil′ə tē), corruptible quality; willingness to be bribed. *n.*

cor rupt i ble (kə rup′tə bl), **1.** that can be corrupted; that can be bribed. **2.** liable to be corrupted. *adj.* **—cor rupt′i ble ness,** *n.* **—cor rupt′i bly,** *adv.*

cor rup tion (kə rup′shən), **1.** a making or being made evil or wicked. **2.** evil conduct; wickedness. **3.** bribery; dishonesty. **4.** a changing for the worse; making impure or incorrect. **5.** a causing (a form, meaning, dialect, etc.) to differ from standard usage: *the corruption of a language.* **6.** rot; decay. **7.** a corrupting influence; thing that causes corruption. *n.*

cor rup tive (kə rup′tiv), tending to corrupt; causing corruption. *adj.*

cor sage (kôr säzh′), **1.** bouquet to be worn at a woman's waist, on her shoulder, etc. **2.** the upper part of a woman's dress. *n.*

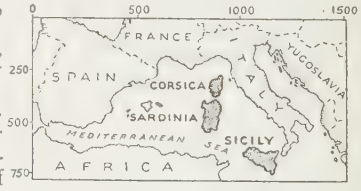
cor sair (kôr′sâr), **1.** pirate. **2.** a pirate ship. **3.** privateer. *n.*

corse let (kôrs′lit for 1; kôr′sə let′ for 2), **1.** armor for the body. **2.** a woman's undergarment somewhat like a corset. *n.*

cor set (kôr′sit), a woman's stiff, close-fitting undergarment, worn about the waist and hips to support or shape the body. *n.*

C, corselet (def. 1)

Cor si ca (kôr′sə kə), a French island in the Mediterranean, southeast of France. 244,000 pop.; 3367 sq. mi. *n.* **—Cor′si can,** *adj., n.*



cors let (kôrs′lit), corselet; armor for the body. *n.*

cor tege or **cor tège** (kôr tāzh′ or kôr tezh′), **1.** procession. **2.** group of followers, attendants, etc.; retinue. *n.*

Cor tés or **Cor tez** (kôr tez′), **Hernando,** 1485-1547, Spanish soldier who conquered Mexico. *n.*

cor tex (kôr′teks), **1.** the bark of a tree. **2.** the outer layers of an internal organ: *the cortex of the kidney.* **3.** the layer of gray matter that covers most of the surface of the brain. *n., pl.* **cor ti ces** (-tə sēz).

cor ti cal (kôr′tə kl), **1.** of or having to do with a cortex. **2.** consisting of cortex. *adj.* **—cor′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

cor ti sone (kôr′tə zōn), hormone obtained from the cortex of the adrenal gland, used experimentally in controlling arthritis. *n.*

co run dum (kə run′dəm), an extremely hard mineral consisting of aluminum oxide. The dark-colored variety is used for polishing and grinding. Transparent varieties are sapphires, rubies, etc. *n.*

cor us cate (kôr′əs kāt), give off flashes of light; sparkle; glitter. *v.*, **cor us cat ed, cor us cat ing.**

cor vette or **cor vet** (kôr vet′), **1.** warship with sails and only one tier of guns. **2.** gunboat used in antisubmarine convoy work. *n.*

cor vine (kôr′vīn or kôr′vin), of or like a crow. *adj.*

cor y phée (kôr′ə fā′), **1.** dancer who leads a ballet. **2.** a ballet dancer. *n.*

cos (kos), kind of lettuce. *n.*

cos met ic (koz met′ik), **1.** preparation for beautifying the skin, hair, nails, etc. Powder, lipstick, and face

creams are cosmetics. **2.** beautifying to the skin, hair, nails, etc. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

cos mic (koz′mik), **1.** of or belonging to the cosmos; having to do with the whole universe: *Cosmic forces produce stars and meteors.* **2.** vast. *adj.*

cos mi cal ly (koz′mik lē), according to cosmic laws; on a vast or cosmic scale. *adv.*

cosmic dust, fine particles of matter falling upon the earth from outer space.

cosmic rays, rays of very short wave lengths and very great penetration that come to the earth from beyond the earth's atmosphere.

cos mo drome (koz′mə drōm), a launching site for spacecraft. *n.*

cos mog o ny (koz mog′ə nē), **1.** origin of the universe. **2.** theory of its origin. *n., pl.* **cos mog o nies.**

cos mog ra phy (koz mog′rə fē), science that deals with the general appearance and structure of the universe. Cosmography includes astronomy, geography, and geology. *n.*

cos mol o gy (koz mol′ə jē), science or theory of the universe, its parts, and its laws. *n.*

cos mo naut (koz′mə nôt), astronaut. *n.*

cos mo pol i tan (koz′mə pol′ə tən), **1.** belonging to all parts of the world; not limited to any one country or its inhabitants; widely spread: *Music is one of the most cosmopolitan of the arts.* **2.** free from national or local prejudices; feeling at home in any part of the world. **3.** a cosmopolitan person or thing; person who feels at home in all parts of the world. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

cos mop o lite (koz mop′ə līt), a cosmopolitan person. *n.*

cos mos (koz′məs), **1.** the universe thought of as an orderly, harmonious system; the opposite of chaos. **2.** any complete system that is orderly and harmonious. **3.** a tall garden plant of the same family as the aster, with much-divided leaves and white, pink, purple, or orange flowers, that blooms in the fall. *n.*

Cos sack (kos′ak), one of a people living in SW Soviet Union, noted as horsemen. *n.*

cost (kôst), **1.** price paid: *The cost of this hat was $10.* **2.** loss; sacrifice: *The poor fox escaped from the trap at the cost of a leg.* **3.** be obtained at the price of; require: *This hat costs $10. The school play cost much time and effort.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **cost, cost ing.**

costs, expenses of a lawsuit or case in court: *Mr. Brown had to pay a $1000 fine and $50 costs.*

cos tal (kos′tl), of a rib or the ribs. *adj.*

Cos ta Ri ca (kos′tə rē′kə), country in Central America, northwest of Panama. 1,150,000 pop.; 19,238 sq. mi. *Capital:* San José. See **Central America** for map.

Cos ta Ri can (kos′tə rē′kən), **1.** of Costa Rica or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Costa Rica.

cos ter (kos′tər), costermonger. *n.*

cos ter mon ger (kos′tər mung′gər), *Esp. Brit.* person who sells fruit, vegetables, fish, etc., from a handcart or stand in the street. *n.*

cos tive (kos′tiv), constipated. *adj.*

cost li ness (kôst′lē nis), great cost; expensiveness. *n.*

cost ly (kôst′lē), **1.** of great value: *costly jewels.* **2.** costing much: *costly mistakes.* **3.** costing too much. *adj.*, **cost li er, cost li est.**

cos tume (kos′tüm or kos′tūm for 1-3; kos tüm′ or kos tūm′ for 4), **1.** style of dress, outer clothing, etc., including the way the hair is worn, kind of jewelry worn, etc. **2.** dress belonging to another time or place, worn on the stage, at masquerades, etc.: *The actors wore Spanish costumes.* **3.** a complete set of outer garments: *a street costume, a hunting costume.* **4.** provide a costume for; dress. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **cos tumed, cos tum ing.**

cos tum er (kos tüm′ər or kos tūm′ər), person who makes, sells, or rents costumes or dresses. *n.*

co sy (kō′zē), cozy. *adj.*, **co si er, co si est;** *n., pl.* **co sies.** —**co′si ly,** *adv.* —**co′si ness,** *n.*

cot[1] (kot), a narrow bed. A cot is sometimes made of canvas stretched on a frame that folds together. *n.*

cot[2] (kot), **1.** cottage. **2.** something small built for shelter or protection; cote. **3.** covering; sheath. *n.*

cote (kōt), shelter or shed for small animals, birds, etc. *n.*

co te rie (kō′tə rē), set or circle of acquaintances; group of people who often meet socially. *n.*

co til lion (kə til′yən), *Esp. U.S.* a dance with complicated steps and much changing of partners, led by one couple. *n.*

Co to pax i (kō′tə pak′sē), volcano in the Andes Mountains in N Ecuador. 19,498 ft. *n.*

cot tage (kot′ij), **1.** a small house. **2.** *U.S.* house at a summer resort. *n.*

cottage cheese, *U.S.* a soft, white cheese made from the curds of sour milk.

cot tag er (kot′ij ər), **1.** person who lives in a cottage. **2.** person who lives in a cottage at a summer resort. *n.*

cot ter[1] (kot′ər), **1.** pin or wedge that is inserted through a slot to hold small parts of machinery, etc., together. **2.** cotter pin. *n.*

cot ter[2] or **cot tar** (kot′ər), a Scottish peasant who works for a farmer and is allowed to use a small cottage and a plot of land. *n.*

cotter pin, a split pin used as a cotter. Its ends are bent to keep it in its slot.

Cotter pin

cot ton (kot′n), **1.** soft, white fibers in a fluffy mass around the seeds of a plant, used in making fabrics, thread, etc. **2.** plant that produces these fibers. **3.** crop of such plants. **4.** thread made of cotton fibers. **5.** cloth made of cotton thread. **6.** made of cotton. **7.** any downy substance resembling cotton fibers, growing on other plants. **8.** *Informal.* agree; get along. **9.** *Informal.* take a liking. 1-5,7 *n.*, 6 *adj.*, 8,9 *v.*

cotton gin, machine for separating the fibers of cotton from the seeds.

cot ton mouth (kot′n mouth′), the water moccasin, a large poisonous American snake. *n.*

cot ton seed (kot′n sēd′), seed of cotton, used for making cottonseed oil, fertilizer, cattle food, etc. *n., pl.* **cot ton seeds** or (*esp. collectively*) **cot ton seed.**

cottonseed oil, oil pressed from cottonseed, used for cooking, for making soap, etc.

cot ton tail (kot′n tāl′), a common American wild rabbit with a fluffy, white tail. *n.*

Cottontail (about 17 in. long)

cot ton wood (kot′n wud′), **1.** variety of American poplar tree having cottonlike tufts on the seeds. **2.** its soft wood. *n.*

cot ton y (kot′n ē), **1.** of cotton. **2.** like cotton; soft; fluffy; downy. *adj.*

cot y le don (kot′ə lēd′n), an embryo leaf in the seed of a plant; the first leaf, or one of the first pair of leaves, growing from a seed. *n.*

couch (kouch), **1.** thing made to sleep or rest on. A bed or sofa is a couch. **2.** place to sleep or rest: *The deer sprang up from its grassy couch.* **3.** lay on a couch. **4.** lie down on a couch. **5.** put in words; express: *Poets couch their ideas in beautiful language.* **6.** lower; bring down; put in a level position ready to attack: *The knights couched their lances and prepared to charge.* **7.** lie hidden ready to attack. 1,2 *n.*, 3-7 *v.* —**couch′like′,** *adj.*

C, cotyledon

cou gar (kü′gər), a large, tawny American wildcat; puma; mountain lion. *n.*

cough (kôf), **1.** force air from the lungs with sudden effort and noise. **2.** act of coughing. **3.** repeated acts of

coughing. **4.** a diseased condition of the lungs, etc., that causes coughing: *She has a bad cough.* 1 *v.*, 2-4 *n.*

cough up, **1.** expel from the throat by coughing. **2.** *Slang.* give; bring out; produce.

cough ing (kôf′ing), a forcing air from the lungs with sudden air or noise. *n.*

could (kud), pt. of **can.** *Once she could sing beautifully. Perhaps I could write a poem, but I doubt it.* *v.*

could n't (kud′nt), could not.

couldst (kudst), *Archaic* or *Poetic.* could. "Thou couldst" means "You could." *v.*

cou lee (kü′lē), **1.** in the western United States, a deep ravine or gulch that is usually dry in summer. **2.** stream of lava. *n.*

cou lomb (kü lom′), quantity of electricity furnished by a current of one ampere in one second. *n.*

coul ter (kōl′tər), colter. *n.*

coun cil (koun′sl), **1.** group of people called together to give advice, talk things over, or settle questions. **2.** a small group of people elected by citizens to make laws for and govern a city or town. *n.*

coun cil lor (koun′sl ər), *Esp. Brit.* councilor. *n.*

coun cil man (koun′səl mən), **1.** member of the council of a city or town. **2.** councilor. *n., pl.* **coun cil men.**

coun ci lor (koun′sl ər), member of a council. *n.*

coun sel (koun′sl), **1.** act of exchanging ideas; act of talking things over. **2.** advice: *A wise person gives good counsel.* **3.** lawyer or group of lawyers: *Each side of a case in court has its own counsel.* **4.** give advice to; advise. **5.** recommend: *He counseled acting at once.* **6.** *Archaic.* wisdom; prudence. **7.** exchange ideas; consult together; deliberate. 1-3,6 *n.*, 4,5,7 *v.*, **coun seled, coun sel ing** or *esp. Brit.* **coun selled, coun sel ling.**

take counsel, exchange ideas; talk things over.

coun sel lor (koun′sl ər), *Esp. Brit.* counselor. *n.*

coun se lor (koun′sl ər), **1.** person who gives advice; adviser. **2.** lawyer. *n.*

count[1] (kount), **1.** name numbers in order: *The child can count up to ten.* **2.** add up; find out how many: *He counted the books and found there were fifty.* **3.** an adding up; a finding out how many: *The count showed that 5000 votes had been cast.* **4.** the total number; amount: *The exact count was 5170.* **5.** include in counting; take into account: *Let's not count that game.* **6.** be included in counting; be taken into account: *Your first trial is only for practice; it won't count.* **7.** have an influence; be of value: *Every little bit counts.* **8.** consider; think of as: *He counts himself fortunate in having good health.* **9.** depend; rely: *We count on your help.* **10.** in law, each charge in a formal accusation. **11.** ten seconds counted to give a fallen boxer time to get up before he is declared the loser. 1,2,5-9 *v.*, 3,4,10,11 *n.*

count out, **1.** fail to consider; fail to include. **2.** *Informal.* defeat by counting ballots wrongly. **3.** declare (a fallen boxer) the loser when he cannot get up after 10 seconds have been counted.

count[2] (kount), a European nobleman having a rank about the same as that of an English earl. *n.*

count down (kount′doun′), **1.** period of time that comes just before the firing of a missile, rocket, etc. **2.** the calling out of the passing minutes and seconds, in the last stage of this period. *n.*

coun te nance (koun′tə nəns), **1.** expression of the face: *His angry countenance showed how he felt.* **2.** face; features: *The king had a noble countenance.* **3.** approval; encouragement: *He gave countenance to our plan, but no active help.* **4.** approve; encourage: *The school does not countenance cheating in any form. We cannot countenance your letting Jim see your test paper.* **5.** calmness; composure. 1-3,5 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **coun te nanced, coun te nanc ing.**

keep one's countenance, **1.** be calm; not show feeling. **2.** keep from smiling or laughing.

count er[1] (koun′tər), **1.** thing used for counting. **2.** an imitation coin. **3.** *Esp. U.S.* a long table in a store, restaurant, etc., on which money is counted out, and across which goods, etc., are given to customers. *n.*

count er[2] (koun′tər), person or thing that counts. *n.*

coun ter[3] (koun′tər), **1.** in the opposite direction; opposed; contrary: *His wild idea runs counter to common sense.* **2.** opposite; contrary: *Your plans are counter to ours.* **3.** go or act counter to; oppose: *She did not like our plan; so she countered it with one of her own.* **4.** that which is opposite or contrary to something else. **5.** give a blow in boxing in return for another. **6.** blow given in boxing in return for another. **7.** a stiff piece inside the back of a shoe around the heel. **8.** part of a ship's stern from the water line to the end of the curved part. 1 *adv.*, 2 *adj.*, 3,5 *v.*, 4,6-8 *n.*

counter-, word element meaning:
1. against; in opposition to: *Counteract = act against.*
2. in return: *Counterattack = attack in return.*
3. so as to correspond: *Counterpart = part that corresponds.*

coun ter act (koun′tər akt′), act against; neutralize the action or effect of; hinder. *v.*

coun ter ac tion (koun′tər ak′shən), action opposed to another action; hindrance. *n.*

coun ter at tack (koun′tər ə tak′), **1.** attack made to counteract an attack. **2.** attack in return. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

coun ter bal ance (koun′tər bal′əns for 1,2; koun′tər bal′əns for 3), **1.** weight balancing another weight. **2.** influence, power, etc., balancing or offsetting another. **3.** act as a counterbalance to; offset: *Studying hard often counterbalances slowness at learning.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **coun ter bal anced, coun ter bal anc ing.**

coun ter check (koun′tər chek′), **1.** something that restrains or opposes; obstacle. **2.** restrain or oppose by some obstacle. **3.** check made upon a check; double check for verification. **4.** make a second check of; check again. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*

coun ter claim (koun′tər klām′ for 1; koun′tər klām′ for 2), **1.** an opposing claim; claim made by a person to offset a claim made against him. **2.** make a counterclaim. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

coun ter clock wise (koun′tər klok′wīz′), in the direction opposite to that in which the hands of a clock go. *adv., adj.*

coun ter es pi o nage (koun′tər es′pē ə nij or koun′tər es′pē ə näzh′), measures taken to prevent or confuse enemy espionage. *n.*

coun ter feit (koun′tər fit), **1.** copy (money, pictures, etc.) in order to deceive or defraud. **2.** copy made to deceive or defraud and passed as genuine. **3.** resemble closely. **4.** not genuine; sham: *a counterfeit stamp.* **5.** pretend; dissemble: *The old miser's widow counterfeited a grief she did not feel.* **6.** pretended; dissembled. 1,3,5 *v.*, 2 *n.*, 4,6 *adj.* **—coun′ter feit′er,** *n.*

coun ter mand (koun′tər mand), **1.** withdraw or cancel (an order, command, etc.). **2.** recall or stop by a contrary order; order back. *v.*

coun ter march (koun′tər märch′), march in the opposite direction; march back. *v., n.*

coun ter mis sile (koun′tər mis′l), missile designed to intercept and destroy another missile. *n.*

coun ter of fen sive (koun′tər ə fen′siv), aggressive action on a large scale undertaken by a defending force to take the initiative from the attacking force. *n.*

coun ter pane (koun′tər pān′), an outer covering for a bed; bedspread. *n.*

coun ter part (koun′tər pärt′), **1.** copy; duplicate. **2.** person or thing closely resembling another: *This twin is her sister's counterpart.* **3.** person or thing that complements another: *Night is the counterpart of day.* *n.*

coun ter plot (koun′tər plot′), plot to defeat another plot. *n., v.*, **coun ter plot ted, coun ter plot ting.**

coun ter point (koun′tər point′), **1.** melody added to another as an accompaniment. **2.** art of adding melodies to a given melody according to fixed rules. *n.*

coun ter poise (koun′tər poiz′), **1.** weight balancing another weight. **2.** influence, power, etc., balancing or offsetting another. **3.** balance; equilibrium. **4.** act as a counterpoise to; offset. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **coun ter poised, coun ter pois ing.**

coun ter rev o lu tion (koun′tər rev′ə lü′shən),

revolution against a government established by a previous revolution. *n.*

coun ter shaft (koun′tər shaft′), shaft that transmits motion from the main shaft to the working part of a machine. *n.*

coun ter sign (koun′tər sīn′), **1.** password given in answer to the challenge of a sentinel: *The soldier had to give the countersign before he could pass the sentry.* **2.** signature added to another signature to confirm it. **3.** sign (something already signed by another) to confirm it. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

coun ter sink (koun′tər singk′), **1.** enlarge the upper part of (a hole) to make room for the head of a screw, bolt, etc. **2.** sink the head of (a screw, bolt, etc.) into such a hole so that it is even with or below the surface. **3.** a countersunk hole. **4.** tool for countersinking holes. 1,2 *v.*, **coun ter sunk, coun ter sink ing**; 3,4 *n.*

coun ter spy (koun′tər spī′), person who spies on enemy spies. *n., pl.* **coun ter spies.**

coun ter weight (koun′tər wāt′), weight that balances another weight. *n.*

count ess (koun′tis), **1.** wife or widow of an earl or count. **2.** lady whose rank is equal to that of an earl or count. *n.*

counting house, building or office used for keeping accounts and doing business.

count less (kount′lis), too many to count; very many; innumerable: *the countless sands of the seashore, the countless stars. adj.*

coun tri fied (kun′trē fīd), **1.** looking or acting like a person from the country; rustic. **2.** like the country; rural. *adj.*

coun try (kun′trē), **1.** land; region; district: *The country around the mining town was mountainous.* **2.** all the land of a nation: *He came from France, a country across the sea.* **3.** people of a nation: *All the country hated the dictator.* **4.** land where a person was born or is a citizen. **5.** land without many houses; rural district: *Bob likes the country better than the city.* **6.** of the country; in the country: *He likes country food and country air.* **7.** like the country. 1-5 *n., pl.* **coun tries**; 6,7 *adj.*

country club, club in the country near a city. It has a clubhouse and arrangements for outdoor sports.

coun try folk (kun′trē fōk′), people who live in the country. *n.*

coun try man (kun′trē mən), **1.** man of one's own country: *Soldiers protect their countrymen.* **2.** man who lives in the country. *n., pl.* **coun try men.**

coun try side (kun′trē sīd′), **1.** a rural district; country. **2.** a certain section of the country. **3.** its people. *n.*

coun try wom an (kun′trē wŭm′ən), **1.** woman of one's own country. **2.** woman living in the country. *n., pl.* **coun try wom en.**

coun ty (koun′tē), **1.** in the United States, one of the districts into which a State is divided for the purposes of local government. It is the political unit next below the State. The county officers conduct local business, collect taxes, hold court, keep roads in repair, and maintain county schools. **2.** in Great Britain and Ireland, one of the districts into which the country is divided for administrative, judicial, and political purposes. The counties were formed as a result of historical events. **3.** people of a county. *n., pl.* **coun ties.**

county farm, farm for paupers supported by a county.

county seat, *U.S.* town or city where the county government is located.

coup (kü), **1.** a sudden, brilliant action; unexpected, clever move; master stroke. **2.** coup d'état. *n., pl.* **coups** (küz).

coup d'é tat (kü′ dā tä′), a sudden and decisive measure in politics, especially one effecting a change of government illegally or by force.

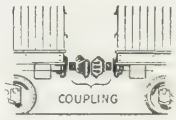
coupe or **cou pé** (küp or kü pā′ for 1; kü pā′ for 2), **1.** a closed, two-door automobile seating two to five people. **2.** a closed carriage with a seat for two people inside and a seat for the driver outside. *n.*

cou ple (kup′l), **1.** two things of the same kind that go together; pair. **2.** man and woman who are married, engaged, or partners in a dance. **3.** partners in a dance. **4.** join together; join together in pairs: *couple two freight cars.* 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **cou pled, cou pling.**

cou pler (kup′lər), **1.** person or thing that couples. **2.** device used to join together two railroad cars. *n.*

cou plet (kup′lit), **1.** two successive lines of poetry, especially two that rhyme and are equally long.
Example:
"Be not the first by whom the new are tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."
2. couple; pair. *n.*

cou pling (kup′ling), **1.** act or process of joining. **2.** device for joining parts of machinery. **3.** device used to join two railroad cars. **4.** device or arrangement for transferring electrical energy from one circuit to another. *n.*



Coupling between two railroad cars

cou pon (kü′pon or kū′pon), **1.** a printed statement of interest due on a bond, which can be cut from the bond and presented for payment. **2.** part of a ticket, advertisement, package, etc., that gives the person who holds it certain rights: *She saved the coupons that came with each box of soap. n.*

cour age (kėr′ij), bravery; fearlessness; a meeting danger without fear. *n.*

have the courage of one's convictions, act as one believes one should.

cou ra geous (kə rā′jəs), full of courage; brave; fearless. *adj.* **—cou ra′geous ly,** *adv.* **—cou ra′geousness,** *n.*

cour i er (kėr′ē ər or kŭr′ē ər), **1.** messenger sent in haste: *Government dispatches were sent by couriers.* **2.** person who goes with a group of travelers and takes care of hotel reservations, tickets, etc. *n.*

course (kôrs), **1.** onward movement: *the course of events.* **2.** direction taken: *The ship's course was east.* **3.** line of action; way of doing: *You must take the course that leads to success.* **4.** way; path; track; channel: *the course of a stream.* **5.** group of similar things arranged in some regular order. **6.** regular order: *the course of nature.* **7.** series of studies in a school, college, or university. A student must complete a certain course in order to graduate. **8.** one of the studies: *Each course in geography lasts one term.* **9.** part of a meal served at one time: *Soup was the first course.* **10.** place for races or games: *a golf course.* **11.** race; run. **12.** hunt with dogs. **13.** cause (dogs) to hunt for game. **14.** layer of bricks, stones, shingles, etc.; row. **15.** the lowest square sail on any mast of a square-rigged ship. 1-10,14,15 *n.*, 11-13 *v.*, **coursed, cours ing.**

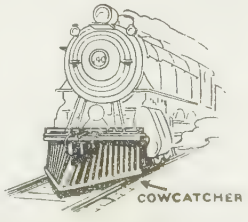
of course, **1.** surely; certainly. **2.** naturally; as should be expected.

cours er (kôr′sər), *Poetic.* a swift horse. *n.*

court (kôrt), **1.** space partly or wholly enclosed by walls or buildings: *The apartment house is built around a court.* **2.** a short street. **3.** place marked off for a game: *a tennis court.* **4.** residence where a king, queen, or other sovereign lives; royal palace. **5.** family, household, or followers of a sovereign: *The court of King Solomon was noted for its splendor.* **6.** sovereign and his advisers as a ruling power: *By order of the Court of St. James is by order of the British government.* **7.** a formal assembly held by a sovereign. **8.** place where justice is administered: *The prisoner was brought to court for trial.* **9.** persons who are chosen to administer justice; judge or judges: *The court found him guilty.* **10.** assembly of such persons to administer justice: *Several cases await trial at the next court.* **11.** attention paid to get favor; effort to

please. **12.** pay attention to (a person) to get his favor; try to please. **13.** act of making love; act of wooing. **14.** make love to; woo. **15.** try to get; act so as to get; seek: *It is foolish to court danger.* 1-11,13 *n.*, 12,14,15 *v.*
pay court to, **1.** pay attention to (a person) to get his favor; try to please. **2.** make love to; woo.
cour te ous (kėr′tē əs), polite; thoughtful of others: *It was courteous of him to help the old lady.* *adj.* **—cour′te ous ly,** *adv.* **—cour′te ous ness,** *n.*
cour te san or **cour te zan** (kôr′tə zn or kėr′tə zn), prostitute. *n.*
cour te sy (kėr′tə sē), **1.** polite behavior; thoughtfulness for others. **2.** a polite act; thoughtful act; favor. **3.** curtsy. *n.*, *pl.* **cour te sies.**
by courtesy, as a favor, rather than as something rightfully owing.
court house (kôrt′hous′), **1.** a building where law courts are held. **2.** *U.S.* a building used for the government of a county. *n.*
cour ti er (kôr′tē ər), **1.** person often present at the court of a king, prince, etc.; court attendant. **2.** person who tries to win the favor of another by flattering and pleasing him. *n.*
court li ness (kôrt′lē nis), politeness; elegance; polish. *n.*
court ly (kôrt′lē), **1.** suitable for a king's court; polite; elegant. **2.** trying hard to please one's superior; flattering. *adj.*, **court li er, court li est.**
court-mar tial (kôrt′mär′shəl), **1.** court of army or navy officers for trying offenders against military or naval laws. **2.** trial by such a court. **3.** try by a court of army or navy officers. 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **courts-mar tial;** 3 *v.*, **court-mar tialed, court-mar tial ing** or *esp. Brit.* **court-mar tialled, court-mar tial ling.**
Court of St. James's, court of the British sovereign. It gets its name from St. James's Palace in London, where royal receptions were formerly held.
court room (kôrt′rüm′), room where a law court is held. *n.*
court ship (kôrt′ship), a making love; wooing. *n.*
court yard (kôrt′yärd′), space enclosed by walls, in or near a large building. *n.*
cous in (kuz′n), **1.** son or daughter of one's uncle or aunt. First cousins have the same grandparents; second cousins have the same great-grandparents; and so on for third and fourth cousins, etc. Your father's or mother's first cousin is your first cousin once removed. **2.** a distant relative. **3.** citizen of a related nation. The English, Canadians, and Americans might be called cousins. **4.** term used by one sovereign in speaking to another sovereign or to a great nobleman. *n.*
cous in-ger man (kuz′n jėr′mən), son or daughter of one's uncle or aunt; first cousin. *n.*, *pl.* **cous ins-ger man.**
cous in ly (kuz′n lē), **1.** like a cousin; like a cousin's. **2.** suitable for a cousin. **3.** in the manner of a cousin. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *adv.*
cove (kōv), **1.** a small, sheltered bay; inlet on the shore; mouth of a creek. **2.** a sheltered nook. *n.*

cov e nant (kuv′ə nənt), **1.** a solemn agreement between two or more persons or groups to do or not to do a certain thing; compact. **2.** in the Bible, the solemn promises of God to man; compact between God and man. **3.** a legal contract; formal agreement that is legal. **4.** solemnly agree (to do certain things). 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*
Cov en try (kuv′ən trē or kov′ən trē), city in central England. 277,000. *n.*
send to Coventry, refuse to associate with.
cov er (kuv′ər), **1.** put something over: *Cover this box with a wide board.* **2.** be over; occupy the surface of; spread over: *Snow covered the ground.* **3.** clothe; wrap up: *People in the arctic cover themselves with furs.* **4.** be thick over: *Dust covered his shoes.* **5.** hide; conceal: *cover a mistake.* **6.** protect; shelter: *The cave covered him from the snow.* **7.** go over; travel: *The cars cover 200 miles a day.* **8.** include; take in: *The review covered everything we learned last term.* **9.** be enough for; provide for: *My allowance covers my carfare to school.* **10.** aim straight at: *cover a person with a pistol.* **11.** have within range: *The guns of the fort on the hill covered the territory around it.* **12.** put one's hat or cap on: *Cover your head when you are in the sun.* **13.** act as a reporter or photographer of: *cover a fire for a newspaper.* **14.** thing that covers. Books have covers. A box, can, or jar usually has a cover. **15.** protection; shelter: *A thicket makes good cover for animals to hide in.* **16.** place for one person at a table, set with a plate, fork, spoon, napkin, etc. **17.** deposit the equivalent of (money deposited in betting); accept the conditions of (a bet). **18.** buy (commodities, securities, etc.) for future delivery as a protection against loss. **19.** brood or sit on (eggs or chicks). 1-13,17-19 *v.*, 14-16 *n.* **—cov′er er,** *n.* **—cov′er less,** *adj.*
under cover, **1.** hidden; secret; disguised. **2.** secretly.
cov er all (kuv′ər ôl′), a work garment of heavy cloth that includes shirt and trousers in a single unit. *n.*
cover crop, crop sown in a field or orchard to protect the soil, especially in winter.
cov ered (kuv′ərd), **1.** having a cover or covering. **2.** wearing one's hat or cap. *adj.*
covered wagon, *U.S.* a wagon having a canvas cover that can be taken off.
cov er ing (kuv′ər ing), thing that covers: *bed coverings.* *n.*
cov er let (kuv′ər lit), **1.** an outer covering for a bed; bedspread. **2.** any covering. *n.*
cov ert (kuv′ərt), **1.** secret; hidden; disguised: *covert glances.* **2.** shelter; hiding place. **3.** thicket in which animals hide. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.* **—cov′ert ly,** *adv.* **—cov′ert ness,** *n.*
cov et (kuv′it), desire eagerly (something that belongs to another): *The boys coveted John's new bat.* *v.*
cov et ous (kuv′ə təs), desiring things that belong to others. *adj.* **—cov′et ous ly,** *adv.* **—cov′et ousness,** *n.*
cov ey (kuv′ē), **1.** brood of partridges, quail, etc. **2.** a small flock; group. *n.*, *pl.* **cov eys.**
Cov ing ton (kuv′ing tən), city in N Kentucky across the Ohio River from Cincinnati, Ohio. 60,000. *n.*
cow[1] (kou), **1.** female of a bovine family, especially the common dairy animal that furnishes milk. **2.** female of various other large vertebrates: *an elephant cow, a buffalo cow.* *n.*, *pl.* **cows** or (*Archaic* or *Dialect*) **kine.**
cow[2] (kou), make afraid; frighten. *v.*
cow ard (kou′ərd), **1.** person who lacks courage or is afraid; person who runs from danger, trouble, etc. **2.** lacking courage; cowardly. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*
cow ard ice (kou′ər dis), lack of courage; being easily made afraid. *n.*
cow ard li ness (kou′ərd lē nis), being cowardly. *n.*
cow ard ly (kou′ərd lē), **1.** lacking courage. **2.** of a coward; suitable for a coward. **3.** fit for a coward. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *adv.*
cow bell (kou′bel′), bell hung around a cow's neck to indicate her whereabouts. *n.*
cow bird (kou′bėrd′), a small American blackbird that is often found with cattle. Most cowbirds lay their eggs in the nests of other birds. *n.*
cow boy (kou′boi′), *U.S.* man who looks after cattle on a ranch. He rides horseback to do most of his work. *n.*
cow catch er (kou′kach′ər), *U.S.* a metal frame on the front of a locomotive, streetcar, etc., to clear the tracks of anything in the way. *n.*



cow er (kou′ər), **1.** crouch in fear or shame: *The whipped dog cowered under the table.* **2.** draw back tremblingly from another's threats, blows, etc. *v.*

cow girl (kou′gėrl′), woman who works on a ranch, at rodeos, etc. *n.*

cow hand, person who works on a cattle ranch.

cow herd (kou′hėrd′), person whose work is looking after cattle while they are at pasture. *n.*

cow hide (kou′hīd′), **1.** hide of a cow. **2.** leather made from it. **3.** *U.S.* a strong, heavy whip made of rawhide or braided leather. **4.** whip with a cowhide; flog. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **cow hid ed, cow hid ing.**

Cowl (def. 2)

cowl (koul), **1.** a monk's cloak with a hood. **2.** the hood itself. **3.** put a monk's cowl on. **4.** anything shaped like a cowl. **5.** the part of an automobile body that includes the windshield and the dashboard. **6.** cowling. **7.** covering for the top of a chimney to increase the draft. **8.** cover with a cowl or something resembling a cowl. 1,2,4-7 *n.*, 3,8 *v.*

cow lick (kou′lik′), a small tuft of hair that will not lie flat. It is usually just above the forehead. *n.*

cowl ing (koul′ing), a metal covering over the engine of an airplane. *n.*

co-work er (kō wėr′kər), person who works with another. *n.*

cow pea (kou′pē′), **1.** plant that has very long pods, widely grown in the southern United States for use as food for cattle, fertilizer, etc. **2.** seed of this plant, used as food. *n.*

Cow per (kü′pər or kou′pər), **William,** 1731-1800, English poet. *n.*

cow poke (kou′pōk′), *U.S. Informal.* cowboy. *n.*

cow pox (kou′poks′), disease of cows causing small pustules on cows' udders. Vaccine for smallpox is obtained from cows that have cowpox. *n.*

cow punch er (kou′pun′chər), *U.S. Informal.* cowboy. *n.*

cow rie or **cow ry** (kou′rē), a yellow shell used as money in some parts of Africa and Asia. *n., pl.* **cowries.**

cow skin (kou′skin′), cowhide. *n.*

cow slip (kou′slip), **1.** a wild plant with yellow flowers; English primrose. **2.** *U.S.* the marsh marigold. *n.*

cox (koks), *Informal.* coxswain. *n.*

cox comb (koks′kōm′), **1.** a vain, empty-headed man; conceited dandy. **2.** cockscomb. *n.*

cox comb ry (koks′kōm′rē), **1.** silly vanity; empty-headed conceit. **2.** example of this. *n., pl.* **cox combries.**

cox swain (kok′sn or kok′swān′), person who steers a boat, racing shell, etc. *n.* Also, **cockswain.**

coy (koi), **1.** shy; modest; bashful. **2.** pretending to be shy. *adj.* **—coy′ly,** *adv.* **—coy′ness,** *n.*

Coyote (total length 4 ft.)

coy o te (kī ō′tē or kī′ōt), wolf living on the prairies of W North America. It is noted for loud howling at night. *n., pl.* **coy otes** or (*esp. collectively*) **coy o te.**

coy pu (koi′pü), a large water rodent of South America. Its fur resembles beaver and is called nutria. *n., pl.* **coy pus** or (*esp. collectively*) **coy pu.**

coz en (kuz′n), cheat; deceive; beguile. *v.* **—coz′en er,** *n.*

coz en age (kuz′n ij), cozening; fraud; deception. *n.*

co zi ly (kō′zə lē), in a cozy manner. *adv.*

co zi ness (kō′zē nis), being cozy. *n.*

co zy (kō′zē), **1.** warm and comfortable; snug: *She likes to read in a cozy corner near the fireplace.* **2.** a padded cloth cover to keep a teapot warm. 1 *adj.*, **co zi er, co zi est;** 2 *n., pl.* **co zies.** Also, **cosy.**

cp., compare.

C.P., Chemically Pure.

c.p., **1.** candle power. **2.** chemically pure.

C.P.A., Certified Public Accountant.

cpd., compound.

Cpl. or **cpl.,** Corporal.

Cr, chromium.

cr., **1.** creditor. **2.** credit.

crab[1] (krab), **1.** shellfish that has a short, broad body with the abdomen or tail folded under, four pairs of legs, and one pair of pincers. Many kinds of crabs are good to eat. **2.** catch crabs for eating. **3.** any of various similar animals, such as a king crab. **4.** machine for raising heavy weights. **5.** a cross, ill-natured person. **6.** *Informal.* find fault (with); criticize. **7.** *Informal.* spoil. 1,3-5 *n.*, 2,6,7 *v.*, **crabbed, crab bing. —crab′ber,** *n.*

Crab

crab[2] (krab), a crab apple. *n.*

crab apple, **1.** any of various small, very sour apples, used for making jelly. **2.** a small, sour, wild apple. **3.** tree that bears crab apples.

crab bed (krab′id), **1.** peevish; ill-natured; cross. **2.** hard to understand; perplexing. **3.** hard to read or decipher because irregular. *adj.* **—crab′bed ly,** *adv.* **—crab′bed ness,** *n.*

crab grass, a coarse grass that spreads rapidly and spoils lawns, etc.

crack (krak), **1.** place, line, surface, or opening made by breaking without separating into parts: *There is a crack in this cup.* **2.** break without separating into parts: *You have cracked the window.* **3.** break with a sudden, sharp noise: *The tree cracked and fell. We cracked the nuts.* **4.** a sudden, sharp noise: *the crack of a whip.* **5.** make or cause to make a sudden, sharp noise: *crack a whip. The whip cracked.* **6.** *Informal.* blow that makes a sudden, sharp noise. **7.** *Informal.* hit with a sudden, sharp noise. **8.** a narrow opening: *There are cracks between the boards in this old floor.* **9.** make or become harsh and shrill: *His voice cracked.* **10.** *Informal.* instant; moment. **11.** *Slang.* try; effort. **12.** *Slang.* joke. **13.** *Slang.* give way; break down. **14.** *Informal.* break into: *crack a safe.* **15.** separate (petroleum, coal tar, etc.) into various substances. **16.** *Informal.* very good; excellent; first-rate: *a crack train.* 1,4,6,8,10-12 *n.*, 2,3,5,7,9,13-15 *v.*, 16 *adj.*

crack a bottle, open a bottle and drink what is in it.

crack a joke, tell a joke; say something funny.

crack down, *U.S. Slang.* take stern measures.

crack up, **1.** *Informal.* praise. **2.** crash; smash. **3.** suffer a breakdown in health.

crack-brained (krak′brānd′), crazy; insane. *adj.*

cracked (krakt), **1.** broken without separating into parts. **2.** lacking evenness; broken; having harsh notes: *speak in a cracked voice.* **3.** *Informal.* crazy; insane. *adj.*

crack er (krak′ər), **1.** a thin, crisp biscuit. **2.** firecracker. **3.** a small, paper roll used as a party favor, containing candy, a motto, a paper cap, etc. It explodes when it is pulled at both ends. **4.** a poor white person living in the hills and backwoods regions of Georgia, Florida, etc. **5.** person or instrument that cracks. *n.*

crack er jack (krak′ər jak′), *U.S. Slang.* **1.** person or thing especially fine of its kind. **2.** of superior ability or quality. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

crack ing (krak′ing), process of changing certain hydrocarbons in petroleum and other oils into lighter hydrocarbons by heat and pressure. Cracking is used in producing ordinary gasoline. *n.*

crack le (krak′l), **1.** make slight, sharp sounds: *A fire crackled on the hearth.* **2.** a slight, sharp sound, such as paper makes when crushed. **3.** surface containing very small cracks on some kinds of china, glass, etc. 1 *v.*, **crack led, crack ling;** 2,3 *n.*

crack pot (krak′pot′), *Slang.* **1.** a very eccentric or crack-brained person. **2.** eccentric; crack-brained; impractical. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

cracks man (kraks′mən), *Slang.* burglar. *n.*, *pl.* **cracks men.**

crack-up (krak′up′), **1.** crash; smash. **2.** *Informal.* a mental or physical collapse. *n.*

Miner's cradle (def. 7)

Crac ow (krak′ou), city in S Poland. 463,000. *n.* Polish, **Kraków.**

cra dle (krā′dl), **1.** a baby's little bed, usually on rockers. **2.** put or rock in a cradle; hold as in a cradle: *She cradled the child in her arms.* **3.** place where a thing begins its growth: *Authorities seem to disagree on where we should look for the cradle of civilization.* **4.** shelter or train in early life. **5.** frame to support a ship or other large object while it is being built, repaired, lifted, etc. **6.** support in a cradle. **7.** box on rockers to wash gold from earth. **8.** wash in a cradle. **9.** frame attached to a scythe for laying grain evenly as it is cut. **10.** a cradle scythe. **11.** cut with a cradle scythe. 1,3,5,7,9,10 *n.*, 2,4,6,8,11 *v.*, **cradled, cra dling. —cra′dle like′,** *adj.*

cradle scythe, scythe with a frame attached to it for laying grain evenly as it is cut.

Man using a cradle scythe

cra dle song (krā′dl sông′), lullaby. *n.*

craft (kraft), **1.** special skill: *The expert woodworker shaped the bits of wood and fitted them together with craft.* **2.** trade or work requiring special skill. **3.** members of a trade requiring special skill: *Carpenters compose a craft.* **4.** skill in deceiving others; slyness; trickiness: *By craft he got all their money from them.* **5.** boats, ships, or aircraft. **6.** a boat, ship, or aircraft. *n.*

craft i ness (kraf′tē nis), skill in deceiving others; being crafty; cunning. *n.*

crafts man (krafts′mən), **1.** a skilled workman. **2.** artist. *n.*, *pl.* **crafts men.**

crafts man ship (krafts′mən ship), work or skill of a craftsman. *n.*

craft union, a labor union made up of persons in the same craft. Unions of carpenters, plumbers, or bricklayers are craft unions.

craft y (kraf′tē), skillful in deceiving others; sly; tricky: *a crafty fox, a crafty villain. adj.*, **craft i er, craft i est. —craft′i ly,** *adv.*

crag (krag), a steep, rugged rock or cliff; a projecting rock. *n.*

crag gy (krag′ē), with many crags; rugged; rough. *adj.*, **crag gi er, crag gi est. —crag′gi ness,** *n.*

crake (krāk), any of various birds of the rail family, with short bills. *n.*

cram (kram), **1.** force; stuff: *He crammed all his clothes quickly into the bag.* **2.** fill too full: *The hall was crammed, with many people standing.* **3.** eat too fast or too much. **4.** *Informal.* stuff with knowledge or information. **5.** *Informal.* learn hurriedly: *He is cramming facts and dates for his history examination. v.*, **crammed, cram ming. —cram′mer,** *n.*

cramp (kramp), **1.** a metal bar bent at both ends. It is used for holding together blocks of stone, timbers, etc. **2.** clamp. **3.** fasten together with a cramp. **4.** confine in a small space; limit; restrict: *His work was cramped by the very short time he could spend on it.* **5.** something that confines or hinders; limitation; restriction. **6.** confined; limited; restricted. **7.** a sudden, painful contracting of muscles from chill, strain, etc.: *The swimmer was seized with cramps and had to be taken into the boat.* **8.** paralysis of particular muscles as a result of using them too much. **9.** cause to have a cramp. **10.** hard to read; difficult to understand. 1,2,5,7,8 *n.*, 3,4,9 *v.*, 6,10 *adj.*

cramp one's style, *Slang.* keep one from showing one's skill, ability, etc.

cramps, very sharp pains in the abdomen.

cram pon (kram′pən), **1.** a strong, iron bar with hooks at one end, used to lift heavy things; grappling iron. **2.** a spiked, iron plate on a shoe, used to prevent slipping. *n.*

Crane for lifting

cran ber ry (kran′ber′ē), **1.** a firm, sour, dark-red berry, used for jelly, sauce, etc. **2.** a small shrub that the berries grow on. It grows in marshes or bogs. *n.*, *pl.* **cran ber ries.**

crane (krān), **1.** machine with a long, swinging arm, for lifting and moving heavy weights. **2.** move by, or as if by, such a machine. **3.** a swinging metal arm in a fireplace, used to hold a kettle over the fire. **4.** a large wading bird with very long legs and a long neck. **5.** any of various herons, especially the great blue heron. **6.** stretch (the neck) as a crane does, in order to see better. 1,3-5 *n.*, 2,6 *v.*, **craned, cran ing.**

Crane (4 ft. tall)

cra ni al (krā′nē əl), of or having to do with the skull; from the skull. *adj.*

cra ni um (krā′nē əm), **1.** the skull of a vertebrate. **2.** part of the skull enclosing the brain. *n.*, *pl.* **cra ni ums, cra ni a** (-nē ə).

crank (krangk), **1.** part or handle of a machine connected at right angles to a shaft to transmit motion: *turn the crank of an ice-cream freezer.* **2.** work or start by means of a crank: *crank an engine.* **3.** bend into the shape of a crank. **4.** turn of speech or thought. **5.** a queer notion or act. **6.** *U.S. Informal.* person with queer notions or habits; person possessed by some idea, hobby, etc. **7.** *Informal.* a cross or ill-tempered person. **8.** loose; shaky; unsteady. 1,4-7 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, 8 *adj.*

crank case (krangk′kās′), a heavy, metal case forming the bottom part of an internal-combustion engine. The crankcase of a gasoline engine encloses the crankshaft, connecting rods, etc. *n.*

crank shaft (krangk′shaft′), shaft turning or turned by a crank. *n.*

crank y (krangk′ē), **1.** cross; irritable; ill-natured. **2.** odd; queer. **3.** liable to capsize; loose; shaky. *adj.*, **crank i er, crank i est. —crank′i ly,** *adv.* **—crank′i ness,** *n.*

cran ny (kran′ē), a small, narrow opening; crack; crevice. *n.*, *pl.* **cran nies.**

Cran ston (kran′stən), city in E Rhode Island, near Providence. 67,000. *n.*

crape (krāp), **1.** crepe; a thin silk, cotton, rayon, or woolen cloth with a crinkled surface. **2.** piece of black crepe used as a sign of mourning. *n.*

crap pie (krap′ē), a small fresh-water fish of the United States, used for food. *n.*

crash[1] (krash), **1.** a sudden, loud noise like many dishes falling and breaking, or like sudden, loud band music. **2.** make a sudden, loud noise. **3.** fall, hit, or break with force and a loud noise: *The dishes crashed to the floor.* **4.** a falling, hitting, or breaking with force and a loud noise. **5.** move or go with force and a loud noise: *The bullet crashed through the window.* **6.** sudden ruin; severe failure in business. **7.** be suddenly ruined; fail in business: *In bad times some companies crash.* **8.** fall to the earth in an airplane; make a very bad landing. **9.** such a fall or landing. **10.** *Slang.* go to (a party, etc.) although not invited. 1,4,6,9 *n.*, 2,3,5,7,8,10 *v.* **—crash′er,** *n.*

crash[2] (krash), a coarse linen cloth, used for towels, curtains, upholstering, etc. *n.*

crash-land (krash′land′), fall to the earth in an airplane; make a very bad landing. *v.*

crass (kras), **1.** gross; stupid: *crass ignorance.* **2.** thick; coarse. *adj.* **—crass′ly,** *adv.* **—crass′ness,** *n.*

crate (krāt), **1.** a large frame, box, basket, etc., used to pack furniture, glass, fruit, etc., for shipping or storage. **2.** pack in a crate. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **crat ed, crat ing.**

cra ter (krā′tər), **1.** depression around the opening of a volcano. **2.** a bowl-shaped hole: *The battlefield was full of craters made by exploding shells.* *n.*

Crater Lake, lake in the crater of an extinct volcano in southwestern Oregon. 6 mi. long; 5 mi. wide; 2000 ft. deep.

cra vat (krə vat′), **1.** necktie. **2.** neckcloth; scarf. *n.*

crave (krāv), **1.** long for; yearn for; desire strongly: *The thirsty man craved water.* **2.** ask earnestly; beg: *crave a favor.* *v.*, **craved, crav ing.**

cra ven (krā′vən), **1.** cowardly. **2.** coward. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—cra′ven ly,** *adv.* **—cra′ven-ness,** *n.*

cry craven, surrender; admit defeat.

crav ing (krāv′ing), longing; yearning; strong desire: *The hungry man had a craving for food.* *n.*

craw (krô), **1.** crop of a bird or insect. **2.** stomach of any animal. *n.*

craw fish (krô′fish′), **1.** any of numerous crustaceans much like small lobsters; crayfish. **2.** *U.S. Informal.* back out of something; retreat. 1 *n.*, *pl.* **craw fish es** or (*esp. collectively*) **craw fish;** 2 *v.*

Crawfish
(3 to 6 in. long)

crawl (krôl), **1.** move slowly, pulling the body along the ground: *Worms and snakes crawl.* **2.** move slowly on hands and knees: *crawl through a hole.* **3.** move slowly: *The traffic crawled.* **4.** a crawling; slow movement. **5.** swarm with crawling things: *The ground was crawling with ants.* **6.** feel creepy: *My flesh crawled when I saw a big snake.* **7.** move stealthily or slavishly. **8.** a fast way of swimming by overarm strokes. 1-3,5-7 *v.*, 4,8 *n.* **—crawl′er,** *n.*

crawler tractor, tractor that can travel over very rough ground on its two endless tracks.

cray fish (krā′fish′), crawfish. *n.*, *pl.* **cray fish es** or (*esp. collectively*) **cray fish.**

cray on (krā′on or krā′ən), **1.** a stick of white or colored chalk or charcoal, or of a waxlike, colored substance used for drawing or writing. **2.** draw with a crayon or crayons. **3.** drawing made with crayons. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **cray oned, cray on ing.**

craze (krāz), **1.** something everybody is very much interested in for a short time; fad: *One year Sam and his friends had a craze for collecting beetles; the next year they had a craze for making models of ships.* **2.** make or become crazy. **3.** make tiny cracks all over the surface of (a dish, vase, etc.). **4.** become minutely cracked. 1 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*, **crazed, craz ing.**

cra zy (krā′zē), **1.** having a diseased mind; insane: *The mother of the kidnaped baby was nearly crazy with worry.* **2.** of or suitable for a crazy person; showing insanity. **3.** *Informal.* unreasonably eager or enthusiastic. **4.** not strong or sound; shaky; frail. *adj.*, **cra zi er, cra zi est. —cra′zi ly,** *adv.* **—cra′zi ness,** *n.*

creak (krēk), **1.** squeak loudly: *The hinges on our doors creak when they need oiling.* **2.** a creaking noise. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

creak y (krēk′ē), likely to creak; creaking: *creaky floors, hinges, etc.* *adj.*, **creak i er, creak i est. —creak′-i ly,** *adv.* **—creak′i ness,** *n.*

cream (krēm), **1.** the oily, yellowish part of milk. Cream rises to the top when milk is allowed to stand. Butter is made from cream. **2.** put cream in. **3.** take cream from. **4.** form like cream on the top; foam; froth. **5.** food made of cream; food like cream: *ice cream, chocolate creams.* **6.** containing cream; resembling cream: *cream sauce, cream soup.* **7.** cook with cream, milk, or a sauce made of cream or milk with butter and flour. **8.** make into a smooth mixture like cream: *The cook creamed the butter and sugar together for a cake.* **9.** an oily preparation put on the skin to make it smooth and soft. **10.** yellowish white. **11.** the best part: *The cream of a class is made up of the best students.* 1,5,9-11 *n.*, 2-4,7,8 *v.*, 6,10 *adj.*

cream er (krēm′ər), a small pitcher for holding cream. *n.*

cream er y (krēm′ər ē), **1.** place where butter and cheese are made. **2.** place where cream, milk, and butter are sold or bought. **3.** place where milk is set for cream to rise. *n.*, *pl.* **cream er ies.**

cream y (krēm′ē), **1.** like cream; smooth and soft. **2.** having much cream in it. **3.** yellowish-white. *adj.*, **cream i er, cream i est. —cream′i ly,** *adv.* **—cream′-i ness,** *n.*

crease (krēs), **1.** a line or mark made by folding cloth, paper, etc.; fold; wrinkle. **2.** make a crease or creases in. **3.** become creased or wrinkled. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **creased, creas ing. —creas′er,** *n.*

cre ate (krē āt′), **1.** cause to be; bring into being; make: *She created this garden in the desert.* **2.** make by giving a new character, function, or status to: *create a man a knight.* **3.** give rise to; cause: *Do not create a disturbance.* *v.*, **cre at ed, cre at ing.**

cre a tion (krē ā′shən), **1.** act of creating or state of being created. **2.** all things created; the world and everything in it; the universe. **3.** thing created. *n.*

the Creation, the creating of the universe by God.

cre a tive (krē ā′tiv), having the power to create; inventive. *adj.* **—cre a′tive ly,** *adv.* **—cre a′tive ness,** *n.*

cre a tor (krē ā′tər), person who creates. *n.*

the Creator, God.

crea ture (krē′chər), **1.** anything created. **2.** a living being; animal or person. **3.** person who is completely under the influence of another; person who is ready to do anything that another asks. *n.*

cre dence (krēd′ns), belief: *The kind-hearted old lady never gave credence to gossip.* *n.*

cre den tials (kri den′shəlz), letters of introduction; references: *After showing his credentials, the new inspector was allowed to see the bank's records.* *n.pl.*

cred i bil i ty (kred′ə bil′ə tē), fact or quality of being credible. *n.*

cred i ble (kred′ə bl), believable; reliable; trustworthy: *It seems hardly credible that Bill has grown so tall in one year.* *adj.* **—cred′i ble ness,** *n.* **—cred′i bly,** *adv.*

cred it (kred′it), **1.** belief; faith; trust: *You have told me so many fibs I can't put much credit in what you say.* **2.** believe; have faith in; trust: *I can credit all that you are telling me.* **3.** trust in a person's ability and intention to pay. **4.** money in a person's bank account, etc. **5.** give credit in a bank account, etc. **6.** entry of money paid on account. **7.** the right-hand side of an account where such entries are made. **8.** enter on the credit side of an account. **9.** reputation in money matters: *If you pay your bills, your credit will be good.* **10.** good reputation: *a man of credit.* **11.** honor; praise: *The person who does the work should get the credit.* **12.** person or thing that brings honor or praise: *A bright child is a credit to its parents.* **13.** entry on a student's record showing that he has passed a course of study. **14.** put such an entry on the record of. **15.** delayed payment; time allowed for delayed payment. 1,3,4,6,7,9-13,15 *n.*, 2,5,8,14 *v.*

credit a person with, think that he has.

do credit to, bring honor or praise to.

give a person credit for, think that he has.

give credit to, believe; have faith in; trust.

on credit, on a promise to pay later. When you buy anything and promise to pay for it later, you are getting it on credit.

cred it a ble (kred′ə tə bl), bringing honor or praise: *Ann's record of perfect attendance is very creditable to her.* *adj.* **—cred′it a ble ness,** *n.* **—cred′it a bly,** *adv.*

cred i tor (kred′ə tər), person to whom money or goods are due; one to whom a debt is owed. *n.*

credit union, a coöperative association that makes loans to its members at low rates.

cre du li ty (krə dü′lə tē or krə dū′lə tē), a too great readiness to believe. *n.*

cred u lous (krej′ə ləs), too ready to believe; easily deceived: *She was so credulous that the other children could fool her easily. adj.* **—cred′u lous ly,** *adv.* **—cred′u lous ness,** *n.*

Cree (krē), member of a tribe of American Indians living in central Canada. *n., pl.* **Cree** or **Crees.**

creed (krēd), **1.** a brief statement of the essential points of religious belief as approved by some church. **2.** any statement of faith, principles, opinions, etc. **3.** the Apostles' Creed. *n.*

creek (krēk or krik), **1.** *Esp. U.S.* a small stream. **2.** *Esp. Brit.* a narrow bay, running inland for some distance. *n.*

Creek (krēk), a member of a group of Indian tribes formerly living in Alabama, Georgia, and N Florida, now living in Oklahoma. *n.*

creel (krēl), **1.** basket for holding fish. **2.** a basket-like trap for fish, lobsters, etc. *n.*

creep (krēp), **1.** move with the body close to the ground or floor: *The cat crept toward the mouse. A baby creeps on its hands and knees before it begins to walk.* **2.** move slowly. **3.** a creeping; slow movement. **4.** grow along the ground or over a wall by means of clinging stems: *a creeping plant. Ivy had crept up the wall of the old house.* **5.** feel as if things were creeping over the skin: *It made my flesh creep to hear her moan.* **6.** move in a timid, stealthy, or servile manner: *The robbers crept toward their victims.* **7.** slip slightly out of place. 1,2,4-7 *v.*, **crept, creep ing;** 3 *n.*

the creeps, *Informal.* a feeling as if things were creeping over one's skin.

creep er (krēp′ər), **1.** person or thing that creeps. **2.** any plant that grows along a surface, sending out rootlets from the stem, such as the Virginia creeper and ivy. *n.*

creep y (krēp′ē), **1.** having a feeling as if things were creeping over one's skin; frightened: *The ghost stories made the children creepy.* **2.** causing such a feeling. **3.** creeping; moving slowly. *adj.*, **creep i er, creep i est. —creep′i ness,** *n.*

Creese

creese (krēs), dagger with a wavy blade, used by the Malays. *n.* Also, **kris.**

cre mate (krē′māt or kri māt′), **1.** burn (a dead body) to ashes. **2.** burn. *v.*, **cre mat ed, cre mat ing. —cre′ma tor,** *n.*

cre ma tion (kri mā′shən), burning of a dead body to ashes instead of burying it. *n.*

cre ma to ry (krē′mə tô′rē or krem′ə tô′rē), **1.** furnace for cremating. **2.** building that has a furnace for cremating. *n., pl.* **cre ma to ries.**

Cre ole (krē′ōl), **1.** a white person who is a descendant of the French who settled in Louisiana. **2.** the French language as spoken in Louisiana. **3.** a French or Spanish person born in Spanish America or the West Indies. **4.** of or having to do with the Creoles. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *adj.*

cre ole (krē′ōl), **1.** person who is part Negro and part Creole. **2.** Creole. 1,2 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

cre o sol (krē′ə sōl or krē′ə sol), a colorless, oily liquid obtained from wood tar and a certain resin, used as an antiseptic. *n.*

cre o sote (krē′ə sōt), **1.** an oily liquid with a penetrating odor, obtained by distilling wood tar, used to preserve wood and in cough medicine. **2.** a similar substance obtained from coal tar. **3.** treat with creosote. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **cre o sot ed, cre o sot ing.**

crepe or **crêpe** (krāp), **1.** a thin silk, cotton, rayon, or woolen cloth with a crinkled surface; crape. **2.** tissue paper that looks like crepe. *n.*

crept (krept), pt. and pp. of **creep.** *We had crept up on the enemy without their seeing us. v.*

cre scen do (krə shen′dō), in music: **1.** gradually increasing in force or loudness. **2.** a gradual increase in force or loudness. 1 *adj.*, *adv.*, 2 *n.*, *pl.* **cre scen dos.**

Crescent moon

cres cent (kres′nt), **1.** shape of the moon in its first or last quarter. **2.** anything having this or a similar shape. A curved street or a curved row of houses is sometimes called a crescent. **3.** shaped like the moon in its first or last quarter. **4.** growing; increasing. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *adj.* **—cres′cent like′,** *adj.*

cre sol (krē′sōl or krē′sol), an oily liquid obtained from tar, used as a disinfectant. *n.*

cress (kres), plant whose leaves have a peppery taste, used as a garnish or in salad. *n.*

Cresset

cres set (kres′it), a metal container for burning oil, wood, etc., to give light. Cressets are mounted on poles or hung from above. *n.*

Cres si da (kres′ə də), the daughter of a Trojan priest who was faithless to her lover, Troilus. *n.*

crest (krest), **1.** comb, tuft, etc., on the head of a bird or animal. **2.** decoration, plumes, etc., on the top of a helmet. **3.** decoration at the top of a coat of arms. A family crest is sometimes put on silverware, dishes, letter paper, etc. **4.** the top part; top of a hill, wave, etc.; ridge; peak; summit. *n.* **—crest′like′,** *adj.*

Crest on a coat of arms

crest ed (kres′tid), having a crest. *adj.*

crest fall en (krest′fôl′ən), with bowed head; dejected; discouraged: *Nell came home crestfallen because she had a poor report card. adj.* **—crest′fall′en ly,** *adv.*

Cre tan (krēt′n), **1.** of or having to do with Crete or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Crete. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Crete (krēt), a Greek island in the Mediterranean, southeast of Greece. 462,000 pop.; 3235 sq. mi. *n.*

cre tin (krē′tən), a deformed idiot. *n.*

cre tin ism (krē′tən iz əm), inborn deformity, usually accompanied by idiocy, caused by a deficiency in the thyroid gland. *n.*

cre tonne (kri ton′ or krē′ton), a strong cotton cloth with designs printed in colors on one or both sides, used for curtains, furniture covers, etc. *n.*

Crevasse (def. 1)

cre vasse (krə vas′), **1.** a deep crack or crevice in the ice of a glacier. **2.** *U.S.* break in the levee of a river, dike, or dam. *n.*

crev ice (krev′is), a narrow split or crack: *Tiny ferns grew in crevices in the stone wall. n.*

crew[1] (krü), **1.** men needed to do work on a ship, or to row a boat. **2.** group of people working or acting together: *A train crew runs a railroad train.* **3.** group; crowd; gang; mob: *The boys on that street are a rough crew. n.*

crew[2] (krü), crowed, a pt. of **crow**[1]. *The cock crew. v.*

crew cut, a kind of very short haircut.

crib (krib), **1.** a small bed with high barred sides. The sides keep a baby from falling out. **2.** rack or manger for horses and cows to eat from. **3.** building or box for storing grain, salt, etc. **4.** framework of logs or timbers used in building. The wooden lining inside a mine shaft is a crib. **5.** provide with a crib. **6.** *Informal.* use of another's words or ideas as one's own. **7.** *Informal.* use (another's words or ideas) as one's own. **8.** *Informal.* notes or helps that are unfair to use in doing schoolwork.

9. *Informal.* use notes or helps unfairly in doing schoolwork. 10. a small room or house. 1-4,6,8,10 *n.*, 5,7,9 *v.*, **cribbed, crib bing.**

crib bage (krib′ij), a card game for two, three, or four people. The players keep score with a narrow board into which movable pegs fit. *n.*

crick (krik), a sudden muscular cramp; painful stiffness of muscles. *n.*

Cricket (1 in. long)

crick et[1] (krik′it), a black insect related to the grasshopper. Male crickets make a chirping noise by friction of the front wings. *n.*

crick et[2] (krik′it), 1. an outdoor game played by two teams of eleven players each, with ball, bats, and wickets. Cricket is very popular in England. 2. play this game. 3. *Informal.* fair play; good sportsmanship. 4. *Informal.* fair; according to good sportsmanship. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, 4 *adj.*

crick et er (krik′ə tər), person who plays cricket. *n.*

cried (krīd), pt. and pp. of **cry.** *The baby cried for its mother.* *v.*

cri er (krī′ər), 1. official who shouts out public announcements. 2. person who cries or shouts. *n.*

cries (krīz), pl. of **cry.** *n.*

crime (krīm), 1. an act that is against the law: *Murder and swindling are crimes.* 2. activity of criminals; violation of law. 3. a wrong act; sin: *War is a crime against humanity.* *n.*

Cri me a (krī mē′ə), peninsula in the SW part of the Soviet Union in Europe, on the N coast of the Black Sea. *n.* **—Cri me′an,** *adj.*

crim i nal (krim′ə nl), 1. person guilty of a crime. 2. guilty of crime. 3. having to do with crime: *criminal law.* 4. like crime; wrong; sinful: *criminal behavior.* 1 *n.*, 2-4 *adj.*

crim i nal i ty (krim′ə nal′ə tē), 1. being criminal; guilt. 2. a criminal act. *n., pl.* **crim i nal i ties.**

crim i nal ly (krim′ə nl ē), 1. in a criminal manner. 2. according to criminal law. *adv.*

crim i nol o gist (krim′ə nol′ə jist), expert in criminology. *n.*

crim i nol o gy (krim′ə nol′ə jē), study of crimes and criminals. *n.*

crimp (krimp), 1. press into small, narrow folds; make wavy: *The girl crimped her hair before going to the party.* 2. a crimping. 3. something crimped; fold; wave. 4. a waved or curled lock of hair. 1 *v.*, 2-4 *n.*
put a crimp in, *Slang.* interfere with; hinder.

crim son (krim′zn), 1. deep red. 2. turn deep red. 1 *n., adj.*, 2 *v.*

cringe (krinj), 1. shrink from danger or pain; crouch in fear. 2. bow down timidly; try to get favor or attention by servile behavior: *The courtiers cringed before the king.* 3. a cringing. 1,2 *v.*, **cringed, cring ing;** 3 *n.* **—cring′er,** *n.*

crin kle (kring′kl), 1. wrinkle; ripple: *Crepe paper is crinkled.* 2. a wrinkle; ripple. 3. rustle: *Paper crinkles when it is crushed.* 4. a rustle. 1,3 *v.*, **crin kled, crin kling;** 2,4 *n.*

crin kly (kring′klē), full of crinkles. *adj.*, **crin kli er, crin kli est.**

cri noid (krī′noid or krin′oid), 1. any of a group of flower-shaped sea animals, usually anchored by a stalk. 2. of or like a crinoid. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Crinoid (2½ in. in diam.)

crin o line (krin′ə lin), 1. a stiff cloth used as a lining to hold a skirt out, make a coat collar stand up, etc. 2. petticoat of crinoline to hold a skirt out. 3. a hoop skirt. *n.*

crip ple (krip′l), 1. a lame person or animal; one that cannot use his legs, arms, or body properly, because of injury or lack. 2. make a cripple of. 3. damage; disable; weaken: *The ship was crippled by the storm.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **crip pled, crip pling. —crip′pler,** *n.*

cri sis (krī′sis), 1. the turning point in a disease, toward life or death. 2. a deciding event in history. 3. time of danger or anxious waiting. *n., pl.* **cri ses** (-sēz).

crisp (krisp), 1. hard and thin; breaking easily with a snap: *Dry toast and fresh celery are crisp.* 2. make or become crisp. 3. fresh; sharp and clear; bracing: *The air was cool and crisp.* 4. clear-cut; decisive: *"Don't talk; fight" is a crisp sentence.* 5. curly and wiry: *crisp hair.* 1,3-5 *adj.*, 2 *v.* **—crisp′ness,** *n.*

crisp ly (krisp′lē), in a crisp manner. *adv.*

crisp y (kris′pē), crisp. *adj.*, **crisp i er, crisp i est.**

criss cross (kris′krôs′), 1. made or marked with crossed lines; crossed; crossing. 2. crosswise. 3. mark or cover with crossed lines. 4. a mark or pattern made of crossed lines. 1 *adj.*, 2 *adv.*, 3 *v.*, 4 *n.*

Cris tó bal (kris tō′bl), seaport in the N part of the Canal Zone, at the Atlantic end of the Panama Canal, near Colón. 800. *n.*

cri te ri a (krī tir′ē ə), pl. of **criterion.** *n.*

cri te ri on (krī tir′ē ən), rule or standard for making a judgment; test: *Money is only one criterion of success.* *n., pl.* **cri te ri a** or **cri te ri ons.**

crit ic (krit′ik), 1. person who makes judgments of the merits and faults of books, music, pictures, plays, acting, etc. 2. person whose profession is writing such judgments for a newspaper, magazine, etc. 3. person who disapproves or finds fault; faultfinder. *n.*

crit i cal (krit′ə kl), 1. inclined to find fault or disapprove: *a critical disposition.* 2. skilled as a critic. 3. coming from one who is skilled as a critic: *a critical judgment.* 4. belonging to the work of a critic: *critical essays.* 5. of a crisis; being important at a time of danger and difficulty: *the critical moment.* 6. full of danger or difficulty: *His delay was critical.* 7. of supplies, labor, or resources, necessary for some work or project but existing in inadequate supply. *adj.* **—crit′i cal ly,** *adv.* **—crit′i cal ness,** *n.*

crit i cise (krit′ə sīz), *Esp. Brit.* criticize. *v.*, **crit i cised, crit i cis ing.**

crit i cism (krit′ə siz əm), 1. disapproval; faultfinding. 2. the making of judgments; approving or disapproving; analysis of merits and faults. 3. rules and principles used in making careful judgments of the merits and faults of books, music, pictures, plays, acting, etc. 4. a critical comment, essay, review, etc. *n.*

crit i cize (krit′ə sīz), 1. disapprove; find fault with: *Do not criticize him until you know all the circumstances.* 2. judge or speak as a critic. *v.*, **crit i cized, crit i cizing.**

cri tique (kri tēk′), 1. a critical essay or review. Some newspapers have critiques of new books. 2. art of criticism; criticism. *n.*

croak (krōk), 1. a deep, hoarse sound, made by a frog, crow, or raven. 2. make a deep, hoarse sound. 3. utter in a deep, hoarse voice. 4. be always prophesying misfortune; be dissatisfied; grumble. 5. *Slang.* die. 1 *n.*, 2-5 *v.* **—croak′er,** *n.*

croak ing (krōk′ing), act of making a deep, hoarse sound. *n.*

Cro at (krō′at), native or inhabitant of Croatia. *n.*

Cro a tia (krō ā′shə), district in NW Yugoslavia. *n.* **—Cro a′tian,** *adj.*, *n.*

cro chet (krō shā′), 1. knit (sweaters, lace, etc.) with a single needle having a hook at one end. 2. knitting done in this way. 1 *v.*, **cro cheted** (-shād′), **cro chet ing** (-shā′ing); 2 *n.* **—cro chet′er,** *n.*

crock (krok), pot or jar made of baked clay. *n.*

crock er y (krok′ər ē), dishes, jars, etc., made of baked clay; earthenware. *n.*

Crock ett (krok′it), **David,** 1786-1836, American pioneer and politician, killed at the defense of the Alamo. *n.*

croc o dile (krok′ə dīl), a large, lizardlike reptile with a thick skin, long narrow head, and webbed feet. Crocodiles live in the rivers and marshes of the warm parts of Africa, Asia, Australia, and America. *n.*

Crocodile (14 ft. long)

crocodile tears, pretended or insincere grief.

cro cus (krō′kəs), **1.** a small plant that grows from a bulblike stem, having white, yellow, or purple flowers. Most crocuses bloom very early in the spring. **2.** the flower. *n., pl.* **cro cus es, cro ci** (-sī).

Croe sus (krē′səs), **1.** a very rich king of Lydia from 560 to 546 B.C. **2.** a very rich person. *n.*

croft (krôft), *Brit.* **1.** a small enclosed field. **2.** a very small rented farm. *n.*

Cro-Mag non (krō mag′non), **1.** belonging to a group of prehistoric people who lived in southwestern Europe. They used stone and bone implements. **2.** person of this group. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Crom well (krom′wel or krom′wəl), **Oliver,** 1599-1658, English general and Puritan leader. *n.*

crone (krōn), a withered old woman. *n.*

cro ny (krō′nē), a very close friend; chum. *n., pl.* **cro nies.**

crook (krůk), **1.** hook; bend; curve: *The soldier crooked his finger around the trigger of his gun (v.). There is a crook in the stream (n.).* **2.** a hooked, curved, or bent part. **3.** a shepherd's staff. Its upper end is curved or bent into a hook. **4.** *Informal.* a dishonest person; thief; swindler. 1 *v.*, 1-4 *n.*

crook ed (krůk′id), **1.** not straight; bent; curved; twisted. **2.** dishonest. *adj.* **—crook′ed ly,** *adv.* **—crook′ed ness,** *n.*

crook neck (krůk′nek′), kind of squash with a long, curved neck. *n.*

croon (krün), **1.** hum, sing, or murmur in a low tone: *The mother was crooning to her baby.* **2.** a low humming, singing, or murmuring. **3.** sing in a low voice with exaggerated emotion. 1,3 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—croon′er,** *n.*

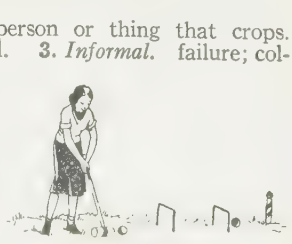
crop (krop), **1.** product grown or gathered for use, especially for use as food: *Wheat, corn, and cotton are three main crops of the United States.* **2.** the whole amount (of wheat, corn, or the produce of any plant or tree) that is yielded in one season: *The potato crop was very small this year.* **3.** plant and cultivate a crop. **4.** anything like a crop; group; collection: *a crop of lies.* **5.** cut or bite off the top of: *Sheep crop grass very short.* **6.** clip; cut short (the tail, ear, hair, edge of a book, etc.). **7.** clipped hair; a short haircut. **8.** mark produced by clipping the ears. **9.** a baglike swelling of a bird's food passage where food is prepared for digestion. **10.** a short whip with a loop instead of a lash. **11.** handle of a whip. 1,2,4,7-11 *n.*, 3,5,6 *v.*, **cropped, crop ping.**

crop out or **up,** **1.** appear; come to the surface. **2.** be shown unexpectedly.

crop per (krop′ər), **1.** person or thing that crops. **2.** *Informal.* a heavy fall. **3.** *Informal.* failure; collapse. *n.*

come a cropper, *Informal.* **1.** fall heavily. **2.** fail; collapse.

cro quet (krō kā′), an outdoor game played by knocking wooden balls through small wire arches with mallets. *n.*

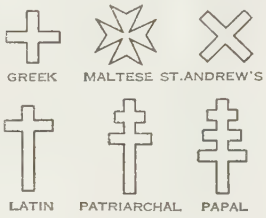

Girl playing croquet

cro quette (krō ket′), a small mass of chopped, cooked meat, fish, vegetables, etc., coated with crumbs and fried. *n.*

cro sier (krō′zhər), an ornamental staff carried by or before bishops or certain abbots. *n.* Also, **crozier.**

Priest holding a crosier

cross (krôs), **1.** stick or post with another across it like a T or an X. **2.** thing, design, or mark shaped like a cross. A cross is the symbol of the Christian religion. A person who cannot write his name makes a cross instead. A soldier is sometimes given a cross for bravery in war. **3.** mark with a cross. **4.** draw a line across: *He crossed out the wrong word.* **5.** put or lay across. **6.** lie across; be in the form of a cross. **7.** go across; move across: *cross a bridge.* **8.** meet and pass: *My letter to her and hers to me crossed.* **9.** crossing; lying or going across. **10.** make the sign of the cross on or over: *The priest crossed himself.* **11.** oppose; hinder: *If anyone crosses him, he gets very angry.* **12.** in a bad temper. **13.** burden of duty; suffering; trouble: *A patient person bears his cross without complaining.* **14.** mix kinds, breeds, or races of. A new plant is sometimes made by crossing two others. **15.** a mixing of kinds, breeds, or races. **16.** result of such mixing: *A mule is a cross between a horse and a donkey.* **17.** mixed in kind, breed, or race. 1,2,9,13,15,16 *n.*, 3-8,10,11,14 *v.*, 9,12,17 *adj.* **—cross′ly,** *adv.* **—cross′ness,** *n.*



Crosses (def. 2)

the Cross, **1.** the cross on which Christ died. **2.** Christ's sufferings and death; the Atonement.

cross bar (krôs′bär′), a bar, line, or stripe going crosswise. *n.*

cross beam (krôs′bēm′), a large beam that crosses another or extends from wall to wall. *n.*

cross bones (krôs′bōnz′), two large bones placed crosswise. A pirate flag has crossbones below a skull as a symbol of death. *n.pl.*

cross bow (krôs′bō′), a medieval weapon with a bow and a grooved stock in the middle to direct the arrows, stones, etc. *n.*

Man using a crossbow

cross bow man (krôs′bō′mən), soldier who uses a crossbow. *n., pl.* **cross bow men.**

cross bred (krôs′bred′), produced by crossbreeding. *adj.*

cross breed (krôs′brēd′), **1.** breed by mixing kinds, breeds, or races. **2.** individual or breed produced by crossbreeding. A loganberry is a crossbreed, developed by crossing the blackberry and the raspberry. 1 *v.*, **cross bred, cross breed ing;** 2 *n.*

cross-coun try (krôs′kun′trē), across fields or open country instead of by road: *a cross-country race.* *adj.*

cross cut (krôs′kut′), **1.** used or made for cutting across. **2.** a crosscut saw. **3.** cut across. **4.** a short cut. 1,3 *adj.*, 2-4 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **cross cut, cross cut ting.**

crosscut saw, saw used or made for cutting across the grain of wood.

cross-ex am i na tion (krôs′eg zam′ə nā′shən), **1.** examination to check a previous examination; especially, the questioning of a witness by the lawyer for the opposing side to test the truth of his evidence. **2.** a close or severe questioning. *n.*

cross-ex am ine (krôs′eg zam′ən), **1.** question (a witness for the opposing side) closely to test the truth of his evidence. **2.** question closely or severely. *v.*, **cross-ex am ined, cross-ex am in ing. —cross′-ex am′in er,** *n.*

cross-eyed (krôs′īd′), having both eyes turned toward the nose. *adj.*

cross-fer ti li za tion (krôs′fėr′tl ə zā′shən), fertilization of one flower by pollen from another. *n.*

cross-fer ti lize (krôs′fêr′tl īz), **1.** cause the cross-fertilization of. **2.** be subjected to cross-fertilization. *v.*, **cross-fer ti lized, cross-fer ti liz ing.**

cross-grained (krôs′grānd′), **1.** having the grain running across the regular grain; having an irregular or gnarled grain. **2.** hard to get along with; contrary. *adj.*

Cross-hatching

cross hatch (krôs′hach′), mark or shade with two sets of parallel lines crossing each other. *v.*

cross ing (krôs′ing), **1.** place where things cross each other: *"Railroad crossing! Stop! Look! Listen!"* **2.** place at which a street, river, etc., may be crossed: *White lines mark the crossing.* **3.** act of crossing, especially a voyage across water. *n.*

cross-leg ged (krôs′leg′id), **1.** with the ankles crossed and the knees apart. **2.** with one leg over the other and the knees together. *adj.*

cross piece (krôs′pēs′), piece that is placed across something. *n.*

cross-pol li na tion (krôs′pol′ə nā′shən), transfer of pollen from the anther of one flower to the stigma of another. Insects are agents of cross-pollination. *n.*

cross-pur pose (krôs′pėr′pəs), an opposing or contrary purpose. *n.*

at cross-purposes, **1.** misunderstanding each other's purpose. **2.** acting under such a misunderstanding.

cross-pur pos es (krôs′pėr′pəs iz), game of questioning and answering in which words having different meanings are used. *n.pl.*

cross-ques tion (krôs′kwes′chən), **1.** question closely or severely; cross-examine. **2.** question asked in cross-examining. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

cross-re fer (krôs′ri fêr′), **1.** refer from one part to another. **2.** make a cross reference. *v.*, **cross-re ferred, cross-re fer ring.**

cross reference, reference from one part of a book, index, etc., to another. "See **harness** for diagram" under **crupper** is a cross reference.

cross road (krôs′rōd′), **1.** road that crosses another. **2.** road connecting main roads. *n.*

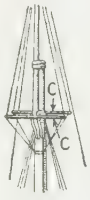
cross roads (krôs′rōdz′), place where roads cross. *n.pl.*

CROSS SECTION

Cross section of a tree trunk

cross section, **1.** act of cutting anything across: *John's mother was slicing tomatoes for a salad by making a series of cross sections.* **2.** piece cut in this way. **3.** a representative sample; small selection of people, things, etc., with the same qualities as the entire group: *If the people in our neighborhood may be taken as a cross section of the town, I don't think he has much chance of being elected mayor.*

cross-stitch (krôs′stich′), **1.** one stitch crossed over another, forming an X. **2.** embroidery made with this stitch. **3.** embroider or sew with one stitch crossed over another. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*



C, cross-trees.

cross trees (krôs′trēz′), two horizontal bars of wood near the top of a mast. *n.pl.*

cross way (krôs′wā′), crossroad. *n.*

cross ways (krôs′wāz′), crosswise. *adv.*

cross wise (krôs′wīz′), **1.** so as to cross; across. **2.** in the form of a cross. **3.** opposite to what is required; wrongly. *adv.*

cross word puzzle (krôs′wėrd′), puzzle with sets of squares to be filled in with words, one letter to each square. Synonyms or definitions of the words are given with numbers corresponding to numbers in the squares.

cross yard (krôs′yärd′), pole or spar fastened crosswise. *n.*

crotch (kroch), **1.** a forked piece or part; place where a tree, bough, etc., divides into two limbs or branches. **2.** place where the body divides into the two legs. *n.*

crotched (krocht), having a crotch; forked. *adj.*

crotch et (kroch′it), **1.** an odd notion; unreasonable whim. **2.** a small hook or hooklike part. *n.*

crotch et y (kroch′ə tē), full of odd notions or unreasonable whims. *adj.* **—crotch′et i ness,** *n.*

cro ton bug (krōt′n), a small cockroach.

crouch (krouch), **1.** stoop low with bent legs like an animal ready to spring, or in hiding, or shrinking in fear. **2.** bow down in a timid or slavish manner. **3.** bend low. **4.** act or state of crouching. **5.** a crouching position. 1-3 *v.*, 4,5 *n.*

croup[1] (krüp), inflammation or diseased condition of the throat and windpipe characterized by a hoarse cough and difficult breathing. *n.*

croup[2] (krüp), rump of a horse, etc. *n.*

croup y (krüp′ē), **1.** sick with croup. **2.** hoarse and having difficulty in breathing. **3.** of croup; resembling croup. *adj.*

crow[1] (krō), **1.** a loud cry made by a rooster. **2.** make the cry of a rooster. **3.** a happy sound made by a baby. **4.** make the happy sound of a baby. **5.** show happiness and pride; boast: *The winning team crowed over its victory.* 1,3 *n.*, 2,4,5 *v.*, **crowed** (or **crew** for 2), **crowed, crow ing.**

Crow (18 to 20 in. long)

crow[2] (krō), **1.** a large, glossy-black bird that has a harsh cry or caw. **2.** any similar bird, such as a raven, magpie, jay, etc. **3.** crowbar. *n.*

Crow (krō), member of a tribe of North American Indians living in Montana. *n.*

crow bar (krō′bär′), a strong iron or steel bar, used as a lever. *n.*

crowd (kroud), **1.** a large number of people together: *A crowd gathered to hear the speaker.* **2.** the common people; people in general; the masses: *Many newspapers appeal to the crowd.* **3.** *Informal.* group; set: *The boy and his crowd went to the dance.* **4.** a large number of things together. **5.** collect in large numbers: *crowd around the swimming pool.* **6.** fill; fill too full: *crowd a bus.* **7.** push; shove. **8.** press forward; force one's way: *crowd into a building.* 1-4 *n.*, 5-8 *v.*

Man using a crowbar

crowd ed (kroud′id), **1.** filled with a crowd. **2.** filled; filled too full; packed. **3.** close together; too close together. *adj.*

crow foot (krō′fůt′), buttercup or other plant with leaves shaped somewhat like a crow's foot. *n., pl.* **crow foots.**

crown (kroun), **1.** a head covering for a king, queen, etc. **2.** power and authority of a king, queen, etc.; royal power. **3.** a king, queen, etc. **4.** make king, queen, etc. **5.** of a crown; having to do with a crown: *the crown jewels.* **6.** design or thing shaped like a crown. **7.** wreath for the head: *The winner of the race received a crown.* **8.** honor; reward: *His work was crowned with success.* **9.** head. **10.** top; highest part: *the crown of the head, the crown of a hat.* **11.** be on top of; cover the highest part of: *A fort crowns the hill.* **12.** the highest state or quality of anything. **13.** make perfect or complete; add the finishing touch to: *Success crowned his efforts.* **14.** part of a tooth above the gum. **15.** an artificial substitute for this part. **16.** put a crown on (a tooth). **17.** a former British silver coin, worth 5 shillings. 1-3,6-10,12,14,15,17 *n.*, 4,8,11,13,16 *v.*, 5 *adj.*

King wearing a crown

the Crown, power and authority of a king, queen, etc.: *The Crown granted lands in America to certain men.*

crown colony, colony under the power and authority of a king, queen, etc.

crown prince, the oldest living son of a king, queen, etc.; heir apparent to a kingdom.

crown princess, 1. the wife of a crown prince. 2. a girl or woman who is heir apparent to a kingdom.

crow's-foot (krōz′fůt′), wrinkle at the outer corner of the eye. *n., pl.* **crow's-feet.**

crow's-nest (krōz′nest′), 1. a small, enclosed platform near the top of a mast, used by the lookout. 2. any similar platform ashore. *n.*

Crow's-nest

Croy don (kroid′n), city in SE England, near London, containing a great airport. 249,000. *n.*

cro zier (krō′zhər), crosier. *n.*

cru cial (krü′shəl), 1. very important; critical; decisive. 2. very trying; severe. *adj.* **—cru′cial ly,** *adv.*

cru ci ble (krü′sə bl), 1. container in which metals, ores, etc., can be melted. 2. a severe test or trial. *n.*

cru ci fix (krü′sə fiks), 1. a cross with the figure of Christ crucified on it. 2. a cross. *n.*

cru ci fix ion (krü′sə fik′shən), 1. act of crucifying. 2. fact or state of being crucified. *n.*

Cru ci fix ion (krü′sə fik′shən), 1. the putting to death of Christ on the cross. 2. picture, statue, etc., of this. *n.*

cru ci form (krü′sə fôrm), shaped like a cross. *adj.*

cru ci fy (krü′sə fī), 1. put to death by nailing or binding the hands and feet to a cross. 2. treat severely; torture. *v.,* **cru ci fied, cru ci fy ing. —cru′ci fi′er,** *n.*

crude (krüd), 1. in a natural or raw state; unrefined. Oil, ore, sugar, etc., before being refined and prepared for use are crude. 2. not mature; unripe. 3. rough; coarse: *a crude log cabin.* 4. lacking finish, grace, taste, or refinement: *crude manners. adj.,* **crud er, crud est. —crude′ly,** *adv.* **—crude′ness,** *n.*

cru el (krü′əl), 1. fond of causing pain to others and delighting in their suffering; not caring about the pain and suffering of others; hard-hearted: *a cruel master.* 2. showing a cruel nature: *cruel acts.* 3. causing pain and suffering: *a cruel war. adj.* **—cru′el ly,** *adv.* **—cru′el ness,** *n.*

cru el ty (krü′əl tē), 1. being cruel; readiness to give pain to others or to delight in their suffering. 2. a cruel act. *n., pl.* **cru el ties.**

cru et (krü′it), a glass bottle to hold vinegar, oil, etc., for the table. *n.*

Cruet

cruise (krüz), 1. sail about from place to place on pleasure or business; sail over or about: *The destroyer cruised along the shore looking for enemy submarines.* 2. act of sailing about from place to place on pleasure or business; voyage in search of something whose position is not known exactly. 3. journey or travel from place to place. 4. fly in an airplane at the speed of maximum efficiency. 1,3,4 *v.,* **cruised, cruis ing;** 2 *n.*

cruis er (krüz′ər), 1. warship with less armor and more speed than a battleship. 2. airplane, taxi, powerboat, etc., that cruises. 3. a police car connected with headquarters by radio; squad car. *n.*

crul ler (krul′ər), piece of rich, sweet dough fried brown in deep fat; a twisted doughnut. *n.*

crumb (krum), 1. a very small piece of bread, cake, etc., broken from a larger piece. 2. break into crumbs. 3. cover with crumbs for frying or baking. 4. *Informal.* brush or wipe the crumbs from (a tablecloth, etc.). 5. the soft, inside part of bread. 6. a little bit: *a crumb of comfort.* 1,5,6 *n.,* 2-4 *v.*

crum ble (krum′bl), 1. break into very small pieces or crumbs: *crumble dirt between your hands.* 2. fall to pieces; decay: *The old wall was crumbling away at the edges. v.,* **crum bled, crum bling.**

crum bly (krum′blē), tending to crumble; easily crumbled. *adj.,* **crum bli er, crum bli est.**

crum pet (krum′pit), *Esp. Brit.* cake baked on a griddle, that is thicker than a pancake and is usually toasted after being baked. *n.*

crum ple (krum′pl), 1. crush together; wrinkle: *He crumpled the letter into a ball.* 2. fall down: *He crumpled to the floor.* 3. wrinkle made by crushing something together. 1,2 *v.,* **crum pled, crum pling;** 3 *n.*

crunch (krunch), 1. crush noisily with the teeth. 2. produce or proceed with a crunching noise: *The hard snow crunched under our feet. The children crunched through the snow.* 3. act or sound of crunching. 1,2 *v.,* 3 *n.*

crup per (krup′ər), 1. strap attached to the back of a harness and passing under a horse's tail. See **harness** for diagram. 2. rump of a horse. *n.*

cru sade (krü sād′), 1. any one of the Christian military expeditions between the years 1096 and 1272 to recover the Holy Land from the Moslems. 2. war having a religious purpose and approved by the church. 3. a vigorous campaign against a public evil or in favor of some new idea: *Everyone was asked to join the crusade against tuberculosis.* 4. take part in a crusade. 1-3 *n.,* 4 *v.,* **cru sad ed, cru sad ing.**

cru sad er (krü sād′ər), person who takes part in a crusade. The crusaders of the Middle Ages fought to win the Holy Land from the Moslems. *n.*

cruse (krüz), *Archaic.* jug, pot, or bottle made of earthenware. *n.*

crush (krush), 1. squeeze together violently so as to break or bruise. 2. wrinkle or crease by wear or rough handling. 3. break into fine pieces by grinding or pounding or pressing. 4. flatten by heavy pressure. 5. a violent pressure like grinding or pounding. 6. mass of people crowded close together. 7. subdue; conquer. 8. *Slang.* a sudden, strong liking for a person. 9. *Slang.* object of a sudden, strong liking. 1-4,7 *v.,* 5,6,8,9 *n.* **—crush′a ble,** *adj.* **—crush′er,** *n.*

Cru soe (krü′sō), **Robinson,** shipwrecked hero of a book of the same name by Daniel Defoe, published in 1719. *n.*

crust (krust), 1. the hard, outside part of bread. 2. piece of this; any hard, dry piece of bread. 3. the baked outside covering of a pie. 4. any hard outside covering: *The crust on the snow was thick enough for us to walk on it.* 5. the solid outside part of the earth. 6. cover or become covered with a crust. 7. form or collect into a crust: *By the next day the snow had crusted over.* 1-5 *n.,* 6,7 *v.* **—crust′like′,** *adj.*

Crus ta cea (krus tā′shə), the crustaceans, a class of arthropods, mainly aquatic with hard shells and usually with gills, including crabs, lobsters, shrimps, etc. *n.pl.*

crus ta cean (krus tā′shən), 1. any of a group of water animals with hard shells, jointed bodies and appendages, and gills for breathing. Crabs, lobsters, shrimps, etc., are crustaceans. 2. of or belonging to this group. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

crust y (krus′tē), 1. having a crust; hard; crustlike: *crusty bread.* 2. harsh in manner, speech, etc. *adj.,* **crust i er, crust i est. —crust′i ly,** *adv.* **—crust′i ness,** *n.*

crutch (kruch), 1. support to help a lame person walk; stick with a crosspiece at the top that fits under a lame person's arm and supports part of his weight in walking. 2. anything like a crutch in shape or use; support. *n.*

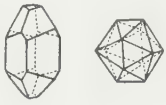
crux (kruks), 1. the essential part; the most important point. 2. a puzzling or perplexing question; difficult point to explain. *n., pl.* **crux es, cru ces** (krü′sēz).

cry (krī), 1. sound made by a person or animal that shows some strong feeling, such as pain, fear, anger, or sorrow; noise that shows grief, pain, etc. 2. make such a sound. 3. shed tears; weep. 4. spell of shedding tears; fit of weeping. 5. noise or call of an animal: *the cry of the crow, the cry of the wolf.* 6. make such a noise. 7. a loud call; shout: *We heard the drowning man's cry for help.* 8. call loudly; shout. 9. announce in public: *Peddlers cry their wares in the street to sell them.* 10. call to action; slogan: *"Forward" was the army's cry as it attacked.* 11. call for help; appeal; entreaty. 1,4,5,7,10,11 *n., pl.* **cries;** 2,3,6,8,9 *v.,* **cried, cry ing.**

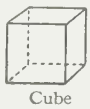
a far cry, 1. a long way. 2. a great difference.

cry down, make little of; speak of as unimportant or less valuable; deprecate.

cry up, praise; speak of as important or valuable.
in full cry, in close pursuit.
cry ba by (krī′bā′bē), person who cries easily or pretends to be hurt. *n., pl.* **cry ba bies.**
cry ing (krī′ing), **1.** that cries. **2.** demanding attention; very bad: *a crying evil. adj.*
crypt (kript), an underground room or vault. The crypt beneath the main floor of a church was formerly often used as a burial place. *n.*
cryp tic (krip′tik), having a hidden meaning; secret; mysterious: *a cryptic message, a cryptic reply. adj.* **—cryp′ti cal ly,** *adv.*
cryp to gram (krip′tə gram), something written in secret code or cipher. *n.*
crys tal (kris′tl), **1.** a clear, transparent mineral, a kind of quartz, that looks like ice. **2.** piece of crystal cut to form an ornament. Crystals are used as beads, and hung around lights. **3.** made of crystal: *crystal ornaments.* **4.** clear and transparent like crystal. **5.** a very transparent glass. **6.** glass over the face of a watch. **7.** a regularly shaped piece with angles and flat surfaces, into which a substance solidifies: *Crystals of sugar can be distinguished from crystals of snow by their difference in form.* **8.** piece of quartz used in radio. 1,2,5-8 *n.,* 3,4 *adj.*


Crystal shapes (def. 7)

crys tal line (kris′tl in), **1.** consisting of crystals; solidified in the form of crystals: *Sugar and salt are crystalline.* **2.** made of crystal. **3.** clear and transparent like crystal. *adj.*
crystalline lens, lens of the eye.
crys tal li za tion (kris′tl ə zā′shən), **1.** a crystallizing or being crystallized. **2.** a crystallized substance or formation. *n.*
crys tal lize (kris′tl īz), **1.** form into crystals; solidify into crystals: *Water crystallizes to form snow.* **2.** form into definite shape: *His vague ideas crystallized into a clear plan.* **3.** coat with sugar. *v.,* **crys tal lized, crys tal liz ing.**
crys tal lized (kris′tl īzd), formed into crystals. *adj.*
Cs, cesium.
C.S.A., **1.** Confederate States of America. **2.** Confederate States Army.
C.S.T., Central Standard Time.
ct., cent. *pl.* **cts.**
Cu, copper.
cu., cubic.
cub (kub), **1.** a young bear, fox, lion, etc. **2.** an inexperienced or awkward boy. *n.*
Cu ba (kū′bə), country on the largest island in the West Indies, south of Florida. 5,829,000 pop.; 44,164 sq. mi. *Capital:* Havana. See **Caribbean** for map. *n.*
Cu ban (kū′bən), **1.** of or having to do with Cuba or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Cuba. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*
cub by hole (kub′ē hōl′), a small, enclosed space. *n.*
cube (kūb), **1.** solid with six equal, square sides. **2.** make or form into the shape of a cube: *The beets we had for supper were cubed instead of sliced.* **3.** use (a number) three times as a factor: *5 cubed is 125, for 5×5×5=125.* **4.** product obtained when a number is cubed: *The cube of 4 is 64.* 1,4 *n.,* 2,3 *v.,* **cubed, cub ing.**


Cube

cu beb (kū′beb), **1.** a dried, unripe berry of a tropical shrub, used in medicine. **2.** cigarette containing the crushed berries. Cubebs are sometimes smoked by people who have catarrh. *n.*
cube root, number used as the factor of a cube: *The cube root of 125 is 5.*
cu bic (kū′bik), **1.** shaped like a cube. **2.** having length, breadth, and thickness. A cubic inch is the volume of a cube whose edges are one inch long. The cubic content of a room is the number of cubic feet it contains. **3.** having to do with or involving the cubes of numbers. *adj.*
cu bi cal (kū′bə kl), shaped like a cube. *adj.*
cu bi cle (kū′bə kl), a very small room or compartment. *n.*
cubic measure, system of measurement of volume in cubic units:
1728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard
1000 cubic millimeters = 1 cubic centimeter
1000 cubic centimeters = 1 cubic decimeter
1000 cubic decimeters = 1 cubic meter
cu bit (kū′bit), an ancient measure of length, about 18 to 22 inches. Once a cubit meant the length of the forearm, from the elbow down. *n.*
cub reporter, a young, inexperienced newspaper reporter.
cuck oo (kůk′ü; kū′kü esp. for 3), **1.** bird whose call sounds much like its name. The common European cuckoo lays its eggs in the nests of other birds instead of hatching them itself. The American cuckoo builds its own nest and has a call less like the name. **2.** bird call that sounds like the word *cuckoo.* **3.** *U.S. Slang.* crazy; silly. 1,2 *n., pl.* **cuck oos;** 3 *adj.*

European cuckoo (about 14 in. long)

cu. cm., cubic centimeter; cubic centimeters.
cu cum ber (kū′kum bər), **1.** vegetable that has a green skin with firm flesh inside, used in salads and for pickles. **2.** vine that it grows on. *n.*
cud (kud), mouthful of food that cattle and similar animals bring back into the mouth from the first stomach for a slow, second chewing. *n.*
cud dle (kud′l), **1.** hold closely and lovingly in one's arms or lap: *The mother cuddled her baby.* **2.** lie close and snug; curl up: *The two puppies cuddled together in front of the fire.* **3.** hug. 1-3 *v.,* **cud dled, cud dling;** 3 *n.*
cudg el (kuj′əl), **1.** a short, thick stick used as a weapon; club. **2.** beat with a cudgel. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **cudg eled, cudg el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **cudg elled, cudg el ling.**
cudgel one's brains, try very hard to think.
cue[1] (kū), **1.** hint or suggestion as to what to do or when to act: *Being a stranger, he took his cue from the actions of the natives.* **2.** action or speech on or behind the stage which gives the signal for an actor, singer, musician, etc., to enter or to begin. In a play the last word or words of one actor's speech is the cue for another to come on the stage, begin speaking, etc. **3.** part one is to play; course of action. **4.** frame of mind; mood. *n.*
cue[2] (kū), **1.** queue. **2.** a long, tapering stick used for striking the ball in billiards, pool, etc. *n.*
cuff[1] (kuf), **1.** band around the wrist, either attached to a sleeve or separate. **2.** a turned-up fold around the bottom of the legs of trousers. **3.** handcuff. *n.*
cuff[2] (kuf), hit with the hand; slap. *v., n.*
cu. ft., cubic foot; cubic feet.
cu. in., cubic inch; cubic inches.
cui rass (kwi ras′), **1.** piece of armor for the body made of a breastplate and a plate for the back fastened together. **2.** the breastplate alone. *n.*
cui ras sier (kwir′ə sir′), a cavalry soldier wearing a cuirass. *n.*
cui sine (kwi zēn′), **1.** style of cooking or preparing food. **2.** food. **3.** kitchen. *n.*
cul-de-sac (kul′də sak′ or kůl′də sak′), street or passage open at only one end; blind alley. *n.*

Soldier wearing a cuirass (def. 1)

cu lex (kū′leks), the most common mosquito of North America and Europe. *n., pl.* **cu li ces** (-lə sēz).
cu li nar y (kū′lə ner′ē or kul′ə ner′ē), **1.** having to do with cooking. **2.** used in cooking. *adj.*

cull (kul), 1. pick out; select: *The lawyer culled important facts from the mass of evidence.* 2. pick over; make selections from. 3. something picked out as being inferior or worthless. Poor fruit, stale vegetables, and animals not up to standard are called culls. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.*

cul mi nate (kul′mə nāt), reach its highest point; reach a climax; result (in): *The Christmas party at school culminated in the distribution of the presents.* *v.*, **cul mi nat ed, cul mi nat ing.**

cul mi na tion (kul′mə nā′shən), 1. the highest point; climax. 2. a reaching of the highest point. *n.*

cul pa bil i ty (kul′pə bil′ə tē), being culpable. *n.*

cul pa ble (kul′pə bl), deserving blame: *The policeman was dismissed for culpable neglect of duty.* *adj.* **—cul′pa ble ness,** *n.* **—cul′pa bly,** *adv.*

cul prit (kul′prit), 1. person guilty of a fault or crime; offender. 2. prisoner in court accused of a crime. *n.*

cult (kult), 1. system of religious worship: *Buddhism includes many cults.* 2. great admiration for a person, thing, idea, etc.; worship. 3. group showing such admiration; worshipers. *n.*

cul ti va ble (kul′tə və bl), that can be cultivated. *adj.*

cul ti vat a ble (kul′tə vāt′ə bl), cultivable. *adj.*

cul ti vate (kul′tə vāt), 1. prepare and use (land) to raise crops by plowing it, planting seeds, and taking care of the growing plants. 2. help (plants) grow by labor and care. 3. loosen the ground around (growing plants) to kill weeds, etc. 4. improve; develop: *It takes time, thought, and effort to cultivate your mind.* 5. give time, thought, and effort to; seek better acquaintance with: *An artist cultivates art. She cultivated people who could help her.* *v.*, **cul ti vat ed, cul ti vat ing.**

cul ti vat ed (kul′tə vāt′id), 1. prepared and used to raise crops: *A field of wheat is cultivated land; a pasture is not.* 2. produced by cultivation; not wild: *The American Beauty rose is a cultivated flower.* 3. improved; developed. 4. cultured; refined. *adj.*

cul ti va tion (kul′tə vā′shən), 1. act of preparing land and growing crops by plowing, planting, and necessary care. 2. improvement; development. 3. act of giving time and thought to improving and developing (the body, mind, or manners). 4. the result of improvement or growth through education and experience; culture. *n.*

cul ti va tor (kul′tə vā′tər), 1. person or thing that cultivates. 2. tool or machine used to loosen the ground and destroy weeds. A cultivator is pulled between rows of growing plants. *n.*

cul tur al (kul′chər əl), of or having to do with culture: *Music and art are cultural studies.* *adj.* **—cul′tur al ly,** *adv.*

cul ture (kul′chər), 1. fineness of feelings, thoughts, tastes, manners, etc. 2. civilization of a given race or a nation at a given time; its customs, its arts, its conveniences, etc.: *She spoke on the culture of the Pygmies, of the ancient Incas, and of modern Denmark.* 3. development of the mind or body by education, training, etc. 4. preparation of land to raise crops by plowing, planting, and necessary care; cultivation. 5. proper care given to the raising of bees, fish, silk, grapes, etc. 6. colony or growth of germs of a given kind that has been carefully made for a special purpose. 7. cultivate. 1-6 *n.*, 7 *v.*, **cultured, cul tur ing.**

cul tured (kul′chərd), 1. having or showing culture; refined. 2. produced or raised by culture. *adj.*

cul ver in (kul′vər in), 1. musket used in medieval times. 2. a long, heavy cannon, used in the 16th and 17th centuries. *n.*

cul vert (kul′vərt), a small channel for water crossing under a road, railroad, canal, etc. *n.*

Culvert

cum ber (kum′bər), 1. burden; trouble: *Household cares cumber a busy mother.* 2. hinder; hamper: *The lumberman's heavy boots cumbered him in walking.* 3. hindrance. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.*

Cum ber land (kum′bər lənd), 1. city in NW Maryland. 33,000. 2. river flowing from SE Kentucky through N Tennessee and W Kentucky into the Ohio River. 687 mi. *n.*

Cumberland Gap, a mountain pass in the Cumberland Mountains, where Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee meet. 1315 ft. high.

Cumberland Mountains, plateau of the Appalachian Mountains, extending from S West Virginia to N Alabama. The highest peak is 4000 feet.

cum ber some (kum′bər səm), hard to manage; clumsy; unwieldy; burdensome: *The armor worn by knights seems cumbersome to us today.* *adj.* **—cum′ber some ly,** *adv.* **—cum′ber some ness,** *n.*

cum brous (kum′brəs), cumbersome. *adj.* **—cum′brous ly,** *adv.* **—cum′brous ness,** *n.*

cum in or **cum min** (kum′ən), a small plant whose seedlike fruits are used in cookery and medicine. *n.*

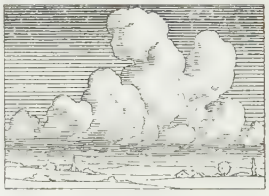
cum lau de (kum lou′dē), with praise or honor. To graduate cum laude is to graduate with high rank.

cum quat (kum′kwot), kumquat. *n.*

cu mu late (kū′myə lāt), 1. heap up; accumulate. 2. heaped up. 1 *v.*, **cu mu lat ed, cu mu lat ing;** 2 *adj.*

cu mu la tion (kū′myə lā′shən), 1. a heaping up; accumulating. 2. heap; accumulation. *n.*

cu mu la tive (kū′myə lā′tiv or kū′myə lə tiv), heaped up; accumulated; increasing or growing in amount, force, etc., by additions. A cumulative dividend is one that must be added to future dividends if not paid when due. *adj.* **—cu′mu la′tive ly,** *adv.* **—cu′mu la′tive ness,** *n.*


Cumulus cloud

cu mu lus (kū′myə ləs), 1. cloud made up of rounded heaps with a flat bottom. 2. heap. *n.*, *pl.* **cu mu li** (-lī).

cu ne ate (kū′nē it or kū′nē āt), tapering to a point at the base; wedge-shaped. *adj.*

cu ne i form (kū nē′ə fôrm or kū′nē ə fôrm′), 1. wedge-shaped. 2. the wedge-shaped characters used in the writing of ancient Babylonia, Assyria, Persia, etc. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Cuneiform characters

cun ning (kun′ing), 1. clever in deceiving; sly: *a cunning villain.* 2. slyness in getting what one wants; cleverness in deceiving one's enemies: *A fox has a great deal of cunning.* 3. skillful; clever: *The old watch was a fine example of cunning workmanship.* 4. *Archaic.* skill; cleverness. 5. *U.S. Informal.* pretty and dear; attractive: *a cunning baby.* 1,3,5 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.* **—cun′ning ly,** *adv.* **—cun′ning ness,** *n.*

cup (kup), 1. dish to drink from. Most cups have handles. 2. as much as a cup holds; cupful. In cooking, a cup is a half pint. 3. thing shaped like a cup. The petals of some flowers form a cup. 4. shape like a cup: *She cupped her hands to catch the ball. The old man cupped a hand behind one ear.* 5. an ornamental cup, vase, etc., given to the winner of a contest. 6. take or put in a cup. 7. drink; mixture: *a claret cup.* 8. cup used in Communion. 9. wine used in Communion. 10. thing to be endured or experienced; fate. 11. take blood from (a person) by using a cup. 1-3,5,7-10 *n.*, 4,6,11 *v.*, **cupped, cup ping. —cup′like′,** *adj.*

in one's cups, drunk.

cup bear er (kup′bâr′ər), person who fills and passes around the cups in which drinks are served. *n.*

cup board (kub′ərd), 1. closet or cabinet with shelves for dishes, food, etc. 2. *Esp. Brit.* any small closet. *n.*

cup cake (kup′kāk′), a small cake baked in a cup-shaped tin. *n.*

cup ful (kup′fůl), as much as a cup holds. In cooking, a cupful equals a half pint. *n.*, *pl.* **cup fuls.**

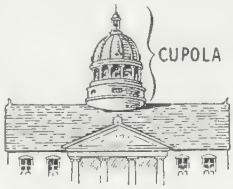
Cu pid (kū′pid), the Roman god of love, son of Venus, identified with the Greek god Eros. Cupid is usually

represented as a winged boy with bow and arrows. *n.*

cu pid (kū′pid), a winged baby used as a symbol of love: *the cupids on a valentine. n.*

cu pid i ty (kū pid′ə tē), eager desire; greed. *n.*

cu po la (kū′pl ə), **1.** a rounded roof; dome. **2.** a small dome or tower on a roof. *n.*



Cupola (def. 2)

cur (kėr), **1.** a worthless dog; mongrel. **2.** an ill-bred, worthless person. *n.*

cur a bil i ty (kyu̇r′ə bil′ə tē), being curable. *n.*

cur a ble (kyu̇r′ə bl), that can be cured. *adj.* **—cur′a ble ness,** *n.* **—cur′a bly,** *adv.*

Cu ra çao (kyu̇r′ə sō′), the largest island of the Netherlands Antilles. 128,000 pop.; 210 sq. mi. *n.*

cu ra cy (kyu̇r′ə sē), position, rank, or work of a curate. *n., pl.* **cu ra cies.**

cu rate (kyu̇r′it), *Esp. Brit.* clergyman who is an assistant to a pastor, rector, or vicar. *n.*

cur a tive (kyu̇r′ə tiv), **1.** having the power to cure; curing; tending to cure. **2.** means of curing. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

cu ra tor (kyu̇ rā′tər), person in charge of all or part of a museum, library, etc.: *The curator of an art museum knows much about pictures. n.*

curb (kėrb), **1.** chain or strap fastened to a horse's bit and passing under its lower jaw. When the reins are pulled tight, the curb checks the horse. **2.** check; restraint. **3.** hold in check; restrain. **4.** a raised border of concrete, stone, or wood along the edge of a pavement, around the top of a well, etc. **5.** provide with a curb. **6.** market that deals in stocks and bonds not listed on the regular stock exchange. 1,2,4,6 *n.*, 3,5 *v.*

curb bit, a horse's bit having a curb.

curb stone (kėrb′stōn′), stone or stones forming a curb; raised border of concrete, etc., along the sides of a street. *n.*

cur cu li o (kėr kū′lē ō), a snout beetle. Some kinds destroy fruit. *n., pl.* **cur cu li os.**

curd (kėrd), **1.** the thick part of milk which separates from the watery part when milk sours. **2.** form into curds; curdle. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

cur dle (kėr′dl), **1.** form into curds: *Milk curdles when kept too long.* **2.** thicken. *v.*, **cur dled, cur dling. curdle the blood,** horrify; terrify.

cure (kyu̇r), **1.** make well; bring back to health: *cure a child of a cold or of a fever.* **2.** get rid of: *cure a cold, cure a bad habit.* **3.** act of curing. **4.** means of curing; treatment intended to bring one back to health: *a rest cure, a cure for sore eyes, a cure for laziness.* **5.** medicine that is a means of curing; remedy. **6.** prepare for keeping; preserve. Meat is dried and salted to cure it. **7.** spiritual charge; religious care. 1,2,6 *v.*, **cured, cur ing;** 3-5,7 *n.* **—cure′less,** *adj.* **—cur′er,** *n.*

cu ré (kyu̇ rā′), a parish priest. *n.*

cure-all (kyu̇r′ôl′), remedy supposed to cure all diseases or evils. *n.*

cur few (kėr′fū), **1.** a ringing of a bell at a fixed time every evening as a signal. In the Middle Ages, it was a signal to put out lights and cover fires. More recently it has been used as a signal for children to come in off the streets. **2.** bell ringing such a signal: *"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day."* **3.** time when it is rung. *n.*

Cu ri a (kyu̇r′ē ə), group of high officials who assist the Pope in the government and administration of the Roman Catholic Church; papal court of the Roman Catholic Church. *n.*

Cu rie (kyu̇r′ē or kyu̇ rē′), **1. Marie,** 1867-1934, famous physicist and chemist, born in Poland. She and her husband Pierre discovered radium in 1898. **2. Pierre,** 1859-1906, French physicist and chemist. *n.*

cu rie (kyu̇r′ē or kyu̇ rē′), unit of radioactivity. *n.*

cu ri o (kyu̇r′ē ō), object valued as a curiosity: *The traveler brought back many curios from foreign lands. n., pl.* **cu ri os.**

cu ri os i ty (kyu̇r′ē os′ə tē), **1.** an eager desire to know: *Her curiosity made her open the forbidden door.* **2.** a strange, rare, or novel object. *n., pl.* **cu ri os i ties.**

cu ri ous (kyu̇r′ē əs), **1.** eager to know: *a curious student.* **2.** too eager to know; prying: *The old woman is too curious about other people's business.* **3.** strange; odd; unusual: *a curious old book.* **4.** very careful; exact: *a curious inquiry into the customs of the pygmies.* **5.** *Informal.* very odd; eccentric: *curious notions. adj.* **—cu′ri ous ly,** *adv.* **—cu′ri ous ness,** *n.*

cu ri um (kyu̇r′ē əm), an element produced by bombardment of plutonium and uranium by helium ions. *Symbol:* Cm *n.*

curl (kėrl), **1.** twist into rings; roll into coils: *Some women curl their hair; the hair of others curls naturally. The smoke curled slowly from the chimney.* **2.** a curled lock of hair. **3.** anything like it: *A carpenter's shavings are curls.* **4.** twist out of shape; bend into a curve: *Paper curls when it burns. You can curl up in the big chair.* **5.** a curling or being curled. 1,4 *v.*, 2,3,5 *n.*

curl er (kėr′lər), **1.** person or thing that curls. **2.** a device on which hair is twisted to make it curl. *n.*

cur lew (kėr′lü), a wading bird with a long, thin bill. *n., pl.* **curlews** or (*esp. collectively*) **cur lew.**

Curlew (from 1 to 2 ft. long, according to the species)

curl i cue (kėr′lə kū), a fancy twist, curl, flourish, etc.: *Curlicues in handwriting make it hard to read. n.*

curl ing (kėr′ling), game played on the ice in which large, smooth stones are slid at a target. *n.*

curl y (kėr′lē), **1.** curling; wavy. **2.** having curls. *adj.*, **curl i er, curl i est. —curl′i ness,** *n.*

cur mudg eon (kər muj′ən), a rude, stingy, bad-tempered person; miser. *n.*

cur rant (kėr′ənt), **1.** a small, seedless raisin, used in cakes, etc. **2.** a small, sour, edible berry that grows in bunches. Currants are red, white, or black and are used for jelly. **3.** bush that bears currants. *n.*

cur ren cy (kėr′ən sē), **1.** money in actual use in a country: *Coins and paper money are currency in the United States.* **2.** a passing from person to person; circulation: *People who spread a rumor give it currency.* **3.** general use or acceptance; common occurrence: *Old words which have passed out of general currency are occasionally used to give an archaic effect. n., pl.* **cur ren cies.**

cur rent (kėr′ənt), **1.** a flow; stream. Running water or moving air makes a current. **2.** flow of electricity along a wire, etc. **3.** course; movement; general direction: *the current of public opinion.* **4.** of the present time. The current issue of a magazine is the one most recently published. **5.** generally used or accepted; commonly occurring: *Long ago it was a current belief that the earth was flat.* **6.** going around; passing from person to person: *A rumor is current that prices will go up.* 1-3 *n.*, 4-6 *adj.*

cur rent ly (kėr′ənt lē), **1.** at the present time; now. **2.** generally; commonly. *adv.*

cur ric u lar (kə rik′yə lər), having to do with a curriculum. *adj.*

cur ric u lum (kə rik′yə ləm), **1.** the whole range of studies offered in a school, college, etc., or in a type of school: *the American junior college curriculum. Our high-school curriculum includes English, mathematics, science, history, and foreign languages.* **2.** program of studies leading to a particular degree, certificate, etc.: *the curriculum of the Law School. n., pl.* **cur ric u lums, curric u la** (-lə).

cur rish (kėr′ish), of or like a cur; snarling; ill-bred; worthless. *adj.* **—cur′rish ly,** *adv.*

cur ry[1] (kėr′ē), **1.** rub and clean (a horse, etc.) with a brush or currycomb. **2.** prepare (tanned leather) for

use by soaking, scraping, beating, coloring, etc. *v.*, **cur ried, cur ry ing.**

curry favor, seek a person's favor by insincere flattery. constant attentions, etc.

cur ry[2] (kėr′ē), **1.** a peppery sauce or powder containing a mixture of spices, seeds, vegetables, etc., used especially in India. **2.** stew flavored with curry. **3.** prepare or flavor with curry. 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **cur ries;** 3 *v.*, **cur ried, cur ry ing.**

cur ry comb (kėr′ē kōm′), **1.** brush with metal teeth for rubbing and cleaning a horse. **2.** use a currycomb on; brush with a currycomb. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

curse (kėrs), **1.** ask God to bring evil or harm on: *He cursed his enemy solemnly.* **2.** the words that a person says when he asks God to curse someone or something. **3.** something that is cursed. **4.** harm or evil that comes as if in answer to a curse: *My quick temper has been a curse to me all my life.* **5.** bring evil or harm on; torment: *cursed with blindness.* **6.** cause of evil or harm. **7.** swear; swear at; blaspheme. **8.** words used in swearing: *His talk was full of curses.* 1,5,7 *v.*, **cursed** or **curst, cursing;** 2-4,6,8 *n.* **—curs′er,** *n.*

curs ed (kėr′sid or kėrst), **1.** under a curse. **2.** deserving a curse; evil; hateful. *adj.* **—curs′ed ly,** *adv.*

cur sive (kėr′siv), **1.** written with the letters joined together. Ordinary handwriting is cursive. **2.** letter made to join other letters. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—cur′sive ly,** *adv.*

cur so ri al (kėr sô′rē əl or kėr sō′rē əl), **1.** for running. **2.** having legs fitted for running. The ostrich is a cursorial bird. *adj.*

cur so ry (kėr′sə rē), hasty; superficial; without attention to details: *Even a cursory reading of the letter showed many errors.* *adj.* **—cur′so ri ly,** *adv.*

curst (kėrst), **1.** cursed. **2.** a pt. and a pp. of **curse.** 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

curt (kėrt), short; rudely brief; abrupt: *His curt way of speaking made him seem rude.* *adj.* **—curt′ly,** *adv.* **—curt′ness,** *n.*

cur tail (kėr tāl′), cut short; cut off part of; reduce; lessen: *John's father curtailed his allowance.* *v.*

cur tail ment (kėr tāl′mənt), a curtailing. *n.*

cur tain (kėrt′n), **1.** piece of material hung to shut off, cover, hide, or decorate something. The curtain in a theater separates the stage from the audience. **2.** provide with a curtain; shut off with a curtain; decorate with a curtain. **3.** cover; hide. **4.** thing that covers or hides: *a curtain of artillery fire.* **5.** part of a wall between two bastions, towers, or the like. 1,4,5 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

curtain call, call for an actor, musician, etc., to return to the stage and acknowledge the applause of the audience.

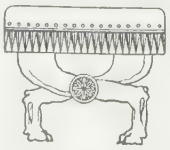
curtain raiser, **1.** a short play given before the main play in a theater. **2.** a little thing used to introduce something bigger.

curt sey (kėrt′sē), curtsy. *n.*, *pl.* **curt seys;** *v.*, **curt seyed, curt sey ing.**

curt sy (kėrt′sē), **1.** bow of respect or greeting by women, made by bending the knees and lowering the body slightly. **2.** make a curtsy. 1 *n.*, *pl.* **curt sies;** 2 *v.*, **curt sied, curtsy ing.**

Lady curtsying

cu rule chair (kyůr′ül), a special seat that only certain of the highest magistrates or officials of ancient Rome were permitted to use.


Curule chair

cur va ture (kėr′və chůr or kėr′və-chər), **1.** a curving; abnormal curving: *curvature of the spine.* **2.** a curved piece or part; curve. *n.*

curve (kėrv), **1.** line that has no straight part. **2.** something having the shape of a curve; bend: *The automobile had to slow down for the curves in the road.* **3.** bend so as to form a curve. **4.** move in the course of a curve. **5.** curved. **6.** baseball thrown so as to curve just before it reaches the batter. 1,2,6 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **curved, curving;** 5 *adj.*

curved (kėrvd), bent so as to form a curve. *adj.*

cur vet (kėr′vit for 1; kėr vet′ or kėr′vit for 2,3), **1.** leap in the air made by a horse. The forelegs are first raised and then the hind legs, so that all legs are off the ground for a second. **2.** leap in this way. **3.** make (a horse) do this. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **cur vet ted, cur vet ting** or **cur vet ed, cur vet ing.**

cur vi lin e ar (kėr′və lin′ē ər), consisting of a curved line or lines; enclosed by curved lines. *adj.*

Cush (kush), in the Bible, a country in NE Africa; Ethiopia. *adj.*

cush ion (kůsh′ən), **1.** a soft pillow or pad used to sit, lie, or kneel on. **2.** thing used or shaped like a cushion. Air or steam forms a cushion in some machines to protect them from sudden shocks or jars. **3.** put or seat on a cushion; support with cushions. **4.** supply with a cushion. **5.** protect from sudden shocks or jars with a cushion of steam. **6.** the elastic lining of the sides of a billiard table. 1,2,6 *n.*, 3-5 *v.* **—cush′ion like′,** *adj.*

cusk (kusk), fish something like a codfish, used for food. *n.*

cusp (kusp), **1.** a pointed end; point: *A crescent has two cusps.* **2.** a blunt or pointed protuberance of the crown of a tooth. *n.*

cus pid (kus′pid), tooth having one cusp; canine tooth. *n.*

cus pi dal (kus′pə dl), **1.** of or having to do with a cusp. **2.** having a pointed end. *adj.*

cus pi date (kus′pə dāt), having a sharp, pointed end. *adj.*

cus pi dor (kus′pə dôr), container to spit into; spittoon. *n.*

cus tard (kus′tərd), a baked or boiled pudding made of eggs, sugar, milk, etc. *n.*

custard apple, **1.** a heart-shaped tropical fruit with sweet, yellowish flesh. **2.** tree that it grows on. **3.** any tree or shrub of the same family, such as the papaw.

Cus ter (kus′tər), **George Armstrong,** 1839-1876, American general in many Indian wars. *n.*

cus to di al (kus tō′dē əl), having to do with custody or custodians. *adj.*

cus to di an (kus tō′dē ən), person in charge; guardian; keeper; caretaker: *the custodian of a museum.* *n.*

cus to di an ship (kus tō′dē ən ship′), position or duties of a custodian. *n.*

cus to dy (kus′tə dē), **1.** keeping; care: *Parents have the custody of their young children.* **2.** being confined or detained; imprisonment. *n.*, *pl.* **cus to dies.**

in custody, in the care of the police; in prison.

take into custody, arrest.

cus tom (kus′təm), **1.** a usual action; habit: *It was his custom to rise early.* **2.** habit maintained for so long that it has almost the force of law: *The social customs of many countries differ from ours.* **3.** the regular business given by a customer: *That store would like to have your custom.* **4.** made specially for individuals; made to order; not ready-made: *custom clothes.* **5.** making things to order; not selling ready-made goods: *a custom tailor.* **6.** tax or service regularly due from feudal tenants to their lord. 1-3,6 *n.*, 4,5 *adj.*

customs, **1.** taxes paid to the government on things brought in from a foreign country. **2.** department of the government that collects these taxes.

cus tom ar i ly (kus′təm er′ə lē or kus′təm ãr′ə lē), in a customary manner; usually. *adv.*

cus tom ar y (kus′təm er′ē), according to custom; as a habit; usual. *adj.*

cus tom er (kus′təm ər), **1.** person who buys. **2.** *Informal.* person; fellow: *An ugly customer is a person hard to deal with.* *n.*

custom house, a government building or office where taxes on things brought into a country are collected.

cus tom-made (kus′təm mād′), made to order; made specially for individuals; not ready-made. *adj.*

cut (kut), **1.** separate, open, or remove with something sharp: *cut meat, timber, grass, one's nails, etc.* **2.** make by cutting: *He cut a hole through the wall with an ax.* **3.** be cut; admit of being cut: *Stale bread cuts better than fresh bread.* **4.** that has been cut: *a cut pie.* **5.** shaped or formed by cutting. **6.** wound with a knife, saw, etc.: *She cut her finger.* **7.** wound or opening made by cutting. **8.** passage, channel, etc., made by cutting or digging. **9.** piece cut off or cut out. **10.** way in which a thing is cut; style; fashion: *the cut of a coat.* **11.** reduce; decrease: *cut expenses.* **12.** reduced: *cut prices.* **13.** reduction; a decrease. **14.** pass; go; come: *He cut across the field to save time.* **15.** way straight across or through; short cut. **16.** go across; divide by crossing: *A brook cuts that field.* **17.** hit or strike sharply: *The cold wind cut me to the bone.* **18.** a sharp blow or stroke. **19.** hit with a slicing stroke: *He cut the ball so that it bounded almost backward.* **20.** a slicing stroke. **21.** hurt the feelings of: *His mean remark cut me.* **22.** action or speech that hurts the feelings. **23.** *Informal.* refuse to recognize socially: *No one in the class cut the new boy although he was very shy.* **24.** *Informal.* refusal to recognize socially. **25.** *Informal.* be absent from (a class, lecture, etc.): *He wanted to cut history when he heard there was going to be a test.* **26.** *Informal.* absence from a class, lecture, etc. **27.** block or plate with a picture engraved on it, used in printing. **28.** picture made from such a block or plate. **29.** make less sticky or stiff; dissolve: *Gasoline cuts grease and tar.* **30.** divide (a pack of cards) at random. **31.** *Informal.* do; perform; make: *cut a caper.* **32.** shorten by omitting some part or parts: *Your speech will be more effective if you cut it in several places.* **33.** *U.S. Informal.* share of booty, loot, etc. 1-3,6,11,14,16,17,19, 21,23,25,29-32 *v.*, **cut, cut ting;** 4,5,12 *adj.*, 7-10,13,15, 18,20,22,24,26-28,33 *n.*

cut back, **1.** go back suddenly. **2.** shorten by cutting off the end (of a plant).

cut down, **1.** cause to fall by cutting: *cut down a tree.* **2.** reduce; decrease.

cut in, **1.** go in suddenly. **2.** break in; interrupt. **3.** interrupt a dancing couple to take the place of one of them.

cut off, **1.** remove by cutting. **2.** shut off. **3.** stop suddenly. **4.** break; interrupt. **5.** disinherit.

cut out, **1.** remove by cutting. **2.** take out; leave out. **3.** take the place of; get the better of. **4.** make by cutting; make; form. **5.** *Slang.* stop doing.

cut teeth, have teeth grow through the gums.

cut up, **1.** cut to pieces. **2.** *Informal.* hurt. **3.** *Slang.* show off; play tricks.

cu ta ne ous (kū tā′nē əs), of the skin; having to do with the skin; on the skin. *adj.*

cut back (kut′bak′), reduction in output: *Many factories made cutbacks when their orders were cancelled.* *n.*

cute (kūt), *Informal.* **1.** *U.S.* pleasing or attractive because pretty, dear, dainty, etc. **2.** clever; shrewd. *adj.*, **cut er, cut est.** **—cute′ly,** *adv.* **—cute′ness,** *n.*

cut glass, glass shaped or decorated by grinding and polishing.

cu ti cle (kū′tə kl), the outer skin of vertebrates. The cuticle about the fingernails tends to become hard. *n.*

cut lass or **cut las** (kut′ləs), a short, heavy, slightly curved sword. *n.*

cut ler (kut′lər), person who makes, sells, or repairs knives, scissors, and other cutting instruments. *n.*

cut ler y (kut′lər ē), **1.** knives, scissors, and other cutting instruments. **2.** knives, forks, spoons, etc., for table use. **3.** business of a cutler. *n.*

cut let (kut′lit), **1.** slice of meat for broiling or frying: *a veal cutlet.* **2.** a flat, fried cake of chopped meat or fish. *n.*

cut off (kut′ôf′), **1.** a short way across or through; shorter road or passage. **2.** a stopping of the passage of steam or working fluid to the cylinder of an engine. **3.** mechanism or device that does this. *n.*

cut out (kut′out′), **1.** shape or design to be cut out: *Some books for children have cutouts.* **2.** device for disconnecting an engine from its muffler. Automobiles have cutouts to let the exhaust from the engine out into the air. **3.** device for breaking an electric current. *n.*

Cutter (def. 3)

cut purse (kut′pėrs′), pickpocket. *n.*

cut ter (kut′ər), **1.** person who cuts: *A garment cutter cuts out clothes.* **2.** tool or machine for cutting: *a meat cutter.* **3.** a small, light sleigh, usually pulled by one horse. **4.** a small sailboat with one mast. **5.** boat belonging to a warship, used to carry people and supplies to and from the ship. **6.** a small, armed ship used by the coast guard. *n.*

cut throat (kut′thrōt′), **1.** murderer. **2.** murderous. **3.** relentless; merciless; severe. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

cut ting (kut′ing), **1.** thing cut off or cut out. **2.** a small shoot cut from a plant to grow a new plant. **3.** a newspaper or magazine clipping. **4.** place cut through high ground for a road, track, etc. **5.** act of one that cuts. **6.** that cuts; sharp. **7.** hurting the feelings; sarcastic: *a cutting remark.* 1-5 *n.*, 6,7 *adj.* **—cut′ting ly,** *adv.*

cut tle (kut′l), cuttlefish. *n.*

Cuttlefish (8 in. long)

cut tle bone (kut′l bōn′), the hard internal shell of cuttlefish, used for making polishing powder, for food for canaries, etc. *n.*

cut tle fish (kut′l fish′), a saltwater mollusk with ten sucker-bearing arms and a hard internal shell. One kind of cuttlefish squirts out an inky fluid when frightened. *n., pl.* **cut tle fish es** or (*esp. collectively*) **cut tle fish.**

cut wa ter (kut′wô′tər), the front part of a ship's prow. *n.*

cut worm (kut′wėrm′), caterpillar that cuts off the stalks of young plants near or below the ground when feeding on them at night. *n.*

Cu vi er (kū′vē ā; *French* kʏ vyā′), **Georges,** 1769-1832. French naturalist who founded the science of comparative anatomy. *n.*

cwt., hundredweight.

-cy, suffix often added to a noun or adjective to form a noun:
1. office, position, or rank of, as in *captaincy.*
2. quality, state, condition, or fact of being, as in *bankruptcy.*

cy an a mide (sī an′ə mīd), a white, crystalline compound prepared by the action of ammonia on cyanogen chloride and in other ways. *n.*

cy an ic acid (sī an′ik), a colorless, poisonous liquid.

cy a nide (sī′ə nīd), salt of hydrocyanic acid, especially potassium cyanide, a powerful poison. *n.*

cy an o gen (sī an′ə jən), a colorless, poisonous, inflammable gas, with the odor of bitter almonds. *n.*

cy a no sis (sī′ə nō′sis), blueness or lividness of the skin, caused by lack of oxygen in the blood. *n.*

cy cad (sī′kad), a large, tropical, palmlike plant with a cluster of long, fernlike leaves either rising from an underground stem or borne at the top of a thick columnlike trunk. *n.*

Cyc la des (sik′lə dēz), group of Greek islands in the S Aegean Sea. 126,000 pop.; 1022 sq. mi. *n.pl.*

cyc la men (sik′lə mən), plant of the same family as the primrose, with heart-shaped leaves and showy white, purple, pink, or crimson flowers, whose five petals bend backwards. *n.*

cy cle (sī′kl), **1.** period of time or complete process of growth or action that repeats itself in the same order: *The seasons of the year—spring, summer, autumn, and winter—make a cycle.* **2.** a complete set or series. **3.** pass through a cycle; occur over and over again in the same order. **4.** all the stories, poems, legends, etc., about a great hero or event: *There is a cycle of stories about the adventures of King Arthur and his knights.* **5.** a very long period of time; age. **6.** bicycle, tricycle, etc. **7.** ride a bicycle, tricycle, etc. **8.** a complete or double alternation or reversal of an alternating electric current. **9.** the series of strokes of a piston in the cylinder of an engine. 1,2,4-6,8,9 *n.*, 3,7 *v.*, **cy cled, cy cling.**

cy clic (sī′klik or sik′lik), **1.** of a cycle. **2.** moving or occurring in cycles. *adj.*

cy clist (sī′klist), *Esp. Brit.* rider of a bicycle, tricycle, etc. *n.*

cy clom e ter (sī klom′ə tər), instrument that measures the distance that a wheel travels. *n.*

cy clone (sī′klōn), **1.** a very violent windstorm; tornado. **2.** storm moving around and toward a calm center of low pressure, which also moves. *n.*

cy clon ic (sī klon′ik), of or like a cyclone. *adj.*

Cy clo pe an (sī′klə pē′ən), **1.** of or having to do with the Cyclopes. **2.** huge; gigantic; massive. *adj.*

cy clo pe an (sī′klə pē′ən), huge; gigantic; massive. *adj.*

cy clo pe di a or **cy clo pae di a** (sī′klə pē′dē ə), book giving information on all branches of one subject. It is different from an encyclopedia in that it does not usually go beyond one field or classification of knowledge. *n.*

cy clo pe dic (sī′klə pē′dik), **1.** wide and varied. **2.** having to do with a cyclopedia. *adj.*

Cy clops (sī′klops), in Greek mythology, one of a group of one-eyed giants. *n.*, *pl.* **Cy clo pes** (sī klō′pēz).

cy clo ram a (sī′klə ram′ə), a large picture of a landscape, battle, etc., on the wall of a circular room. *n.*

cy clo tron (sī′klə tron), an apparatus for giving very high speeds to electrically charged particles. The accelerated particles may be used to bombard, and to bring about changes in, atomic nuclei. *n.*

Cylinder (def. 1)

cyg net (sig′nit), a young swan. *n.*

cyl in der (sil′ən dər), **1.** a solid bounded by two equal, parallel circles and a curved surface formed by moving a straight line of fixed length so that its ends always lie on the two parallel circles. **2.** volume of such a solid. **3.** any long, round object, solid or hollow, with flat ends: *a cylinder of cardboard.* **4.** part of a revolver that contains chambers for cartridges. **5.** the piston chamber of an engine. *n.*

cy lin dric (sə lin′drik), cylindrical. *adj.*

cy lin dri cal (sə lin′drə kl), shaped like a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder. Silos, candles, and water pipes are usually cylindrical. *adj.* **—cy lin′dri cal ly,** *adv.*

Cymbals

cym bal (sim′bl), one of a pair of brass plates, used as a musical instrument. When cymbals are struck together, they make a loud, ringing sound. *n.*

cyme (sīm), a flower cluster in which there is a flower at the top of the main stem and of each branch of the cluster. The flower in the center opens first. The sweet william has cymes. *n.*

Cyme

cyn ic (sin′ik), **1.** person inclined to believe that the motives for people's actions are insincere and selfish. **2.** a sneering, sarcastic person. **3.** cynical. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

Cyn ic (sin′ik), **1.** member of a group of ancient Greek philosophers who taught that self-control is the essential part of virtue. They despised pleasure, money, and personal comfort. **2.** of or having to do with the Cynics or their doctrines. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

cyn i cal (sin′ə kl), **1.** doubting the sincerity and goodness of others. **2.** sneering; sarcastic. *adj.* **—cyn′i cal ly,** *adv.* **—cyn′i cal ness,** *n.*

cyn i cism (sin′ə siz əm), **1.** cynical quality or disposition. **2.** a cynical remark. *n.*

Cyn i cism (sin′ə siz əm), doctrines of the Cynics. *n.*

cy no sure (sī′nə shůr or sin′ə shůr), **1.** center of attraction, interest, or attention. **2.** something used for guidance or direction. *n.*

Cy no sure (sī′nə shůr or sin′ə shůr), **1.** constellation containing the North Star. **2.** North Star. *n.*

Cyn thi a (sin′thē ə), **1.** Artemis or Diana, regarded as the goddess of the moon. **2.** the moon. *n.*

cy pher (sī′fər), cipher. *n.*, *v.*

cy press (sī′prəs), **1.** an evergreen tree of the South, with hard wood and dark leaves. **2.** its wood. *n.*

cyp ri noid (sip′rə noid), **1.** any of a large group of fresh-water fishes, including the carps, suckers, goldfishes, breams, most fresh-water minnows, etc. **2.** of or belonging to this group of fresh-water fishes. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Cyp ri ot (sip′rē ət), **1.** of or having to do with Cyprus. **2.** native or inhabitant of Cyprus. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

cyp ri pe di um (sip′rə pē′dē əm), any of several orchids that have drooping flowers with a protruding saclike lip, including lady's-slippers, moccasin flowers, etc. *n.*, *pl.* **cyp ri pe di a** (-dē ə).

Cy prus (sī′prəs), island and independent republic, a member of the British Commonwealth, in the E Mediterranean south of Turkey. 561,000 pop.; 3572 sq. mi., *Capital:* Nicosia. *n.*

Cyr e na i ca (sir′ə nā′ə kə), an ancient country in N Africa, west of Egypt. *n.*

Cy rus (sī′rəs) **1.** died 529 B.C., king of Persia from 558? to 529 B.C. and founder of the Persian empire. He was called "Cyrus the Great." **2.** died 401 B.C., Persian military leader. He was called "Cyrus the Younger." *n.*

cyst (sist), **1.** an abnormal, saclike growth in animals or plants. Cysts usually contain liquid and diseased matter. **2.** a saclike structure in animals or plants. *n.*

cyst ic (sis′tik), **1.** of or like a cyst. **2.** having a cyst or cysts. *adj.*

cy tol o gist (sī tol′ə jist), person who knows much about cytology. *n.*

cy tol o gy (sī tol′ə jē), branch of biology that deals with the formation, structure, and function of the cells of animals and plants. *n.*

cy to plasm (sī′tə plaz əm), the living substance or protoplasm of a cell, exclusive of the nucleus. *n.*

cy to plas mic (sī′tə plaz′mik), having to do with cytoplasm. *adj.*

C.Z., Canal Zone.

czar (zär), **1.** emperor. It was the title of the former emperors of Russia. **2.** autocrat; person with absolute power. *n.* Also, **tsar, tzar.**

cza ri na (zä rē′nə), wife of a czar; Russian empress. *n.* Also, **tsarina, tzarina.**

Czech (chek), **1.** member of the most westerly branch of the Slavs. Bohemians, Moravians, and Silesians are Czechs. **2.** their language: Bohemian. **3.** of or having to do with Czechoslovakia, its language, or its people. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

Czech o slo vak or **Czech o-Slo vak** (chek′ə slō′vak or chek′ə slō′väk), **1.** of or having to do with Czechoslovakia, its people, or their language. **2.** native or inhabitant of Czechoslovakia. **3.** their language. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

Czech o slo va ki a or **Czech o-Slo va ki a** (chek′ə slō vä′kē ə or chek′ə slō vak′ē ə), country in central Europe. 13,564,000 pop.; 49,355 sq. mi. *Capital:* Prague. *n.*

D

D or **d** (dē), the fourth letter of the alphabet. *n., pl.* **D's** or **d's.**

D, 1. Roman numeral that means 500. 2. deuterium. 3. diameter.

D., 1. December. 2. Democrat. 3. Dutch.

d., 1. died. 2. English penny; pence: *2d.=2.3 cents.* 3. diameter.

D.A., District Attorney.

dab (dab), 1. touch lightly; pat with something soft or moist; tap; peck: *The girl dabbed at her face with a powder puff.* 2. a quick, light touch or blow; a pat; tap; peck. 3. put on with light strokes. 4. a small, soft or moist mass: *a dab of butter.* 5. a little bit. 1,3 *v.,* **dabbed, dab bing;** 2,4,5 *n.* **—dab′ber,** *n.*

dab ble (dab′l), 1. dip (hands, feet, etc.) in and out of water; splash. 2. do superficially; work a little: *dabble at painting, dabble in stocks. v.,* **dab bled, dab bling. —dab′bler,** *n.*

dace (dās), any of several small fresh-water fish. *n., pl.* **dac es** or (*esp. collectively*) **dace.**

dachs hund (däks′hùnt′ or dash′hùnd′), dog of a German breed that is small, with a long body and very short legs. *n.*

Dachshund (about 8 in. high at the shoulder)

Da cia (dā′shə), ancient Roman province in S Europe. *n.*

Da cron (dā′kron), *Trademark.* a synthetic wrinkle- and abrasion-resistant fiber used for shirts, suits, etc. *n.*

dad (dad), *Informal.* father. *n.*

dad dy (dad′ē), *Informal.* father. *n., pl.* **dad dies.**

dad dy-long legs (dad′ē lông′legz′), *U.S.* animal that looks much like a spider, but does not bite; harvestman. *n., pl.* **dad dy-long legs.**

Daed a lus (ded′l əs), in Greek legend, a skillful worker who made wings for flying and built the Labyrinth in Crete. *n.*

Daffodil (12 to 18 in. high)

dae mon (dē′mən), demon. *n.*

daf fo dil (daf′ə dil), 1. narcissus with yellow or white or partly white flowers and long, slender leaves. Its flower has a long, trumpet-shaped corona growing out from the center of the petals. 2. the flower. 3. yellow. *n.*

daft (daft), 1. silly; foolish. 2. crazy; insane. *adj.* **—daft′ly,** *adv.* **—daft′ness,** *n.*

da Ga ma (də gä′mə or də gam′ə), **Vasco,** 1469?-1524, Portuguese navigator who first discovered a route from Europe to India by sailing around southern Africa.

dag ger (dag′ər), 1. a small weapon with a short, pointed blade, used for stabbing. 2. sign (†) used in printing to refer the reader to a footnote, note at the back of the book, etc. *n.*

Dagger (def. 1)

look daggers at, look at with hatred or anger.

da guerre o type (də ger′ə tīp), 1. an early method of photography. The pictures were made on silvered metal plates. 2. picture made in this way. *n.*

dahl ia (dal′yə or däl′yə), 1. a tall plant of the same family as the aster, that has large, showy flowers in the autumn. 2. the flower. *n.*

Da ho mey (də hō′mē), republic in W Africa on the Atlantic. 1,725,000 pop.; 43,232 sq. mi. *Capital:* Porto Novo. *n.*

Dail Eir eann (dôl ãr′ən or doil ãr′ən), the lower house of parliament of the Irish Republic.

dai ly (dā′lē), 1. done, happening, or appearing every day, or every day but Sunday: *a daily paper, a daily visit.* 2. newspaper appearing every day, or every day but Sunday. 3. every day; day by day. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n., pl.* **dai lies;** 3 *adv.*

dain ti ness (dān′tē nis), 1. being fresh, delicate, and pretty. 2. fineness of taste. *n.*

dain ty (dān′tē), 1. having delicate beauty; fresh and pretty: *a dainty flower.* 2. having or showing delicate tastes and feeling; particular: *She is dainty about her eating.* 3. good to eat; delicious. 4. something very good to eat; a delicious bit of food. 1-3 *adj.,* **dain ti er, dain ti est;** 4 *n., pl.* **dain ties. —dain′ti ly,** *adv.*

Dai ren (dī′ren′), seaport in S Manchuria, on the Yellow Sea. 600,000. *n.*

dair y (dãr′ē), 1. room or building where milk and cream are kept and made into butter and cheese. 2. farm where milk and cream are produced and butter and cheese made. 3. store or company that sells milk, cream, butter, and cheese. 4. business of producing milk and cream and making butter and cheese. *n., pl.* **dair ies.**

dairy cattle, cows kept for the milk they give.

dair y maid (dãr′ē mād′), girl or woman who works in a dairy. *n.*

dair y man (dãr′ē mən), 1. man who works in a dairy. 2. man who owns or manages a dairy. 3. man who sells milk, cream, butter, and cheese. *n., pl.* **dair y men.**

da is (dā′is), a raised platform at one end of a hall or large room. A throne, seats of honor, a lecture desk, etc., are set on a dais. *n.*

dai sy (dā′zē), 1. plant of the same family as the aster, whose flowers or petals are usually white or pink around a yellow center. 2. a tall plant of the same family, whose flower heads have a yellow disk and white rays; the common "white daisy" of the United States. 3. the flower of either of these plants. *n., pl.* **dai sies.**

Da kar (dä kär′), seaport and capital of Senegal. 235,000. *n.*

Da ko ta (də kō′tə), 1. North Dakota or South Dakota. 2. member of an American Indian tribe living on the plains of the N United States and S Canada. *n.*

Da lai La ma (dä lī′ lä′mə), the chief priest of the religion of Lamaism in Tibet and Mongolia. Also, **Grand Lama.**

dale (dāl), valley. *n.*

Dal las (dal′əs), city in NE Texas. 680,000. *n.*

dalles (dalz), in the western United States, rapids flowing over a flat rock bottom in a narrowed portion of a river. *n.pl.*

dal li ance (dal′ē əns), 1. flirtation. 2. a playing; trifling. *n.*

dal ly (dal′ē), 1. act in a playful manner: *The spring breeze dallies with the flowers.* 2. flirt (with danger, temptation, a person, etc.); trifle: *He dallied with the offer for days, but finally refused it.* 3. be idle; loiter: *Tom was late because he dallied along the way.* 4. waste (time): *James dallied away the afternoon. v.,* **dal lied, dal ly ing.**

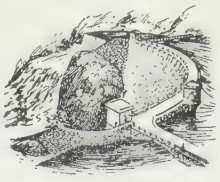
Dal ma tia (dal mā′shə), region in W Yugoslavia, along the Adriatic Sea. *n.*

Dal ma tian (dal mā′shən), a large, short-haired dog, usually white with black spots; coach dog. *n.*

Dalmatian (20 in. high at the shoulder)

Dal ton (dôlt′n), **John,** 1766-1844, English chemist and physicist, who contributed greatly to the modern atomic theory. *n.*

dam[1] (dam), **1.** wall built to hold back flowing water. **2.** water held back by a dam. **3.** anything resembling a dam. **4.** provide with a dam; hold back (water, etc.) by means of a dam. **5.** hold back; block up. 1-3 *n.*, 4,5 *v.*, **dammed, dam ming. —dam′like′,** *adj.*


Dam

dam[2] (dam), **1.** the female parent of four-footed animals. **2.** mother. *n.*

dam age (dam′ij), **1.** harm or injury that lessens value or usefulness: *The accident did very little damage to the car.* **2.** harm or injure so as to lessen value or usefulness; harm; hurt: *I damaged my sweater in football practice.* **3.** *Slang.* cost; price. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **dam aged, dam aging. —dam′age a ble,** *adj.* **—dam′ag ing ly,** *adv.*

damages, money claimed by law or paid to make up for some harm done to a person or his property: *The man who was run over asked for $5000 damages.*

Da mas cus (də mas′kəs), capital of Syria; a very ancient trading center, famous for its metalwork and fine fabrics. 395,000. *n.*

Damascus steel, a kind of ornamented steel, used in making swords, etc.

dam ask (dam′əsk), **1.** reversible linen, silk, or cotton fabric with woven designs: *hangings of damask.* **2.** linen material of this type used especially for tablecloths and napkins. **3.** made of damask. **4.** pink; rose-colored: *damask cheeks.* **5.** a rose color; pink. 1,2,5 *n.*, 3,4 *adj.*

dame (dām), **1.** lady; madam (used especially in titles): *Dame Fortune.* **2.** an elderly woman. **3.** *Slang.* woman. **4.** title given to a woman who has received an honorable rank corresponding to that of a knight. **5.** the legal title of the wife or widow of a knight or baronet. *n.*

damn (dam), **1.** declare (something) to be bad or inferior; condemn. **2.** cause to fail; ruin. **3.** doom to eternal punishment; condemn to hell. **4.** swear or swear at by saying "damn"; curse. **5.** a saying of "damn"; a curse. 1-4 *v.*, 5 *n.*

damn with faint praise, praise with so little enthusiasm as to condemn.

dam na ble (dam′nə bl), **1.** abominable; outrageous; detestable. **2.** deserving damnation. *adj.* **—dam′na bly,** *adv.*

dam na tion (dam nā′shən), **1.** a damning or being damned; condemnation. **2.** condemnation to eternal punishment. **3.** curse. *n.*

damned (damd), **1.** condemned as bad or inferior. **2.** doomed to eternal punishment. **3.** cursed; abominable. **4.** very. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *adv.*

the damned, the souls in hell.

Dam o cles (dam′ə klēz), flatterer and courtier of Dionysius, king of Syracuse, who glorified the happiness and riches of kings. Dionysius gave a banquet for Damocles, which Damocles enjoyed until he saw a sword hung by a single hair above his head to show him the constant danger surrounding kings. *n.*

Da mon (dā′mən), in Roman legend, a man who pledged his life for his friend Pythias, who was sentenced to death. *n.*

damp (damp), **1.** slightly wet; moist: *This house is damp in rainy weather.* **2.** moisture. **3.** make moist or slightly wet. **4.** thing that checks or deadens. **5.** check; deaden. **6.** any harmful gas that collects in mines, such as chokedamp or firedamp. 1 *adj.*, 2,4,6 *n.*, 3,5 *v.* **—damp′ly,** *adv.* **—damp′ness,** *n.*

damp en (dam′pən), **1.** make or become damp; moisten: *Mother dampens clothes before she irons them.* **2.** deaden; depress; discourage: *The bad news dampened our spirits.* *v.* **—damp′en er,** *n.*

damp er (dam′pər), **1.** person or thing that discourages or depresses. **2.** a movable plate to control the draft in a stove or furnace. **3.** device for checking vibration, especially of piano strings. *n.*

dam sel (dam′zl), girl; maiden. *n.*

dam son (dam′zən), **1.** a small, dark-purple plum. **2.** tree that it grows on. *n.*

Dan (dan), **1.** a Hebrew tribe that migrated to N Palestine. **2.** city in N Israel. *n.*

from Dan to Beersheba, from one end of a place to the other.

Dan., Daniel.

Da na (dā′nə), **Richard Henry,** 1815-1882, author of *Two Years Before the Mast.* *n.*

dance (dans), **1.** move in rhythm, usually in time with music: *Helen can dance very well.* **2.** movement in rhythm, usually in time with music. **3.** some special group of steps, etc.: *The waltz and fox trot are well-known dances.* **4.** do or take part in (a dance). **5.** one round of dancing. **6.** piece of music for dancing. **7.** party where people dance. **8.** jump up and down; move in a lively way: *See that boat dancing on the water.* **9.** bob up and down. **10.** movement up and down; lively movement. **11.** of dancing; for dancing. 1,4,8,9 *v.*, **danced, dancing;** 2,3,5-7,10 *n.*, 11 *adj.* **—danc′ing ly,** *adv.*

dance attendance on, wait on often and attentively; be excessively polite and obedient to.

danc er (dan′sər), **1.** person who dances. **2.** person whose occupation is dancing. *n.*

dan de li on (dan′dl ī′ən), weed with deeply notched leaves and bright-yellow flowers. *n.*

dan dle (dan′dl), **1.** move (a child) up and down on one's knees or in one's arms. **2.** pet; pamper. *v.*, **dandled, dan dling. —dan′dler,** *n.*

dan druff (dan′drəf), small, whitish scales that form on the scalp. *n.*

dan dy (dan′dē), **1.** man who is too careful of his dress and appearance. **2.** of a dandy; too carefully dressed. **3.** *Slang.* an excellent or first-rate thing. **4.** *Slang.* excellent; first-rate. 1,3 *n.*, *pl.* **dan dies;** 2,4 *adj.*, **dan di er, dan di est.**

Dane (dān), native or inhabitant of Denmark. *n.*

dan ger (dān′jər), **1.** chance of harm; nearness to harm; risk: *A soldier's life is full of danger.* **2.** thing that may cause harm: *Hidden rocks are a danger to ships.* *n.*

dan ger ous (dān′jər əs), likely to cause harm; not safe; risky. *adj.* **—dan′ger ous ly,** *adv.* **—dan′ger ous ness,** *n.*

dan gle (dang′gl), **1.** hang and swing loosely: *The curtain cord dangles.* **2.** hold or carry (a thing) so that it swings loosely: *The nurse dangled the toys in front of the baby.* **3.** hang about; follow: *Flo had several boys dangling after her.* **4.** cause to dangle. *v.*, **dan gled, dan gling. —dan′gler,** *n.*

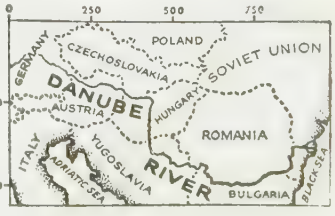
Dan iel (dan′yəl), **1.** a Hebrew prophet whose great faith in God kept him unharmed in the lion's den. Daniel 6:16-27. **2.** book of the Bible that tells about him. *n.*

Dan ish (dān′ish), **1.** of or having to do with the Danes, their language, or Denmark. **2.** language of the Danes. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

dank (dangk), unpleasantly damp; moist; wet: *The cave was dark, dank, and chilly.* *adj.* **—dank′ly,** *adv.* **—dank′ness,** *n.*

dan seuse (dänN sœz′), a woman dancer in a ballet. *n.*, *pl.* **dan seuses** (-sœz′).

Dan te (dan′tē or dän′tā), 1265-1321, famous Italian poet, author of the *Divine Comedy.* *n.*



Dan ube (dan′ūb), river flowing from S West Germany through Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Romania into the Black Sea. 1725 mi. *n.* **—Dan u′bian,** *adj.*

Dan zig (dant′sig), seaport in N Poland, on the Baltic Sea near the mouth of the Vistula River. It was a free city from 1920 to 1939. 275,000. *n.*

Daph ne (daf′nē), in Greek legend, a nymph pursued by Apollo, whom she escaped by being changed into a laurel tree. *n.*

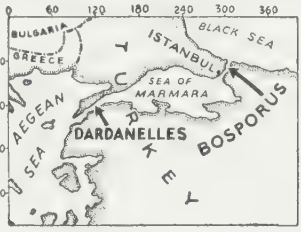
dap per (dap′ər), **1.** neat; trim; spruce. **2.** small and active. *adj.* **—dap′per ly,** *adv.* **—dap′per ness,** *n.*

dap ple (dap′l), **1.** spotted: *a dapple horse.* **2.** a spotted appearance or condition. **3.** animal with a spotted or mottled skin. **4.** mark or become marked with spots. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **dap pled, dap pling.**

dap pled (dap′ld), spotted. *adj.*

dap ple-gray (dap′l grā′), gray with spots of darker gray. *adj.*

D.A.R., Daughters of the American Revolution, a society of women who are descended from Americans who fought in the Revolution.



Dar da nelles (därd′n elz′), strait between Europe and Asia, connecting the Sea of Marmara with the Aegean Sea. In ancient times it was called the Hellespont. 40 mi. long; 1-5 mi. wide. *n.*

dare (dār), **1.** have courage; be bold; be bold enough: *He does not dare to jump from that wall.* **2.** have courage for; not be afraid of; be bold enough for: *The explorer dared the dangers of the icy north.* **3.** meet and resist; face and defy. **4.** challenge: *I dare you to jump* (*v.*). *Will you take the dare?* (*n.*) 1-4 *v.*, **dared** or **durst, dared, dar ing;** 4 *n.* **—dar′er,** *n.*

I dare say, probably; maybe.

dare dev il (dār′dev′l), **1.** a reckless person. **2.** reckless. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Dar es Sa laam (där′es sə läm′), seaport and capital of Tanzania, in E Africa. 129,000.

Dar i en (dār′ē en or dār′ē en′), **1. Isthmus of,** a former name of the Isthmus of Panama. **2. Gulf of,** gulf of the Caribbean Sea, between Panama and Colombia. *n.*

dar ing (dār′ing), **1.** courage to take risks; boldness. **2.** courageous; bold. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.* **—dar′ing ly,** *adv.* **—dar′ing ness,** *n.*

Da ri us I (də rī′əs), 558?-486? B.C., king of Persia from 521 to 486? B.C. He was called "Darius the Great."

dark (därk), **1.** without light; with very little light: *a dark night.* **2.** absence of light. **3.** night; nightfall. **4.** not light-colored: *a dark complexion.* **5.** nearly black: *a dark green.* **6.** a dark color. **7.** hard to understand or explain: *a dark chapter in a book.* **8.** secret; hidden: *a dark plan.* **9.** obscurity. **10.** secrecy. **11.** ignorant. **12.** ignorance. **13.** evil; wicked: *a dark deed.* **14.** gloomy; dull; dismal: *a dark day.* **15.** sad; sullen; frowning: *a dark face.* 1,4,5,7,8,11,13-15 *adj.*, 2,3,6,9,10,12 *n.* **—dark′ly,** *adv.* **—dark′ness,** *n.*

after dark, after night has fallen.

in the dark, without knowledge or information.

keep dark, keep silent; not tell about.

Dark Ages or **dark ages, 1.** the early part of the Middle Ages, from about 500 A.D. to about 1000 A.D. **2.** period between ancient and modern times, from about 500 A.D. to about 1450 A.D.; the Middle Ages.

Dark Continent, Africa.

dark en (där′kən), make or become dark or darker. *v.*

dark horse, 1. an unexpected winner that little is known about. **2.** person who is unexpectedly nominated for a political office.

dark ish (där′kish), somewhat dark. *adj.*

dark lantern, lantern whose light can be hidden by a cover or dark glass.

dark ling (därk′ling), **1.** in the dark. **2.** dark. 1 *adv.*, 2 *adj.*

dark room (därk′rüm′), room arranged for developing photographs. It usually has a very dim, colored light. *n.*

dark some (därk′səm), *Poetic.* **1.** dark. **2.** gloomy. *adj.*

dar ling (där′ling), **1.** person very dear to another; person much loved. **2.** very dear. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Dar ling (där′ling), river flowing from SE Australia into the Murray River. 1160 mi. *n.*

Darm stadt (därm′shtät), city in West Germany. 124,000. *n.*

darn[1] (därn), **1.** mend by making rows of stitches back and forth across a hole, torn place, etc. **2.** act of darning. **3.** place mended by darning. 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

darn[2] (därn), *Informal.* damn; curse. *v.*, *n.*

dar nel (där′nl), weed that looks somewhat like rye. It often grows in grain fields. *n.*

darn ing (där′ning), **1.** act of mending with stitches. **2.** articles darned or to be darned. *n.*

darning needle, 1. a long needle with a large eye for heavy thread used for darning. **2.** dragonfly.

Dart (def.1)

dart (därt), **1.** a slender, pointed weapon to be thrown or shot. **2.** throw or shoot suddenly and quickly: *The savages darted spears at the lion.* **3.** a sudden, swift movement. **4.** move suddenly and swiftly: *The deer saw us and darted away.* **5.** send suddenly: *She darted an angry glance at her sister.* **6.** the stinger of an insect. **7.** seam to make a garment fit better. **8.** a sharp look, word, etc. 1,3,6-8 *n.*, 2,4,5 *v.*

Dar win (där′wən), **Charles,** 1809-1882, English scientist, famous for his theory of evolution. *n.*

dash (dash), **1.** throw: *We dashed water over him.* **2.** splash: *She dashed some paint on the paper and called it a tree.* **3.** rush: *They dashed by in a car.* **4.** strike violently against something. **5.** smash: *He dashed the bowl to bits on a rock.* **6.** ruin: *Our hopes were dashed.* **7.** depress; discourage. **8.** thing that depresses or discourages; check: *The accident was a dash to our hopes.* **9.** mix with a small amount of something else. **10.** a small amount: *Put in just a dash of pepper.* **11.** a short race: *the hundred-yard dash.* **12.** mark (—) used in writing or printing to show a break in sense, parenthetical material, omitted letters or words, etc. **13.** a long sound used in sending messages by telegraph or radio. **14.** energy; spirit; liveliness. **15.** showy appearance or behavior. 1-7,9 *v.*, 2,3,5,8,10-15 *n.*

dash off, do, make, write, etc., quickly.

dash er (dash′ər), **1.** one that dashes. **2.** device for stirring the cream in a churn or ice-cream freezer. *n.*

dash ing (dash′ing), **1.** full of energy and spirit; lively. **2.** showy. *adj.* **—dash′ing ly,** *adv.*

das tard (das′tərd), **1.** a mean coward; sneak. **2.** mean and cowardly; sneaking. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

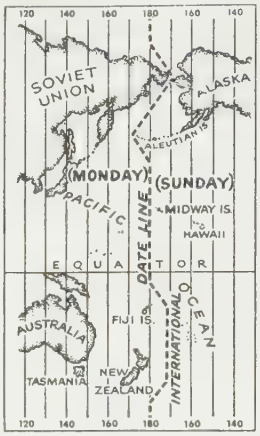
das tard ly (das′tərd lē), like a dastard; mean and cowardly; sneaking. *adj.* **—das′tard li ness,** *n.*

da ta (dā′tə or dat′ə), things known or granted; information from which conclusions can be drawn; facts: *Names, ages, and other data about the class are written in the teacher's classbook.* *n. pl. of* **datum.**

date[1] (dāt), **1.** time when something happens: *1492 is the date of the discovery of America by Columbus.* **2.** statement of time: *There is a date on every piece of U.S. money.* **3.** mark with a date; put a date on: *Please date your letter.* **4.** find out the date of; give a date to. **5.** be dated; have a date on it. **6.** period of time: *At that date there were no airplanes.* **7.** belong to a certain period of time; have its origin: *That house dates from the 18th century.* **8.** *U.S. Informal.* appointment for a certain time. **9.** *Informal.* person of the opposite sex with whom an appointment is made. **10.** *Informal.* make a social appointment with (a person of the opposite sex). 1,2,6,8,9 *n.*, 3-5,7,10 *v.*, **dat ed, dat ing.**

out of date, old-fashioned; not in present use.
to date, till now; yet.
up to date, 1. to the present time. 2. modern; according to the latest style or idea.

date[2] (dāt), 1. the oblong, fleshy, sweet fruit of a kind of palm tree. 2. date palm. *n.*



dat ed (dāt′id), 1. marked with a date; showing a date on it. 2. out-of-date. *adj.*

date less (dāt′lis), 1. without a date; not dated. 2. endless; unlimited. 3. so old that it cannot be given a date. 4. old but still admirable, in good style, etc. *adj.*

date line, 1. an imaginary line agreed upon as the place where each calendar day first begins. It runs north and south through the Pacific, mostly along the 180th meridian. When it is Sunday just east of the date line, it is Monday just west of it. 2. line in a letter, newspaper, etc., giving the date and place of writing.

date palm, a palm tree on which dates grow.

da tive (dā′tiv), 1. showing the indirect object of a verb. In "Give me the book," *me* is the dative case. Most English grammars now include the dative and the accusative cases under the general term *objective case.* 2. the dative case. 3. word in this case. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

Date palm (40 to 80 ft. high)

da tum (dā′təm or dat′əm), fact from which conclusions can be drawn. *n., pl.* **da ta.**

dau., daughter.

daub (dôb), 1. coat or cover with plaster, clay, mud, etc. 2. apply (greasy or sticky stuff). 3. anything daubed on. 4. make dirty; soil; stain. 5. paint unskillfully. 6. a badly painted picture. 1,2,4,5 *v.*, 3,6 *n.* **—daub′er,** *n.*

daugh ter (dô′tər), 1. a female child (immediate descendant of parents). 2. a female descendant. 3. girl or woman thought of as related to something in the same way that a child is related to its parents. 4. anything thought of as a daughter in relation to its origin. *n.*

daughter element, an element produced by the decay of a radioactive element.

daugh ter-in-law (dô′tər in lô′), wife of one's son. *n., pl.* **daugh ters-in-law.**

daugh ter ly (dô′tər lē), 1. of a daughter. 2. like that of a daughter. 3. proper for a daughter. *adj.*

daunt (dônt), frighten; discourage: *Danger did not daunt the hero.* *v.*

daunt less (dônt′lis), not to be frightened or discouraged; brave: *He is a dauntless aviator.* *adj.* **—daunt′less ly,** *adv.*

dau phin (dô′fən), title of the oldest son of the king of France, from 1349 to 1830. *n.*

dav en port (dav′ən pôrt), 1. *U.S.* a long couch with back and ends. Some davenports can be made into beds. 2. a writing desk with drawers and a hinged shelf to write on. *n.*

Dav en port (dav′ən pôrt), 1. **John,** 1597-1670, Puritan clergyman. He was a founder of the colony of New Haven, Connecticut, in 1638. 2. city in E Iowa, on the Mississippi. 89,000. *n.*

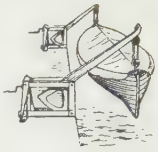
Da vid (dā′vid), 1. in the Bible, the second king of Israel, who organized the Jewish tribes into a national state. 2. **Saint,** died 601? A.D., patron saint of Wales. *n.*

da Vin ci (də vin′chē), **Leonardo,** 1452-1519, Italian painter, sculptor, architect, and scientist.

Da vis (dā′vis), 1. **Jefferson,** 1808-1889, president of the Confederate States of America from 1861 to 1865. 2. **Richard Harding,** 1864-1916, American writer. *n.*

Davis Strait, strait in the Atlantic between Canada and Greenland. 200-500 mi. wide.

dav it (dav′it or dā′vit), 1. one of a pair of curved arms at the side of a ship, used to hold or lower a small boat. 2. crane for raising or lowering the anchor of a ship. *n.*


Davits (def. 1)

Da vy (dā′vē), Sir **Humphry,** 1778-1829, English chemist. *n.*

Da vy Jones (dā′vē jōnz′), spirit of the sea; the sailor's devil.

Davy Jones's locker, grave of those who die at sea; bottom of the ocean.

daw (dô), a jackdaw. *n.*

daw dle (dôd′l), waste time; idle; loiter: *Don't dawdle over your work.* *v.*, **daw dled, daw dling. —daw′dler,** *n.*

dawn (dôn), 1. break of day; the first light in the east. 2. beginning: *before the dawn of history.* 3. grow bright or clear: *Day dawns in the east.* 4. grow clear to the eye or mind: *The ocean dawned on our view.* 5. begin; appear: *A new era is dawning.* 1,2 *n.*, 3-5 *v.*

day (dā), 1. time between sunrise and sunset: *Days are longer in summer than in winter.* 2. light of day; daylight: *a cloudy day, a sunny day.* 3. the 24 hours of day and night. 4. a certain day on which something happened, set aside for a particular purpose or for celebration: *Christmas Day.* 5. hours for work: *an eight-hour day.* 6. time; period: *the present day, in days of old.* 7. period of life, activity, power, or influence: *He has had his day.* 8. conflict; contest. 9. victory. *n.*

win the day, win the game, battle, or contest.

day break (dā′brāk′), dawn; time when it first begins to get light in the morning. *n.*

day coach, *U.S.* an ordinary railroad passenger car.

day dream (dā′drēm′), 1. dreamy thinking about pleasant things. 2. a pleasant plan or fancy, unlikely to come true. 3. think dreamily about pleasant things. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

day light (dā′līt′), 1. light of day: *Lamplight is not as good for the eyes as daylight.* 2. daytime. 3. dawn; daybreak: *He was up at daylight.* 4. publicity; openness. 5. open space; gap. *n.*

daylight-saving time, time that is one hour faster than standard time. It gives more daylight after working hours. Clocks are set ahead one hour in the spring and back one hour in the fall.

day long (dā′lông′), through the whole day. *adj., adv.*

day nursery, *U.S.* nursery for the care of small children during the day.

day school, 1. school held in the daytime. 2. a private school for students who live at home.

days of grace, three extra days allowed for payment after a bill or note falls due.

day spring (dā′spring′), dawn; daybreak. *n.*

day time (dā′tīm′), time when it is day. *n.*

Day ton (dāt′n), city in SW Ohio. 262,000. *n.*

daze (dāz), 1. confuse; bewilder; cause to feel stupid; stun: *He was so dazed by the blow on his head that he could not find his way home.* 2. dazzle. 3. a dazed condition; bewilderment: *He was in a daze and could not understand what was happening.* 1,2 *v.*, **dazed, daz ing;** 3 *n.*

daz zle (daz′l), 1. confuse, dim, or overpower (the eyes) with too bright light or with quick-moving lights: *To look straight at the sun dazzles the eyes.* 2. overcome (the sight or the mind) by brightness, display, etc.: *The poor little girl was dazzled by the richness of her new home.* 3. act or fact of dazzling; bewildering brightness: *the dazzle of powerful electric lights.* 1,2 *v.*, **daz zled, daz zling;** 3 *n.* **—daz′zling ly,** *adv.* **—daz′zler,** *n.*

D.C., 1. District of Columbia. 2. direct current.

d.c., direct current.

D.D., Doctor of Divinity.

D-day (dē′dā′), day on which a previously planned

military attack is to be made, or on which an operation is to be started. *n.*

D.D.S., Doctor of Dental Surgery.

DDT or **D.D.T.,** the symbol for a kind of odorless and very powerful insecticide.

de-, prefix meaning:
1. do the opposite of, as in *decamp, deforest, decentralize, demobilize.*
2. down, as in *depress, descend.*
3. away; off, as in *deport, detract.*
4. (take) away, as in *debunk.*
5. entirely; completely, as in *despoil.*

dea con (dē′kən), 1. officer of a church who helps the minister in church duties not connected with the preaching. 2. member of the clergy next below a priest in rank. *n.*

dea con ess (dē′kən is), woman who is an official assistant in church work, especially in caring for the sick and the poor. *n.*

dead (ded), 1. no longer living; that has died: *The flowers in my garden are dead.* 2. without life. 3. like death: *in a dead faint.* 4. not active; dull; quiet. 5. without force, power, spirit, or feeling. 6. no longer in use: *dead languages.* 7. out of play; not in the game: *a dead ball.* 8. *Informal.* very tired; worn-out. 9. sure; certain: *a dead shot.* 10. complete; absolute: *a dead loss.* 11. completely; absolutely: *You are dead right.* 12. directly; straight: *Walk dead ahead two miles.* 13. dead person or persons. **The dead** means all who no longer have life. 14. time of greatest darkness, cold, etc.: *the dead of night.* 1-10 *adj.,* 11,12 *adv.,* 13,14 *n.* **—dead′ness,** *n.*

dead en (ded′n), 1. make dull or weak; lessen the intenseness or force of: *Some medicines are given to deaden pain. The force of the blow was deadened by his heavy clothing.* 2. make soundproof: *Thick walls deaden the noises from the street.* *v.*

dead end, street, passage, etc., closed at one end.

dead eye (ded′ī′), a round, flat, wooden block that is used to fasten the shrouds of a ship. *n.*

dead fall (ded′fôl′), 1. trap for animals made so that a heavy weight falls upon and holds or kills the animal. 2. mass of fallen trees and underbrush. *n.*

D, dead-eye

dead heat, race that ends in a tie.

dead letter, 1. an unclaimed letter; letter that cannot be delivered because of a wrong address, etc. 2. law, rule, etc., that is not enforced.

dead line (ded′līn′), 1. time limit; the latest possible time to do something. 2. line or boundary that must not be crossed. *n.*

dead lock (ded′lok′), 1. a complete standstill: *Employers and strikers were at a deadlock.* 2. bring or come to a complete standstill. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.*

dead ly (ded′lē), 1. causing death; liable to cause death; fatal: *a deadly wound, the deadly berries of a poisonous bush.* 2. like death: *deadly paleness* (*adj.*), *deadly pale* (*adv.*). 3. until death: *The deadly enemies had a fierce hatred for each other.* 4. causing death of the spirit: *deadly sin.* 5. *Informal.* extreme; intense. 6. *Informal.* extremely. 7. as if dead. 1-5 *adj.,* **dead li er, dead li est;** 2,6,7 *adv.*

dead pan, *Informal.* an expressionless face.

dead reckoning, calculation of a ship's location without observations of the sun, stars, etc., by using a compass and studying the record of the voyage.

Dead Sea, a salt lake between Israel and Jordan. 46 mi. long; 10 mi. wide; 1293 ft. below sea level. See **Nazareth** for map.

dead weight, 1. the heavy weight of anything inert. 2. a very great or oppressive burden.

deaf (def), 1. not able to hear. 2. not able to hear well. 3. not willing to hear; heedless: *A miser is deaf to all requests for money.* *adj.* **—deaf′ly,** *adv.* **—deaf′ness,** *n.* **deaf and dumb,** unable to hear and speak.

deaf en (def′ən), 1. make deaf. 2. stun with noise. 3. drown out by a louder sound. 4. make soundproof. *v.* **—deaf′en ing ly,** *adv.*

deaf-mute (def′mūt′), person who is deaf and dumb. *n.*

deal[1] (dēl), 1. have to do: *Arithmetic deals with numbers.* 2. occupy oneself; take action: *The courts deal with those who break the laws.* 3. act; behave: *Deal fairly with everyone.* 4. do business; buy and sell: *A butcher deals in meat.* 5. *Informal.* bargain; business arrangement: *If you buy this television set now, I can give you a good deal.* 6. give: *One fighter dealt the other a blow.* 7. give a share of to each; distribute. 8. distribution; arrangement; plan: *a new deal, a square deal.* 9. distribute (playing cards). 10. in card playing, the distribution of cards. 11. a player's turn to deal. 12. time during which one deal of cards is being played. 13. quantity; amount: *I took a deal of trouble.* 1-4,6,7,9 *v.,* **dealt, deal ing;** 5,8,10-13 *n.*

a good deal or **a great deal,** 1. a large amount: *He spends a great deal of money.* 2. to a great extent or degree; much: *He smokes a good deal.*

deal[2] (dēl), 1. board of pine or fir wood, usually more than 7 inches wide and 6 feet long. 2. pine or fir wood. 3. made of deal. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

deal er (dēl′ər), 1. man who trades; any person engaged in buying and selling. 2. person who distributes the cards to the players. *n.*

deal ing (dēl′ing), 1. way of doing business. 2. way of acting; behavior toward others: *Mr. Just is honored for his fair dealing.* 3. distribution of playing cards, etc. *n.*

dealings, 1. business relations. 2. friendly relations.

dealt (delt), pt. and pp. of **deal**[1]. *The knight dealt his enemy a blow. The cards are dealt.* *v.*

dean (dēn), 1. member of the faculty of a college or university who has charge of the behavior or studies of the students. 2. head of a division or school in a college or university. 3. a high official of a church. A dean is often in charge of a cathedral. 4. member who has belonged to a group longest. *n.*

dean er y (dēn′ər ē), 1. position or authority of a dean. 2. residence of a dean. *n., pl.* **dean er ies.**

dear (dir), 1. much loved; precious: *His sister was very dear to him.* 2. a dear one: *"Come, my dear," said mother.* 3. with affection; fondly. 4. much valued; highly esteemed. *Dear* is used as a polite form of address at the beginning of letters: *Dear Sir:* 5. high-priced; costly: *Fruit is still too dear to can.* 6. at a high price; at a great cost. 7. exclamation of surprise, trouble, etc.: *Oh, dear! My head aches.* 1,4,5 *adj.,* 2 *n.,* 3,6 *adv.,* 7 *interj.* **—dear′ly,** *adv.* **—dear′ness,** *n.*

Dear born (dir′bərn), 1. **Fort,** a former American fort built on the site of Chicago in 1804. 2. city in SE Michigan, near Detroit. 112,000. *n.*

dearth (dėrth), 1. scarcity; lack; too small a supply. 2. scarcity of food; famine. *n.*

dear y or **dear ie** (dir′ē), *Informal.* a dear one; darling. *n., pl.* **dear ies.**

death (deth), 1. act or fact of dying; the ending of any form of life in people, animals, or plants. 2. any ending that is like dying. 3. being dead. 4. any condition like being dead. 5. cause of death. 6. bloodshed; murder. *n.*

Death (deth), power that destroys life, often represented as a skeleton dressed in black and carrying a scythe. *n.*

death bed (deth′bed′), 1. bed on which a person dies. 2. the last hours of life. 3. during the last hours of life: *The murderer made a deathbed confession.* 1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

death blow (deth′blō′), 1. blow that kills. 2. thing that puts an end (to something). *n.*

death cup, a very poisonous mushroom that has a cuplike enlargement at the base of the stem.

death house, *U.S.* place where condemned prisoners are kept until put to death.

death less (deth′lis), never dying; living forever; immortal; eternal. *adj.* **—death′less ness,** *n.*

death like (deth′līk′), like that of death: *a deathlike silence. adj.*

death ly (deth′lē), **1.** like that of death. **2.** causing death; deadly. **3.** *Poetic.* of death. **4.** as if dead. **5.** extremely: *deathly ill.* 1-3 *adj.*, 4,5 *adv.*

death mask, clay, wax, or plaster likeness of a person's face made from a cast taken after his death.

death rate, proportion of the number of deaths per year to the total population or to some other stated number.

death's-head (deths′hed′), a human skull, used as a symbol of death. *n.*

death trap (deth′trap′), **1.** an unsafe building or structure where the risk of fire is great. **2.** a very dangerous situation. *n.*

Death Valley, valley in E California. It is the lowest land in the Western Hemisphere. 276 ft. below sea level.

de ba cle (dā bä′kl or di bak′l), **1.** disaster; overthrow; downfall. **2.** the breaking up of ice in a river. **3.** a violent rush of waters carrying debris. *n.*

de bar (di bär′), bar out; shut out; prevent; prohibit: *John was debarred from playing on the school team because his work had been so poor. v.*, **de barred, de bar ring. —de bar′ment,** *n.*

de bark (di bärk′), go or put ashore from a ship or aircraft; disembark. *v.*

de bar ka tion (dē′bär kā′shən), a debarking or being debarked; landing from a ship or aircraft. *n.*

de base (di bās′), make low or lower; lessen the value of: *He debased himself and his character by evil actions. The country's paper money was debased when the government could no longer give the full amount of gold or silver for it. v.*, **de based, de bas ing.**

de base ment (di bās′mənt), act of debasing; being debased: *Debasement of coinage is brought about by increasing the alloy in coins. n.*

de bat a ble (di bāt′ə bl), **1.** capable of being debated; open to debate. To be debatable a topic must have at least two sides. **2.** not decided; in dispute. *adj.*

de bate (di bāt′), **1.** discuss reasons for and against (something); consider: *I am debating buying a car.* **2.** discussion of reasons for and against: *There has been much debate about the best boy to choose for captain.* **3.** argue about (a question, topic, etc.) in a public meeting. **4.** a public argument for and against a question in a meeting. A formal debate is a contest between two sides to see which one has more skill in speaking and reasoning. 1,3 *v.*, **de bat ed, de bat ing;** 2,4 *n.* **—de bat′er,** *n.*

de bauch (di bôch′), **1.** lead away from duty, virtue, or morality; corrupt morally; seduce. **2.** corrupt; pervert; deprave. **3.** excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures; excess in eating or drinking. **4.** bout or period of debauchery. 1,2 *v.*, 3,4 *n.* **—de bauch′er,** *n.* **—debauch′ment,** *n.*

de bauch er y (di bôch′ər ē), **1.** excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures. **2.** departure from duty, virtue, or morality. *n., pl.* **de bauch er ies.**

de ben ture (di ben′chər), a written acknowledgment of a debt. A common kind of debenture is a bond issued by a company acknowledging indebtedness for a sum on which interest is due until the principal is paid. *n.*

de bil i tate (di bil′ə tāt), weaken: *A hot, wet climate is debilitating to many people. v.*, **de bil i tat ed, de bil i tat ing. —de bil′i ta′tion,** *n.*

de bil i ty (di bil′ə tē), weakness: *Long illness may cause general debility. n., pl.* **de bil i ties.**

deb it (deb′it), **1.** entry of something owed in an account. **2.** the left-hand side of an account where such entries are made. **3.** enter on the debit side of an account. **4.** charge with or as a debt: *Debit his account $500.* 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

deb o nair or **deb o naire** (deb′ə nãr′), **1.** gay; cheerful. **2.** pleasant; courteous. *adj.* **—deb′o nair′ly,** *adv.*

de bouch (di büsh′), come out from a narrow or confined place into open country: *The soldiers debouched from the valley into the plain. v.*

De bre cen (de′bre tsen), city in eastern Hungary. 130,000. *n.*

de bris or **dé bris** (də brē′), **1.** scattered fragments; ruins; rubbish: *The street was covered with debris from the explosion.* **2.** a mass of fragments of rock, etc.: *the debris left by a glacier. n.*

debt (det), **1.** something owed to another. **2.** liability or obligation to pay or render something: *be in debt to the grocer, get out of debt.* **3.** sin. *n.*

debt of honor, a betting or gambling debt.

debt or (det′ər), person who owes something to another: *If I borrow a dollar from you, I am your debtor. n.*

de bunk (di bungk′), remove nonsense or sentimentality from. *v.* **—de bunk′er,** *n.*

de but or **dé but** (dā′bū), **1.** a first public appearance: *an actor's debut on the stage.* **2.** a first formal appearance in society. *n.*

deb u tante or **dé bu tante** (deb′yu tänt), **1.** girl during her first season in society. **2.** woman making a debut. *n.*

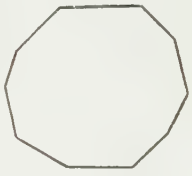
Dec., December.

dec ade (dek′ād), **1.** ten years: *From 1900 to 1910 was a decade. Two decades is twenty years.* **2.** group of ten. *n.*

de ca dence (di kād′ns or dek′ə dəns), a falling off; decline; decay: *The decadence of morals was one of the causes of the fall of Rome. n.*

de ca dent (di kād′nt or dek′ə dənt), **1.** falling off; declining; growing worse. **2.** a decadent person. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

dec a gon (dek′ə gon), a plane figure having 10 angles and 10 sides. *n.*


Decagon

dec a gram (dek′ə gram), weight equal to 10 grams or 0.3527 ounce. *n.*

dec a he dron (dek′ə hē′drən), a solid figure having ten flat, sharp-angled surfaces. *n., pl.* **dec a he drons, dec a he dra** (-drə).

dec a li ter or **dec a li tre** (dek′ə lē′tər), measure of volume equal to 10 liters, 9.08 quarts U.S. dry measure or 2.64 gallons U.S. liquid measure. *n.*

Dec a logue or **Dec a log** (dek′ə lôg), the Ten Commandments. Exodus 20:2-17. *n.*

dec a logue or **dec a log** (dek′ə lôg), any set of ten commandments. *n.*

dec a me ter or **dec a me tre** (dek′ə mē′tər), measure of length equal to 10 meters, or 32.8 feet. *n.*

de camp (di kamp′), **1.** depart quickly, secretly, or without ceremony. **2.** leave a camp. *v.* **—de camp′ment,** *n.*

de cant (di kant′), **1.** pour off (liquor or a solution) gently without disturbing the sediment. **2.** pour from one container to another. *v.*

de cant er (di kan′tər), a glass bottle with a stopper, used for serving wine or liquor. *n.*

Decanter

de cap i tate (di kap′ə tāt), cut off the head of; behead. *v.*, **de cap i tat ed, de cap i tat ing. —de cap′i ta′tion,** *n.*

dec a pod (dek′ə pod), **1.** crustacean having ten legs or arms, such as lobsters and crabs. **2.** mollusk having ten arms or tentacles, such as squid and cuttlefish. **3.** having ten legs or arms. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

de cath lon (di kath′lon), an athletic contest having ten parts, such as racing, jumping, throwing the javelin, etc. The person who has the highest total score is the winner. *n.*

De ca tur (di kā′tər), **1. Stephen,** 1779-1820, American naval officer. **2.** city in central Illinois. 78,000. *n.*

de cay (di kā′), **1.** rot: *The old fruits and vegetables decayed. Her teeth decayed because they were not taken care of.* **2.** a rotting. **3.** grow less in power, strength, wealth, beauty, etc.: *The power of the Roman Empire was decaying at the time of Nero.* **4.** loss of power, strength, wealth, beauty, etc. **5.** loss in quantity of a radioactive substance through disintegration of its component nuclei. 1,3 *v.*, 2,4,5 *n.*

Dec can (dek′ən), **1.** peninsula that makes up the southern part of India. **2.** region on this peninsula. *n.*

de cease (di sēs′), **1.** death. **2.** die. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **deceased, de ceas ing.**

de ceased (di sēst′), dead. *adj.*

the deceased, a (particular) dead person.

de ce dent (di sēd′nt), a dead person. *n.*

de ceit (di sēt′), **1.** making a person believe as true something that is false; deceiving; lying; cheating. **2.** a dishonest trick; lie spoken or acted. **3.** deceitful quality; deceitfulness. *n.*

de ceit ful (di sēt′fəl), **1.** ready or willing to deceive or lie. **2.** deceiving; fraudulent. **3.** meant to deceive. *adj.* **—de ceit′ful ly,** *adv.* **—de ceit′ful ness,** *n.*

de ceive (di sēv′), **1.** make (a person) believe as true something that is false; mislead. **2.** lie; use deceit. *v.*, **de ceived, de ceiv ing. —de ceiv′a ble,** *adj.* **—de ceiv′ing ly,** *adv.*

de ceiv er (di sēv′ər), person who deceives. *n.*

de cel er ate (dē sel′ər āt), decrease the velocity of; slow down. *v.*, **de cel er at ed, de cel er at ing. —de cel′er a′tion,** *n.* **—de cel′er a′tor,** *n.*

De cem ber (di sem′bər), the 12th and last month of the year. It has 31 days. *n.*

de cen cy (dē′sn sē), **1.** state or quality of being decent: *Common decency requires a healthy man to try to support his family.* **2.** propriety of behavior; conforming to the standard of good taste. **3.** a proper regard for modesty or delicacy. *n.*, *pl.* **de cen cies.**

decencies, 1. suitable acts; proper observances: *Washing your face, using good language, and going to church are some of the decencies of life.* **2.** things required for a proper standard of living.

de cen ni al (di sen′ē əl), **1.** of or for ten years. **2.** happening every ten years. **3.** a tenth anniversary. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

de cent (dē′snt), **1.** proper and right: *It is not decent to laugh at a funeral.* **2.** modest; not obscene. **3.** respectable: *decent people.* **4.** good enough; fairly good: *He gets decent marks at school.* **5.** suitable to one's position; adequate: *He earns a decent living.* **6.** not severe; rather kind: *My boss was very decent about my being away when my mother was ill. adj.* **—de′cent ly,** *adv.* **—de′cent ness,** *n.*

de cen tral ize (dē sen′trəl īz), spread or distribute (authority, power, etc.) among more groups or local governments. *v.*, **de cen tral ized, de cen tral iz ing. —de cen′tral i za′tion,** *n.*

de cep tion (di sep′shən), **1.** act of deceiving. **2.** state of being deceived. **3.** thing that deceives; illusion. **4.** trick meant to deceive; fraud; sham. *n.*

de cep tive (di sep′tiv), **1.** deceiving. **2.** meant to deceive. *adj.* **—de cep′tive ly,** *adv.* **—de cep′tive ness,** *n.*

dec i bel (des′ə bel), unit for measuring the loudness of sounds. *n.*

de cide (di sīd′), **1.** settle (a question, dispute, etc.) by giving victory to one side; give a judgment or the decision to: *Let us decide it by tossing a penny. Mother decided in favor of the blue dress.* **2.** make up one's mind; resolve: *John decided to be a sailor.* **3.** cause (a person) to reach a decision. *v.*, **de cid ed, de cid ing.**

de cid ed (di sīd′id), **1.** clear; definite; unquestionable: *a decided advantage.* **2.** firm; determined: *Tom was a very decided person. adj.* **—de cid′ed ness,** *n.*

de cid ed ly (di sīd′id lē), **1.** clearly; definitely; unquestionably: *John's work is decidedly better than Frank's.* **2.** firmly; in a determined manner. *adv.*

de cid u ous (di sij′ū əs), **1.** falling off at a particular season or stage of growth: *deciduous leaves, deciduous horns.* **2.** shedding leaves annually. Maples, elms, and most oaks are deciduous trees. *adj.*

dec i gram or **dec i gramme** (des′ə gram), weight equal to one tenth of a gram; 1.5432 grains, or .003527 ounce. *n.*

dec i li ter or **dec i li tre** (des′ə lē′tər), measure of volume equal to one tenth of a liter; 6.102 cubic inches, or about 3.38 fluid ounces. *n.*

de cil lion (di sil′yən), **1.** in the United States and French systems, 1 with 33 zeros following it. **2.** in English and German systems, 1 with 60 zeros following it. *n.*

dec i mal (des′ə ml), **1.** based upon ten or tenths; increasing by tens: *The metric system is a decimal system of measurement.* **2.** a decimal fraction; fraction like .04 or $\frac{4}{100}$, .2 or $\frac{2}{10}$. **3.** a number like 75.24, 3.062, .7, or .091. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

decimal fraction, fraction whose denominator is ten or some power of ten, like .2, .02, etc.

dec i mal ly (des′ə ml ē), **1.** by means of decimals. **2.** by tens. *adv.*

decimal point, period placed before a fraction expressed in decimal figures, as in 2.03, .623.

dec i mate (des′ə māt), **1.** destroy much of; kill a large part of: *War had decimated the tribe.* **2.** select by lot and execute every tenth man of. **3.** take or destroy one tenth of. *v.*, **dec i mat ed, dec i mat ing. —dec′i ma′tion,** *n.* **—dec′i ma′tor,** *n.*

dec i me ter or **dec i me tre** (des′ə mē′tər), measure of length equal to one tenth of a meter, or 3.937 inches. *n.*

de ci pher (di sī′fər), **1.** make out the meaning of (bad writing, an unknown language, or anything puzzling). **2.** interpret (secret writing) by using a key; change (a message) from code to ordinary language. *v.* **—de ci′pher a ble,** *adj.*

de ci sion (di sizh′ən), **1.** the deciding or settling of a question, dispute, etc., by giving judgment to one side. **2.** judgment reached or given: *The judge gives a decision in a lawsuit.* **3.** act of making up of one's mind; resolution. **4.** firmness; determination: *A man of decision makes up his mind what to do and then does it. n.*

with decision, without any wavering or doubt; promptly and with force.

de ci sive (di sī′siv), **1.** having or giving a clear result; settling something beyond question: *a decisive victory.* **2.** having or showing decision: *a decisive answer. adj.* **—de ci′sive ly,** *adv.* **—de ci′sive ness,** *n.*

deck (dek), **1.** floor or platform extending from side to side and often from end to end of a ship. Often the upper deck has no roof over it. **2.** part or floor resembling it: *the deck of an airplane.* **3.** pack of playing cards. **4.** cover; dress; adorn: *Grace was decked out in white linen.* 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

on deck, *Informal.* present; on hand.

deck hand, sailor who works on deck; common sailor.

de claim (di klām′), **1.** recite in public; make a formal speech. **2.** speak in a loud and emotional manner; speak or write for effect. *v.* **—de claim′er,** *n.*

dec la ma tion (dek′lə mā′shən), **1.** act or art of reciting in public; making a formal speech or speeches. **2.** selection of poetry, prose, etc., for reciting; formal speech. **3.** act of talking loudly and emotionally. **4.** loud and emotional talk. *n.*

de clam a to ry (di klam′ə tôr′ē), **1.** having to do with declamation. **2.** loud and emotional. *adj.*

dec la ra tion (dek′lə rā′shən), **1.** act of declaring. **2.** thing declared. **3.** document containing a declaration. **4.** statement of goods, etc., for taxation. **5.** a formal announcement. **6.** a strong statement. *n.*

Declaration of Independence, *U.S.* the public statement adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, in which the American colonies were declared free and independent of Great Britain.

de clar a tive (di klar′ə tiv), making a statement. "I eat" and "The dog has four legs" are declarative sentences. *adj.*

de clar a to ry (di klar′ə tôʹrē), declarative. *adj.*

de clare (di klār′), **1.** announce publicly or formally; make known; proclaim: *That company has just declared a dividend on its stock. Peace was declared at last.* **2.** say openly or strongly: *The boy declared that he would never go back to school again.* **3.** make a declaration; proclaim oneself: *The boys declared themselves against cheating.* **4.** make a statement of (goods, etc.) for taxation: *Travelers returning to the United States must declare the things which they bought abroad.* *v.*, **de clared, de claring. —de clar′er,** *n.*

de clen sion (di klen′shən), **1.** the giving of the different endings to nouns, pronouns, and adjectives according to their case. The declension of *who* is: nominative case, *who;* possessive case, *whose;* objective case, *whom.* **2.** group of words whose endings for the different cases, etc., are alike. Latin nouns are usually grouped in five declensions. **3.** a downward movement, bend, or slope. **4.** a sinking into a lower or inferior condition; decline. **5.** a turning away (from one's religion, faith, etc.); deviation from a standard. **6.** a polite refusal. *n.*

de clin a ble (di klīn′ə bl), capable of being given in different cases; that has different forms for its different cases. *adj.*

dec li na tion (dek′lə nā′shən), **1.** a downward bend or slope. **2.** a polite refusal. **3.** deviation of the needle of a compass from true north or south. *n.*

de cline (di klīn′), **1.** refuse: *The boy declined to do what he was told.* **2.** refuse politely: *The man declined my offer of help.* **3.** bend or slope down: *The hill declines to a fertile valley.* **4.** decay; grow less in strength, power, value, etc.; grow worse: *Great nations have risen and declined.* **5.** a falling; a sinking: *the decline of the sun to the horizon, a decline in prices.* **6.** a growing worse; a losing of strength, power, value, etc.: *the decline of the Roman Empire.* **7.** the last part of anything: *the decline of the day or of a person's life.* **8.** give the different cases or case endings of (a noun, pronoun, or adjective). 1-4,8 *v.*, **de clined, de clin ing;** 5-7 *n.* **—de clin′er,** *n.*

de cliv i ty (di kliv′ə tē), a downward slope. *n., pl.* **de cliv i ties.**

de coct (di kokt′), extract desired substances from (herbs, etc.) by boiling. *v.*

de coc tion (di kok′shən), **1.** act of boiling to extract some desired substance. **2.** preparation made by boiling a substance in water or other liquid; extract obtained by boiling. *n.*

de code (dē kōd′), translate (secret writing) from code into ordinary language. *v.*, **de cod ed, de cod ing. —de cod′er,** *n.*

dé colle té (dā′kol tā′), **1.** low-necked. **2.** wearing a low-necked gown. *adj.*

de com pose (dē′kəm pōz′), **1.** decay; rot. **2.** separate (a substance) into what it is made of: *The prism decomposed the sunlight into its various colors.* **3.** become separated into its parts. *v.*, **de com posed, de com posing.**

de com po si tion (dē′kom pə zish′ən), **1.** act or process of decomposing. **2.** decay; rot. *n.*

de con tam i nate (dē′kən tam′ə nāt), **1.** free from poison gas or harmful radioactive agents. **2.** free from any sort of contamination. *v.*, **de con tam i nat ed, de con tam i nat ing. —de′con tam′i na′tion,** *n.*

de con trol (dē′kən trōl′), **1.** remove controls from: *decontrol the price of meat.* **2.** removing of controls. 1 *v.*, **de con trolled, de con trol ling;** 2 *n.*

dé cor (dā kôr′), **1.** decoration. **2.** scenery on a stage. *n.*

dec o rate (dek′ə rāt), **1.** make beautiful; adorn: *We decorated the Christmas tree with shining balls.* **2.** paint or paper (a room, etc.). **3.** give a medal, ribbon, etc., to (a person) as an honor: *The president decorated the brave explorer for bravery.* *v.*, **dec o rat ed, dec o rat ing.**

dec o ra tion (dek′ə rā′shən), **1.** act of decorating. **2.** thing used to decorate; ornament. **3.** medal, ribbon, etc., given as an honor. *n.*

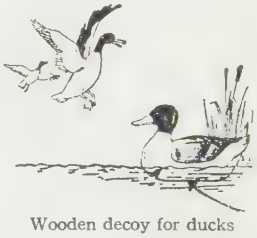
Decoration Day, *U.S.* Memorial Day.

dec o ra tive (dek′ə rā′tiv), decorating; helping to adorn; ornamental. *adj.* **—dec′o ra′tive ly,** *adv.* **—dec′o ra′tive ness,** *n.*

dec o ra tor (dek′ə rā′tər), **1.** person who decorates. An **interior decorator** plans and arranges the furnishings of homes, clubs, offices, etc. **2.** person whose work is painting or papering rooms, etc. *n.*

dec o rous (dek′ə rəs or di kôʹrəs), well-behaved; acting properly; in good taste; dignified. *adj.* **—dec′o rous ly,** *adv.* **—dec′o rous ness,** *n.*

de co rum (di kôʹrəm), **1.** propriety of action, speech, dress, etc.: *You behave with decorum when you do what is proper.* **2.** observance or requirement of polite society: *Mary's mother had taught her to observe all the little decorums that mark a lady.* *n.*


Wooden decoy for ducks

de coy (di koi′ for 1, 5; dē′koi or di koi′ for 2-4, 6), **1.** lure (wild birds, animals, etc.) into a trap or within gunshot. **2.** an artificial bird used to lure birds into a trap or within gunshot. **3.** a trained bird or other animal used for the same purpose. **4.** place into which wild birds or animals are lured. **5.** lead or tempt into danger. **6.** any person or thing used to lead or tempt into danger. 1,5 *v.*, 2-4,6 *n.*

de crease (di krēs′ for 1, 3; dē′krēs or di krēs′ for 2, 4), **1.** become less: *Hunger decreases as one eats.* **2.** a becoming less: *Toward night there was a decrease of heat.* **3.** make less: *decrease prices.* **4.** amount by which a thing becomes or is made less: *The decrease in heat was ten degrees.* 1,3 *v.*, **de creased, de creas ing;** 2,4 *n.* **—de creas′ing ly,** *adv.*

on the decrease, decreasing.

de cree (di krē′), **1.** something ordered or settled by authority; official decision: *A decree of the President sets the date of Thanksgiving Day.* **2.** order or settle by authority: *The government decreed that Washington's birthday should be a holiday.* **3.** decide; determine. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **de creed, de cree ing.**

de crep it (di krep′it), broken down or weakened by old age; old and feeble. *adj.* **—de crep′it ly,** *adv.*

de crep i tude (di krep′ə tüd or di krep′ə tūd), feebleness, usually from old age; decrepit condition; weakness. *n.*

de cre scen do (dē′krə shen′dō), in music: **1.** a gradual decrease in force or loudness; diminuendo. **2.** with a gradual decrease in force or loudness. 1 *n.*, *pl.* **de crescen dos;** 2 *adj.*, *adv.*

de cre tal (di krē′tl), decree or reply by the Pope settling some question of doctrine or ecclesiastical law. *n.*

de cry (di krī′), **1.** condemn: *The minister decried gambling in all its forms.* **2.** make little of; try to lower the value of: *The lumber dealer decried the use of concrete for houses.* *v.*, **de cried, de cry ing.**

ded i cate (ded′ə kāt), **1.** set apart for a sacred or solemn purpose: *The minister was dedicated to the service of God. The land on which the battle of Gettysburg was fought was dedicated to the memory of the soldiers who had died there.* **2.** give up wholly or earnestly to some person or purpose. **3.** address (a book, poem, etc.) to a friend or patron as a mark of affection, respect, gratitude, etc. *v.*, **ded i cat ed, ded i cat ing —ded′i ca′tor,** *n.*

ded i ca tion (ded′ə kā′shən), **1.** a setting apart or being set apart for a sacred or solemn purpose: *the dedication of a church.* **2.** a giving up wholly or earnestly to some person or purpose. **3.** words dedicating a book, poem, etc., to a friend or patron. *n.*

ded i ca to ry (ded′ə kə tôʹrē), of dedication. *adj.*

de duce (di düs′ or di dūs′), infer from a general rule or principle; reach (a conclusion) by reasoning. *v.*, **de duced, de duc ing.**

de duc i ble (di düs′ə bl or di dūs′ə bl), capable of being deduced or inferred. *adj.*

de duct (di dukt′), take away; subtract. *v.*

de duct i ble (di duk′tə bl), that can be deducted. *adj.*

de duc tion (di duk′shən), **1.** act of taking away; subtraction: *No deduction in pay is made for absence due to illness.* **2.** amount deducted. **3.** inference from a general rule or principle. A person using deduction reasons from general laws to particular cases. *Example:* All animals die; a cat is an animal; therefore, a cat will die. **4.** conclusion: *Sherlock Holmes made brilliant deductions.* *n.*

de duc tive (di duk′tiv), of or using deduction; reasoning by deduction. *adj.* **—de duc′tive ly,** *adv.*

deed (dēd), **1.** thing done; act: *To feed the hungry is a good deed.* **2.** a brave, skillful, or unusual act. **3.** action; doing; performance: *Deeds, not words, are needed.* **4.** a written or printed document, sealed and signed, containing some contract. The buyer of real estate receives a deed legally transferring the ownership. **5.** transfer by deed. 1-4 *n.*, 5 *v.*

deem (dēm), think; believe; consider. *v.*

deep (dēp), **1.** going far down or back: *a deep well.* **2.** from far down or back: *Take a deep breath.* **3.** far down or back: *a deep cut* (*adj.*). *The men dug deep before they found water* (*adv.*). **4.** far on: *He studied deep into the night* (*adv.*). **5.** in depth: *a tank 8 feet deep.* **6.** low in pitch: *a deep voice.* **7.** strong and dark in color: *a deep red.* **8.** strong; great; intense; extreme: *deep sorrow, a deep sleep.* **9.** going below the surface: *a speech of deep importance.* **10.** hard to understand: *a deep book.* **11.** with the mind fully taken up: *deep in thought.* **12.** wise; shrewd. **13.** sly; crafty. **14.** a deep place. **15.** the most intense part: *the deep of winter.* 1-13 *adj.*, 3,4 *adv.*, 14,15 *n.* **—deep′ly,** *adv.* **—deep′ness,** *n.* **the deep,** the sea.

deep en (dēp′ən), make or become deeper. *v.*

deep-root ed (dēp′rüt′id), **1.** deeply rooted. **2.** firmly fixed: *deep-rooted traditions, a deep-rooted dislike.* *adj.*

deep-sea (dēp′sē′), of or in the deeper parts of the sea: *a deep-sea diver.* *adj.*

deep-seat ed (dēp′sēt′id), **1.** far below the surface. **2.** firmly fixed: *The disease was so deep-seated that it could not be cured.* *adj.*

Virginia deer (3½ ft. high at the shoulder)

deep-set (dēp′set′), **1.** set deeply. **2.** firmly fixed. *adj.*

deer (dir), **1.** a swift, graceful mammal of a group that have hoofs and chew the cud. A male deer has horns or antlers, which are shed and grow again every year. **2.** any of a group of mammals including deer, elk, moose, and caribou. **3.** *Obsolete.* any beast, especially a wild beast. *n.*, *pl.* **deer** or (*rarely*) **deers.**

deer hound (dir′hound′), dog of a Scottish breed, like a greyhound but larger and with a shaggy coat. *n.*

Deerhound (about 2½ ft. high at the shoulder)

deer mouse, **1.** a small American mouse with white feet and large ears. **2.** a yellowish-brown jumping mouse of America.

deer skin (dir′skin′), **1.** skin of a deer. **2.** leather made from it. *n.*

def., **1.** definition. **2.** defined. **3.** defendant.

de face (di fās′), spoil the appearance of; mar: *Scribbled pictures and notes defaced the pages of the book.* *v.*, **de faced, de fac ing. —de fac′er,** *n.*

de face ment (di fās′mənt), **1.** act of defacing. **2.** state of being defaced. **3.** thing that defaces. *n.*

de fac to (dē fak′tō), **1.** in fact; in reality. **2.** actually existing, whether legal or not: *a de facto government.*

de fal cate (di fal′kāt), steal or misuse money trusted to one's care. *v.*, **de fal cat ed, de fal cat ing. —de fal′ca tor,** *n.*

de fal ca tion (dē′fal kā′shən), **1.** theft or misuse of money entrusted to one's care: *The cashier's defalcation was discovered.* **2.** amount stolen or misused: *a defalcation of $5000.* *n.*

def a ma tion (def′ə mā′shən), a defaming or being defamed; slander; libel. *n.*

de fam a to ry (di fam′ə tôʹrē), defaming; slanderous. *adj.*

de fame (di fām′), attack the good name of; harm the reputation of; speak evil of; slander: *Men in public life are sometimes defamed by opponents.* *v.*, **de famed, de fam ing. —de fam′er,** *n.*

de fault (di fôlt′), **1.** failure to do something or to appear somewhere when due; neglect. If, in any contest, one side does not appear, it loses by default. **2.** fail to do something or appear somewhere when due: *They defaulted in the tennis tournament.* **3.** failure to pay when due. **4.** fail to pay when due. **5.** lack; absence: *In default of tools, she used a hairpin and a nail file.* 1,3,5 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*

de fault er (di fôl′tər), **1.** person who defaults. **2.** person who steals or misuses money trusted to his care. *n.*

de feat (di fēt′), **1.** win a victory over; overcome: *defeat another school in basketball.* **2.** make useless: *defeat someone's plans.* **3.** a defeating: *Tom's defeat of Joe.* **4.** being defeated: *Joe's defeat by Tom.* 1,2 *v.*, 3,4 *n.*

de feat ism (di fēt′iz əm), attitude or behavior of a defeatist. *n.*

de feat ist (di fēt′ist), person who expects, wishes for, or admits the defeat of his country, cause, party, etc. *n.*

def e cate (def′ə kāt), have a movement of the bowels. *v.*, **def e cat ed, def e cat ing. —def′e ca′tion,** *n.*

de fect (dē′fekt or di fekt′), **1.** fault; blemish; imperfection: *A bad temper was the defect in Henry's nature.* **2.** lack of something essential to completeness; a falling short. **3.** forsake one's own country, group, etc., for another, especially another that is opposed to it. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.* **—de fec′tor,** *n.*

de fec tion (di fek′shən), **1.** a falling away from loyalty, duty, religion, etc.; desertion: *The candidate denied any defection from the principles of his party.* **2.** failure. *n.*

de fec tive (di fek′tiv), **1.** having a flaw or blemish; not perfect; not complete: *This pump is defective and will not work.* **2.** below normal in behavior or intelligence. **3.** person who has some defect of body or mind. **4.** lacking one or more of the usual forms of grammatical inflection. *Ought* is a defective verb. 1,2,4 *adj.*, 3 *n.* **—de fec′tive ly,** *adv.* **—de fec′tive ness,** *n.*

de fence (di fens′), *Esp. Brit.* defense. *n.*

de fend (di fend′), **1.** guard from attack or harm; protect. **2.** act, speak, or write in favor of. **3.** resist (a claim); contest (a lawsuit). *v.*

de fend ant (di fen′dənt), person accused or sued in a law court: *This defendant is accused of theft.* *n.*

de fend er (di fen′dər), protector; guardian. *n.*

de fense (di fens′), **1.** act of defending or protecting; a guarding against attack or harm: *Thanks for your defense of Tim from that bully.* **2.** thing that defends or protects; thing used to guard against attack or harm: *A wall around a city was a defense against enemies. A well-built house or a warm coat is a defense against cold weather.* **3.** act of defending oneself in boxing or fencing. **4.** team or players defending a goal in a game. **5.** action, speech, or writing in favor of something. **6.** answer of a defendant to an accusation or lawsuit against him. **7.** a

defendant and his lawyers. *n.* Also, *esp. Brit.* **defence.**

de fense less (di fens′lis), having no defense; unprotected; helpless against attack or harm: *A baby is defenseless; he cannot prevent what is done to him. adj.*

de fen si ble (di fen′sə bl), 1. capable of being defended. 2. justifiable; proper. *adj.* **—de fen′si bly,** *adv.*

de fen sive (di fen′siv), 1. ready to defend; defending. 2. for defense. 3. of defense. 4. position or attitude of defense. 5. thing that defends. 1-3 *adj.*, 4,5 *n.* **—de fen′sive ly,** *adv.* **—de fen′sive ness,** *n.*

de fer[1] (di fėr′), put off; delay: *Examinations were deferred because so many children were sick. v.*, **de ferred, de fer ring.**

de fer[2] (di fėr′), yield in judgment or opinion; submit courteously: *Children should defer to their parents' wishes. v.*, **de ferred, de fer ring.**

def er ence (def′ər əns), 1. a yielding to the judgment or opinion of another; courteous submission. 2. great respect: *Boys and girls should show deference to persons who are much older and wiser. n.*

in deference to, out of respect for the wishes or authority of.

def er en tial (def′ər en′shəl), showing deference; respectful. *adj.* **—def′er en′tial ly,** *adv.*

de fer ment (di fėr′mənt), a putting off; delay. *n.*

de ferred (di fėrd′), postponed; delayed. *adj.*

de fi ance (di fī′əns), 1. a defying; a standing up against authority and refusing to recognize or obey it; open resistance to power: *He shouted defiance at the enemy.* 2. challenge to meet in a contest, to do something, or to prove something. *n.*

bid defiance to, defy.

in defiance of, without regard for; in spite of.

de fi ant (di fī′ənt), showing defiance; challenging; openly resisting. *adj.* **—de fi′ant ly,** *adv.* **—de fi′ant ness,** *n.*

de fi cien cy (di fish′ən sē), 1. lack or absence of something needed or required; incompleteness: *There is a deficiency of salt in this stew; put more in.* 2. amount by which something falls short or is too small: *If a bill to be paid is $10 and you have only $6, the deficiency is $4. n., pl.* **de fi cien cies.**

de fi cient (di fish′ənt), 1. incomplete; defective. 2. not sufficient in quantity, force, etc.: *This milk is deficient in fat. adj.* **—de fi′cient ly,** *adv.*

def i cit (def′ə sit), amount by which a sum of money falls short; shortage: *Since the club owed $15, and had only $10 in the treasury, there was a deficit of $5. n.*

de fi er (di fī′ər), person who defies. *n.*

de file[1] (di fīl′), 1. make filthy or dirty; make disgusting in any way. 2. destroy the purity or cleanness of; corrupt: *The barbarians defiled the church by using it as a stable. v.*, **de filed, de fil ing. —de fil′er,** *n.*

de file[2] (di fīl′ or dē′fīl), 1. march in a line. 2. a narrow way or passage through which troops can march only in narrow columns; steep and narrow valley. 1 *v.*, **de filed, de fil ing;** 2 *n.*

de file ment (di fīl′mənt), 1. act of defiling. 2. state of being defiled. 3. thing that defiles. *n.*

de fine (di fīn′), 1. make clear the meaning of; explain: *A dictionary defines words.* 2. make clear; make distinct. 3. fix; settle: *The powers of the courts are defined by law.* 4. settle the limits of: *define the boundaries of a piece of property. v.*, **de fined, de fin ing. —de fin′a ble,** *adj.* **—de fin′er,** *n.*

def i nite (def′ə nit), 1. clear; exact; not vague: *I expect a definite answer, either yes or no.* 2. limited; restricted. 3. limiting; restricting. The English **definite article** is *the;* it specifies precisely the person, thing, time, etc., to which it refers. "The hat" means "a certain hat"; "the dog" means "a certain or particular dog." *adj.* **—def′i nite ness,** *n.*

def i nite ly (def′ə nit lē), 1. in a definite manner. 2. certainly: *Will you go? Definitely. adv.*

def i ni tion (def′ə nish′ən), 1. act of explaining; act of making clear the meaning of a word. 2. statement that makes clear the meaning of a word; explanation. 3. power of making clear and distinct. The capacity of a lens to give a clear, distinct image of an object is called its definition. 4. clearness; distinctness. 5. the accuracy with which sound is reproduced by a radio receiver. *n.*

de fin i tive (di fin′ə tiv), 1. conclusive; final. 2. limiting; defining. 3. word that limits or defines a noun. *The, this, all, none,* etc., are definitives. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.* **—de fin′i tive ly,** *adv.* **—de fin′i tive ness,** *n.*

de flate (di flāt′), 1. let air or gas out of (a balloon, tire, football, etc.). 2. reduce the amount of; reduce: *deflate prices, deflate currency. v.*, **de flat ed, de flat ing.**

de fla tion (di flā′shən), 1. act of letting the air or gas out: *the deflation of a tire.* 2. reduction. 3. reduction of the amount of available money in circulation so that prices go down. *n.*

de fla tion ar y (di flā′shən er′ē), of or having to do with deflation. *adj.*

de flect (di flekt′), bend or turn aside; change the direction of. *v.* **—de flec′tor,** *n.*

de flec tion (di flek′shən), 1. a bending or turning aside. 2. amount of bending or turning. *n.*

de flec tive (di flek′tiv), 1. causing deflection. 2. tending to deflect. *adj.*

De foe or **De Foe** (di fō′), **Daniel,** 1661?-1731, English author who wrote *Robinson Crusoe. n.*

de for est (dē fôr′ist), clear of trees: *The land had to be deforested before the settlers could farm it. v.* **—de for′est a′tion,** *n.* **—de for′est er,** *n.*

de form (di fôrm′), 1. spoil the form or shape of: *Shoes that are too tight deform the feet.* 2. make ugly: *Anger deforms the face. v.* **—de form′er,** *n.*

de for ma tion (dē′fôr mā′shən or def′ər mā′shən), 1. act of deforming. 2. deformed condition. *n.*

de formed (di fôrmd′), 1. not properly formed: *A hunchback is deformed.* 2. ugly. *adj.*

de form i ty (di fôr′mə tē), 1. part that is not properly formed. 2. condition of being improperly formed. 3. an improperly formed person or thing. 4. ugliness. *n., pl.* **de form i ties.**

de fraud (di frôd′), take money, rights, etc., away from by fraud; cheat. *v.* **—de fraud′er,** *n.*

de fray (di frā′), pay (costs or expenses): *The expenses of national parks are defrayed by the taxpayers. v.*

de fray al (di frā′əl), payment (of expenses, etc.). *n.*

de fray ment (di frā′mənt), defrayal. *n.*

de frost (dē frôst′), 1. remove frost or ice from: *defrost the refrigerator.* 2. thaw out (frozen foods). *v.*

de frost er (dē frôs′tər), device that removes ice, either through heat or mechanically. Defrosters are used on automobile windshields. *n.*

deft (deft), skillful; nimble: *The fingers of a violinist are deft. adj.* **—deft′ly,** *adv.* **—deft′ness,** *n.*

de funct (di fungkt′), dead; extinct. *adj.*

de fy (di fī′), 1. set oneself openly against (authority); resist boldly: *Now that the boy was earning his own living he could defy his stepfather's strict rules.* 2. withstand; resist: *This strong fort defies capture.* 3. challenge (a person) to do or prove something: *We defy you to show that our game is not fair. v.*, **de fied, de fy ing.**

de Gaulle (də gōl′), **Charles,** born 1890, French general and political leader, president of France since 1959.

de gen er a cy (di jen′ər ə sē), degenerate condition. *n.*

de gen er ate (di jen′ər āt for 1, 2; di jen′ər it for 3, 4), 1. decline in physical, mental, or moral qualities; grow worse. 2. sink to a lower type; lose the normal or more highly developed characteristics of its race or kind. 3. that has degenerated; showing a decline in physical, mental, or moral qualities: *The thief was a degenerate member of a fine family.* 4. person having an evil and unwholesome character: *Only a degenerate could have committed such a horrible crime.* 1, 2 *v.*, **de gen er at ed, de gen er at ing;** 3 *adj.*, 4 *n.* **—de gen′er ate ly,** *adv.*

de gen er a tion (di jen′ər ā′shən), 1. process of degenerating. 2. degenerate condition. 3. deterioration in tissues or organs caused by disease, injury, etc. *n.*

de gen er a tive (di jen′ər ā′tiv), **1.** tending to degenerate. **2.** characterized by degeneration; showing degeneration. *adj.*

deg ra da tion (deg′rə dā′shən), **1.** a degrading. **2.** being degraded: *Failure to obey orders caused the captain's degradation to the rank of a private.* **3.** degraded condition: *The drunkard, filthy and half-starved, lived in degradation.* *n.*

de grade (di grād′), **1.** reduce to a lower rank; take away a position, an honor, etc., from: *The captain was degraded for disobeying orders.* **2.** make worse; lower; debase: *You degrade yourself when you tell a lie.* **3.** wear down by erosion. *v.*, **de grad ed, de grad ing.** **—de grad′er,** *n.*

Degrees (def. 5)

de gree (di grē′), **1.** stage or step in a scale or process. **2.** step in direct line of descent: *a cousin two degrees removed.* **3.** amount; extent: *To what degree are you interested in reading?* **4.** unit for measuring temperature. The freezing point of water is 32 degrees (32°) Fahrenheit. A degree on the centigrade scale is 1.8 times a degree on the Fahrenheit scale. **5.** unit for measuring angles or arcs. A degree is $\frac{1}{90}$ of a right angle or $\frac{1}{360}$ of the circumference of a circle. 45 degrees (45°) is half a right angle or one eighth of the line bounding a circle. **6.** rank: *A princess is a lady of high degree.* **7.** rank or title given by a college or university to a student whose work fulfills certain requirements, or to a person as an honor: *an A.B. degree, a D.D. degree.* **8.** one of the three stages in the comparison of adjectives or adverbs. *Fast* is the positive degree; *faster*, the comparative degree; *fastest*, the superlative degree. **9.** in law, the relative measure of guilt: *murder in the first degree.* *n.*

by degrees, gradually: *By degrees the lake gets warm enough to swim in.*

to a degree, 1. to a large amount; to a great extent. **2.** somewhat; rather.

de his cent (dē his′nt), bursting open to scatter seeds. *adj.*

Dehiscent pods

de horn (dē hôrn′), remove the horns from. *v.*

de hu man ize (dē hū′mən īz), deprive of human qualities, interest, sympathy, etc. *v.*, **de hu man ized, de hu man iz ing.**

de hy drate (dē hī′drāt), **1.** deprive (a chemical compound) of water or the elements of water. **2.** take moisture from; dry. **3.** lose water or moisture. *v.*, **de hydrat ed, de hy drat ing.**

de hy dra tion (dē′hī drā′shən), removal of water from a chemical compound or from vegetables, fruits, etc. *n.*

de ice (dē īs′), prevent formation of ice on; remove ice from (an aircraft). *v.*, **de iced, de ic ing.** **—de ic′er,** *n.*

de i fi ca tion (dē′ə fə kā′shən), **1.** a deifying: *The deification of the emperor was customary in ancient Rome.* **2.** being deified: *After his deification, altars were erected to him.* *n.*

de i fy (dē′ə fī), **1.** make a god of. **2.** worship or regard as a god: *Some people deify wealth.* *v.*, **de i fied, de i fy ing.** **—de′i fi′er,** *n.*

deign (dān), **1.** condescend; think fit: *So great a man would never deign to notice such petty criticisms.* **2.** condescend to give (an answer, a reply, etc.). *v.*

de ism (dē′iz əm), **1.** belief that God exists entirely apart from our world and does not influence the lives of human beings. **2.** belief in God without accepting any particular religion. *n.*

de ist (dē′ist), person who believes in deism. *n.*

de i ty (dē′ə tē), **1.** god or goddess: *Neptune was a deity of the sea.* **2.** divine nature; being a god: *Christians believe in the deity of Christ.* *n.*, *pl.* **de i ties.**

the Deity, God.

de ject ed (di jek′tid), in low spirits; sad; discouraged. *adj.* **—de ject′ed ly,** *adv.* **—de ject′ed ness,** *n.*

de jec tion (di jek′shən), lowness of spirits; sadness; discouragement: *Her face showed her dejection at missing the party.* *n.*

De Kalb (di kalb′), Baron **Johann,** 1721-1780, German general in the American army during the American Revolution.

Del., Delaware.

Del a ware (del′ə wãr), **1.** an Eastern State of the United States. 446,000 pop.; 2370 sq. mi. *Capital:* Dover. *Abbrev.:* Del. **2.** river flowing from S New York State between Pennsylvania and New Jersey into the Atlantic. 296 mi. **3.** member of a tribe of American Indians, most of whom formerly lived in the valley of the Delaware River. *n.*

Delaware Bay, bay between Delaware and New Jersey, at the mouth of the Delaware River.

de lay (di lā′), **1.** put off till a later time: *We will delay the party for a week.* **2.** make late; keep waiting; hinder the progress of: *The accident delayed the train for two hours. Ignorance delays progress.* **3.** be late; wait; go slowly; stop along the way: *Do not delay on this errand.* **4.** act of delaying: *We were so late that we could afford no further delay.* **5.** fact of being delayed: *The delay upset our plans.* 1-3 *v.*, 4,5 *n.* **—de lay′er,** *n.*

de lec ta ble (di lek′tə bl), very pleasing; delightful. *adj.* **—de lec′ta ble ness,** *n.* **—de lec′ta bly,** *adv.*

de lec ta tion (dē′lek tā′shən), delight; pleasure; entertainment: *The magician did many tricks for our delectation.* *n.*

del e gate (del′ə gāt or del′ə git for 1-3; del′ə gāt for 4,5), **1.** person given power or authority to act for others; representative: *Our club sent two delegates to the national meeting.* **2.** representative of a Territory in the United States House of Representatives. **3.** member of the lower branch of the legislature in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. **4.** appoint or send (a person) as a delegate: *Each club delegated one member to attend the State meeting.* **5.** give over (one's power or authority) to another as agent or deputy: *The States delegated the control of foreign affairs to the federal government.* 1-3 *n.*, 4,5 *v.*, **del e gat ed, del e gat ing.**

del e ga tion (del′ə gā′shən), **1.** a delegating. **2.** fact of being delegated. **3.** group of delegates: *Each State sent a delegation to the national convention.* *n.*

de lete (di lēt′), strike out or take out (anything written or printed); remove; omit; cross out: *References to places of battles were deleted from soldiers' letters during the war.* *v.*, **de let ed, de let ing.**

del e te ri ous (del′ə tir′ē əs), harmful; injurious. *adj.* **—del′e te′ri ous ly,** *adv.*

de le tion (di lē′shən), **1.** act of deleting. **2.** fact of being deleted. **3.** a deleted part. *n.*

Delft (delft), city in SW Netherlands. 68,000. *n.*

delft (delft), kind of glazed earthenware made in Holland, usually decorated in blue. *n.*

Delft

Del hi (del′ē), **1.** city in N India. It was the capital of the ancient Mogul empire in India. 915,000. **2.** New Delhi. *n.*

de lib er ate (di lib′ər it for 1-3; di lib′ər āt for 4,5), **1.** carefully thought out; made or done on purpose: *His excuse was a deliberate lie.* **2.** slow and careful in deciding what to do: *A deliberate person takes a long time to make up his mind.* **3.** not hurried; slow: *The old man walked with deliberate steps.* **4.** think over carefully; consider. **5.** discuss reasons for and against something; debate: *Congress was deliberating over the question of raising taxes.* 1-3 *adj.*, 4,5 *v.*, **de lib er at ed, de lib er at ing.** **—de lib′er ate ly,** *adv.* **—de lib′er ate ness,** *n.* **—de lib′er a′tor,** *n.*

de lib er a tion (di lib′ər ā′shən), 1. careful thought. 2. discussion of reasons for and against something; debate: *the deliberations of Congress.* 3. slowness and care: *The hunter aimed his gun with great deliberation.* 4. slowness. *n.*

de lib er a tive (di lib′ər ā′tiv), 1. for deliberation; having to do with deliberation; discussing reasons for and against something: *Congress is a deliberative body.* 2. characterized by deliberation; coming as a result of deliberation. *adj.* **—de lib′er a′tive ly,** *adv.*

del i ca cy (del′ə kə sē), 1. delicate quality or nature; slightness and grace: *the delicacy of lace, the delicacy of a flower, the delicacy of a baby's skin.* 2. fineness of feeling for small differences; sensitiveness: *delicacy of hearing or touch.* 3. need of care, skill, or tact: *A matter of great delicacy is one that requires careful handling.* 4. thought or regard for the feelings of others. 5. a shrinking from what is offensive or not modest. 6. weakness; being easily hurt or made ill: *The child's delicacy was a constant worry to his mother.* 7. a choice kind of food; a dainty. *n., pl.* **del i ca cies.**

del i cate (del′ə kit), 1. pleasing to the taste; lightly flavored; mild; soft: *delicate foods, delicate colors, delicate fragrance.* 2. of fine weave, quality, or make; easily torn; thin: *A spider's web is very delicate.* 3. requiring careful handling: *delicate flowers, a delicate situation, a delicate question.* 4. very rapidly responding to slight changes of condition; finely sensitive: *delicate instruments, a delicate sense of touch.* 5. easily hurt or made ill: *a delicate child. adj.* **—del′i cate ly,** *adv.* **—del′i cate ness,** *n.*

del i ca tes sen (del′ə kə tes′n), 1. store that sells prepared foods, such as cooked meats, smoked fish, cheese, salads, pickles, etc. 2. the foods sold at such a store. *n.*

de li cious (di lish′əs), 1. very pleasing to taste or smell. 2. very pleasing; delightful: *a delicious color combination. adj.* **—de li′cious ly,** *adv.* **—de li′cious ness,** *n.*

de light (di līt′), 1. great pleasure; joy. 2. thing that gives great pleasure: *Dancing is her delight.* 3. please greatly: *The circus delighted the children.* 4. have great pleasure: *Children delight in surprises.* 1,2 *n.,* 3,4 *v.* **—de light′er,** *n.*

de light ed (di līt′id), greatly pleased; joyful; glad. *adj.* **—de light′ed ly,** *adv.*

de light ful (di līt′fəl), very pleasing; giving joy: *a delightful ride, a delightful person. adj.* **—de light′ful ly,** *adv.* **—de light′ful ness,** *n.*

De li lah (di lī′lə), 1. the woman who betrayed Samson, her lover, to the Philistines. Judges 16. 2. a false, treacherous woman; temptress. *n.*

de lim it (di lim′it), fix the limits of; mark the boundaries of. *v.* **—de lim′i ta′tion,** *n.*

de lin e ate (di lin′ē āt), 1. trace the outline of. 2. draw; sketch. 3. describe in words. *v.,* **de lin e at ed, de lin e at ing. —de lin′e a′tor,** *n.*

de lin e a tion (di lin′ē ā′shən), 1. drawing; sketch. 2. description. *n.*

de lin quen cy (di ling′kwən sē), 1. failure to do what is required by law or duty; guilt. 2. fault; offense. 3. condition or habit of behaving unlawfully: *Juvenile delinquency is greatly increased by wartime conditions. n., pl.* **de lin quen cies.**

de lin quent (di ling′kwənt), 1. failing to do what is required by law or duty; guilty of a fault or an offense. 2. a delinquent person; offender; criminal. 3. due and unpaid; overdue: *The owner lost his house when it was sold for delinquent taxes.* 4. having to do with delinquents. 1,3,4 *adj.,* 2 *n.* **—de lin′quent ly,** *adv.*

de lir i ous (di lir′ē əs), 1. temporarily out of one's senses; wandering in mind; raving. 2. wildly excited. 3. caused by delirium. *adj.* **—de lir′i ous ly,** *adv.*

de lir i um (di lir′ē əm), 1. a temporary disorder of the mind that occurs during fevers, insanity, drunkenness, etc. Delirium is characterized by excitement, irrational talk, and hallucinations. 2. any wild excitement that cannot be controlled. *n., pl.* **de lir i ums, de lir i a** (-lir′ē ə).

delirium tre mens (trē′mənz), violent tremblings and terrifying hallucinations, caused by excessive drinking of alcoholic liquor.

de liv er (di liv′ər), 1. carry and give out; distribute: *The postman delivers letters.* 2. hand over; give up: *deliver a fort to the enemy.* 3. give forth in words: *The traveler delivered a series of talks on his travels. The jury delivered its verdict.* 4. strike; throw: *The fighter delivered a blow.* 5. set free; rescue; save from evil or trouble: *"Deliver us from evil."* 6. help (a woman) give birth to a child. *v.* **—de liv′er a ble,** *adj.* **—de liv′er er,** *n.*

de liv er ance (di liv′ər əns), 1. act of setting free or state of being set free; rescue; release: *The soldiers rejoiced in their deliverance from prison.* 2. a formal opinion or judgment. *n.*

de liv er y (di liv′ər ē), 1. act of carrying and giving out of letters, goods, etc.; act of distributing: *parcel-post delivery.* 2. a giving up; handing over: *The captive was released upon the delivery of his ransom.* 3. manner of speaking; way of giving a speech, lecture, etc.: *Our minister has an excellent delivery.* 4. act or way of striking, throwing, etc. 5. rescue; release. 6. giving birth to a child; childbirth. 7. anything that is delivered; goods to be delivered. *n., pl.* **de liv er ies.**

dell (del), a small, sheltered glen or valley, usually with trees in it. *n.*

Del phi (del′fī), town in ancient Greece where a famous oracle of Apollo was located. See **Doris** for map. *n.*

Del phic oracle (del′fik), the oracle of Apollo at Delphi. The oracle often gave ambiguous answers to questions.

del phin i um (del fin′ē əm), larkspur. *n.*

del ta (del′tə), deposit of earth and sand that collects at the mouths of some rivers and is usually three-sided. *n.*

Delta of the Mississippi River

Del ta-wing or **del ta-wing** (del′tə wing′), of a jet plane, having wings in the shape of a triangle. *adj.*

de lude (di lüd′), mislead; deceive. *v.,* **de lud ed, de lud ing. —de lud′er,** *n.*

del uge (del′ūj), 1. a great flood. 2. a heavy fall of rain. 3. flood. 4. overwhelm: *The movie star was deluged with requests for his autograph.* 5. any overwhelming rush: *Most stores have a deluge of orders just before Christmas.* 1,2,5 *n.,* 3,4 *v.,* **del uged, del ug ing.**

the Deluge, the great flood in the days of Noah. Genesis 7.

de lu sion (di lü′zhən), 1. act of deluding. 2. state of being deluded. 3. a false notion or belief: *The insane man had a delusion that he was the king.* 4. a fixed belief maintained in spite of unquestionable evidence to the contrary. *n.*

de lu sive (di lü′siv), misleading; deceptive; false. *adj.*

de luxe or **de luxe** (də lúks′ or də luks′), of exceptionally good quality; elegant. *adj.*

delve (delv), 1. search carefully for information: *The scholar delved in many libraries for facts.* 2. *Archaic* or *Dialect.* dig. *v.,* **delved, delv ing.**

Dem., 1. Democrat. 2. Democratic.

de mag net ize (dē mag′nə tīz), deprive of magnetism. *v.,* **de mag net ized, de mag net iz ing. —de mag′net i za′tion,** *n.*

dem a gog (dem′ə gôg), demagogue. *n.*

dem a gog ic (dem′ə goj′ik), 1. of a demagogue. 2. like a demagogue or demagogue's. *adj.*

dem a gogue (dem′ə gôg), a popular leader who stirs up the people by appealing to their emotions and prejudices. The chief aim of most demagogues is to get money, power, etc., for themselves alone. *n.*

dem a gogu er y (dem′ə gôg′ər ē), *Esp. U.S.* methods or principles of a demagogue. *n.*

dem a go gy (dem′ə gō′jē or dem′ə gôg′ē), *Esp. Brit.* demagoguery. *n.*

de mand (di mand′), **1.** ask for as a right: *The prisoner demanded a trial.* **2.** ask for with authority: *The policeman demanded the boys' names.* **3.** ask to know or to be told: *demand an answer.* **4.** call for; require; need: *Training a puppy demands patience.* **5.** act of demanding: *Taxicabs are in great demand on rainy days.* **6.** thing demanded. **7.** claim; requirement: *A busy person has many demands on his time.* **8.** desire and ability to buy: *Because of the large crop, the supply of apples is greater than the demand.* 1-4 *v.*, 5-8 *n.* **—de mand′er,** *n.* **in demand,** wanted.

de mar cate (dē′mär kāt), **1.** set and mark the limits of. **2.** separate; distinguish. *v.*, **de mar cat ed, de mar cat ing.**

de mar ca tion (dē′mär kā′shən), **1.** act of setting and marking the limits: *the demarcation of infancy from childhood.* **2.** separation; distinction: *the demarcation of a country's authority.* *n.*

de mean[1] (di mēn′), lower in dignity or standing; humble: *The duke's son would not demean himself by working.* *v.*

de mean[2] (di mēn′), behave or conduct (oneself). *v.*

de mean or (di mēn′ər), way a person looks and acts; behavior; conduct; manner: *Amy has a quiet, modest demeanor.* *n.*

de mean our (di mēn′ər), *Brit.* demeanor. *n.*

de ment ed (di men′tid), insane; crazy. *adj.*

de men tia prae cox (di men′shə prē′koks), insanity that usually occurs or begins in late adolescence.

de mer it (dē mer′it), **1.** fault; defect. **2.** mark against a person's record for poor work or unsatisfactory behavior. *n.*

de mesne (di mān′ or di mēn′), **1.** possession and actual use of land. **2.** house and land reserved for the owner's use. **3.** domain; district; region. *n.*

De me ter (di mē′tər), the Greek goddess of agriculture and of the fruitful earth, identified with the Roman goddess Ceres. *n.*

dem i god (dem′ē god′), **1.** god that is partly human. Hercules was a demigod. **2.** a minor or lesser god. *n.*

dem i john (dem′ē jon), a large bottle of glass or earthenware enclosed in wicker. *n.*

Demijohn

de mil i tar ize (dē mil′ə tə rīz), free from military control. *v.*, **de mil i tar ized, de mil i tar iz ing. —de mil′i ta ri za′tion,** *n.*

de mise (di mīz′), **1.** death. **2.** transfer of an estate by a will or lease. **3.** transfer of royal power by death or abdication. *n.*

dem i tasse (dem′ē tas′), **1.** a very small cup of black coffee. **2.** a small cup for serving black coffee. *n.*

de mo bi lize (dē mō′bl īz), disband: *When a war is over, the armies are demobilized.* *v.*, **de mo bi lized, de mo bi liz ing. —de mo′bi li za′tion,** *n.*

de moc ra cy (di mok′rə sē), **1.** government that is run by the people who live under it. In a democracy the people rule either directly through meetings that all may attend, such as a town meeting in New England towns, or indirectly through the election of certain representatives to attend to the business. **2.** country, state, or community having such a government. The United States is a democracy. **3.** treatment of others as one's equals: *The teacher's democracy made him liked by all his pupils.* *n., pl.* **de moc ra cies.**

De moc ra cy (di mok′rə sē), **1.** the Democratic Party in the United States. **2.** its principles and policies. *n., pl.* **De moc ra cies.**

dem o crat (dem′ə krat), **1.** person who believes that a government should be run by the people who live under it. **2.** person who holds or acts on the belief that all people are his equals. *n.*

Dem o crat (dem′ə krat), *U.S.* member of the Democratic Party. *n.*

dem o crat ic (dem′ə krat′ik), **1.** of a democracy; like a democracy. **2.** treating all classes of people as one's equals: *The queen's democratic ways made her dear to her people.* *adj.* **—dem′o crat′i cal ly,** *adv.*

Dem o crat ic (dem′ə krat′ik), *U.S.* of the Democratic Party. *adj.*

Democratic Party, one of the two main political parties in the United States.

de moc ra tize (di mok′rə tīz), make or become democratic. *v.*, **de moc ra tized, de moc ra tiz ing. —de moc′ra ti za′tion,** *n.*

de mol ish (di mol′ish), pull or tear down; destroy. *v.* **—de mol′ish er,** *n.* **—de mol′ish ment,** *n.*

dem o li tion (dem′ə lish′ən), destruction; ruin. *n.*

de mon (dē′mən), **1.** an evil spirit; devil; fiend. **2.** a very wicked or cruel person. **3.** an evil influence: *The demon of greed ruined the miser's happiness.* **4.** person who has great energy or vigor. **5.** an inferior or minor Greek god. *n.*

de mo ni ac (di mō′nē ak), **1.** of demons. **2.** devilish; fiendish: *Burning people alive was a demoniac custom.* **3.** raging; frantic. **4.** possessed by an evil spirit. **5.** person supposed to be possessed by an evil spirit. 1-4 *adj.*, 5 *n.*

de mo ni a cal (dē′mə nī′ə kl), demoniac. *adj.*

de mon ic (di mon′ik), of or caused by evil spirits. *adj.*

de mon stra bil i ty (di mon′strə bil′ə tē), demonstrable quality or condition. *n.*

de mon stra ble (di mon′strə bl), capable of being proved. *adj.*

de mon stra bly (di mon′strə blē), **1.** in a manner that can be proved; clearly. **2.** by demonstration. *adv.*

dem on strate (dem′ən strāt), **1.** establish the truth of; prove. **2.** explain by using examples, experiments, etc.; show how (something) is done: *If you will come with me to the laboratory, I will demonstrate the process to you.* **3.** show the merits of (a thing for sale); advertise or make publicly known by carrying out a process in public: *He demonstrated his washing machine to us by washing some clothes with it.* **4.** show (feeling) openly. **5.** show feeling by a parade, meeting, etc. **6.** display military strength to frighten or deceive an enemy. *v.*, **dem on strat ed, dem on strat ing.**

dem on stra tion (dem′ən strā′shən), **1.** clear proof: *a demonstration that the earth is round.* **2.** explanation with the use of examples, experiments, etc. **3.** a showing of the merits of a thing for sale; advertising or making known some new product or process in a public place: *the demonstration of a washing machine.* **4.** an open show or expression of feeling: *The mother greeted her long lost son with every demonstration of joy.* **5.** show of feeling by a parade, meeting, etc. **6.** display of military strength to frighten or deceive an enemy. *n.*

de mon stra tive (di mon′strə tiv), **1.** expressing one's affections freely and openly: *The girl's demonstrative greetings embarrassed her shy brother.* **2.** showing clearly; explanatory. **3.** giving proof; conclusive. **4.** pointing out. *This* and *that* are demonstrative pronouns and also demonstrative adjectives. **5.** pronoun or adjective that points out. 1-4 *adj.*, 5 *n.* **—de mon′stra tive ly,** *adv.* **—de mon′stra tive ness,** *n.*

dem on stra tor (dem′ən strā′tər), **1.** person who demonstrates. **2.** person who takes part in a demonstration. *n.*

de mor al i za tion (di môr′əl ə zā′shən or di mor′əl ə zā′shən), **1.** a demoralizing. **2.** being demoralized. *n.*

de mor al ize (di môr′əl īz), **1.** corrupt the morals of: *The drug habit demoralizes people.* **2.** weaken the spirit, courage, or discipline of; dishearten: *Lack of food and ammunition demoralized the besieged soldiers.* **3.** throw into confusion or disorder: *Threats of war demoralized the stock market.* *v.*, **de mor al ized, de mor al iz ing.**

De mos the nes (di mos′thə nēz), 384?-322 B.C., the most famous orator of ancient Greece. *n.*

de mote (di mōt′), put back to a lower grade; reduce in rank: *He was demoted from corporal to private.* *v.*, **de mot ed, de mot ing.**

de mo tion (di mō′shən), **1.** act of demoting. **2.** fact of being demoted. *n.*

de mount a ble (dē moun′tə bl), that can be removed: *a demountable wheel rim.* *adj.*

de mur (di mėr′), **1.** object: *The clerk demurred at working overtime without extra pay.* **2.** an objection. 1 *v.*, **de murred, de mur ring;** 2 *n.*

de mure (di myŭr′), **1.** artificially proper; assuming an air of modesty; coy: *the demure smile of a flirt.* **2.** serious; thoughtful; sober: *The Puritan maid was demure.* *adj.*, **de mur er, de mur est.** **—de mure′ly,** *adv.* **—de mure′ness,** *n.*

den (den), **1.** place where a wild animal lives: *The bear's den was in a cave.* **2.** place where thieves or the like have their headquarters. **3.** a small, dirty room. **4.** one's private room for reading and work, usually small and cozy. *n.* **—den′like′,** *adj.*

Den., Denmark.

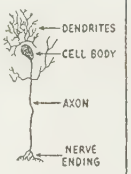
de na tion al ize (dē nash′ən l īz), deprive of national rights, scope, or character. *v.*, **de na tion al ized, de na tion al iz ing.** **—de na′tion al i za′tion,** *n.*

de nat u ral ize (dē nach′ə rəl īz), **1.** make unnatural. **2.** withdraw citizenship from (a naturalized citizen). *v.*, **de nat u ral ized, de nat u ral iz ing.** **—de nat′u ral i za′tion,** *n.*

de na ture (dē nā′chər), **1.** change the nature of. **2.** make (alcohol, food, etc.) unfit for drinking or eating without destroying its usefulness for other purposes. *v.*, **de na tured, de na tur ing.** **—de na′tur a′tion,** *n.*

Dendrite (def. 1)

den drite (den′drīt), **1.** a stone or mineral with branching, treelike markings. **2.** a treelike marking. **3.** the branching part at the receiving end of a nerve cell. *n.*



den gue (deng′gā), an infectious fever with skin rash and severe pain in the joints and muscles. *n.*

de ni al (di nī′əl), **1.** act of saying that something is not true: *a denial of the existence of ghosts.* **2.** act of saying that one does not hold to or accept: *a public denial of communism.* **3.** a refusing: *His denial of our request was impolite.* **4.** a disowning; a refusing to acknowledge: *Peter's denial of Christ.* **5.** doing without things that one wants; self-denial. *n.*

de ni er (di nī′ər), person who denies. *n.*

den im (den′əm), a heavy, coarse cotton cloth with a diagonal weave, used for overalls, upholstery, etc. *n.*

den i zen (den′ə zn), **1.** inhabitant; occupant: *Fish are denizens of the sea.* **2.** foreigner who is given certain rights. **3.** a foreign word, plant, animal, etc., that has been naturalized: *The common English sparrow is a denizen of America; it was brought from Europe to America about 1850.* *n.*

Den mark (den′märk), a small country in N Europe. 4,547,000 pop.; 16,576 sq. mi. *Capital:* Copenhagen. *n.*

de nom i nate (di nom′ə nāt for 1; di nom′ə nit or di nom′ə nāt for 2), **1.** give a name to; name. **2.** called by a specific name. 6 ft., 4 oz., 10 in., and 9 lb. are **denominate numbers.** 1 *v.*, **de nom i nat ed, de nom i nat ing;** 2 *adj.*

de nom i na tion (di nom′ə nā′shən), **1.** name for a group or class of things; name. **2.** a religious group or sect: *Methodists and Baptists are two large Protestant denominations.* **3.** class or kind of units: *Reducing 1 ft. and 10 in. to the same denomination gives 70 in. Reducing* $\frac{5}{12}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, *and* $\frac{1}{6}$ *to the same denomination gives* $\frac{5}{12}$, $\frac{4}{12}$, *and* $\frac{2}{12}$. *The United States coin of lowest denomination is a cent.* **4.** act of naming. *n.*

de nom i na tion al (di nom′ə nā′shən l), having to do with some religious denomination or denominations; sectarian. *adj.* **—de nom′i na′tion al ly,** *adv.*

de nom i na tion al ism (di nom′ə nā′shən l iz′əm), **1.** denominational principles. **2.** division into denominations. *n.*

de nom i na tive (di nom′ə nā′tiv), **1.** giving a distinctive name; naming. **2.** formed from a noun or an adjective. *To center* and *to whiten* are denominative verbs. **3.** word formed from a noun or an adjective. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.* **—de nom′i na′tive ly,** *adv.*

de nom i na tor (di nom′ə nā′tər), **1.** number below the line in a fraction, stating the size of the parts in their relation to the whole: *In* $\frac{3}{4}$, *4 is the denominator, and 3 is the numerator.* **2.** person or thing that names. *n.*

de no ta tion (dē′nō tā′shən), **1.** meaning, especially the exact, literal meaning. The denotation of *home* is "place where one lives," but it has many connotations. **2.** a denoting or marking out. **3.** mark; sign. *n.*

de note (di nōt′), **1.** be the sign of; indicate: *A fever usually denotes sickness. If I write "Excellent" on your paper, it denotes very good work.* **2.** be a name for; mean: *The word "stool" denotes a small chair without a back.* *v.*, **de not ed, de not ing.**

de noue ment or **dé noue ment** (dā′nü mäN′), solution of a plot in a play, a story, etc.; outcome; end. *n.*

de nounce (di nouns′), **1.** condemn publicly; express strong disapproval of: *The preacher denounced sin.* **2.** inform against; accuse: *He denounced his own brother to the military police as a spy.* **3.** give formal notice of the termination of (a treaty, etc.). *v.*, **de nounced, de nounc ing.** **—de nounc′er,** *n.*

de nounce ment (di nouns′mənt), act of denouncing; denunciation. *n.*

dense (dens), **1.** closely packed together; thick: *a dense fog, a dense growth of weeds.* **2.** stupid. *adj.*, **dens er, dens est.** **—dense′ly,** *adv.* **—dense′ness,** *n.*

den si ty (den′sə tē), **1.** dense condition or quality; having parts very close together; compactness; thickness: *The density of the forest prevented us from seeing more than a little way ahead.* **2.** quantity of matter in a unit of volume; the ratio of the mass of a given volume of a substance to that of an equal volume of a standard substance. Water is the standard for solids and liquids, and hydrogen or air for gases. **3.** stupidity. *n., pl.* **den si ties.**

dent (dent), **1.** hollow made by a blow or pressure: *Bullets had made dents in the steel helmet.* **2.** make a dent in: *That table was dented in moving.* **3.** become dented. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

den tal (den′tl), **1.** of or for the teeth. **2.** of or for a dentist's work. *adj.*

den ti frice (den′tə fris), paste, powder, or liquid for cleaning the teeth. *n.*

den tin (den′tin), the hard, bony material beneath the enamel of a tooth, forming the main part of a tooth. *n.*

den tine (den′tēn), dentin. *n.*

den tist (den′tist), doctor whose work is the care of teeth. A dentist fills cavities in teeth, cleans, straightens, and extracts them, and supplies artificial teeth. *n.*

den tist ry (den′tis trē), work, art, or occupation of a dentist. *n.*

den ti tion (den tish′ən), **1.** growth of teeth; teething. **2.** kind, number, and arrangement of the teeth: *Dogs and wolves have the same dentition.* *n.*

den ture (den′chər), **1.** set of artificial teeth. **2.** set of teeth. *n.*

de nu da tion (dē′nü dā′shən or dē′nū dā′shən), **1.** a denuding. **2.** denuded condition. *n.*

de nude (di nüd′ or di nūd′), make bare; strip of clothing, covering, etc.: *Most trees are denuded of their leaves in winter.* *v.*, **de nud ed, de nud ing.**

de nun ci a tion (di nun′sē ā′shən), **1.** public condemnation; expression of strong disapproval: *the teacher's denunciation of cheating.* **2.** act of informing against; accusation. **3.** formal notice of the intention to end a treaty, etc. **4.** declaration of a curse, revenge, etc.; warning; threat. *n.*

de nun ci a to ry (di nun′sē ə tô′rē), condemning; accusing; threatening. *adj.*

Den ver (den′vər), capital of Colorado, in the central part. 494,000. *n.*

de ny (di nī′), **1.** declare (something) is not true: *The prisoner denied the charges against him. They denied the existence of disease in the town.* **2.** say that one does not hold to or accept: *deny a political party.* **3.** refuse: *I could not deny her so small a favor.* **4.** refuse to acknowledge; disown: *He denied his signature.* *v.*, **de nied, de ny ing.**

deny oneself, do without the things one wants.

deny oneself to, refuse to see: *Illness forced Mrs. Smith to deny herself to all callers.*

de o dor ant (dē ō′dər ənt), **1.** preparation that destroys odors. **2.** that destroys odors. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

de o dor ize (dē ō′dər īz), destroy the odor of. *v.*, **de o dor ized, de o dor iz ing. —de o′dor i za′tion,** *n.* **—de o′dor iz′er,** *n.*

de ox i dize (dē ok′sə dīz), remove oxygen from. *v.*, **de ox i dized, de ox i diz ing. —de ox′i diz′er,** *n.*

de part (di pärt′), **1.** go away; leave: *The train departs at 6:15.* **2.** turn away; change (*from*): *He departed from his usual way of working.* **3.** go away from (chiefly with *life*): *He departed this life at the age of seventy.* **4.** die. *v.*

de part ed (di pär′tid), **1.** dead person or persons. **2.** dead. **3.** gone; past. 1 *n. sing. and pl.*, 2,3 *adj.*

de part ment (di pärt′mənt), **1.** a separate part; special branch; division: *the fire department of a city government.* **2.** one of the administrative districts into which France is divided. **3.** a main division of governmental administration. *n.*

de part men tal (dē′pärt men′tl), **1.** having to do with a department. **2.** divided into departments. *adj.*

department store, store that sells many different kinds of articles arranged in separate departments.

de par ture (di pär′chər), **1.** act of going away; act of leaving: *His departure was very sudden.* **2.** a turning away; change: *a departure from our old custom.* **3.** starting on a new course of action or thought: *This dancing class will be a new departure for me, for I have never done anything like it.* **4.** *Archaic.* death. *n.*

de pend (di pend′), **1.** rely; trust: *You can depend on the timetable to tell you when trains leave.* **2.** rely for support or help: *Children depend on their parents.* **3.** result from another thing; be controlled or influenced by something else: *The success of our picnic will depend partly upon the weather.* **4.** hang down. *v.*

depend on, be a result of.

de pend a bil i ty (di pen′də bil′ə tē), reliability; trustworthiness. *n.*

de pend a ble (di pen′də bl), reliable; trustworthy: *Newspapers ought to be dependable.* *adj.* **—de pend′a ble ness,** *n.* **—de pend′a bly,** *adv.*

de pend ant (di pen′dənt), dependent. *adj.*, *n.*

de pend ence (di pen′dəns), **1.** reliance on another for support or help: *The boy wished to go to work so that he could end his dependence on his uncle.* **2.** reliance; trust: *Do not put your dependence in him, for he sometimes fails us.* **3.** condition of being a result of another thing; fact of being controlled or influenced by something else: *the dependence of crops on the weather.* **4.** person or thing relied on. *n.*

de pend en cy (di pen′dən sē), **1.** country or territory controlled by another country: *The Virgin Islands is a dependency of the United States.* **2.** dependence. **3.** thing that depends on another for existence, support, or help. *n.*, *pl.* **de pend en cies.**

de pend ent (di pen′dənt), **1.** relying on another for support or help: *A child is dependent on its parents.* **2.** person who relies on another for support or help. **3.** resulting from another thing; controlled or influenced by something else: *Good crops are dependent on the right kind of weather. Being promoted is dependent on doing good enough work in school.* **4.** hanging down. 1,3,4 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

de pict (di pikt′), represent by drawing, painting, or describing; show; picture; portray: *The artist and the author both tried to depict the splendor of the sunset.* *v.*

de pic tion (di pik′shən), act of drawing; act of painting; description. *n.*

de pil a to ry (di pil′ə tô′rē), **1.** capable of removing hair. **2.** paste, liquid, or other preparation for removing hair. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*, *pl.* **de pil a to ries.**

de plete (di plēt′), empty; exhaust: *Because the traveler's funds were depleted, he went home.* *v.*, **de plet ed, de plet ing.**

de ple tion (di plē′shən), **1.** a depleting. **2.** being depleted. *n.*

de plor a ble (di plôr′ə bl), **1.** to be deplored; regrettable; lamentable: *a deplorable accident.* **2.** wretched; miserable. *adj.* **—de plor′a bly,** *adv.*

de plore (di plôr′), be very sorry about; regret deeply; lament: *We deplore the accident.* *v.*, **de plored, de plor ing.**

de ploy (di ploi′), spread out (troops, military units, etc.) from a column into a long battle line. *v.* **—de ploy′ment,** *n.*

de po nent (di pō′nənt), person who testifies, especially in writing, under oath. *n.*

de pop u late (dē pop′yə lāt), deprive of inhabitants: *The conquerors depopulated the enemy's country by deporting the inhabitants.* *v.*, **de pop u lat ed, de pop u lat ing. —de pop′u la′tor,** *n.*

de pop u la tion (dē pop′yə lā′shən), **1.** a depopulating. **2.** being depopulated. *n.*

de port (di pôrt′), **1.** banish; expel; remove. When an alien is deported, he is sent out of the country, usually back to his native land. **2.** behave or conduct (oneself) in a particular manner: *The boys were trained to deport themselves like gentlemen.* *v.*

de por ta tion (dē′pôr tā′shən), banishment; expulsion; removal: *Deportation of criminals from England to Australia was once common.* *n.*

de port ment (di pôrt′mənt), way a person acts; behavior; conduct: *gentlemanly deportment.* *n.*

de pose (di pōz′), **1.** put out of office or a position of authority; remove from a throne: *The king was deposed by the revolution.* **2.** declare under oath; testify: *He deposed that he had seen the prisoner on the day of the murder.* *v.*, **de posed, de pos ing.**

de pos it (di poz′it), **1.** put down; lay down; leave lying: *He deposited his bundles on the table. The flood deposited a layer of mud in the streets.* **2.** something laid down or left lying: *There is often a deposit of mud and sand at the mouth of a river.* **3.** put in a place for safekeeping: *People deposit money in banks.* **4.** thing put in a place for safekeeping: *Money put in a bank is a deposit.* **5.** pay as a pledge to do something or to pay more later: *If you deposit part of the price, a store will keep an article for you until you pay the rest.* **6.** money paid as a pledge to do something or to pay more later. **7.** mass of some mineral in rock or in the ground: *deposits of tin.* 1,3,5 *v.*, 2,4,6,7 *n.*

on deposit, **1.** in a place for safekeeping. **2.** in a bank.

de pos i tar y (di poz′ə ter′ē), **1.** person or company that receives something for safekeeping; trustee. **2.** depository; storehouse. *n.*, *pl.* **de pos i tar ies.**

dep o si tion (dep′ə zish′ən or dē′pə zish′ən), **1.** act of putting out of office or a position of authority; removal from a throne. **2.** testimony. **3.** a sworn statement in writing: *A deposition made before the witness left town was used as evidence in the trial.* **4.** act of depositing: *the deposition of sediment in a liquid.* **5.** thing deposited; deposit. *n.*

de pos i tor (di poz′ə tər), **1.** person who deposits. **2.** person who deposits money in a bank. *n.*

de pos i to ry (di poz′ə tô′rē), **1.** place where a thing is put for safekeeping; storehouse. **2.** depositary; trustee. *n.*, *pl.* **de pos i to ries.**

de pot (dē′pō; *in military and British use* dep′ō), **1.** *U.S.* a railroad station. **2.** storehouse; warehouse. **3.** place where military supplies are stored. **4.** place where recruits are brought together and trained. *n.*

de prave (di prāv′), make bad; corrupt: *Drinking too much alcoholic liquor often depraves a person's character.* *v.*, **de praved, de prav ing.**

de praved (di prāvd′), corrupt; perverted: *A murderer is so depraved that he has no regard for human life.* *adj.*

de prav i ty (di prav′ə tē), **1.** wickedness; corruption. **2.** a corrupt act; bad practice. *n., pl.* **de prav i ties.**

dep re cate (dep′rə kāt), express strong disapproval of; plead against; protest against: *Lovers of peace deprecate war.* *v.*, **dep re cat ed, dep re cat ing. —dep′re cat′ing ly,** *adv.* **—dep′re ca′tor,** *n.*

dep re ca tion (dep′rə kā′shən), a strong expression of disapproval; pleading or protesting against something. *n.*

dep re ca to ry (dep′rə kə tô′rē), **1.** deprecating. **2.** *Informal.* apologetic. *adj.*

de pre ci ate (di prē′shē āt), **1.** lessen the value or price of. **2.** lessen in value: *Rubber goods depreciate if they are kept very long.* **3.** speak slightingly of; belittle: *He depreciates the value of exercise.* *v.*, **de pre ci at ed, de pre ci at ing. —de pre′ci at′ing ly,** *adv.* **—de pre′ci a′tor,** *n.*

de pre ci a tion (di prē′shē ā′shən), **1.** a lessening or lowering in value. **2.** a speaking slightingly of; a belittling. *n.*

de pre ci a to ry (di prē′shē ə tô′rē), tending to depreciate, disparage, or undervalue. *adj.*

dep re da tion (dep′rə dā′shən), act of plundering; robbery; a ravaging. *n.*

de press (di pres′), **1.** make sad or gloomy; cause to have low spirits: *She was depressed by the bad news from home.* **2.** press down; push down; lower: *When you play the piano, you depress the keys.* **3.** lower in amount or value: *The price of potatoes has been depressed by the tremendous size of the harvest this year.* **4.** reduce the activity of; weaken: *Some medicines depress the action of the heart.* *v.* **—de press′ing ly,** *adv.*

de pres sant (di pres′nt), **1.** decreasing the rate of vital activities; quieting. **2.** medicine that lessens pain or excitement; sedative. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

de pressed (di prest′), **1.** gloomy; low-spirited; sad. **2.** pressed down; lowered. *adj.*

de pres sion (di presh′ən), **1.** act of pressing down; a sinking; a lowering: *A rapid depression of the mercury in a barometer usually indicates a storm.* **2.** depressed condition. **3.** a low place; hollow: *The roads were dry, but water still filled depressions in the ground.* **4.** sadness; gloominess; low spirits. **5.** reduction of activity; dullness of trade: *Many men lose their jobs during times of business depression.* *n.*

dep ri va tion (dep′rə vā′shən), act of depriving; state of being deprived; loss; privation. *n.*

de prive (di prīv′), **1.** take away from by force: *The people deprived the cruel king of his power.* **2.** keep from having or doing: *Worrying deprived him of sleep.* *v.*, **de prived, de priv ing.**

de pro fun dis (dē prō fun′dis), *Latin.* from the depths (of sorrow, misery, despair, etc.).

dept., **1.** department. **2.** deputy.

depth (depth), **1.** quality of being deep; deepness. **2.** distance from top to bottom: *the depth of a hole.* **3.** distance from front to back: *The depth of our house lot is 125 feet.* **4.** a deep place. **5.** the deepest part: *in the depths of the earth.* **6.** the most central part; middle: *in the depth of the forest, in the depth of winter.* **7.** profoundness: *A philosopher should have depth of mind.* **8.** lowness of pitch. **9.** intensity of color, etc. *n.*

depth bomb, depth charge.

depth charge, an explosive charge dropped from a ship or airplane and arranged to explode at a certain depth under water.

dep u ta tion (dep′yə tā′shən), **1.** act of deputing. **2.** group of persons appointed to act for others: *A deputation of workingmen called upon the owner of the factory to ask for higher pay.* *n.*

de pute (di pūt′), **1.** appoint to do one's work or to act in one's place: *The teacher deputed a pupil to take charge of the room while she was gone.* **2.** give (work, authority, etc.) to another. *v.*, **de put ed, de put ing.**

dep u tize (dep′yə tīz), **1.** appoint as deputy. **2.** act as deputy. *v.*, **dep u tized, dep u tiz ing.**

dep u ty (dep′yə tē), **1.** person appointed to do the work of or to act in the place of another: *The sheriff appointed deputies to help him enforce the law.* **2.** representative in certain lawmaking assemblies. **3.** acting as a deputy. 1,2 *n., pl.* **dep u ties;** 3 *adj.*

de rail (dē rāl′), **1.** cause (a train, etc.) to run off the rails. **2.** run off the rails. *v.* **—de rail′ment,** *n.*

de range (di rānj′), **1.** disturb the order or arrangement of; throw into confusion: *Sudden illness in the family deranged our plans for the trip.* **2.** make insane: *The mother of the kidnaped baby was temporarily deranged by grief.* *v.*, **de ranged, de rang ing.**

de range ment (di rānj′mənt), **1.** disturbance of order or arrangement. **2.** mental disorder; insanity. *n.*

der by (dėr′bē), a stiff hat with a rounded crown and narrow brim. *n., pl.* **der bies.**

Der by (dėr′bē; *Brit.* där′bē), **1.** city in central England. 138,000. **2.** a famous horse race in England, founded by the Earl of Derby in 1780 and run every year at Epsom Downs, near London. **3.** a horse race of similar importance: *the Kentucky Derby.* *n., pl.* **Derbies.**

der e lict (der′ə likt), **1.** abandoned; deserted; forsaken: *a derelict ship.* **2.** a ship abandoned at sea. **3.** any worthless, deserted person or thing: *The ragged old derelict begged for money to buy a meal.* **4.** failing in one's duty; negligent. 1,4 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

der e lic tion (der′ə lik′shən), **1.** failure in one's duty; negligence. **2.** abandonment; desertion; forsaking. *n.*

de ride (di rīd′), make fun of; laugh at in scorn; ridicule with contempt. *v.*, **de rid ed, de rid ing. —de rid′er,** *n.* **—de rid′ing ly,** *adv.*

de ri sion (di rizh′ən), **1.** scornful laughter; ridicule; contempt: *Children dread the derision of their playmates.* **2.** an object of ridicule. *n.*

de ri sive (di rī′siv), mocking; ridiculing. *adj.* **—de ri′sive ly,** *adv.* **—de ri′sive ness,** *n.*

de ri so ry (di rī′sə rē), derisive. *adj.*

der i va tion (der′ə vā′shən), **1.** act or fact of deriving. **2.** state of being derived. **3.** source; origin: *The celebration of Halloween is of Scottish derivation.* **4.** the system used by a given language for making new words from old, through use of prefixes and suffixes and other methods. *Example: Quickness = quick + suffix -ness.* **5.** statement of how a word was formed. *n.*

de riv a tive (di riv′ə tiv), **1.** derived; not original. **2.** something derived. Words formed by adding prefixes and suffixes to other words are called derivatives. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—de riv′a tive ly,** *adv.*

de rive (di rīv′), **1.** get; receive; obtain: *A scholar derives knowledge from reading books.* **2.** obtain from a source or origin: *The word "December" is ultimately derived from the Latin word "decem," which means "ten."* **3.** come from a source or origin; originate. **4.** trace (a word, custom, etc.) from or to a source or origin. **5.** obtain by reasoning. *v.*, **de rived, de riv ing. —de riv′a ble,** *adj.* **—de riv′er,** *n.*

der ma (dėr′mə), **1.** the sensitive layer of skin beneath the epidermis. See **epidermis** for diagram. **2.** skin. *n.*

der mal (dėr′məl), of the skin. *adj.*

der ma tol o gist (dėr′mə tol′ə jist), expert in dermatology. *n.*

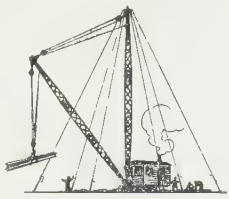
der ma tol o gy (dėr′mə tol′ə jē), science that deals with the skin and its diseases. *n.*

der mis (dėr′mis), derma. *n.*

der o gate (der′ə gāt), **1.** take away; detract: *The king felt that summoning a parliament would derogate from his authority.* **2.** become worse; degenerate. *v.*, **der o gat ed, der o gat ing.**

der o ga tion (der′ə gā′shən), **1.** a lessening or impairment (of power, law, position, etc.); detraction. **2.** state of becoming worse; deterioration; debasement. *n.*

de rog a to ry (di rog′ə tô′rē), **1.** disparaging; belittling; showing an unfavorable opinion of some person or thing. **2.** lessening the value; detracting. *adj.* **—de rog′a to′ri ly,** *adv.*


Derrick (def. 1)

der rick (der′ik), **1.** machine for lifting and moving heavy objects. A derrick has a long arm that swings at an angle from the base of an upright post or frame. **2.** a towerlike framework over an oil well, gas well, etc., that holds the drilling and hoisting machinery. *n.*

der ring-do (der′ing dü′), daring deeds. *n.*

der rin ger (der′ən jər), *U.S.* a short pistol that has a large caliber. *n.*

der vish (dėr′vish), a Moslem monk or friar. **Dancing dervishes** have a religious ceremony in which they dance and spin about violently. *n.*

de sal i nate (dē sal′ə nāt), remove salt from: *desalinate sea water.* *v.*, **de sal i nat ed, de sal i nat ing.**

des cant (des kant′), talk at great length; discourse: *She descanted upon the wonders of her trip to Europe.* *v.*

de scend (di send′), **1.** go or come down from a higher place to a lower place: *We descend stairs and mountains. The river descends to the sea.* **2.** go from earlier to later time: *a superstition descended from the Middle Ages.* **3.** go from greater to less: *75-50-25 form a series that descends.* **4.** slope downward. **5.** make a sudden attack: *The pirates descended on the people and took their money.* **6.** be handed down from parent to child; pass by inheritance: *This land has belonged to our family for 150 years, descending from father to son.* **7.** have as ancestors: *John is descended from a pioneer family.* **8.** lower oneself; stoop: *Dishonest persons descend to cheating, lying, and stealing.* *v.*

de scend ant (di sen′dənt), **1.** person born of a certain family or group: *a descendant of the Pilgrims.* **2.** offspring; child; great-grandchild, etc. You are a direct descendant of your parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, etc. *n.*

de scent (di sent′), **1.** a coming down or going down from a higher to a lower place: *The descent of the balloon was more rapid than its rise had been.* **2.** a downward slope: *We climbed down a steep descent.* **3.** way or passage down; means of descending. **4.** a handing down from parent to child; a descending or coming down in a family line: *We can trace the descent of this shape of lip through five generations.* **5.** family line; ancestry: *We can trace our descent back to before 1750.* **6.** decline; sinking to a lower condition; fall; a lowering of oneself. **7.** a sudden attack. *n.*

de scribe (di skrīb′), **1.** tell in words how a person looks, feels, or acts, or how a place, a thing, or an event looks; tell or write about. **2.** draw the outline of; trace: *The spinning top described a figure 8.* *v.*, **de scribed, describ ing. —de scrib′a ble,** *adj.* **—de scrib′er,** *n.*

de scrip tion (di skrip′shən), **1.** act of describing; act of giving a picture or account in words. **2.** composition or account that describes or gives a picture in words. **3.** kind; sort: *In the crowd there were people of every description.* **4.** act of tracing; act of drawing in outline. *n.*

de scrip tive (di skrip′tiv), describing; using description: *Write a descriptive paragraph about a flower garden.* *adj.* **—de scrip′tive ly,** *adv.* **—de scrip′tive ness,** *n.*

de scry (di skrī′), catch sight of; be able to see; make out: *The shipwrecked sailor at last descried an island far away on the horizon.* *v.*, **de scried, de scry ing.**

des e crate (des′ə krāt), treat or use without respect; disregard the sacredness of: *The enemy desecrated the church by using it as a stable.* *v.*, **des e crat ed, des e crat ing. —des′e crat′er, des′e cra′tor,** *n.*

des e cra tion (des′ə krā′shən), **1.** act of desecrating: *The Puritans thought that work or amusement was a desecration of the Sabbath.* **2.** a being desecrated. *n.*

de seg re gate (dē seg′rə gāt), *U.S.* bring about desegregation. *v.*, **de seg re gat ed, de seg re gat ing.**

de seg re ga tion (dē seg′rə gā′shən), *U.S.* abolishment of the practice of segregating Negroes from whites, especially in the United States public schools. *n.*

de sen si tize (dē sen′sə tīz), make less sensitive. *v.*, **de sen si tized, de sen si tiz ing. —de sen′si ti za′tion,** *n.* **—de sen′si tiz′er,** *n.*

des ert[1] (dez′ərt), **1.** a dry, barren region, usually sandy and without trees: *the Sahara Desert.* **2.** dry; barren. **3.** region that is not inhabited or cultivated; wilderness. **4.** not inhabited or cultivated; wild: *Robinson Crusoe was shipwrecked on a desert island.* 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *adj.*

de sert[2] (di zėrt′), **1.** go away and leave; abandon; forsake: *A husband should not desert his wife and children.* **2.** run away from duty. **3.** leave military service without permission: *A soldier who deserts is punished.* *v.*

de sert[3] (di zėrt′), what is deserved; suitable reward or punishment: *The robber got his just deserts when he was sentenced to five years in prison.* *n.*

de sert er (di zėr′tər), **1.** person who deserts. **2.** soldier or sailor who runs away from duty or leaves military service without permission. *n.*

de ser tion (di zėr′shən), **1.** a deserting. **2.** a being deserted. **3.** a running away from duty. **4.** a leaving military service without permission. *n.*

de serve (di zėrv′), **1.** have a claim or right to; be worthy of: *Good work deserves good pay.* **2.** be worthy. *v.*, **de served, de serv ing.**

de serv ed ly (di zėr′vid lē), according to what is deserved; justly; rightly: *The criminal was deservedly punished.* *adv.*

de serv ing (di zėr′ving), **1.** that deserves; worthy (of something). **2.** worth helping. *adj.* **—de serv′ing ly,** *adv.*

des ic cate (des′ə kāt), **1.** dry thoroughly: *The soil in a desert is desiccated.* **2.** preserve by drying thoroughly: *desiccated fruit.* *v.*, **des ic cat ed, des ic cat ing. —des′ic ca′tion,** *n.*

de sid er a ta (di sid′ər ā′tə), pl. of **desideratum.** *n.*

de sid er a tum (di sid′ər ā′təm), something desired or needed: *Health, security, and affection are desiderata.* *n.*, *pl.* **de sid er a ta.**

de sign (di zīn′), **1.** a drawing, plan, or sketch made to serve as a pattern from which to work: *a design for a machine.* **2.** arrangement of detail, form, and color in painting, weaving, building, etc.: *a wallpaper design in tan and brown.* **3.** make a first sketch of; plan out; arrange form and color of; draw in outline: *design a dress.* **4.** make drawings, sketches, plans, etc.: *He designs for a firm of dressmakers.* **5.** art of making designs: *a school of design.* **6.** piece of artistic work. **7.** a plan in mind to be carried out: *My brother's design is to be a lawyer.* **8.** scheme of attack; evil plan: *The thief had designs upon the safe.* **9.** plan out; form in the mind; contrive: *The author of this detective story has designed a good plot.* **10.** purpose; aim; intention: *Whether by accident or design, he overturned the lamp.* **11.** have in mind to do; purpose: *Did you design this, or did it just happen?* **12.** set apart; intend; plan: *His parents designed him for the ministry.* 1,2,5-8,10 *n.*, 3,4,9,11,12 *v.*

Design for a calendar

des ig nate (dez′ig nāt), **1.** mark out; point out; indicate definitely: *Red lines designate main roads on this map. His uniform designates his rank.* **2.** name; entitle:

The ruler of the country was designated king. **3.** select for duty, office, etc.; appoint: *That is the man designated by the President as the next Secretary of State.* *v.*, **des ig nat ed, des ig nat ing.**

des ig na tion (dez′ig nā′shən), **1.** act of marking out; act of pointing out; definite indication: *The designation of places on a map should be clear.* **2.** a descriptive title; name: *"Your Excellency" is a designation sometimes given to a governor in the United States.* **3.** appointment or selection for a duty, office, position, etc.: *The designation of cabinet officers is one of the powers of the President.* *n.*

de sign ed ly (di zīn′id lē), purposely; intentionally. *adv.*

de sign er (di zīn′ər), **1.** person who designs. A dress designer makes patterns and sketches for women's clothes. **2.** plotter; schemer. *n.*

de sign ing (di zīn′ing), **1.** scheming; plotting. **2.** showing plan or forethought. **3.** art of making designs, patterns, sketches, etc. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

de sir a bil i ty (di zīr′ə bil′ə tē), state or quality of being desirable. *n.*

de sir a ble (di zīr′ə bl), worth wishing for; worth having; pleasing; good; excellent. *adj.* **—de sir′a ble ness,** *n.* **—de sir′a bly,** *adv.*

de sire (di zīr′), **1.** wish for; wish strongly for. **2.** wish; strong wish: *His desire is to travel.* **3.** express a wish for; ask for. **4.** an expressed wish; request. **5.** thing desired. 1,3 *v.*, **de sired, de sir ing;** 2,4,5 *n.*

de sir ous (di zīr′əs), having or showing desire; full of desire; desiring; eager: *desirous of going to France.* *adj.*

de sist (di zist′), stop; cease. *v.*

desk (desk), piece of furniture with a flat or sloping top on which to write or to rest books for reading. *n.*

Des Moines (də moin′), **1.** capital of Iowa, in the central part. 209,000. **2.** river flowing from SW Minnesota across Iowa into the Mississippi. 327 mi.

des o late (des′ə lit for 1,3,5,6,8; des′ə lāt for 2,4,7), **1.** barren; laid waste; devastated: *desolate land.* **2.** make unfit to live in; lay waste. **3.** not lived in; deserted: *a desolate house.* **4.** deprive of inhabitants. **5.** left alone; solitary; lonely. **6.** unhappy; wretched; forlorn: *The ragged, hungry child looked desolate.* **7.** make lonely, unhappy, or forlorn: *He was desolated to hear that his old friend was going away.* **8.** dreary; dismal: *a desolate life.* 1,3,5,6,8 *adj.*, 2,4,7 *v.*, **des o lat ed, des o lat ing. —des′o late ly,** *adv.* **—des′o late ness,** *n.*

des o la tion (des′ə lā′shən), **1.** act of making desolate. **2.** a ruined, lonely, or deserted condition. **3.** a desolate place. **4.** sadness; lonely sorrow. *n.*

De So to (di sō′tō), **Hernando,** 1500?-1542, Spanish explorer in America who discovered the Mississippi.

de spair (di spār′), **1.** loss of hope; state of being without hope; hopelessness; a feeling that nothing good can happen: *Despair seized us as we felt the boat sinking under us.* **2.** person or thing that causes despair. **3.** lose hope; be without hope: *The doctors despaired of saving the sick man's life.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

de spair ing (di spār′ing), feeling, showing, or expressing despair; hopeless. *adj.* **—de spair′ing ly,** *adv.* **—de spair′ing ness,** *n.*

des patch (dis pach′), dispatch. *v.*, *n.*

des per a do (des′pər ā′dō), a bold reckless criminal; dangerous outlaw. *n.*, *pl.* **des per a does** or **des per a dos.**

des per ate (des′pər it), **1.** reckless because of despair; willing to run any risk: *a desperate robber.* **2.** showing recklessness caused by despair; violent: *Suicide is a desperate act.* **3.** with little or no hope of improvement; very dangerous or serious: *a desperate illness.* **4.** hopeless. *adj.* **—des′per ate ly,** *adv.* **—des′per ate ness,** *n.*

des per a tion (des′pər ā′shən), recklessness caused by despair; willingness to run any risk: *In desperation he jumped out of the window when he saw that the stairs were on fire.* *n.*

des pi ca ble (des′pi kə bl or des pik′ə bl), to be despised; contemptible: *Cowards and liars are despicable.* *adj.* **—des′pi ca ble ness,** *n.* **—des′pi ca bly,** *adv.*

de spise (di spīz′), look down on; feel contempt for; scorn: *Honest people despise those who lie.* *v.*, **de spised, de spis ing. —de spis′er,** *n.*

de spite (di spīt′), **1.** in spite of: *The boys went for a walk despite the rain.* **2.** insult; injury. **3.** *Archaic.* malice; spite. **4.** *Archaic.* contempt; scorn. 1 *prep.*, 2-4 *n.*

in despite of, in spite of.

de spoil (di spoil′), rob; plunder. *v.*

de spond (di spond′), lose heart, courage, or hope. *v.* **—de spond′ing ly,** *adv.*

de spond ence (di spon′dəns), despondency. *n.*

de spond en cy (di spon′dən sē), loss of courage or hope; discouragement; dejection. *n.*

de spond ent (di spon′dənt), without courage or hope; discouraged; dejected. *adj.* **—de spond′ent ly,** *adv.*

des pot (des′pət), **1.** tyrant; oppressor. **2.** monarch having unlimited power; absolute ruler. *n.*

des pot ic (des pot′ik), of a despot; tyrannical; having unlimited power. *adj.* **—des pot′i cal ly,** *adv.*

des pot ism (des′pət iz əm), **1.** tyranny; oppression. **2.** government by a monarch having unlimited power. *n.*

des sert (di zėrt′), a course served at the end of a meal. Pie, cake, ice cream, fruit, cheese, etc., are desserts. In England, dessert usually means fruit, candy, or nuts. *n.*

des ti na tion (des′tə nā′shən), **1.** place to which a person or thing is going or is being sent. **2.** a setting apart for a particular purpose or use; intention. *n.*

des tine (des′tən), **1.** set apart for a particular purpose or use; intend: *The prince was destined from birth to be a king.* **2.** cause by fate: *My letter was destined never to reach him.* *v.*, **des tined, des tin ing.**

destined for, **1.** intended to go to; bound for: *ships destined for England.* **2.** intended for: *destined for the ministry.*

des ti ny (des′tə nē), **1.** what becomes of a person or thing in the end; one's lot or fortune: *It was his destiny to die in battle.* **2.** what will happen in spite of all efforts to change or prevent it. **3.** power that foreordains; overruling necessity; fate. *n.*, *pl.* **des ti nies.**

des ti tute (des′tə tüt or des′tə tūt), lacking necessary things such as food, clothing, and shelter: *A destitute family needs help from charity.* *adj.*

destitute of, having no; without: *A bald head is destitute of hair.*

des ti tu tion (des′tə tü′shən or des′tə tū′shən), **1.** destitute condition; extreme poverty. **2.** state of being without; lack. *n.*

de stroy (di stroi′), **1.** break to pieces; make useless; ruin; spoil: *Some children destroy all their toys.* **2.** put an end to; do away with: *A heavy rain destroyed all hope of a picnic.* **3.** deprive of life; kill: *Fire destroys many trees every year.* **4.** counteract the effect of; make void. *v.*

de stroy er (di stroi′ər), **1.** person or thing that destroys. **2.** a small, fast warship with guns, torpedoes, and other weapons. A destroyer is used to attack submarines. *n.*

de struct (di strukt′), **1.** blow up a rocket or other missile that fails to function properly. **2.** the destructing of a rocket or missile. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

de struct i bil i ty (di struk′tə bil′ə tē), quality of being destructible. *n.*

de struct i ble (di struk′tə bl), capable of being destroyed. *adj.*

de struc tion (di struk′shən), **1.** act of destroying: *A crowd watched the destruction of the old building.* **2.** state of being destroyed. **3.** thing that destroys; cause or means of destroying. **4.** ruin: *The storm left destruction behind it.* *n.*

de struc tive (di struk′tiv), **1.** tending to destroy; liable to cause destruction: *Termites are destructive insects.* **2.** destroying; causing destruction: *Fires and earthquakes are destructive.* **3.** tearing down; not helpful:

His destructive criticism showed things to be wrong, but did not show how to correct them. adj. **—de struc′tive ly,** *adv.* **—de struc′tive ness,** *n.*

des ue tude (des′wə tüd or des′wə tūd), disuse: *Many words once commonly used have fallen into desuetude. n.*

des ul to ry (des′əl tô′rē), jumping from one thing to another; unconnected; without aim or method: *The careful study of a few books is better than the desultory reading of many. adj.* **—des′ul to′ri ly,** *adv.* **—des′ul to′ri ness,** *n.*

de tach (di tach′), **1.** loosen and remove; unfasten; separate: *He detached his watch from the chain.* **2.** send away on special duty: *One squad of soldiers was detached to guard the camp. v.* **—de tach′a ble,** *adj.*

de tached (di tacht′), **1.** separate from others; isolated: *A detached house is not in a solid row with others.* **2.** not influenced by others or by one's own interests and prejudices; impartial. *adj.*

de tach ment (di tach′mənt), **1.** separation. **2.** group of soldiers or ships sent on some special duty. **3.** state of being on special duty: *a squad of soldiers on detachment.* **4.** a standing apart; aloofness. **5.** freedom from prejudice or bias; impartial attitude: *Students were surprised at the professor's air of detachment in talking about his own books. n.*

de tail (di tāl′ or dē′tāl), **1.** a small or unimportant part: *All the details of her costume carried out the brown color scheme.* **2.** a dealing with small things one by one: *I will give you the broad outlines of the situation in Australia; there is not space to go into detail.* **3.** a minute account; report of particulars. **4.** tell fully; give the particulars of: *The new boy detailed to us all the wonders he had seen in his travels.* **5.** a small group selected for or sent on some special duty: *The captain sent a detail of six soldiers to guard the road.* **6.** select for or send on special duty: *Policemen were detailed to hold back the crowd watching the parade.* 1-3,5 *n.,* 4,6 *v.*
in detail, part by part.

de tain (di tān′), **1.** hold back; keep from going; delay. **2.** keep in custody; confine: *The police detained the suspected thief for further questioning.* **3.** withhold. *v.*

de tain ment (di tān′mənt), detention. *n.*

de tect (di tekt′), **1.** find out; discover: *Tim was detected stealing cookies in the pantry.* **2.** discover the existence of: *Could you detect any odor in the room?* **3.** change (the alternating currents in a radio set) by a detector. *v.*

de tect a ble (di tek′tə bl), capable of being detected. *adj.*

de tec tion (di tek′shən), **1.** a finding out; discovery. **2.** a being found out or discovered. **3.** change of alternating currents in a radio set. *n.*

de tec tive (di tek′tiv), **1.** policeman or other person whose work is finding information secretly, discovering who committed a crime, etc. **2.** having to do with detectives and their work. **3.** used in discovering or finding out: *Scientific detective methods are more accurate than guessing.* 1 *n.,* 2,3 *adj.*

de tec tor (di tek′tər), **1.** person or thing that detects. **2.** a vacuum tube or crystal in a radio that helps in the change of radio waves into sound waves. *n.*

de ten tion (di ten′shən), **1.** act of detaining; act of holding back. **2.** state of being detained; delay: *Detention after hours used to be a common punishment in school.* **3.** act of keeping in custody; confinement: *A jail is used for the detention of persons who have been arrested. n.*

de ter (di tėr′), discourage; keep back; hinder: *The extreme heat deterred us from going downtown. v.,* **de terred, de ter ring.**

de ter gent (di tėr′jənt), **1.** cleansing. **2.** substance used for cleansing. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

de te ri o rate (di tir′ē ə rāt), **1.** become worse; lessen in value; depreciate: *Machinery deteriorates if it is not given good care.* **2.** make worse: *A hot, damp climate deteriorates leather. v.,* **de te ri o rat ed, de te ri o rat ing.**

de te ri o ra tion (di tir′ē ə rā′shən), **1.** a deteriorating. **2.** condition of having deteriorated: *The Smiths moved away because of the deterioration of the neighborhood. n.*

de ter ment (di tėr′mənt), **1.** a deterring. **2.** thing that deters. *n.*

de ter mi na ble (di tėr′mə nə bl), **1.** capable of being settled or decided. **2.** capable of being found out exactly. *adj.*

de ter mi nant (di tėr′mə nənt), **1.** thing that determines. **2.** determining: *The longer vacation offered was the determinant factor in Mr. Brown's change of position.* 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

de ter mi nate (di tėr′mə nit), **1.** with exact limits; fixed; definite. **2.** settled; positive. **3.** determined; resolute. *adj.* **—de ter′mi nate ly,** *adv.* **—de ter′mi nate ness,** *n.*

de ter mi na tion (di tėr′mə nā′shən), **1.** act of deciding; act of settling beforehand: *The determination of the best name for our club took a long time.* **2.** a finding out the exact amount or kind, by weighing, measuring, or calculating: *the determination of gold in a sample of rock.* **3.** result of finding out exactly; conclusion. **4.** state of being determined; settlement; decision. **5.** fixed purpose; great firmness in carrying out a purpose: *The boy's determination was not weakened by the difficulties he met. n.*

de ter mine (di tėr′mən), **1.** make up one's mind firmly; resolve: *He determined to become the best Scout in his troop.* **2.** settle; decide. **3.** find out exactly; fix: *The captain determined the latitude and longitude of his ship's position.* **4.** fix the geometrical position of. **5.** be the deciding fact in reaching a certain result: *Tomorrow's events will determine whether we are to go or stay.* **6.** fix or settle beforehand: *Can we now determine the date for our party?* **7.** give an aim to; direct; impel. **8.** limit; define: *The meaning of a word is partly determined by its use in a particular sentence.* **9.** put an end to; conclude. **10.** come to an end. *v.,* **de ter mined, de ter min ing.**

de ter mined (di tėr′mənd), **1.** with one's mind firmly made up; resolved: *The determined explorer kept on his way in spite of the storm.* **2.** firm; resolute: *His determined look showed that he had made up his mind. adj.*

de ter mined ly (di tėr′mənd lē), in a determined manner. *adv.*

de ter rent (di tėr′ənt), **1.** deterring; restraining. **2.** something that deters: *Fear of consequences is a common deterrent from wrongdoing.* 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

de test (di test′), dislike very much; hate. *v.*

de test a ble (di tes′tə bl), deserving to be detested; hateful. *adj.* **—de test′a ble ness,** *n.*

de tes ta tion (dē′tes tā′shən), **1.** very strong dislike; hatred. **2.** a detested person or thing: *Snakes are her detestation. n.*

de throne (di thrōn′), deprive of the power to rule; remove from a throne; depose. *v.,* **de throned, de thron ing.**

de throne ment (di thrōn′mənt), **1.** a dethroning. **2.** being dethroned. *n.*

det o nate (det′ə nāt or dē′tən āt), **1.** cause to explode with a loud noise: *The workmen detonated the dynamite.* **2.** explode with a loud noise: *The bomb detonated. v.,* **det o nat ed, det o nat ing.**

det o na tion (det′ə nā′shən or dē′tə nā′shən), **1.** explosion with a loud noise. **2.** a loud noise. *n.*

det o na tor (det′ə nā′tər or dē′tə nā′tər), fuse, percussion cap, etc., used to set off an explosive. *n.*

de tour (dē′tur), **1.** road that is used when the main or direct road cannot be traveled. **2.** a roundabout way. **3.** use a detour. **4.** cause to use a detour. 1,2 *n.,* 3,4 *v.*

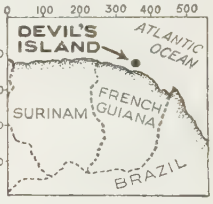
de tract (di trakt′), take away: *The ugly frame detracts from the beauty of the picture. v.*

de trac tion (di trak′shən), **1.** act of speaking evil; belittling. **2.** a taking away; detracting. *n.*

de trac tive (di trak′tiv), **1.** tending to detract. **2.** speaking evil; belittling. *adj.* **—de trac′tive ly,** *adv.*
de trac tor (di trak′tər), person who speaks evil of or belittles another. *n.*
det ri ment (det′rə mənt), **1.** damage; injury; harm: *No one can tell lies without detriment to his character.* **2.** something that causes damage or harm. *n.*
det ri men tal (det′rə men′tl), damaging; injurious; harmful: *Lack of sleep is detrimental to one's health. adj.* **—det′ri men′tal ly,** *adv.*
de tri tus (di trī′təs), particles of rock or other material worn away from a mass. *n.*
De troit (di troit′). **1.** city in SE Michigan. 1,670,000. **2.** river connecting Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair. 25 mi. *n.*
deuce[1] (düs or dūs), **1.** two in a game of cards or dice. **2.** a playing card marked with a *2*. **3.** the side of a die having two spots. **4.** a tie score at 40 each in a game of tennis, or 5 games each in a set. *n.*
deuce[2] (düs or dūs), *Informal.* exclamation of annoyance meaning "bad luck," "the mischief," etc. *interj.*
Deut., Deuteronomy.
deu te ri um (dü tir′ē əm or dū tir′ē əm), an isotope of hydrogen; heavy hydrogen. Its molecules weigh twice as much as those of ordinary hydrogen. *Symbol:* D *n.*
Deu ter on o my (dü′tər on′ə mē or dū′tər on′ə mē), the fifth book of the Old Testament. *n.*
Deutsch land (doich′länt′), *German.* Germany. *n.*
de val u ate (dē val′yü āt), lessen the value of; fix a lower legal value on (a currency which has depreciated): *devaluate the pound. v.,* **de val u at ed, de val u at ing.**
de val u a tion (dē val′yü ā′shən), **1.** a devaluating. **2.** being devaluated. *n.*
dev as tate (dev′əs tāt), make desolate; destroy; ravage: *A long war devastated the border towns. v.,* **dev as tat ed, dev as tat ing. —dev′as ta′tor,** *n.*
dev as ta tion (dev′əs tā′shən), destruction; laying waste; being laid waste. *n.*
de vel op (di vel′əp), **1.** bring or come into being or activity; grow: *Swimming will develop many different muscles. Plants develop from seeds.* **2.** change or cause to change in character through successive periods; evolve: *Land animals are believed to have developed from sea animals. The modern power loom has been developed from an ancient and simpler machine.* **3.** work out in greater detail; make or become bigger, better, fuller, more useful, etc.: *Gradually we developed our plans for the boys' club.* **4.** make or become known; reveal: *The detective's inquiry did not develop any new facts.* **5.** treat or be treated with chemicals to bring out a photograph: *We shall print all the films we developed. This type of film develops in twenty minutes. v.*
de vel op er (di vel′əp ər), **1.** person or thing that develops. **2.** a chemical used to bring out the picture on a photographic film, plate, print, etc. *n.*
de vel op ment (di vel′əp mənt), **1.** a developing; a gradual unfolding; a working out in detail. **2.** growth. **3.** evolution. **4.** stage of advancement. **5.** happening; outcome; result: *This newspaper gives news about the latest developments.* **6.** a more elaborate form. **7.** developing of a photograph. **8.** houses or other buildings built on rural land or built to replace buildings in an old and often run-down area: *Many developments in New York City have replaced slums. n.*
de vel op men tal (di vel′əp men′tl), having to do with development. *adj.*
de vi ate (dē′vē āt), turn aside (from a way, course, rule, truth, etc.); diverge: *His statements sometimes deviated slightly from the truth. v.,* **de vi at ed, de vi at ing.**
de vi a tion (dē′vē ā′shən), a turning aside from a way, course, rule, truth, etc.; divergence: *No deviation from the rules will be allowed. The iron in the ship caused a deviation of the magnetic needle of the compass. n.*
de vi a tion ist (dē′vē ā′shən ist), person who turns aside from strict communistic principles. *n.*
de vice (di vīs′), **1.** a mechanical invention used for a special purpose; machine; apparatus: *a device for lighting a gas stove.* **2.** plan; scheme; trick: *By some device or other he got the boy to let him into the house.* **3.** a drawing or figure used in a pattern or as an ornament. **4.** picture or design on a coat of arms, often accompanied by a motto. **5.** motto. *n.*
leave to one's own devices, leave to do as one thinks best.
dev il (dev′l), **1.** an evil spirit; fiend; demon. **2.** a wicked or cruel person. **3.** a very clever, energetic, or reckless person. **4.** an unfortunate or wretched person. **5.** something very bad; an evil influence or power. **6.** person who does literary work for another, for which the latter gets the credit or pay. **7.** the errand boy in a printing office. **8.** *Informal.* bother; tease; torment. **9.** prepare (food) with hot seasoning: *devil ham.* **10.** machine that has sharp teeth or spikes for tearing, cleaning, etc. 1-7,10 *n.,* 8,9 *v.,* **dev iled, dev il ing** or *esp. Brit.* **dev illed, dev il ling.**
the Devil, the supreme spirit of evil; the enemy of goodness; Satan.
dev iled (dev′ld), highly seasoned: *deviled eggs. adj.*
dev il fish (dev′l fish′), **1.** a large, odd-shaped fish related to the shark; giant ray. **2.** octopus. *n., pl.* **dev il fish es** or (*esp. collectively*) **dev il fish.**

Devilfish (def. 1) (about 20 ft. across)

dev il ish (dev′l ish), **1.** like a devil; like a devil's; very cruel or wicked. **2.** mischievous; daring. **3.** *Informal.* very great; extreme. **4.** *Informal.* very; extremely. 1-3 *adj.,* 4 *adv.* **—dev′il ish ly,** *adv.* **—dev′il ish ness,** *n.*
dev il ment (dev′l mənt), **1.** evil action; wicked behavior. **2.** mischief; daring behavior. *n.*
dev il ry (dev′l rē), deviltry. *n., pl.* **dev il ries.**
Devil's Island, an island off the coast of French Guiana, formerly used as a French penal colony.



dev il try (dev′l trē), *Esp. U.S.* **1.** evil action; wicked behavior. **2.** daring behavior; mischief. **3.** great cruelty or wickedness. *n., pl.* **dev il tries.**
de vi ous (dē′vē əs), **1.** winding; twisting; roundabout: *We took a devious route through side streets and alleys to avoid the crowded main streets.* **2.** straying from the right course; not straightforward; going astray: *His devious nature was shown in half-lies and small dishonesties. adj.* **—de′vi ous ly,** *adv.* **—de′vi ous ness,** *n.*
de vise (di vīz′), **1.** think out; plan; contrive; invent: *The boys devised a scheme for earning money during the summer vacation.* **2.** give or leave (land, buildings, etc.) by a will. **3.** a giving or leaving of land, buildings, etc., by a will. **4.** a will or part of a will doing this. **5.** land, buildings, etc., given or left in this way. 1,2 *v.,* **devised, de vis ing;** 3-5 *n.* **—de vis′a ble,** *adj.*
de vi tal i za tion (dē vī′tl ə zā′shən), **1.** a devitalizing. **2.** being devitalized. *n.*
de vi tal ize (dē vī′tl īz), **1.** kill; take the life of. **2.** weaken; exhaust; make less vital. *v.,* **de vi tal ized, de vi tal iz ing.**
de void (di void′), lacking (*of*): *devoid of sense. adj.*
de voir (də vwär′), **1.** act of courtesy or respect. **2.** duty. *n.*
de volve (di volv′), **1.** transfer (duty, work, etc.) to someone else. **2.** be handed down to someone else; be transferred: *If the president is unable to handle his duties, they devolve upon the vice-president. v.,* **de volved, de volv ing.**
Dev on (dev′ən), county in SW England. *n.*
de vote (di vōt′), **1.** give up (oneself, one's money, time, or efforts) to some person, purpose, or service: *The mother devoted herself to her children.* **2.** set apart and consecrate to God or to a sacred purpose. **3.** set apart for any other particular purpose: *That museum is devoted to modern art. v.,* **de vot ed, de vot ing.**

de vot ed (di vōt′id), **1.** loyal; faithful: *a devoted friend.* **2.** set apart for some purpose; dedicated; consecrated. *adj.* **—de vot′ed ly,** *adv.* **—de vot′ed ness,** *n.*

dev o tee (dev′ə tē′), **1.** person deeply devoted to something. **2.** person earnestly devoted to religion. *n.*

de vo tion (di vō′shən), **1.** deep, steady affection; loyalty; faithfulness: *the devotion of a mother to her child.* **2.** act of devoting or state of being devoted: *the devotion of much time to study.* **3.** earnestness in religion. *n.* **devotions,** religious worship; prayers.

de vo tion al (di vō′shən l), having to do with devotion; used in worship. *adj.* **—de vo′tion al ly,** *adv.*

de vour (di vour′), **1.** eat (usually said of animals): *The lion devoured the sheep.* **2.** eat like an animal; eat hungrily: *The hungry boy was devouring his dinner.* **3.** consume; waste; destroy: *devoured by disease.* **4.** swallow up; engulf. **5.** take in with eyes or ears in a hungry, greedy way: *devour a new book.* **6.** absorb wholly: *She was devoured by anxiety.* *v.* **—de vour′er,** *n.* **—de vour′ing ly,** *adv.*

de vout (di vout′), **1.** active in worship and prayer; religious. **2.** devoted; earnest; sincere; hearty: *devout thanks.* *adj.* **—de vout′ly,** *adv.* **—de vout′ness,** *n.*

dew (dü or dū), **1.** moisture from the air that condenses and collects in small drops on cool surfaces during the night. **2.** moisture in small drops. **3.** wet with dew; moisten. **4.** anything fresh or refreshing like dew: *the dew of youth.* 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *v.* **—dew′less,** *adj.*

dew ber ry (dü′ber′ē or dū′ber′ē), **1.** a blackberry vine that grows along the ground. **2.** fruit of one of these vines. *n., pl.* **dew ber ries.**

dew claw (dü′klô′ or dū′klô′), a small, useless hoof or toe on the feet of deer, pigs, dogs, etc. *n.*

dew drop (dü′drop′ or dū′drop′), a drop of dew. *n.*

Dew ey (dü′ē or dū′ē), **1. George,** 1837-1917, American admiral in the Spanish-American War who was commander of the fleet at the capture of Manila. **2. Thomas Edmund,** born 1902, American lawyer and political leader; Republican candidate for President in 1944 and 1948. *n.*

dew lap (dü′lap′ or dū′lap′), a loose fold of skin under the throat of cattle and some other animals. *n.*

DEW or **D.E.W. line,** the Distant Early Warning line, a chain of radar stations stretching across northern Canada, north of the Arctic Circle, designed to give the earliest possible warning of an attack on the United States or Canada by bombing planes routed over the north polar region.

dew point, temperature of the air at which dew begins to form.

dew y (dü′ē or dū′ē), **1.** wet with dew. **2.** of dew. **3.** like dew; refreshing; sparkling; coming gently; vanishing quickly. *adj.*, **dew i er, dew i est. —dew′i ness,** *n.*

dex ter i ty (deks ter′ə tē), **1.** skill in using the hands: *A good surgeon works with dexterity.* **2.** skill in using the mind; cleverness. *n.*

dex ter ous (deks′tər əs), **1.** having or showing skill in using the hands and body: *A typist, a dressmaker, an artist, and a pianist need to be dexterous.* **2.** having or showing skill in using the mind; clever: *A manager should be dexterous in handling men.* *adj.* Also, **dextrous —dex′ter ous ly,** *adv.* **—dex′ter ous ness,** *n.*

dex tral (deks′trəl), of the right hand; right-hand. *adj.*

dex trin or **dex trine** (deks′trin), a gummy substance obtained from starch, used as an adhesive, for sizing paper, etc. *n.*

dex trose (deks′trōs), a sugar less sweet than cane sugar; a form of glucose. *n.*

dex trous (deks′trəs), dexterous. *adj.*

di (dē), tone of the musical scale, intermediate between do and re. *n.*

di a be tes (dī′ə bē′tis), disease in which the digestive system is unable to absorb normal amounts of sugar and starch. *n.*

di a bet ic (dī′ə bet′ik or dī′ə bē′tik), **1.** of or having to do with diabetes. **2.** having diabetes. **3.** person having diabetes. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

di a bol ic (dī′ə bol′ik), **1.** devilish; like the Devil; very cruel or wicked; fiendish. **2.** having to do with the Devil or devils. *adj.* **—di′a bol′i cal ly,** *adv.*

di a bol i cal (dī′ə bol′ə kl), diabolic. *adj.*

di a crit ic (dī′ə krit′ik), **1.** diacritical. **2.** a diacritical mark. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

di a crit i cal (dī′ə krit′ə kl), used to distinguish. *adj.* **—di′a crit′i cal ly,** *adv.*

diacritical mark, mark like ‥ ^ — / or ˋ placed over or under a letter to indicate pronunciation, accent, etc.

Diadem (def. 2)

di a dem (dī′ə dem), **1.** crown. **2.** an ornamental band of cloth formerly worn as a crown. **3.** royal power, authority, or dignity. *n.*

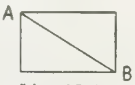
di aer e sis (dī er′ə sis), dieresis. *n., pl.* **di aer e ses** (-sēz).

di ag nose (dī′əg nōs′), make a diagnosis of; find out the nature of by an examination. *v.*, **di ag nosed, di ag nos ing.**

di ag no sis (dī′əg nō′sis), **1.** act or process of finding out what disease a person or animal has by examination and careful study of the symptoms: *The doctor used X rays and blood tests in his diagnosis.* **2.** a careful study of the facts about something to find out its essential features, faults, etc. **3.** decision reached after a careful study of symptoms or facts. *n., pl.* **di ag no ses** (-sēz).

di ag nos tic (dī′əg nos′tik), of diagnosis; helping in diagnosis. *adj.*

di ag nos ti cian (dī′əg nos tish′ən), person who is expert in making diagnoses. *n.*



Line AB is a diagonal.

di ag o nal (dī ag′ə nl), **1.** a straight line that cuts across in a slanting direction, often from corner to corner. **2.** taking the direction of a diagonal; slanting; oblique: *a ship sailing on a diagonal course, a diagonal ridge in cloth.* **3.** having slanting lines, ridges, etc. **4.** any slanting line, row, course, etc. **5.** connecting two corners that are not next to each other. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3,5 *adj.*

di ag o nal ly (dī ag′ə nl ē), in a diagonal direction. *adv.*

di a gram (dī′ə gram), **1.** drawing or sketch showing important parts of a thing. A diagram may be an outline, a plan, a drawing, a figure, a chart, or a combination of any of these, made to show clearly what a thing is or how it works: *He drew a diagram to show us how to get to his house. The engineer drew a diagram of the bridge.* **2.** put on paper, a blackboard, etc., in the form of a drawing or sketch; make a diagram of. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **di a gramed, di a gram ing** or *esp. Brit.* **di a grammed, di a gram ming.**

di a gram mat ic (dī′ə grə mat′ik), **1.** in the form of a diagram. **2.** in outline only; sketchy. *adj.*

di a gram mat i cal ly (dī′ə grə mat′ik lē), in the form of a diagram. *adv.*

di al (dī′əl), **1.** a marked surface on which a moving pointer shows how much there is of something. The face of a clock or of a compass is a dial. A dial may show the amount of water in a tank or the amount of steam pressure in a boiler. **2.** plate, disk, etc., of a radio with numbers, letters, etc., on it for tuning in to a radio station. **3.** part of an automatic telephone used in making telephone calls. **4.** tune in by using a radio dial. **5.** call by means of a telephone dial. **6.** sundial. 1-3,6 *n.*, 4,5 *v.*, **di aled, di al ing** or *esp. Brit.* **di alled, di al ling.**

di a lect (dī′ə lekt), **1.** form of speech characteristic of a fairly definite region or class, that varies from the

standard language: *the Scottish dialect, the Negro dialect, the dialect spoken in southern Louisiana.* **2.** one of a group of closely related languages: *Some of the dialects descended from the Latin language are French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese.* **3.** words and pronunciations used by certain professions, classes of people, etc. *n.*

di a lec tal (dī′ə lek′tl), of a dialect; like that of a dialect. *adj.* **—di′a lec′tal ly,** *adv.*

di a logue or **di a log** (dī′ə lôg), **1.** conversation. **2.** a literary work in the form of a conversation. **3.** conversation in a play, story, etc. *n.*

dial tone, the humming sound that is heard on a dial telephone when the receiver is lifted. It indicates that a number may be dialed.

diam., diameter.

di am e ter (dī am′ə tər), **1.** a straight line passing from one side to the other through the center of a circle, sphere, etc. **2.** the length of such a line; measurement from one side to the other through the center; width; thickness: *The tree trunk was almost 2 feet in diameter.* *n.*

Line AB is a diameter.

di a met ric (dī′ə met′rik), **1.** of or along a diameter. **2.** direct; absolute; exactly opposite. *adj.*

di a met ri cal (dī′ə met′rə kl), diametric. *adj.*

di a met ri cal ly (dī′ə met′rik lē), **1.** as a diameter. **2.** directly; exactly; entirely. *adv.*

diametrically opposed, directly opposite; exactly contrary.

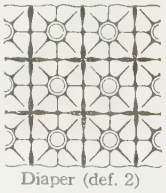
dia mond (dī′mənd or dī′ə mənd), **1.** a colorless or tinted precious stone formed of pure carbon in crystals. Diamond is the hardest substance known. Inferior diamonds are used to cut glass. **2.** tool having a diamond tip for cutting glass. **3.** a plane figure shaped like this ◇. **4.** a playing card with one or more red designs like a diamond on it. **5.** space inside the lines that connect the bases in baseball. *n.*

diamonds, suit of playing cards with red designs like a diamond on them.

diamondback terrapin, turtle that has diamond-shaped markings on its shell. It lives in salt marshes along the coast of the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.

Di an a (dī an′ə), the Roman goddess who was worshiped especially as the protectress and helper of women. She was also the goddess of the hunt and of the moon. Diana was identified with the Greek goddess Artemis. *n.*

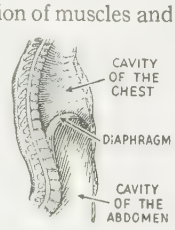
di a pa son (dī′ə pā′zn), **1.** harmony. **2.** melody; strain. **3.** a swelling musical sound. **4.** the whole range of a voice or instrument. **5.** a fixed standard of musical pitch. **6.** either of two principal stops in an organ. *n.*


Diaper (def. 2)

di a per (dī′ə pər), **1.** a small piece of cloth used as part of a baby's underclothing. **2.** pattern of small, constantly repeated, geometric figures. **3.** a white cotton or linen cloth woven with such a pattern. *n.*

di aph a nous (dī af′ə nəs), transparent: *Gauze is a diaphanous fabric.* *adj.* **—di aph′a nous ly,** *adv.*

di a phragm (dī′ə fram), **1.** a partition of muscles and tendons separating the cavity of the chest from the cavity of the abdomen. **2.** a thin partition, as in a galvanic cell, in some shellfish, etc. **3.** a vibrating disk in a telephone. **4.** device for controlling the amount of light entering a camera, microscope, etc. *n.*



di a rist (dī′ə rist), person who keeps a diary. *n.*

di ar rhe a or **di ar rhoe a** (dī′ə rē′ə), too many and too loose movements of the bowels. *n.*

di a ry (dī′ə rē), **1.** account written down each day, of what one has done, thought, etc., during the day. **2.** book for keeping such an account, with a blank space for each day of the year. *n., pl.* **di a ries.**

Di as (dē′äs), **Bartolomeu,** 1450?-1500, Portuguese navigator. He was the first to sail around the southern tip of Africa. *n.* Also, **Diaz.**

di as to le (dī as′tə lē), the normal, rhythmical dilation of the heart, especially that of the ventricles. *n.*

di as tol ic (dī′əs tol′ik), having to do with diastole. *adj.*

di a tom (dī′ə tom), any of numerous microscopic, one-celled, aquatic algae that have hard shells composed mostly of silica. *n.*

di a ton ic (dī′ə ton′ik), of or using the tones of a standard major or minor musical scale. *adj.*

diatonic scale, a standard major or minor scale of eight musical tones in the octave.

di a tribe (dī′ə trīb), a bitter and violent denunciation of some person or thing. *n.*

Di az (dē′äs), **Bartholomew,** 1450?-1500, Portuguese navigator. See **Dias.** *n.*

dib ble (dib′l), a pointed tool for making holes in the ground for seeds, young plants, etc. *n.*

Dibble

dice (dīs), **1.** small cubes with a different number of spots (one to six) on each side, used in playing games and gambling. **2.** game played with dice. **3.** play dice, tossing them to see how many spots there will be on the sides turned up. **4.** lose or throw away by gambling with dice. **5.** small cubes. **6.** cut into small cubes: *dice carrots.* 1,2,5 *n. pl.* of **die**[2]; 3,4,6 *v.,* **diced, dic ing. —dic′er,** *n.*

Dick ens (dik′ənz), **Charles,** 1812-1870, English novelist. *n.*

dick ens (dik′ənz), devil; deuce. *n., interj.*

The dickens! exclamation expressing surprise or annoyance.

dick er (dik′ər), *Esp. U.S.* **1.** trade by barter or by petty bargaining. **2.** a petty bargain: *I made a dicker with him to take care of my hens during my absence in return for the eggs the hens laid.* 1 *v.,* 2 *n.*

dick ey (dik′ē), **1.** a shirt front that can be detached. **2.** a high collar on a shirt. **3.** a child's bib or pinafore. *n., pl.* **dick eys.**

di cot y le don (dī kot′l ēd′n), a flowering plant that has two cotyledons or seed leaves; any of a group of plants that have two seed leaves. Many trees and most of the cultivated plants are dicotyledons. See **cotyledon** for picture. *n.*

dict., dictionary.

dic ta (dik′tə), pl. of **dictum.** *n.*

dic tate (dik′tāt), **1.** say or read (something) aloud for another person or other persons to write down: *The teacher dictated a spelling list. The businessman dictated to his secretary.* **2.** command with authority; give orders that must be obeyed: *The country that won the war dictated the terms of peace to the country that lost. No one shall dictate to me.* **3.** direction or order that is to be carried out or obeyed: *An honest man follows the dictates of his conscience.* 1,2 *v.,* **dic tat ed, dic tat ing;** 3 *n.*

dic ta tion (dik tā′shən), **1.** act of saying or reading (something) aloud for another person or persons to write down: *The pupils wrote at the teacher's dictation.* **2.** words said or read aloud to be written down: *We have dictation during the first five minutes of our French class.* **3.** act of commanding with authority; act of giving orders that must be obeyed: *The slave acted at the dictation of his master.* *n.*

dic ta tor (dik′tā tər), **1.** person exercising absolute authority; especially, a person who, without having any claim through inheritance or free popular election, seizes control of a government: *The dictator of the country had complete power over its people.* **2.** person who says or reads words aloud to another who writes them down. *n.*

dic ta to ri al (dik′tə tô′rē əl) **1.** of or like that of a dictator: *dictatorial government.* **2.** imperious; domineering; overbearing: *The soldiers disliked the dictatorial manner of that officer.* *adj.* **—dic′ta to′ri al ly,** *adv.*

dic ta tor ship (dik′tā tər ship′), **1.** position or rank of a dictator. **2.** term of a dictator; period of time a dictator rules. **3.** absolute authority; power to give orders that must be obeyed. *n.*

dic tion (dik′shən), manner of expressing ideas in words; style of speaking or writing. Good diction implies grammatical correctness, a wide vocabulary, and skill in the choice and arrangement of words: *John's diction is poor; he uses too much slang and too many colorless words.* *n.*

dic tion ar y (dik′shən er′ē), book containing a selection of the words of a language or of some special subject, arranged alphabetically, with explanations of their meanings and other information about them. *n., pl.* **dic tion ar ies.**

dic tum (dik′təm), **1.** a formal comment; authoritative opinion: *The dictum of the critics was that the play was excellent.* **2.** maxim; saying. *n., pl.* **dic tums** or **dic ta.**

did (did), pt. of **do**[1]. *I did my work.* *v.*

di dac tic (dī dak′tik), **1.** intended to instruct: *Aesop's "Fables" are didactic stories; each one has an instructive moral.* **2.** inclined to instruct others; teacherlike: *The older brother was called "Professor" because of his didactic manner.* *adj.* **—di dac′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

di dac ti cism (dī dak′tə siz əm), didactic quality, character, or manner. *n.*

did n't (did′nt), did not.

di do (dī′dō), *U.S. Informal.* prank; trick; mischievous or disorderly action. *n., pl.* **di dos** or **di does.**

didst (didst), *Archaic or Poetic.* did. "Thou didst" means "You did." *v.*

die[1] (dī), **1.** cease to live; stop living; become dead. **2.** come to an end; lose force or strength; stop. **3.** *Informal.* want very much; be very desirous (usually a participle with a form of *to be,* followed by an infinitive or by *for*): *I'm dying to go to Alaska. We are dying for a home in the country.* *v.,* **died, dy ing.**

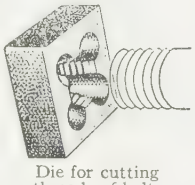
die away or **down,** stop or end little by little; lose force or strength gradually: *The music died away. The noisy conversation of the class died down suddenly when the teacher came into the room.*

die hard, struggle until death; resist to the very end; refuse to give in.

die off, die one after another until all are dead.

die out, **1.** stop or end little by little. **2.** cease or end completely.

die[2] (dī), **1.** one of a set of dice. **2.** any tool or apparatus for shaping, cutting, or stamping things. It is usually a metal block or plate cut in a certain way. *n., pl.* **dice** for 1, **dies** for 2.



Die for cutting threads of bolts

The die is cast. The decision is made and cannot be changed.

die-hard (dī′härd′), **1.** resisting to the very end; refusing to give in. **2.** person who refuses to give in. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

di er e sis (dī er′ə sis), two dots (¨) placed over the second of two consecutive vowels to indicate that the second vowel is to be pronounced in a separate syllable. *Examples:* coöperate, naïve. *n., pl.* **di er e ses** (-sēz). Also, **diaeresis.**

die sel engine or **motor** (dē′zl), an internal-combustion engine that burns oil with heat caused by the compression of air.

di et[1] (dī′ət), **1.** the usual food and drink for a person or animal: *The diet of the giraffe consists of young leaves and shoots. A rich diet is not wholesome.* **2.** a special selection of food and drink eaten during sickness, or to gain or lose weight. **3.** eat or cause to eat special food and drink as a part of a doctor's treatment, or in order to gain or lose weight. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.,* **di et ed, di et ing. —di′et er,** *n.*

di et[2] (dī′ət), **1.** a formal assembly. **2.** the national lawmaking body in certain countries. *n.*

di e tar y (dī′ə ter′ē), **1.** having to do with diet: *Dietary rules tell what food to eat for healthy living and how to prepare it.* **2.** allowance of food in a prison, hospital, etc. **3.** system of diet. 1 *adj.,* 2,3 *n., pl.* **di e tar ies.**

di e tet ic (dī′ə tet′ik), having to do with diet. *adj.*

di e tet ics (dī′ə tet′iks), science that deals with the amount and kinds of food needed by the body. *n.*

di e ti cian (dī′ə tish′ən), dietitian. *n.*

di e ti tian (dī′ə tish′ən), person trained to plan meals that have the proper proportion of various kinds of food: *Many hospitals and schools employ dietitians.* *n.*

dif fer (dif′ər), **1.** be unlike; be different: *My answers to the arithmetic problems differed from Mary's.* **2.** have or express a different opinion; disagree: *Peter is a stubborn boy, determined to differ with his teacher at every turn.* *v.*

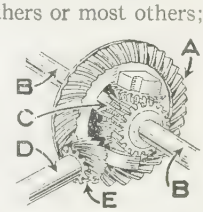
dif fer ence (dif′rəns), **1.** condition of being different: *the difference of night and day.* **2.** way of being different; point in which people or things are different. **3.** amount by which one quantity is different from another; what is left after subtracting one number from another: *The difference between 6 and 15 is 9.* **4.** condition of having a different opinion; disagreement. **5.** dispute. *n.*

make a difference, **1.** give or show different treatment. **2.** matter; be important; have an effect or influence.

split the difference, **1.** divide what is left in half. **2.** meet halfway; compromise.

dif fer ent (dif′rənt), **1.** not alike; not like: *People have different names. An automobile is different from a cart.* **2.** not the same; separate; distinct: *I saw her three different times today.* **3.** not like others or most others; unusual. *adj.* **—dif′fer ent ly,** *adv.*

dif fer en tial (dif′ər en′shəl), **1.** of a difference; showing a difference; depending on a difference: *Differential duties, rates, charges, etc., are those that differ according to circumstances.* **2.** a differential duty or rate; the difference involved. **3.** distinguishing; distinctive. **4.** having to do with distinguishing characteristics or specific differences: *Differential diagnosis is distinguishing between two similar diseases or objects of natural history.* **5.** arrangement of gears in an automobile that allows one of the rear wheels to turn faster than the other in going round a corner or curve. 1,3,4 *adj.,* 2,5 *n.*



Differential (def. 5): A, ring gear; B, axle; C, pinion gear; D, drive shaft; E, drive shaft gear. The shape of the gears changes the direction of motion between the drive shaft and the axle. When the car turns, power is transmitted only to the outside rear wheel.

dif fer en tial ly (dif′ər en′shəl ē), in a differential manner; with reference to a difference between quantities or forces. *adv.*

dif fer en ti ate (dif′ər en′shē āt), **1.** make different: *Consideration for others differentiates good manners from mere politeness.* **2.** become different: *This genus of plants differentiates into many species.* **3.** perceive the difference in; make a distinction between: *The botanist differentiated varieties of plants.* **4.** note differences. *v.,* **dif fer en ti at ed, dif fer en ti at ing.**

dif fer en ti a tion (dif′ər en′shē ā′shən), act or process of differentiating; alteration; modification; distinction. *n.*

dif fi cult (dif′ə kult), **1.** hard to do or understand: *The higher mathematics is difficult.* **2.** hard to deal with, get along with, or please: *The prima donna was difficult.* *adj.*

dif fi cul ty (dif′ə kul′tē), **1.** fact or condition of being difficult: *the difficulty of a job.* **2.** hard work; much effort: *Some children have a great deal of difficulty learning how to spell.* **3.** trouble: *What is your difficulty?* **4.** financial trouble. **5.** thing that is difficult; thing in the way; ob-

stacle, such as lack of money, lack of people to help, lack of understanding, or objections to plans. **6.** disagreement; quarrel. *n., pl.* **dif fi cul ties.**
make a difficulty, be unwilling; object.

dif fi dence (dif′ə dəns), lack of self-confidence; shyness. *n.*

dif fi dent (dif′ə dənt), lacking in self-confidence; shy. *adj.* **—dif′fi dent ly,** *adv.*

dif fract (di frakt′), break up by diffraction. *v.*

dif frac tion (di frak′shən), **1.** a breaking up of a ray of light into a series of light and dark bands or into colored bands of the spectrum. **2.** a similar breaking up of sound waves, electricity, etc. *n.*

dif fuse (di fūz′ for 1,3; di fūs′ for 2,4), **1.** spread out so as to cover a larger space or surface; scatter widely. Light, heat, kindness, good humor, and knowledge can be diffused. **2.** not concentrated together at a single point; spread out: *diffuse light.* **3.** mix together by spreading into one another, as one gas with another or one liquid with another. **4.** using many words where a few would do: *a diffuse writer.* 1,3 *v.,* **dif fused, dif fus ing;** 2,4 *adj.* **—dif fuse′ness,** *n.*

dif fus i ble (di fūz′ə bl), capable of being diffused. *adj.*

dif fu sion (di fū′zhən), **1.** act or fact of diffusing; a spreading widely; a scattering: *The invention of printing greatly increased the diffusion of knowledge.* **2.** being widely spread or scattered; diffused condition. **3.** a mixing together of the molecules of gases or of liquids by spreading into one another. **4.** wordiness. *n.*

dif fu sive (di fū′siv), **1.** tending to diffuse. **2.** showing diffusion. **3.** using too many words; wordy. *adj.* **—dif fu′sive ly,** *adv.* **—dif fu′sive ness,** *n.*

dig (dig), **1.** use a shovel, spade, hands, claws, or snout in making a hole or in turning over the ground. **2.** break up and turn over (ground) with a spade, etc.; make (a hole, cellar, etc.) by removing material. **3.** make a way by digging: *dig through or under a mountain.* **4.** get by digging: *dig potatoes, dig clams.* **5.** act of digging. **6.** make a thrust or stab into; prod. **7.** *Informal.* a thrust or poke; a remark against. **8.** make a careful search or inquiry (for information or into some author). **9.** *Informal.* work hard. **10.** *Slang.* understand. 1-4,6, 8-10 *v.,* **dug** or (*Archaic*) **digged, dig ging;** 5,7 *n.*

di gest (də jest′ for 1-5; dī′jest for 6), **1.** change (food) in the stomach and intestines so that the body can absorb it: *We digest our food.* **2.** undergo this process: *Our food digests.* **3.** promote the digestion of (food). **4.** understand and absorb mentally; make part of one's thoughts. **5.** condense and arrange according to some system; summarize. **6.** information condensed and arranged according to some system; summary: *a digest of law.* 1-5 *v.,* 6 *n.*

di gest i bil i ty (də jes′tə bil′ə tē), digestible quality. *n.*

di gest i ble (də jes′tə bl), capable of being digested; easily digested. *adj.*

di ges tion (də jes′chən), **1.** the digesting of food. **2.** ability to digest. **3.** act of digesting. *n.*

di ges tive (də jes′tiv), **1.** of or for digestion: *digestive trouble.* **2.** helping digestion: *digestive tablets.* **3.** something that aids digestion. 1,2 *adj.,* 3 *n.*

dig ger (dig′ər), **1.** person that digs. **2.** the part of a machine that turns up the ground. **3.** any tool for digging. *n.*

dig gings (dig′ingz), **1.** mine or place where digging is being done. **2.** stuff that is dug out. **3.** *Informal.* place to live. *n.pl.*

dight (dīt), *Archaic.* **1.** dress; adorn. **2.** equip. *v.,* **dight** or **dight ed, dight ing.**

dig it (dij′it), **1.** finger or toe. **2.** any of the figures 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Sometimes 0 is not called a digit. *n.*

dig it al (dij′ə tl), **1.** of a digit or digits, especially a finger. **2.** a finger. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

dig i tal is (dij′ə tal′is), **1.** medicine used for stimulating the heart, obtained from the leaves and seeds of the purple foxglove. **2.** foxglove. *n.*

dig ni fied (dig′nə fīd), having dignity; noble; stately. *adj.* **—dig′ni fied′ly,** *adv.*

dig ni fy (dig′nə fī), **1.** give dignity to; make noble, worth while, or worthy: *The low farmhouse was dignified by the great elms around it.* **2.** give a high-sounding name to. *v.,* **dig ni fied, dig ni fy ing.**

dig ni tar y (dig′nə ter′ē), person who has a position of honor. A bishop is a dignitary of the church. *n., pl.* **dig ni tar ies.**

dig ni ty (dig′nə tē), **1.** proud and self-respecting character or manner; stateliness: *Milton's poetry has dignity.* **2.** quality of character or ability that wins the respect and high opinion of others; worth; being noble, worthy, or stately: *A judge should maintain the dignity of his position.* **3.** a high office, rank, or title: *Any native-born citizen of the United States may attain the dignity of the presidency.* **4.** person of high office, rank, or title. **5.** worth; nobleness: *Honest work has dignity; idleness has none.* *n., pl.* **dig ni ties.**

di graph (dī′graf), two letters used together to spell a single sound. *Examples: ea* in *each, th* in *with.* *n.*

di gress (də gres′), turn aside; get off the main subject in talking or writing. *v.*

di gres sion (də gresh′ən), a turning aside; a getting off the main subject in talking or writing. *n.*

di gres sive (də gres′iv), tending to digress; digressing. *adj.* **—di gres′sive ness,** *n.*

dike (dīk), **1.** a bank of earth or a dam built as a defense against flooding by a river or the sea. **2.** provide with dikes. **3.** a ditch or channel for water. **4.** drain with a ditch or channel for water. **5.** a bank of earth thrown up in digging; low wall of earth or stone; causeway. **6.** barrier; obstacle. 1,3,5,6 *n.,* 2,4 *v.,* **diked, dik ing.** Also, **dyke.**

di lap i dat ed (də lap′ə dāt′id), falling to pieces; partly ruined or decayed through neglect: *a dilapidated house.* *adj.*

di lap i da tion (də lap′ə dā′shən), a falling to pieces; decay; ruin; tumble-down condition: *The house was in the last stage of dilapidation.* *n.*

di late (dī lāt′), **1.** make or become larger or wider: *The pupil of the eye dilates when the light gets dim.* **2.** speak or write in a very complete or detailed manner: *Mother was dilating on the children's successes.* *v.,* **di lat ed, di lat ing.**

di lat ed (dī lāt′id), widened; expanded. *adj.*

di la tion (dī lā′shən), **1.** act of dilating; enlargement; widening. **2.** dilated condition. **3.** a dilated part. *n.*

dil a to ry (dil′ə tô′rē), **1.** tending to delay; not prompt: *Storekeepers don't like customers who are dilatory in paying their bills.* **2.** causing delay. *adj.* **—dil′a to′ri ly,** *adv.* **—dil′a to′ri ness,** *n.*

di lem ma (də lem′ə), situation requiring a choice between two evils; any embarrassing or perplexing situation; a difficult choice: *Her dilemma was whether to go to the party in her old dress or to stay at home.* *n.*

dil et tan te (dil′ə tan′tē or dil′ə tänt′), **1.** lover of the fine arts. **2.** person who follows some art or science as an amusement or in a trifling way. **3.** trifler. *n., pl.* **dil et tan tes, dil et tan ti.**

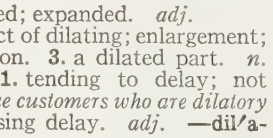
dil et tan ti (dil′ə tan′tē or dil′ə tän′tē), a pl. of **dilettante.** *n.*

dil et tant ism (dil′ə tan′tiz əm or dil′ə tän′tiz əm), quality or practice of a dilettante. *n.*

Dil i (dil′ē), capital of Portuguese Timor. 7000. *n.*

dil i gence[1] (dil′ə jəns), a working hard; careful effort; being diligent; industry. *n.*

dil i gence[2] (dil′ə jəns), a public stagecoach formerly used in France and other parts of Europe. *n.*


Diligence[2]

dil i gent (dil′ə jənt), **1.** hard-working; industrious. **2.** careful and steady. *adj.* **—dil′i gent ly,** *adv.*

dill (dil), **1.** spicy seeds or leaves used to flavor pickles. **2.** plant that they grow on. *n.*

dill pickle, a cucumber pickle flavored with dill.

dil ly-dal ly (dil′ē dal′ē), waste time; loiter; trifle. *v.*, **dil ly-dal lied, dil ly-dal ly ing.**

di lute (də lüt′ or dī lüt′), **1.** make weaker or thinner by adding water or some other liquid. **2.** weaken; lessen. **3.** become diluted. **4.** weakened or thinned by the addition of water or other liquid. 1-3 *v.*, **di lut ed, di lut ing;** 4 *adj.*

di lut ed (də lüt′id or dī lüt′id), weakened; thinned. *adj.*

di lu tion (də lü′shən or dī lü′shən), **1.** act of diluting. **2.** fact or state of being diluted. **3.** something diluted. *n.*

dim (dim), **1.** not bright; not clear; not distinct: *dim light.* **2.** not clearly seen, heard, or understood: *a dim view, a dim voice.* **3.** not seeing, hearing, or understanding clearly: *My eyesight is getting dim.* **4.** make or become dim: *We dimmed our lights when we reached the city streets.* 1-3 *adj.*, **dim mer, dim mest;** 4 *v.*, **dimmed, dim ming.** **—dim′ly,** *adv.* **—dim′ness,** *n.*

dim out, make nearly but not absolutely dark, by allowing light to appear only through slits, by use of blue lights, etc.

dime (dīm), **1.** a copper and nickel coin of the United States, worth 10 cents. **2.** a silver coin of Canada, worth 10 cents. *n.*

di men sion (də men′shən), **1.** measurement of length, breadth, or thickness: *He ordered wallpaper for a room of the following dimensions: 16 ft. long, 12 ft. wide, 9 ft. high.* **2.** size; extent. *n.*

di men sion al (də men′shən l), having to do with dimension or dimensions. *adj.*

dime store, store selling a large variety of low-priced articles.

di min ish (də min′ish), make or become smaller in size, amount, or importance; lessen; reduce: *The heat diminished as the sun went down.* *v.*

di min u en do (də min′ū en′dō), **1.** a gradual lessening of loudness. The sign in music for a diminuendo is *dim.*, *dimin.*, or >. **2.** with a diminuendo. **3.** passage to be played or sung with a diminuendo. 1,3 *n.*, *pl.* **di min u en dos;** 2 *adj.*, *adv.*

dim i nu tion (dim′ə nü′shən or dim′ə nū′shən), a diminishing; a lessening; reduction; decrease. *n.*

di min u tive (də min′yə tiv), **1.** small; little; tiny. **2.** a small person or thing. **3.** expressing smallness. **4.** word or part of a word expressing smallness. The suffixes *-let* and *-kin* are diminutives. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.* **—di min′u tive ly,** *adv.* **—di min′u tive ness,** *n.*

dim i ty (dim′ə tē), **1.** a thin cotton cloth woven with heavy threads at intervals in striped or cross-barred arrangement, used for dresses, curtains, etc. **2.** a strong cotton cloth with raised patterns, used for draperies, coverings for furniture, etc. *n.*, *pl.* **dim i ties.**

dim mer (dim′ər), **1.** person or thing that dims. **2.** device that dims an electric light. *n.*

dim out (dim′out′), a lessening or concealing of light at night. *n.*

dim ple (dim′pl), **1.** a small hollow, usually in the cheek or chin. **2.** any small, hollow place. **3.** make or show dimples in. **4.** form dimples. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **dimpled, dim pling.**

din (din), **1.** a loud, confused noise that lasts. **2.** make a din. **3.** strike with a din. **4.** say over and over: *He was always dinning into our ears the importance of hard work.* 1 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*, **dinned, din ning.**

dine (dīn), **1.** eat dinner. **2.** give a dinner to or for: *The Chamber of Commerce dined the famous traveler.* *v.*, **dined, din ing.**

dine out, eat dinner away from home.

din er (dīn′ər), **1.** person who is eating dinner. **2.** a railroad car in which meals are served. **3.** restaurant shaped like such a car. *n.*

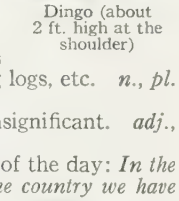
di nette (dī net′), a small dining room. *n.*

ding (ding), **1.** make a sound like a bell; ring continuously. **2.** sound made by a bell. **3.** *Informal.* say over and over. 1,3 *v.*, 2 *n.*

ding-dong (ding′dông′), sound made by a bell or anything like a bell; continuous ringing. *n.*

din gey (ding′gē), dinghy. *n.*, *pl.* **din geys.**

din ghy (ding′gē), **1.** a small rowboat. **2.** a small boat used as a tender by a large boat. *n.*, *pl.* **din ghies.**



Dingo (about 2 ft. high at the shoulder)

din gle (ding′gl), a small, deep, shady valley. *n.*

din go (ding′gō), a wolflike wild dog of Australia. *n.*, *pl.* **din goes.**

din gy (din′jē), dirty-looking; not bright and fresh; dull. *adj.*, **din gi er, din gi est.** **—din′gi ly,** *adv.* **—din′gi ness,** *n.*

dink ey (dingk′ē), a small locomotive, used for pulling freight cars around in a railroad yard, for hauling logs, etc. *n.*, *pl.* **dink eys.**

dink y (dingk′ē), *Slang.* small; insignificant. *adj.*, **dink i er, dink i est.**

din ner (din′ər), **1.** the main meal of the day: *In the city we have dinner at night, but in the country we have dinner at noon.* **2.** a formal meal in honor of some person or occasion. *n.*

Dinosaur (from 2 ft. to 60 ft. long, according to the species)

di no saur (dī′nə sôr), any of a group of extinct reptiles. *n.*

dint (dint), **1.** force: *By dint of hard work the man became successful.* **2.** dent. 1,2 *n.*, 2 *v.*

di oc e san (dī os′ə sn), **1.** of or having to do with a diocese. **2.** bishop of a diocese. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

di o cese (dī′ə sis), district over which a bishop has authority. *n.*

Di og e nes (dī oj′ə nēz), 412?-323 B.C., Greek philosopher who lived in a tub to show his indifference to comfort. *n.*

Di o ny sus (dī′ə nī′səs), Greek god of wine; Bacchus. *n.*

di o ram a (dī′ə ram′ə), **1.** picture that is usually looked at through a small opening. It is lighted in such a way as to be very realistic. **2.** scene to be viewed through a windowlike opening, showing a foreground occupied by sculptured figures (life-size or smaller) of animals, men, etc., with appropriate accessory objects, and a painted background. *n.*

di ox ide (dī ok′sīd), oxide having two atoms of oxygen per molecule and one atom of a metal or other element. *n.*

dip (dip), **1.** put under water or any liquid and lift quickly out again: *Mary dipped her head into the clear pool.* **2.** go under water and come quickly out again. **3.** a dipping of any kind, especially a plunge into and out of a tub of water, the sea, etc. **4.** dye by dipping in a liquid. **5.** wash or clean by dipping in a liquid. **6.** liquid in which to dip something. **7.** make (a candle) by putting a wick into hot tallow or wax. **8.** candle made by dipping. **9.** take up in the hollow of the hand or with a pail, pan, or other container: *dip up water from a well, dip up a sample of wheat.* **10.** put (one's hand, a spoon, etc.) into to take out something. **11.** that which is taken out or up by dipping. **12.** lower and raise again quickly: *The flag is dipped as a kind of salute.* **13.** sink or drop down: *A bird dips in its flight.* **14.** a sudden drop. **15.** slope downward: *The road dips.* **16.** amount of slope down. 1,2,4,5,7,9,10,12,13,15 *v.*, **dipped** or **dipt, dipping;** 3,6,8,11,14,16 *n.*

dip into, read or look at for a short time; glance at.

diph the ri a (dif thir′ē ə), a dangerous, infectious disease of the throat, usually accompanied by a high fever and formation of membranes that hinder breathing. *n.*

diph thong (dif′thông), a vowel sound made up of two identifiable vowel sounds in immediate sequence and pronounced in one syllable, as *ou* in *house*, *oi* in *noise*. *n.*

diph thon gal (dif thông′gl), of or like a diphthong. *adj.*

di plo ma (də plō′mə), **1.** certificate given by a school, college, or university to its graduating students. **2.** any certificate that bestows certain rights, privileges, honors, etc. *n.*

di plo ma cy (də plō′mə sē), **1.** management of relations between nations. The making of treaties, international agreements, etc., is an important part of diplomacy. **2.** skill in managing such relations. **3.** skill in dealing with others; tact: *Our son showed diplomacy in being very helpful at home the day he wanted to use the car.* *n., pl.* **di plo ma cies.**

dip lo mat (dip′lə mat), **1.** representative of a nation who is located in a foreign country with the duty of looking after the interests of his own nation in the foreign country. **2.** person who is skillful in dealing with others; a tactful person. *n.*

dip lo mat ic (dip′lə mat′ik), **1.** of or having to do with diplomacy: *Ambassadors are the highest-ranking members of the diplomatic service.* **2.** skillful in dealing with others; tactful: *a diplomatic policeman, a diplomatic answer.* *adj.*

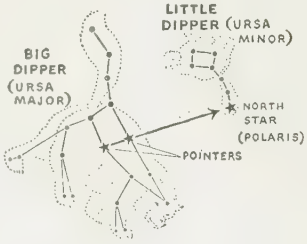
dip lo mat i cal ly (dip′lə mat′ik lē), in a diplomatic manner; with diplomacy. *adv.*

diplomatic corps, all of the ambassadors, ministers, etc., of foreign nations at the capital of a country.

di plo ma tist (də plō′mə tist), *Esp. Brit.* diplomat. *n.*

dip per (dip′ər), **1.** person or thing that dips. **2.** a long-handled cup or larger vessel for dipping water or other liquids. *n.*

Dip per (dip′ər), either of two groups of stars in the northern sky somewhat resembling the shape of a dipper; Big Dipper or Little Dipper. *n.*



Big Dipper and Little Dipper

dip so ma ni a (dip′sə mā′nē ə), an abnormal, uncontrollable craving for alcoholic liquor. *n.*

dip so ma ni ac (dip′sə mā′nē ak), person who has dipsomania. *n.*

dipt (dipt), dipped, a pt. and a pp. of **dip.** *v.*

dire (dīr), causing great fear or suffering; dreadful. *adj.*, **dir er, dir est. —dire′ly,** *adv.* **—dire′ness,** *n.*

di rect (də rekt′), **1.** manage; control; guide: *The teacher directs the work of the pupils.* **2.** order; command: *The captain directed his men to advance.* **3.** tell or show the way; give information about where to go, what to do, etc.: *Can you direct me to the railroad station? Signposts direct travelers.* **4.** point (to); aim (at): *We should direct our effort to a useful end.* **5.** put the address on (a letter, package, etc.). **6.** address (words, etc.) to a person: *direct a request to the king.* **7.** turn (a thing) straight to. **8.** proceeding in a straight line; straight: *a direct route. Overwork and great strain were the direct cause of his death.* **9.** in an unbroken line of descent: *a direct descendant of General Grant.* **10.** immediate: *He took direct charge of the library.* **11.** without anyone or anything in between; by oneself or itself; not through others: *a direct tax.* **12.** straightforward; frank; plain; truthful: *a direct answer. He made a direct denial of the charge of cheating.* **13.** exact; absolute: *the direct opposite.* **14.** directly. 1-7 *v.*, 8-13 *adj.*, 14 *adv.* **—di rect′ness,** *n.*

direct current, a steady electric current that flows in one direction.

direct discourse, a quoting of what a person says in his exact words. *Example:* He said, "Let's go now."

di rec tion (də rek′shən), **1.** guidance; management; control: *the direction of a play or movie.* **2.** order; command. **3.** a knowing or telling what to do, how to do, where to go, etc.; instruction: *Can you give me directions how to reach Chicago?* **4.** the address on a letter or package. **5.** course taken by a moving body, such as a ball or a bullet. **6.** any way in which one may face or point. North, south, east, and west are directions. **7.** line of action; tendency, etc.: *The town shows improvement in many directions. The crime investigation has taken a new direction.* *n.*

di rec tion al (də rek′shən l), **1.** of or having to do with direction in space. **2.** fitted for determining the direction from which radio signals come, or for sending radio signals in one direction only. *adj.*

di rec tive (də rek′tiv), **1.** order or instruction as to procedure. **2.** directing. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

di rect ly (də rekt′lē), **1.** in a direct line or manner; straight: *This road runs directly north.* **2.** exactly; absolutely: *directly opposite.* **3.** *Esp. Brit.* immediately; at once: *Come home directly.* *adv.*

direct object, a grammatical term denoting by its position or form the person or thing undergoing the action expressed by the verb. In "The car struck the boy," *boy* is the direct object.

di rec tor (də rek′tər), **1.** manager; person in control; leader. A person who directs the production of a play or motion picture is called a director. **2.** one of the persons chosen to direct the affairs of a company or institution. *n.*

di rec tor ate (də rek′tər it), **1.** position of director. **2.** group of directors. *n.*

di rec tor ship (də rek′tər ship), position or term of office of a director. *n.*

di rec to ry (də rek′tə rē), **1.** list of names and addresses. A telephone book is a directory. **2.** book of rules or instructions. **3.** group of directors; directorate. **4.** directing; advisory. 1-3 *n., pl.* **di rec to ries;** 4 *adj.*

direct primary, election in which the voters of a political party choose the candidates of their party for office.

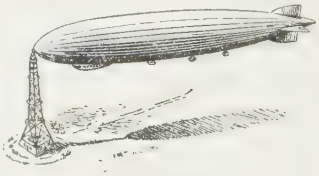
direct question, question in a person's exact words. *Example:* He asked, "Shall we go now?"

direct tax, tax demanded of the persons who must pay it. Poll taxes, income taxes, property taxes, and inheritance taxes are direct taxes.

dire ful (dīr′fəl), dire; dreadful; terrible. *adj.* **—dire′ful ly,** *adv.* **—dire′ful ness,** *n.*

dirge (dèrj), a funeral song or tune. *n.*

dir i gi ble (dir′ə jə bl or də rij′ə bl), **1.** kind of balloon that can be steered. **2.** capable of being directed. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*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dirk (dèrk), **1.** dagger. **2.** stab with a dirk. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

dirn dl (dèrn′dl), **1.** an Alpine peasant girl's costume consisting of a blouse, a tight bodice, and a full, bright-colored skirt, gathered at the waist. **2.** dress imitating it. **3.** skirt of this type. *n.*

dirt (dèrt), **1.** mud, dust, earth, or anything like them. Dirt soils whatever it gets on. **2.** loose earth; soil. **3.** unclean action, thought, or speech. **4.** uncleanness; meanness. *n.* **—dirt′less,** *adj.*

dirt farmer, *Informal.* person who has practical experience in doing his own farming.

dirt y (dèr′tē), **1.** soiled by dirt; unclean: *Children playing in the mud get dirty.* **2.** not clear or pure in color; clouded: *a dirty red.* **3.** low; mean; vile. **4.** unclean in action, thought, or speech. **5.** make dirty; soil. **6.** stormy; windy: *dirty weather.* 1-4,6 *adj.*, **dirt i er, dirt i est;** 5 *v.*, **dirt ied, dirt y ing. —dirt′i ly,** *adv.* **—dirt′i ness,** *n.*

Dis (dis), **1.** the Roman god of the lower world, identified with the Greek god Pluto. **2.** the lower world; Hades. *n.*

dis-, prefix meaning:
1. opposite of; as in *discontent.*
2. reverse of; as in *disentangle.*

dis a bil i ty (dis′ə bil′ə tē), **1.** disabled condition: *The player's disability was caused by illness.* **2.** something that disables: *Insanity is a mental disability.* **3.** something that disqualifies: *Relationship to an accused man is a disability which disqualifies a person for service on the jury at his trial.* *n., pl.* **dis a bil i ties.**

dis a ble (dis ā′bl), **1.** deprive of ability or power; make useless; cripple: *A war kills and disables many men.* **2.** disqualify legally. *v.,* **dis a bled, dis a bling. —dis a′ble ment,** *n.*

dis a bled (dis ā′bld), deprived of ability or power; crippled. *adj.*

dis a buse (dis′ə būz′), free from deception or error: *Education should disabuse people of foolish prejudices.* *v.,* **dis a bused, dis a bus ing.**

dis ad van tage (dis′əd van′tij), **1.** lack of advantage; unfavorable condition: *The deaf child was at a disadvantage in school.* **2.** loss; injury: *The candidate's enemies spread rumors to his disadvantage.* *n.*

dis ad van ta geous (dis ad′vən tā′jəs), causing disadvantage; unfavorable. *adj.* **—dis ad′van ta′geous ly,** *adv.* **—dis ad′van ta′geous ness,** *n.*

dis af fect ed (dis′ə fek′tid), unfriendly; disloyal; discontented. *adj.*

dis af fec tion (dis′ə fek′shən), unfriendliness; disloyalty; discontent: *Lack of food and supplies caused disaffection among the soldiers.* *n.*

dis a gree (dis′ə grē′), **1.** fail to agree; differ: *The witness disagreed with the lawyer about the exact time of the accident. Doctors sometimes disagree.* **2.** quarrel; dispute. **3.** have a bad effect; be harmful: *He can't eat strawberries because they disagree with him.* *v.,* **dis a greed, dis a gree ing.**

dis a gree a ble (dis′ə grē′ə bl), **1.** not to one's liking; unpleasant: *A headache is disagreeable.* **2.** bad-tempered; cross: *Mary is sometimes disagreeable until she has her breakfast.* *adj.* **—dis′a gree′a bly,** *adv.*

dis a gree ment (dis′ə grē′mənt), **1.** failure to agree; difference of opinion. **2.** quarrel; dispute. **3.** difference; unlikeness. *n.*

dis al low (dis′ə lou′), refuse to allow; deny the truth or value of; reject: *The request for a new trial was disallowed.* *v.*

dis ap pear (dis′ə pir′), **1.** pass from sight: *The little dog disappeared down the road.* **2.** pass from existence; stop being; be lost: *When spring comes, the snow disappears.* *v.*

dis ap pear ance (dis′ə pir′əns), act of disappearing. *n.*

dis ap point (dis′ə point′), **1.** fail to satisfy or please; leave (one) wanting or expecting something: *The circus disappointed him, for there was no elephant.* **2.** fail to keep a promise to: *You promised to come; do not disappoint me.* **3.** keep from happening; oppose and defeat. *v.*

dis ap point ment (dis′ə point′mənt), **1.** state of being or feeling disappointed: *When she did not find her mother, the disappointment seemed too great to bear.* **2.** person or thing that causes disappointment: *Her lazy son was a disappointment to her.* **3.** act or fact of disappointing: *Ben's disappointment of our wishes was done on purpose.* *n.*

dis ap pro ba tion (dis′ap rə bā′shən), disapproval. *n.*

dis ap prov al (dis′ə prüv′l), **1.** opinion or feeling against; expression of an opinion against; dislike. **2.** refusal to consent; rejection. *n.*

dis ap prove (dis′ə prüv′), **1.** have or express an opinion against. **2.** show dislike (*of*): *The boy disapproved of going to school in the summer.* **3.** refuse consent to; reject: *The judge disapproved the verdict.* *v.,* **dis approved, dis ap prov ing. —dis′ap prov′ing ly,** *adv.*

dis arm (dis ärm′), **1.** take weapons away from: *The police captured the bandits and disarmed them.* **2.** stop having an army and navy; reduce or limit the size of an army, navy, etc. **3.** remove suspicion from; make friendly; calm the anger of: *The speaker's frankness disarmed the angry mob, and they began to cheer him.* **4.** make harmless. *v.*

dis ar ma ment (dis är′mə mənt), **1.** act of disarming. **2.** reduction or limitation of armies, navies, and their equipment. *n.*

dis ar range (dis′ə rānj′), disturb the arrangement of; put out of order: *The wind disarranged her hair.* *v.,* **dis ar ranged, dis ar rang ing. —dis′ar range′ment,** *n.*

dis ar ray (dis′ə rā′), **1.** disorder; confusion. **2.** put into disorder or confusion. **3.** disorder of clothing. **4.** undress; strip. 1,3 *n.,* 2,4 *v.*

dis as sem ble (dis′ə sem′bl), take apart. *v.,* **dis as sem bled, dis as sem bling.**

dis as ter (də zas′tər), event that causes much suffering or loss; great misfortune. A destructive fire, flood, earthquake, or shipwreck is a disaster. *n.*

dis as trous (də zas′trəs), bringing disaster; causing great danger, suffering, loss, pain, or sorrow. *adj.* **—dis as′trous ly,** *adv.*

dis a vow (dis′ə vou′), deny that one knows about, approves of, or is responsible for; disclaim: *The prisoner disavowed the confession bearing his signature.* *v.*

dis a vow al (dis′ə vou′əl), a disavowing; denial of knowledge, approval, or responsibility. *n.*

dis band (dis band′), **1.** dismiss from service: *Most of the army was disbanded after the war.* **2.** break ranks; become scattered. *v.* **—dis band′ment,** *n.*

dis bar (dis bär′), deprive (a lawyer) of the right to practice law. *v.,* **dis barred, dis bar ring. —dis bar′ment,** *n.*

dis be lief (dis′bi lēf′), lack of belief; refusal to believe. *n.*

dis be lieve (dis′bi lēv′), have no belief in. *v.,* **dis be lieved, dis be liev ing. —dis′be liev′er,** *n.*

dis bur den (dis bėrd′n), relieve of a burden: *The boy disburdened his mind to his brother by confessing what he had done.* *v.*

dis burse (dis bėrs′), pay out; expend: *Our city treasurer disburses thousands of dollars each week.* *v.,* **dis bursed, dis burs ing. —dis burs′er,** *n.*

dis burse ment (dis bėrs′mənt), **1.** act of paying out: *Our treasurer attends to the disbursement of funds.* **2.** money paid out; expenditure. *n.*

disc (disk), disk. *n.*

dis card (dis kärd′ for 1,4,5; dis′kärd for 2,3,6), **1.** give up as useless or worn out; throw aside: *You can discard clothes, ways of doing things, or beliefs.* **2.** act of throwing aside as useless. **3.** thing or things thrown aside as useless or not wanted: *The scientist's discovery threw old theories into the discard.* **4.** get rid of (useless or unwanted playing cards) by throwing them aside or playing them. **5.** throw out an unwanted card. **6.** the unwanted cards thrown aside; card played as useless. 1,4,5 *v.,* 2,3,6 *n.*

dis cern (də zėrn′ or də sėrn′), perceive; see clearly; distinguish; recognize: *I looked where he pointed but could discern nothing. When there is so much propaganda, it is hard to discern the truth.* *v.* **—dis cern′er,** *n.*

dis cern i ble (də zėr′nə bl or də sėr′nə bl), capable of being discerned. *adj.* **—dis cern′i bly,** *adv.*

dis cern ing (də zėr′ning or də sėr′ning), shrewd; acute; discriminating. *adj.* **—dis cern′ing ly,** *adv.*

dis cern ment (də zėrn′mənt or də sėrn′mənt), **1.** keenness in perceiving and understanding; good judgment; shrewdness. **2.** act of discerning. *n.*

dis charge (dis chärj′ for 1,3,5,8,11,13,15,17,19; dis chärj′ or dis′chärj for 2,4,6,7,9,10,12,14,16,18), **1.** unload (a ship, train, bus, etc.); unload (cargo) from a ship; unload. **2.** an unloading: *The discharge of this cargo will not take long.* **3.** fire; shoot: *discharge a gun.* **4.** a firing off of a gun, a blast, etc.: *The dynamite discharge could be heard for a mile.* **5.** release; let go; dismiss: *discharge a patient from a hospital, discharge a committee, discharge a servant.* **6.** a release; a letting go; a dismissing: *the discharge of a prisoner from jail.* **7.** writing that shows a person's release or dismissal; certificate of release: *A soldier or sailor gets a discharge when his service is ended.* **8.** give off; let out: *The wound discharges pus.* **9.** a giving off; a letting out: *In a thunderstorm there is a discharge of electricity from the clouds.* **10.** thing given off or let out: *the watery discharge from a sore.* **11.** come or pour forth: *The river discharged into a bay.* **12.** rate of flow: *The discharge from the pipe is ten gallons a second.* **13.** rid of an electric charge; withdraw electricity from. **14.** transference of electricity between two charged bodies when placed in contact or near each other. **15.** pay (a debt, etc.). **16.** payment. **17.** perform (a duty). **18.** performance: *A public official should be honest in the discharge of his duties.* **19.** in law, to cancel or set aside (a court order). 1,3,5,8,11,13,15,17,19 *v.*, **dis charged, dis charg ing;** 2,4,6,7,9,10,12,14,16,18 *n.* **—dis charg′er,** *n.*

dis ci ple (də sī′pl), **1.** believer in the thought and teaching of a leader; follower. **2.** one of the followers of Jesus. *n.*

dis ci pli nar i an (dis′ə plə nãr′ē ən), **1.** person who enforces discipline or who believes in strict discipline. **2.** disciplinary. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

dis ci pli nar y (dis′ə plə ner′ē), **1.** having to do with discipline. **2.** for discipline. *adj.*

dis ci pline (dis′ə plin), **1.** training; especially, training of the mind or character. **2.** the training effect of experience, adversity, etc. **3.** a trained condition of order and obedience. **4.** order among school pupils, soldiers, or members of any group: *When the fire broke out, the pupils showed good discipline.* **5.** train; bring to a condition of order and obedience; bring under control. **6.** a particular system of rules for conduct. **7.** methods or rules for regulating the conduct of members of a church. **8.** control exercised over members of a church. **9.** punishment; chastisement: *A little discipline would do him a world of good.* **10.** punish: *discipline a child for bad behavior.* **11.** branch of instruction or education. 1-4,6-9,11 *n.*, 5,10 *v.*, **dis ci plined, dis ci plin ing. —dis′ci plin er,** *n.*

dis claim (dis klām′), **1.** refuse to recognize as one's own; deny connection with: *The motorist disclaimed responsibility for the accident.* **2.** give up all claim to: *She disclaimed any share in the invention.* *v.*

dis claim er (dis klām′ər), **1.** a disclaiming; denial; rejection. **2.** person who disclaims. *n.*

dis close (dis klōz′), **1.** open to view; uncover: *The lifting of the curtain disclosed a beautiful Christmas tree.* **2.** make known; reveal: *This letter discloses a secret.* *v.*, **dis closed, dis clos ing. —dis clos′er,** *n.*

dis clo sure (dis klō′zhər), **1.** act of disclosing. **2.** thing disclosed. *n.*

dis col or or **dis col our** (dis kul′ər), **1.** change or spoil the color of; stain: *Smoke had discolored the building.* **2.** become changed in color: *Many materials discolor if exposed to sunshine.* *v.*

dis col or a tion (dis kul′ər ā′shən), **1.** act of discoloring. **2.** state of being discolored. **3.** stain. *n.*

dis com fit (dis kum′fit), **1.** overthrow completely; defeat; rout. **2.** defeat the plans or hopes of; frustrate. **3.** embarrass greatly; confuse; disconcert. *v.*

dis com fi ture (dis kum′fi chur or dis kum′fi chər), **1.** a complete overthrow; defeat; rout. **2.** defeat of plans or hopes; frustration. **3.** confusion. *n.*

dis com fort (dis kum′fərt), **1.** lack of comfort; uneasiness. **2.** thing that causes discomfort. **3.** make uncomfortable or uneasy. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

dis com mode (dis′kə mōd′), disturb; trouble; inconvenience. *v.*, **dis com mod ed, dis com mod ing.**

dis com pose (dis′kəm pōz′), **1.** disturb the self-possession of; make uneasy. **2.** bring into disorder: *The grins of his friends discomposed Jack when he tried to make his speech.* *v.*, **dis com posed, dis com pos ing.**

dis com po sure (dis′kəm pō′zhər), state of being disturbed; uneasiness; embarrassment. *n.*

dis con cert (dis′kən sėrt′), **1.** disturb the self-possession of; embarrass greatly; confuse: *His arrest of the wrong man disconcerted the policeman.* **2.** upset; disorder: *The chairman's plans were disconcerted by the late arrival of the speaker.* *v.* **—dis′con cert′ing ly,** *adv.*

dis con cert ed (dis′kən sėr′tid), disturbed; confused. *adj.* **—dis′con cert′ed ly,** *adv.*

dis con nect (dis′kə nekt′), undo or break the connection of; unfasten; separate: *He disconnected the electric fan by pulling out the plug.* *v.*

dis con nect ed (dis′kə nek′tid), **1.** not connected; separate. **2.** without order or connection; incoherent; broken: *The injured man could give only a disconnected account of the accident.* *adj.* **—dis′con nect′ed ly,** *adv.*

dis con nec tion (dis′kə nek′shən), **1.** act of disconnecting. **2.** state of being disconnected; separation. *n.*

dis con so late (dis kon′sə lit), without hope; forlorn; unhappy; cheerless: *Mary was disconsolate because her kitten died.* *adj.* **—dis con′so late ly,** *adv.* **—dis con′so late ness,** *n.*

dis con tent (dis′kən tent′), **1.** dislike of what one has and a desire for something different; feeling not satisfied; uneasiness. **2.** dissatisfy; displease. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

dis con tent ed (dis′kən ten′tid), not contented; not satisfied; displeased and restless; disliking what one has and wanting something different. *adj.* **—dis′con tent′ed ly,** *adv.* **—dis′con tent′ed ness,** *n.*

dis con tent ment (dis′kən tent′mənt), discontent. *n.*

dis con tin u ance (dis′kən tin′yu əns), **1.** a stopping. **2.** a being stopped. *n.*

dis con tin u a tion (dis′kən tin′yu ā′shən), **1.** a breaking off; a stopping; a ceasing. **2.** break; interruption. *n.*

dis con tin ue (dis′kən tin′ū), **1.** cause to cease; put an end or stop to: *That train has been discontinued. After the patient got well, the doctor discontinued his visits.* **2.** cease from; cease to take, use, etc. **3.** terminate (a lawsuit) by request of the plaintiff or by his failing to continue it. *v.*, **dis con tin ued, dis con tin u ing.**

dis con ti nu i ty (dis′kon tə nü′ə tē or dis′kon tə nū′ə tē), lack of connection. *n.*

dis con tin u ous (dis′kən tin′yu əs), not continuous; broken; interrupted. *adj.* **—dis′con tin′u ous ly,** *adv.*

dis cord (dis′kôrd), **1.** difference of opinion; disputing; disagreement: *Angry discord spoiled the meeting.* **2.** a lack of harmony in musical notes sounded at the same time. **3.** harsh, clashing sounds. *n.*

dis cord ance (dis kôrd′ns), **1.** discord of sounds. **2.** disagreement. *n.*

dis cord ant (dis kôrd′nt), **1.** not in harmony: *a discordant note in music.* **2.** not in agreement; not fitting together: *Many discordant views were expressed.* **3.** harsh; clashing: *Many automobile horns are discordant.* *adj.* **—dis cord′ant ly,** *adv.*

dis co thèque (dis′kə tek), night club where phonograph records are played for dancing. *n.*

dis count (dis′kount or dis kount′ for 1,3-5; dis′kount for 2,6), **1.** deduct (a certain percentage) of the amount or cost: *The store discounts 3 per cent on all bills paid when due.* **2.** deduction from the amount or cost: *During the sale the dealer allowed a 10 per cent discount on all cash purchases.* **3.** allow for exaggeration, prejudice, or inaccuracy in; believe only part of: *You must discount what Jack tells you, for he is too fond of a good story.* **4.** make less effective by anticipating: *The price of stock fell before its dividend was reduced, for the reduction had already been discounted.* **5.** lend money, deducting the interest in advance. **6.** interest deducted in advance. 1,3-5 *v.*, 2,6 *n.* **—dis′count a ble,** *adj.*

at a discount, 1. at less than the regular price; below par. 2. easy to get because not in demand.

dis coun te nance (dis koun′tə nəns), 1. refuse to approve; discourage: *This school discountenances secret societies.* 2. abash; disconcert. *v.*, **dis coun te nanced, dis coun te nanc ing.**

discount rate, per cent charged for discounting notes.

dis cour age (dis kėr′ij), 1. take away the courage of; lessen the hope or confidence of: *Repeated failures discouraged him.* 2. try to prevent by disapproving; frown upon: *All Nell's friends discouraged her from such a dangerous swim.* 3. prevent or hinder through fear, loss of incentive, etc.: *Lack of recognition discouraged him from publishing more novels. Fear that war might break out discouraged us from going to Europe.* 4. frown on; make seem not worth while: *The chill of coming winter soon discouraged our picnics.* *v.*, **dis cour aged, dis cour ag ing. —dis cour′ag ing ly,** *adv.*

dis cour age ment (dis kėr′ij mənt), 1. state of being or feeling discouraged. 2. thing that discourages. 3. act of discouraging. *n.*

dis course (dis′kôrs for 1,3; dis kôrs′ for 2,4), 1. a formal speech or writing: *Lectures and sermons are discourses.* 2. speak or write formally. 3. conversation; a talk. 4. converse; talk. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **dis coursed, dis cours ing. —dis cours′er,** *n.*

dis cour te ous (dis kėr′tē əs), not courteous; rude; impolite. *adj.* **—dis cour′te ous ly,** *adv.* **—dis cour′te ous ness,** *n.*

dis cour te sy (dis kėr′tə sē), 1. lack of courtesy; rudeness; impoliteness. 2. a rude or impolite act. *n., pl.* **dis cour te sies.**

dis cov er (dis kuv′ər), 1. see or learn of for the first time; find out: *Columbus discovered America.* 2. *Archaic.* make known; reveal. *v.* **—dis cov′er a ble,** *adj.* **—dis cov′er er,** *n.*

dis cov er y (dis kuv′ər ē), 1. act of discovering. 2. thing discovered: *One of Benjamin Franklin's discoveries was that lightning is electricity.* *n., pl.* **dis cov er ies.**

dis cred it (dis kred′it), 1. cast doubt on; destroy belief, faith, or trust in: *The lawyer discredited the witness by proving that he had been bribed.* 2. loss of belief, faith, or trust; doubt: *Dick's story throws discredit on your account of the trip.* 3. refuse to believe; decline to trust or have faith in: *We discredit Lulu because she has lied so often.* 4. do harm to the reputation of; give a bad reputation to: *Losing five battles discredited that general.* 5. loss of good name or standing. 6. thing that causes loss of good name or standing; disgrace. 1,3,4 *v.*, 2,5,6 *n.*

dis cred it a ble (dis kred′ə tə bl), bringing discredit. *adj.* **—dis cred′it a bly,** *adv.*

dis creet (dis krēt′), careful and sensible in speech and action; wisely cautious; showing good sense. *adj.* **—dis creet′ly,** *adv.* **—dis creet′ness,** *n.*

dis crep an cy (dis krep′ən sē), 1. lack of consistency; difference; disagreement: *The lawsuit was lost because of discrepancies in the statements of the witnesses.* 2. an example of inconsistency. *n., pl.* **dis crep an cies.**

dis crete (dis krēt′), 1. separate; distinct. 2. consisting of distinct parts. *adj.* **—dis crete′ly,** *adv.* **—dis crete′ness,** *n.*

dis cre tion (dis kresh′ən), 1. freedom to judge or choose: *Making final plans was left to the president's discretion.* 2. quality of being discreet; good judgment; carefulness in speech or action; wise caution: *My brother rushed in front of the car, but I showed more discretion.* *n.*

dis cre tion ar y (dis kresh′ən er′ē), with freedom to decide or choose; left to one's own judgment: *The law gave the mayor certain discretionary powers.* *adj.*

dis crim i nate (dis krim′ə nāt), 1. make or see a difference: *It is often difficult to discriminate between a mere exaggeration and a deliberate falsehood.* 2. make a distinction: *The law does not discriminate against any race, creed, or color.* 3. make or see a difference between; distinguish: *Studying literature makes a person able to discriminate good books from poor ones.* *v.*, **dis crim i nat ed, dis crim i nat ing. —dis crim′i nate ly,** *adv.*

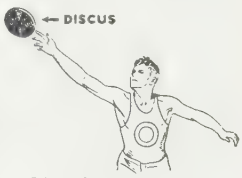
dis crim i nat ing (dis krim′ə nāt′ing), 1. that discriminates. 2. able to discriminate well. 3. differential: *Manufacturers wanted a discriminating duty on imports.* *adj.* **—dis crim′i nat′ing ly,** *adv.*

dis crim i na tion (dis krim′ə nā′shən), 1. act of making or recognizing differences and distinctions: *Do not buy clothes without discrimination.* 2. ability to make fine distinctions. 3. making a difference in favor of or against: *There was discrimination against Jews in Germany.* *n.*

dis crim i na tive (dis krim′ə nā′tiv), 1. discriminating. 2. showing discrimination. *adj.*

dis crim i na to ry (dis krim′ə nə tô′rē), discriminative; showing partiality. *adj.*

dis cur sive (dis kėr′siv), wandering or shifting from one subject to another; rambling: *His carefully planned speech was not discursive, but developed one topic.* *adj.* **—dis cur′sive ly,** *adv.* **—dis cur′sive ness,** *n.*



Man throwing a discus

dis cus (dis′kəs), a heavy, circular plate of stone or metal, used in athletic games as a test of skill and strength in throwing. *n.*

dis cuss (dis kus′), consider from various points of view; talk over: *The class discussed several problems. Congress is discussing tax rates.* *v.*

dis cus sion (dis kush′ən), a going over the reasons for and against; discussing things; talk: *After two hours' discussion, we seemed no nearer a decision.* *n.*

dis dain (dis dān′), 1. look down on; consider beneath oneself; scorn: *The honest official disdained the offer of a bribe.* 2. act of disdaining; feeling of scorn: *That selfish boy treated his younger brothers with disdain.* 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

dis dain ful (dis dān′fəl), feeling or showing disdain; contemptuous; scornful. *adj.* **—dis dain′ful ly,** *adv.* **—dis dain′ful ness,** *n.*

dis ease (də zēz′), 1. sickness; illness. 2. any particular illness: *Measles and chicken pox are two diseases of children.* 3. an unhealthy condition of a plant or a product: *the diseases of grains.* 4. disordered or bad condition of mind, morals, public affairs, etc. *n.*

dis eased (də zēzd′), 1. having a disease; showing signs of sickness. 2. disordered: *a diseased mind.* *adj.*

dis em bark (dis′em bärk′), go or put ashore from a ship; land from a ship. *v.*

dis em bar ka tion (dis′em bär kā′shən), 1. a disembarking. 2. a being disembarked. *n.*

dis em bod y (dis′em bod′ē), separate (a soul, spirit, etc.) from the body: *Ghosts are usually thought of as disembodied spirits.* *v.*, **dis em bod ied, dis em bod y ing. —dis′em bod′i ment,** *n.*

dis em bow el (dis′em bou′əl), take or rip out the bowels of. *v.*, **dis em bow eled, dis em bow el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **dis em bow elled, dis em bow el ling. —dis′em bow′el ment,** *n.*

dis en chant (dis′en chant′), free from a magic spell or illusion. *v.* **—dis′en chant′ment,** *n.*

dis en cum ber (dis′en kum′bər), free from a burden, annoyance, or trouble. *v.*

dis en fran chise (dis′en fran′chīz), disfranchise. *v.*, **dis en fran chised, dis en fran chis ing.**

dis en fran chise ment (dis′en fran′chiz mənt), disfranchisement. *n.*

dis en gage (dis′en gāj′), 1. free from an engagement, pledge, obligation, etc. 2. detach; loosen: *The mother disengaged her hand from that of the sleeping child.* *v.*, **dis en gaged, dis en gag ing. —dis′en gage′ment,** *n.*

dis en gaged (dis′en gājd′), 1. not busy; free from appointments. 2. released; detached. *adj.*

dis en tan gle (dis′en tang′gl), free from tangles or complications; untangle. *v.*, **dis en tan gled, dis en tan gling. —dis′en tan′gle ment,** *n.*

dis en twine (dis′en twīn′), disentangle. *v.*, **dis en twined, dis en twin ing.**

dis es tab lish (dis′es tab′lish), deprive of the character of being established; especially, withdraw state recognition or support from (a church). *v.* **—dis′es tab′lish ment,** *n.*

dis es teem (dis′es tēm′), scorn; dislike. *v.*, *n.*

dis fa vor (dis fā′vər), 1. dislike; disapproval: *The workers looked with disfavor on any attempt to lower their wages.* 2. regard with dislike; disapprove. 3. state of being regarded with dislike or disapproval. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*

dis fig ure (dis fig′yər), spoil the appearance of; mar the beauty of: *Large billboards disfigured the countryside.* *v.*, **dis fig ured, dis fig ur ing. —dis fig′ur er,** *n.*

dis fig ure ment (dis fig′yər mənt), 1. act of disfiguring. 2. disfigured condition. 3. something that disfigures; defect. *n.*

dis fran chise (dis fran′chīz), 1. take the rights of citizenship away from. A disfranchised person cannot vote or hold office. 2. take a right or privilege from *v.*, **dis fran chised, dis fran chis ing.** Also, **disenfranchise.**

dis fran chise ment (dis fran′chiz mənt), 1. a disfranchising. 2. being disfranchised. *n.* Also, **disenfranchisement.**

dis gorge (dis gôrj′), 1. throw up (what has been swallowed); vomit forth. 2. pour forth; discharge: *Swollen streams disgorged their waters into the river.* 3. give up unwillingly: *The robbers were forced to disgorge their plunder.* *v.*, **dis gorged, dis gorg ing.**

dis grace (dis grās′), 1. loss of honor or respect; shame. 2. cause of disgrace: *To be put in prison is usually a disgrace.* 3. cause disgrace to. 4. loss of favor or trust: *The king's former adviser is now in disgrace.* 5. dismiss in disgrace: *The cowardly officer was disgraced for failing to do his duty.* 1,2,4 *n.*, 3,5 *v.*, **dis graced, dis grac ing. —dis grac′er,** *n.*

dis grace ful (dis grās′fəl), causing loss of honor or respect; shameful. *adj.* **—dis grace′ful ly,** *adv.* **—dis grace′ful ness,** *n.*

dis grun tled (dis grunt′ld), in bad humor; discontented; disgusted; displeased. *adj.*

dis guise (dis gīz′), 1. make a change in the clothes and appearance of to hide who one really is or to look like someone else: *The spy disguised himself as an old man.* 2. use of a changed or unusual dress and appearance in order not to be known: *The criminal resorted to disguise to escape from jail.* 3. clothes, actions, etc., used to hide who one really is or to make a person look like someone else: *Woman's clothes and a wig formed his disguise.* 4. hide what (a thing) really is; make (a thing) seem like something else: *The pirates had disguised their ship. He disguised his handwriting. He disguised his hate by a false show of friendliness.* 5. a false or misleading appearance; deception; concealment: *Her seeming friendliness was a disguise.* 1,4 *v.*, **dis guised, dis guis ing;** 2,3,5 *n.* **—dis guis′er,** *n.*

dis gust (dis gust′), 1. strong dislike; sickening dislike: *We feel disgust for bad odors or tastes.* 2. arouse disgust in: *The smell of a pigpen disgusts many people.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

dis gust ed (dis gus′tid), filled with disgust. *adj.* **—dis gust′ed ly,** *adv.* **—dis gust′ed ness,** *n.*

dis gust ing (dis gus′ting), that disgusts; unpleasant; distasteful. *adj.* **—dis gust′ing ly,** *adv.*

dish (dish), 1. anything to serve food in, such as a plate, platter, bowl, cup, or saucer. 2. amount of food served in a dish: *I ate two dishes of ice cream.* 3. food served: *Sliced peaches and cream is the dish I like best.* 4. serve (food) by putting it in a dish: *You may dish the dinner now.* 5. thing shaped like a dish. 6. shape like a dish. 7. *Slang.* defeat; ruin. 1-3,5 *n.*, 4,6,7 *v.*

dis heart en (dis härt′n), discourage; depress: *A long drought disheartens a farmer.* *v.* **—dis heart′en ing ly,** *adv.*

di shev eled (də shev′ld), 1. rumpled; mussed; disordered; untidy. 2. hanging loosely or in disorder: *disheveled hair.* *adj.*

di shev elled (də shev′ld), *Brit.* disheveled. *adj.*

dis hon est (dis on′ist), not honest: *Lying, stealing, and cheating are the dishonest acts of dishonest people.* *adj.* **—dis hon′est ly,** *adv.*

dis hon es ty (dis on′is tē), 1. lying, cheating, or stealing; lack of honesty. 2. a dishonest act. *n.*, *pl.* **dis hon es ties.**

dis hon or (dis on′ər), 1. loss of honor or reputation; shame; disgrace. 2. cause of dishonor: *A man who steals is a dishonor to his family.* 3. cause or bring dishonor to. 4. refusal or failure to pay a check, bill, etc. 5. refuse or fail to pay (a check, bill, etc.): *A bank will dishonor your checks if you do not have money in the bank to pay them.* 1,2,4 *n.*, 3,5 *v.*

dis hon or a ble (dis on′ər ə bl), 1. causing loss of honor; shameful; disgraceful. 2. without honor. *adj.* **—dis hon′or a ble ness,** *n.* **—dis hon′or a bly,** *adv.*

dis hon our (dis on′ər), *Esp. Brit.* dishonor. *n.*, *v.*

dis il lu sion (dis′i lü′zhən), 1. free from illusion: *People are apt to become disillusioned as they grow old.* 2. a freeing or being freed from illusion. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

dis il lu sion ment (dis′i lü′zhən mənt), a disillusioning or being disillusioned. *n.*

dis in cli na tion (dis in′klə nā′shən), unwillingness. *n.*

dis in cline (dis′in klīn′), make or be unwilling. *v.*, **dis in clined, dis in clin ing.**

dis in clined (dis′in klīnd′), unwilling. *adj.*

dis in fect (dis′in fekt′), destroy the disease germs in: *If you nurse someone who has scarlet fever, you should disinfect yourself and your clothes every time you leave the room where the sick person is.* *v.* **—dis′in fec′tor,** *n.*

dis in fect ant (dis′in fek′tənt), 1. means for destroying disease germs. Alcohol, iodine, and carbolic acid are disinfectants. 2. destroying disease germs. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

dis in fec tion (dis′in fek′shən), destruction of disease germs. *n.*

dis in gen u ous (dis′in jen′yü əs), not frank; insincere. *adj.* **—dis′in gen′u ous ly,** *adv.*

dis in her it (dis′in her′it), prevent from inheriting; deprive of an inheritance: *A father disinherits his son if he leaves none of his property to his son.* *v.*

dis in her it ance (dis′in her′ə təns), 1. act of disinheriting. 2. state of being disinherited. *n.*

dis in te grate (dis in′tə grāt), 1. break up; separate into small parts or bits: *Time had caused the old books to disintegrate into a pile of fragments and dust.* 2. change in nuclear structure through bombardment by charged particles. *v.*, **dis in te grat ed, dis in te grat ing.**

dis in te gra tion (dis in′tə grā′shən), a breaking up; separation into small parts or bits: *Rain and frost had caused the gradual disintegration of the rock.* *n.*

dis in te gra tor (dis in′tə grā′tər), 1. person or thing that causes disintegration. 2. machine for disintegrating a substance. *n.*

dis in ter (dis′in tėr′), 1. take out of a grave or tomb; dig up. 2. bring to light; discover and reveal. *v.*, **dis in terred, dis in ter ring. —dis′in ter′ment,** *n.*

dis in ter est (dis in′tər ist), lack of interest; indifference. *n.*

dis in ter est ed (dis in′tər is tid or dis in′tər es′tid), free from selfish motives; impartial; fair: *A judge should be disinterested.* *adj.* **—dis in′ter est ed ly,** *adv.* **—dis in′ter est ed ness,** *n.*

dis join (dis join′), separate; keep from joining; prevent from being joined. *v.*

dis joint (dis joint′), 1. take apart at the joints: *disjoint a chicken.* 2. break up; disconnect; put out of order: *The boy's speech was stumbling and disjointed.* 3. put out of joint; dislocate: *a disjointed wrist.* 4. come apart; be put out of joint. *v.*

dis joint ed (dis join′tid), **1.** taken apart at the joints. **2.** broken up; disconnected; incoherent. **3.** out of joint. *adj.* **—dis joint′ed ly,** *adv.* **—dis joint′ed ness,** *n.*

disk (disk), **1.** a round, flat, thin object. **2.** a round, flat surface, or an apparently round, flat surface: *the sun's disk.* **3.** a roundish, flat part in a plant or animal. The yellow center of a daisy is a disk. **4.** anything resembling a disk. **5.** a phonograph record. **6.** discus. *n.* Also, **disc.** **—disk′like′,** *adj.*

Disk (def. 1)

disk harrow, harrow with a row of sharp, revolving disks used in preparing ground for planting or sowing.

disk jockey, *Slang.* announcer for a radio program that consists chiefly of recorded music.

dis like (dis līk′), **1.** a feeling of not liking; a feeling against: *I have a dislike of rain and fog.* **2.** not like; object to; have a feeling against: *Bob dislikes studying and would rather play football.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **dis liked, dis lik ing.**

dis lo cate (dis′lō kāt), **1.** put out of joint: *The football player dislocated his shoulder when he fell.* **2.** put out of order; disturb; upset. *v.*, **dis lo cat ed, dis lo cat ing.**

dis lo ca tion (dis′lō kā′shən), **1.** act of dislocating. **2.** state of being dislocated. *n.*

dis lodge (dis loj′), drive or force out of a place, position, etc.: *The workman used a crowbar to dislodge a heavy stone from the wall. Heavy gunfire dislodged the enemy from the fort.* *v.*, **dis lodged, dis lodg ing.**

dis lodg ment (dis loj′mənt), **1.** act of dislodging. **2.** state of being dislodged. *n.*

dis loy al (dis loi′əl), not loyal; unfaithful: *A disloyal servant let robbers into the house.* *adj.* **—dis loy′al ly,** *adv.*

dis loy al ty (dis loi′əl tē), **1.** lack of loyalty; unfaithfulness: *Refusing to defend parents, school, or country is disloyalty.* **2.** a disloyal act. *n., pl.* **dis loy al ties.**

dis mal (diz′ml), **1.** dark; gloomy: *A damp cave or a rainy day is dismal.* **2.** dreary; miserable: *Sickness or bad luck often makes a person feel dismal.* *adj.* **—dis′mal ly,** *adv.*

dis man tle (dis man′tl), **1.** strip of covering, equipment, furniture, guns, rigging, etc.: *The warship was dismantled before the hull was sold for scrap metal.* **2.** pull down; take apart: *We had to dismantle the bookcases in order to move them.* *v.*, **dis man tled, dis man tling.**

dis may (dis mā′), **1.** loss of courage because of fear of what is about to happen: *The mother was filled with dismay when her son confessed that he had robbed a store.* **2.** trouble greatly; make afraid: *The thought that she might fail the history test dismayed her.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

dis mem ber (dis mem′bər), **1.** pull apart; cut to pieces; separate or divide into parts: *The defeated country was dismembered.* **2.** cut or tear the limbs from: *dismember a human body.* *v.* **—dis mem′ber ment,** *n.*

dis miss (dis mis′), **1.** send away; allow to go: *At noon the teacher dismissed the class.* **2.** remove from office or service: *We dismissed the cook because her cooking was so poor.* **3.** put out of mind; stop thinking about: *Dismiss your troubles and be happy.* **4.** refuse to consider (a complaint, plea, etc.) in a law court. *v.*

dis miss al (dis mis′l), **1.** act of dismissing: *The dismissal of those workmen caused a strike.* **2.** state or fact of being dismissed. **3.** a written or spoken order dismissing someone. *n.*

dis mis sion (dis mish′ən), dismissal. *n.*

dis mount (dis mount′), **1.** get off a horse, bicycle, etc. **2.** throw or bring down from a horse; unhorse: *The first knight dismounted the second.* **3.** take (a thing) from its setting or support: *The cannons were dismounted for shipping.* **4.** take apart; take to pieces. *v.*

dis o be di ence (dis′ə bē′dē əns), refusal to obey; failure to obey: *Disobedience cannot be allowed in the army.* *n.*

dis o be di ent (dis′ə bē′dē ənt), refusing to obey; failing to obey. *adj.* **—dis′o be′di ent ly,** *adv.*

dis o bey (dis′ə bā′), refuse to obey; fail to obey. *v.* **—dis′o bey′er,** *n.*

dis o blige (dis′ə blīj′), **1.** neglect to oblige; refuse to oblige; refuse to do a favor for. **2.** give offense to. *v.*, **dis o bliged, dis o blig ing. —dis′o blig′ing ly,** *adv.*

dis or der (dis ôr′dər), **1.** lack of order; confusion. **2.** destroy the order of; throw into confusion: *A series of accidents disordered the shop.* **3.** a public disturbance; riot. **4.** sickness; disease: *a disorder of the stomach.* **5.** cause sickness in: *The bad food disordered my stomach.* 1,3,4 *n.*, 2,5 *v.*

dis or dered (dis ôr′dərd), **1.** not in order; disturbed. **2.** sick. *adj.*

dis or der ly (dis ôr′dər lē), **1.** not orderly; in confusion: *An untidy, messy room is disorderly.* **2.** causing disorder; making a disturbance; breaking rules; unruly. **3.** against the law; contrary to good morals or decency. **4.** in a disorderly manner. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *adv.* **—dis or′der li ness,** *n.*

dis or gan ize (dis ôr′gən īz), throw into confusion and disorder; upset the order and arrangement of: *Heavy snowstorms disorganized the train schedule.* *v.*, **dis organ ized, dis or gan iz ing. —dis or′gan i za′tion,** *n.*

dis own (dis ōn′), refuse to recognize as one's own; cast off: *He disowned his wicked son.* *v.*

dis par age (dis par′ij), **1.** speak slightingly of; try to lessen the importance or value of; belittle: *The coward disparaged the hero's brave rescue.* **2.** lower the reputation of; discredit. *v.*, **dis par aged, dis par ag ing. —dis par′ag ing ly,** *adv.*

dis par age ment (dis par′ij mənt), **1.** act of disparaging. **2.** something that lowers a thing or person in worth or importance. **3.** a lessening in esteem or standing: *Say nothing that will be to Joe's disparagement with his new employer.* *n.*

dis pa rate (dis′pə rit), distinct in kind; essentially different; unlike. *adj.* **—dis′pa rate ness,** *n.*

dis par i ty (dis par′ə tē), inequality; difference: *There will be a disparity in the accounts of the same event given by several people.* *n., pl.* **dis par i ties.**

dis part (dis pärt′), separate; divide into parts. *v.*

dis pas sion ate (dis pash′ən it), free from emotion or prejudice; calm; impartial: *To a dispassionate observer, the drivers of both cars seemed equally at fault.* *adj.* **—dis pas′sion ate ly,** *adv.*

dis patch (dis pach′), **1.** send off to some place or for some purpose: *He dispatched a messenger to tell the king what had happened.* **2.** a sending off (of a letter, a messenger, etc.): *Please hurry up the dispatch of this telegram.* **3.** a written message, such as special news or government business: *This dispatch has been two days on the way.* **4.** get (something) done promptly or speedily. **5.** promptness; speed: *Fred works with neatness and dispatch.* **6.** give the death blow to; kill: *He dispatched the deer at his first shot.* **7.** a putting to death; a killing. **8.** *Informal.* eat up: *The hungry boy quickly dispatched the meat.* **9.** agency for conveying goods, etc. 1,4,6,8 *v.*, 2,3,5,7,9 *n.* Also, **despatch.**

dis patch er (dis pach′ər), person who dispatches. A train dispatcher sends out the trains. *n.*

dis pel (dis pel′), drive away and scatter; disperse: *The captain's cheerful laugh dispelled our fears.* *v.*, **dispelled, dis pel ling. —dis pel′ler,** *n.*

dis pen sa ble (dis pen′sə bl), **1.** that may be done without; unimportant. **2.** capable of being dispensed or administered. *adj.* **—dis pen′sa ble ness,** *n.*

dis pen sa ry (dis pen′sə rē), place where medicines and medical advice are given free or for a very small charge. *n., pl.* **dis pen sa ries.**

dis pen sa tion (dis′pən sā′shən), **1.** act of giving out; act of distributing: *the dispensation of charity to the poor.* **2.** thing given out or distributed: *They gave thanks for the dispensations of Providence.* **3.** rule; manage-

ment: *England under the dispensation of Elizabeth I.* 4. management or ordering of the affairs of the world by Providence or Nature. 5. a religious system: *the Christian dispensation.* 6. official permission to disregard a rule. *n.*

dis pense (dis pens′), 1. give out; distribute: *The Red Cross dispensed food and clothing to the sufferers.* 2. carry out; put in force; apply: *In our country judges and law courts dispense justice.* 3. prepare and give out: *Druggists must dispense medicines with the greatest care.* 4. release; excuse. *v.*, **dis pensed, dis pens ing.** —**dispens′er,** *n.*

dispense with, 1. do away with; make unnecessary. 2. do without; get along without.

dis per sal (dis pèr′sl), dispersion; act of scattering or state of being scattered: *the dispersal of a crowd.* *n.*

dis perse (dis pèrs′), 1. spread in different directions; scatter: *The crowd dispersed when the policeman came.* 2. divide (white light) into its colored rays. *v.*, **dispersed, dis pers ing.**

dis per sion (dis pèr′zhən), 1. a dispersing. 2. a being dispersed. 3. the separation of light into its different colors. *n.*

dis pir it (dis pir′it), depress; discourage; dishearten: *A week of rain dispirited us all.* *v.* —**dis pir′it ed ly,** *adv.*

dis place (dis plās′), 1. put something else in the place of; take the place of: *The automobile has practically displaced the horse and buggy.* 2. remove from a position of authority. 3. put out of place; move from its usual place or position. *v.*, **dis placed, dis plac ing.**

displaced person, a European or other person forced out of his own country by war or to be used as labor.

dis place ment (dis plās′mənt), 1. act of displacing. 2. a being displaced: *His laziness has caused his displacement from office.* 3. weight of the volume of water displaced by a ship or other floating object. It is a weight equal to that of the floating object. *n.*

dis play (dis plā′), 1. show; expose to view: *The flag is displayed on the Fourth of July.* 2. a displaying; exhibition: *He did not like the boy's display of bad temper.* 3. show in a special way, so as to attract attention: *The boys' suits were displayed in the big window of the store.* 4. let appear; reveal: *He displayed his good nature by answering all our questions.* 5. a showing off; ostentation: *Her fondness for display led her to buy showy clothes.* 6. spread out; unfold: *display a newspaper.* 7. a planned showing of a thing, for some special purpose: *Grade 8 had two displays of children's drawings.* 8. the choice and arrangement of type so as to make certain words, etc., prominent. 1,3,4,6 *v.*, 2,5,7,8 *n.*

dis please (dis plēz′), not please; offend; annoy. *v.*, **dis pleased, dis pleas ing.**

dis pleas ure (dis plezh′ər), 1. the feeling of being displeased; slight anger; annoyance; dislike. 2. *Archaic.* discomfort; uneasiness. 3. *Archaic.* offense; injury. *n.*

dis port (dis pôrt′), 1. amuse (oneself); sport; play: *People laughed at the clumsy bears disporting themselves in the water.* 2. *Archaic.* pastime; amusement. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

dis pos a ble (dis pōz′ə bl), 1. capable of being disposed of. 2. at one's disposal; available. *adj.*

dis pos al (dis pōz′l), 1. act of getting rid (of something): *the disposal of garbage.* 2. act of giving away: *His will arranged for the disposal of his property after his death.* 3. sale. 4. an arranging of matters; a settling of affairs: *Mary's disposal of the difficulty pleased everybody.* 5. act of putting in a certain order or position; arrangement: *The disposal of the chairs around the sides of the room left plenty of space in the middle.* *n.*

at or **in one's disposal,** ready for one's use or service at any time; under one's control or management.

dis pose (dis pōz′), 1. put in a certain order or position; arrange: *The battleships were disposed in a straight line.* 2. arrange (matters); settle (affairs); determine. 3. make ready or willing; incline: *More pay and shorter hours of work disposed him to take the new job.* 4. make liable or subject: *Getting your feet wet disposes you to catching cold.* *v.*, **dis posed, dis pos ing.** —**dis pos′er,** *n.*

dispose of, 1. get rid of. 2. give away. 3. sell. 4. eat or drink. 5. arrange; settle.

dis posed (dis pōzd′), willing; inclined. *adj.*

dis po si tion (dis′pə zish′ən), 1. habitual ways of acting toward others or of thinking about things; nature: *a cheerful disposition, a selfish disposition.* 2. tendency; inclination: *a disposition to argue.* 3. act of putting in order or position; arrangement: *the disposition of soldiers in battle.* 4. management; settlement: *the satisfactory disposition of a difficult problem.* 5. disposal: *What disposition did you make of Johnny's case?* *n.*

dis pos sess (dis′pə zes′), 1. force to give up the possession of a house, land, etc.; oust: *The farmer was dispossessed for not paying his rent.* 2. deprive: *Fear dispossessed him of his senses.* *v.* —**dis′pos ses′sion,** *n.*

dis praise (dis prāz′), 1. express disapproval of; speak against; blame. 2. expression of disapproval; blame. 1 *v.*, **dis praised, dis prais ing;** 2 *n.*

dis proof (dis prüf′), 1. a disproving; refutation. 2. fact, reason, etc., that disproves something. *n.*

dis pro por tion (dis′prə pôr′shən), 1. lack of proportion; lack of proper proportion; lack of symmetry. 2. make disproportionate. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

dis pro por tion ate (dis′prə pôr′shən it), out of proportion; lacking in proper proportion: *A penny would be disproportionate pay for a day's work.* *adj.*

dis pro por tion ate ly (dis′prə pôr′shən it lē), in a disproportionate degree; inadequately or excessively. *adv.*

dis prove (dis prüv′), prove false or incorrect; refute: *John disproved Tom's statement that he had less candy by weighing both boxes.* *v.*, **dis proved, dis prov ing.** —**dis-prov′a ble,** *adj.*

dis put a ble (dis pūt′ə bl or dis′pyə tə bl), liable to be disputed; uncertain; questionable. *adj.*

dis pu tant (dis′pyə tənt or dis pūt′nt), person who takes part in a dispute or debate. *n.*

dis pu ta tion (dis′pyə tā′shən), 1. debate; controversy. 2. dispute. *n.*

dis pu ta tious (dis′pyə tā′shəs), fond of disputing; inclined to argue. *adj.* —**dis′pu ta′tious ly,** *adv.*

dis pute (dis pūt′), 1. discuss; argue; debate. 2. argument; debate. 3. quarrel. 4. disagree with (a statement); declare not true; call in question. 5. fight against; oppose; resist. 6. fight for; fight over: *The soldiers disputed every inch of ground when the enemy attacked.* 7. contend for; try to win: *The losing team disputed the victory until the very end of the game.* 1,3-7 *v.*, **dis put ed, dis put ing;** 2,3 *n.* —**dis put′er,** *n.*

dis qual i fi ca tion (dis kwol′ə fə kā′shən), 1. a disqualifying. 2. a being disqualified. 3. something that disqualifies. *n.*

dis qual i fy (dis kwol′ə fī), 1. make unfit; make unable to do something: *His lameness disqualified him for many years.* 2. declare unfit or unable to do something; deprive of a right or privilege: *The school coach disqualified two football players because they had low marks.* *v.*, **dis qual i fied, dis qual i fy ing.**

dis qui et (dis kwī′ət), 1. make uneasy or anxious; disturb: *Rumors of a revolution disquieted the king.* 2. uneasiness; anxiety: *Her disquiet made the rest of us uneasy too.* 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

dis qui et ing (dis kwī′ə ting), disturbing. *adj.*

dis qui e tude (dis kwī′ə tüd or dis kwī′ə tūd), uneasiness; anxiety. *n.*

dis qui si tion (dis′kwə zish′ən), a long or formal speech or writing about a subject. *n.*

dis re gard (dis′ri gärd′), 1. pay no attention to; take no notice of: *Disregarding the child's screams, the doctor cleaned and bandaged the cut.* 2. lack of attention; neglect: *The reckless driver was arrested for his complete disregard of the traffic laws.* 3. treat without proper regard or respect; slight. 4. lack of proper regard or respect. 1,3 *v.*, 2,4 *n.*

dis rel ish (dis rel′ish), dislike. *v., n.*

dis re mem ber (dis′ri mem′bər), *Informal.* fail to remember; forget. *v.*

dis re pair (dis′ri pâr′), bad condition; need of repairs. *n.*

dis rep u ta ble (dis rep′yə tə bl), **1.** having a bad reputation: *a disreputable dance hall.* **2.** not respectable: *a disreputable old hat. adj.* **—dis rep′u ta bly,** *adv.*

dis re pute (dis′ri pūt′), disgrace; discredit; disfavor: *Many remedies formerly used are now in disrepute. n.*

dis re spect (dis′ri spekt′), lack of respect; rudeness; impoliteness: *Older people disliked the boy because of his disrespect to his parents. n.*

dis re spect ful (dis′ri spekt′fəl), rude; showing no respect; lacking in courtesy to elders or superiors: *The disrespectful boy laughed at his father. adj.* **—dis′respect′ful ly,** *adv.* **—dis′re spect′ful ness,** *n.*

dis robe (dis rōb′), undress. *v.,* **dis robed, dis rob ing.**

dis rupt (dis rupt′), break up; split: *Slavery seemed likely to disrupt the union. v.*

dis rup tion (dis rup′shən), **1.** a breaking up; a splitting. **2.** a being broken up; a being split. *n.*

dis rup tive (dis rup′tiv), tending to break up; causing disruption: *a disruptive influence. adj.*

dis sat is fac tion (dis′sat is fak′shən), discontent; displeasure. *n.*

dis sat is fied (dis sat′is fīd), **1.** discontented; displeased. **2.** showing discontent or displeasure. *adj.*

dis sat is fy (dis sat′is fī), fail to satisfy; make discontented; displease: *Envy may dissatisfy us with our lot. v.,* **dis sat is fied, dis sat is fy ing.**

dis sect (di sekt′), **1.** cut in pieces; divide into parts. **2.** separate or divide the parts of (an animal, plant, etc.) in order to examine or study the structure. **3.** examine carefully part by part; analyze: *The lawyer dissected the testimony to show where the witnesses had contradicted themselves. v.*

dis sect ed (di sek′tid), cut or divided into many parts: *These plants have dissected leaves. adj.*

dis sec tion (di sek′shən), **1.** act of separating or dividing an animal or plant into parts in order to examine or study the structure. **2.** animal, plant, etc., that has been dissected. **3.** analysis; consideration of something in detail or point by point. *n.*

dis sec tor (di sek′tər), **1.** person who dissects. **2.** instrument used in dissecting. *n.*

dis sem ble (di sem′bl), **1.** disguise or hide (one's real feelings, thoughts, plans, etc.): *She dissembled her anger with a smile.* **2.** conceal one's motives, etc.; be a hypocrite. **3.** pretend; feign: *The bored listener dissembled an interest he didn't feel.* **4.** pretend not to see or notice; disregard; ignore. *v.,* **dis sem bled, dis sembling. —dis sem′bler,** *n.*

dis sem i nate (di sem′ə nāt), scatter widely; spread abroad: *Missionaries disseminate Christian beliefs all over the world. v.,* **dis sem i nat ed, dis sem i nat ing. —dis sem′i na′tion,** *n.* **—dis sem′i na′tor,** *n.*

dis sen sion (di sen′shən), a disputing; a quarreling; hard feeling caused by a difference in opinion: *Their political disagreement caused dissension. n.*

dis sent (di sent′), **1.** differ in opinion; disagree: *Two of the judges dissented from the decision of the other three.* **2.** difference of opinion; disagreement. **3.** refuse to conform to the rules and beliefs of an established church. **4.** refusal to conform to the rules and beliefs of an established church: *The Puritans' dissent caused their separation from the Church of England.* 1,3 *v.,* 2,4 *n.*

dis sent er (di sen′tər), person who dissents. *n.*

Dis sent er (di sen′tər), in England and Scotland, a Protestant who belongs to some other church than the state church. *n.*

dis sen tient (di sen′shənt), **1.** dissenting, especially from the opinion of the majority. **2.** person who dissents. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

dis ser ta tion (dis′ər tā′shən), a formal discussion of a subject; treatise. *n.*

dis serv ice (dis sėr′vis), bad treatment; harm; injury. *n.*

dis sev er (di sev′ər), sever; separate. *v.*

dis si dence (dis′ə dəns), disagreement; dissent. *n.*

dis si dent (dis′ə dənt), **1.** disagreeing; dissenting. **2.** person who disagrees or dissents. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

dis sim i lar (di sim′ə lər), not similar; unlike; different. *adj.* **—dis sim′i lar ly,** *adv.*

dis sim i lar i ty (di sim′ə lar′ə tē), lack of similarity; unlikeness; difference. *n., pl.* **dis sim i lar i ties.**

dis si mil i tude (dis′sə mil′ə tūd or dis′sə mil′ə tūd), unlikeness; difference. *n.*

dis sim u late (di sim′yə lāt), disguise or hide under a pretense; dissemble. *v.,* **dis sim u lat ed, dis sim u lat ing. —dis sim′u la′tor,** *n.*

dis sim u la tion (di sim′yə lā′shən), act of dissembling; hypocrisy; pretense; deceit. *n.*

dis si pate (dis′ə pāt), **1.** spread in different directions; scatter. **2.** disappear or cause to disappear; dispel: *The sun dissipated the mists.* **3.** spend foolishly; waste on things of little value: *The extravagant son soon dissipated his father's fortune.* **4.** indulge too much in evil or foolish pleasures. *v.,* **dis si pat ed, dis si pat ing.**

dis si pat ed (dis′ə pāt′id), **1.** indulging too much in evil or foolish pleasures; dissolute: *A youth who spends his time in drinking and gambling is dissipated.* **2.** scattered. **3.** wasted. *adj.*

dis si pa tion (dis′ə pā′shən), **1.** a dissipating or being dissipated. **2.** amusement; diversion, especially harmful amusements. **3.** too much indulgence in evil or foolish pleasures; intemperance. *n.*

dis so ci ate (di sō′shē āt), **1.** break the connection or association with; separate: *When the honest man discovered that his companions were thieves he dissociated himself from them.* **2.** separate or decompose by dissociation. *v.,* **dis so ci at ed, dis so ci at ing.**

dis so ci a tion (di sō′sē ā′shən), **1.** act of dissociating or state of being dissociated. **2.** separation of molecules of an electrolyte into constituent ions; ionization. Sodium and chlorine ions are formed by the dissociation of sodium chloride molecules in water. *n.*

dis sol u bil i ty (di sol′yə bil′ə tē), fact or quality of being dissoluble. *n.*

dis sol u ble (di sol′yə bl), capable of being dissolved. *adj.* **—dis sol′u ble ness,** *n.*

dis so lute (dis′ə lüt), living an evil life; very wicked; lewd; immoral. *adj.* **—dis′so lute ly,** *adv.* **—dis′solute ness,** *n.*

dis so lu tion (dis′ə lü′shən), **1.** a breaking up; an ending: *The partners arranged for the dissolution of their partnership.* **2.** the breaking up of an assembly by ending its session. **3.** ruin; destruction. **4.** death. *n.*

dis solve (di zolv′), **1.** make or become liquid, especially by putting or being put into a liquid; form into a solution in a liquid: *Salt or sugar will dissolve in water.* **2.** break up; end: *dissolve a partnership.* **3.** fade away: *The dream picture dissolved when she woke up.* **4.** solve; explain; clear up. **5.** separate into parts; decompose. **6.** the gradual disappearing of the figures of a motion picture or television scene while those of a succeeding scene slowly take their place. 1-5 *v.,* **dis solved, dissolv ing;** 6 *n.* **—dis solv′a ble,** *adj.*

dissolved in tears, shedding many tears.

dis so nance (dis′ə nəns), **1.** combination of sounds that is not harmonious; harshness and unpleasantness of sound; discord. **2.** disagreement; lack of harmony. *n.*

dis so nant (dis′ə nənt), **1.** harsh in sound; clashing; not harmonious. **2.** out of harmony with other views or persons; disagreeing. *adj.*

dis suade (di swād′), persuade not to do something: *The father dissuaded his son from leaving school. v.,* **dissuad ed, dis suad ing.**

dis sua sion (di swā′zhən), act of dissuading. *n.*

dis syl lab ic (dis′sə lab′ik), having two syllables. *adj.*

dis syl la ble (dis′sil′ə bl), word having two syllables, such as *about, bandage, candy.* *n.*

dist., 1. district. 2. distance.

dis taff (dis′taf), 1. a stick, cleft at the tip, to hold wool, flax, etc., for spinning into thread. 2. the part of a spinning wheel that holds the wool or flax. 3. woman's work or affairs. 4. the female sex; woman or women. *n.*

Woman using a distaff and spindle

distaff side, the mother's side of a family.

dis tance (dis′təns), 1. space in between: *The distance from the farm to town is 5 miles.* 2. being far away: *The farm is at a distance from any railroad.* 3. place far away: *a light in the distance.* 4. time in between; interval. 5. the interval or difference between two musical tones. 6. lack of friendliness or familiarity; coldness of manner; reserve. 7. leave far behind; do much better than: *The big black horse distanced the others.* 1-6 *n.,* 7 *v.,* **dis tanced, dis tanc ing.**

dis tant (dis′tənt), 1. far away in space: *The moon is distant from the earth.* 2. away: *The town is three miles distant.* 3. far apart in time, relationship, likeness, etc.; not close: *A third cousin is a distant relative.* 4. not friendly: *She gave him only a distant nod.* *adj.* **—dis′tant ly,** *adv.*

dis taste (dis tāst′), dislike. *n.*

dis taste ful (dis tāst′fəl), unpleasant; disagreeable; offensive: *a distasteful medicine, a distasteful task.* *adj.* **—dis taste′ful ly,** *adv.* **—dis taste′ful ness,** *n.*

dis tem per[1] (dis tem′pər), 1. an infectious disease of dogs and other animals, accompanied by a short, dry cough and a loss of strength. 2. sickness of the mind or body; disorder; disease. 3. make unbalanced; disturb; disorder. 4. disturbance. 1,2,4 *n.,* 3 *v.*

dis tem per[2] (dis tem′pər), paint made by mixing the colors with eggs or glue instead of oil. Distemper is often used for painting on plaster walls. *n.*

dis tend (dis tend′), stretch out; swell out; expand: *The balloon was distended to the bursting point.* *v.*

dis ten tion or **dis ten sion** (dis ten′shən), 1. act of distending. 2. state of being distended. *n.*

dis til (dis til′), *Esp. Brit.* distill. *v.,* **dis tilled, dis til ling.**

dis till (dis til′), 1. heat (a liquid or other substance) and condense the vapor given off. Water obtained by distilling dirty water is clean and pure because the steam given off contains no impurities. See **retort** for diagram. 2. obtain by distilling: *Gasoline is distilled from crude oil.* 3. extract; refine: *A jury must distill the truth from the testimony of witnesses.* 4. give off in drops: *Flowers distill nectar.* 5. fall or let fall in drops; drip. *v.,* **dis tilled, dis till ing.**

dis til late (dis′tə lit or dis′tə lāt), a distilled liquid; something obtained by distilling. *n.*

dis til la tion (dis′tə lā′shən), 1. a distilling: *the distillation of water to purify it.* 2. something distilled; extract; essence. *n.*

dis tilled (dis tild′), obtained by distilling. *adj.*

dis till er (dis til′ər), 1. person or thing that distills. 2. person or corporation that makes whiskey, rum, brandy, etc. *n.*

dis till er y (dis til′ər ē), 1. place where distilling is done. 2. place where whiskey, rum, brandy, etc., are made. *n., pl.* **dis till er ies.**

dis tinct (dis tingkt′), 1. not the same; separate. 2. different in quality or kind: *Mice are distinct from rats.* 3. clear; plain: *distinct writing.* 4. unmistakable; definite; decided: *a distinct advantage.* *adj.* **—dis tinct′ness,** *n.*

dis tinc tion (dis tingk′shən), 1. act of distinguishing; making a difference: *A teacher should be firm but fair with everyone without distinction.* 2. difference: *What is the distinction between ducks and geese?* 3. point of difference; special quality or feature. 4. honor: *The soldier served with distinction.* 5. mark or sign of honor: *He won many distinctions for bravery.* 6. excellence; superiority: *A governor of any of our States should be a man of character and distinction.* *n.*

dis tinc tive (dis tingk′tiv), distinguishing from others; special; characteristic: *Policemen wear a distinctive uniform.* *adj.* **—dis tinc′tive ly,** *adv.* **—dis tinc′tive ness,** *n.*

dis tinct ly (dis tingkt′lē), 1. clearly; plainly. 2. unmistakably; decidedly. *adv.*

dis tin guish (dis ting′gwish), 1. tell apart; see or show the difference in: *Can you distinguish cotton cloth from linen?* 2. see or show the difference. 3. see or hear clearly; make out plainly: *It is much too dark for me to distinguish anything.* 4. make different; be a special quality or feature of: *Ability to talk distinguishes human beings from animals.* 5. make famous or well-known: *He distinguished himself by winning three prizes.* 6. separate into different groups. *v.*

dis tin guish a ble (dis ting′gwish ə bl), capable of being distinguished. *adj.* **—dis tin′guish a bly,** *adv.*

dis tin guished (dis ting′gwisht), 1. famous; well-known: *a distinguished artist.* 2. having the appearance of an important person. *adj.*

dis tort (dis tôrt′), 1. pull or twist out of shape; change the normal appearance of: *Rage distorted his face.* 2. change from the truth: *The man distorted the facts of the accident to escape blame.* *v.*

dis tor tion (dis tôr′shən), 1. a distorting: *A lie is a distortion of the truth.* 2. fact or state of being distorted. 3. anything distorted. *n.*

dis tract (dis trakt′), 1. draw away (the mind, attention, etc.): *Noise distracts my attention from studying.* 2. confuse; disturb; bewilder: *Several people talking at once distract a listener.* 3. put out of one's mind; make insane. *v.* **—dis tract′ed ly,** *adv.* **—dis tract′ing ly,** *adv.*

dis trac tion (dis trak′shən), 1. act of drawing away the attention, mind, etc. 2. thing that draws away the attention, mind, etc.: *Noise is a distraction when you are trying to study.* 3. confusion of mind; disturbance of thought: *The mother of the lost children scarcely knew what she was doing in her distraction.* 4. insanity; madness. 5. confusion; perplexity; dissension. 6. relief from continued thought, grief, or effort; amusement. *n.*

dis train (dis trān′), seize (goods) for unpaid rent or other debts. *v.*

dis trait (dis trā′), not paying attention; absent-minded. *adj.*

dis traught (dis trôt′), 1. in a state of mental conflict and confusion: *The lost child wandered about distraught with fear.* 2. crazed. *adj.*

dis tress (dis tres′), 1. great pain or sorrow; anxiety; trouble. 2. cause pain, grief, or suffering to; make miserable or troubled. 3. something that causes distress; misfortune. 4. dangerous condition; difficult situation: *A ship sinking or burning at sea is in distress.* 1,3,4 *n.,* 2 *v.* **—dis tress′ing ly,** *adv.*

dis tress ful (dis tres′fəl), 1. causing distress; painful. 2. feeling or showing distress; suffering. *adj.* **—dis tress′ful ly,** *adv.*

dis trib ute (dis trib′ūt), 1. give (some of) to each; divide and give out in shares: *The teacher distributed paper to the class.* 2. spread; scatter: *Distribute the paint evenly over the wall.* 3. divide into parts. 4. arrange; classify: *A mail clerk distributes mail when he puts each letter into the proper bag.* *v.,* **dis trib ut ed, dis trib ut ing.**

dis tri bu tion (dis′trə bū′shən), 1. act of distributing: *After the contest the distribution of prizes to the winners took place.* 2. way of being distributed: *If some get more than others, there is an uneven distribution.* 3. thing distributed. 4. the distributing to consumers of goods grown or made by producers. *n.*

dis trib u tive (dis trib′yə tiv), of or having to do with distribution; distributing. *adj.*

dis trib u tive ly (dis trib′yə tiv lē), by distribution; not collectively. *adv.*

dis trib u tor (dis trib′yə tər), person or thing that distributes. *n.*

dis trict (dis′trikt), **1.** portion of a country; region. **2.** portion of a country, state, or city marked off for a special purpose, such as providing schools or law courts, electing certain government officers, or supporting a church. **3.** divide into districts. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

district attorney, lawyer who handles cases for the government for a certain district of a State or the country.

District of Columbia, district in the E United States belonging to the Federal government. It is entirely occupied by the capital, Washington, and is governed by Congress. 764,000 pop.; 70 sq. mi. *Abbrev.:* D.C.

dis trust (dis trust′), **1.** not trust; have no confidence in; be suspicious of. **2.** lack of trust or confidence; suspicion. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

dis trust ful (dis trust′fəl), not trusting; suspicious. *adj.* **—dis trust′ful ly,** *adv.*

distrustful of, lacking confidence in.

dis turb (dis tėrb′), **1.** destroy the peace, quiet, or rest of. **2.** break in upon with noise or change: *Do not disturb the baby; he is asleep.* **3.** put out of order: *Someone has disturbed all my papers.* **4.** make uneasy; trouble: *He was disturbed to hear of her illness.* *v.* **—dis turb′er,** *n.* **—dis turb′ing ly,** *adv.*

dis turb ance (dis tėr′bəns), **1.** a disturbing or being disturbed. **2.** thing that disturbs. **3.** confusion; disorder. **4.** uneasiness; trouble; worry. *n.*

di sul fide or **di sul phide** (dī sul′fīd), compound consisting of two atoms of sulfur combined with another element or radical. *n.*

dis un ion (dis ūn′yən), **1.** separation; division. **2.** lack of unity; disagreement; unfriendliness. *n.*

dis u nite (dis′ū nīt′), **1.** separate; divide. **2.** destroy the unity of; cause to disagree or to become unfriendly. *v.*, **dis u nit ed, dis u nit ing.**

dis u ni ty (dis ū′nə tē), lack of unity; disunion. *n.*

dis use (dis ūs′ for 1; dis ūz′ for 2), **1.** lack of use; not being used: *The old tools were rusted from disuse. Many words common in Shakespeare's time have fallen into disuse.* **2.** stop using. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **dis used, dis us ing.**

ditch (dich), **1.** a long, narrow place dug in the earth, usually used to carry off water. **2.** dig a ditch in. **3.** run or throw into a ditch: *The careless driver ditched his car.* **4.** land (an airplane not equipped for the purpose) on water. **5.** *Slang.* get rid of. 1 *n.*, 2-5 *v.*

dith er (diтн′ər), **1.** a tremble; shiver; quiver. **2.** *Informal.* a confused, excited condition. *n.*

dit to (dit′ō), **1.** the same; exactly the same as appeared or was said before. **2.** mark (") or abbreviation (do.) that stands for ditto. *Example:*

6 lb. butter at 75¢ $4.50
4 " " " " 3.00

3. as said before; likewise. **4.** copy; duplicate. 1,2,4 *n.*, *pl.* **dit tos;** 3 *adv.*, 4 *v.*, **dit toed, dit to ing.**

ditto mark, a small mark (") used to avoid repeating something that appeared or was said before.

dit ty (dit′ē), a short, simple song or poem. *n.*, *pl.* **dit ties.**

di ur nal (dī ėr′nl), **1.** occurring every day; daily: *the diurnal course of the sun.* **2.** of or belonging to the daytime. **3.** lasting a day. *adj.*

di ur nal ly (dī ėr′nl ē), **1.** daily; every day. **2.** by day; during the daytime. *adv.*

di va (dē′və), prima donna; famous woman opera singer. *n.*, *pl.* **di vas.**

di van (dī′van or də van′), a long, low, soft couch or sofa. *n.*

dive (dīv), **1.** plunge head first into water. **2.** act of diving. **3.** go down or out of sight suddenly: *He dived into an alley.* **4.** of an airplane, plunge downward at a steep angle. **5.** downward plunge of an airplane. **6.** plunge the hand suddenly into anything: *He dived into his pockets and fished out a dollar.* **7.** penetrate with the mind: *John has been diving into the history of the Incas.* **8.** *Informal.* a low, cheap place for drinking and gambling. 1,3,4,6,7 *v.*, **dived** or (*U.S. Informal and Brit. Dialect*) **dove, dived, div ing;** 2,5,8 *n.*

dive bomber, bomber that releases its bomb load just before it pulls out of a dive toward the target.

div er (dīv′ər), **1.** person or thing that dives. **2.** person whose occupation is to work under water. *n.*

di verge (də vėrj′), **1.** move or lie in different directions from the same point; branch off: *Their paths diverged at the fork in the road.* **2.** differ; vary; deviate. *v.*, **di verged, di verg ing.**

di ver gence (də vėr′jəns), act or state of diverging; difference: *The committee couldn't come to an agreement because of the wide divergence of opinion among its members.* *n.*

di ver gent (də vėr′jənt), diverging; different. *adj.*

di vers (dī′vərz), several different; various. *adj.*

di verse (də vėrs′ or dī′vėrs), **1.** different; unlike. **2.** varied: *A person of diverse interests can talk on many subjects.* *adj.* **—di verse′ness,** *n.*

di verse ly (də vėrs′lē), in different ways or directions; differently; variously. *adv.*

di ver si fi ca tion (də vėr′sə fə kā′shən), **1.** act or process of diversifying. **2.** state of being diversified. *n.*

di ver si fy (də vėr′sə fī), give variety to; vary: *Investors should diversify their investments.* *v.*, **di ver si fied, di ver si fy ing. —di ver′si fi′er,** *n.*

di ver sion (də vėr′zhən), **1.** a turning aside: *High tariffs often cause a diversion of trade from one country to another.* **2.** amusement; entertainment; pastime: *Golf is my father's favorite diversion.* *n.*

di ver sion ar y (də vėr′zhən er′ē), of or like a diversion or feint, especially in military tactics. *adj.*

di ver si ty (də vėr′sə tē), **1.** complete difference; unlikeness: *Diversity in religion need not prevent friendship.* **2.** variety: *The diversity of food on the table made it hard for him to choose.* *n.*, *pl.* **di ver si ties.**

di vert (də vėrt′), **1.** turn aside: *A ditch diverted water from the stream into the fields.* **2.** amuse; entertain: *Music diverted him after a hard day's work.* *v.*

di vest (də vest′), **1.** strip; rid; free: *The police divested the pretended officer of his stolen uniform and fake decorations.* **2.** force to give up; deprive: *Citizens were divested of their right to vote.* *v.*

di vide (də vīd′), **1.** separate into parts: *A brook divides the field. The road divides and forms two roads.* **2.** separate into equal parts: *Divide 8 by 2, and you get 4.* **3.** give some of to each; share: *The children divided the candy among them.* **4.** disagree or cause to disagree; differ or cause to differ in feeling, opinion, etc.: *The school divided on the choice of a motto. Jealousy divided us.* **5.** separate into two groups in voting. **6.** ridge of land between two regions drained by different river systems. 1-5 *v.*, **di vid ed, di vid ing;** 6 *n.*

di vid ed (də vīd′id), separated. *adj.*

div i dend (div′ə dend), **1.** number or quantity to be divided by another: *In 8÷2, 8 is the dividend.* **2.** money to be shared by those to whom it belongs. If a company makes a profit, it declares a dividend to the owners of the company. **3.** share of such money. *n.*

Dividers

di vid ers (də vīd′ərz), instrument for dividing lines, measuring distances, etc.; compasses. *n.pl.*

div i na tion (div′ə nā′shən), **1.** act of foreseeing the future or foretelling the unknown. **2.** a skillful guess or prediction. *n.*

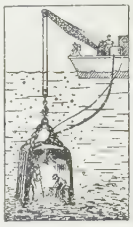
di vine (də vīn′), **1.** of God or a god. **2.** by or from God. **3.** to or for God; sacred; holy. **4.** like God or a

god; heavenly. **5.** very excellent; unusually good or great. **6.** clergyman who knows much about theology; minister; priest. **7.** find out or foretell by inspiration, by magic, or by guessing; predict. 1-5 *adj.*, 6 *n.*, 7 *v.*, **di vined, di vin ing.** **—di vine′ness,** *n.*

di vine ly (də vīn′lē), **1.** in a divine or godlike manner. **2.** by the agency or influence of God. **3.** supremely. *adv.*

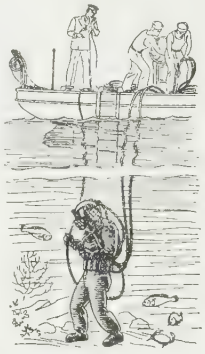
di vin er (də vīn′ər), **1.** person who foresees the future or perceives the unknown, or professes to do these things. **2.** person who makes a skillful guess or prediction. *n.*

divine right of kings, the right to rule, thought to have been given to kings by God.


Diving bell

diving bell, a large, hollow container filled with air. People can work in it under water.

diving suit, a waterproof suit with a helmet into which air can be pumped through a tube. Diving suits are worn by persons working under water.


Diving suit

divining rod, a forked stick supposed to be useful in locating water, oil, metal, and other things underground.

di vin i ty (də vin′ə tē), **1.** a divine being; a god. **2.** divine nature or quality. **3.** study of God, religion, and divine things; theology. **4.** a creamy fudge. *n., pl.* **di vin i ties.**

the Divinity, God.

di vis i bil i ty (də viz′ə bil′ə tē), quality of being divisible. *n.*

di vis i ble (də viz′ə bl), **1.** capable of being divided. **2.** capable of being divided without leaving a remainder. Any even number is divisible by 2. *adj.*

di vi sion (də vizh′ən), **1.** a dividing or being divided. **2.** act of giving some to each; a sharing: *a minute division of labor.* **3.** process of dividing one number by another: *26 ÷ 2 = 13 is a simple division.* **4.** thing that divides. A boundary or a partition is a division. **5.** part; group; section: *a division of the animal kingdom.* **6.** part of an army consisting of two or three brigades of infantry and a certain amount of cavalry, artillery, etc., usually commanded by a major general. **7.** difference of opinion, thought, or feeling; disagreement. *n.*

di vi sion al (də vizh′ən l), of a division; having to do with a division; belonging to a division. *adj.*

di vi sor (də vī′zər), **1.** number or quantity by which another is divided: *In 8 ÷ 2, 2 is the divisor.* **2.** number or quantity that divides another without a remainder. *n.*

di vorce (də vôrs′), **1.** the legal ending of a marriage. **2.** end legally a marriage between: *The judge divorced Mr. and Mrs. Jones.* **3.** get rid of by a divorce: *Mrs. Smith divorced her husband.* **4.** a complete separation: *In this country there is a complete divorce of government and religion.* **5.** separate: *In sports, exercise and play are not divorced.* 1,4 *n.*, 2,3,5 *v.*, **di vorced, di vorc ing.**

di vor cée (də vôr′sā′), a divorced woman. *n.*

div ot (div′ət), a small piece of turf or earth dug up by a golf club in making a stroke. *n.*

di vulge (də vulj′), make known; make public; tell; reveal: *The traitor divulged secret plans to the enemy.* *v.*, **di vulged, di vulg ing.** **—di vulg′er,** *n.*

Dix ie (dik′sē), **1.** the southern states of the United States, especially those which belonged to the Confederacy. **2.** a lively song about the South, written in 1859, sung during the Civil War, and still popular. *n.*

Dix ie crat (dik′sē krat), one of those Democrats who opposed first the civil rights program of the Truman Administration and later the civil rights plank of the 1948 platform of the Democratic Party. *n.*

Dixie Land, Dixie (def. 1).

diz zy (diz′ē), **1.** disposed to fall, stagger, or spin around; not steady: *When you spin round and round, and stop suddenly, you feel dizzy.* **2.** having the sensation that things about one are whirling: *Riding on a merry-go-round makes some people feel dizzy.* **3.** confused; bewildered. **4.** make dizzy. **5.** likely to make dizzy; causing dizziness: *The airplane climbed to a dizzy height.* **6.** *Informal.* foolish; stupid. 1-3,5,6 *adj.*, **diz zi er, diz zi est;** 4 *v.*, **diz zied, diz zy ing.** **—diz′zi ly,** *adv.* **—diz′zi ness,** *n.*

Dja kar ta (jə kär′tə), seaport in NW Java, capital of Indonesia. 2,800,000. *n.* Also, **Jakarta.** Formerly, **Batavia.**

Dji bou ti (ji bü′tē), capital of French Somaliland, on the Gulf of Aden. 31,000. *n.*

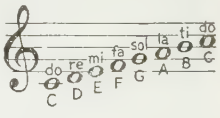
Dne pro pe trovsk (dnye′prō pye trôfsk′), city in SW Soviet Union, on the Dnieper. 658,000. *n.*

Dnie per (nē′pər), river flowing from W Soviet Union into the Black Sea. 1400 mi. *n.*

do[1] (dü), **1.** carry out; perform: *She did her work.* **2.** act; work: *Do or die.* **3.** complete; finish; end: *That's done!* **4.** make; produce: *Walt Disney did a movie about the seven dwarfs.* **5.** be the cause of; bring about: *Do good. Your work does you credit.* **6.** act; behave: *Do wisely.* **7.** render: *do homage, do justice.* **8.** deal with as the case may require; put in order: *do the dishes, do one's hair.* **9.** get along; manage; fare: *How do you do?* **10.** be satisfactory; be enough; serve: *This hat will do.* **11.** work out; solve: *do a puzzle, do a sum.* **12.** cook: *The roast will be done in an hour.* **13.** cover; traverse: *We did 60 miles in an hour.* **14.** *Informal.* cheat; trick. **15.** *Do* has special uses where it has no definite meaning: (1) in asking questions: *Do you like milk?* (2) in emphasizing a verb: *I do want to go.* (3) in standing for a verb already used: *My dog goes where I do.* (4) in expressions that contain *not: People talk; animals do not.* (5) in inverted constructions after the adverbs *rarely, hardly, little,* etc.: *Rarely did she laugh.* *v., pres. sing.* 1 **do,** 2 (*Archaic*) **do est** or **dost,** 3 **does** or (*Archaic*) **do eth** or **doth;** *pl.* **do;** *pt.* **did;** *pp.* **done;** *ppr.* **do ing.**

do away with, **1.** abolish: *do away with a rule.* **2.** kill.

do up, **1.** wrap or tie up. **2.** clean and get ready for use. **3.** *Informal.* wear out; exhaust.



do[2] (dō), the first and last of a series of syllables used for the eight tones of a musical scale. The eight syllables are do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti, do. *n.*

do., ditto.

do a ble (dü′ə bl), that can be done. *adj.*

doat (dōt), dote. *v.*

dob bin (dob′ən), a slow, gentle horse. *n.*

Do ber man pin scher (dō′bər mən pin′shər), a medium-sized, slender, alert dog with short, dark hair.

dob son fly (dob′sən), a large insect whose larva is often used as bait by anglers.

Doberman pinscher (about 2 ft. high at the shoulder)

doc ile (dos′l), **1.** easily managed; obedient: *a docile dog.* **2.** easily taught; willing to learn: *a docile pupil.* *adj.* **—doc′ile ly,** *adv.*

do cil i ty (dō sil′ə tē), docile quality. *n.*

dock[1] (dok), **1.** platform built on the shore or out from the shore; wharf; pier. **2.** water between two piers, permitting the entrance of ships. **3.** place where a ship may be repaired, often built watertight so that the water may be kept high or pumped out. See **dry dock** for picture. **4.** bring (a ship) to a dock: *The sailors docked the ship and began to unload it.* **5.** come into a dock. **6.** join (two spacecraft) while in space. 1-3 *n.*, 4-6 *v.*

dock[2] (dok), **1.** the solid, fleshy part of an animal's tail. **2.** cut short; cut the end off. Horses' and dogs' tails are sometimes docked. **3.** cut down; cut some off of: *Our wages are docked when we are late to work.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

dock[3] (dok), place where an accused person stands in a law court. *n.*

dock[4] (dok), large weed with sour or bitter leaves. *n.*

dock et (dok′it), **1.** list of lawsuits to be tried by a court. **2.** any list of matters to be considered by some group of people. **3.** enter on a docket. **4.** summary or list of law-court decisions. **5.** make such a summary or list of. **6.** label or ticket giving the contents of a package, document, etc. **7.** mark with such a label or ticket. 1,2,4,6 *n.*, 3,5,7 *v.*, **dock et ed, dock et ing.**

dock yard (dok′yärd′), place where ships are built, equipped, and repaired. A dockyard contains docks, workshops, and warehouses for supplies. *n.*

doc tor (dok′tər), **1.** person licensed to treat diseases or physical disorders; physician or surgeon. **2.** any person who treats diseases: *a witch doctor.* **3.** *Informal.* treat diseases in (a person, animal, etc.): *A mother doctors her children for colds and stomach aches.* **4.** *Informal.* be a doctor; practice medicine. **5.** *Informal.* take medicine. **6.** person who has received one of the highest degrees given by a university: *a Doctor of Laws, a Doctor of Philosophy.* **7.** the academic degree held by such a person. **8.** *Informal.* tamper with. **9.** *Informal.* repair; mend. 1,2,6,7 *n.*, 3-5,8,9 *v.*

doc tor al (dok′tər əl), **1.** having to do with a doctor or doctorate. **2.** having a doctorate. *adj.*

doc tor ate (dok′tər it), degree of doctor given by a university. *n.*

doc tri naire (dok′trə nãr′), an impractical theorist; person who tries to apply a theory without considering the actual circumstances. *n.*

doc tri nal (dok′trə nl), of or having to do with doctrine: *a doctrinal sermon about baptism.* *adj.*

doc trine (dok′trən), **1.** what is taught as the belief of a church, nation, or group of persons; belief; principle. **2.** what is taught; teachings. *n.*

doc u ment (dok′yə mənt for 1; dok′yə ment for 2,3), **1.** something written, printed, etc., that gives information or proof of some fact; any object used as evidence. Letters, maps, and pictures are documents. **2.** provide with documents. **3.** prove or support by means of documents. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.* **—doc′u men ta′tion,** *n.*

doc u men ta ry (dok′yə men′tə rē), **1.** consisting of documents; in writing, print, etc.: *The man's own letters were documentary evidence of his guilt.* **2.** presenting or recording factual information in an artistic fashion: *a documentary film.* **3.** a documentary motion picture. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*, *pl.* **doc u men ta ries.**

dod der[1] (dod′ər), shake; tremble; totter: *The man dodders about as if he were ninety years old.* *v.*

dod der[2] (dod′ər), plant without leaves, roots, or chlorophyll, that lives as a parasite by twining its threadlike stems around other plants and absorbing food from them. *n.*

Do dec a nese Islands (dō′dek ə nēs′), group of Greek islands in the Aegean Sea, off SW Turkey. 121,000 pop.; 1035 sq. mi.

dodge (doj), **1.** move quickly to one side. **2.** move quickly in order to get away from (a person, a blow, or something thrown). **3.** a sudden movement to one side. **4.** get away from by some trick. **5.** *Informal.* a trick to cheat. 1,2,4 *v.*, **dodged, dodg ing;** 3,5 *n.*

dodg er (doj′ər), **1.** person who dodges. **2.** a shifty or dishonest person. **3.** *U.S.* a small handbill. **4.** in the southern United States, a kind of corn bread. *n.*

Dodo
(4 ft. long)

Dodg son (doj′sn), **Charles L.,** 1832-1898, English mathematician who wrote *Alice in Wonderland.* His pen name was Lewis Carroll. *n.*

do do (dō′dō), a large, clumsy bird unable to fly. Dodos are now extinct. *n.*, *pl.* **do dos** or **do does.**

doe (dō), a female deer, antelope, rabbit, or hare. *n.*

Doe (dō), **John,** name used in legal documents, etc., to mean anyone. *n.*

do er (dü′ər), person who does something: *John is a dreamer, but his brother Jim is a doer.* *n.*

does (duz), the third person singular, present indicative of **do**[1]. *He does all his work. Does she sing well?* *v.*

Doe of the Virginia deer
(about 2¾ ft. high
at the shoulder)

doe skin (dō′skin′), **1.** skin of a female deer. **2.** leather made from it. **3.** a smooth, soft woolen cloth, sometimes used for men's suits. *n.*

does n't (duz′nt), does not.

do est (dü′ist), an archaic form of *do*, used only with *thou.* *v.*

do eth (dü′ith), *Archaic.* does. *v.*

doff (dof), **1.** take off; remove: *He doffed his hat as the flag passed by.* **2.** get rid of; throw aside. *v.*

dog (dôg), **1.** a domesticated mammal, related to wolves, foxes, and jackals, that is kept as a pet, for hunting, and for guarding property. Two varieties are the cocker spaniel and the greyhound. **2.** any animal of the same family as the dog, that includes wolves, foxes, and jackals. **3.** a male dog, fox, wolf, etc. **4.** any of various animals somewhat like a dog. **5.** hunt or follow like a dog: *The police dogged the thief's footsteps until they caught him.* **6.** a low, worthless man. **7.** *Informal.* man; fellow: *He is a gay dog.* **8.** *Informal.* outward show. **9.** device to hold or grip something. **10.** andiron. 1-4,6-10 *n.*, 5 *v.*, **dogged, dog ging. —dog′like′,** *adj.*

dog
for gripping

go to the dogs, be ruined.

dog bane (dôg′bān′), plant with clusters of small, white or pink, bell-shaped flowers. *n.*

dog cart (dôg′kärt′), **1.** a small cart pulled by dogs. **2.** a small, open carriage with two seats that are back to back. *n.*

Dogcart

dog days, period of very hot and uncomfortable weather during July and August.

doge (dōj), the chief magistrate of Venice or Genoa when they were republics. *n.*

dog-ear (dôg′ir′), **1.** a folded-down corner of a page in a book: *I made a dog-ear to mark the page where I stopped reading.* **2.** fold down the corner of (the page or pages of a book). 1 *n.*, 2 *v.* Also, **dog's-ear. —dog′-eared′,** *adj.*

dog fight (dôg′fīt′), *Informal.* combat between individual fighter planes. *n.*

dog fish (dôg′fish′), any of several kinds of small shark. *n.*, *pl.* **dog fish es** or (*esp. collectively*) **dog fish.**

dog ged (dôg′id), stubborn; persistent; not giving up: *In spite of failures he kept on with dogged determination to succeed.* *adj.* **—dog′ged ly,** *adv.* **—dog′ged ness,** *n.*

dog ger el (dôg′ər əl), **1.** very poor poetry; poetry that is not artistic in form or meaning. **2.** of or like doggerel; not artistic; poor. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

dog gy (dôg′ē), **1.** like a dog. **2.** *Informal.* outwardly showy. *adj.*, **dog gi er, dog gi est.**

dog house (dôg′hous′), a small house or shelter for a dog. *n.*

do gie (dō′gē), in the western United States, a motherless calf on the range or in a range herd. *n.*

dog ma (dôg′mə), **1.** belief taught or held as true, especially by authority of a church. **2.** doctrine. **3.** opinion asserted in a positive manner as if it were authoritative. *n.*

dog mat ic (dôg mat′ik), **1.** having to do with dogma; doctrinal. **2.** asserting opinions as if one were the highest authority; positive; overbearing. **3.** asserted without proof. *adj.* **—dog mat′i cal ly,** *adv.*

dog ma tism (dôg′mə tiz əm), positive or authoritative assertion of opinion. *n.*

dog ma tist (dôg′mə tist), **1.** person who asserts opinions as if they were authoritative. **2.** person who states dogmas. *n.*

dog ma tize (dôg′mə tīz), assert opinions in a positive or authoritative manner; speak or write in a dogmatic way. *v.*, **dog ma tized, dog ma tiz ing.**

do-good er (dü′gud′ər), *Informal.* a person who is too eager to correct or set things right. *n.*

dog's-ear (dôgz′ir′), dog-ear. *n., v.*

dog sledge, sledge that is pulled by dogs.

Dog sledge

Dog Star, **1.** Sirius. **2.** Procyon.

dog's tooth violet (dôgz′tüth′), dogtooth violet.

dog-tired (dôg′tīrd′), very tired. *adj.*

dog tooth violet (dôg′tüth′), a small plant of the same family as the lily, that has one yellow, white, or purple flower, and, in some varieties, mottled leaves.

dog trot (dôg′trot′), a gentle, easy trot. *n.*

dog watch (dôg′woch′), a two-hour period of work on a ship. There are two dogwatches a day, one from 4 to 6 P.M. and the other from 6 to 8 P.M. *n.*

dog wood (dôg′wud′), **1.** tree with large white or pinkish flowers in the spring and red berries, called **dogwood berries,** in the fall. **2.** its hard wood. **3.** any tree of the same family as the dogwood. *n.*

Do ha (dō′hə), capital of Qatar. 10,000. *n.*

doi ly (doi′lē), a small piece of linen, lace, paper, etc., used under plates, vases, etc. *n., pl.* **doi lies.**

do ings (dü′ingz), **1.** things done; actions. **2.** behavior; conduct. *n.pl.*

dol drums (dol′drəmz or dōl′drəmz), **1.** certain regions of the ocean near the equator where the wind is very light or constantly shifting. When a sailing ship gets in the doldrums, it makes hardly any headway. **2.** dullness; gloomy feeling; low spirits. *n.pl.*

dole (dōl), **1.** portion of money, food, etc., given in charity. **2.** deal out in portions to the poor. **3.** a small portion. **4.** give in small portions: *Mother doles out one piece of candy a day to each child.* **5.** relief money given by a government to unemployed workers. **6.** *Archaic.* lot; fate. 1,3,5,6 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **doled, dol ing.**

dole ful (dōl′fəl), sad; mournful; dreary; dismal. *adj.* **—dole′ful ly,** *adv.* **—dole′ful ness,** *n.*

doll (dol), **1.** a child's plaything made to look like a baby, child, or grown person. **2.** a pretty girl or woman without much intelligence. **3.** a pretty child. **4.** *Slang.* dress (*up* or *out*) in a stylish or showy way. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

dol lar (dol′ər), **1.** a unit of money in the United States. 100 cents make one dollar ($1.00). **2.** a similar unit of money in Canada, Australia, etc. **3.** a silver coin or piece of paper money worth one dollar. *n.*

doll y (dol′ē), a child's name for a doll. *n., pl.* **doll ies.**

dol men (dol′mən), a prehistoric monument, generally regarded as a tomb, made by laying a large, flat stone across several upright stones. *n.*

Dolmen

dol o mite (dol′ə mīt), a rock consisting mainly of calcium and magnesium carbonate. Much white marble is dolomite. *n.*

do lor (dō′lər), *Poetic.* sorrow; grief. *n.*

dol or ous (dol′ər əs or dō′lər əs), **1.** mournful; sorrowful: *She uttered a little dolorous cry.* **2.** grievous; painful: *The dolorous day was ending.* *adj.* **—dol′or ous ly,** *adv.*

do lour (dō′lər), *Esp. Brit.* dolor. *n.*

dol phin (dol′fən), **1.** a sea mammal related to the whale, but smaller. It has a beaklike snout. **2.** a large, edible, saltwater fish remarkable for its changes of color when taken from the water. *n.*

Dolphin (def. 1) (6 to 10 ft. long)

dolphin striker, a small spar under the bowsprit that helps support the jib boom.

dolt (dōlt), a dull, stupid person. *n.*

dolt ish (dōl′tish), dull and stupid. *adj.*

-dom, suffix often added to a noun or adjective to form a noun:
1. position, rank, or realm of a——: *Kingdom = realm of a king.*
2. condition of being——: *Martyrdom = condition of being a martyr.*
3. all those who are——: *Heathendom = all those who are heathen.*

dom., **1.** domestic. **2.** dominion.

do main (dō mān′), **1.** territory under the control of one ruler or government. **2.** land owned by one person; estate. **3.** field of thought, action, etc.: *Edison was a leader in the domain of invention.* *n.*

dome (dōm), **1.** a large, rounded roof on a circular or many-sided base. **2.** something high and rounded: *the dome of the sky, the dome of a hill.* **3.** cover with a dome. **4.** shape like a dome. **5.** rise or swell as a dome does. 1,2 *n.*, 3-5 *v.*, **domed, dom ing. —dome′like′,** *adj.*

Dome of a church

do mes tic (də mes′tik), **1.** of the home, household, or family affairs: *domestic cares, a domestic scene.* **2.** fond of home and family life. **3.** servant in a household. A cook or a maid is a domestic. **4.** not wild; tame. Cats, dogs, cows, horses, sheep, and pigs are domestic animals. **5.** of one's own country; not foreign: *This newspaper publishes both domestic and foreign news.* **6.** made in one's own country; native: *domestic woolens.* 1,2,4-6 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

do mes ti cal ly (də mes′tik lē), in a domestic manner; so far as concerns domestic affairs. *adv.*

do mes ti cate (də mes′tə kāt), **1.** change (animals, savages, or plants) from a wild to a tame or cultivated state; tame. **2.** make fond of home and family life. **3.** cause to be or feel at home. *v.*, **do mes ti cat ed, do mes ti cat ing.**

do mes ti ca tion (də mes′tə kā′shən), **1.** a domesticating. **2.** being domesticated. *n.*

do mes tic i ty (dō′mes tis′ə tē), **1.** home and family life. **2.** fondness for home and family life. *n., pl.* **do mes tic i ties.**

domesticities, domestic affairs.

dom i cile (dom′ə sl), **1.** house; home; residence. **2.** place of permanent residence. One may have several residences, but only one legal domicile at a time. **3.** settle in a domicile. **4.** dwell; reside. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **dom i ciled, dom i cil ing.**

dom i cil i ar y (dom′ə sil′ē er′ē), having to do with a domicile. *adj.*

dom i cil i ate (dom′ə sil′ē āt), **1.** settle in a domicile. **2.** dwell; reside. *v.*, **dom i cil i at ed, dom i cil i at ing.**

dom i nance (dom′ə nəns), being dominant; rule; control. *n.*

dom i nan cy (dom′ə nən sē), dominance. *n., pl.* **dom i nan cies.**

dom i nant (dom′ə nənt), **1.** most influential; controlling; ruling; governing: *The white race was dominant in most of Asia until after World War II.* **2.** rising high above its surroundings; occupying a commanding position: *A dominant cliff rose at the bend of the river.* **3.** the fifth note in a musical scale. G is the dominant in the key of C. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.* **—dom′i nant ly,** *adv.*

dom i nate (dom′ə nāt), **1.** control or rule by strength or power: *A man of strong will often dominates others. Dandelions will dominate over grass if they are not kept out.* **2.** rise high above; hold a commanding position over: *The mountain dominates the harbor.* *v.*, **dom i nat ed, dom i nat ing. —dom′i na′tor,** *n.*

dom i na tion (dom′ə nā′shən), control; rule: *The tyrant's domination caused the people to rebel.* *n.*

dom i neer (dom′ə nir′), rule (over) at one's own will; tyrannize; be overbearing in asserting one's authority: *Dick domineers over his little sisters.* *v.*

dom i neer ing (dom′ə nir′ing), inclined to domineer; arrogant: *a domineering attitude, a domineering personality.* *adj.* **—dom′i neer′ing ly,** *adv.*

Dom i nic (dom′ə nik), **Saint,** 1170-1221, Spanish priest who founded an order of preaching friars and an order of nuns called the Dominican orders. *n.*

Dom i ni ca (dom′ə nē′kə), one of the Windward Islands, in the West Indies. 60,000 pop.; 305 sq. mi. *Capital:* Roseau. *n.*

Do min i can (də min′ə kən), **1.** of Saint Dominic or the religious orders founded by him. **2.** friar or nun belonging to the Dominican order. **3.** of or having to do with the Dominican Republic. **4.** native or inhabitant of the Dominican Republic. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.*

Dominican Republic, republic in the eastern part of the island of Hispaniola (Haiti), in the West Indies. 4,070,000 pop.; 19,332 sq. mi. *Capital:* Santo Domingo.

dom i nie (dom′ə nē), *Esp. Scottish.* schoolmaster. *n.*

do min ion (də min′yən), **1.** supreme authority; rule; control: *Englishmen had dominion over a large part of the world.* **2.** territory under the control of one ruler or government. **3.** a self-governing territory. *n.*

Do min ion (də min′yən), between 1926 and 1947, a self-governing part of the British Empire. Such a nation is now known as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. *n.*

Dominion Day, July 1, a national holiday in Canada in honor of the establishment of the Dominion of Canada in 1867.

dom i no (dom′ə nō), **1.** a loose cloak with a small mask covering the upper part of the face, worn as a disguise, especially at masquerades. **2.** the small mask. **3.** person wearing a domino. **4.** any of the pieces of bone or wood marked with spots and used in playing dominoes. *n.*, *pl.* **dom i noes** or **dom i nos.**

Domino (def. 1)

dom i noes (dom′ə nōz), game played with flat, oblong pieces having dots marked on one side. Players try to match pieces having the same number of dots. *n.pl.*

Dom re my (dôN rə mē′), village in NE France. It is the birthplace of Joan of Arc. *n.*

don[1] (don), **1.** a Spanish gentleman; Spaniard. **2.** a distinguished person. **3.** *Informal.* head, fellow, or tutor of a college at Oxford or Cambridge University. *n.*

don[2] (don), put on (clothing, etc.): *Sir Richard donned his armor.* *v.*, **donned, don ning.**

Don (don), river flowing from W Soviet Union into the Sea of Azov. 1325 mi. *n.*

Don (don), Mr., Sir (a Spanish title). *n.*

Do ña (dō′nyä), Lady; Madam (a Spanish title). *n.*

do nate (dō′nāt), *Esp. U.S.* give; contribute, especially to a fund or institution. *v.*, **do nat ed, do nat ing.**

do na tion (dō nā′shən). **1.** act of giving or contributing. **2.** gift; contribution: *Everyone was called upon to make a donation to the Red Cross.* *n.*

Don cas ter (dong′kas tər; *Brit.* dong′kəs tər), city in central England. 83,000. *n.*

done (dun), **1.** completed; finished; ended; through. **2.** *Informal.* worn out; exhausted. **3.** cooked enough. **4.** pp. of **do**[1]. *Have you done your homework?* 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *v.*

don jon (dun′jən), a large, strongly fortified tower of a castle. *n.*

don key (dong′kē), **1.** a small animal somewhat like a horse but with longer ears, a shorter mane, and a tuft of hair on the end of its tail. **2.** a stubborn person. **3.** a silly or stupid person. *n.*, *pl.* **don keys.**

Donkey (3 ft. high at the shoulder)

donkey engine, a small steam engine. Donkey engines are used on a ship for hoisting anchor, etc.

Don na (don′ə), lady; madam (an Italian title). *n.*

do nor (dō′nər), person who contributes; giver. *n.*

Don Qui xo te (don ki hō′tē), the chivalrous and idealistic, but very impractical hero in a story by Cervantes.

don't (dōnt), do not.

doo dad (dü′dad), *Informal.* a fancy, trifling ornament. *n.*

doo dle (düd′l), **1.** make drawings, etc., absentmindedly while talking or thinking. **2.** a meaningless drawing or mark. 1 *v.*, **doo dled, doo dling;** 2 *n.*

doo dle bug[1] (düd′l bug′), *U.S.* larva of the ant lion. The doodlebug digs a pit to catch other insects. *n.*

doo dle bug[2] (düd′l bug′), *Informal.* any of various devices with which it is claimed mineral and oil deposits can be located. *n.*

doom (düm), **1.** fate. **2.** condemn to some fate. **3.** an unhappy or terrible fate; ruin; death: *The soldiers marched to their doom.* **4.** destine to an unhappy or terrible fate. **5.** judgment; sentence: *The judge pronounced the guilty man's doom.* **6.** condemn (to punishment): *The prisoner was doomed to death.* **7.** end of the world; God's final judgment of mankind. 1,3,5,7 *n.*, 2,4,6 *v.*

dooms day (dümz′dā′), end of the world. *n.*

door (dôr), **1.** a movable part to close an opening in a wall. A door turns on hinges or slides open and shut. A room has a door; a house or building has several doors. **2.** any movable part that suggests a door. **3.** an opening where a door is; doorway. **4.** room, house, or building to which a door belongs: *His house is three doors down the street.* **5.** any means by which to go in or out; way to get something; access: *door to opportunity.* *n.*

door bell (dôr′bel′), bell to be rung by pressing a button or pulling a handle on the outside of a door as a signal that someone wishes to have the door opened. *n.*

door jamb (dôr′jam′), the upright piece forming the side of a doorway. *n.*

door keep er (dôr′kēp′ər), **1.** person who guards a door or entrance. **2.** doorman. *n.*

door knob (dôr′nob′), handle on a door. *n.*

door man (dôr′mən or dôr′man′), **1.** man whose work is opening the door of a hotel, store, apartment house, etc., for people going in or out. **2.** man who guards a door. *n.*, *pl.* **door men.**

door nail (dôr′nāl′), nail with a large head. *n.*

door post (dôr′post′), doorjamb. *n.*

door sill (dôr′sil′), threshold. *n.*

door step (dôr′step′), step leading from an outside door to the ground. *n.*

door way (dôr′wā′), an opening in a wall to be closed by a door. *n.*

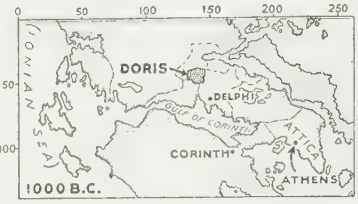
door yard (dôr′yärd′), yard near the door of a house; yard around a house. *n.*

dope (dōp), **1.** *Slang.* a harmful, narcotic drug, such as opium, morphine, etc. **2.** *Slang.* a drug addict. **3.** oil, grease, etc., used to make machinery run smoothly. **4.** varnish put on the cloth parts of an airplane to make them stronger, waterproof, and airtight. **5.** *Slang.* apply or give dope to; use dope. **6.** *Slang.* information; forecast; prediction. **7.** *Slang.* work out; forecast; predict. **8.** *U.S. Slang.* very stupid person. 1-4,6,8 *n.*, 5,7 *v.*, **doped, dop ing.** **—dop′er,** *n.*

Doric capital

Dor ic (dôr′ik), **1.** of or having to do with the oldest and simplest of the Greek kinds of architecture. **2.** the Greek dialect spoken in Doris. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Do ris (dô′ris), a small region in the central part of ancient Greece. *n.*

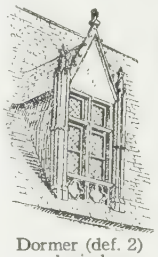


dor man cy (dôr′mən sē), dormant condition. *n.*

dor mant (dôr′mənt), **1.** sleeping. **2.** quiet as if asleep: *Bears are dormant during the winter.* **3.** inactive: *The plant bulbs were dormant during the cold of winter.* *adj.*

dor mer (dôr′mər), **1.** an upright window that projects from a sloping roof. **2.** the projecting part of a roof that contains such a window. *n.*

dormer window, dormer (def. 1).


Dormer (def. 2) and window

dor mi to ry (dôr′mə tô′rē), **1.** *U.S.* a building with many sleeping rooms. Many colleges have dormitories for students. **2.** a sleeping room containing several beds. *n., pl.* **dor mi to ries.**

dor mouse (dôr′mous′), a small rodent that looks somewhat like a squirrel and sleeps all winter. *n., pl.* **dor mice.**

dor sal (dôr′sl), of, on, or near the back: *a dorsal fin, a dorsal nerve.* *adj.*

dor sal ly (dôr′sl ē), **1.** on the back; by the back. **2.** toward the back. *adv.*

Dort mund (dôrt′mŭnt), city in West Germany. 618,000. *n.*

do ry (dô′rē), rowboat with a flat bottom and high sides, often used by fishermen. *n., pl.* **do ries.**

Dormouse (about 5 in. long including the tail)

dos age (dōs′ij), **1.** amount of a medicine to be taken at one time. **2.** the giving of medicine in doses. *n.*

dose (dōs), **1.** amount of a medicine to be given or taken at one time. **2.** give medicine to in doses; treat with medicine: *The doctor dosed the boy with quinine.* **3.** portion; amount of anything given at one time as a remedy, treatment, etc.: *a dose of flattery.* **4.** blend; adulterate: *dose wine with sugar.* 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **dosed, dos ing.** **—dos′er,** *n.*

dost (dust), *Archaic.* do. "Thou dost" means "you do" (singular). *v.*

dot (dot), **1.** a tiny round mark; very small spot; point. A dot after a note or rest in music makes it half again as long. **2.** a small spot: *a blue necktie with white dots.* **3.** mark with a dot or dots. **4.** be here and there in; give variety to: *Trees and bushes dotted the broad lawn.* **5.** a short sound used in sending messages by telegraph or radio. 1,2,5 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **dot ted, dot ting.** **—dot′ter,** *n.*

on the dot, *Informal.* at exactly the right time.

dot age (dōt′ij), weak-minded and childish condition caused by old age. *n.*

dot ard (dōt′ərd), person who is weak-minded and childish because of old age. *n.*

dote (dōt), be weak-minded and childish because of old age. *v.*, **dot ed, dot ing.** Also, **doat.** **—dot′er,** *n.*

dote on or **upon,** be foolishly fond of; be too fond of.

doth (duth), *Archaic.* does. "He doth" means "he does." *v.*

dot ing (dōt′ing), foolishly fond; too fond. *adj.* **—dot′ing ly,** *adv.*

dot ted (dot′id), marked with or as with a dot or dots. *adj.*

dot ty (dot′ē), **1.** *Esp. Brit. Informal.* feeble-minded; half-witted; partly insane. **2.** *Informal.* unsteady; shaky; feeble. **3.** full of dots. *adj.*, **dot ti er, dot ti est.**

dou ble (dub′l), **1.** twice as much, as many, as large, as strong, etc.: *double pay, a double letter.* **2.** twice. **3.** number or amount that is twice as much: *Four is the double of two.* **4.** make twice as much or twice as many: *Mr. Smith doubled his money in ten years by investing it wisely.* **5.** become twice as much or as many: *Money left in a savings bank will double in about twenty years.* **6.** for two: *a double bed.* **7.** two together: *The blow made him see double.* **8.** made of two like parts; in a pair: *double doors.* **9.** made of two unlike parts; combining two in one. *Bear* has a double meaning: *carry* and *a certain animal.* **10.** person or thing just like another: *In a picture an actor often has a double to do the dangerous parts.* **11.** be used for another; be the double of. **12.** serve two purposes; play two parts: *The maid doubled as cook.* **13.** fold; bend: *He doubled his fists in anger. Jack doubled his slice of bread to make a sandwich.* **14.** bend or turn sharply backward: *The fox doubled on his track to get away from the dogs.* **15.** a sharp backward bend or turn; shift. **16.** go around: *The ship doubled the cape.* **17.** insincere; deceitful; false: *a double tongue, double-faced.* **18.** having more than one set of petals: *Some roses are double; others are single.* **19.** hit by which a batter gets to second base in baseball. **20.** increase the points or penalties of (an opponent's bid) in bridge. **21.** act of doubling a bid in bridge. 1,6,8,9,17,18 *adj.*, 2,7 *adv.*, 3,10,15,19,21 *n.*, 4,5,11-14,16,20 *v.*, **dou bled, dou bling.** **—dou′bler,** *n.*

doubles, game with two players on each side.

double bar, a double line on a musical staff that marks the end of a movement or of an entire piece of music.

dou ble-bar reled (dub′l bar′əld), **1.** having two barrels: *a double-barreled shotgun.* **2.** having a two-fold purpose. *adj.*

double bass, a musical instrument shaped like a cello but much larger, with a very low bass tone; bass viol.

double bassoon, a large bassoon, an octave lower in pitch than the ordinary bassoon.

dou ble-breast ed (dub′l bres′tid), overlapping enough to make two thicknesses across the breast and having two rows of buttons. *adj.*

double chin, a soft fold of flesh under the chin.

dou ble-cross (dub′l krôs′), *Slang.* promise to do one thing and then do another; be treacherous to. *v.* **—dou′ble-cross′er,** *n.*

double cross, act of treachery.

dou ble-deal er (dub′l dēl′ər), person guilty of double-dealing. *n.*

dou ble-deal ing (dub′l dēl′ing), pretending to do one thing and then doing another; deceiving. *n., adj.*

double eagle, a former gold coin of the United States, worth 20 dollars.

dou ble-edged (dub′l ejd′), **1.** two-edged. **2.** as much against as for. *adj.*

dou ble-faced (dub′l fāst′), **1.** pretending to be what one is not. **2.** having two faces or aspects. *adj.*

dou ble-head er (dub′l hed′ər), **1.** two baseball games on the same day one right after the other. **2.** a railroad train pulled by two engines. *n.*

dou ble-joint ed (dub′l join′tid), having joints that let fingers, arms, legs, etc., bend in unusual ways. *adj.*

dou ble-park (dub′l pärk′), park (a car, etc.), usually in the street, beside another car which is occupying the area where parking is allowed. *v.*

dou ble-quick (dub′l kwik′), **1.** the next quickest step to a run in marching. **2.** very quick. **3.** in double-quick time. **4.** march in double-quick step. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*, 3 *adv.*, 4 *v.*

double star, two stars so close together that they look like one to the naked eye.

dou blet (dub′lit), **1.** a man's close-fitting jacket. Men in Europe wore doublets in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. **2.** pair of two similar or equal things. **3.** one of a pair. *n.*

Doublet (def. 1)

double tackle, pulley with two grooved wheels.

double talk, speech that is purposely incoherent, but that is made to seem serious by mixing in normal words, intonations, etc.

double time, **1.** a rate of marching in the United States army, in which 180 paces, each of 3 feet, are taken in a minute. **2.** double-quick.

dou bloon (dub lün′), a former Spanish gold coin. Its value varied from about $5 to about $16. *n.*

dou bly (dub′lē), **1.** twice; twice as: *Doubly careful means twice as careful.* **2.** two at a time. *adv.*

doubt (dout), **1.** not believe; not be sure of; feel uncertain about. **2.** be uncertain. **3.** lack of belief or sureness; uncertainty: *Faith casts out doubt.* **4.** *Archaic.* be afraid; fear; suspect. **5.** *Obsolete.* fear; apprehension. 1,2,4 *v.*, 3,5 *n.* **—doubt′er,** *n.* **—doubt′ing ly,** *adv.*

doubt ful (dout′fəl), **1.** in doubt; not sure; uncertain. **2.** causing doubt; open to question or suspicion. *adj.* **—doubt′ful ly,** *adv.* **—doubt′ful ness,** *n.*

doubt less (dout′lis), **1.** surely; certainly. **2.** probably. **3.** having no doubts; certain. 1,2 *adv.*, 3 *adj.*

dough (dō), **1.** a soft, thick mixture of flour, liquid, and other materials for baking. Bread, biscuits, cake, pie crust, etc., are made from dough. **2.** any soft, thick mass like this. **3.** *Informal.* money. *n.*

dough boy (dō′boi′), *U.S. Informal.* an infantryman in the United States Army during World War I. *n.*

dough nut (dō′nut′), a small, brown cake cooked in deep fat. The dough is usually cut in the shape of rings. *n.*

dough ty (dou′tē), brave; valiant; strong: *King Arthur's doughty knights fought valiantly.* *adj.*, **dough ti er, dough ti est.** **—dough′ti ness,** *n.*

dough y (dō′ē), of dough; like dough; soft and thick; pale and flabby. *adj.*, **dough i er, dough i est.**

Doug las (dug′ləs), **Stephen A.,** 1813-1861, American statesman who was the Democratic candidate for president against Lincoln in 1860. *n.*

Douglas fir, an evergreen tree, often over 200 feet high, common in the western United States.

Doug las-Home (dug′ləs hūm′), Sir **Alec,** born 1903, British statesman, prime minister from 1963 to 1964. *n.*

Doug lass (dug′ləs), **Frederick,** 1817-1895, American Negro leader who opposed slavery. *n.*

dour (dur or dour), **1.** gloomy; sullen: *dour silence.* **2.** *Scottish.* stern; severe: *a dour look.* **3.** *Scottish.* stubborn. *adj.* **—dour′ly,** *adv.* **—dour′ness,** *n.*

douse (dous), **1.** plunge into water or any other liquid. **2.** throw water over; drench. **3.** *Informal.* put out (a light); extinguish. **4.** *Informal.* take off; doff. **5.** lower or slacken (a sail) in haste. **6.** close (a porthole). *v.*, **doused, dous ing.**

dove[1] (duv), **1.** bird with a thick body, short legs, and a beak enlarged at the tip; pigeon. The dove is often a symbol of peace. **2.** an innocent, gentle, or loving person. **3.** *Informal.* person who is eager for peace; pacifist. *n.*

dove[2] (dōv), *Informal.* a pt. of **dive.** *v.*

dove cot (duv′kot′), dovecote. *n.*

dove cote (duv′kōt′), a small house or shelter for doves or pigeons. *n.*

Do ver (dō′vər), **1.** seaport in SE England, the nearest English port to France. 35,000. See **Dunkirk** for map. **2. Strait of,** a narrow channel or strait between N France and SE England. 20 mi. wide. **3.** capital of Delaware. 7000. *n.*

dove tail (duv′tāl′), **1.** projection at the end of a piece of wood, metal, etc., that can be fitted into a corresponding opening at the end of another piece to form a joint. **2.** the joint formed in this way. **3.** fasten, join, or fit together with projections that fit into openings. **4.** fit together exactly: *The various bits of evidence dovetailed so completely that the mystery was solved at once.* 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

Dovetails (def. 1)

dow a ger (dou′ə jər), **1.** woman who holds some title or property from her dead husband: *The queen and her mother-in-law, the queen dowager, were both present.* **2.** *Informal.* a dignified, elderly lady. *n.*

dow dy (dou′dē), **1.** poorly dressed; not neat; not stylish; shabby. **2.** woman whose clothes are dowdy. 1 *adj.*, **dow di er, dow di est;** 2 *n.*, *pl.* **dow dies.** **—dow′di ly,** *adv.* **—dow′di ness,** *n.*

dow el (dou′əl), **1.** peg on a piece of wood, metal, etc., to fit into a corresponding hole on another piece, and so form a joint fastening the two pieces together. **2.** fasten with dowels. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **dowe led, dow el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **dow elled, dow el ling.**

dow er (dou′ər), **1.** a widow's share for life of her dead husband's property. **2.** dowry. **3.** a natural gift, talent, or quality; endowment. **4.** provide with a dower; endow. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.* **—dow′er less,** *adj.*

down[1] (doun), **1.** from a higher to a lower place or condition: *The soldiers laid down their arms. They ran down from the top of the hill.* **2.** in a lower place or condition. **3.** to or in a place or condition thought of as lower: *He lives in New York, but goes down to Florida in the winter.* **4.** to a position or condition that is difficult, dangerous, etc.: *The dogs ran down the fox.* **5.** from an earlier to a later time or person: *The house was handed down from father to son.* **6.** from a larger to a smaller amount, degree, etc.: *everyone from the governor down to the shoeblack. The temperature has gone down.* **7.** down along, through, or into: *One can ride down a hill, sail down a river, walk down a street.* **8.** going or pointed down: *the down train.* **9.** put down; get down: *He downed the medicine at one swallow. Tom downed Percy and sat on top of him.* **10.** lie down: *Down, Fido!* **11.** a downward movement. **12.** piece of bad luck. **13.** actually; really: *Stop talking, and get down to work.* **14.** on paper; in writing: *Take down what I say.* **15.** when bought: *You can pay part of the price down and the rest later.* **16.** sick; ill: *She is down with a cold.* **17.** sad; discouraged: *He felt down about his failure.* **18.** of a football, no longer in play. **19.** chance to move a football forward. A team has four downs to make ten yards. **20.** behind an opponent by a certain number. 1-6,13-15 *adv.*, 7 *prep.*, 2,8,16-18,20 *adj.*, 9,10 *v.*, 11,12,19 *n.*

down[2] (doun), soft feathers or hair. *n.*

down[3] (doun), **1.** rolling, grassy land. **2.** mound or ridge of sand heaped up by the wind; dune. *n.*

down cast (doun′kast′), **1.** directed downward: *Ashamed of his mistake, he stood with downcast eyes.* **2.** dejected; sad; discouraged: *A life of failure had made her downcast.* **3.** a downcast look. **4.** a casting down; overthrow. 1,2 *adj.*, 3,4 *n.*

down fall (doun′fôl′), **1.** overthrow; ruin: *the downfall of an empire, the moral downfall of a person.* **2.** a heavy rain or snow. *n.*

down fall en (doun′fôl′ən), fallen; overthrown. *adj.*

down grade (doun′grād′), **1.** a downward slope. **2.** move to a lower position with a smaller salary. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **down grad ed, down grad ing.**

down heart ed (doun′här′tid), discouraged; dejected; depressed. *adj.* **—down′heart′ed ly,** *adv.* **—down′heart′ed ness,** *n.*

down hill (doun′hil′), **1.** down the slope of a hill; downward. **2.** sloping downward. **3.** worse. 1 *adv.*, 2,3 *adj.*

Down ing Street (doun′ing), **1.** street in London where several important offices of the British government are located. **2.** the British government.

down pour (doun′pôr′), a heavy rain. *n.*

down right (doun′rīt′), **1.** thorough; complete: *a downright thief, a downright lie.* **2.** thoroughly; completely: *He was downright rude to me.* **3.** plain; positive: *His downright answer left no doubt as to what he thought.* 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *adv.*

down stairs (doun′stãrz′), **1.** down the stairs: *Bill slipped and fell downstairs.* **2.** on a lower floor: *Look downstairs for my glasses* (*adv.*). *The downstairs rooms are dark* (*adj.*). **3.** the lower floor or floors. 1,2 *adv.*, 2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

down stream (doun′strēm′), with the current of a stream; down a stream. *adv., adj.*

down town (doun′toun′), **1.** to, toward, or in the lower part of a town. **2.** to or in the main part or business part of a town. *adv., adj.*

down trod (doun′trod′), downtrodden. *adj.*

down trod den (doun′trod′n), **1.** tyrannized over; oppressed. **2.** trodden down. *adj.*

down under, region of Australia, New Zealand, etc.

down ward (doun′wərd), **1.** toward a lower place or condition. **2.** toward a later time. *adv., adj.*

down wards (doun′wərdz), downward. *adv.*

down y (doun′ē), **1.** of soft feathers or hair. **2.** covered with soft feathers or hair. **3.** like down; soft; fluffy. *adj.*, **down i er, down i est. —down′i ness,** *n.*

dow ry (dou′rē), **1.** money, property, etc., that a woman brings to her husband when she marries him. **2.** a natural gift, talent, or quality; endowment from nature: *Good health and intelligence make a useful dowry.* *n., pl.* **dow ries.** Also, **dower.**

dowse (douz), use a divining rod to locate water, etc. *v.*, **dowsed, dows ing. —dows′er,** *n.*

dox ol o gy (doks ol′ə jē), hymn or statement praising God. Three of the best-known doxologies begin: "Glory to God in the highest," "Glory be to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost," and "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." *n., pl.* **dox ol o gies.**

doz., dozen; dozens.

doze (dōz), **1.** sleep lightly; be half asleep. **2.** a light sleep; a nap. 1 *v.*, **dozed, doz ing;** 2 *n.* **—doz′er,** *n.*

doz en (duz′n), group of 12. *n., pl.* **doz ens** or (*after a number*) **doz en.**

doz enth (duz′nth), the 12th. *adj.*

D.P. or **DP,** displaced person.

dpt., department.

Dr. or **Dr,** Doctor.

drab (drab), **1.** dull; monotonous; unattractive: *the drab houses of the mining town.* **2.** dull brownish-gray. 1,2 *adj.*, **drab ber, drab best;** 2 *n.* **—drab′ly,** *adv.* **—drab′ness,** *n.*

drachm (dram), **1.** *Brit.* dram. **2.** drachma. *n.*

drach ma (drak′mə), an ancient Greek silver coin, varying in value. *n., pl.* **drach mas, drach mae** (-mē).

draft (draft), **1.** current of air. **2.** device for regulating a current of air: *Opening the draft of a furnace makes the fire burn faster.* **3.** a plan; a sketch. **4.** make a plan or sketch of. **5.** a rough copy: *He made three different drafts of his speech before he had it in final form.* **6.** write out a rough copy of. **7.** selection of persons for some special purpose: *In time of war men are often supplied to the army and navy by draft.* **8.** persons selected for some special purpose. **9.** select for some special purpose: *The army drafted millions of young men.* **10.** act of pulling loads. **11.** the quantity pulled. **12.** for pulling loads: *A big, strong horse or ox is a draft animal.* **13.** the pulling in of a net to catch fish. **14.** quantity of fish caught in a net at one time. **15.** a written order from one person or bank to another, requiring the payment of a stated amount of money. **16.** a heavy demand or drain on anything: *A long illness is a draft on one's resources.* **17.** depth of water that a ship needs for floating; depth to which a ship sinks in water. **18.** act of drinking: *He emptied the glass at one draft.* **19.** amount taken in one drink. **20.** breathing in of air, smoke, etc. **21.** air, smoke, etc., breathed in. **22.** drawing beer, ale, etc., from a barrel when ordered: *Beer is sold on draft and in bottles.* **23.** drawn from a barrel when ordered. 1-3,5,7,8,10,11,13-22 *n.*, 4,6,9 *v.*, 12,23 *adj.* Also, **draught.**

draft ee (draf tē′), person who is drafted for military service. *n.*

draft i ness (draf′tē nis), drafty condition. *n.*

drafts (drafts), the spelling of **draughts** in the United States. *n.pl.*

drafts man (drafts′mən), **1.** person who makes plans or sketches. A draftsman draws designs or diagrams from which buildings and machines are made. **2.** person who writes out rough copies of documents, speeches, etc. *n., pl.* **drafts men.** Also, **draughtsman.**

drafts man ship (drafts′mən ship), work of a draftsman. *n.* Also, **draughtsmanship.**

draft y (draf′tē), **1.** in a current of air. **2.** having many currents of air. **3.** causing a current of air. *adj.*, **draft i er, draft i est.** Also, **draughty. —draft′i ly,** *adv.*

drag (drag), **1.** pull or move along heavily or slowly; pull or draw along the ground: *A team of horses dragged the big log out of the forest.* **2.** go too slowly: *Time drags when you have nothing to do. A piece of music played too slowly drags.* **3.** pull a net, hook, harrow, etc., over or along for some purpose: *drag a lake for fish or for a drowned person's body.* **4.** net, hook, etc., used in dragging. **5.** act of dragging. **6.** thing dragged. **7.** thing that holds back; obstruction; hindrance: *Some old ideas are a drag on progress.* **8.** a low, strong sled for carrying heavy loads. **9.** a big coach with seats inside and on top. **10.** a heavy harrow or other implement drawn over land to level it and break up clods. **11.** *Slang.* influence. 1-3 *v.*, **dragged, drag ging;** 4-11 *n.*

drag gle (drag′l), **1.** make or become wet or dirty by dragging through mud, water, dust, etc. **2.** follow slowly; lag behind; straggle. *v.*, **drag gled, drag gling.**

drag net (drag′net′), **1.** net pulled over the bottom of a river, pond, etc., or along the ground: *Fish and small birds were caught in the dragnet.* **2.** means of catching or gathering in: *All kinds of criminals were caught in the police dragnet.* *n.*

drag on (drag′ən), **1.** a huge, fierce animal supposed to look like a snake with wings and claws. In old stories dragons often breathed out fire and smoke. **2.** a fierce, violent person. **3.** a very strict and watchful woman; a stern chaperon. **4.** lizard with wing-like membranes. *n.* **—drag′on like′,** *adj.*

Dragonfly (½ to 4 in. long)

drag on fly (drag′ən flī′), a large, harmless insect, with a long, slender body and two pairs of gauzy wings. It flies about very rapidly to catch flies, mosquitoes, etc. *n., pl.* **drag on flies.**

dra goon (drə gün′), **1.** soldier who fights on horseback. Dragoons formerly rode horses to the battlefield, but sometimes fought on foot. **2.** oppress or persecute by dragoons. **3.** compel by oppression or persecution: *He was dragooned into signing a false statement.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

drain (drān), **1.** draw off or flow off slowly: *A ditch drains water from a swamp. The water drains into a river.* **2.** draw water or other liquid from; empty or dry by draining: *Farmers drain swamps to get more land for crops.* **3.** channel or pipe for carrying off water or other liquid. **4.** anything that drains: *Strips of gauze are used as drains for pus from wounds.* **5.** take away from slowly; use up little by little; deprive: *War drains a country of its people and money.* **6.** a slow taking away; a using up little by little: *Working or playing too hard is a drain on your strength.* 1,2,5 *v.*, 3,4,6 *n.*

drain age (drān′ij), **1.** act or process of draining; gradual flowing off: *The drainage of swamps improves a town.* **2.** system of channels or pipes for carrying off water or waste of any kind. **3.** what is drained off. **4.** area that is drained. *n.*

drain pipe (drān′pīp′), pipe for carrying off water or other liquid. *n.*

drake (drāk), a male duck. *n.*

Drake (drāk), Sir **Francis**, 1540?-1596, English admiral who led many raids against the Spanish. He was the first Englishman to sail around the world. *n.*

dram (dram), **1.** a small weight. In apothecaries' weight, 8 drams make one ounce; in avoirdupois weight, 16 drams make one ounce. **2.** *Esp. Brit.* a small drink of intoxicating liquor. *n.* Also, *Brit.* **drachm.**

dra ma (drä′mə or dram′ə), **1.** story written to be acted out by actors on a stage; play such as one sees in a theater. **2.** series of happenings that seem like those of a play: *The history of America is a great and thrilling drama.* *n.*

the drama, the art of writing, acting, or producing plays; the branch of literature having to do with plays.

dra mat ic (drə mat′ik), **1.** of drama; having to do with plays. **2.** seeming like a drama or play; full of action or feeling; exciting. *adj.* **—dra mat′i cal ly,** *adv.*

dra mat ics (drə mat′iks), **1.** art of acting or producing plays. **2.** plays given by amateurs. 1 *n.sing.*, 2 *n.pl.*

dram a tist (dram′ə tist), writer of plays. *n.*

dram a ti za tion (dram′ə tə zā′shən), **1.** act of dramatizing. **2.** what is dramatized. *n.*

dram a tize (dram′ə tīz), **1.** make a drama of; arrange in the form of a play: *dramatize a novel.* **2.** show or express in a dramatic way; make exciting and thrilling. *v.*, **dram a tized, dram a tiz ing. —dram′a tiz′er,** *n.*

dram shop (dram′shop′), *Esp. Brit.* place where intoxicating liquor is sold; saloon; barroom. *n.*

drank (drangk), pt. of **drink.** *She drank her milk.* *v.*

drape (drāp), **1.** cover or hang with cloth falling loosely in graceful folds: *The buildings were draped with red, white, and blue bunting.* **2.** arrange (clothes, hangings, etc.) in graceful folds: *The designer draped the robe around the model's shoulders.* **3.** cloth hung in folds; hanging: *There were heavy drapes at the window.* 1,2 *v.*, **draped, drap ing;** 3 *n.*

drap er (drāp′ər), **1.** *Esp. Brit.* dealer in cloth or dry goods. **2.** person that drapes. *n.*

dra per y (drā′pər ē), **1.** clothing or hangings arranged in graceful folds. **2.** the graceful arrangement of hangings or clothing. **3.** cloth or fabric. *n.*, *pl.* **dra per ies.**

dras tic (dras′tik), acting with force or violence; extreme: *The police took drastic measures to put a stop to the crime wave.* *adj.* **—dras′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

draught (draft), draft. *n.*, *v.*, *adj.* **—draught′er,** *n.*

draughts (drafts), *Brit.* game of checkers. *n.pl.*

draughts man (drafts′mən), draftsman. *n.*, *pl.* **draughts men.**

draughts man ship (drafts′mən ship), draftsmanship. *n.*

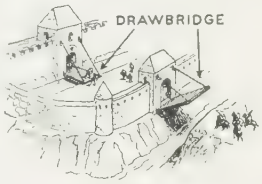
draught y (draf′tē), drafty. *adj.*, **draught i er, draught i est.**

drave (drāv), *Archaic.* drove, a pt. of **drive.** *v.*

Dra vid i an (drə vid′ē ən), **1.** of or having to do with the non-Aryan races in S India and in Ceylon. **2.** member of any of these races. **3.** their languages. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

draw (drô), **1.** pull; drag: *A horse draws a wagon.* **2.** pull out; pull up; pull back: *He drew his hand from his pocket.* **3.** bring out; take out; get out: *Draw a pail of water from the well.* **4.** take out a pistol, sword, etc., for action. **5.** act of doing this. **6.** take; get; receive: *I drew another idea from the story.* **7.** make; cause; bring: *Your actions draw blame or praise on yourself.* **8.** move; come; go: *We drew near the fire to get warm.* **9.** attract: *A parade draws a crowd.* **10.** thing that attracts. **11.** make a picture or likeness of with pencil, pen, chalk, crayon, etc.; represent by lines. **12.** make pictures or likenesses with pen, pencil, chalk, crayon, etc.; make drawings: *He draws very well for a six-year-old.* **13.** write out in proper form; frame; draft: *draw a deed.* **14.** write (an order to pay money). **15.** make a demand; be a drain. **16.** make a current of air to carry off smoke: *A chimney draws.* **17.** breathe in; inhale; take in: *draw a breath.* **18.** utter: *draw a sigh.* **19.** a tie in a game. If neither side wins, it is a draw. **20.** make the same score in (a game); finish with neither side winning. **21.** make or become longer; stretch: *The battle was long drawn out.* **22.** make or become smaller; shrink. **23.** need for floating; sink to a depth of: *A ship draws more water when it is loaded than when it is empty.* **24.** a small land basin into or through which water drains; valley. 1-4,6-9,11-18,20-23 *v.*, **drew, drawn, draw ing;** 5,10,19,24 *n.*

draw back (drô′bak′), **1.** something unfavorable or unpleasant; something that lessens satisfaction or success; disadvantage; hindrance: *Our trip was interesting but the rainy weather was a drawback.* **2.** money paid back from a charge made. A drawback is made on customs duties on imported goods when they are later exported. *n.*



draw bridge (drô′brij′), bridge that can be wholly or partly lifted, lowered, or moved to one side. In old castles drawbridges were lifted to keep out enemies. A drawbridge over a river is lifted to let boats pass. *n.*

drawer (drôr for 1; drô′ər for 2 and 3), **1.** box that slides in and out of a chest, desk, table, etc. **2.** person or thing that draws. **3.** person who writes an order to pay money. *n.*

drawers (drôrz), undergarments fitting over the legs and around the waist. *n.pl.*

draw ing (drô′ing), **1.** picture or likeness made with pencil, pen, chalk, crayon, etc.; lines representing a person or thing. **2.** the making of such pictures or likenesses; representing objects by lines. *n.*

drawing room, 1. room for receiving or entertaining guests; parlor. **2.** guests assembled in a drawing room. **3.** *U.S.* a private compartment in a Pullman car.

drawl (drôl), **1.** talk in a slow, lazy way. **2.** a slow, lazy way of talking. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—drawl′er,** *n.*

drawn (drôn), pp. of **draw.** *That old horse has drawn many loads.* *v.*

dray (drā), **1.** a low, strong cart for hauling heavy loads. **2.** transport or carry on a cart. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

dread (dred), **1.** look forward to with fear; dislike to experience; fear greatly: *We dread visits to the dentist. My cat dreads water.* **2.** fear; especially, fear of something that will happen or may happen. **3.** person or thing inspiring fear. **4.** dreaded; dreadful. **5.** held in awe; awe-inspiring. 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*, 4,5 *adj.*

dread ful (dred′fəl), **1.** causing dread; fearful; terrible; awe-inspiring. **2.** *Informal.* very bad; very unpleasant. *adj.*, **—dread′ful ness,** *n.*

dread ful ly (dred′fəl ē), **1.** in a dreadful manner. **2.** very; exceedingly. *adv.*

dread nought or **dread naught** (dred′nôt′), a big, powerful battleship with heavy armor and large guns. *n.*

dream (drēm), **1.** something thought, felt, seen, or heard during sleep. **2.** something as unreal as a dream: *The boy had dreams of being a hero.* **3.** state in which a person has dreams. **4.** have dreams: *The girl dreamed of being in the movies.* **5.** think of (something) as possible; suppose in a vague way; imagine: *The day seemed so bright that we never dreamed there would be rain.* **6.** spend in dreaming. **7.** something having great beauty or charm. 1-3,7 *n.*, 4-6 *v.*, **dreamed** or **dreamt, dream ing. —dream′less,** *adj.* **—dream′like′,** *adj.*

dream er (drēm′ər), **1.** person who has dreams. **2.** person whose ideas do not fit real conditions; impractical person. *n.*

dream land (drēm′land′), **1.** place where a person seems to be when he is dreaming. **2.** an ideal place existing only in the imagination. **3.** sleep. *n.*

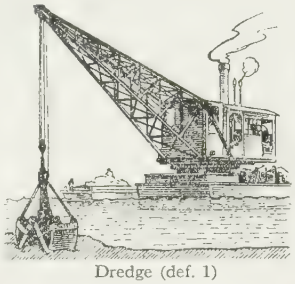
dreamt (dremt), dreamed, a pt. and a pp. of **dream.** *v.*

dream y (drēm′ē), **1.** full of dreams: *a dreamy sleep.* **2.** like a dream; vague; dim: *a dreamy recollection.* **3.** fond of thinking about pleasant things that are unreal; impractical: *a dreamy person.* **4.** causing dreams; soothing: *dreamy songs.* *adj.*, **dream i er, dream i est. —dream′i ly,** *adv.* **—dream′i ness,** *n.*

drear (drir), *Poetic.* dreary. *adj.*

drear y (drir′ē), **1.** dull; gloomy; cheerless; depressing. **2.** *Archaic.* sad; sorrowful. *adj.*, **drear i er, drear i est. —drear′i ly,** *adv.* **—drear′i ness,** *n.*

dredge[1] (drej), **1.** machine with a scoop or series of buckets for removing mud, sand, or other materials from the bottom of a river, harbor, etc. **2.** clean out or deepen (a channel, harbor, etc.) with a dredge. **3.** apparatus with a net, used for gathering oysters, etc. It is dragged along the bottom of the sea. **4.** bring up or gather with a dredge. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **dredged, dredg ing. —dredg′er,** *n.*


Dredge (def. 1)

dredge[2] (drej), sprinkle: *dredge meat with flour.* *v.*, **dredged, dredg ing. —dredg′er,** *n.*

dregs (dregz), **1.** solid bits of matter that settle to the bottom of a liquid: *After pouring the tea she rinsed the dregs out of the teapot.* **2.** the most worthless part: *Thieves and murderers are the dregs of humanity.* *n.pl.*

drench (drench), **1.** wet thoroughly; soak: *A heavy rain drenched the campers and they had to dry out their clothing.* **2.** a thorough wetting; a soaking. **3.** something that drenches; solution for soaking. **4.** draft of medicine given to an animal. 1 *v.*, 2-4 *n.*

Dres den (drez′dən), city in East Germany, on the Elbe River. 494,000. *n.*

Dresden china, kind of fine china originally from Dresden.

dress (dres), **1.** an outer garment worn by women, girls, and babies. **2.** of or for a dress. **3.** an outer covering. **4.** clothes: *Boys think less about dress than girls do.* **5.** put clothes on. **6.** formal clothes. **7.** put formal clothes on. **8.** of formal dress; characterized by formal dress. **9.** decorate; trim; adorn: *The store windows were dressed for Christmas.* **10.** make ready for use; prepare: *A butcher dresses a chicken by pulling out the feathers, cutting off the head and feet, and taking out the insides.* **11.** comb, brush, and arrange (hair). **12.** put a medicine, bandage, etc., on (a wound or sore). **13.** form in a straight line: *The captain ordered the soldiers to dress their ranks.* **14.** smooth; finish: *dress leather.* 1,3,4,6 *n.*, 2,8 *adj.*, 5,7,9-14 *v.*, **dressed** or **drest, dress ing.**

dress er[1] (dres′ər), **1.** person who dresses (himself, another person, a shop window, or a wound). **2.** tool or machine to prepare things for use. *n.*

dress er[2] (dres′ər), **1.** piece of furniture with drawers for clothes and a mirror; bureau. **2.** piece of furniture with shelves for dishes. *n.*

dress ing (dres′ing), **1.** what is put on or in something to get it ready for use. **2.** sauce for salads, fish, meat, etc. **3.** a stuffing of bread crumbs, seasoning, etc., for chicken, turkey, etc. **4.** medicine, bandage, etc., put on a wound or sore. **5.** fertilizer. **6.** act of one that dresses. *n.*

dress ing-down (dres′ing doun′). *Informal.* **1.** a scolding; rebuke. **2.** a beating; a thrashing. *n.*

dressing gown, a loose robe worn while dressing or resting.

dress mak er (dres′māk′ər), **1.** person whose work is making dresses, etc. **2.** of women's clothing, having delicate or flowing lines and decoration. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

dress mak ing (dres′māk′ing), making dresses, etc. *n.*

dress parade, a formal parade of soldiers or sailors in dress uniform.

dress rehearsal, rehearsal of a play with costumes and scenery just as for a regular performance.

dress y (dres′ē), *Informal.* **1.** fond of wearing showy clothes. **2.** stylish; fashionable. *adj.*, **dress i er, dress i est. —dress′i ness,** *n.*

drest (drest), dressed, a pt. and a pp. of **dress.** *v.*

drew (drü), pt. of **draw.** *He drew a picture.* *v.*

drib ble (drib′l), **1.** flow or let flow in drops, small amounts, etc.; trickle: *Gasoline dribbled from the leak in the tank.* **2.** a dropping; a dripping; a trickle. **3.** let saliva run from the mouth: *The baby dribbles on his bib.* **4.** a very light rain. **5.** move (a ball) along by bouncing it or giving it short kicks. **6.** act of moving a ball in this way. 1,3,5 *v.*, **drib bled, drib bling;** 2,4,6 *n.* **—drib′bler,** *n.*

drib let (drib′lit), a small amount: *He paid off the debt in driblets, a dollar or two a week.* *n.*

dried (drīd), pt. and pp. of **dry.** *I dried my hands. This bread has been dried in the oven.* *v.*

dri er (drī′ər), **1.** comparative of **dry.** **2.** person or thing that dries. **3.** device or machine that removes water by heat, air, etc.; dryer. **4.** substance put in paint, varnish, etc., to make it dry more quickly; dryer. 1 *adj.*, 2-4 *n.*

drift (drift), **1.** carry or be carried along by currents of water or air: *The wind drifted the boat onto the rocks. A raft drifts if it is not steered.* **2.** go along without knowing or caring where one is going: *Some people have a purpose in life; others just drift.* **3.** a drifting. **4.** direction of drifting: *The drift of this current is to the south.* **5.** tendency; trend: *The drift of opinion was against war.* **6.** meaning; direction of thought: *Explain that again; I did not get the drift of your words.* **7.** snow, sand, etc., heaped up by the wind. **8.** heap up or be heaped up by the wind: *The wind is so strong it's drifting the snow. The snow is drifting badly.* **9.** current of water or air caused by the wind. **10.** distance that a ship or aircraft is off its course because of currents. **11.** sand, gravel, rocks, etc., moved from one place and left in another by a river, glacier, etc. **12.** an almost horizontal passageway in a mine along a vein of ore, coal, etc. 1,2,8 *v.*, 3-7,9-12 *n.* **—drift′er,** *n.*

drift wood (drift′wud′), wood drifting in the water or washed ashore by water. *n.*

drill[1] (dril), **1.** tool or machine for boring holes. **2.** bore a hole in; pierce with a drill. **3.** snail that bores into and destroys oysters. **4.** teaching or training by having the learners do a thing over and over again: *The teacher gave the class plenty of drill in arithmetic.* **5.** teach or train in this way: *The sergeant drilled the new soldiers.* **6.** be taught or trained in this way. **7.** group instruction and training in physical exercises or in marching, handling a gun, and other duties of soldiers. **8.** cause to do or do military or physical exercises. 1,3,4,7 *n.*, 2,5,6,8 *v.* **—drill′er,** *n.*

Drill (def. 1). It has two handles so that it may be used vertically or horizontally. The cutting part, or bit, works like an auger.

drill[2] (dril), machine for planting seeds in rows. It makes a small furrow, drops the seed, and then covers the furrow. *n.*

drill[3] (dril), a strong, twilled cotton or linen cloth, used for overalls, linings, etc. *n.*

drill[4] (dril), baboon of western Africa. It is smaller than the mandrill. *n.*

drill mas ter (dril′mas′tər), **1.** officer who drills soldiers in marching, handling guns, etc. **2.** person who drills others in anything. *n.*

dri ly (drī′lē), dryly. *adv.*

drink (dringk), **1.** swallow (liquid): *A person or animal must drink water to stay alive.* **2.** liquid swallowed or to be swallowed. **3.** take and hold; absorb: *The dry ground drank up the rain.* **4.** alcoholic liquor. **5.** drink alcoholic liquor. **6.** too much drinking of alcoholic liquor. **7.** drink in honor of. 1,3,5,7 *v.*, **drank** or (*formerly*) **drunk**; **drunk** or (*formerly or as pred. adj.*) **drunk en**; **drink ing**; 2,4,6 *n.* **—drink′less,** *adj.*

drink in, take in eagerly with the senses: *Our ears had drunk in the music.*

drink to, drink in honor of; drink with good wishes for.

drink a ble (dringk′ə bl), fit to drink. *adj.*

drink er (dringk′ər), **1.** person who drinks. **2.** person who drinks alcoholic liquor often or too much. *n.*

drip (drip), **1.** fall or let fall in drops: *Rain drips from an umbrella.* **2.** a falling in drops. **3.** liquid that falls in drops. **4.** be so wet that drops fall: *His forehead was dripping.* **5.** part that projects to keep water off the parts below. 1,4 *v.*, **dripped** or **dript, drip ping**; 2,3,5 *n.*

drip pings (drip′ingz), the melted fat and juices that drip down from meat while roasting. *n. pl.*

dript (dript), dripped, a pt. and a pp. of **drip.** *v.*

drive (drīv), **1.** make go: *Drive the dog away. Drive the nails into the board. Grief drove her insane.* **2.** force (into or out of some place, condition, act, etc.): *Hunger drove him to steal.* **3.** direct the movement of (an automobile, vehicle drawn by a horse, etc.). **4.** go or carry in an automobile, carriage, etc. **5.** trip in an automobile, carriage, etc. **6.** road to drive on: *He built a drive to his house.* **7.** carry out with vigor; bring about: *drive a bargain.* **8.** vigor; energy. **9.** pressure; impelling force: *The craving for approval is a strong drive in mankind.* **10.** a special effort of a group for some purpose: *The town had a drive to get money for charity.* **11.** work hard or compel to work hard. **12.** dash or rush with force: *The ship drove on the rocks.* **13.** hit very hard and fast: *drive a golf ball.* **14.** a very hard, fast hit. **15.** aim; strike. **16.** a military attack, often a large-scale, forceful attack. **17.** a driving. 1-4,7,11-13,15 *v.*, **drove** or (*Archaic*) **drave, driv en, driv ing**; 5,6,8-10,14,16,17 *n.*

drive at, mean; intend.

let drive, aim; strike.

drive-in (drīv′in′), place where customers may make purchases, eat, attend movies, etc., while seated in their cars. *n.*

driv el (driv′l), **1.** let saliva run from the mouth. **2.** saliva running from the mouth. **3.** flow like saliva running from the mouth. **4.** talk or say in a stupid, foolish manner; talk silly nonsense. **5.** stupid, foolish talk; silly nonsense. **6.** waste (time, energy, etc.) in a stupid, foolish way. 1,3,4,6 *v.*, **driv eled, driv el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **driv elled, driv el ling**; 2,5 *n.*

driv el er (driv′l ər), person who drivels. *n.*

driv el ler (driv′l ər), *Esp. Brit.* driveler. *n.*

driv en (driv′ən), **1.** pp. of **drive**: *Mr. Jones has just driven past.* **2.** carried along and gathered into heaps by the wind; drifted. 1 *v.*, 2 *adj.*

driv er (drīv′ər), **1.** person or thing that drives. **2.** person who directs the movement of an engine, automobile, horses, etc. **3.** person who makes the people under him work very hard. **4.** a golf club with a wooden head, used in hitting the ball from the tee. *n.*

drive way (drīv′wā′), road to drive on. A driveway often leads from a house to the public street or road. *n.*

driz zle (driz′l), rain in very small drops like mist. *v.*, **driz zled, driz zling**; *n.*

driz zly (driz′lē), drizzling. *adj.*

dro gher (drō′gər), a slow, clumsy sailing boat used in the West Indies. *n.*

drogue (drōg), a device shaped like a large funnel at the end of a hose, used to refuel planes in flight. The pilot of the plane being refueled guides the nose of his plane into the drogue. *n.*

droll (drōl), amusingly odd; humorously quaint; laughable: *We smiled at the monkey's droll tricks.* *adj.*

droll er y (drōl′ər ē), **1.** something odd and amusing; laughable trick. **2.** quaint humor. **3.** jesting. *n., pl.* **droll er ies.**

Dromedary (6 ft. high at the shoulder)

drom e dar y (drom′ə der′ē), a swift camel for riding, usually the one-humped camel of Arabia. *n., pl.* **drom e dar ies.**

drone[1] (drōn), **1.** a male honeybee. Drones do not work. **2.** person not willing to work; idler; loafer. **3.** spend time idly; loaf. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **droned, dron ing.**

drone[2] (drōn), **1.** make a deep, continuous, humming sound: *Bees droned among the flowers.* **2.** such a sound: *the drone of airplane motors.* **3.** talk or say in a monotonous voice: *The weary beggar droned a prayer.* **4.** the bass pipe of a bagpipe. 1,3 *v.*, **droned, dron ing**; 2,4 *n.*

drool (drül), **1.** let saliva run from the mouth as a teething baby does. **2.** saliva running from the mouth. **3.** *Slang.* talk or say foolishly. **4.** *Slang.* foolish talk. 1,3 *v.*, 2,4 *n.*

droop (drüp), **1.** hang down; bend down: *These flowers will soon droop if they are not put in water.* **2.** a bending position; hanging down: *The droop of the branches brought them within our grasp.* **3.** become weak; lose strength and energy. **4.** become discouraged or depressed; be sad and gloomy. 1,3,4, *v.*, 2 *n.* **—droop′ing ly,** *adv.*

drop (drop), **1.** a small amount of liquid in a roundish shape: *a drop of rain.* **2.** fall or let fall in drops. **3.** a very small amount of liquid: *Drink a drop of this.* **4.** anything roundish like a drop. Some earrings or pieces of candy are called drops. **5.** a sudden fall. **6.** distance down; length of a fall: *From the top of the cliff to the water is a drop of 200 feet.* **7.** fall suddenly; let fall suddenly: *The price of sugar will drop soon.* **8.** fall or cause to fall. **9.** fall dead, wounded, or tired out. **10.** cause to fall dead; kill. **11.** thing arranged to fall. A letter drop is a slot, usually with hinged cover. **12.** go or make lower; sink: *Please drop your voice.* **13.** pass into a less active or a worse condition: *She finally dropped off to sleep.* **14.** *U.S.* let go; dismiss: *Members who do not pay will be dropped from the club.* **15.** leave out; omit: *Drop the "e" in "drive" before adding "ing."* **16.** stop; end: *The matter is not important; let it drop.* **17.** send (a letter, etc.). **18.** come casually or unexpectedly: *Drop over to our house for a visit sometime.* **19.** give or express casually: *In saying good-by she dropped the hint that she wanted to go, too.* **20.** go along gently with the current or tide: *The raft dropped down the river.* **21.** set down from a ship, automobile, carriage, etc.: *He dropped his passengers at Main Street.* 1,3-6,11 *n.*, 2,7-10,12-21 *v.*, **dropped** or **dropt, drop ping.**

drop off, **1.** go away; disappear. **2.** go to sleep.

drops, liquid medicine given in drops.

get or **have the drop on,** **1.** point a gun at (a person) before he can point one at you. **2.** *Slang.* get or have an advantage over.

drop-forge (drop′fôrj′), beat (hot metal) into shape with a very heavy hammer or weight. *v.*, **drop-forged, drop-forg ing.**

drop kick, kick given to a football as it touches the ground after being dropped from the hands.

drop let (drop′lit), a tiny drop. *n.*

drop per (drop′ər), a small glass tube with a hollow rubber cap at one end and a small opening at the other end from which a liquid can be made to fall in drops. *n.*

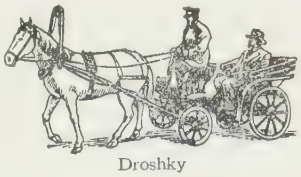
drop pings (drop′ingz), **1.** what is dropped. **2.** dung of animals. *n. pl.*

drop si cal (drop′sə kl), **1.** of or like dropsy. **2.** having dropsy. *adj.*

drop sy (drop′sē), an abnormal accumulation of watery fluid in certain tissues or cavities of the body. *n.*

dropt (dropt), dropped, a pt. and a pp. of **drop.** *v.*

drosh ky or **dros ky** (drosh′kē), a low, four-wheeled, open carriage formerly used in Russia. *n., pl.* **drosh kies.**


Droshky

dro soph i la (drō sof′ə-lə), a small fly whose larvae feed on fruit and decaying plants; fruit fly. *n., pl.* **dro soph i lae** (-lē).

dross (drôs), **1.** waste or scum that comes to the surface of melting metals. **2.** waste material; rubbish. *n.*

drought (drout), **1.** a long period of dry weather; continued lack of rain. **2.** lack of moisture; dryness. **3.** *Archaic* or *Dialect.* thirst. *n.*

drought y (drout′ē), **1.** showing or suffering from drought. **2.** dry; lacking moisture. *adj.*

drouth (drouth), drought. *n.*

drouth y (drouth′ē), droughty. *adj.*

drove[1] (drōv), pt. of **drive.** *We drove twenty miles today.* *v.*

drove[2] (drōv), **1.** group of cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., moving or driven along together; herd; flock: *The rancher sent a drove of cattle to market.* **2.** many people moving along together; crowd. *n.*

dro ver (drō′vər), **1.** man who drives cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., to market. **2.** dealer in cattle. *n.*

drown (droun), **1.** die under water or other liquid because of lack of air to breathe. **2.** kill by keeping under water or other liquid. **3.** cover with water; flood. **4.** be stronger or louder than; keep from being heard: *The boat's whistle drowned what she was trying to tell us.* **5.** get rid of: *He tried to drown his sorrow in excitement.* *v.*

drowse (drouz), **1.** be sleepy; be half asleep: *She drowsed, but did not quite fall asleep.* **2.** make sleepy. **3.** pass (time) in drowsing: *She drowsed the day away.* **4.** being half asleep; sleepiness. 1-3 *v.*, **drowsed, drows ing;** 4 *n.*

drow si ness (drou′zē nis), sleepiness; being drowsy. *n.*

drow sy (drou′zē), **1.** half asleep; sleepy. **2.** causing sleepiness or half sleep; lulling: *It was a warm, quiet, drowsy afternoon.* **3.** caused by sleepiness. *adj.*, **drow si er, drow si est. —drow′si ly,** *adv.*

drub (drub), **1.** beat with a stick; whip soundly. **2.** defeat by a large margin in a fight, game, contest, etc. *v.*, **drubbed, drub bing. —drub′ber,** *n.*

drub bing (drub′ing), **1.** a beating. **2.** a thorough defeat. *n.*

drudge (druj), **1.** person who does hard, tiresome, or disagreeable work. **2.** do hard, tiresome, or disagreeable work. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **drudged, drudg ing.**

drudg er y (druj′ər ē), hard, uninteresting, or disagreeable work. *n., pl.* **drudg er ies.**

drug (drug), **1.** substance (other than food) that, when taken into the body, produces a change in it. If the change helps the body, the drug is a medicine; if the change harms the body, the drug is a poison. **2.** give harmful drugs to, particularly drugs that cause sleep: *The witch drugged the princess.* **3.** put a harmful or poisonous drug in (food or drink): *The spy drugged the soldier's tea.* **4.** affect or overcome (the body or senses) in a way not natural: *The wine had drugged him.* 1 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*, **drugged, drug ging. —drug′less,** *adj.*

drug on the market, article that is too abundant, is no longer in demand, or has too slow a sale.

drug gist (drug′ist), **1.** person who sells drugs; medicines, etc. **2.** *U.S.* person licensed to fill prescriptions; pharmacist. *n.*

drug store (drug′stôr′), *U.S.* store where drugs and other medicines are sold. A drugstore often sells soft drinks, cosmetics, magazines, etc., as well as drugs. *n.*

Dru id or **dru id** (drü′id), member of a religious order of priests, prophets, poets, etc., among the ancient Celts of Britain, Ireland, and Gaul. The Druids were very powerful as leaders and judges until the Christian religion was accepted by the Celts. *n.*

drum (drum), **1.** a musical instrument that makes a sound when it is beaten. A drum is hollow with a covering stretched tightly over the ends. **2.** sound made when a drum is beaten; sound like this. **3.** beat or play a drum; make a sound like this. **4.** beat, tap, or strike again and again: *Stop drumming on the table with your fingers.* **5.** force into one's mind by repeating over and over: *His lessons had to be drummed into him because he did not like school.* **6.** anything shaped somewhat like a drum. **7.** part around which something is wound in a machine. **8.** a drum-shaped container to hold oil, food, etc. **9.** membrane covering the hollow part of the ear. **10.** the hollow part of the middle ear. 1,2,6-10 *n.*, 3-5 *v.*, **drummed, drum ming. —drum′like′,** *adj.*

drum out of, send away from in disgrace.

drum up, 1. call together: *We could not drum up enough children for our game.* **2.** get by asking again and again.

drum head (drum′hed′), parchment or membrane stretched tightly over the end of a drum. *n.*

drumhead court-martial, court-martial on the battlefield or while troops are moving, held in order to try offenders without delay.

drum lin (drum′lən), ridge or oval hill formed by deposit from a glacier. *n.*

drum major, leader or director of a marching band.

drum mer (drum′ər), **1.** person who plays a drum. **2.** *U.S. Informal.* a traveling salesman. *n.*

drum stick (drum′stik′), **1.** stick for beating a drum. **2.** the lower half of the leg of a cooked chicken, turkey, etc. *n.*

drunk (drungk), **1.** overcome by alcoholic liquor; intoxicated. **2.** *Slang.* person who is drunk. **3.** *Slang.* spell of drinking alcoholic liquor. **4.** very much excited or affected. **5.** pp. of **drink. 6.** *Archaic.* a pt. of **drink.** 1,4 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*, 5,6 *v.*

drunk ard (drungk′ərd), person who is often drunk; person who drinks too much alcoholic liquor. *n.*

drunk en (drungk′ən), **1.** drunk. **2.** caused by or resulting from being drunk: *a drunken act, drunken words.* **3.** often drinking too much alcoholic liquor. **4.** *Archaic.* a pp. of **drink.** 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *v.* **—drunk′en ly,** *adv.* **—drunk′en ness,** *n.*

drupe (drüp), fruit whose seed is contained in a hard pit or stone surrounded by soft, pulpy flesh. Cherries and peaches are drupes. *n.*

drupe let (drüp′lit), a small drupe. A raspberry or blackberry is a mass of drupelets. *n.*

dry (drī), **1.** not wet; not moist: *Dust is dry. This bread is dry.* **2.** make or become dry. **3.** having little or no rain: *a dry climate.* **4.** not giving milk: *That cow has been dry for a month.* **5.** containing no water. **6.** not shedding tears or accompanied by tears. **7.** wanting a drink; thirsty. **8.** not liquid; solid: *dry measure, on dry land.* **9.** showing no feeling: *His dry humor does not seem intentional.* **10.** not interesting; dull. **11.** without butter: *dry toast.* **12.** free from sweetness or fruity flavor: *dry wine.* **13.** *U.S. Informal.* having or favoring laws against making and selling alcoholic drinks: *a dry State.* **14.** *U.S. Informal.* person who favors laws against making and selling alcoholic drinks. 1,3-13 *adj.*, **dri er, dri est;** 2 *v.*, **dried, dry ing;** 14 *n., pl.* **drys.**

dry up, 1. make or become completely dry. **2.** *Slang.* stop talking.

dry ad or **Dry ad** (drī′əd), in Greek mythology, a nymph that lives in a tree; wood nymph. *n., pl.* **dry ads, dry a des** (-ə dēz); **Dry ads, Dry a des.**

dry battery, 1. set of dry cells connected to produce electric current. **2.** dry cell.

dry cell, a small, portable device that produces electric current. It is an electric cell made with absorbent material so that its contents cannot spill. See **electrode** for diagram.

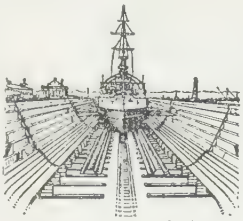
dry-clean (drī′klēn′), clean (clothes, etc.) with naphtha, benzine, etc., instead of water. *v.*

dry cleaner, 1. naphtha, benzine, etc., used in dry cleaning. 2. person who does dry cleaning.

dry cleaning, cleaning of cloth without water, using liquids like naphtha and benzine.

Dry den (drīd′n), **John,** 1631-1700, English poet, dramatist, and critic. *n.*

dry dock, dock from which the water can be pumped out. Dry docks are used for building or repairing ships.


Ship in dry dock

dry-dock (drī′dok′), 1. place in a dry dock. 2. go into dry dock. *v.*

dry er (drī′ər), 1. drier; device or machine that removes water by heat, air, etc. 2. drier; substance put in paint, varnish, etc., to make it dry more quickly. *n.*

dry-farm (drī′färm′), farm (land) where there is no irrigation and little rain. *v.*

dry farming, way of farming land in regions where there is no irrigation and little rain by using methods which conserve the soil moisture.

dry goods, cloth, ribbon, lace, etc.

Dry Ice, *Trademark.* a very cold, white solid formed when carbon dioxide is greatly compressed and then cooled. It is used for cooling because it changes from a solid back to a gas without becoming liquid.

dry law, law prohibiting the making and selling of alcoholic liquor.

dry ly (drī′lē), in a dry manner: *President Coolidge spoke little and dryly.* *adv.* Also, **drily.**

dry measure, system for measuring such things as grain, vegetables, or fruit. In the United States:

2 pints = 1 quart
8 quarts = 1 peck
4 pecks = 1 bushel

dry ness (drī′nis), being dry; dry quality. *n.*

dry rot, decay of seasoned wood, causing it to crumble to a dry powder, due to various fungi.

dry run, a practice test or session.

dry-shod (drī′shod′), having dry shoes; without getting the feet wet. *adj.*

D.S.C., Distinguished Service Cross.

D.S.M., Distinguished Service Medal.

D.S.T., Daylight Saving Time.

du al (dü′əl or dū′əl), 1. of two; showing two. 2. consisting of two parts; double; twofold: *The airplane had dual controls, one set for each pilot.* 3. the dual number. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

dub[1] (dub), 1. make (a man) a knight by striking his shoulder lightly with a sword. 2. give a title to; call; name: *The boys dubbed the fat boy "Fatty."* 3. smooth by cutting, rubbing, scraping, etc. *v.*, **dubbed, dubbing.**

dub[2] (dub), *Slang.* an awkward, clumsy player. *n.*

dub[3] (dub), 1. add or alter sounds, as on a motion-picture film. 2. the sounds thus added or altered. 1 *v.*, **dubbed, dub bing;** 2 *n.*

du bi e ty (dü bī′ə tē or dū bī′ə tē), 1. doubtfulness; uncertainty. 2. something which is doubtful. *n.*, *pl.* **du bi e ties.**

du bi ous (dü′bē əs or dū′bē əs), 1. doubtful; uncertain: *a dubious compliment, dubious authorship, a dubious friend.* 2. of questionable character; probably bad: *a dubious scheme for making money.* *adj.* **—du′bi ous ly,** *adv.* **—du′bi ous ness,** *n.*

Dub lin (dub′lən), capital of the Irish Republic. 539,000. See **Ireland** for map. *n.*

Du buque (də būk′), city in E Iowa. 57,000. *n.*

du cal (dü′kl or dū′kl), of a duke or dukedom. *adj.*

duc at (duk′ət), 1. a gold or silver coin formerly used in some European countries. Its value varied, being at most about $2.30. 2. *Slang.* a ticket. *n.*

Du ce (dü′chā), *Italian.* title given to Mussolini. Duce means "leader." *n.*

duch ess (duch′is), 1. wife or widow of a duke. 2. lady with a rank equal to a duke's. *n.*

duch y (duch′ē), territory under the rule of a duke or duchess; dukedom. *n.*, *pl.* **duch ies.**

Pintail duck (2 ft. long)

duck[1] (duk), 1. a wild or tame swimming bird with a short neck, short legs, and webbed feet. Most ducks have broad, flat bills. 2. the female duck. 3. flesh of a duck used for food. 4. *Informal.* darling; pet. 5. *Slang.* a fellow; chap. *n.*

duck[2] (duk), 1. dip or plunge suddenly under water and out again. 2. a sudden dip or plunge under water and out again. 3. lower the head or bend the body suddenly to keep from being hit, seen, etc. 4. lower (the head) or bend (the body) suddenly. 5. a sudden lowering of the head or bending of the body to keep from being hit, seen, etc. 6. *Informal.* get or keep away from by ducking; avoid. 1,3,4,6 *v.*, 2,5 *n.*

duck[3] (duk), a strong cotton or linen cloth with a lighter and finer weave than canvas. Duck is used to make small sails and clothes for sailors or people living in hot climates. *n.*

ducks, *Informal.* trousers made of duck.

Duckbill (about 1½ ft. long)

duck[4] (duk), a military vehicle that looks something like a truck, but has a watertight body so that it may move through the water like a boat. It is used to carry supplies or troops over water. *n.*

duck bill (duk′bil′), a small water mammal of Australia and Tasmania that lays eggs and has webbed feet and a beak like a duck; platypus. *n.*

duckbilled platypus, duckbill.

ducking stool, stool on which a person was tied and ducked into water as a punishment. See the picture below.

Ducking stool

duck ling (duk′ling), a young duck. *n.*

duck pins (duk′pinz′), game somewhat like bowling, but played with smaller balls and pins. *n.*

duck weed (duk′wēd′), a very small plant that grows in water, often forming a coating on the surface. *n.*

duct (dukt), 1. tube, pipe, or channel for carrying liquid, air, wires, etc. 2. tube in the body for carrying a bodily fluid: *tear ducts.* *n.* **—duct′less,** *adj.*

duc tile (duk′tl), 1. capable of being hammered out thin or drawn out into a wire: *Gold and copper are ductile metals.* 2. easily molded or shaped: *Wax is ductile.* 3. easily managed or influenced; docile. *adj.*

duc til i ty (duk til′ə tē), ductile quality. *n.*, *pl.* **duc til i ties.**

ductless gland, gland without a duct whose secretion passes directly into the blood or lymph circulating through it. The thyroid, the spleen, and the thymus are ductless glands.

dud (dud), 1. *Informal.* an article of clothing. 2. *Slang.* shell or bomb that did not explode. 3. *Slang.* failure. *n.*

duds, *Informal.* 1. clothes. 2. old ragged clothes. 3. possessions; belongings.

dude (düd or dūd), 1. man who pays too much attention to his clothes; dandy. 2. in the western United States, an Easterner or city-bred person, especially one who vacations on a ranch. *n.*

dude ranch, ranch that is run as a tourist resort.

dudg eon (duj′ən), anger; resentment. *n.*
in high dudgeon, very angry; resentful.
dud ish (dŭd′ish or dūd′ish), like that of a dude. *adj.*
due (dü or dū), **1.** owed as a debt; to be paid as a right: *Money is due him for his work. Respect is due to older people.* **2.** thing owed as a debt or to be paid as a right: *Courtesy is a person's due as long as he is your guest.* **3.** proper; suitable; rightful: *Good deeds deserve due reward; bad deeds deserve due punishment.* **4.** as much as needed; enough: *Use due care to be safe in crossing streets.* **5.** promised to come or be ready; looked for; expected: *The train is due at noon. Your report is due tomorrow.* **6.** straight; directly; exactly: *The wind is due east.* 1,3-5 *adj.*, 2 *n.*, 6 *adv.*
dues, **1.** amount of money owed or to be paid; fee; tax. **2.** amount of money owed or to be paid to a club, etc., by a member.
due to, caused by: *The fire was due to carelessness.*
give a person his due, be fair to a person.
du el (dü′əl or dū′əl), **1.** a formal fight between two men armed with swords or firearms. Duels are arranged to settle quarrels, avenge insults, etc., and are fought in the presence of witnesses, called seconds. **2.** any fight or contest between two opponents: *The two opposing lawyers fought a duel of wits in the law court.* **3.** fight in a duel. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **du el ed, du el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **du elled, du el ling.**
du el ist (dü′əl ist or dū′əl ist), man who fights a duel or duels. *n.*
du el list (dü′əl ist or dū′əl ist), *Esp. Brit.* duelist. *n.*
du en na (dü en′ə or dū en′ə), **1.** an elderly woman who is the governess and chaperon of young girls in a Spanish or Portuguese family. **2.** governess; chaperon. *n.*
du et (dü et′ or dū et′), **1.** piece of music to be sung or played by two people. **2.** two singers or players performing together. *n.*
duff (duf), a flour pudding boiled in a cloth bag. *n.*
duf fel bag (duf′l), **1.** a bag of stout material. **2.** a canvas bag used by soldiers for carrying personal effects.
duff er (duf′ər), *Slang.* a useless, clumsy, or stupid person. *n.*
dug[1] (dug), pt. and pp. of **dig.** *The dog dug a hole under the garden fence. The potatoes have all been dug.* *v.*
dug[2] (dug), nipple; teat. *n.*
du gong (dü′gong), a large, fish-shaped mammal of tropical seas with flipperlike forelimbs and a paddlelike tail. *n.*

Dugong (10 ft. long)

dug out (dug′out′), **1.** a rough shelter made by digging into the side of a hill, trench, etc. During war, soldiers use dugouts for protection against bullets, bombs, etc. **2.** a small shelter at the side of a baseball field, used by players who are not at bat or not in the game. **3.** boat made by hollowing out a large log. *n.*
Duis burg-Ham born (dʏs′bürk häm′bôrn), city in West Germany, on the Rhine River. 502,000. *n.*
duke (dük or dūk), **1.** nobleman ranking next below a prince and above a marquis. **2.** prince who rules a small state or country called a duchy. *n.*
duke dom (dük′dəm or dūk′dəm), **1.** territory under the rule of a duke; duchy. **2.** title or rank of a duke. *n.*
dul cet (dul′sit), soothing, especially to the ear; sweet; pleasing. *adj.*
dul ci mer (dul′sə mər), a musical instrument with metal strings, played by striking the strings with two hammers. *n.*

Man playing a dulcimer

dull (dul), **1.** not sharp or pointed: *a dull knife.* **2.** not bright or clear: *dull eyes, a dull day, a dull sound, a dull color.* **3.** slow in understanding; stupid: *a dull mind, a dull boy.* **4.** having little feeling; insensitive. **5.** not interesting; tiresome; boring: *a dull book.* **6.** having little life, energy, or spirit; not active: *The coal business is dull this summer.* **7.** not felt sharply: *a dull pain.* **8.** make dull. **9.** become dull. 1-7 *adj.*, 8,9 *v.* **—dull′ness, dul′ness,** *n.*
dull ard (dul′ərd), a stupid person who learns very slowly. *n.*
dull ish (dul′ish), somewhat dull. *adj.*
dul ly (dul′lē), in a dull manner. *adv.*
dulse (duls), any of several coarse, edible seaweeds that have red fronds. *n.*
Du luth (də lüth′), city in E Minnesota. 107,000. *n.*
du ly (dü′lē or dū′lē), **1.** according to what is due; as due; properly; suitably; rightfully. **2.** as much as is needed; enough. **3.** when due; at the proper time. *adv.*
Du ma (dü′mä), the national lawmaking body of Russia, established in 1905 and discontinued in 1917. *n.*
dumb (dum), **1.** not able to speak: *Even intelligent animals are dumb.* **2.** silenced for the moment by fear, surprise, shyness, etc. **3.** that does not speak; silent. **4.** *U.S. Informal.* stupid; dull. *adj.* **—dumb′ly,** *adv.* **—dumb′ness,** *n.*

Dumbbell

dumb bell (dum′bel′), **1.** a short bar of wood or iron with large, heavy, round ends. Dumbbells are generally used in pairs and are lifted or swung around to exercise the muscles of the arms, back, etc. **2.** *U.S. Slang.* a very stupid person; dunce. *n.*
dumb found (dum′found′), dumfound. *v.*
dumb show, gestures without words; pantomime.
dumb wait er (dum′wāt′ər), **1.** *U.S.* a small box with shelves, pulled up and down a shaft to send dishes, food, rubbish, etc., from one floor to another. **2.** a small stand placed near a dining table, for holding dishes, etc. *n.*
dum dum (dum′dum), bullet that spreads out when it strikes, causing a serious wound. *n.*
dumdum bullet, dumdum.
dum found (dum′found′), amaze and make unable to speak; bewilder; confuse. *v.*
dum my (dum′ē), **1.** figure of a person, used to display clothing in store windows, to shoot at in rifle practice, to tackle in football, etc. **2.** *Informal.* a stupid person; blockhead. **3.** imitation; counterfeit; sham: *The boys played soldier with dummy swords made of wood.* **4.** person supposedly acting for himself, but really acting for another. **5.** acting for another while supposedly acting for oneself. **6.** cardplayer whose cards are laid face up on the table and played by his partner. **7.** hand of cards played in this way. **8.** played with a hand of cards exposed. 1-4, 6-7 *n.*, *pl.* **dum mies;** 3,5,8 *adj.*
dump (dump), **1.** empty out; throw down; unload in a mass: *The truck backed up to the curb and dumped the coal on the sidewalk.* **2.** unload rubbish. **3.** place for unloading rubbish. **4.** heap of rubbish. **5.** place for storing ammunition or other military supplies. **6.** put (goods) on the market in large quantities and at a low price; especially, to do this in a foreign country at a price below that in the home country. **7.** *Informal.* get rid of; abandon, reject: *to dump an unpopular candidate.* 1,2,6,7 *v.*, 3-5 *n.*
dump ling (dump′ling), **1.** a rounded piece of dough, boiled or steamed and served with meat. **2.** a small pudding made by enclosing fruit in a piece of dough and baking or steaming it. *n.*
dumps (dumps), *Informal.* low spirits; gloomy feelings. *n. pl.*
dump y (dump′ē), short and fat. *adj.*, **dump i er, dump i est. —dump′i ly,** *adv.* **—dump′i ness,** *n.*
dun[1] (dun), **1.** demand payment of a debt from, again and again. **2.** demand for payment of a debt. **3.** person constantly demanding payment of a debt. 1 *v.*, **dunned, dun ning;** 2,3 *n.*
dun[2] (dun), dull, grayish brown. *n.*, *adj.*
dunce (duns), **1.** child slow at learning his lessons in school. **2.** a stupid person. *n.*

dunce cap or **dunce's cap,** a tall, cone-shaped cap formerly worn as a punishment by a child who was slow in learning his lessons in school.

Dun dee (dun dē′), seaport in E Scotland. 179,000. *n.*

dun der head (dun′dər hed′), a stupid, foolish person; dunce; blockhead. *n.*

dune (dün or dūn), mound or ridge of sand heaped up by the wind. *n.*

Dunes

Dun e din (dun ēd′n), seaport in SE New Zealand. 103,000 with suburbs. *n.*

dung (dung), waste matter from the bowels of animals; manure. *n.*

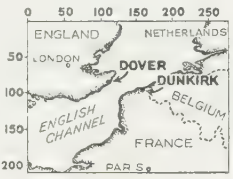
dun ga ree (dung′gə rē′), a coarse cotton cloth, used for work clothes, sails, etc. *n.*

dungarees, trousers or clothing made of this cloth.

dun geon (dun′jən), a dark underground room to keep prisoners in. *n*

dung hill (dung′hil′), heap of dung. *n.*

dunk (dungk), *Formerly used only locally.* dip (something to eat) into a liquid: *dunk doughnuts into coffee. v.* —**dunk′er,** *n.*



Dunk ard (dungk′ərd), member of the German Baptist Brethren, a sect practicing baptism by immersion, and opposed to oaths and military service. *n.*

Dun kirk (dun′kėrk), seaport in N France where British forces were evacuated in 1940. 21,000. *n.*

dun lin (dun′lən), a small wading bird that has a broad black stripe across the abdomen during the breeding season. *n., pl.* **dun lins** or (*esp. collectively*) **dun lin.**

Dunlin (8 to 9 in. long)

du o (dü′ō or dū′ō), duet. *n., pl.* **du os.**

du o dec i mal (dü′ō des′ə ml or dū′ō des′ə ml), **1.** having to do with twelfths or twelve; proceeding by twelves. **2.** one twelfth. **3.** one of a system of numerals, the base of which is twelve instead of ten. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

du o dec i mo (dü′ō des′ə mō or dū′ō des′ə mō), the page size of a book in which each leaf is one twelfth of a whole sheet of paper, or about 5 by 7½ inches. *n. pl.* **du o dec i mos.**

du o de num (dü′ō dē′nəm or dū′ō dē′nəm), the first part of the small intestine, just below the stomach. See **intestine** for diagram. *n., pl.* **du o de na** (-nə).

dupe (düp or dūp), **1.** person easily deceived or tricked. **2.** one who is being deluded or tricked: *The young politician's inexperience is making him the dupe of some unscrupulous schemers.* **3.** deceive; trick. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **duped, dup ing.** —**dup′er,** *n.*

du ple (dü′pl or dū′pl), double. *adj.*

du plex (dü′pleks or dū′pleks), double; twofold. *adj.*

duplex apartment, an apartment having rooms on two floors.

duplex house, *U.S.* a house accommodating two families.

du pli cate (dü′plə kit or dū′plə kit for 1,2,4-6; dü′plə kāt or dū′plə kāt for 3), **1.** exactly like something else; corresponding to something else: *We have duplicate keys for the front door.* **2.** one of two things exactly alike; an exact copy: *He mailed the letter, but kept a duplicate.* **3.** make an exact copy of; repeat exactly. **4.** double. **5.** having two corresponding parts; twofold: *A person's lungs are duplicate, but he has only one heart.* **6.** in card games, having the same hands played by different players: *duplicate bridge.* 1,4-6 *adj.*, 2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **du pli cat ed, du pli cat ing.**

in duplicate, in two forms exactly alike.

du pli ca tion (dü′plə kā′shən or dū′plə kā′shən), **1.** a duplicating. **2.** a being duplicated. **3.** a duplicate copy. *n.*

du pli ca tor (dü′plə kā′tər or dū′plə kā′tər), machine for making many exact copies of anything written or typed. *n.*

du plic i ty (dü plis′ə tē or dū plis′ə tē), deceitfulness; treachery; secretly acting one way and publicly acting another in order to deceive. *n., pl.* **du plic i ties.**

Du quesne (dü kān′ or dū kān′), **Fort,** a former French fort built on the present site of Pittsburgh in 1754. *n.*

du ra bil i ty (dur′ə bil′ə tē or dyur′ə bil′ə tē), lasting quality; ability to stand wear. *n., pl.* **du ra bil i ties.**

du ra ble (dur′ə bl or dyur′ə bl), lasting a long time; not soon injured or worn out. *adj.* —**du′ra ble ness,** *n.* —**du′ra bly,** *adv.*

Du ral u min (dü ral′yə min or dyü ral′yə min), *Trademark.* a light, strong, hard metal. It is an alloy of aluminum containing copper, manganese, and sometimes magnesium. *n.*

du rance (dur′əns or dyur′əns), imprisonment. *n.*

du ra tion (dü rā′shən or dyü rā′shən), length of time; time during which anything continues. *n.*

for the duration, until the end, especially of a war.

Dur ban (dėr′bən), seaport in the SE part of the Republic of South Africa. 634,000. *n.*

dur bar (dėr′bär), **1.** an official court or reception held by a native prince of India or, formerly, by a British king, viceroy, governor, etc., in India. **2.** hall where a durbar is held. *n.*

du ress (dü res′ or dyü res′), **1.** compulsion. A person cannot be legally forced to fulfill a contract signed under duress. **2.** imprisonment. *n.*

Dur ham (dėr′əm), city in N North Carolina. 78,000. *n.*

dur ing (dur′ing or dyur′ing), **1.** through the whole time of: *The boys played during the afternoon.* **2.** at some time in; in the course of: *Come to see me during the afternoon. prep.*

dur ra (dur′ə), kind of sorghum with slender stalks that produces grain. *n.*

durst (dėrst), dared, a pt. of **dare.** *v.*

du rum (dur′əm or dyur′əm), a hard wheat from which the flour used in macaroni, spaghetti, etc., is made. *n.*

dusk (dusk), **1.** time just before dark. **2.** shade; gloom. **3.** dark-colored; dusky. **4.** make or become dusky. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*, 4 *v.*

dusk y (dus′kē), **1.** somewhat dark; dark-colored. **2.** dim; obscure. **3.** sad; gloomy. *adj.*, **dusk i er, dusk i est.** —**dusk′i ly,** *adv.* —**dusk′i ness,** *n.*

Düs sel dorf (düs′l dôrf), city in West Germany, on the Rhine River. 692,000. *n.*

dust (dust), **1.** fine, dry earth; any fine powder: *Dust lay thick in the street. The old papers had turned to dust.* **2.** get dust off; brush or wipe the dust from: *Mother always dusts the furniture after sweeping.* **3.** get dust on; soil with dust. **4.** sprinkle (with dust, powder, etc.): *The nurse dusted powder over the baby.* **5.** earth; ground. **6.** what is left of a dead body after decay: *The tomb contains the dust of kings.* **7.** low or humble condition. **8.** a worthless thing. **9.** *Slang.* money. 1,5-9 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*

bite the dust, **1.** fall dead or wounded. **2.** be thoroughly humiliated.

lick the dust, **1.** fall dead or wounded. **2.** humble oneself slavishly.

shake the dust off one's feet, go away feeling angry or scornful.

throw dust in one's eyes, deceive or mislead a person.

dust bowl, area, especially in the western part of the United States, where dust storms are frequent and violent.

dust er (dus′tər), **1.** person or thing that dusts. **2.** cloth, brush, etc., used to get dust off things. **3.** a long, lightweight coat worn over the clothes to keep dust off them. **4.** *U.S. Informal.* a dust storm. *n.*

dust jacket, the jacket of a book, made of paper and loosely folded on.

dust less (dust′lis), **1.** without dust. **2.** not causing dust. *adj.*

dust pan (dust′pan′), a flat, broad pan to sweep dust into from the floor. *n.*

dust proof (dust′prüf′), **1.** that will let no dust through; resistant to dust. **2.** free from dust. *adj.*

dust storm, a strong wind carrying clouds of dust across or from a dry region.

dust y (dus′tē), **1.** covered with dust; filled with dust. **2.** like dust; dry and powdery. **3.** having the color of dust; grayish. *adj.*, **dust i er, dust i est.** **—dust′i ly,** *adv.* **—dust′i ness,** *n.*

Dutch (duch), **1.** of or having to do with the Netherlands, its people, or their language. **2.** the people of the Netherlands. **3.** their language. **4.** *Slang.* German. **5.** *Slang.* the people of Germany. The ancestors of the Pennsylvania Dutch came from Germany, not from the Netherlands. **6.** *Slang.* the German language. 1,4 *adj.*, 2,5 *n. pl.*, 3,6 *n. sing.*

beat the Dutch, *Informal.* be very strange or surprising; outdo anything seen or heard of before.

go Dutch, *Informal.* have each person pay for himself.

in Dutch, *Slang.* **1.** in disgrace. **2.** in trouble.

Dutch Borneo, southern part of Borneo, now part of Indonesia. It was formerly part of the Dutch East Indies.

Dutch East Indies, formerly, the islands and colonies in the East Indies belonging to the Netherlands. All are now part of Indonesia.

Dutch Guiana, a Dutch overseas territory in N South America; Surinam.

Dutch Harbor, a United States naval station in the Aleutian Islands.

Dutch man (duch′mən), **1.** native or inhabitant of the Netherlands. **2.** *Slang.* German. *n., pl.* **Dutchmen.**

Dutch man's-breech es (duch′mənz brich′iz), **1.** a spring wild flower shaped somewhat like breeches. **2.** the plant that bears it. *n. sing. and pl.*

Dutch New Guinea, former name for the western part of New Guinea, now a part of Indonesia and called West Irian.

Dutch oven, **1.** a metal box that opens in front, used for roasting meat, etc., before an open fire or on top of a stove. **2.** a heavy iron kettle with a close-fitting cover. Some Dutch ovens are covered with hot coals and used for baking. **3.** a brick oven in which the walls are first heated, and food is put in to cook after the fire goes out or is removed.

Dutch treat, *U.S. Informal.* meal or entertainment in which each person pays for himself.

Dutch uncle, *Informal.* person who sternly or severely criticizes or scolds another.

Dutch West Indies, Netherlands Antilles.

du te ous (dü′tē əs or dū′tē əs), dutiful; obedient. *adj.* **—du′te ous ly,** *adv.* **—du′te ous ness,** *n.*

du ti a ble (dü′tē ə bl or dū′tē ə bl), on which a duty or tax must be paid: *Perfumes imported into the United States are dutiable goods.* *adj.*

du ti ful (dü′tə fəl or dū′tə fəl), **1.** performing the duties one owes; obedient: *a dutiful daughter.* **2.** required by duty; proceeding from or expressing a sense of duty: *dutiful words.* *adj.* **—du′ti ful ly,** *adv.* **—du′ti ful ness,** *n.*

du ty (dü′tē or dū′tē), **1.** thing that a person ought to do; thing that is right to do: *It is your duty to obey the laws.* **2.** the binding force of what is right: *A sense of duty makes a person do what he thinks is right.* **3.** thing that a person has to do in his work; action required by one's occupation or position: *A policeman's duties include enforcing the laws and arresting people who break them.* **4.** proper behavior owed to an older or superior person; obedience; respect. **5.** tax on articles brought into or taken out of a country, made, sold, etc. *n., pl.* **du ties.**

do duty for, serve in place of.

off duty, not at one's work or occupation.

on duty, at one's work or occupation.

du um vir (dü um′vər or dū um′vər), either of two men in ancient Rome who shared the same governmental position between them. *n., pl.* **du um virs, duum vi ri** (-və rī).

du um vir ate (dü um′vər it or dū um′vər it), **1.** a governmental position shared by two men simultaneously. The consulship in ancient Rome was a duumvirate. **2.** union or partnership of two men. *n.*

du ve tyn (dü′və tēn), a soft, closely woven woolen cloth having a velvety finish. *n.*

D.V., God willing.

dwarf (dwôrf), **1.** person, animal, or plant much smaller than the usual size for its kind. **2.** in fairy tales, an ugly little man with magic power. **3.** much smaller than the usual size of its kind; checked in growth. **4.** keep from growing large; check in growth. **5.** cause to seem small by contrast or by distance: *That tall building dwarfs the other.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*, 4,5 *v.*

dwarf ish (dwôr′fish), like a dwarf; smaller than usual. *adj.* **—dwarf′ish ly,** *adv.* **—dwarf′ish ness,** *n.*

dwell (dwel), make one's home; live: *They dwell in the country.* *v.*, **dwelt** or **dwelled, dwell ing.**

dwell on, **1.** think, write, or speak about for a long time. **2.** put stress on.

dwell er (dwel′ər), person who lives in a place: *a city dweller, a cliff dweller.* *n.*

dwell ing (dwel′ing), house to live in; place in which one lives. *n.*

dwelling house, house in which people live.

dwelling place, a dwelling.

dwelt (dwelt), a pt. and a pp. of **dwell.** *We dwelt in the country for years.* *v.*

dwin dle (dwin′dl), become smaller and smaller; shrink; diminish: *Our supply of food has dwindled.* *v.*, **dwin dled, dwin dling.**

dwt., pennyweight; pennyweights.

Dy, dysprosium.

Dy ak (dī′ak), one of a primitive people living in central Borneo. *n.*

dye (dī), **1.** a coloring matter used to color cloth, hair, etc.; liquid containing this: *We bought some blue dye.* **2.** color produced by such coloring matter; tint; hue: *A good dye will not fade.* **3.** color (cloth, hair, etc.) by putting in a liquid containing coloring matter: *have a dress dyed.* **4.** color; stain: *The wounded soldier's blood dyed the ground red.* **5.** become colored when treated with a dye: *This material dyes easily and quickly.* 1,2 *n.*, 3-5 *v.*, **dyed, dye ing.**

of deepest or **blackest dye,** of the lowest or vilest kind.

dyed-in-the-wool (dīd′in ŦHə wůl′), **1.** dyed before being woven into cloth. **2.** thorough-going, especially in a political sense; complete. *adj.*

dye ing (dī′ing), the coloring of fabrics with dye. *n.*

dy er (dī′ər), person whose business is dyeing fabrics. *n.*

dye stuff (dī′stuf′), substance yielding a dye or used as a dye. Indigo and cochineal are dyestuffs. *n.*

dy ing (dī′ing), **1.** about to die: *a dying man.* **2.** coming to an end: *the dying year.* **3.** death. **4.** of death; at death. **5.** ppr. of **die**[1]: *The storm is dying down.* 1,2,4 *adj.*, 3 *n.*, 5 *v.*

dyke (dīk), dike. *n., v.*, **dyked, dyk ing.**

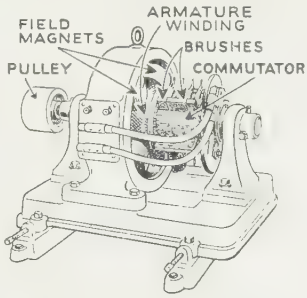
dy nam ic (dī nam′ik), **1.** having to do with energy or force in motion. **2.** having to do with dynamics. **3.** active; energetic; forceful. *adj.*

dy nam i cal ly (dī nam′ik lē), in a dynamic manner. *adv.*

dy nam ics (dī nam′iks), **1.** branch of physics dealing with the action of force on bodies either at motion or at

rest. **2.** science of force acting in any field. **3.** forces, physical or moral, at work in any field. *n.*

dy na mite (dī′nə mīt), **1.** a powerful explosive used in blasting rock, tree stumps, etc., made of nitroglycerin mixed with an absorbent material and pressed into round sticks. **2.** blow up or destroy with dynamite. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **dy na mit ed, dy na mit ing.**



Dynamo or generator. When a conductor (such as copper wire) is moved through lines of magnetic force, electrons flow along the conductor. This flow is electric current. The armature, rotated by the pulley, turns through the lines of force of the magnets, electric current is generated in the wires wound on the armature, and the current is transferred to an outside circuit by means of the brushes and commutator.

dy na mit er (dī′nə mīt′ər), one who uses dynamite. *n.*

dy na mo (dī′nə mō), machine that changes mechanical energy into electric energy and produces electric current. *n., pl.* **dy na mos.**

dy na mo e lec tric (dī′nə mō i lek′trik), having to do with the transformation of mechanical energy into electric energy, or electric energy into mechanical energy. *adj.*

dy na mom e ter (dī′nə mom′ə tər), apparatus to measure force. *n.*

dy na mom e try (dī′nə mom′ə trē), act or art of using a dynamometer. *n.*

dy na mo tor (dī′nə mō′tər), a combined dynamo and motor for changing the voltage of an electric current. *n.*

dy nast (dī′nast), **1.** member of a dynasty; hereditary ruler. **2.** any ruler. *n.*

dy nas tic (dī nas′tik), having to do with a dynasty. *adj.*

dy nas ty (dī′nəs tē), **1.** series of rulers who belong to the same family: *The Bourbon dynasty ruled France for more than 200 years.* **2.** period of time during which a dynasty rules. *n., pl.* **dy nas ties.**

dyne (dīn), amount of force that, acting on a mass of one gram for one second, gives it a velocity of one centimeter per second. *n.*

dys en ter y (dis′n ter′ē), a painful disease of the intestines, producing diarrhea with blood and mucus. *n.*

dys gen ic (dis jen′ik), having to do with or causing degeneration in the type of offspring produced. *adj.*

dys pep si a (dis pep′sē ə), poor digestion; indigestion. *n.*

dys pep tic (dis pep′tik), **1.** having to do with dyspepsia. **2.** suffering from dyspepsia. **3.** person who has dyspepsia. **4.** gloomy; pessimistic. 1,2,4 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

dys pep ti cal ly (dis pep′tik lē), **1.** with dyspepsia. **2.** as a dyspeptic. *adv.*

dys pro si um (dis prō′sē əm), a rare, highly magnetic chemical element. *Symbol:* Dy *n.*

Dyu sham be (dyü shäm′be), city in SW Soviet Union, capital of Tadzhik. 224,000. *n.*

dz., dozen; dozens.

E

E or **e** (ē), the fifth letter of the alphabet. *n., pl.* **E's** or **e's.**

E, einsteinium.

E or **E.,** **1.** East; east. **2.** Eastern; eastern.

ea., each.

each (ēch), **1.** every one of two or more considered separately or one by one: *Each dog has a name,* that is, as individuals, all the dogs in the group have names of their own. **2.** this one and that one and the other ones: *Each went his way.* **3.** for each; to each; apiece: *These pencils are a penny each.* 1 *adj.*, 2 *pron.*, 3 *adv.*

each other, **1.** each the other: *They struck each other,* that is, they struck, *each* striking *the other.* **2.** one another: *They struck at each other.*

ea ger (ē′gər), **1.** wanting very much; desiring strongly; anxious to do or get something: *The child is eager to have the candy.* **2.** characterized by or showing keenness of desire or feeling: *eager looks, an eager contest.* *adj.* **—ea′ger ly,** *adv.* **—ea′ger ness,** *n.*

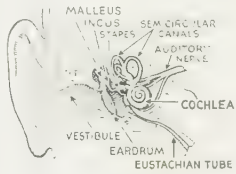
ea gle (ē′gl), **1.** a large, strong bird of prey that has keen eyes and powerful wings. Eagles eat meat and live on other birds and animals. The eagle is the symbol of the United States. **2.** picture of an eagle, or object shaped like an eagle, used as an emblem on a flag, coat of arms, coin, stamp, etc. **3.** standard bearing the figure of an eagle as an emblem. **4.** a gold coin of the United States, worth $10. It has been withdrawn from circulation. **5.** two strokes less than par for any hole on a golf course. *n.*

Eagle (3 ft. from head to tail)

ea gle-eyed (ē′gl īd′), able to see far and clearly. *adj.*

ea glet (ē′glit), a young eagle. *n.*

ear[1] (ir), **1.** part of the body by which human beings and animals hear, usually consisting of three parts (**external ear, middle ear,** and **inner ear**); organ of hearing. **2.** the external ear; visible part of the ear. **3.** sense of hearing. **4.** ability to distinguish small differences in sounds: *That musician has a very good ear for pitch and tone.* **5.** favorable attention; listening; attention: *give ear to something.* **6.** thing shaped like the external part of an ear. *n.* **—ear′like′,** *adj.*



Ear of a man

be all ears, *Informal.* listen eagerly; pay careful attention.

go in one ear and out the other, make no impression.

lend an ear, listen; pay attention.

ear[2] (ir), **1.** part of certain plants that contains the grains. The grains of corn, wheat, oats, barley, and rye are formed on ears. **2.** grow ears; form ears: *Soon the corn will ear.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

Ear of corn

ear ache (ir′āk′), pain in the ear. *n.*

ear drop (ir′drop′), ornament hanging from the ear. *n.*

ear drum (ir′drum′), **1.** a thin membrane across the middle ear that vibrates when sound waves strike it; tympanic membrane. See **ear**[1] for diagram. **2.** the middle ear. *n.*

ear flap (ir′flap′), part of a cap that can be turned down over the ear to keep it warm. *n.*

earl (ėrl), a British nobleman ranking below a marquess and above a viscount. The wife or widow of an earl is called a countess. *n.*

earl dom (ėrl′dəm), **1.** territory under the rule of an earl. **2.** rank or title of an earl. *n.*

ear ly (ėr′lē), **1.** near the beginning; in the first part: *The sun is not hot early in the day* (*adv.*). *In his early years he liked ships* (*adj.*). **2.** before the usual or expected time: *Call me early* (*adv.*). *We had an early dinner* (*adj.*). **3.** long ago; far back in time; in ancient times. **4.** before very long; in the near future; soon: *Let us have an early reply. adv., adj.*, **ear li er, ear li est. —ear′li ness,** *n.*

Ear ly (ėr′lē), **Jubal Anderson,** 1816-1894, Confederate general in the Civil War. *n.*

early bird, person who gets up or arrives early.

ear mark (ir′märk′), **1.** mark made on the ear of an animal to show who owns it. **2.** a special mark, quality, or feature that gives information about a person or thing; sign. **3.** make an earmark on; identify or give information about. **4.** set aside for some special purpose: *One hundred dollars is earmarked to buy books for the library.* 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

ear muffs (ir′mufs′), *U.S.* pair of coverings to put over the ears to keep them warm. *n.pl.*

earn (ėrn), **1.** receive for work or service; be paid: *She earns ten dollars a day.* **2.** do enough work for; deserve; be worth: *He is paid more than he really earns.* **3.** bring or get as deserved: *Her unselfish acts earned her the respect of all who knew her. v.* **—earn′er,** *n.*

ear nest[1] (ėr′nist), **1.** sincerely zealous; strong and firm in purpose; serious: *An earnest pupil has his mind on his work.* **2.** important: *"Life is real, life is earnest." adj.* **—ear′nest ly,** *adv.* **—ear′nest ness,** *n.*

in earnest, sincerely zealous; serious.

ear nest[2] (ėr′nist), **1.** part given or done in advance as a pledge for the rest: *Take this as an earnest of what is to come.* **2.** thing that shows what is to come; pledge; token. *n.*

earnest money, money paid as a pledge.

earn ings (ėr′ningz), money earned; wages; profits. *n.pl.*

ear phone (ir′fōn′), receiver for a telephone, telegraph, or radio that is fastened or placed over the ear; headphone. *n.*

ear ring (ir′ring′), ornament for the ear. *n.*

ear shot (ir′shot′), distance a sound can be heard; range of hearing: *He was out of earshot and could not hear our shouts. n.*

earth (ėrth), **1.** planet on which we live; the third planet from the sun, and the fifth in size. **2.** all the people who live on this planet. **3.** this world (often in contrast to heaven and hell). **4.** dry land. **5.** ground; soil; dirt. **6.** hole of a fox or other burrowing animal. **7.** worldly matters. *n.*

earth bound (ėrth′bound′), bound or limited to this earth. *adj.*

earth en (ėr′thən), **1.** made of earth. **2.** made of baked clay. *adj.*

earth en ware (ėr′thən wär′), **1.** coarser kinds of dishes, containers, etc., made of baked clay. Pottery or crockery is earthenware. **2.** baked clay. **3.** made of earthenware. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

earth ly (ėrth′lē), **1.** having to do with the earth, not with heaven: *He thinks only of earthly affairs.* **2.** possible; conceivable: *That rubbish is of no earthly use. adj.*, **earth li er, earth li est. —earth′li ness,** *n.*

earth quake (ėrth′kwāk′), a shaking of the earth's surface, caused by the sudden movement of masses of rock or by changes beneath the earth's surface. *n.*

earth satellite, a satellite of the earth, especially a metal sphere or other structure, launched by rockets into an orbit around the earth.

earth science, any of a group of sciences dealing with the origin and physical features of the earth. Geology, geography, and seismology are earth sciences.

earth ward (ėrth′wərd), toward the earth. *adv., adj.*

earth work (ėrth′wėrk′), **1.** bank of earth piled up for a fortification. **2.** a moving of earth in engineering operations. *n.*

earth worm (ėrth′wėrm′), a reddish-brown or grayish worm that lives in the soil; angleworm. *n.*

earth y (ėr′thē), **1.** of earth or soil. **2.** like earth or soil. **3.** not spiritual; worldly. **4.** not refined; coarse. *adj.*, **earth i er, earth i est. —earth′i ness,** *n.*

ear trumpet, a trumpet-shaped instrument held to the ear by a deaf person as an aid in hearing.

ear wax (ir′waks′), the sticky, yellowish substance in the canal of the outer ear. *n.*

ear wig (ir′wig′), insect like a beetle. It was formerly supposed to creep into people's ears. *n.*

ease (ēz), **1.** freedom from pain or trouble; comfort: *When school is out, I am going to live a life of ease for a whole week.* **2.** make free from pain or trouble; give relief or comfort to. **3.** freedom from trying hard; lack of effort; readiness. **4.** freedom from constraint; natural or easy manner. **5.** lessen; lighten: *This medicine eased my pain.* **6.** make easy; loosen: *The belt is too tight; ease it a little.* **7.** move slowly and carefully: *He eased the big box through the narrow door.* **8.** become less rapid, less tense, etc. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2,5-8 *v.*, **eased, eas ing.**

at ease, 1. free from pain or trouble; comfortable. **2.** with the body relaxed and the feet apart.

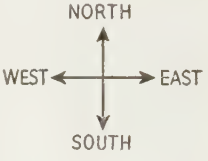
ease off or **up, 1.** lessen; lighten. **2.** loosen.

with ease, without trying hard; with little effort.

ea sel (ē′zl), a support or upright frame for holding a picture, blackboard, etc. *n.*

ease ment (ēz′mənt), a right held by one person in land owned by another. *n.*

eas i ly (ēz′l ē), **1.** in an easy manner. **2.** without trying hard; with little effort. **3.** without pain or trouble; comfortably. **4.** smoothly; freely: *The cowboy rode his pony easily.* **5.** beyond question: *She is easily the best singer in the choir.* **6.** very likely: *A war may easily begin. adv.*



eas i ness (ēz′ē nis), **1.** quality, condition, or state of being easy. **2.** carelessness; indifference. *n.*

east (ēst), **1.** direction of the sunrise. **2.** point or land situated in this direction. **3.** toward the east: *Walk east to find the road.* **4.** from the east: *an east wind.* **5.** in the east. 1,2 *n.*, 3-5 *adj.*, 3 *adv.*

east of, further east than.

East (ēst), **1.** the eastern part of the United States; region from Maine through Maryland. **2.** the countries in Asia; the Orient. **3.** the Communist nations, especially the Soviet Union and its satellites in eastern Europe. *n.*

down east, 1. New England. **2.** the eastern part of New England; Maine. **3.** in, to, or toward New England.

East er (ēs′tər), **1.** day for celebrating Christ's rising from the dead. Easter comes between March 21 and April 26 on the first Sunday after the first full moon after March 21. **2.** of Easter: *Easter music.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Easter Island, island in the S Pacific, 2000 miles west of and belonging to Chile. 45 sq. mi.

east er ly (ēs′tər lē), **1.** toward the east. **2.** from the east: *an easterly wind.* **3.** wind that blows from the east. 1,2 *adj., adv.*, 3 *n.*

east ern (ēs′tərn), **1.** toward the east: *an eastern trip.* **2.** from the east: *eastern tourists.* **3.** of or in the east: *eastern schools. adj.*

East ern (ēs′tərn), **1.** of or in the E part of the United States. **2.** of or in the countries in Asia; Oriental. *adj.*

Eastern Church, group of Christian churches in E Europe, W Asia, and Egypt that consider the patriarch of Constantinople as head of the church; Orthodox Church.

East ern er (ēs′tər nər), native or inhabitant of the E part of the United States. *n.*

Eastern Hemisphere, the half of the world that includes Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

east ern most (ēs′tərn mōst), farthest east. *adj.*

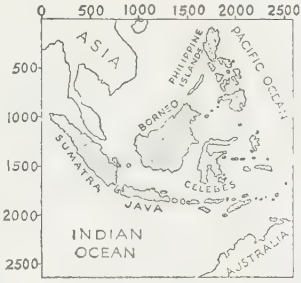
Eastern Roman Empire, the eastern part of the Roman Empire after its division in 395 A.D. The Eastern Roman Empire ended with the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453.

East er tide (ēs′tər tīd′), Easter time. *n.*

East Germany, area of Germany, including part of Berlin, under Communist control since World War II; the East Zone.

East India, East Indies. **—East Indian.**

East Indies, 1. a name given to India, Indochina, and the Malay Archipelago. **2.** the islands of the Malay Archipelago.



East Indies (def. 2)

East Orange, city in NE New Jersey. 78,000.

East River, strip of water connecting Long Island Sound and New York Bay. 15 mi.

East St. Louis, city in SW Illinois, across the Mississippi from St. Louis, Missouri. 82,000.

east ward (ēst′wərd), toward the east; east: *He walked eastward (adv.). The orchard is on the eastward slope of the hill (adj.).* *adv., adj.*

east ward ly (ēst′wərd lē), **1.** toward the east. **2.** of winds, from the east. *adj., adv.*

east wards (ēst′wərdz), eastward. *adv.*

East Zone or **Eastern Zone,** East Germany.

eas y (ēz′ē), **1.** requiring little effort; not hard: *easy work.* **2.** without trying hard; with little effort. **3.** free from pain, discomfort, trouble, or worry: *an easy life.* **4.** giving comfort or rest: *an easy chair.* **5.** fond of comfort or rest; lazy. **6.** not harsh; not severe; not strict: *easy terms.* **7.** not hard to influence; ready to agree with, believe in, or help anyone. **8.** smooth and pleasant: *easy manners.* **9.** not tight; loose: *an easy fit.* **10.** not fast; slow: *an easy pace.* **11.** not much in demand; not hard to get. **12.** *Informal.* easily. 1,3-11 *adj.*, **eas i er, eas i est;** 2,12 *adv.*

on easy street, in comfortable circumstances.

easy chair, a comfortable chair, usually having arms and cushions.

eas y go ing (ēz′ē gō′ing), taking matters easily; not worrying. *adj.*

easy mark, *Informal.* person who is easily imposed on: *Michael found his grandfather an easy mark.*

eat (ēt), **1.** chew and swallow (food). **2.** have a meal: *Where shall we eat?* **3.** gnaw; devour: *Termites have eaten the posts and ruined them.* **4.** destroy as if by eating; corrode; wear away: *The sea has eaten into the north shore. This acid eats metal.* **5.** make by eating: *Moths ate holes in my wool coat.* *v.*, **ate, eat en, eat ing. —eat′er,** *n.*

eat one's words, take back what one has said; retract.

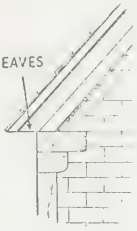
eat up, 1. eat all of. **2.** use up; waste away: *Extravagance ate up his inheritance.* **3.** *Slang.* receive eagerly or greedily: *Mary is eating up the course in algebra. They offered him the most absurd flattery, and he ate it up.*

eat a ble (ēt′ə bl), fit to eat. *adj.*

eatables, things fit to eat.

eat en (ēt′n), pp. of **eat.** *Have you eaten your dinner?* *v.*

eaves (ēvz), the lower edges of a roof projecting beyond the wall of a building. *n. pl.*



eaves drop (ēvz′drop′), listen to what one is not supposed to hear; listen secretly to private conversation. *v.*, **eaves dropped, eaves drop ping. —eaves′drop′per,** *n.*

ebb (eb), **1.** a flowing of the tide away from the shore; fall of the tide. **2.** flow out; fall: *We waded farther out as the tide ebbed.* **3.** a growing less or weaker; decline. **4.** point of decline: *His fortunes were at an ebb.* **5.** grow less or weaker; decline: *His courage began to ebb as he neared the haunted house.* 1,3,4 *n.*, 2,5 *v.*

ebb tide, flowing of the tide away from the shore. Ebb tide occurs once in about thirteen hours.

eb on (eb′ən), **1.** ebony. **2.** *Poetic.* made of ebony. **3.** *Poetic.* dark; black. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

eb on ite (eb′ən īt), a hard, black substance made by heating rubber with a large quantity of sulfur; vulcanite. Ebonite is used for combs and buttons, and for electric insulation. *n.*

eb on y (eb′ən ē), **1.** a hard, heavy, durable wood, used for the black keys of a piano, the backs and handles of brushes, ornamental woodwork, etc. **2.** a tropical tree that yields this wood. **3.** made of ebony. **4.** like ebony; black; dark. 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **eb on ies;** 3,4 *adj.*

e bul lience (i bul′yəns), overflow of excitement, liveliness, etc.; great enthusiasm. *n.*

e bul lient (i bul′yənt), **1.** overflowing with excitement, liveliness, etc.; very enthusiastic. **2.** boiling; bubbling. *adj.* **—e bul′lient ly,** *adv.*

eb ul li tion (eb′ə lish′ən), **1.** a boiling; a bubbling up. **2.** outburst (of feeling, etc.). *n.*

ec ce ho mo (ek′sē hō′mō), *Latin.* **1.** Latin phrase meaning "Behold the man!" John 19:5. **2.** picture, statue, etc., of Christ crowned with thorns.

ec cen tric (ek sen′trik), **1.** out of the ordinary; odd; peculiar: *It would be eccentric for you to turn around after every ten steps.* **2.** an eccentric person. **3.** not having the same center: *These circles are eccentric.* **4.** not moving in a circle but in a related line. The orbit of an eccentric planet is not circular. **5.** off center; having its axis set off center: *an eccentric wheel.* **6.** disk or wheel set off center so that it can change circular motion into back-and-forth motion. 1,3-5 *adj.*, 2,6 *n.* **—ec cen′tri cal ly,** *adv.*

Eccentric (def. 4)

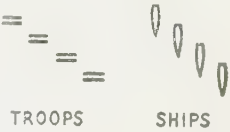
ec cen tric i ty (ek′sen tris′ə tē), **1.** something queer or out of the ordinary; oddity; peculiarity: *One of Dr. Johnson's eccentricities was the habit of touching every lamppost he passed.* **2.** eccentric condition; being unusual or out of the ordinary. *n., pl.* **ec cen tric i ties.**

Eccl. or **Eccles.,** Ecclesiastes.

Ec cle si as tes (i klē′zē as′tēz), book of the Old Testament. *n.*

ec cle si as tic (i klē′zē as′tik), **1.** clergyman. **2.** ecclesiastical. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

ec cle si as ti cal (i klē′zē as′tə kl), of or having to do with the church or the clergy. *adj.* **—ec cle′si as′ti cal ly,** *adv.*



Echelon

ech e lon (esh′ə lon), **1.** arrangement of troops, ships, etc., in a steplike formation. **2.** form into a steplike arrangement. **3.** level of command. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*

e chid na (i kid′nə), a small, egg-laying, ant-eating mammal of Australia with a covering of spines and a long, slender snout. *n., pl.* **e chid nas, e chid nae** (-nē).

e chi no derm (i kī′nə dèrm), starfish, sea urchin, or other similar small sea animal with a spiny, stony shell and a body whose parts are arranged radially. *n.*

Echidna (1 ft. long)

ech o (ek′ō), **1.** a sounding again; a repeating of a sound. You hear an echo when sound is sent back by a cliff or hill. **2.** sound again;

repeat or be repeated in sound; reflect sounds. **3.** repeat (the words) or imitate (the feelings, acts, etc.) of another. **4.** person who repeats the words or imitates the feelings, acts, etc., of another. **5.** repeating the words or imitating the feelings, acts, etc., of another. 1,4,5 *n., pl.* **ech oes**; 2,3 *v.*, **ech oed, ech o ing. —ech′o er,** *n.*

Ech o (ek′ō), in Greek legend, a nymph who pined away with love for Narcissus until only her voice was left. *n.*

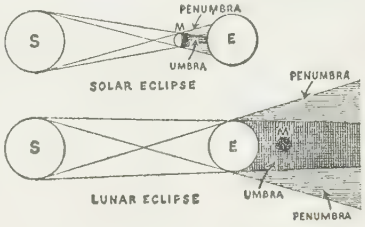
é clair (ā klãr′), an oblong puff or piece of pastry filled with whipped cream or custard and covered with icing. *n.*

é clat (ā klä′), **1.** a brilliant success. **2.** fame; glory. *n.*

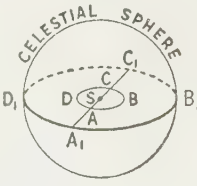
ec lec tic (ek lek′tik), **1.** selecting and using what seems best from various sources. **2.** follower of an eclectic method. **3.** made up of selections from various sources. 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

ec lec ti cism (ek lek′tə siz əm), **1.** use or advocacy of an eclectic method. **2.** eclectic system of philosophy, medicine, etc. *n.*

e clipse (i klips′), **1.** a darkening of the sun, moon, etc., when some other heavenly body is in a position that partly or completely cuts off its light. A **solar eclipse** occurs when the moon passes between the sun and the earth. A **lunar eclipse** occurs when the moon enters the earth's shadow. **2.** cut off or obscure the light from; darken. **3.** loss of importance or reputation; failure for a time. **4.** obscure the importance or reputation of; make less outstanding by comparison; surpass: *Napoleon eclipsed other generals of his time.* 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **e clipsed, e clips ing.**



e clip tic (i klip′tik), **1.** path that the sun appears to travel in one year. It is that great circle of the celestial sphere which is cut by the plane containing the orbit of the earth. **2.** of this circle. **3.** having to do with eclipses. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*



ABCD, orbit of the earth; A_1 B_1 C_1 D_1, ecliptic; S, sun.

e clip ti cal (i klip′tə kl), ecliptic. *adj.*

ec logue (ek′lôg), a short poem about country life, often written as a dialogue between shepherds. *n.*

é cole (ē kôl′), *French.* school. *n.*

e col o gy (ē kol′ə jē), branch of biology that deals with the relation of living things to their environment and to each other. *n.*

econ., **1.** economic. **2.** economics. **3.** economy.

e co nom ic (ē′kə nom′ik or ek′ə nom′ik), **1.** having to do with economics. Economic problems have to do with the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth. **2.** having to do with the management of the income, supplies, and expenses of a household, community, government, etc. *adj.*

e co nom i cal (ē′kə nom′ə kl or ek′ə nom′ə kl), **1.** avoiding waste; saving; thrifty: *An efficient engine is economical of fuel.* **2.** having to do with economics. *adj.*

e co nom i cal ly (ē′kə nom′ik lē or ek′ə nom′ik lē), **1.** in an economical manner. **2.** from the point of view of economics. *adv.*

e co nom ics (ē′kə nom′iks or ek′ə nom′iks), science of the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth. Economics deals with the material welfare of mankind and the problems of capital, labor, wages, prices, tariffs, taxes, etc. *n.*

e con o mist (i kon′ə mist), **1.** expert in economics. **2.** person who is economical. *n.*

e con o mize (i kon′ə mīz), **1.** manage so as to avoid waste; use to the best advantage. **2.** cut down expenses. *v.*, **e con o mized, e con o miz ing. —e con′o miz′er,** *n.*

e con o my (i kon′ə mē), **1.** a making the most of what one has; freedom from waste in the use of anything; thrift. **2.** instance of this. **3.** managing of affairs and resources so as to avoid waste; management. **4.** efficient arrangement of parts; organization; system. **5.** system of managing the production, distribution, and consumption of goods: *feudal economy.* *n., pl.* **e con o mies.**

ec ru or **é cru** (ek′rü), pale brown; light tan. *n., adj.*

ec sta sy (ek′stə sē), **1.** state of great joy; thrilling or overwhelming delight; rapture: *Speechless with ecstasy, the little boy gazed at the toys.* **2.** any strong feeling that completely absorbs the mind; uncontrollable emotion. **3.** trance. *n., pl.* **ec sta sies.**

ec stat ic (ek stat′ik), **1.** full of ecstasy; showing ecstasy. **2.** caused by ecstasy. **3.** likely to show ecstasy. **4.** one subject to fits of ecstasy. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.* **—ec stat′i cal ly,** *adv.*

ecstatics, fits of ecstasy; raptures.

ec to derm (ek′tə dèrm), the outer layer of cells formed during the development of the embryos of animals. Skin, hair, nails, the enamel of teeth, and essential parts of the nervous system grow from the ectoderm. *n.*

ec to plasm (ek′tə plaz əm), the outer portion of the cytoplasm of a cell. *n.*

Ec ua dor (ek′wə dôr), country in NW South America. 4,169,000 pop.; 104,510 sq. mi. *Capital:* Quito. *n.* **—Ec′ua do′ri an,** *adj., n.*

ec u men ic (ek′yù men′ik), ecumenical. *adj.*

ec u men i cal (ek′yù men′ə kl), **1.** general; universal. **2.** of or representing the whole Christian Church. *adj.*

ec ze ma (ek′sə mə or eg zē′mə), inflammation of the skin with redness, itching, and the formation of patches of scales. *n.*

-ed[1], suffix forming the past tense of many verbs, as in *wanted* from *want, edged* from *edge, tried* from *try.*

-ed[2], **1.** suffix forming the past participle, as in *echoed.* **2.** suffix meaning: having; supplied with, as in *bearded, long-legged, pale-faced, tender-hearted.* **3.** suffix meaning: having the characteristics of, as in *honeyed.*

ed., **1.** editor. **2.** edition. **3.** edited. **4.** educated.

E dam (ē′dam or ē′dəm), Edam cheese. *n.*

Edam cheese, a round, yellow cheese made in Holland, usually colored red on the outside.

ed dy (ed′ē), **1.** water, air, etc., moving against the main current, especially when having a whirling motion; small whirlpool or whirlwind. **2.** move against the main current in a whirling motion; whirl. **3.** move in circles. 1 *n., pl.* **ed dies**; 2,3 *v.*, **ed died, ed dy ing.**

Ed dy (ed′ē), **Mary Baker,** 1821-1910, founder of the Christian Science Church. *n.*

Ed dy stone Rocks (ed′ē stən), dangerous rocks near the western end of the English Channel.

e del weiss (ā′dl vīs), a small Alpine plant that has heads of very small, yellow flowers in the center of star-shaped clusters of fuzzy leaves. *n.*

e de ma (i dē′mə), swelling caused by an abnormal accumulation of watery fluid in the tissues of the body. *n., pl.* **e de ma ta** (-mə tə).

E den (ēd′n), **1.** garden where Adam and Eve lived at first. **2.** a delightful spot; paradise. *n.*

e den tate (ē den′tāt), **1.** toothless. **2.** one of a group of mammals that are toothless or lack incisors. Armadillos and sloths are edentates. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

edge (ej), **1.** line or place where something ends; part farthest from the middle; side: *the edge of the paper. We walked to the edge of the water.* **2.** brink; verge. **3.** a thin, sharp side that cuts. The blade of a knife, ax, or razor has an edge. **4.** sharpness; keenness. **5.** put an edge on; form an edge on: *Anne edged the path with white stones.* **6.** move in a sidewise manner: *She edged through the crowd.* **7.** move little by little: *He edged his chair nearer to the fire.* **8.** *Informal.* advantage. 1-4,8 *n.*, 5-7 *v.*, **edged, edg ing.**

edge in, manage to get in.
on edge, 1. disturbed; excited; uncomfortable. 2. eager; anxious; impatient.
set on edge, 1. disturb; cause to feel excited or uncomfortable. 2. make eager, anxious, or impatient.
take the edge off, deprive of force, strength, or enjoyment.
edge ways (ej′wāz′), with the edge forward; in the direction of the edge. *adv.*
get a word in edgeways, manage to say a few words during a conversation or conference.
edge wise (ej′wīz′), edgeways. *adv.*
edg ing (ej′ing), thing forming an edge or put on along an edge; border or trimming for an edge. *n.*
edg y (ej′ē), 1. sharply defined: *edgy outlines.* 2. impatient; irritable. *adj.*, **edg i er, edg i est.**
ed i bil i ty (ed′ə bil′ə tē), fitness for eating. *n.*
ed i ble (ed′ə bl), fit to eat. *adj.*
edibles, things fit to eat.
e dict (ē′dikt), a public order or command by some authority; decree. *n.*
ed i fi ca tion (ed′ə fə kā′shən), moral improvement; spiritual benefit; instruction: *Good books give edification.* *n.*
ed i fice (ed′ə fis), a building; especially, a large or imposing building. *n.*
ed i fy (ed′ə fī), improve morally; benefit spiritually; instruct. *v.*, **ed i fied, ed i fy ing.**
Ed in burgh (ed′n bėr′ō), capital of Scotland, in the SE part. 467,000. *n.*
E dir ne (e dir′ne), city in the NW part of European Turkey; Adrianople. 30,000. *n.*
Ed i son (ed′ə sn), **Thomas Alva,** 1847-1931, famous American inventor. *n.*
ed it (ed′it), 1. prepare (another person's writings) for publication: *The teacher is editing famous speeches for use in schoolbooks.* 2. have charge of (a newspaper, magazine, etc.) and decide what shall be printed in it. *v.*
e di tion (i dish′ən), 1. all the copies of a book, newspaper, etc., printed alike and issued at or near the same time: *In the second edition of the book many of the errors in the first edition had been corrected.* 2. form in which a book is printed or published: *The reading matter in the cheaper one-volume edition was exactly the same as in the three-volume edition.* *n.*
ed i tor (ed′ə tər), 1. person who edits. 2. person who writes editorials. *n.*
ed i to ri al (ed′ə tô′rē əl), 1. article in a newspaper or magazine written by the editor or under his direction, giving the opinion or attitude of the paper regarding some subject. 2. of or having to do with an editor; by an editor. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*
ed i to ri al ize (ed′ə tô′rē əl īz), 1. write news articles as if they were editorials, including comment and criticisms in the articles. 2. write an editorial. *v.*, **ed i to ri al ized, ed i to ri al iz ing.**
ed i to ri al ly (ed′ə tô′rē əl ē), 1. in an editorial manner. 2. in an editorial. *adv.*
ed i tor ship (ed′ə tər ship′), position, duties, or authority of an editor. *n.*
Ed mon ton (ed′mən tən), city in SW Canada. It is the capital of Alberta. 275,000. *n.*
ed u ca ble (ej′ə kə bl), capable of being educated, taught, or trained. *adj.*
ed u cate (ej′ə kāt), 1. develop in knowledge, skill, ability, or character by training, study, or experience; teach; train. 2. send to school. *v.*, **ed u cat ed, ed u cat ing.**
ed u ca tion (ej′ə kā′shən), 1. development in knowledge, skill, ability, or character by teaching, training, study, or experience; teaching; training: *In the United States, public schools offer an education to all children.* 2. knowledge, skill, ability, or character developed by teaching, training, study, or experience: *A person with education knows how to speak, write, and read well.* 3. science and art that deals with the principles, problems, etc., of teaching and learning. *n.*
ed u ca tion al (ej′ə kā′shən l), 1. of or having to do with education: *an educational association.* 2. giving education; tending to educate: *an educational motion picture.* *adj.* **—ed′u ca′tion al ly,** *adv.*
ed u ca tive (ej′ə kā′tiv), that educates; instructive. *adj.*
ed u ca tor (ej′ə kā′tər), 1. person whose profession is education; teacher. 2. leader in education; authority on methods and principles of education. *n.*
e duce (i dūs′ or i dūs′), bring out; draw forth; elicit; develop: *The teacher's questions educed many facts about home gardens.* *v.*, **e duced, e duc ing.**
Ed ward VII (ed′wərd), 1841-1910, king of England from 1901 to 1910, son of Queen Victoria.
Edward VIII, born 1894, king of England in 1936, son of George V. He abdicated and received the title of Duke of Windsor.
Ed wards (ed′wərdz), 1. **Jonathan,** 1703-1758, American clergyman, theologian, and metaphysician. 2. his son, **Jonathan,** 1745-1801, American clergyman. *n.*
-ee, suffix often added to verbs to form nouns:
1. person who is ____: *Absentee = person who is absent.*
2. person who is ____ed: *Appointee = person who is appointed.*
3. person to whom something is ____ed: *Mortgagee = person to whom something is mortgaged.*

Eel (2½ ft. long)

eel (ēl), a long, slippery fish shaped like a snake and lacking ventral fins. *n.*
e′en (ēn), *Poetic.* even. *adv.*
e′er (ār), *Poetic.* ever. *adv.*
ee rie (ir′ē), 1. causing fear; strange; weird. 2. timid because of superstition. *adj.*, **ee ri er, ee ri est. —ee′ri ly,** *adv.* **—ee′ri ness,** *n.*
ee ry (ir′ē), eerie. *adj.*, **ee ri er, ee ri est.**
ef face (ə fās′), 1. rub out; blot out; do away with; destroy; wipe out: *The inscriptions on many ancient monuments have been effaced by time. It takes many years to efface the unpleasant memories of a war.* 2. keep (oneself) from being noticed; make inconspicuous: *The shy boy effaced himself by staying in the background.* *v.*, **ef faced, ef fac ing. —ef face′a ble,** *adj.*
ef face ment (ə fās′mənt), 1. an effacing. 2. being effaced. *n.*
ef fect (ə fekt′), 1. whatever is produced by a cause; something made to happen by a person or thing; result: *The effect of the gale was to overturn several boats.* 2. produce as an effect; make happen; get done; bring about: *The war effected changes all over the world.* 3. make; construct. 4. force; power; influence: *The medicine had an immediate effect.* 5. impression produced. 6. combination of color or form in a picture, etc.: *Sunshine coming through leaves makes a lovely effect.* 7. purport; intent; meaning. 1,4-7 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*
effects, personal property; belongings; goods.
for effect, for show; to impress or influence others.
give effect to, put in operation; make active.
in effect, 1. in result; in fact; really. 2. in operation.
into effect, in operation; in action; in force.
take effect, begin to operate; become active.
ef fec tive (ə fek′tiv), 1. producing an effect: *Several new drugs are effective in treating serious diseases.* 2. producing the desired effect. 3. in operation; active: *A federal law is effective as soon as the President signs the act.* 4. striking; impressive. 5. equipped and ready for fighting in the army or navy. *adj.* **—ef fec′tive ly,** *adv.* **—ef fec′tive ness,** *n.*
ef fec tu al (ə fek′chū əl), 1. producing the effect desired; capable of producing the effect desired: *Quinine is an effectual preventive of malaria.* 2. valid. *adj.*

ef fec tu al ly (ə fek′chu əl ē), with a desired effect; thoroughly. *adv.*

ef fec tu ate (ə fek′chu āt), cause; make happen; bring about; accomplish. *v.*, **ef fec tu at ed, ef fec tu at ing.**

ef fem i na cy (ə fem′ə nə sē), lack of manly qualities; unmanly weakness or delicacy. *n.*

ef fem i nate (ə fem′ə nit), lacking in manly qualities; showing weakness or delicacy that is not manly. *adj.* **—ef fem′i nate ly,** *adv.*

ef fen di (ə fen′dē), **1.** a Turkish title of respect meaning about the same as "Sir" or "Master." **2.** person having this title; Turkish doctor, official, scholar, etc. *n.*, *pl.* **ef fen dis.**

ef fer ent (ef′ər ənt), conveying outward from a central organ or point. Efferent nerves carry impulses from the brain to the muscles. *adj.*

ef fer vesce (ef′ər ves′), **1.** give off bubbles of gas; bubble: *Ginger ale effervesces.* **2.** be lively and gay; be excited. *v.*, **ef fer vesced, ef fer vesc ing.**

ef fer ves cence (ef′ər ves′ns), **1.** act or process of bubbling. **2.** liveliness; gaiety. *n.*

ef fer ves cent (ef′ər ves′nt), **1.** giving off bubbles of gas; bubbling. **2.** lively; gay. *adj.*

ef fete (ē fēt′), no longer able to produce; worn out; exhausted. *adj.* **—ef fete′ness,** *n.*

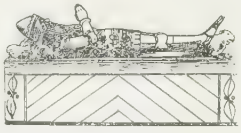
ef fi ca cious (ef′ə kā′shəs), producing the desired results; effective: *Vaccination for smallpox is efficacious.* *adj.* **—ef′fi ca′cious ly,** *adv.* **—ef′fi ca′cious ness,** *n.*

ef fi ca cy (ef′ə kə sē), power to produce a desired effect or result; effectiveness. *n.*, *pl.* **ef fi ca cies.**

ef fi cien cy (ə fish′ən sē), **1.** ability to produce the effect wanted without waste of time, energy, etc. **2.** efficient operation: *Friction lowers the efficiency of a machine.* *n.*, *pl.* **ef fi cien cies.**

ef fi cient (ə fish′ənt), **1.** able to produce the effect wanted without waste of time, energy, etc.; capable; competent: *An efficient cook receives good pay.* **2.** actually producing an effect: *Heat is the efficient cause in changing water to steam.* *adj.* **—ef fi′cient ly,** *adv.*

ef fi gy (ef′ə jē), statue, etc., of a person; image: *The dead man's monument bore his effigy.* *n.*, *pl.* **ef fi gies.**


Effigy on a tomb

burn or **hang in effigy,** burn or hang a stuffed image of a person to show hatred or contempt: *The king was burned in effigy by the angry mob.*

ef flo resce (ef′lô res′), burst into bloom; blossom out. *v.*, **ef flo resced, ef flo resc ing.**

ef flo res cence (ef′lô res′ns), **1.** a blooming; a flowering. **2.** mass of flowers. **3.** anything like a mass of flowers. *n.*

ef flo res cent (ef′lô res′nt), blooming; flowering. *adj.*

ef flu ence (ef′lu əns), **1.** outward flow. **2.** thing that flows out; emanation. *n.*

ef flu ent (ef′lu ənt), **1.** flowing out or forth. **2.** that which flows out or forth; outflow. **3.** stream flowing out of another stream, lake, etc. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

ef flu vi a (i flü′vē ə), pl. of **effluvium.** *n.*

ef flu vi um (i flü′vē əm), **1.** an unpleasant vapor or odor. **2.** vapor; odor. *n.*, *pl.* **ef flu vi a** or **ef flu vi ums.**

ef fort (ef′ərt), **1.** use of energy and strength to do something; trying hard: *Climbing a steep hill takes effort.* **2.** hard try; strong attempt. **3.** result of effort; thing done with effort; achievement. Works of literature or art are often called literary or artistic efforts. *n.*

ef fort less (ef′ərt lis), requiring or involving no effort; easy. *adj.* **—ef′fort less ly,** *adv.* **—ef′fort lessness,** *n.*

ef fron ter y (ə frun′tər ē), shameless boldness; impudence: *The politician had the effrontery to ask the people he had insulted to vote for him.* *n.*, *pl.* **ef fron ter ies.**

ef ful gence (i ful′jəns), brightness; radiance: *the effulgence of the queen's jewels.* *n.*

ef ful gent (i ful′jənt), shining brightly; radiant. *adj.*

ef fuse (i fūz′), pour out; spill; shed. *v.*, **ef fused, ef fus ing.**

ef fu sion (i fū′zhən), **1.** a pouring out: *the effusion of blood.* **2.** unrestrained expression of feeling, etc., in talking or writing. *n.*

ef fu sive (i fū′siv), showing too much feeling; too emotional in expression. *adj.* **—ef fu′sive ly,** *adv.* **—ef fu′sive ness,** *n.*

eft (eft), *U.S.* a small newt or lizard. *n.*

EFTA, European Free Trade Association.

eft soon (eft sün′), *Archaic.* **1.** soon afterward. **2.** again. *adv.*

e.g., for example; for instance.

egg[1] (eg), **1.** a roundish body covered with a shell or membrane that is laid by the female of birds, many reptiles, amphibians, fishes, and other types of animals. Young animals come from these eggs. **2.** a female germ cell. **3.** anything shaped like a hen's egg. *n.* **—egg′less,** *adj.* **—egg′like′,** *adj.*

egg[2] (eg), urge; encourage (with *on*): *The other boys egged him on to fight.* *v.*

egg cell, the reproductive cell produced by a female plant or animal. A new animal or plant develops from a fertilized egg cell.

egg head (eg′hed′), *U.S. Informal.* an intellectual. *n.*

egg nog (eg′nog′), drink made of eggs beaten up with milk and sugar, often containing whiskey, brandy, or wine. *n.*

egg plant (eg′plant′), **1.** plant with a large, oval, purple-skinned fruit. **2.** the fruit, used as a vegetable. *n.*

egg shell (eg′shel′), **1.** shell covering an egg. **2.** like an eggshell; very thin and delicate. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

e gis (ē′jis), aegis. *n.*

eg lan tine (eg′lən tīn), a wild rose with a tall, prickly stem and single, pink flowers; sweetbrier. *n.*

e go (ē′gō), **1.** the individual as a whole in his capacity to think, feel, and act; self. **2.** *Informal.* conceit. *n.*, *pl.* **e gos.**

e go ism (ē′gō iz əm), **1.** seeking the welfare of oneself only; selfishness. **2.** talking too much about oneself; conceit. *n.*

e go ist (ē′gō ist), **1.** person who seeks the welfare of himself only; selfish person. **2.** person who talks too much about himself; conceited person. *n.*

e go is tic (ē′gō is′tik), **1.** seeking the welfare of oneself only; selfish. **2.** talking too much about oneself; conceited. *adj.* **—e′go is′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

e go tism (ē′gə tiz əm), **1.** excessive use of *I*, *my*, and *me;* habit of thinking, talking, or writing too much of oneself: *Henry's egotism keeps him from having friends.* **2.** self-conceit. **3.** selfishness. *n.*

e go tist (ē′gə tist), **1.** person who thinks and talks about himself a great deal; conceited, boastful person. **2.** a selfish person. *n.*

e go tis tic (ē′gə tis′tik), **1.** characterized by egotism; conceited. **2.** selfish. *adj.*

e go tis ti cal (ē′gə tis′tə kl), egotistic. *adj.*

e go tis ti cal ly (ē′gə tis′tik lē), in an egotistic manner. *adv.*

e gre gious (i grē′jəs), **1.** remarkably or extraordinarily bad; outrageous; flagrant: *an egregious lie.* **2.** remarkable; extraordinary. *adj.* **—e gre′gious ly,** *adv.*

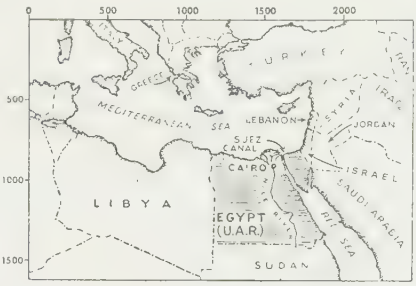
e gress (ē′gres), **1.** a going out: *The enemy blocked the narrow pass so that no egress was possible for our soldiers.* **2.** way out; exit. **3.** right to go out. *n.*

Great white egret of America

e gret (ē′gret), **1.** any of various herons with tufts of beautiful, long plumes. **2.** one of its plumes, often used as an ornament on the head; aigrette. *n.*

E gypt (ē′jipt), country in NE Africa, on the Nile. The official name of Egypt is the **United Arab Republic.** 26,000,000 pop.; 386,000 sq. mi. *Capital:* Cairo. *n.*

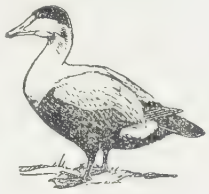
E gyp tian (i jip′shən), **1.** of or having to do with Egypt or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Egypt. **3.** language of the ancient Egyptians. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*



eh (ā), **1.** exclamation expressing doubt, surprise, or failure to hear exactly. **2.** exclamation suggesting "Yes" for an answer: *Wasn't it lucky, eh? interj.*

ei der down (ī′dər), **1.** the soft feathers from the breasts of eider ducks, used to stuff pillows, bed quilts, etc. **2.** quilt stuffed with these feathers.

eider duck, a large, northern sea duck, usually black-and-white, with very soft feathers on its breast.


Eider duck (2 ft. long)

Eif fel Tower (ī′fl), a lofty tower in Paris. 984 ft.

eight (āt), **1.** one more than seven; 8. **2.** crew of eight rowers. 1,2 *n.*, 1 *adj.*

eight een (ā′tēn′), eight more than ten; 18. *n., adj.*

eight eenth (ā′tēnth′), **1.** next after the 17th; last in a series of 18. **2.** one of 18 equal parts. *adj., n.*

eighth (āth), **1.** next after the seventh; last in a series of 8. **2.** one of 8 equal parts. **3.** one octave in music. 1,2 *adj.*, 1-3 *n.*

eighth note, a short note in music; one eighth of a whole note.

Eighth note

eight i eth (ā′tē ith), **1.** next after the 79th; last in a series of 80. **2.** one of 80 equal parts. *adj., n.*

eight y (ā′tē), eight times ten; 80. *n., pl.* **eight ies;** *adj.*

Ein stein (īn′stīn), **Albert,** 1879-1955, American physicist who developed the theory of relativity. *n.*

Einstein equation, equation expressing the relation of mass and energy: $E = MC^2$. E = the energy in ergs; M = the mass in grams; C = the velocity of light in centimeters per second.

ein stein i um (īn stīn′ē əm), a rare, radioactive, artificial element, produced as a by-product of nuclear fission. *Symbol:* E or Es *n.*

Eir e (ãr′ə), the Irish Republic. *n.*

Ei sen how er (ī′zn hou′ər), **Dwight D.,** born 1890, American general, the 34th president of the United States, 1953-1961. *n.*

ei ther (ē′ŦHər or ī′ŦHər), **1.** one or the other of two: *Either hat is becoming (adj.). Either of the hats is becoming (pron.). Either come in or go out (conj.).* **2.** each of two: *On either side of the river lie cornfields.* **3.** any more than another: *If you do not go, I shall not go either.* **4.** *Informal.* word used to strengthen a negative in contradiction or retraction: *I've finished all my homework; no, I haven't either.* 1,2 *adj.*, 1 *pron., conj.*, 3,4 *adv.*

e jac u late (i jak′yə lāt), say suddenly and briefly; exclaim. *v.*, **e jac u lat ed, e jac u lat ing.**

e jac u la tion (i jak′yə lā′shən), something said suddenly and briefly; exclamation. *n.*

e jac u la to ry (i jak′yə lə tô′rē), said suddenly and briefly; containing exclamations. *adj.*

e ject (i jekt′), throw out; force out; expel: *The volcano ejected lava and ashes. The landlord ejected the tenant who did not pay his rent. v.* —**e jec′tor,** *n.*

e jec tion (i jek′shən), **1.** an ejecting. **2.** a being ejected. **3.** something ejected: *Lava is a volcanic ejection. n.*

e ject ment (i jekt′mənt), an ejecting; a dispossessing; an ousting. *n.*

eke (ēk), *Archaic* and *Dialect.* increase; enlarge; lengthen. *v.*, **eked, ek ing.**

eke out, supply what is lacking to; supplement: *The clerk eked out his regular wages by working evenings.*

e lab o rate (i lab′ə rit for 1; i lab′ə rāt for 2-4), **1.** worked out with great care; having many details; complicated: *The scientists made elaborate preparations for studying the eclipse.* **2.** work out with great care; add details to: *The inventor spent months in elaborating his plans for a new engine.* **3.** talk, write, etc., in great detail; give added details: *The witness was asked to elaborate upon one of his statements.* **4.** make with labor; produce. 1 *adj.*, 2-4 *v.*, **e lab o rat ed, e lab o rat ing.** —**e lab′o rate ly,** *adv.* —**e lab′o rate ness,** *n.*

e lab o ra tion (i lab′ə rā′shən), **1.** an elaborating. **2.** a being elaborated. **3.** something elaborated. *n.*

E laine (i lān′), in Arthurian legend: **1.** a beautiful maiden who died for love of Sir Lancelot. **2.** the mother of Sir Galahad. *n.*

El A la mein (el ä′lə mān′), town on the coast of N Egypt where the British decisively defeated a German army in 1942.

E lam (ē′ləm), an ancient country in what is now W Iran, just east of ancient Babylonia. *n.*

E lam ite (ē′ləm īt), native or inhabitant of Elam. *n.*

é lan (ā lãN′), enthusiasm; liveliness. *n.*

e land (ē′lənd), a large, heavily built, African antelope with twisted horns. *n.*

Eland (5 to 6 ft. high at the shoulder)

e lapse (i laps′), slip away; glide by; pass: *Many hours elapsed while he slept. v.*, **e lapsed, e laps ing.**

e las mo branch (i las′mə brangk), any of a group of fishes whose skeletons are formed of cartilage and whose gills are thin and plate-like. Sharks and rays are elasmobranchs. *n.*

e las tic (i las′tik), **1.** having the quality of springing back to its original size, shape, or position after being stretched, squeezed, bent, etc.: *Toy balloons, sponges, and steel springs are elastic.* **2.** springing back; springy: *an elastic step.* **3.** recovering quickly from weariness, low spirits, or misfortune; buoyant: *His elastic spirits never let him be discouraged for long.* **4.** easily altered to suit changed conditions; flexible; adaptable. **5.** tape, cloth, etc., woven partly of rubber. **6.** a rubber band. 1-4 *adj.*, 5,6 *n.* —**e las′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

e las tic i ty (i las′tis′ə tē or ē′las tis′ə tē), **1.** elastic quality: *Rubber has great elasticity.* **2.** flexibility: *"Good" and "evil" are words having great elasticity of meaning. n.*

e late (i lāt′), put in high spirits; make joyful or proud. *v.*, **e lat ed, e lat ing.**

e lat ed (i lāt′id), in high spirits; joyful; proud. *adj.* —**e lat′ed ly,** *adv.*

e la tion (i lā′shən), high spirits; joyous pride; exultant gladness: *Ruth was filled with elation at having won the prize. n.*

El ba (el′bə), an Italian island between Italy and Corsica. Napoleon I was in exile there from 1814 to 1815. 30,000 pop.; 86 sq. mi. *n.*

El be (el′bə), river flowing from Czechoslovakia through central Germany into the North Sea. 725 mi. *n.*

El bert Peak (el′bərt), mountain in central Colorado; the highest in the Rocky Mountains. 14,431 ft.

el bow (el′bō), **1.** joint between the upper and lower arm. **2.** anything like a bent elbow in shape or position. A sharp turn in a road or river may be called an elbow. **3.** push with the elbow; make one's way by pushing: *Don't elbow me off the sidewalk.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

el bow room or **elbow room** (el′bō rüm′), plenty of room; enough space to move or work in. *n.*

El brus or **El bruz** (el′brüs), **Mount,** the highest mountain in Europe, located in S Russia, just north of Turkey, in the Caucasus Mountains. 18,465 ft. *n.*

El burz Mountains (el búrz′), mountains in N Iran, south of the Caspian Sea. The highest peak is 18,600 ft.

El Cha co (el chä′kō), region divided between Bolivia and Paraguay in 1938. Its ownership was disputed until then. 100,000 sq. mi.

eld (eld), *Archaic.* **1.** old age. **2.** old times; former times. *n.*

eld er[1] (el′dər), **1.** born, produced, or formed before something else; older; senior: *my elder brother, an elder statesman.* **2.** prior in rank, validity, etc.: *an elder title to an estate.* **3.** earlier; former: *in elder times.* **4.** an older person: *Children should respect their elders.* **5.** an aged person. **6.** ancestor. **7.** one of the older and more influential men of a tribe or community; chief, ruler, member of council, etc. **8.** any of various important officers in certain churches. 1-3 *adj.*, 4-8 *n.*

el der[2] (el′dər), elderberry. *n.*

el der ber ry (el′dər ber′ē), **1.** shrub or tree with flat clusters of white flowers and black or red berries, sometimes used in making wine. **2.** berry of such a plant. *n., pl.* **el der ber ries.**

eld er ly (el′dər lē), somewhat old; beyond middle age; near old age. *adj.*

eld est (el′dist), oldest (of brothers and sisters or of a group). *adj.*

El do ra do or **El Do ra do** (el′də rä′dō), **1.** a legendary city of very great wealth sought by early explorers in South America. **2.** any fabulously wealthy place. *n., pl.* **El do ra dos, El Do ra dos.**

e lect (i lekt′), **1.** choose or select for an office by voting: *Washington was elected President of the United States.* **2.** elected but not yet in office. **3.** choose. **4.** chosen; selected. **5.** chosen by God for salvation and eternal life. 1,3 *v.*, 2,4,5 *adj.*

the elect, **1.** people selected or chosen by God for salvation and eternal life because He foresees their merit. **2.** people who belong to a group with special rights and privileges.

e lec tion (i lek′shən), **1.** choice. **2.** a choosing by vote. **3.** selection by God for salvation. *n.*

e lec tion eer (i lek′shən ir′), work for the success of a candidate or party in an election. *v.*

e lec tive (i lek′tiv), **1.** chosen by an election: *Senators are elective officials.* **2.** filled by an election: *The office of President of the United States is elective.* **3.** having the right to vote in an election. **4.** open to choice; not required: *Spanish is an elective subject in many high schools.* **5.** subject or course of study that may be taken, but is not required. 1-4 *adj.*, 5 *n.*

e lec tor (i lek′tər), **1.** person who has the right to vote in an election. **2.** *U.S.* one of the persons chosen by the voters to elect the President and Vice-President of the United States; member of the electoral college. *n.*

e lec tor al (i lek′tər əl), **1.** of electors. **2.** of an election. *adj.*

electoral college, group of people chosen by the voters to elect the President and Vice-President of the United States.

e lec tor ate (i lek′tər it), the persons having the right to vote in an election. *n.*

e lec tric (i lek′trik), **1.** of electricity; having to do with electricity. **2.** charged with electricity: *an electric battery.* **3.** giving an electric shock: *an electric eel.* **4.** run by electricity. **5.** exciting; thrilling. *adj.*

e lec tri cal (i lek′trə kl), electric. *adj.*

e lec tri cal ly (i lek′trik lē), by electricity. *adv.*

electrical transcription, **1.** radio broadcasting from a special phonograph record. **2.** a special phonograph record so used.

electric chair, chair used in electrocuting criminals.

electric eel, a large, eellike fish of South America that can give strong electric shocks.

electric eye, a photoelectric cell. An electric eye can operate a mechanism so as to open a door when its invisible beam is interrupted by the approach of a person.

e lec tri cian (i lek′trish′ən), person whose work is installing or repairing electric wires, lights, motors, etc. *n.*

e lec tric i ty (i lek′tris′ə tē), **1.** form of energy that can produce light, heat, magnetism, and chemical changes, and which can be generated by friction, induction, or chemical changes. **2.** an electric current; flow of electrons: *Most refrigerators are run by electricity.* **3.** branch of physics that deals with electricity. *n.*

electric storm or **electrical storm,** a storm accompanied by much thunder and lightning.

e lec tri fi ca tion (i lek′trə fə kā′shən), **1.** an electrifying. **2.** a being electrified. *n.*

e lec tri fy (i lek′trə fī), **1.** charge with electricity. **2.** equip to use electricity: *Some railroads once run by steam are now electrified.* **3.** give an electric shock to. **4.** excite; thrill: *The speaker electrified his audience.* *v.*, **e lec tri fied, e lec tri fy ing.**

electro-, word element meaning:
1. electric, as in *electromagnet.*
2. electrically, as in *electropositive.*
3. electricity.

e lec tro chem i cal (i lek′trō kem′ə kl), of or having to do with electrochemistry. *adj.*

e lec tro chem is try (i lek′trō kem′is trē), branch of chemistry that deals with chemical changes produced by electricity and the production of electricity by chemical changes. *n.*

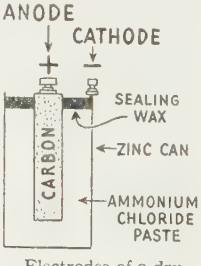
e lec tro cute (i lek′trə kūt), kill (a criminal, etc.) by an electric current. *v.*, **e lec tro cut ed, e lec tro cut ing.**

e lec tro cu tion (i lek′trə kū′shən), a killing by electricity. *n.*

e lec trode (i lek′trōd), either of the two terminals of a battery or any other source of electricity. *n.*

e lec trol y sis (i lek′trol′ə sis), **1.** decomposition of a chemical compound into ions by the passage of an electric current through a solution of it. **2.** removal of excess hair, moles, etc., by destruction with an electrified needle. *n.*

e lec tro lyte (i lek′trə līt), **1.** solution that will conduct an electric current. **2.** a chemical compound whose water solution will conduct an electric current. Acids, bases, and salts are electrolytes. *n.*



Electrodes of a dry cell: +, positive; −, negative. Chemical reaction between the paste and the zinc causes a flow of electrons toward the zinc, and of positive ions toward the carbon. When the electrodes are connected, the flow of electrons (electric current) leaves the cell at − and returns to it at +

e lec tro lyt ic (i lek′trə lit′ik), having to do with electrolysis or with an electrolyte. *adj.*

e lec tro lyt i cal ly (i lek′trə lit′ik lē), by means of electrolysis. *adv.*

e lec tro lyze (i lek′trə līz), decompose by electrolysis. *v.*, **e lec tro lyzed, e lec tro lyz ing.** **—e lec′tro ly za′tion,** *n.* **—e lec′tro lyz′er,** *n.*

e lec tro mag net (i lek′trō mag′nit), piece of iron that becomes a strong magnet when an electric current is passing through wire coiled around it. *n.*

e lec tro mag net ic (i lek′trō mag net′ik), of or caused by an electromagnet. *adj.*

e lec tro mag net ism (i lek′trō mag′nə tiz əm), **1.** magnetism produced by a current of electricity. **2.** branch of physics that deals with this. *n.*

e lec trom e ter (i lek′trom′ə tər), instrument for measuring differences in electrical charge or potential. *n.*

e lec tro mo tive (i lek′trə mō′tiv), **1.** producing a flow of electricity. **2.** of or having to do with electromotive force. *adj.*

electromotive force, amount of energy derived from an electric source in one second when one unit of current is passing through the source. Electromotive force is produced by differences in electrical charge or potential.

e lec tron (i lek′tron), unit charge of negative electricity. All atoms are composed of electrons, protons, and neutrons. *n.*

e lec tro neg a tive (i lek′trō neg′ə tiv), **1.** charged with negative electricity. **2.** tending to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis. **3.** nonmetallic; acid. *adj.*

electron gun, device that guides the flow and greatly increases the speed of atomic particles. Electron guns are being developed for use in oil refining.

e lec tron ic (i lek′tron′ik), of or having to do with an electron or electrons. *adj.* **—e lec′tron′i cal ly,** *adv.*

electronic brain, a complex electric calculating machine.

e lec tron ics (i lek′tron′iks), the branch of physics that deals with electrons in motion. *n.*

electron microscope, microscope that uses beams of electrons instead of beams of light, and has much higher power than any ordinary microscope. Its enlarged images are not observable directly by the eye, but are projected upon a fluorescent surface or photographic plate.

electron tube, vacuum tube.

e lec tro plate (i lek′trə plāt′), **1.** cover with a coating of metal by means of electrolysis. **2.** silverware, etc., covered in this way. 1 *v.*, **e lec tro plat ed, e lec tro plat ing;** 2 *n.* **—e lec′tro plat′er,** *n.*

e lec tro pos i tive (i lek′trō poz′ə tiv), **1.** charged with positive electricity. **2.** tending to pass to the negative pole in electrolysis. **3.** metallic; basic. *adj.*

e lec tro scope (i lek′trə skōp), device that indicates the presence of minute charges of electricity and shows whether they are positive or negative by being attracted to them or repelled by them. One type has a negatively charged ball of pith suspended on a thread that swings toward anything with a positive charge and away from anything with a negative charge. *n.*

Electroscope.

e lec tro stat ic (i lek′trə stat′ik), having to do with electricity at rest or with stationary electric charges. *adj.*

e lec tro stat ics (i lek′trə stat′iks), branch of physics that deals with objects charged with electricity. *n.*

e lec tro ther a py (i lek′trō ther′ə pi), treatment of disease by electricity. *n.*

e lec tro type (i lek′trə tīp), **1.** metal or composition plate used in printing. An electrotype is a copy of a page of type, an engraving, or the like, consisting of a thin shell of metal deposited by electrolytic action in a wax mold of the original and backed with type metal. **2.** print made from such a plate. **3.** make such a plate or plates (of). 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **e lec tro typed, e lec tro typ ing. —e lec′tro typ′er,** *n.*

el ee mos y nar y (el′ə mos′ə ner′ē), **1.** of or for charity; charitable. **2.** provided by charity; free. **3.** dependent on charity; supported by charity. *adj.*

el e gance (el′ə gəns), **1.** refined grace and richness; luxury free from coarseness: *We admired the elegance of the lady's clothes.* **2.** something elegant. *n.*

el e gant (el′ə gənt), **1.** having or showing good taste; gracefully and richly refined: *The palace had elegant furnishings.* **2.** expressed with taste; correct and polished in expression or arrangement. **3.** *Informal.* fine; excellent; superior. *adj.* **—el′e gant ly,** *adv.*

el e gize (el′ə jīz), **1.** write an elegy about. **2.** write an elegy; lament. *v.*, **el e gized, el e giz ing.**

el e gy (el′ə jē), a mournful or melancholy poem poem that is a lament for the dead. Milton's *Lycidas* and Shelley's *Adonais* are elegies. *n., pl.* **el e gies.**

el e ment (el′ə mənt), **1.** one of the simple substances, such as gold, iron, carbon, sulfur, oxygen, and hydrogen, that cannot as yet be separated into simpler parts by ordinary means; substance composed of atoms that are chemically alike. **2.** one of the parts of which anything is made up: *Honesty, industry, and kindness are elements of a good life.* **3.** one of the four substances—earth, water, air, and fire—that were once thought to make up all other things. **4.** natural or suitable surroundings. *n.*

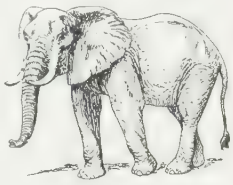
be in one's element, be where one can live and thrive.

the elements, **1.** the simple, necessary parts to be learned first; the first principles: *We learned the elements of arithmetic before the seventh grade.* **2.** the atmospheric forces: *The storm seemed a war of the elements.*

el e men tal (el′ə men′tl), **1.** of the four elements —earth, water, air, and fire. **2.** of the forces of nature. Primitive peoples usually worship elemental gods, such as the sun, earth, thunder, etc. **3.** as found in nature; simple but powerful: *Hunger is an elemental feeling.* **4.** being a necessary or essential part. **5.** elementary. *adj.*

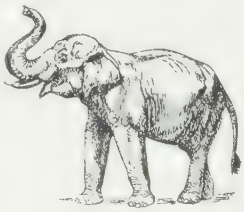
el e men ta ry (el′ə men′tə rē), **1.** of or dealing with the simple, necessary parts to be learned first; having to do with first principles; introductory: *John learned addition and subtraction in elementary arithmetic.* **2.** made up of only one chemical element; not a compound: *Silver is an elementary substance.* **3.** having to do with a chemical element or elements. **4.** elemental. *adj.*

elementary school, **1.** school of six grades for pupils from about six to about twelve years of age, followed by junior high school. **2.** school of eight grades for pupils from about six to about fourteen years, followed by a four-year high school.


African elephant (10 ft. tall; body 8 ft. long; ears 5 ft. across)

el e phant (el′ə fənt), a huge, heavy mammal, with a long snout called a trunk; the largest four-footed animal now living. Ivory comes from its tusks. *n., pl.* **el e phants** or (*esp. collectively*) **el e phant.**

el e phan ti a sis (el′ə fan tī′ə sis), disease in which parts of the body, usually the legs, become greatly enlarged, and the skin thickened and broken. It is caused by parasitic worms that block the flow of lymph. *n.*


Indian elephant (9 ft. tall; body 7 ft. long; ears 2 ft. across)

el e phan tine (el′ə fan′tin or el′ə fan′tīn), **1.** like an elephant; huge; heavy; clumsy; slow. **2.** of elephants. *adj.*

el e phant's-ear (el′ə fənts ir′), plant with large leaves shaped like elephants' ears. *n.*

el e vate (el′ə vāt), **1.** lift up; raise: *He spoke from an elevated platform.* **2.** raise in rank or station: *The soldier was elevated to knighthood for bravery.* **3.** raise in quality: *Reading good books elevates your mind.* **4.** put in high spirits; make joyful or proud; elate. *v.*, **el e vat ed, el e vat ing.**

el e vat ed (el′ə vāt′id), **1.** lifted up; raised; high. **2.** dignified; lofty; noble. **3.** in high spirits; joyful; proud. **4.** *Informal.* elevated railroad. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.*

elevated railroad, railroad raised above the ground on a supporting frame high enough for streetcars, automobiles, etc., to pass underneath.

el e va tion (el′ə vā′shən), **1.** a raised place; high place: *A hill is an elevation.* **2.** height above the earth's surface: *The airplane fell from an elevation of 2000 feet.* **3.** height above sea level: *The elevation of Denver is 5300 feet.* **4.** dignity; loftiness; nobility. **5.** a raising; lifting up: *the elevation of Caesar to be the ruler of Rome.* **6.** being raised or lifted up. **7.** a flat drawing of the front, rear, or side of a building. *n.*

el e va tor (el′ə vā′tər), **1.** thing that raises or lifts up. **2.** a moving platform or cage to carry people and things up and down in a building, mine, etc. **3.** *U.S.* a building for storing grain. **4.** an adjustable flat piece that causes an airplane or airship to go up or down. See **airplane** for picture. *n.*

elevator shaft, a vertical passageway for an elevator.

e lev en (i lev′ən), **1.** one more than ten; 11. **2.** team of eleven football or cricket players. 1,2 *n.*, 1 *adj.*

e lev enth (i lev′ənth), **1.** next after the 10th; last in a series of 11. **2.** one of 11 equal parts. *adj.*, *n.*

eleventh hour, the latest possible moment; time just before it is too late.

elf (elf), **1.** a tiny, mischievous fairy. **2.** a small, mischievous person. *n.*, *pl.* **elves.** **—elf′like′,** *adj.*

elf in (el′fən), **1.** of or suitable for elves; like an elf's: *The child's elfin smile was very charming.* **2.** elf. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

elf ish (el′fish), elflike; elfin; mischievous. *adj.* **—elf′ ish ly,** *adv.* **—elf′ish ness,** *n.*

e lic it (i lis′it), draw forth: *elicit a reply, elicit applause, elicit the truth. I succeeded in eliciting from his secretary the information I needed.* *v.*

e lic i ta tion (i lis′ə tā′shən), a drawing forth or being drawn forth. *n.*

e lide (i līd′), omit or slur over in pronunciation. The *e* in *the* is elided in "th' inevitable hour." *v.*, **e lid ed, e lid ing.**

el i gi bil i ty (el′ə jə bil′ə tē), fitness; qualification; desirability. *n.*, *pl.* **el i gi bil i ties.**

el i gi ble (el′ə jə bl), **1.** fit to be chosen; properly qualified; desirable: *Players had to pass in all subjects to be eligible for the school team.* **2.** an eligible person. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—el′i gi bly,** *adv.*

E li jah (i lī′jə), a great Hebrew prophet who lived in the ninth century B.C. I Kings 17-19; II Kings 2:1-11. *n.*

e lim i nate (i lim′ə nāt), **1.** get rid of; remove: *The new bridge over the railroad tracks eliminated danger in crossing.* **2.** pay no attention to; leave out of consideration; omit: *The architect eliminated furniture, rugs, etc., in figuring the cost of the house.* **3.** get rid of (an unknown quantity) by combining algebraic equations. *v.*, **e lim i nat ed, e lim i nat ing.**

e lim i na tion (i lim′ə nā′shən), **1.** an eliminating. **2.** being eliminated. *n.*

E lis (ē′lis), an ancient division of W Greece. Olympic games were held on the plains of Olympia in Elis. See **Greece** for map. *n.*

E li sha (i lī′shə), the Hebrew prophet who was taught by Elijah. II Kings 2. *n.*

e li sion (i lizh′ən), suppression of a vowel or a syllable in pronouncing. Elision is often used in poetry, and generally consists in cutting off a vowel at the end of one word when the next begins with a vowel. *n.*

é lite or **e lite** (ā lēt′ or i lēt′), the choice or distinguished part; the best people: *The élite of society attended the reception for the visiting queen.* *n.*

e lix ir (i lik′sər), **1.** substance supposed to have the power of changing lead, iron, etc., into gold or of lengthening life indefinitely, sought for by the alchemists of the Middle Ages. **2.** a universal remedy; cure-all. **3.** medicine made of drugs or herbs mixed with alcohol and syrup. *n.*

E liz a beth I (i liz′ə bəth), 1533-1603, queen of England from 1558 to 1603, daughter of Henry VIII.

Elizabeth II, born 1926, queen of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and head of the British Commonwealth of Nations; daughter of George VI.

E liz a beth (i liz′ə beth) city in NE New Jersey. 108,000. *n.*

E liz a be than (i liz′ə bē′thən or i liz′ə beth′ən), **1.** of the time of Queen Elizabeth I (1533-1603). **2.** person, especially a writer, of the time of Queen Elizabeth I (1533-1603): *Shakespeare is a famous Elizabethan.* 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

American elk (def. 2)
(5 ft. high at the shoulder)

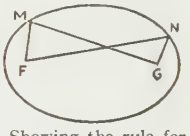
elk (elk), **1.** a large deer of N Europe and Asia. It has antlers like a moose. **2.** a large, reddish deer of North America; wapiti. *n.*, *pl.* **elks** or (*esp. collectively*) **elk.**

ell[1] (el), an old measure of length, chiefly used in measuring cloth. In England it was equal to 45 inches. *n.*

ell[2] (el), **1.** the letter L, l. **2.** something shaped like a capital L. **3.** an extension of a building at right angles to it. *n.*

Elles mere (elz′mir), a large Canadian island northwest of Greenland. 76,600 sq. mi. *n.*

el lipse (i lips′), oval having both ends alike. It is the path of a point that moves so that the sum of its distances from two fixed points remains the same. Any conic section formed by a cutting plane inclined to the base but not passing through the base is an ellipse. *n.*



Showing the rule for making an ellipse. F and G are the two foci. The sum of the distances of any point of the ellipse from F and G is always the same. FM+GM equals FN+GN.

el lip ses (i lip′siz for 1; i lip′sēz for 2), **1.** pl. of **ellipse. 2.** pl. of **ellipsis.** *n.*

el lip sis (i lip′sis), **1.** omission of a word or words needed to complete the grammatical construction of a sentence. *Example:* She is as tall as her brother (is tall), if not taller (than her brother is tall). **2.** marks (. . . or * * *) used to show an omission in writing or printing. *n.*, *pl.* **el lip ses.**

el lip tic (i lip′tik), elliptical. *adj.*

el lip ti cal (i lip′tə kl), **1.** shaped like an ellipse; of an ellipse. **2.** having a word or words omitted. *adj.*

el lip ti cal ly (i lip′tik lē), **1.** shaped like an ellipse. **2.** with an ellipsis. *adv.*

El lis Island (el′is), a small island in New York harbor where, until 1943, immigrants were examined before entering the United States.

elm (elm), **1.** a tall, graceful shade tree. **2.** its hard, heavy wood. *n.*

El mi ra (el mī′rə), city in SW New York State. 47,000. *n.*

el o cu tion (el′ə kū′shən), **1.** art of speaking or reading clearly and effectively in public; art of public speaking, including the correct use of the voice, gestures, etc. **2.** manner of speaking or reading in public. *n.*

el o cu tion ar y (el′ə kū′shən er′ē), of or having to do with elocution. *adj.*

el o cu tion ist (el′ə kū′shən ist), **1.** person skilled in elocution. **2.** teacher of elocution. *n.*

Leaves: E, elongate; O, oblong.

e lon gate (i lông′gāt), **1.** lengthen; extend; stretch: *A rubber band can be elongated to several times its normal length.* **2.** lengthened. **3.** long and thin: *the elongate leaf of a willow.* 1 *v.*, **e lon gat ed, e lon gat ing;** 2,3 *adj.*

e lon ga tion (ē′lông gā′shən), **1.** a lengthening; extension. **2.** a lengthened part; continuation. *n.*

e lope (i lōp′), **1.** run away with a lover. **2.** run away; escape. *v.*, **e loped, e lop ing. —e lope′ment,** *n.* **—e lop′er,** *n.*

el o quence (el′ə kwəns), **1.** flow of speech that has grace and force: *The eloquence of the President moved all hearts.* **2.** power to win by speaking; the art of speaking so as to stir the feelings. *n.*

el o quent (el′ə kwənt), **1.** having eloquence. **2.** very expressive. *adj.* **—el′o quent ly,** *adv.*

El Pas o (el pas′ō), city in W Texas, on the Rio Grande. 277,000.

El Sal va dor (el sal′və dôr), country in W Central America. 2,613,000 pop.; 13,176 sq. mi. *Capital:* San Salvador. See **Central America** for map.

else (els), **1.** other; different; instead: *What else could I say?* **2.** in addition: *The Browns are here; do you expect anyone else?* **3.** differently: *How else can it be done?* **4.** otherwise; if not: *Hurry, else you will be late.* 1,2 *adj.*, 3,4 *adv.*

else where (els′hwãr), somewhere else; in or to some other place. *adv.*

e lu ci date (i lü′sə dāt), make clear; explain: *The scientist elucidated his theory by a few simple experiments.* *v.*, **e lu ci dat ed, e lu ci dat ing.**

e lu ci da tion (i lü′sə dā′shən), a making clear; explanation. *n.*

e lude (i lüd′), **1.** slip away from; avoid or escape by cleverness, quickness, etc.: *The sly fox eluded the dogs.* **2.** escape discovery by; baffle: *The cause of cancer has eluded all research.* *v.*, **e lud ed, e lud ing. —e lud′er,** *n.*

e lu sion (i lü′zhən), an eluding; clever avoidance. *n.*

e lu sive (i lü′siv), **1.** hard to describe or understand; baffling: *an elusive idea.* **2.** tending to elude: *an elusive enemy.* *adj.* **—e lu′sive ly,** *adv.* **—e lu′sive ness,** *n.*

e lu so ry (i lü′sə rē), elusive. *adj.*

el ver (el′vər), a young eel. *n.*

elves (elvz), pl. of **elf.** *n.*

elv ish (el′vish), elfish; elflike. *adj.*

E ly sian (i lizh′ən), **1.** of or having to do with Elysium. **2.** happy; delightful. *adj.*

Elysian Fields, in Greek mythology, Elysium.

E ly sium (i lizh′əm or i liz′ē əm), **1.** in Greek mythology, a place where heroes and virtuous people lived after death. **2.** any place or condition of perfect happiness; paradise. *n.*

el y tra (el′ə trə), pair of hardened front wings that form a protective covering for the hind pair. Beetles and certain other insects have elytra. *n. pl. of* **el y tron** (el′ə tron).

em[1] (em), the letter M, m. *n., pl.* **ems.**

'em or **em**[2] (əm), *Informal.* them. *pron. pl.*

e ma ci ate (i mā′shē āt), make unnaturally thin; cause to lose flesh or waste away: *A long illness had emaciated the invalid.* *v.*, **e ma ci at ed, e ma ci at ing.**

e ma ci a tion (i mā′shē ā′shən), unnatural thinness from loss of flesh; wasting away. *n.*

em a nate (em′ə nāt), come forth: *Light and heat emanate from the sun. Fragrance emanated from the flowers. The rumor emanated from Chicago.* *v.*, **em a nat ed, em a nat ing.**

em a na tion (em′ə nā′shən), **1.** a coming forth. **2.** anything that comes forth from a source: *Light and heat are emanations from the sun.* **3.** a gas given off by a disintegrating, radioactive substance. *n.*

e man ci pate (i man′sə pāt), release from slavery or restraint; set free: *Lincoln emancipated the slaves.* *v.*, **e man ci pat ed, e man ci pat ing.**

e man ci pa tion (i man′sə pā′shən), release from slavery or restraint; a setting free: *emancipation of slaves, emancipation from a father's authority.* *n.*

e man ci pa tor (i man′sə pā′tər), person who emancipates. *n.*

the Great Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln.

e mas cu late (i mas′kū lāt for 1,2; i mas′kyə lit or i mas′kyə lāt for 3), **1.** remove the male glands of; castrate. **2.** destroy the force of; weaken: *The editor emasculated the speech by cutting out its strongest passages.* **3.** deprived of vigor; weakened; effeminate. 1,2 *v.*, **e mas cu lat ed, e mas cu lat ing;** 3 *adj.* **—e mas′cu la′tion,** *n.*

em balm (em bäm′ or em bälm′), **1.** treat (a dead body) with drugs, chemicals, etc., to keep it from decaying. **2.** keep in memory; preserve: *Many fine sentiments are embalmed in poetry.* **3.** fill with sweet scent; perfume: *Roses embalmed the June air.* *v.* Also, **imbalm. —em balm′er,** *n.*

em bank (em bangk′), protect, enclose, or confine with a raised bank of earth, stones, etc. *v.*

em bank ment (em bangk′mənt), **1.** a raised bank of earth, stones, etc., used to hold back water, support a roadway, etc. **2.** a protecting, enclosing, or confining with a bank of this kind. *n.*

em bar go (em bär′gō), **1.** order of a government forbidding ships to enter or leave its ports: *During the War of 1812, Congress laid an embargo on commerce with Great Britain.* **2.** any restriction put on commerce by law. **3.** restriction; restraint; hindrance. **4.** lay an embargo on; forbid to enter or leave port. 1-3 *n., pl.* **em bar goes;** 4 *v.*, **em bar goed, em bar go ing.**

em bark (em bärk′), **1.** go on board ship: *Many people embark for Europe in New York.* **2.** put on board ship: *The general embarked his troops.* **3.** set out; start: *After leaving college, the young man embarked upon a business career.* **4.** involve (a person) in an enterprise; invest (money) in an enterprise: *He foolishly embarked much money in the swindler's scheme and so lost it all.* *v.*

em bar ka tion (em′bär kā′shən), an embarking. *n.*

em bar rass (em bar′əs), **1.** disturb (a person); make self-conscious: *Meeting strangers embarrassed the shy boy so that he blushed and stammered.* **2.** complicate; mix up; make difficult: *He embarrasses discussion of the simplest subject by the use of a difficult technical vocabulary.* **3.** involve in difficulties; hinder: *Heavy equipment embarrassed the army's movements.* **4.** burden with debt; involve in financial difficulties. *v.*

em bar rass ing (em bar′əs ing), that embarrasses. *adj.* **—em bar′rass ing ly,** *adv.*

em bar rass ment (em bar′əs mənt), **1.** an embarrassing. **2.** a being embarrassed. **3.** thing that embarrasses. *n.*

em bas sage (em′bə sij), *Archaic.* embassy. *n.*

em bas sy (em′bə sē), **1.** ambassador and his staff of assistants. An embassy ranks next above a legation. **2.** the official residence, offices, etc., of an ambassador in a foreign country. **3.** position or duties of an ambassador. **4.** person or group officially sent to a foreign government with a special errand. **5.** a special errand; important mission; official message. *n., pl.* **em bas sies.**

em bat tle[1] (em bat′l), prepare for battle; form into battle order. *v.*, **em bat tled, em bat tling.**

em bat tle[2] (em bat′l), provide with battlements; fortify. *v.*, **em bat tled, em bat tling.**

em bay (em bā′), **1.** put or bring into a bay for shelter; force into a bay. **2.** shut in; surround. *v.*

em bed (em bed′), **1.** put in a bed: *He embedded the bulbs in a box of sand.* **2.** fix or enclose in a surrounding mass: *Precious stones are found embedded in rock.* *v.*, **em bed ded, em bed ding.** Also, **imbed.**

em bel lish (em bel′ish), **1.** decorate; adorn; ornament: *We embellished our room with new rugs, lamps, and pictures.* **2.** make more interesting by adding real or imaginary details; elaborate: *He embellished the old stories, so that they sounded new.* *v.*

em bel lish ment (em bel′ish mənt), **1.** decoration; adornment; ornament. **2.** detail, often imaginary, added to make a story, account, etc., more interesting. *n.*

em ber[1] (em′bər), piece of wood or coal still glowing in the ashes of a fire. *n.*

embers, ashes in which there is still some fire.

em ber[2] (em′bər), having to do with the Ember Days. *adj.*

Ember days, three days set apart for fasting and prayer by the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and some other churches. They come once in each of the four seasons of the year.

em bez zle (em bez′l), steal (money, securities, etc., entrusted to one's care): *The cashier embezzled $50,000 from the bank and ran away.* *v.*, **em bez zled, em bez zling. —em bez′zler,** *n.*

em bez zle ment (em bez′l mənt), theft of money, securities, etc., entrusted to one's care. *n.*

em bit ter (em bit′ər), make bitter; make more bitter: *The old man was embittered by the loss of his money.* *v.*

em bla zon (em blā′zn), **1.** display conspicuously; picture in bright colors. **2.** decorate; adorn: *The knight's shield was emblazoned with his coat of arms.* **3.** praise highly; honor publicly; make known the fame of: *King Arthur's exploits were emblazoned in song and story.* *v.* **—em bla′zon er,** *n.* **—em bla′zon ment,** *n.*

em bla zon ry (em blā′zn rē), **1.** brilliant decoration; adornment; conspicuous display. **2.** display of coats of arms, etc.; heraldic decoration. *n., pl.* **em bla zon ries.**

em blem (em′bləm), **1.** object or representation that stands for an invisible quality, idea, etc., by some connection of thought; sign of an idea; symbol: *The dove is an emblem of peace. The Stars and Stripes and the eagle are national emblems.* **2.** a heraldic device. *n.*

em blem at ic (em′blə mat′ik), used as an emblem; symbolical: *The Cross is emblematic of Christianity.* *adj.*

em blem at i cal (em′blə mat′ə kl), emblematic. *adj.*

em bod i ment (em bod′ē mənt), **1.** an embodying. **2.** a being embodied. **3.** that in which something is embodied; person or thing symbolizing some idea, quality, etc.: *Lincoln was an embodiment of democracy.* **4.** something embodied. *n.*

em bod y (em bod′ē), **1.** put into visible form; express in definite form: *The building embodied the idea of the architect.* **2.** bring together and include in a single book, law, system, etc.; organize: *The Boy Scouts' "Handbook for Boys" embodies the information that a boy needs to become a good Scout.* **3.** make part of an organized book, law, system, etc.; incorporate: *The new engineer's suggestions were embodied in the revised plan of the bridge.* *v.*, **em bod ied, em bod y ing.**

em bold en (em bōld′n), make bold; encourage. *v.*

em bo lism (em′bə liz əm), obstruction of a blood vessel by a clot, a bit of fat, or other obstacle carried there by the blood. *n.*

em bon point (äN bôN pwaN′), *French.* plumpness. *n.*

em bos om (em bůz′əm), **1.** surround; enclose; envelop: *trees embosoming a house.* **2.** embrace; cherish. *v.*

em boss (em bôs′), **1.** decorate with a design, pattern, etc., that stands out from the surface: *Our coins are embossed with letters and figures.* **2.** cause to stand out from the surface: *He ran his finger over the letters to see if they had been embossed.* *v.*

em boss ment (em bôs′mənt), **1.** an embossing. **2.** figure carved or molded in relief. **3.** part that sticks out; bulge. *n.*

em bou chure (äm′bů shůr′), **1.** mouth of a river. **2.** widening of a river valley into a plain. **3.** mouthpiece of a wind instrument. *n.*

em bow er (em bou′ər), enclose in a shelter of leafy branches. *v.*

em brace (em brās′), **1.** clasp or hold in the arms to show love or friendship; hug. **2.** hug one another: *The two girls embraced.* **3.** take up; take for oneself; accept: *She eagerly embraced the chance to make a trip to Europe. Those Indians have embraced the Christian religion.* **4.** include; contain: *The cat family embraces cats, lions, tigers, and similar animals.* **5.** surround; enclose: *Vines embraced the hut.* **6.** an embracing; a hug. 1-5 *v.*, **em braced, em bracing;** 6 *n.* **—em brace′a ble,** *adj.*

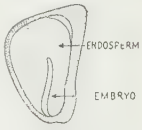
Embrasure for a gun

em bra sure (em brā′zhər), **1.** an opening in a wall for a gun, with sides that spread outward to permit the gun to swing through a greater arc. **2.** a slanting off of the wall at an oblique angle on the inner sides of a window or door. *n.*

em broi der (em broi′dər), **1.** ornament (cloth, leather, etc.) with a design, pattern, etc., of stitches. **2.** make (a design, pattern, etc.) on cloth, leather, etc., with stitches: *She embroidered silver stars on her blue dress.* **3.** do embroidery. **4.** add imaginary details to. *v.*

em broi der y (em broi′dər ē), **1.** art of working raised and ornamental designs in cloth, leather, etc., with a needle; embroidering. **2.** embroidered work or material. *n., pl.* **em broi der ies.**

em broil (em broil′), **1.** involve (a person, country, etc.) in a quarrel: *Many Americans did not wish to become embroiled in European disputes.* **2.** throw (affairs, etc.) into a state of confusion. *v.* **—em broil′ment,** *n.*



Embryo (def. 2)

em bry o (em′brē ō), **1.** animal during the period of its growth from the fertilized egg until its organs have developed so that it can live independently. A chicken within an egg is an embryo. A human embryo more than three months old is usually called a fetus. **2.** an undeveloped plant within a seed. **3.** embryonic; undeveloped; not mature: *an embryo idea.* 1,2 *n., pl.* **em bry os;** 3 *adj.*

in embryo, in an undeveloped stage.

em bry o log ic (em′brē ə loj′ik), embryological. *adj.*

em bry o log i cal (em′brē ə loj′ə kl), of or having to do with embryology. *adj.*

em bry ol o gist (em′brē ol′ə jist), person trained in embryology. *n.*

em bry ol o gy (em′brē ol′ə jē), branch of biology that deals with the formation and development of embryos. *n.*

em bry on ic (em′brē on′ik), **1.** of the embryo. **2.** undeveloped; not mature. *adj.*

em cee (em′sē′), *U.S. Informal.* **1.** master of ceremonies. **2.** act as master of ceremonies of. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **em ceed, em cee ing.** Also, **M.C.**

e mend (i mend′), suggest changes to free (a faulty text, document, etc.) from errors; correct. *v.*

e men date (ē′men dāt), emend. *v.*, **e men dat ed, e men dat ing.**

e men da tion (ē′men dā′shən), **1.** correction; improvement. **2.** a suggested change to free a faulty text, document, etc., from errors. *n.*

em er ald (em′ər əld), **1.** a bright-green precious stone; transparent green beryl. **2.** bright green. 1,2 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Emerald Isle, Ireland.

e merge (i mėrj′), come out; come up; come into view: *The sun emerged from behind a cloud. Many facts emerged as a result of the investigation.* *v.*, **e merged, e merg ing.**

e mer gence (i mėr′jəns), act or fact of emerging; a coming into view. *n.*

e mer gen cy (i mėr′jən sē), **1.** a sudden need for immediate action: *I keep a fire extinguisher in my car for use in an emergency.* **2.** for use in time of sudden need. 1 *n., pl.* **e mer gen cies;** 2 *adj.*

e mer gent (i mėr′jənt), emerging. *adj*

e mer i tus (i mer′ə təs), honorably discharged; retired from active service, but still holding one's rank and title: *At the age of seventy, Professor Arnold became professor emeritus.* *adj.*

e mer sion (i mėr′zhən), an emerging. *n.*

Em er son (em′ər sn), **Ralph Waldo,** 1803-1882, American essayist, poet, and philosopher. *n.*

em er y (em′ər ē), a hard, dark mineral used for grinding, smoothing, and polishing. *n.*

e met ic (i met′ik), 1. causing vomiting. 2. medicine that causes vomiting. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

E.M.F. or **e.m.f.,** electromotive force.

em i grant (em′ə grənt), 1. person who leaves his own country or region to settle in another. 2. leaving one's own country or region to settle in another. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

em i grate (em′ə grāt), leave one's own country or region to settle in another. *v.*, **em i grat ed, em i grating.**

em i gra tion (em′ə grā′shən), 1. leaving one's own country or region to settle in another: *There has been much emigration from Italy.* 2. body of emigrants: *One of the largest emigrations to the United States in a single year was that of 1907.* *n.*

é mi gré (em′ə grā; *French* ā mē grā′), *French.* 1. emigrant. 2. a royalist refugee from France during the French Revolution. 3. refugee from Russia during and after the Russian Revolution. *n., pl.* **e mi grés** (-grāz; *French* -grā′).

em i nence (em′ə nəns), 1. rank or position above all or most others; high standing; greatness; fame: *Edison won eminence as an inventor.* 2. a high place; lofty hill. *n.*

Em i nence (em′ə nəns), title of honor given to a cardinal in the Roman Catholic Church. *n.*

em i nent (em′ə nənt), 1. distinguished; exalted: *Washington was eminent both as general and as President.* 2. conspicuous; noteworthy: *The judge was a man of eminent fairness.* 3. high; lofty. 4. prominent; projecting. *adj.*

eminent domain, right of the government to take private property for public use. The owner must be paid for the property taken.

em i nent ly (em′ə nənt lē), in an eminent degree; so as to be conspicuous and distinguished from others. *adv.*

e mir (ə mir′), 1. an Arabian chief, prince, or military leader. 2. title of the descendants of Mohammed. 3. title of certain Turkish officials. *n.*

em is sar y (em′ə ser′ē), 1. person sent on a mission or errand. 2. a secret agent; spy. *n., pl.* **em is sar ies.**

e mis sion (i mish′ən), 1. act or fact of emitting: *the emission of light from the sun.* 2. thing emitted. *n.*

e mis sive (i mis′iv), emitting. *adj.*

e mit (i mit′), 1. give off; send out; discharge: *The sun emits light and heat. Volcanoes emit lava. The trapped lion emitted roars of rage.* 2. put into circulation; issue. *v.*, **e mit ted, e mit ting.**

Em man u el (i man′yù əl), Christ. *n.* Also, **Immanuel.**

em met (em′it), *Archaic.* ant. *n.*

e mol lient (i mol′yənt), 1. softening; soothing. 2. something that softens and soothes: *Cold cream is an emollient for the skin.* 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

e mol u ment (i mol′yə mənt), profit from a job, office, or position; salary; fee. *n.*

e mote (i mōt′), *Informal.* 1. act, especially in an exaggerated manner. 2. show emotion. *v.*, **e mot ed, e mot ing.**

e mo tion (i mō′shən), a strong feeling. Fear, anger, love, joy, and grief are emotions. *n.*

e mo tion al (i mō′shən l), 1. of the emotions. 2. showing emotion. 3. appealing to the emotions: *The speaker made an emotional plea for money to help crippled children.* 4. easily affected by emotion: *Emotional people are likely to cry if they hear sad music or read sad stories.* *adj.* —**e mo′tion al ly,** *adv.*

e mo tion al ism (i mō′shən l iz′əm), 1. emotional quality or character. 2. appeal to the emotions. 3. tendency to display emotion too easily. *n.*

e mo tive (i mō′tiv), 1. showing or causing emotion. 2. having to do with the emotions. *adj.*

em pan el (em pan′l), impanel. *v.*, **em pan eled, em pan el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **em pan elled, em pan el ling.**

em per or (em′pər ər), man who is the ruler of an empire. *n.*

em pha sis (em′fə sis), 1. special force; stress; importance: *My high school puts much emphasis on studies that prepare its students for college.* 2. special force given to particular syllables, words, or phrases: *A speaker puts emphasis on important words.* *n., pl.* **em pha ses** (-sēz).

em pha size (em′fə sīz), 1. give special force to; stress; make important: *He emphasized that word by saying it very loudly.* 2. call attention to: *The great number of automobile accidents emphasizes the need for careful driving.* *v.*, **em pha sized, em pha siz ing.**

em phat ic (em fat′ik), 1. spoken or done with force or stress; strongly expressed: *Her answer was an emphatic "No!"* 2. speaking with force or stress; expressing oneself strongly: *The emphatic speaker often pounded the table and shouted.* 3. attracting attention; very noticeable; striking: *The club made an emphatic success of their party.* *adj.*

em phat i cal ly (em fat′ik lē), in an emphatic manner; to an emphatic degree. *adv.*

em pire (em′pīr), 1. group of countries or states under the same ruler or government, one country having some measure of control over the rest: *The British Empire consisted of many separate territories and different peoples.* 2. country ruled by an emperor or empress: *the Japanese Empire.* 3. absolute power; supreme authority. *n.*

Empire Day, a British holiday in honor of Queen Victoria's birthday, May 24.

Empire State, New York State.

em pir ic (em pir′ik), 1. person who lacks theoretical or scientific knowledge and relies entirely on practical experience. 2. person without regular or proper training; quack. 3. empirical. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

em pir i cal (em pir′ə kl), 1. based on experiment and observation: *Chemistry is largely an empirical science.* 2. based entirely on practical experience, without regard to science or theory: *The quack doctor had only an empirical knowledge of medicine.* *adj.* —**em pir′i cal ly,** *adv.*

em pir i cism (em pir′ə siz əm), 1. use of methods based on experiment and observation. 2. undue reliance upon experience; unscientific practice; quackery. *n.*

em pir i cist (em pir′ə sist), 1. person who uses methods based on experiment and observation; experimenter. 2. person who relies too much upon mere experience; quack. *n.*

em place ment (em plās′mənt), 1. space or platform for a heavy gun or guns. 2. an assigning to a place; locating. *n.*

em ploy (em ploi′), 1. use the services of; give work and pay to: *That big factory employs many workers.* 2. being employed; service for pay; employment: *There are many workers in the employ of the government.* 3. use: *You employ a knife, fork, and spoon in eating.* 4. engage the attention of; keep busy; occupy: *Instead of wasting time, she employed herself in reading.* 1,3,4 *v.*, 2 *n.* —**em ploy′a ble,** *adj.*

em ploy e or **em ploy é** (em ploi′ē), employee. *n.*

em ploy ee (em ploi′ē), person who works for some person or firm for pay. *n.*

em ploy er (em ploi′ər), 1. person or firm that employs one or more persons. 2. user. *n.*

em ploy ment (em ploi′mənt), 1. an employing or being employed. 2. what a person is doing; work. 3. use. *n.*

em po ri um (em pô′rē əm), 1. center of trade; market place. 2. a large store selling many different things. *n., pl.* **em po ri ums, em po ri a** (-rē ə).

em pow er (em pou′ər), 1. give power or authority to: *The secretary was empowered to sign certain contracts.*

2. enable; permit: *Man's erect position empowers him to use his hands freely.* *v.* Also, **impower.**

em press (em′pris), 1. wife of an emperor. 2. woman who is the ruler of an empire. *n.*

em prise or **em prize** (em prīz′), *Archaic.* 1. adventure; daring undertaking. 2. knightly daring. *n.*

emp ty (emp′tē), 1. with nothing or no one in it: *The birds had gone and their nest was empty.* 2. pour out or take out the contents of; make empty: *Empty the box of rubbish into the fire.* 3. become empty: *The hall emptied as soon as the concert was over.* 4. flow out; discharge: *The Mississippi River empties into the Gulf of Mexico.* 5. not real; meaningless: *An empty promise is insincere.* 6. *Informal.* hungry. 7. *Informal.* something that is empty; empty container, freight car, etc. 1,5,6 *adj.*, **emp ti er, emp ti est;** 2-4 *v.*, **emp tied, emp ty ing;** 7 *n.*, *pl.* **emp ties.** **—emp′ti ly,** *adv.* **—emp′ti ness,** *n.*

empty of, having no.

emp ty-hand ed (emp′tē han′did), having nothing in the hands; bringing or taking nothing. *adj.*

emp ty-head ed (emp′tē hed′id), silly; stupid. *adj.*

em pur pled (em pėr′pld), made purple; colored with purple. *adj.*

em pyr e al (em pir′ē əl or em′pə rē′əl), of the empyrean; celestial, heavenly. *adj.*

em py re an (em′pə rē′ən), 1. the highest heaven; region of pure light. 2. sky; firmament; vault of the heavens. 3. empyreal. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

e mu (ē′mū), a large Australian bird resembling an ostrich but smaller. Emus cannot fly, but they can run very fast. *n.*

Emu (6 ft. tall)

em u late (em′yə lāt), try to equal or excel: *The proverb tells us to emulate the industry of the ant.* *v.*, **em u lat ed, em u lat ing.**

em u la tion (em′yə lā′shən), imitation in order to equal or excel; ambition or desire to equal or excel. *n.*

em u la tive (em′yə lā′tiv), 1. tending to emulate. 2. of or caused by emulation. *adj.*

em u la tor (em′yə lā′tər), person who emulates. *n.*

em u lous (em′yə ləs), wishing to equal or excel. *adj.* **—em′u lous ly,** *adv.* **—em′u lous ness,** *n.*

e mul si fi ca tion (i mul′sə fə kā′shən), 1. an emulsifying. 2. a being emulsified. *n.*

e mul si fy (i mul′sə fī), make into an emulsion. *v.*, **e mul si fied, e mul si fy ing.** **—e mul′si fi′er,** *n.*

e mul sion (i mul′shən), 1. liquid that is a mixture of liquids that do not dissolve in each other. In an emulsion one of the liquids contains minute droplets of the other, which are evenly distributed throughout. 2. a milky liquid containing very tiny drops of fat, oil, etc. Cod-liver oil is made into an emulsion to improve its taste. 3. a coating on a camera film, plate, etc., that is sensitive to light. *n.*

en a ble (en ā′bl), give ability, power, or means to; make able: *Airplanes enable people to travel through the air.* *v.*, **en a bled, en a bling.**

en act (en akt′), 1. pass (a bill) giving it validity as law; make into a law. 2. decree; order. 3. play the part of; act out; play: *The famous actor had enacted many characters from Shakespeare in his time.* *v.*

en act ment (en akt′mənt), 1. an enacting. 2. being enacted. 3. a law. *n.*

e nam el (i nam′l), 1. a glasslike substance melted and then cooled to make a smooth, hard surface. Different colors of enamel are used to cover or decorate metal, pottery, etc. 2. paint or varnish used to make a smooth, hard, glossy surface. 3. the smooth, hard, glossy outer layer of the teeth. 4. cover or decorate with enamel. 5. thing covered or decorated with enamel. 6. any smooth, hard, shiny coating or surface. 7. form an enamellike surface upon. 8. adorn with various colors; decorate as if with enamel. 1-3,5,6 *n.*, 4,7,8 *v.*, **e nam eled, e nam el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **e nam elled, e nam el ling.** **—e nam′el er,** *esp. Brit.* **e nam′el ler,** *n.*

e nam el ware (i nam′l wär′), pots, pans, etc., that are made of metal coated with enamel. *n.*

en am or (en am′ər), arouse to love; charm: *Her beauty enamored the prince.* *v.*

en am ored (en am′ərd), very much in love; very fond; charmed: *The enamored prince gave up his throne to marry the beautiful peasant girl.* *adj.*

enamored of, in love with; very fond of; charmed by.

en bloc (en blok′), all together; in one lump.

en camp (en kamp′), 1. make a camp: *It took the soldiers only an hour to encamp.* 2. stay in a camp: *They encamped all night.* 3. put in a camp: *They were encamped in tents.* *v.* **—en camp′ment,** *n.*

en case (en kās′), incase. *v.*, **en cased, en cas ing.**

-ence, suffix meaning:

1. act, fact, quality, or state of ____ing, as in *abhorrence, dependence, indulgence.* *-ence* is often added to verbs to form nouns.
2. quality or state of being ____ent, as in *absence, confidence, competence, independence, prudence.* *-ence* is the noun suffix often corresponding to the adjective suffix *-ent.* See also **-ency.**

en ce phal ic (en′sə fal′ik), of or having to do with the brain. *adj.*

en ceph a li tis (en sef′ə lī′tis), inflammation of the brain caused by injury, infection, poison, etc. Sleeping sickness is one kind of encephalitis. *n.*

en ceph a lon (en sef′ə lon), the brain. *n.*

en chain (en chān′), 1. put in chains; fetter. 2. attract and fix firmly; hold fast: *The speaker's earnestness enchained the attention of his audience.* *v.*

en chant (en chant′), 1. use magic on; put under a spell: *The witch enchanted the princess.* 2. delight greatly; charm: *The music enchanted us all.* *v.* **—en chant′er,** *n.*

en chant ing (en chan′ting), 1. very delightful; charming. 2. bewitching. *adj.*

en chant ment (en chant′mənt), 1. use of magic; putting under a spell. 2. condition of being put under a magic spell. 3. a magic spell: *In the Greek story, Circe turned men into pigs by her enchantments.* 4. delight; rapture. 5. thing that delights or charms; great delight; charm. *n.*

en chan tress (en chan′tris), 1. a woman who enchants; witch. 2. a very delightful, charming woman. *n.*

en chase (en chās′), 1. engrave: *His initials were enchased on the back of the watch.* 2. ornament with engraved designs; decorate with gems, inlay, etc.: *The shield was enchased with gold and silver.* 3. place in a setting; mount; frame. *v.*, **en chased, en chas ing.**

en chi la da (en′chi lä′də), in the SW United States, a tortilla rolled around a filling of meat, cheese, etc., served with a peppery sauce. *n.*

en cir cle (en sėr′kl), 1. form a circle around; surround: *Trees encircled the pond.* 2. go in a circle around: *The moon encircles the earth.* *v.*, **en cir cled, en cir cling.**

en cir cle ment (en sėr′kl mənt), an encircling. *n.*

en clave (en′klāv), country or district surrounded by territory of another country. *n.*

en close (en klōz′), 1. shut in on all sides; surround. 2. put a wall or fence around. 3. put in an envelope along with a letter, etc. 4. contain: *a letter enclosing a check.* *v.*, **en closed, en clos ing.** Also, **inclose.**

en clo sure (en klō′zhər), 1. an enclosing or being enclosed. 2. an enclosed place: *Those cages are enclosures for the monkeys.* 3. thing that encloses. A wall or fence is an enclosure. 4. thing enclosed: *The envelope contained a letter and $5 as an enclosure.* *n.* Also, **inclosure.**

en co mi ast (en kō′mē ast), writer or speaker of encomiums; eulogist. *n.*

en co mi um (en kō′mē əm), an elaborate expression of praise; high praise; eulogy. *n.*, *pl.* **en co mi ums, en co mi a** (-mē ə).

en com pass (en kum′pəs), **1.** surround completely; shut in on all sides; encircle: *The atmosphere encompasses the earth.* **2.** enclose; contain. *v.* **—en com′pass ment,** *n.*

en core (äng′kôr or än′kôr), **1.** once more; again. **2.** demand by the audience for the repetition of a song, etc., or for another appearance of the performer or performers. **3.** repetition of a song, etc., in response to such a demand. **4.** an additional song, etc., given in response to such a demand. **5.** call for a repetition of (a song, etc.); call for an encore from (a performer, etc.) by applauding: *The audience encored the singer.* 1 *interj.*, 2-4 *n.*, 5 *v.*, **en cored, en cor ing.**

en coun ter (en koun′tər), **1.** meet unexpectedly: *I encountered an old friend on the train.* **2.** a meeting; unexpected meeting. **3.** meet with (difficulties, opposition, etc.). **4.** meet as an enemy; meet in a fight or battle. **5.** a meeting of enemies; fight; battle. 1,3,4 *v.*, 2,5 *n.*

en cour age (en kėr′ij), **1.** give courage to; increase the hope or confidence of; urge on: *Success encourages you to go ahead and do better.* **2.** be favorable to; help; support: *High prices for farm products encourage farming.* *v.*, **en cour aged, en cour ag ing. —en cour′ag er,** *n.*, **—en cour′ag ing ly,** *adv.*

en cour age ment (en kėr′ij mənt), **1.** an encouraging. **2.** being or feeling encouraged. **3.** thing that encourages. *n.*

en croach (en krōch′), **1.** go beyond proper or usual limits: *The sea encroached upon the shore and submerged the beach.* **2.** trespass upon the property or rights of another; intrude: *He is a good salesman and will not encroach upon his customer's time.* *v.*

en croach ment (en krōch′mənt), **1.** an encroaching: *The cliff is being worn back by the encroachments of the sea.* **2.** thing taken by encroaching. *n.*

en crust (en krust′), incrust. *v.*

en cum ber (en kum′bər), **1.** hold back (from running, doing, etc.); hinder; hamper: *Heavy shoes encumber anybody in the water.* **2.** make difficult to use; fill; obstruct: *Rubbish and old boxes encumbered the fire escape.* **3.** weigh down; burden: *Mother is encumbered with household cares. The farm was encumbered with a heavy mortgage.* *v.* Also, **incumber.**

en cum brance (en kum′brəns), **1.** anything that encumbers; hindrance; obstruction; burden. **2.** a dependent person; child. **3.** claim, mortgage, etc., on property. *n.* Also, **incumbrance.**

-ency, suffix meaning:
1. act, fact, quality, or state of——ing, as in *dependency.*
2. quality or state of being——ent, as in *clemency, frequency.*
3. other meanings, as in *agency, currency.* See also **-ence.**

ency. or **encyc.,** encyclopedia.

en cyc li cal (en sik′lə kl), **1.** letter about the general welfare of the church from the Pope to his clergy. **2.** intended for wide circulation. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

en cy clo pe di a or **en cy clo pae di a** (en sī′klə-pē′dē ə), **1.** book or series of books giving information, usually arranged alphabetically, on all branches of knowledge. **2.** book treating one subject very thoroughly, with its articles arranged alphabetically. *n.*

en cy clo pe dic or **en cy clo pae dic** (en sī′klə pē′dik), **1.** covering a wide range of subjects; possessing wide and varied information. **2.** having to do with an encyclopedia. *adj.*

en cy clo pe dist or **en cy clo pae dist** (en sī′klə-pē′dist), person who makes or compiles an encyclopedia. *n.*

en cyst (en sist′), enclose or become enclosed in a cyst or sac. *v.* **—en cyst′ment,** *n.*

end (end), **1.** the last part; conclusion: *He read to the end of the book.* **2.** place where a thing begins or where it stops: *Drive to the end of this road.* **3.** bring or come to an end; stop; finish: *Let us end this fight.* **4.** form the end of; be the end of. **5.** purpose; object: *The end of work is to get something done.* **6.** result; outcome: *It is hard to tell what the end will be.* **7.** death; destruction. **8.** destroy; kill. **9.** part left over; remnant; fragment. **10.** player at either end of the line in football. 1,2,5-7, 9,10 *n.*, 3,4,8 *v.*

at loose ends, **1.** not settled or established. **2.** in confusion or disorder.

make both ends meet, **1.** spend no more than one has. **2.** just manage to live on what one has.

no end, *Informal.* very much; very many.

put an end to, stop; do away with; destroy; kill.

en dan ger (en dān′jər), cause danger to; expose to loss or injury: *Fire endangered the hotel's guests, but no lives were lost.* *v.*

en dear (en dir′), make dear: *Her kindness endeared her to all of us.* *v.*

en dear ment (en dir′mənt), **1.** an endearing. **2.** thing that endears. **3.** act or word showing love or affection; caress. *n.*

en deav or (en dev′ər), **1.** try hard; attempt earnestly; make an effort; strive: *A runner endeavors to win a race.* **2.** an earnest attempt; effort. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

en deav our (en dev′ər), *Esp. Brit.* endeavor. *v.*, *n.*

en dem ic (en dem′ik), **1.** regularly found in a particular people or locality: *Cholera is endemic in India.* **2.** an endemic disease. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

en dés ha bil lé (äN dā zä bē yā′), *French.* partly or carelessly dressed.

En di cott or **En de cott** (en′də kot), **John,** 1588?-1665, first English colonial governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony at Salem. *n.*

end ing (en′ding), **1.** the last part; end. **2.** death. **3.** letter or syllable added to a word or stem to change its meaning or to show how it is used in relation to other words. The common plural ending in English is *s* or *es*, as in *kings, dresses.* *n.*

en dive (en′dīv), *U.S.* **1.** kind of chicory with finely divided curly leaves, used for salads. **2.** kind of chicory that looks like very smooth white celery, also used for salads. *n.*

end less (end′lis), **1.** having no end; never stopping; lasting or going on forever. **2.** with the ends joined for continuous action: *The chain that turns the rear wheel of a bicycle is an endless chain.* *adj.* **—end′less ly,** *adv.* **—end′less ness,** *n.*

end most (end′mōst), nearest to the end; last; farthest. *adj.*

en do carp (en′dō kärp), the inner layer of a fruit or ripened ovary. A peach stone is an endocarp. *n.*

en do crine (en′dō krīn or en′dō krin), **1.** producing secretions that pass directly into the blood or lymph instead of into a duct. The thyroid is an endocrine gland. **2.** of or having to do with the endocrine glands. **3.** an endocrine gland. **4.** its secretion. 1,2 *adj.*, 3,4 *n.*

endocrine gland, any of various glands that produce secretions that pass directly into the blood stream or lymph. They secrete hormones that influence other organs in the body.

en do derm (en′dō dėrm), the inner layer of cells formed during development of animal embryos. The lining of the organs of the digestive system develops from endoderm. *n.*

en dog e nous (en doj′ə nəs), growing from the inside; originating within. *adj.*

en do plasm (en′dō plaz əm), the inner portion of the cytoplasm of a cell. *n.*

en dorse (en dôrs′), **1.** write one's name, comment, etc., on the back of (a check or other document): *He had to endorse the check before the bank would cash it.* **2.** approve; support: *Parents heartily endorsed the plan for a school playground.* *v.*, **en dorsed, en dors ing.** Also, **indorse. —en dors′er,** *n.*

en dor see (en dôr′sē′), person to whom a check, note, or other document is assigned by endorsement. *n.* Also, **indorsee.**

en dorse ment (en dôrs′mənt), **1.** act of writing on the back of a check or other document. **2.** name, comment, or other writing written on the back of a check or other document. **3.** approval; support. *n.* Also **indorsement.**

en do skel e ton (en′dō skel′ə tn), the internal skeleton characteristic of vertebrates and allied forms. *n.*

en do sperm (en′dō spûrm), nourishment for the embryo enclosed with it in the seed of a plant. See **embryo** for picture. *n.*

en dow (en dou′), **1.** give money or property to provide an income for: *The rich man endowed the college he had attended.* **2.** furnish from birth; provide with some ability, quality, or talent: *Nature endowed her with both beauty and brains.* *v.*

en dow ment (en dou′mənt), **1.** an endowing. **2.** money or property given to provide an income: *This college has a large endowment.* **3.** gift from birth; ability; talent: *A good sense of rhythm is a natural endowment.* *n.*

end product, the last stable member of a series of isotopes, each produced by the radioactive decay of the preceding isotope.

en due (en dü′ or en dū′), **1.** provide with a quality or power; furnish; supply: *The wisest man is not endued with perfect wisdom.* **2.** put on. **3.** clothe. *v.*, **en dued, en du ing.** Also, **indue.**

en dur ance (en dur′əns or en dyur′əns), **1.** power to last or keep on: *A man must have great endurance to run 30 miles in a day. Cheap, shoddy cloth has little endurance.* **2.** power to put up with, bear, or stand: *His endurance of the pain was remarkable.* **3.** act or instance of enduring pain, hardship, etc. **4.** duration. *n.*

en dure (en dur′ or en dyur′), **1.** keep on; last: *A gold ring will endure for a thousand years.* **2.** undergo; bear; tolerate: *Those Indians endured much pain.* *v.*, **en dured, en dur ing. —en dur′a ble,** *adj.*

en dur ing (en dur′ing or en dyur′ing), lasting; permanent. *adj.*

end ways (end′wāz′), **1.** on end; upright. **2.** with the end forward; in the direction of the end. **3.** lengthwise. **4.** end to end. *adv.*

end wise (end′wīz′), endways. *adv.*

En dym i on (en dim′ē ən), in Greek legend, a beautiful youth loved by the goddess of the moon. *n.*

E.N.E. or **ENE,** east-northeast.

en e ma (en′ə mə), injection of liquid into the rectum to flush the bowels. *n., pl.* **en e mas.**

en e my (en′ə mē), **1.** person or group that hates and tries to harm another. **2.** a hostile force, nation, army, fleet, or air force; person, ship, etc., of a hostile nation. **3.** of an enemy. **4.** anything harmful: *Frost is an enemy of plants.* 1,2,4 *n., pl.* **en e mies;** 3 *adj.*

en er get ic (en′ər jet′ik), full of energy; eager to work; full of force; active: *Cool autumn days make us feel energetic.* *adj.*

en er get i cal ly (en′ər jet′ik lē), with energy. *adv.*

en er gize (en′ər jīz), give energy to; make active; *Ambition energizes men.* *v.*, **en er gized, en er giz ing. —en′er gi′zer,** *n.*

en er gy (en′ər jē), **1.** active strength or force; healthy power; vigor: *Young men have more energy than old people.* **2.** strength; force; power: *All our energies were used in keeping the fire from spreading.* **3.** capacity for doing work, such as lifting or moving an object. Energy is measured in ergs. *n., pl.* **en er gies.**

en er vate (en′ər vāt), lessen the vigor or strength of; weaken: *A hot, damp climate enervates people who are not used to it.* *v.*, **en er vat ed, en er vat ing. —en′er va′tion,** *n.*

en fee ble (en fē′bl), make feeble; weaken. *v.*, **en fee bled, en fee bling. —en fee′ble ment,** *n.*

en fi lade (en′fə lād′), fire guns at (a line of troops or the position held by them) from the side. *v.*, **en fi lad ed, en fi lad ing.**

en fold (en fōld′), infold. *v.* **—en fold′er,** *n.*

en force (en fôrs′), **1.** force obedience to; put into force: *Policemen and judges enforce the laws.* **2.** force; compel: *The robbers enforced obedience to their demand by threats of violence.* **3.** urge with force: *The teacher enforced the principle by examples.* *v.*, **en forced, en forc ing. —en force′a ble,** *adj.* **—en forc′er,** *n.*

en force ment (en fôrs′mənt), an enforcing; putting into force: *Strict enforcement of the laws against speeding will reduce automobile accidents.* *n.*

en fran chise (en fran′chīz), **1.** give the right to vote: *The 19th amendment to the Constitution enfranchised American women.* **2.** set free; release from slavery or restraint. *v.*, **en fran chised, en fran chis ing. —en fran′chis er,** *n.*

en fran chise ment (en fran′chiz mənt), **1.** an enfranchising. **2.** being enfranchised. *n.*

Eng., **1.** England. **2.** English.

eng., **1.** engineer. **2.** engineering. **3.** engraving.

en gage (en gāj′), **1.** bind oneself; promise; pledge: *I will engage to be there on time.* **2.** promise or pledge to marry: *John and Mary are engaged. John is engaged to Mary.* **3.** keep busy; occupy: *Work engages much of his time.* **4.** keep oneself busy; be occupied; be active; take part: *He engages in politics. His wife engages in social work.* **5.** hire; employ; take for use or work; reserve (seats, rooms, a cab, etc.): *She engaged a cook for the summer.* **6.** catch and hold; attract: *Bright colors engaged the baby's attention.* **7.** fit into; lock together. The teeth of one gear engage with the teeth of another. The teeth engage each other. **8.** start a battle with; attack: *Our soldiers engaged the enemy.* *v.*, **en gaged, en gag ing. —en gag′er,** *n.*

Cogwheels engaged

en gaged (en gājd′), **1.** promised or pledged to marry: *The engaged girl had a diamond ring.* **2.** busy; occupied: *Engaged in conversation, they did not see us.* **3.** taken for use or work; hired. **4.** fitted together. **5.** involved in a fight or battle. *adj.*

en gage ment (en gāj′mənt), **1.** act of engaging. **2.** fact or condition of being engaged. **3.** promise; pledge: *An honest person fulfills all his engagements.* **4.** promise to marry. **5.** a meeting with someone at a certain time; appointment. **6.** period of being hired; time of use or work. **7.** fight; battle. *n.*

en gag ing (en gāj′ing), very attractive; pleasing. charming: *an engaging smile.* *adj.* **—en gag′ing ly,** *adv*; **—en gag′ing ness,** *n.*

en gen der (en jen′dər), bring into existence; produce; cause: *Filth engenders disease.* *v.*

en gine (en′jən), **1.** machine that applies power to some work; especially, a machine that can start others moving. **2.** machine that pulls a railroad train. **3.** machine; device; instrument: *Those big guns are engines of war.* *n.*

en gi neer (en′jə nir′), **1.** man who runs an engine. **2.** person who plans, builds, or manages engines, machines, roads, bridges, canals, railroads, forts, etc.; expert in engineering. **3.** member of a group of men who do engineering work in the army or navy. **4.** plan, build, direct, or work as an engineer. **5.** manage cleverly; guide skillfully: *Although many opposed his plan, he engineered it through to final approval.* 1-3 *n.*, 4,5 *v.*

en gi neer ing (en′jə nir′ing), science, work, or profession of an engineer; planning, building, or managing engines, machines, roads, bridges, canals, railroads, forts, etc. *n.*

en gine ry (en′jən rē), engines; machines. *n.*

Eng land (ing′glənd), the largest division of Great Britain, in the S part. 43,070,000 pop.; 50,874 sq. mi. *Capital:* London. *n.*

Eng lish (ing′glish), **1.** of or having to do with England, its people, or their language. **2.** the people of England collectively. **3.** the English language, including Old English or Anglo-Saxon (before 1100), Middle English (about 1100-1500), and Modern English (from

about 1500). English is also spoken in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and many other places. **4.** translate into English; express in plain English. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n., pl.*, 3 *n.* sing., 4 *v.*

Eng lish or **eng lish** (ing′glish), *U.S.* a spinning motion given to a ball by hitting on one side of its center. *n.*

English Channel, strait between England and France. 20-100 mi. wide.

English horn, a wooden musical instrument resembling an oboe, but larger and having a lower tone.

Man playing an English horn

Eng lish man (ing′glish mən), **1.** man who is a native or inhabitant of England. **2.** one whose ancestry is English. Canadians and Australians sometimes call themselves Englishmen. *n., pl.* **Eng lish men.**

English setter, a long-haired, black-and-white hunting dog, sometimes having tan spots. It is trained to hunt with its nose pointed toward game.

English setter (22 in. tall)

English sparrow, a small brownish-gray bird, a European finch now very common in America. See **sparrow** for picture.

English walnut, **1.** a walnut tree from Asia, cultivated in Europe and North America. **2.** its edible nut, used in candy, cakes, etc.

Eng lish wom an (ing′glish wu̇m′ən), **1.** woman who is a native or inhabitant of England. **2.** one whose ancestry is English. *n., pl.* **Eng lish wom en.**

en gorge (en gôrj′), **1.** swallow greedily. **2.** glut; gorge. **3.** feed greedily. **4.** congest with blood. *v.*, **en gorged, en gorg ing.**

en graft (en graft′), **1.** insert or graft (a shoot from one tree or plant) into or on another: *Peach trees can be engrafted upon plum trees.* **2.** add permanently; implant: *Honesty and thrift are engrafted in his character.* *v.* Also, **ingraft.**

Shoot from one tree engrafted into branch of another

en grave (en grāv′), **1.** cut in; carve artistically; decorate by engraving: *The jeweler engraved the boy's initials on the back of the watch.* **2.** cut in lines on a metal plate, block of wood, etc., for printing. **3.** print from such a plate, block, etc. **4.** impress deeply; fix firmly: *His mother's face was engraved on his memory.* *v.*, **en graved, en grav ing.**

en grav er (en grāv′ər), person who engraves metal plates, blocks of wood, etc., for printing. *n.*

en grav ing (en grāv′ing), **1.** art of an engraver; cutting lines in metal plates, blocks of wood, etc., for printing. **2.** picture printed from an engraved plate, block, etc. **3.** an engraved plate, block, etc. *n.*

en gross (en grōs′), **1.** occupy wholly; take up all the attention of: *She was engrossed in a story.* **2.** copy or write in large letters; write a beautiful copy of. *v.* **—en gross′ment,** *n.*

en gulf (en gulf′), swallow up; overwhelm; submerge: *A wave engulfed the small boat.* *v.* Also, **ingulf.**

en hance (en hans′), make greater; add to; heighten: *The gardens enhanced the beauty of the house.* *v.*, **en hanced, en hanc ing. —en hance′ment,** *n.*

EN I AC (en′ē ak), *Trademark.* an electronic brain used by the United States Army. *n.*

e nig ma (i nig′mə), **1.** a puzzling statement; riddle: *To most of the audience the philosopher seemed to speak in enigmas.* **2.** a baffling or puzzling problem, situation, person, etc.: *The queer behavior of the child was an enigma even to her parents.* *n.*

en ig mat ic (en′ig mat′ik), enigmatical. *adj.*

en ig mat i cal (en′ig mat′ə kl), like a riddle; baffling; puzzling; mysterious. *adj.* **—en′ig mat′i cal ly,** *adv.*

En i we tok (en′ē wē′tok), atoll in the Marshall Islands; site of United States atomic bomb tests which started in 1948. *n.*

en join (en join′), **1.** order; direct; urge: *Parents enjoin good behavior on their children.* **2.** issue an authoritative command. Through an injunction a judge may enjoin a person to do (or not do) some act. *v.*

en joy (en joi′), **1.** have or use with joy; be happy with; take pleasure in. **2.** have as an advantage or benefit: *He enjoyed good health.* *v.*

enjoy oneself, be happy; have pleasure; have a good time.

en joy a ble (en joi′ə bl), capable of being enjoyed; giving enjoyment; pleasant. *adj.* **—en joy′a bly,** *adv.*

en joy ment (en joi′mənt), **1.** an enjoying. **2.** thing enjoyed. **3.** joy; happiness; pleasure. **4.** having as an advantage or benefit; possession; use: *Laws protect the enjoyment of our rights.* *n.*

en kin dle (en kin′dl), **1.** arouse; excite; stir up. **2.** light up; brighten. *v.*, **en kin dled, en kin dling.**

en lace (en lās′), **1.** wind about; encircle; infold. **2.** twine together; interlace. *v.*, **en laced, en lac ing.**

en large (en lärj′), make or become larger; increase in size. *v.*, **en larged, en larg ing —en larg′er,** *n.*

enlarge on, talk or write more about.

en large ment (en lärj′mənt), **1.** an enlarging or being enlarged. **2.** anything that is an enlarged form of something else. An enlargement is often made from a small photograph. **3.** thing that enlarges something else; addition. *n.*

en light en (en līt′n), give the light of truth and knowledge to; free from prejudice, ignorance, etc. *v.*

en light en ment (en līt′n mənt), an enlightening or being enlightened. *n.*

en list (en list′), **1.** join the army, navy, or some other branch of the military service. **2.** enroll in some branch of the military service. **3.** induce to join in some cause or undertaking; secure the help or support of: *The mayor enlisted the churches and schools of the city to work for more parks.* **4.** join in some cause or undertaking; give help or support. *v.* **—en list′er,** *n.*

enlisted man, *Esp. U.S.* member of the armed forces who is not a commissioned officer or cadet.

en list ment (en list′mənt), **1.** an enlisting. **2.** a being enlisted. **3.** time for which a person enlists. *n.*

en liv en (en līv′ən), make lively, active, gay, or cheerful: *The preacher enlivened his sermon with humor. Bright curtains enliven a room.* *v.*

en masse (en mas′), in a group; all together.

en mesh (en mesh′), catch in a net; enclose in meshes; entangle. *v.*

en mi ty (en′mə tē), the feeling that enemies have for each other; hate. *n., pl.* **en mi ties.**

en no ble (en nō′bl), **1.** give a title or rank of nobility to; raise to the rank of nobleman. **2.** raise in the respect of others; dignify; exalt: *A good deed ennobles the person who does it.* **3.** make finer or more noble in nature: *His character had been ennobled through suffering.* *v.*, **en nobled, en no bling. —en no′ble ment,** *n.*

en nui (än′wē), a feeling of weariness and discontent from lack of occupation or interest; boredom. *n.*

E noch (ē′nək), **1.** the father of Methuselah. Genesis 5:18-24. **2.** the eldest son of Cain. Genesis 4:17, 18. *n.*

e nor mi ty (i nôr′mə tē), **1.** extreme wickedness; outrageousness: *The cruel murderer was put to death for the enormity of his crime.* **2.** an extremely wicked crime; outrageous offense. *n., pl.* **e nor mi ties.**

e nor mous (i nôr′məs), **1.** extremely large; huge: *Long ago enormous animals lived on the earth.* **2.** extremely wicked; outrageous. *adj.* **—e nor′mous ness,** *n.*

e nor mous ly (i nôr′məs lē), in or to an enormous degree; extremely; vastly; beyond measure. *adv.*

e nough (i nuf′), **1.** as much or as many as needed or wanted: *Buy enough food for the picnic (adj.). I have had enough to eat (n.). Have you played enough? (adv.)* **2.** quite; fully: *He is willing enough to take a tip.* **3.** rather; fairly: *She talks well enough for a baby.* **4.** stop! no more! 1 *adj., n.,* 1-3 *adv.,* 4 *interj.*

en quire (en kwīr′), inquire. *v.,* **en quired, en quiring.**

en quir y (en kwīr′ē or en′kwə rē), inquiry. *n., pl.* **en quir ies.**

en rage (en rāj′), put into a rage; make very angry; make furious. *v.,* **en raged, en rag ing.**

en rap port (äN rä pôr′), *French.* in sympathy; in agreement.

en rapt (en rapt′), rapt; filled with great delight. *adj.*

en rap ture (en rap′chər), fill with great delight; entrance: *The audience was enraptured by the singer's beautiful voice.* *v.,* **en rap tured, en rap tur ing.**

en rich (en rich′), **1.** make rich or richer: *An education enriches your mind. Decorations enrich a room. Fertilizer enriches soil.* **2.** raise the nutritive value of (a food) by adding vitamins and minerals in processing. *v.*

en rich ment (en rich′mənt), **1.** an enriching. **2.** being enriched. **3.** thing that enriches. *n.*

en roll or **en rol** (en rōl′), **1.** write in a list: *The secretary enrolled our names.* **2.** have one's name written in a list. **3.** make a member. **4.** become a member. **5.** enlist: *Dick enrolled in the Navy.* *v.,* **en rolled, en roll ing.**

en roll ment or **en rol ment** (en rōl′mənt), **1.** an enrolling. **2.** number enrolled: *The school has an enrollment of 200 students.* *n.*

en route (än rüt′), on the way: *He is en route to California by way of the Panama Canal.*

en san guine (en sang′gwin), stain with blood. *v.,* **en san guined, en san guin ing.**

en sconce (en skons′), **1.** shelter safely; hide: *The soldiers were ensconced in strongly fortified trenches.* **2.** settle comfortably and firmly: *The cat ensconced itself in the armchair.* *v.,* **en sconced, en sconc ing.**

en sem ble (än säm′bl), **1.** all the parts of a thing considered together; general effect. **2.** a united performance of the full number of singers, musicians, etc.: *After the solo all the singers joined in the ensemble.* **3.** group of musicians, or the musical instruments used, in taking part in such a performance: *Two violins, a cello, and a harp made up the string ensemble.* **4.** a complete, harmonious costume. *n.*

en shrine (en shrīn′), **1.** enclose in a shrine: *A fragment of the Cross is enshrined in the cathedral.* **2.** keep sacred; cherish: *Memories of happier days were enshrined in the old beggar's heart.* *v.,* **en shrined, en shrin ing.**

en shrine ment (en shrīn′mənt), **1.** an enshrining. **2.** anything that enshrines or surrounds. *n.*

en shroud (en shroud′), cover; hide; veil: *Fog enshrouded the ship, but we could hear its whistle.* *v.*

en sign (en′sīn or en′sən for 1, 3, 4; en′sən for 2), **1.** flag; banner: *The ensign of the United States is the Stars and Stripes.* **2.** *U.S.* a navy officer ranking next below a lieutenant, junior grade. An ensign is the lowest commissioned officer in the navy. **3.** a former British army officer whose duty was carrying the flag. **4.** sign of one's rank, position, or power; symbol of authority. *n.*

en si lage (en′sl ij), **1.** preservation of green fodder by packing it in a silo or pit. **2.** green fodder preserved in this way. Ensilage is used to feed cattle in winter. *n.*

en slave (en slāv′), make a slave or slaves of; take away freedom from. *v.,* **en slaved, en slav ing.**

en slave ment (en slāv′mənt), **1.** an enslaving. **2.** being enslaved. *n.*

en snare (en snār′), catch in a snare; trap. *v.,* **en snared, en snar ing.** Also, **insnare.**

en sue (en sü′), **1.** come after; follow: *The ensuing year means the next year.* **2.** happen as a result: *In his anger he hit the man, and a fight ensued.* *v.,* **en sued, en su ing.**

en sure (en shur′), **1.** make sure or certain: *Careful planning and hard work ensured the success of the party.* **2.** make sure of getting; secure: *A letter of introduction will ensure you an interview.* **3.** make safe; protect: *Proper clothing ensured us against suffering from the cold.* *v.,* **en sured, en sur ing.**

-ent, suffix often added to a verb to form an adjective or a noun:
1. ——ing, as in *absorbent, indulgent, coincident.*
2. one that ——s, as in *correspondent, president, superintendent.*
3. other meanings, as in *competent, confident.*

en tail (en tāl′), **1.** impose; require: *Owning an automobile entailed greater expense than he had expected.* **2.** limit the inheritance of (property, etc.) to a specified line of heirs so that it cannot be left to anyone else. An entailed estate usually passes to the eldest son. **3.** an entailing. **4.** an entailed inheritance. **5.** order of descent specified for an entailed estate. 1,2 *v.,* 3-5 *n.*

en tail ment (en tāl′mənt), **1.** an entailing. **2.** being entailed. *n.*

en tan gle (en tang′gl), **1.** get twisted up and caught; tangle: *Loose string is easily entangled.* **2.** get into difficulty; involve: *The villain tried to entangle the hero in an evil scheme.* **3.** perplex; confuse. *v.,* **en tan gled, en tan gling.**

en tan gle ment (en tang′gl mənt), **1.** an entangling. **2.** being entangled: *Washington warned the new republic against entanglement with foreign countries.* **3.** thing that entangles: *The trenches were protected by barbed wire entanglements.* *n.*

en tente (än tänt′), *French.* **1.** an understanding; agreement between two or more governments. **2.** parties to an understanding; goverments that have made an agreement. *n.*

en tente cor diale (äN tänt′ kôr dyäl′), *French.* a friendly understanding or agreement.

en ter (en′tər), **1.** go into; come into: *He entered the house.* **2.** go in; come in: *Let them enter.* **3.** become a part or member of; join: *The men entered the army.* **4.** cause to join or enter; obtain admission for: *Parents enter their children in school.* **5.** begin; start: *After years of training, the doctor entered the practice of medicine.* **6.** write or print in a book, list, etc.: *A dictionary enters words in alphabetical order.* **7.** put in regular form; record: *The injured man entered a complaint in court.* *v.*

enter into, **1.** take part in; form a part of: *to enter into a debate.* **2.** consider; discuss: *Let's enter into the subject of gardening.*

enter on or **upon,** **1.** begin; start. **2.** take possession of.

en ter prise (en′tər prīz), **1.** an important, difficult, or dangerous undertaking. **2.** an undertaking; project: *a business enterprise.* **3.** readiness to start projects; courage and energy in starting projects: *Benjamin Franklin showed great enterprise.* **4.** carrying on enterprises; taking part in enterprises. **Private enterprise** is the business of a person, company, etc., of making and selling things, as contrasted with government control. *n.*

en ter pris ing (en′tər prīz′ing), ready to try new, important, difficult, or dangerous plans; courageous and energetic in starting projects. *adj.*

en ter tain (en′tər tān′), **1.** interest; please; amuse: *The circus entertained the children.* **2.** have as a guest: *She entertained ten people at dinner.* **3.** have guests; provide entertainment for guests: *She entertains a great deal.* **4.** take into the mind; consider: *I refuse to entertain such a foolish idea.* **5.** hold in the mind; maintain: *Even after failing twice, we still entertained a hope of success.* *v.*

en ter tain er (en′tər tān′ər), **1.** person who entertains. **2.** singer, musician, reciter, etc., who takes part in public entertainments. *n.*

en ter tain ing (en′tər tān′ing), very interesting; pleasing; amusing. *adj.* **—en′ter tain′ing ly,** *adv.*

en ter tain ment (en′tər tān′mənt), **1.** an entertaining. **2.** a being entertained. **3.** thing that interests, pleases, or amuses. A show or play is an entertainment. **4.** treatment of guests; hospitality. *n.*

en thrall or **en thral** (en thrôl′), **1.** captivate; fascinate; charm: *The explorer enthralled the audience with the story of his exciting adventures.* **2.** make a slave of; enslave. *v.*, **en thralled, en thrall ing.** Also, **inthrall.** **—en thrall′ment,** *n.*

en throne (en thrōn′), **1.** set on a throne. **2.** place highest of all; exalt: *Washington is enthroned in the hearts of his countrymen.* **3.** invest with authority, especially as a sovereign or as a bishop. *v.*, **en throned, en throning.** Also, **inthrone.** **—en throne′ment,** *n.*

en thuse (en thüz′), *U.S. Informal.* **1.** show enthusiasm. **2.** fill with enthusiasm. *v.*, **en thused, en thusing.**

en thu si asm (en thü′zē az əm), eager interest; zeal: *The great leader filled his followers with enthusiasm.* *n.*

en thu si ast (en thü′zē ast), **1.** person who is filled with enthusiasm. **2.** person who is carried away by his feelings for a cause. *n.*

en thu si as tic (en thü′zē as′tik), full of enthusiasm; eagerly interested. *adj.*

en thu si as ti cal ly (en thü′zē as′tik lē), with enthusiasm. *adv.*

en tice (en tīs′), tempt by arousing hopes or desires; attract by offering some pleasure or reward: *The robber enticed his victims into a cave by promising to show them a gold mine.* *v.*, **en ticed, en tic ing.** **—en tic′er,** *n.* **—en tic′ing ly,** *adv.*

en tice ment (en tīs′mənt), **1.** an enticing. **2.** a being enticed. **3.** thing that entices: *Enticements of milk and meat induced the frightened cat to come down from the tree.* *n.*

en tire (en tīr′), **1.** having all the parts or elements; whole; complete. **2.** not broken; in one piece; having an unbroken outline. *adj.*

en tire ly (en tīr′lē), **1.** wholly; completely; fully. **2.** solely. *adv.*

en tire ty (en tīr′tē), **1.** wholeness; completeness. **2.** a complete thing; the whole. *n., pl.* **en tire ties.**
in its entirety, wholly; completely.

en ti tle (en tī′tl), **1.** give the title of; call by the name of: *A book that explains words is entitled a dictionary.* **2.** give a claim or right to; provide with a reason to ask or get something: *Their age and experience entitle old people to the respect of young people.* *v.*, **en ti tled, en ti tling.** Also, **intitle.**

en ti ty (en′tə tē), **1.** something that has a real and separate existence either actually or in the mind; anything real in itself: *Persons, mountains, languages, and beliefs are distinct entities.* **2.** Being; existence. *n., pl.* **en ti ties.**

en tomb (en tüm′), place in a tomb; bury. *v.* Also, **intomb.** **—en tomb′ment,** *n.*

en to mo log i cal (en′tə mə loj′ə kl), of or having to do with entomology. *adj.*

en to mol o gist (en′tə mol′ə jist), person skilled in entomology. *n.*

en to mol o gy (en′tə mol′ə jē), branch of zoology that deals with insects. *n.*

en tou rage (än′tu räzh′), group of attendants or people usually accompanying a person. *n.*

en trails (en′trālz or en′trəlz), **1.** the inner parts of a man or animal. **2.** intestines; bowels. **3.** any inner parts. *n.pl.*

en train (en trān′), **1.** get on a train. **2.** put on a train: *The soldiers were entrained at night.* *v.*

en trance[1] (en′trəns), **1.** act of entering: *The actor's entrance was greeted with applause.* **2.** place by which to enter; door, passageway, etc. **3.** freedom or right to enter; permission to enter: *The prince had entrance to the best society.* *n.*

en trance[2] (en trans′), **1.** put into a trance. **2.** fill with joy; delight; charm. *v.*, **en tranced, en tranc ing.** **—en tranc′ing ly,** *adv.*

en trance ment (en trans′mənt), **1.** an entrancing. **2.** a being entranced. **3.** thing that entrances. *n.*

en trance way (en′trəns wā′), place by which to enter. *n.*

en trant (en′trənt), **1.** person who enters. **2.** a new member in a profession, club, association, etc. **3.** person who takes part in a contest. *n.*

en trap (en trap′), **1.** catch in a trap. **2.** bring into difficulty or danger; deceive; trick: *By clever questioning, the lawyer entrapped the witness into contradicting himself.* *v.* **en trapped, en trap ping.**

en treat (en trēt′), ask earnestly; beg and pray; implore: *The captives entreated the savages not to kill them.* *v.*, Also, **intreat.**

en treat y (en trēt′ē), an earnest request; prayer: *The savages paid no attention to their captives' entreaties for mercy.* *n., pl.* **en treat ies.**

en tree or **en trée** (än′trā), **1.** freedom or right to enter; access. **2.** *U.S.* the main dish of food at dinner or lunch. **3.** dish of food served before the roast or between the main courses at dinner. *n.*

en trench (en trench′), **1.** surround with a trench; fortify with trenches: *Our soldiers were entrenched opposite the enemy.* **2.** establish firmly: *Exchanging gifts at Christmas is a custom entrenched in people's minds.* **3.** trespass; encroach; infringe: *Do not entrench upon the rights of others.* *v.* Also, **intrench.**

Entrenchment (def. 3)

en trench ment (en trench′mənt), **1.** an entrenching. **2.** entrenched position. **3.** defense consisting of a trench and a rampart of earth or stone. *n.* Also, **intrenchment.**

en tre pre neur (än′trə prə nėr′), person who organizes and manages a business or industrial enterprise, taking the risk of not making a profit and getting the profit when there is one. *n.*

en trust (en trust′), **1.** charge with a trust; trust: *The club entrusted the newly elected treasurer with all of its money.* **2.** give the care of; hand over for safekeeping: *They entrusted their children to a nurse.* *v.* Also, **intrust.**

en try (en′trē), **1.** act of entering. **2.** place by which to enter; way to enter. A vestibule is an entry. **3.** thing written or printed in a book, list, etc. Each word explained in a dictionary is an entry. **4.** person or thing that takes part in a contest. **5.** in law, the act of taking possession of lands or buildings by entering or setting foot on them. *n., pl.* **en tries.**

en twine (en twīn′), **1.** twine together. **2.** twine around: *Roses entwined the little cottage.* *v.*, **en twined, en twin ing.**

E nu gu (e nü′gü), capital of Biafra. 72,000. *n.*

e nu mer ate (i nü′mər āt or i nū′mər āt), **1.** name one by one; give a list of: *He enumerated the capitals of the 50 States.* **2.** count. *v.*, **e nu mer at ed, e nu mer at ing.** **—e nu′mer a′tor,** *n.*

e nu mer a tion (i nü′mər ā′shən or i nū′mər ā′shən), **1.** an enumerating; a listing; a counting. **2.** list. *n.*

e nu mer a tive (i nü′mər ā′tiv or i nū′mər ā′tiv), that enumerates; having to do with enumeration. *adj.*

e nun ci ate (i nun′sē āt), **1.** pronounce (words): *He is a well-trained actor and enunciates very distinctly.* **2.** state definitely; announce: *After performing many experiments the scientist enunciated a new theory.* *v.*, **e nun ci at ed, e nun ci at ing.** **—e nun′ci a′tor,** *n.*

e nun ci a tion (i nun′sē ā′shən), **1.** manner of pronouncing words. **2.** a definite statement; announcement. *n.*

en vel op (en vel′əp), **1.** wrap; cover: *The baby was so enveloped in blankets that we could hardly see its face.* **2.** surround: *Our soldiers enveloped the enemy and captured them.* **3.** hide; conceal: *Fog enveloped the village.* **4.** envelope. 1-3 *v.*, **en vel oped, en vel op ing;** 4 *n.*

en ve lope (en′və lōp or än′və lōp), **1.** a paper cover in which a letter or anything flat and fairly thin can be mailed, filed, etc. It can usually be folded over and sealed by wetting a gummed edge. **2.** covering; wrapper. **3.** bag that holds the gas in a balloon or airship. *n.*

en vel op ment (en vel′əp mənt), **1.** an enveloping. **2.** a being enveloped. **3.** thing that envelops; wrapping; covering. *n.*

en ven om (en ven′əm), **1.** make poisonous. **2.** fill with bitterness, hate, etc.: *The wicked boy envenomed his father's mind against his half brother.* *v.*

en vi a ble (en′vē ə bl), to be envied; desirable; worth having: *She has an enviable school record.* *adj.* **—en′vi a ble ness,** *n.* **—en′vi a bly,** *adv.*

en vi ous (en′vē əs), full of envy; feeling or showing envy: *The weak are often envious of the strong.* *adj.* **—en′vi ous ly,** *adv.* **—en′vi ous ness,** *n.*

en vi ron (en vī′rən), surround; enclose. *v.*

en vi ron ment (en vī′rən mənt), **1.** all of the surrounding conditions and influences that affect the development of a living thing. A person's character is influenced by his environment. Differences in environment often account for differences in plants of the same kind. **2.** surroundings. **3.** act or fact of surrounding. *n.*

en vi ron men tal (en vī′rən men′tl), having to do with environment. *adj.*

en vi rons (en vī′rənz), surrounding districts; suburbs: *We visited Boston and its environs.* *n.pl.*

en vis age (en viz′ij), form a mental picture of: *The architect looked at the plans and envisaged the finished house.* *v.*, **en vis aged, en vis ag ing.**

en voy (en′voi), **1.** messenger. **2.** diplomat ranking next below an ambassador and next above a minister. *n.*

en vy (en′vē), **1.** discontent or ill will at another's good fortune because one wishes it had been his; dislike for a person who has what one wants: *All the boys were filled with envy when they saw Tom's new bicycle.* **2.** the object of such feeling: *She was the envy of the younger girls in the school.* **3.** feel envy toward: *Some people envy the rich.* **4.** feel envy because of: *James envied his friend's success.* 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **en vies;** 3,4 *v.*, **en vied, en vy ing.**

en wrap (en rap′), wrap. *v.*, **en wrapped, en wrapping.** Also, **inwrap.**

en wreathe (en rēтн′), wreathe around; encircle. *v.*, **en wreathed, en wreath ing.** Also, **inwreathe.**

en zyme (en′zīm), a chemical substance, produced in living cells, that can cause changes in other substances within the body without being changed itself. Pepsin is an enzyme. *n.*

e o lith ic (ē′ə lith′ik), having to do with a very early stage of human culture, characterized by the use of the most primitive stone instruments. *adj.*

e on (ē′ən), a very long period of time; many thousands of years: *Eons passed before life existed on the earth.* *n.* Also, **aeon.**

ep au let or **ep au lette** (ep′ə let), ornament on the shoulder of a uniform. Epaulets are usually worn only by officers in the army and navy. *n.*

Epaulet

e phed rine (i fed′rin, ef′ə drēn, or ef′ə drin), drug used to relieve hay fever, asthma, head colds, etc. It is a plant alkaloid. *n.*

e phem er al (i fem′ər əl), lasting for only a day; lasting for only a very short time; very short-lived. *adj.*

e phem er id (i fem′ər id), May fly, a type of insect living a day or two in the adult form but from one to three years in the immature stage. *n.*

E phe sian (i fē′zhən), **1.** of Ephesus or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Ephesus. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

E phe sians (i fē′zhənz), book of the New Testament written in the name of the Apostle Paul to the Christians at Ephesus. *n.*

Eph e sus (ef′ə səs), an ancient Greek city in W Asia Minor. Its ruins are near Smyrna. *n.*

eph od (ef′od), vestment worn by Hebrew priests in performing sacred duties. *n.*

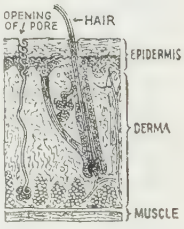
ep ic (ep′ik), **1.** a long poem that tells of the adventures of one or more great heroes. An epic is written in a dignified, majestic style, and often gives expression to the ideals of a nation or race. The *Iliad*, the *Aeneid*, and *Paradise Lost* are epics. **2.** any writing having the qualities of an epic. **3.** story or series of events worthy of being the subject of an epic. **4.** of or having to do with an epic. **5.** like an epic; grand in style; heroic: *epic deeds.* 1-3 *n.*, 4,5 *adj.* **—ep′i cal ly,** *adv.*

ep i carp (ep′ə kärp), the outer layer of a fruit or ripened ovary of a plant. The skin of a pear is its epicarp. *n.*

ep i cen ter (ep′ə sen′tər), point from which earthquake waves seem to go out. It is situated directly above the true center of the earthquake. *n.*

ep i cure (ep′ə kyu̇r), person who has a refined taste in eating and drinking and cares much about foods and drinks. *n.*

ep i cu re an (ep′ə kyu̇ rē′ən), **1.** like an epicure; fond of pleasure and luxury. **2.** fit for an epicure: *an epicurean banquet.* **3.** person fond of pleasure and luxury; epicure. **4.** of Epicurus or his philosophy. 1,2,4 *adj.* 3 *n.*



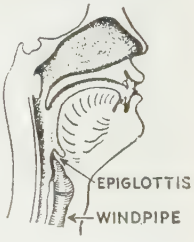
Section showing layers of the skin

Ep i cu rus (ep′ə kyu̇r′əs), 342?-270 B.C., Greek philosopher who taught that pleasure is the highest good and that virtue alone produces pleasure. *n.*

ep i dem ic (ep′ə dem′ik), **1.** the rapid spreading of a disease so that many people have it at the same time: *All the schools in the city were closed because of an epidemic of scarlet fever.* **2.** the rapid spread of an idea, fashion, etc. **3.** affecting many people at the same time; widespread. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

ep i der mal (ep′ə dėr′ml), of or having to do with the epidermis. *adj.*

ep i der mis (ep′ə dėr′mis), the outer layer of the skin. *n.*



ep i glot tis (ep′ə glot′is), a thin, triangular plate of cartilage that covers the entrance to the windpipe during swallowing, so that food, etc., does not get into the lungs. *n.*

ep i gram (ep′ə gram), **1.** a short, pointed or witty saying. *Example:* "Speech is silver, but silence is golden." **2.** a short poem ending in a witty or clever turn of thought. *Example:*

"Here lies our Sovereign Lord the King,
Whose word no man relies on,
Who never said a foolish thing,
Nor ever did a wise one." *n.*

ep i gram mat ic (ep′ə grə mat′ik), **1.** of epigrams; full of epigrams. **2.** like an epigram; terse and witty. *adj.* **—ep′i gram mat′i cal ly,** *adv.*

e pig ra phy (i pig′rə fē), **1.** inscriptions. **2.** branch of knowledge that deals with the deciphering and interpretation of inscriptions. *n.*

ep i lep sy (ep′ə lep′sē), a chronic nervous disease whose attacks cause convulsions and unconsciousness. *n.*

ep i lep tic (ep′ə lep′tik), **1.** of epilepsy. **2.** having epilepsy. **3.** person having epilepsy. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

ep i logue or **ep i log** (ep′ə lôg), **1.** concluding section added to a novel, poem, etc., and serving to round out or interpret the work. **2.** speech or poem after the end of a play. It is addressed to the audience and is spoken by one of the actors. *n.*

E piph a ny (i pif′ə nē), January 6, the anniversary of the coming of the Wise Men to Christ at Bethlehem. *n.*

ep i phyte (ep′ə fīt), any of various plants that grow on other plants for support, but not for nourishment. Many mosses, lichens, and orchids are epiphytes. *n.*

E pi rus (i pī′rəs), ancient country in the W part of the Balkan peninsula. Part of it is now in Greece and part in Albania. See **Thessaly** for map. *n.*

Epis. or **Episc.,** Episcopal.

e pis co pa cy (i pis′kə pə sē), **1.** government of a church by bishops. **2.** bishops as a group. **3.** position, rank, or term of office of a bishop; episcopate. *n., pl.* **e pis co pa cies.**

E pis co pal (i pis′kə pl), of or having to do with the Church of England, or certain Protestant churches of the United States, such as the Protestant Episcopal Church or the Methodist Episcopal Church. *adj.*

e pis co pal (i pis′kə pl), **1.** of or having to do with bishops. **2.** governed by bishops. *adj.*

E pis co pa lian (i pis′kə pāl′yən), **1.** member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. **2.** Episcopal. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

e pis co pate (i pis′kə pit or i pis′kə pāt), **1.** position, rank, or term of office of a bishop. **2.** district under the charge of a bishop; bishopric. **3.** bishops as a group. *n.*

ep i sode (ep′ə sōd), **1.** incident or experience that stands out from others: *The year in France was an important episode in his life.* **2.** set of events or actions separate from the main plot of a novel, story, etc. **3.** a similar digression in a musical composition. *n.*

ep i sod ic (ep′ə sod′ik), like an episode; incidental; occasional. *adj.*

e pis tle (i pis′l), letter. Epistles are usually long, instructive letters written in formal or elegant language. *n.*

E pis tle (i pis′l), **1.** letter written by one of Christ's Apostles. The Epistles make up 21 books of the New Testament. **2.** selection from one of these, read as part of the service of Holy Communion. *n.*

e pis to lar y (i pis′tə ler′ē), **1.** carried on by letters; contained in letters. **2.** of letters; suitable for writing letters. *adj.*

ep i taph (ep′ə taf), a short statement in memory of a dead person, usually put on his tombstone. *n.*

ep i the li al (ep′ə thē′lē əl), of the epithelium. *adj.*

ep i the li um (ep′ə thē′lē əm), a thin layer of cells forming a tissue that covers surfaces and lines hollow organs. *n., pl.* **ep i the li ums, ep i the li a** (-lē ə).

ep i thet (ep′ə thet), a descriptive expression; adjective or noun, or even a clause, expressing some quality or attribute: *In "crafty Ulysses" and "Richard the Lion-Hearted" the epithets are "crafty" and "the Lion-Hearted."* *n.*

e pit o me (i pit′ə mē), **1.** a condensed account; summary. An epitome contains only the most important points of a literary work, subject, etc. **2.** some thing or part that is typical or representative of the whole: *Solomon is often spoken of as the epitome of wisdom.* *n.*

e pit o mize (i pit′ə mīz), make an epitome of; summarize. *v.,* **e pit o mized, e pit o miz ing.**

ep i zo öt ic (ep′ə zō ot′ik), **1.** temporarily prevalent among animals. **2.** an epizoötic disease. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

e plu ri bus u num (ē plůr′ə bəs ū′nəm), *Latin.* out of many, one; the motto on the official seal of the United States. It was once the official motto of the United States, but since 1956 the official motto has been "In God We Trust."

ep och (ep′ək), **1.** period of time; era. **2.** period of time in which striking things happened: *The years from 1860 to 1865 were an epoch in the history of our country.* **3.** the starting point of such a period: *The invention of the steam engine marked an epoch in the evolution of industry.* *n.*

ep och al (ep′ək l), **1.** having to do with an epoch. **2.** epoch-making. *adj.*

ep och-mak ing (ep′ək māk′ing), beginning an epoch; causing important changes. *adj.*

ep o nym (ep′ō nim), person from whom a nation, tribe, place, etc., gets or is reputed to get its name: *Romulus is the eponym of Rome.* *n.*

ep on y mous (ep on′ə məs), giving one's name to a nation, tribe, place, etc. *adj.*

Ep som (ep′səm), town in SE England, near London. 68,000. *n.*

Epsom Downs, track where England's famous horse race, the Derby, is run.

Epsom salts, a bitter, white, crystalline powder taken in water to move the bowels.

eq ua bil i ty (ek′wə bil′ə tē), equable condition or quality. *n.*

eq ua ble (ek′wə bl), changing little; uniform; even; tranquil: *equable temperature, an equable disposition.* *adj.* **—eq′ua bly,** *adv.*

e qual (ē′kwəl), **1.** the same in amount, size, number, value, degree, rank, etc.; as much; neither more nor less: *Ten dimes are equal to one dollar.* **2.** person or thing that is equal: *In spelling she had no equal.* **3.** be equal to: *Four times five equals twenty.* **4.** make or do something equal to: *Our team equaled the other team's score, and the game ended in a tie.* **5.** the same throughout; even; uniform. **6.** *Archaic.* just; fair. 1,5,6 *adj.,* 2 *n.,* 3,4 *v.,* **e qualed, e qual ing** or *esp. Brit.* **e qualled, e qual ling.**

equal to, able to; strong enough for; brave enough for; etc.: *One horse is not equal to pulling a load of five tons.*

e qual i ty (i kwol′ə tē), being equal; sameness in amount, size, number, value, degree, rank, etc. *n., pl.* **e qual i ties.**

e qual i za tion (ē′kwəl ə zā′shən), **1.** an equalizing. **2.** being equalized. *n.*

e qual ize (ē′kwəl īz), **1.** make equal. **2.** make even or uniform. *v.,* **e qual ized, e qual iz ing. —e′qual-iz′er,** *n.*

e qual ly (ē′kwəl ē), in an equal manner; in or to an equal degree; so as to be equal: *The sun shines equally on all. The two sisters are equally pretty.* *adv.*

e qua nim i ty (ē′kwə nim′ə tē or ek′wə nim′ə tē), evenness of mind or temper; calmness: *A wise man bears misfortune with equanimity.* *n.*

e quate (i kwāt′), **1.** state to be equal; put in the form of an equation. **2.** consider, treat, or represent as equal. **3.** make equal. *v.,* **e quat ed, e quat ing.**

e qua tion (i kwā′zhən), **1.** statement of equality between two quantities. *Examples:* $(4x8) + 12 = 44$. $C = 2\pi r$. **2.** expression using chemical formulas and symbols showing the substances used and produced in a chemical change. *Example:* $HCl + NaOH = NaCl + H_2O$. **3.** an equating or being equated. *n.*

e qua tor (i kwā′tər), **1.** the great circle around the middle of the earth, halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole. **2.** a similarly situated circle on any heavenly body. **3.** a great circle (**celestial equator**) of the celestial sphere, the plane of which is perpendicular to the axis of the earth. *n.*

e qua to ri al (ē′kwə tô′rē əl or ek′wə tô′rē əl), **1.** of, at, or near the equator. **2.** like conditions at or near the equator: *The heat this week was almost equatorial.* *adj.*

eq uer ry (ek′wər ē), **1.** officer of a royal or noble household who has charge of the horses or who accompanies his master's carriage. **2.** attendant on a royal or noble person. *n., pl.* **eq uer ries.**

e ques tri an (i kwes′trē ən), **1.** of horsemen or horsemanship; having to do with horseback riding: *Cavalry should have equestrian skill.* **2.** on horseback; mounted on horseback: *An equestrian statue shows a person riding a horse.* **3.** rider or performer on horseback. 1,2 *adj.,* 3 *n.*

e ques tri enne (i kwes′trē en′), a woman rider or performer on horseback. *n.*

e qui an gu lar (ē′kwē ang′gyə lər), having all angles equal: *A square is equiangular.* *adj.*

e qui dis tant (ē′kwə dis′tənt), equally distant: *All points of the circumference of a circle are equidistant from the center.* *adj.* —**e′qui dis′tant ly,** *adv.*

e qui lat er al (ē′kwə lat′ər əl), **1.** having all sides equal. **2.** figure having all sides equal. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* —**e′qui lat′er al ly,** *adv.*

Equilateral triangle

e qui li brate (ē′kwə lī′brāt), balance. *v.*, **e qui li brat ed, e qui li brat ing.**

e qui li bra tion (ē′kwə lī brā′shən), a balancing evenly; being balanced evenly. *n.*

e qui lib ri um (ē′kwə lib′rē əm), **1.** state of balance; condition in which opposing forces exactly balance or equal each other: *The acrobat in the circus maintained equilibrium on a tightrope. Scales are in equilibrium when the weights on each side are equal.* **2.** mental poise: *She is a sensible person and will not let little annoyances upset her equilibrium.* *n.*

e quine (ē′kwīn), **1.** of horses; like a horse; like that of a horse. **2.** a horse. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

e qui noc tial (ē′kwə nok′shəl), **1.** having to do with either equinox. Equinoctial points are the two imaginary points in the sky where the sun crosses the celestial equator. **2.** occurring at or near the equinox: *equinoctial gales.* **3.** storm occurring at or near the equinox. **4.** at or near the earth's equator: *Borneo is an equinoctial island.* 1,2,4 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

equinoctial line, celestial equator. See **equator** (def. 3).

e qui nox (ē′kwə noks), either of the two times in the year when the center of the sun crosses the celestial equator, and day and night are of equal length all over the earth, occurring about March 21 and September 22. *n.*

e quip (i kwip′), furnish with all that is needed; fit out; provide: *The soldiers equipped the fort with guns, bullets, and food.* *v.*, **e quipped, e quip ping.**

eq ui page (ek′wə pij), **1.** carriage. **2.** carriage with its horses, driver, and servants. **3.** equipment; outfit. *n.*

e quip ment (i kwip′mənt), **1.** act of equipping. **2.** state of being equipped. **3.** what a person or thing is equipped with; outfit; furnishings; supplies. **4.** knowledge or skill; ability. *n.*

e qui poise (ē′kwə poiz or ek′wə poiz), **1.** state of balance. **2.** a balancing force; counterbalance. *n.*

eq ui ta ble (ek′wə tə bl), **1.** fair; just: *Paying a person what he has earned is equitable.* **2.** having to do with or dependent upon equity; valid in equity, as distinguished from common law and statute law. *adj.* —**eq′ui ta ble ness,** *n.* —**eq′ui ta bly,** *adv.*

eq ui ta tion (ek′wə tā′shən), horseback riding. *n.*

eq ui ty (ek′wə tē), **1.** fairness; justice. **2.** what is fair and just. **3.** system of rules and principles based on fairness and justice. Equity supplements common law and statute law by covering cases in which fairness and justice require a settlement not covered by law. In the United States, law and equity are usually administered by the same court. **4.** claim or right according to equity. **5.** *Informal.* amount that a property is worth beyond what is owed on it. *n.*, *pl.* **eq ui ties.**

e quiv a lence (i kwiv′ə ləns), a being equivalent; equality in value, force, significance, etc. *n.*

e quiv a lent (i kwiv′ə lənt), **1.** equal in value, measure, force, effect, meaning, etc.: *Nodding your head is equivalent to saying yes.* **2.** having the same extent: *A triangle and a square of equal area are equivalent.* **3.** something equivalent. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.* —**e quiv′a lent ly,** *adv.*

e quiv o cal (i kwiv′ə kl), **1.** having two or more meanings; intentionally vague or ambiguous: *His equivocal answer left us uncertain as to his real opinion.* **2.** undecided; uncertain: *The result of the experiment was equivocal and proved nothing.* **3.** questionable; rousing suspicion: *The stranger's equivocal behavior made it unlikely that anyone would trust him.* *adj.* —**e quiv′o cal ly,** *adv.*

e quiv o cate (i kwiv′ə kāt), use expressions of double meaning in order to mislead: *When asked if he had finished his arithmetic, Jack equivocated by saying, "I was working on that an hour ago."* *v.*, **e quiv o cat ed, e quiv o cat ing.** —**e quiv′o ca′tor,** *n.*

e quiv o ca tion (i kwiv′ə kā′shən), **1.** use of equivocal expressions in order to mislead. **2.** an equivocal expression. *n.*

-er[1], suffix often added to a noun or a verb to form a noun.
1. person or thing that ——s: *Admirer = a person who admires. Burner = thing that burns.*
2. person living in ——: *New Yorker = a person living in New York. Villager = a person living in a village.*
3. person that makes or works with ——: *Hatter = a person who makes hats.*
4. person or thing that is or has ——: *Six-footer = a person who is six feet tall.*

-er[2], suffix meaning: person or thing connected with, as in *officer.*

-er[3], suffix forming the comparative degree:
1. of adjectives, as in *softer, smoother.*
2. of adverbs, as in *slower.*

Er, erbium.

e ra (ir′ə), **1.** a historical period distinguished by certain important or significant happenings; an age in history: *The years from 1817 to 1824 in United States history are often called the Era of Good Feeling.* **2.** period of time starting from some important or significant happening, date, etc. **3.** system of reckoning time from some important or significant happening, given date, etc. The Christian era is the period of time reckoned from about four years after the birth of Christ. **4.** one of five very extensive periods of time in geological history. *n.*

e rad i ca ble (i rad′ə kə bl), that can be eradicated. *adj.*

e rad i cate (i rad′ə kāt), **1.** get entirely rid of; destroy completely: *Yellow fever has been eradicated in the United States.* **2.** pull out by the roots: *eradicate weeds from a garden.* *v.*, **e rad i cat ed, e rad i cat ing.** —**e rad′i ca′tor,** *n.*

e rad i ca tion (i rad′ə kā′shən), an eradicating; complete destruction. *n.*

e rase (i rās′), **1.** rub out; scrape out: *He erased the wrong answer and wrote in the right one.* **2.** remove all trace of; blot out: *The blow on his head erased from his memory the details of the accident.* *v.*, **e rased, e ras ing.** —**e ras′a ble,** *adj.*

e ras er (i rās′ər), implement for erasing marks made with pencil, ink, chalk, etc. Erasers are usually made of rubber or felt. *n.*

E ras mus (i raz′məs), 1466?-1536, Dutch scholar and humanist, a leader of the Renaissance movement. *n.*

e ra sure (i rā′shər), **1.** an erasing. **2.** an erased word, letter, etc. **3.** place where a word, letter, etc., has been erased. *n.*

er bi um (ėr′bē əm), a rare metallic element of the yttrium group. *Symbol:* Er *n.*

ere (ār), **1.** before: *He will come ere long.* **2.** sooner than; rather than. 1 *prep.*, 1,2 *conj.*

Er e bus (er′ə bəs), in Greek mythology, a dark, gloomy place through which the dead passed on their way to Hades. *n.*

e rect (i rekt′), **1.** straight up; upright: *A chimney stands erect.* **2.** put straight up; set upright: *They erected the flagpole in ten minutes. The pole was erected on a firm base.* **3.** build; put up: *That house was erected forty years ago.* **4.** put together; set up: *When the missing parts arrived we erected the machine.* **5.** raised; bristling: *The cat faced the dog with fur erect.* 1,5 *adj.*, 2-4 *v.* —**e rect′ly,** *adv.* —**e rect′ness,** *n.* —**e rec′tor,** *n.*

e rec tion (i rek′shən), **1.** an erecting: *The erection of the tent took only a few minutes.* **2.** being erected. **3.** thing erected; building or other structure. *n.*

ere long (ār′lông′), before long; soon. *adv.*

er e mite (er′ə mīt), hermit. *n.*

ere while (ār′hwīl′), *Archaic.* a while before; a short time ago. *adv.*

erg (èrg), unit for measuring work or energy. It is the amount of work done by one dyne acting through a distance of one centimeter. *n.*

er go (èr′gō), *Latin.* therefore. *adv., conj.*

er got (èr′gət), **1.** disease of rye and other cereals in which the grains are replaced by blackish fungus growths. **2.** medicine made from these growths, used to stop bleeding and to contract muscles. *n.*

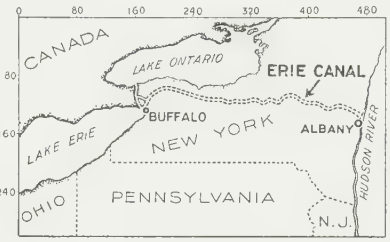
Er hard (ãr′härt), **Ludwig,** born 1897, German statesman; chancellor of West Germany, from 1963 to 1966. *n.*

Er ic son (er′ik sən), **Leif,** Viking chieftain and son of Eric the Red. He probably discovered North America about 1000 A.D. *n.*

Er ics son (er′ik sən), **1. John,** 1803-1889, Swedish inventor and engineer in America. He built the first ironclad warship, the *Monitor.* **2.** See **Ericson.** *n.*

Er ic the Red (er′ik), born 950? A.D., Viking chief who discovered Greenland about 982 A.D.

E rie (ir′ē), **1. Lake,** one of the five Great Lakes, between the United States and Canada. 240 mi. long; 9940 sq. mi. **2.** city in NW Pennsylvania on Lake Erie. 138,000. **3.** member of a tribe of American Indians formerly living along the S and E shores of Lake Erie. *n.*



Erie Canal, a canal in New York State between Buffalo on Lake Erie and Albany on the Hudson River. Parts of it are now abandoned, but most of it is included in the New York State Barge Canal System.

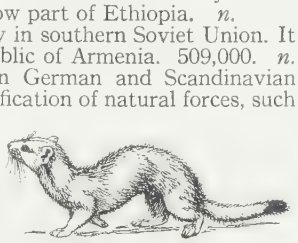
Er in (er′ən), *Poetic.* Ireland. *n.*

E rin y es (i rin′ē ēz), in Greek mythology, the Furies, three female spirits with snaky hair who avenged unpunished crimes. *n.pl.*

Er i tre a (er′ə trē′ə), a former Italian colony on the Red Sea in NE Africa, now part of Ethiopia. *n.*

Er i van (er′ə vän′), city in southern Soviet Union. It is the capital of the republic of Armenia. 509,000. *n.*

erl king (èrl′king′), in German and Scandinavian legend, a spirit or personification of natural forces, such as cold, storm, etc., that does harm, especially to children. *n.*


Ermine (total length 15 in.)

er mine (èr′mən), **1.** any of several kinds of weasel of northern climates which are brown in summer, but white with a black-tipped tail in winter. **2.** the soft, white fur of the winter phase, used for women's coats, trimming, etc. The official robes of English judges are trimmed with ermine as a symbol of purity and fairness. **3.** position, rank, or duties of a judge. *n., pl.* **er mines** or (*esp. collectively*) **er mine.**

e rode (i rōd′), **1.** eat into; eat or wear away gradually: *Running water erodes soil and rocks.* **2.** form by a gradual eating or wearing away: *The stream eroded a channel in the solid rock. v.,* **e rod ed, e rod ing.**

E ros (ir′os or er′os), the Greek god of love, the son of Aphrodite, identified by the Romans with Cupid. *n.*

e ro sion (i rō′zhən), **1.** a gradual eating or wearing away by glaciers, running water, waves, or wind: *Trees help prevent the erosion of soil by running water.* **2.** being eaten or worn away. *n.*

e ro sive (i rō′siv), eroding; causing erosion. *adj.*

e rot ic (i rot′ik), of or having to do with sexual love. *adj.* **—e rot′i cal ly,** *adv.*

err (èr or er), **1.** go wrong; make mistakes. **2.** be wrong; be mistaken or incorrect. **3.** do wrong; sin. *v.*

er rand (er′ənd), **1.** a trip to do something: *The little boy goes to the stores and runs other errands for his parents.* **2.** what one is sent to do: *She did ten errands in one trip.* **3.** purpose or object of a trip. *n.*

er rant (er′ənt), **1.** traveling in search of adventure; wandering; roving. **2.** wrong; mistaken; incorrect. *adj.*

er ra ta (ə rā′tə), pl. of **erratum.** *n.*

er rat ic (ə rat′ik), **1.** not steady; uncertain; irregular: *An erratic mind jumps from one idea to another.* **2.** queer; odd: *erratic behavior. adj.*

er rat i cal ly (ə rat′ik lē), in an erratic manner. *adv.*

er ra tum (ə rā′təm), error or mistake in writing or printing. *n., pl.* **er ra ta.**

er ro ne ous (ə rō′nē əs), wrong; mistaken; incorrect: *the erroneous belief that the earth is flat. adj.* **—er ro′ne ous ly,** *adv.*

er ror (er′ər), **1.** something wrong; what is incorrect; mistake: *A false belief is an error. I failed my test because of errors in spelling.* **2.** condition of being wrong, mistaken, or incorrect: *You are in error; your idea is false.* **3.** wrongdoing. **4.** a faulty play in baseball that permits the batter to remain at bat or allows a runner who should have been put out to advance. *n.*

er satz (er′zäts), substitute. *adj., n.*

erst while (èrst′hwīl′), **1.** *Archaic.* some time ago; in time past; formerly. **2.** former; past. 1 *adv.,* 2 *adj.*

er u dite (er′ù dīt or er′yù dīt), scholarly; learned. *adj.* **—er′u dite′ly,** *adv.*

er u di tion (er′ù dish′ən or er′yù dish′ən), acquired knowledge; scholarship; learning. *n.*

e rupt (i rupt′), **1.** burst forth: *Hot water erupted from the geyser.* **2.** throw forth: *The volcano erupted lava and ashes.* **3.** break out in a rash: *Her skin erupted when she had measles.* **4.** break through the gums: *When the baby was 7 months old, his teeth started to erupt. v.*

e rup tion (i rup′shən), **1.** a bursting forth. **2.** a throwing forth of lava, etc., from a volcano or of hot water from a geyser. **3.** a breaking out in a rash. **4.** red spots on the skin; rash: *Scarlet fever causes an eruption on the body.* **5.** breaking through the gums: *The eruption of teeth made the baby fretful.* **6.** outbreak; outburst: *Wise men fear eruptions of race or national hatred. n.*

e rup tive (i rup′tiv), **1.** bursting forth; tending to burst forth. **2.** causing the skin to break out: *Measles is an eruptive disease.* **3.** of or formed by volcanic eruptions. *adj.*

-ery, suffix added to another noun, a verb, or an adjective to form a noun:
1. place for——ing, as in *cannery, hatchery.*
2. place for——s, as in *nunnery.*
3. occupation or business of a——, as in *cookery.*
4. state or condition of a——, as in *slavery.*
5. qualities, actions, etc., of a——, as in *knavery.*
6. ——s as a group, as in *machinery.*

er y sip e las (er′ə sip′l əs), an acute infectious disease caused by streptococcus bacteria and characterized by a fever and a deep-red inflammation of the skin. *n.*

Es, einsteinium.

E sau (ē′sô), the older son of Isaac and Rebecca, who sold his birthright to his brother Jacob. Genesis 25:21-34. *n.*

es ca drille (es′kə dril′), a small fleet of airplanes or warships, together with the equipment and men needed to keep them in use. *n.*

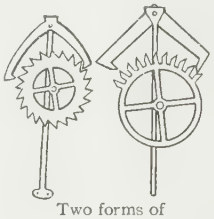
es ca late (es′kə lāt), increase by stages: *Small battles may escalate into major wars. v.,* **es ca lat ed, es ca lat ing.**

es ca la tor (es′kə lā′tər), a continuous moving stairway. Many department stores have escalators to carry the customers from one floor to another. *n.*

es cal lop (es kol′əp), bake in a cream sauce. *v.*

es ca pade (es′kə pād), a breaking loose from rules or restraint; wild adventure or prank. *n.*

es cape (es kāp′), **1.** get free; get out and away: *The soldier escaped from the enemy's prison.* **2.** get free from: *He thinks he will never escape hard work.* **3.** keep free or safe from; avoid: *We all escaped the measles. He escaped being killed in the blast because he had not gone to work.* **4.** avoid capture, trouble, etc.: *The thief has escaped.* **5.** an escaping. **6.** way of escaping. **7.** providing a way of escape or avoidance. **8.** come out of without being intended: *A cry escaped her lips.* **9.** fail to be noticed or remembered by: *The pin escaped my eye. I knew his face, but his name escaped me.* **10.** relief from boredom, trouble, etc.: *find escape in mystery stories.* **11.** outflow or leakage of gas, water, etc. 1-4,8,9 *v.*, **es caped, es cap ing;** 5,6,10,11 *n.*, 7 *adj.*


Two forms of escapement

es cape ment (es kāp′mənt), **1.** device in a timepiece by which the motion of the wheels and of the pendulum or balance wheel are accommodated to each other. One tooth of the wheel escapes at each swing of the pendulum. **2.** mechanism that controls the movement of a typewriter carriage. *n.*

es cap ism (es kāp′iz əm), a habitual avoidance of unpleasant realities by recourse to imagination or to entertainment, such as motion pictures. *n.*

es ca role (es′kə rōl), a kind of endive that has broad leaves, used for salads. *n.*

es carp ment (es kärp′mənt), **1.** a steep slope; cliff. **2.** ground made into a steep slope as part of a fortification *n.*

es chew (es chü′), avoid; shun; keep away from: *A wise person eschews bad company.* *v.*

es cort (es′kôrt for 1,2; es kôrt′ for 3), **1.** one or a group going with another to give protection, show honor, etc.: *an escort of ten airplanes. Her escort to the party was a tall young man.* **2.** act of going with another as an escort. **3.** go with as an escort: *Warships escorted the troopship.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

es crow (es′krō or es krō′), deed, bond, or other written agreement put in charge of a third person until certain conditions are fulfilled by two other parties. *n.* **in escrow,** held by a third party in accordance with an agreement.

es cu do (es kü′dō), **1.** a unit of Portuguese gold money worth about 3 cents in 1964; 100 centavos. **2.** coin worth 100 centavos. **3.** a former gold or silver coin of Spain, Portugal, and their colonies, worth about $2. *n., pl.* **es cu dos.**

Escutcheon

es cu lent (es′kyə lənt), suitable for food; edible. *adj.*

es cutch eon (es kuch′ən), shield or shield-shaped surface on which a coat of arms is put. *n.*

-ese, suffix often added to a noun to form an adjective or a noun:
1. of or having to do with: *She admires Japanese art.* **2.** native or inhabitant of (a country): *The Portuguese colonized Brazil.* **3.** language of: *Can you read Chinese?*

E.S.E. or **ESE,** east-southeast.

Es ki mo (es′kə mō), member of a race living on the arctic shores of North America and NE Asia. Eskimos are short and stocky, and have broad, flat faces, yellowish skin, and black hair. *n., pl.* **Es ki mos** or **Es ki mo.**

Eskimos

Eskimo dog, a strong dog used by the Eskimos to pull their sleds.

e soph a gus (ē sof′ə gəs), passage for food from the mouth to the stomach; gullet. *n.*

es o ter ic (es′ə ter′ik), **1.** understood only by the select few; intended for an inner circle of disciples, scholars, etc. **2.** private; secret; confidential. *adj.* **—es′o ter′i cal ly,** *adv.*

esp., especially.

es pe cial (es pesh′əl), special; particular; exceptional: *my especial friend, of no especial value.* *adj.*

es pe cial ly (es pesh′əl ē), particularly; chiefly; unusually: *This book is designed especially for junior high-school students.* *adv.*

es pi al (es pī′əl), **1.** act of spying. **2.** act of watching. **3.** discovery. *n.*

es pi o nage (es′pē ə nij or es′pē ə näzh), use of spies; especially, the use of spies by one country to find out the military, political, etc., secrets of another; spying. *n.*

es pla nade (es′plə nād′ or es′plə näd′), **1.** any open, level space used for public walks or drives. **2.** an open space separating a fortress from the houses of a town. *n.*

es pous al (es pouz′l), **1.** an espousing; adoption (of a cause, etc.). **2.** ceremony of becoming engaged or married. *n.*

es pouse (es pouz′), **1.** marry. **2.** take up or make one's own: *Late in life he espoused a new religion.* *v.*, **es poused, es pous ing.**

es prit (es prē′) lively wit; spirit. *n.*

es prit de corps (es prē′ də kôr′), *French.* a sense of union and of common interests and responsibilities in some group: *The regiment had a strong "esprit de corps."*

es py (es pī′), see; spy. We usually say "espy" only if the thing is hard to see because it is far away, or small, or hidden. *v.*, **es pied, es py ing.**

Esq. or **Esqr.,** Esquire: *Harry A. Kinne, Esq.*

Es qui mau (es′kə mō), Eskimo. *n., pl.* **Es qui maux** (-mō or -mōz).

es quire (es kwīr′ or es′kwīr), **1.** in the Middle Ages, a young man of noble family who attended a knight until he himself was made a knight. **2.** Englishman ranking next below a knight. **3.** *Archaic.* an English country gentleman; squire. *n.*

Es quire (es kwīr′ or es′kwīr), title of respect placed after a man's last name instead of *Mr.* before the name: *John Jones, Esquire = Mr. John Jones.* *n.*

ess (es), the 19th letter of the alphabet (S, s). *n.*

-ess, suffix meaning: ___ female, as in *heiress, hostess, lioness.*

es say (es′ā for 1; e sā′ for 2; es′ā or e sā′ for 3), **1.** a literary composition on a certain subject. An essay is usually shorter and less methodical than a treatise. **2.** try; attempt. **3.** a try; an attempt. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*

es say ist (es′ā ist), writer of essays. *n.*

Es sen (es′n), city in West Germany. 728,000. *n.*

es sence (es′ns), **1.** that which makes a thing what it is; necessary part or parts; important feature or features: *Kindness is the essence of politeness.* **2.** any concentrated substance that has the characteristic flavor, fragrance, or effect of the plant, fruit, etc., from which it is obtained. Atropine is the essence of the belladonna plant. **3.** solution of such a substance in alcohol. Essence of peppermint is oil of peppermint dissolved in alcohol. **4.** perfume. *n.*

es sen tial (ə sen′shəl), **1.** needed to make a thing what it is; necessary; very important: *Good food and enough rest are essential to good health.* **2.** an absolutely necessary element or quality; fundamental feature: *Learn the essentials first; then learn the details.* **3.** of, like, or constituting the essence of a substance. 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

es sen tial ly (ə sen′shəl ē), in essence; in essentials; in an essential manner. *adv.*

essential oil, a volatile oil that gives a plant, fruit, etc., its characteristic flavor, fragrance, or effect. It is used to make perfume and flavoring.

-est, suffix forming the superlative degree:
1. of adjectives, as in *warmest.*
2. of adverbs, as in *slowest.*

est., 1. established. 2. estate. 3. estuary.

es tab lish (es tab′lish), 1. set up permanently: *establish a business. The English established colonies in America.* 2. settle in a position; set up in a business: *A new doctor has established himself on this street.* 3. bring about permanently; cause to be accepted: *establish a custom.* 4. show beyond dispute; prove: *establish a fact.* 5. make (a church) a national institution recognized and supported by the government. *v.*

established church, church that is a national institution recognized and supported by the government.

es tab lish ment (es tab′lish mənt), 1. an establishing. 2. a being established. 3. thing established. A household, business, church, or army is an establishment. 4. recognition by the state of a church as the official church. *n.*

es tate (es tāt′), 1. a large piece of land belonging to a person; landed property: *He has a beautiful estate with a country house and a swimming pool on it.* 2. that which a person owns; property; possessions. Land and buildings are real estate. When a person dies, his estate is divided up among those to whom he has left it. 3. condition or stage in life: *A boy attains man's estate at 21.* 4. class or group of people in a nation. *n.*

the three estates, the noblemen, clergymen, and common people.

es teem (es tēm′), 1. have a very favorable opinion of; regard highly: *We esteem courage.* 2. a very favorable opinion; high regard: *Courage is held in esteem.* 3. think; consider: *Men have often esteemed happiness the greatest good.* 1,3 *v.*, 2 *n.*

es ter (es′tər), compound in which the acid hydrogen of an acid is replaced by a hydrocarbon radical. Animal and vegetable fats and oils are esters. *n.*

Es ther (es′tər), 1. the Jewish wife of a Persian king, who saved her people from massacre. 2. book of the Old Testament that tells her story. *n.*

es thete (es′thēt), aesthete. *n.*

es thet ic (es thet′ik), aesthetic. *adj.*

es thet i cal ly (es thet′ik lē), aesthetically. *adv.*

es thet ics (es thet′iks), aesthetics. *n.*

Es tho ni a (es thō′nē ə or es tō′nē ə), Estonia. *n.*

es ti ma ble (es′tə mə bl), 1. worthy of esteem; deserving high regard. 2. capable of being estimated or calculated. *adj.* **—es′ti ma bly,** *adv.*

es ti mate (es′tə mit or es′tə māt for 1,3; es′tə māt for 2,4), 1. judgment or opinion about how much, how many, how good, etc.: *My estimate of the length of the room was 15 feet; it actually measured 14 feet, 9 inches.* 2. form a judgment or opinion about (how much, how many, how good, etc.): *Father estimated that it would take four hours to weed the garden.* 3. statement of what certain work will cost, made by one willing to do the work: *The painter's estimate for painting the house was $500.* 4. fix the worth, size, amount, etc., especially in a rough way; calculate approximately. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **es ti mat ed, es ti mat ing.** **—es′ti ma′tor,** *n.*

es ti ma tion (es′tə mā′shən), 1. judgment; opinion: *In my estimation, your plan will not work.* 2. esteem; respect. 3. act or process of estimating. *n.*

es ti vate (es′tə vāt), of animals, spend the summer in a dormant or torpid condition. Some snakes estivate. *v.*, **es ti vat ed, es ti vat ing.** Also, **aestivate.**

Es to ni a (es tō′nē ə), a Soviet republic in N Europe, on the Baltic Sea. 1,196,000 pop.; 18,353 sq. mi. *Capital:* Tallinn. *n.* Also, **Esthonia. —Es to′ni an,** *adj.*, *n.*

es top (es top′), 1. in law, prevent from asserting or doing something contrary to a previous assertion or act. 2. *Archaic.* stop; bar; obstruct. *v.*, **es topped, es topping.**

es trange (es trānj′), 1. turn (a person) from affection to indifference, dislike, or hatred; make unfriendly; separate: *A quarrel had estranged him from his family.* 2. keep apart; keep away. *v.*, **es tranged, es trang ing.**

es trange ment (es trānj′mənt), 1. an estranging. 2. being estranged: *A misunderstanding between the two friends had caused their estrangement.* *n.*

es tu ar y (es′chu er′ē), 1. a broad mouth of a river into which the tide flows. 2. inlet of the sea. *n.*, *pl.* **es tu ar ies.**

et al., 1. and others. 2. and elsewhere.

etc., et cetera.

et cet er a (et set′ər ə), and others; and the rest; and so forth; and so on; and the like.

et cet er as (et set′ər əz), extra things. *n.pl.*

etch (ech), 1. engrave (a drawing or design) on metal, glass, etc., by means of acid. When filled with ink, the lines of the design will reproduce a copy on paper. 2. engrave a drawing or design on by means of acid: *The artist etched only a few copper plates.* 3. make drawings or designs by this method. *v.* **—etch′er,** *n.*

etch ing (ech′ing), 1. picture or design printed from an etched plate. 2. an etched plate; etched drawing or design. 3. art of an etcher; process of engraving a drawing or design on metal, glass, etc., by means of acid. *n.*

e ter nal (i tėr′nl), 1. without beginning or ending; lasting throughout all time. 2. always and forever the same. 3. seeming to go on forever; occurring very frequently. *adj.*

the Eternal, God.

Eternal City, Rome.

e ter nal ly (i tėr′nl ē), 1. without beginning or ending; throughout all time. 2. always and forever. 3. constantly; incessantly. *adv.*

e ter ni ty (i tėr′nə tē), 1. time without beginning or ending; all time. 2. eternal quality; endlessness. 3. the endless period after death; future life. 4. a seemingly endless period of time. *n.*, *pl.* **e ter ni ties.**

e ter nize (i tėr′nīz), make eternal; perpetuate; immortalize. *v.*, **e ter nized, e ter niz ing.**

eth ane (eth′ān), a colorless, odorless, inflammable gas present in natural gas and coal gas. *n.*

e ther (ē′thər), 1. a colorless, strong-smelling liquid that burns and evaporates readily. Its fumes cause unconsciousness when deeply inhaled. Ether is used as a solvent for fats and resins. 2. the upper regions of space beyond the earth's atmosphere; clear sky; aether. 3. an invisible, elastic medium formerly supposed to be distributed evenly through all space and to conduct light waves, electric waves, etc.; aether. *n.*

e the re al (i thir′ē əl), 1. light; airy; delicate: *Her ethereal beauty made her seem more like a spirit than a human being.* 2. not of the earth; heavenly. 3. of or having to do with the upper regions of space. 4. of or having to do with the ether diffused through space. *adj.* Also, **aethereal. —e the′re al ly,** *adv.*

e the re al ize (i thir′ē əl īz), make ethereal. *v.*, **e the re al ized, e the re al iz ing.**

eth i cal (eth′ə kl), 1. having to do with standards of right and wrong; of ethics or morality. 2. in accordance with formal or professional rules of right and wrong: *It is not considered ethical for a doctor to repeat a patient's confidences.* *adj.* **—eth′i cal ly,** *adv.*

eth ics (eth′iks), 1. study of standards of right and wrong; that part of science and philosophy dealing with moral conduct, duty, and judgment. 2. book about ethics. 3. formal or professional rules of right and wrong; system of conduct or behavior: *Medical ethics do not permit doctors and surgeons to advertise.* 1,2 *n.sing.*, 3 *n.pl.*

E thi o pi a (ē′thē ō′pē ə), **1.** an ancient region in NE Africa, south of Egypt. **2.** country in E Africa; Abyssinia. 20,000,000 pop.; 395,000 sq. mi. *Capital:* Addis Ababa. *n.*

E thi o pi an (ē′thē ō′pē ən), **1.** of or having to do with Ethiopia or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Ethiopia. **3.** Negro. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

eth nic (eth′nik), **1.** having to do with the various races of people and the characteristics and customs of each; of, having to do with, or peculiar to a race. **2.** heathen; pagan; not Christian; not Jewish. *adj.*

eth nog ra phy (eth nog′rə fē), the scientific description and classification of the various races of people. *n.*

eth no log ic (eth′nə loj′ik), ethnological. *adj.*

eth no log i cal (eth′nə loj′ə kl), having to do with ethnology. *adj.*

eth no log i cal ly (eth′nə loj′ik lē), from the point of view of ethnology. *adv.*

eth nol o gist (eth nol′ə jist), person trained in ethnology. *n.*

eth nol o gy (eth nol′ə jē), science that deals with the various races of people, their origin, distribution, characteristics, customs, institutions, and culture. *n.*

Eth yl (eth′əl), *Trademark.* **1.** a poisonous, colorless lead compound used in gasoline to reduce knocking. **2.** gasoline containing this. *n.*

ethyl alcohol, ordinary alcohol, made by the fermentation of grain, sugar, etc.

eth yl ene (eth′ə lēn), a colorless, inflammable gas with an unpleasant odor, used as an anesthetic, in making organic compounds, and for coloring and ripening citrus fruits. *n.*

e ti ol o gy (ē′tē ol′ə jē), **1.** an assigning of a cause. **2.** science that deals with origins or causes. **3.** theory of the causes of disease. *n.*

et i quette (et′ə ket), **1.** conventional rules for conduct or behavior in polite society: *Etiquette requires a man to rise when a woman enters the room.* **2.** formal rules or conventions governing conduct in a profession, official ceremony, etc.: *medical etiquette.* *n.*

Boy wearing an Eton jacket

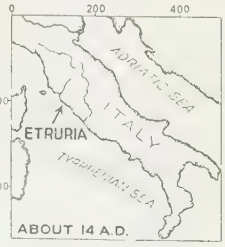
Et na (et′nə), **Mount,** volcano in NE Sicily. 10,758 ft. *n.* Also, **Aetna, Mount.**

E ton (ēt′n), a famous English school for boys, at Eton, a town near London. *n.*

Eton jacket, a short, black coat with broad lapels. The jacket comes to the waist and is not made to button.

E tru ri a (i trur′ē ə), an ancient country in W Italy. *n.* **—E tru′ri an,** *adj., n.*

E trus can (i trus′kən), **1.** of or having to do with Etruria, its people, their language, art, or customs. **2.** native or inhabitant of Etruria. **3.** language of Etruria. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*



et seq., and the following; and that which follows.

-ette, suffix often added to a noun to form a new noun:
1. little, as in *kitchenette, statuette.*
2. female, as in *farmerette, suffragette.*
3. substitute for, as in *leatherette.*
4. various other meanings.

é tude (ā tüd′ or ā tūd′), **1.** study. **2.** piece of music intended to develop skill in technique. *n.*

et y mo log i cal (et′ə mə loj′ə kl), having to do with the origin and history of words. *adj.*

et y mo log i cal ly (et′ə mə loj′ik lē), according to etymology; by etymology; with respect to origin and history. *adv.*

et y mol o gist (et′ə mol′ə jist), person skilled in etymology. *n.*

et y mol o gy (et′ə mol′ə jē), **1.** the derivation of a word. **2.** account or explanation of the origin and history of a word. **3.** study dealing with linguistic changes, especially with individual word origins. *n., pl.* **et y mol o gies.**

Eu, europium.

Eu boe a (ū bē′ə), the largest island in the Aegean Sea, near Greece and belonging to it. 165,000 pop.; 1586 sq. mi. *n.* **—Eu boe′an,** *n., adj.*

eu ca lyp tus (ū′kə lip′təs), a very tall tree that grows in Australia and elsewhere. It is valued for its timber and for an oil made from its leaves. *n., pl.* **eu ca lyp tus es, eu ca lyp ti** (-tī).

Eu cha rist (ū′kə rist), **1.** sacrament of the Lord's Supper; Holy Communion. **2.** the consecrated bread and wine used in this sacrament. *n.*

Eu cha ris tic (ū′kə ris′tik), having to do with the Eucharist. *adj.*

eu chre (ū′kər), **1.** a simple card game for two, three, or four players, using the 32 (or 28, or 24) highest cards in the pack. **2.** defeat (the side that declared the trump) at euchre. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **eu chred, eu chring.**

Eu clid (ū′klid), Greek mathematician who wrote a book on geometry about 300 B.C. *n.*

eu gen ic (ū jen′ik), **1.** having to do with improvement of the race; improving the offspring produced; improving the race. **2.** coming of good stock. *adj.*

eu gen i cal ly (ū jen′ik lē), in a eugenic manner; with respect to racial improvement. *adv.*

eu gen ics (ū jen′iks), **1.** science of improving the human race by a careful selection of parents in order to develop healthier, more intelligent, and better children. **2.** science of improving offspring. *n. sing. or pl.*

eu lo gist (ū′lə jist), person who eulogizes. *n.*

eu lo gis tic (ū′lə jis′tik), praising highly. *adj.* **—eu′lo gis′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

eu lo gis ti cal (ū′lə jis′tə kl), eulogistic. *adj.*

eu lo gize (ū′lə jīz), praise very highly. *v.*, **eu lo gized, eu lo giz ing. —eu′lo giz′er,** *n.*

eu lo gy (ū′lə jē), speech or writing in praise of a person, action, etc.; high praise: *He pronounced a eulogy upon the hero.* *n., pl.* **eu lo gies.**

Eu men i des (ū men′ə dēz), in Greek mythology, the Furies; Erinyes. Literally, the kindly (goddesses), a name for the Furies used to avoid offending them. *n.pl.*

eu nuch (ū′nək), **1.** a castrated man. **2.** a castrated man in charge of a harem or the household of an Oriental ruler. *n.*

eu pep si a (ū pep′sē ə), good digestion. *n.*

eu pep tic (ū pep′tik), **1.** having good digestion. **2.** aiding digestion. *adj.*

eu phe mism (ū′fə miz əm), **1.** use of a mild or indirect expression instead of one that is harsh or unpleasantly direct. **2.** a mild or indirect expression used in this way: *"Pass away" is a common euphemism for "die." The name "Eumenides" for the Furies was a euphemism.* *n.*

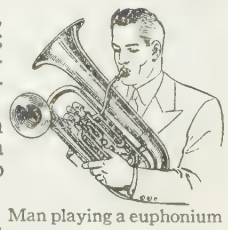
eu phe mist (ū′fə mist), person who uses euphemisms. *n.*

eu phe mis tic (ū′fə mis′tik), of or showing euphemism; containing a euphemism. *adj.*

eu phe mis ti cal ly (ū′fə mis′tik lē), by way of euphemism; using euphemism. *adv.*

eu phon ic (ū fon′ik), **1.** having to do with euphony. **2.** euphonious. *adj.*

eu pho ni ous (ū fō′nē əs), sounding well; pleasing to the ear; harmonious. *adj.* **—eu pho′ni ous ly,** *adv.* **—eu pho′ni ousness,** *n.*


Man playing a euphonium

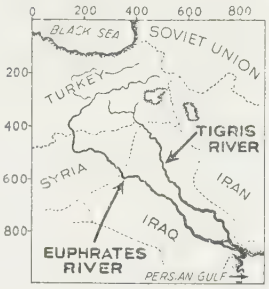
eu pho ni um (ū fō′nē əm), a brass musical instrument like a tuba that has a loud, deep tone. *n.*

eu pho ny (ū′fə nē), **1.** agreeableness of sound; pleasing effect to the ear; agreeableness of speech sounds as uttered or combined in utterance. **2.** tendency to change sounds so as to favor ease of utterance. *n., pl.* **eu pho nies.**

eu phor bi a (ū fôr′bē ə), any of a genus of plants with acrid, milky juice and small, inconspicuous flowers; spurge. Some euphorbia resemble cacti. *n.*

eu pho ri a (ū fô′rē ə), a feeling of well-being. *n.*

Eu phra tes (ū frā′tēz), river in SW Asia, flowing from E Turkey into the Persian Gulf. It joins the Tigris River in Iraq. 1700 mi. *n.*



eu phu ism (ū′fū iz əm), any affected, elegant style of writing; flowery, artificial language. *n.*

Eur a sia (yu̇r ā′zhə), Europe and Asia. *n.*

Eur a sian (yu̇r ā′zhən), **1.** of or having to do with Eurasia or its people. **2.** person of mixed European and Asiatic parentage. **3.** of mixed European and Asiatic parentage. 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Eur at om (yu̇r at′əm), group of six European countries (France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg) organized for atomic research. *n.*

eu re ka (yu̇ rē′kə), I have found it! (the motto of California). *interj.*

Eu rip i des (yu̇ rip′ə dēz), 480?-406? B.C., one of the three greatest Greek tragic poets. *n.*

Eu ro pa (yu̇ rō′pə), in Greek mythology, a Phoenician princess loved by Zeus. He took the form of a white bull and carried her off on his back to Crete. *n.*

Eu rope (yu̇r′əp), continent west of Asia. 575,000,000 pop.; 3,750,000 sq. mi. *n.*

Eu ro pe an (yu̇r′ə pē′ən), **1.** of or having to do with Europe or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Europe. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

European Free Trade Association, Outer Seven.

Eu ro pe an ize (yu̇r′ə pē′ən īz), make European in appearance, habit, way of life, etc. *v.*, **Eu ro pe an ized, Eu ro pe an iz ing.**

eu ro pi um (yu̇ rō′pē əm), a rare metallic element of the same group as cerium. *Symbol:* Eu *n.*

Eu ryd i ce (yu̇ rid′ə sē), in Greek legend, the wife of Orpheus. He freed her from Hades by the charm of his music, but lost her again because he disobeyed the orders of Pluto and turned back to see if she were following. *n.*

Eu sta chi an tube (ū stā′kē ən or ū stā′shən), a slender canal between the pharynx and the middle ear. It equalizes the air pressure on the two sides of the eardrum. See **ear** for diagram.

eu tha na sia (ū′thə nā′zhə), **1.** an easy, painless death. **2.** a painless killing, especially to end a painful and incurable disease. *n.*

eu then ics (ū then′iks), science or art of improving the environment or living conditions. *n.*

e vac u ate (i vak′yu̇ āt), **1.** leave empty; withdraw from: *After surrendering, the soldiers evacuated the fort.* **2.** withdraw; remove: *Efforts were made to evacuate all foreign residents from the war zone.* **3.** make empty. *v.*, **e vac u at ed, e vac u at ing.** —**e vac′u a′tor,** *n.*

e vac u a tion (i vak′yu̇ ā′shən), **1.** a leaving empty; withdrawal from occupation or possession; act or process of evacuating. **2.** removal. **3.** a making empty. **4.** discharge. *n.*

e vac u ee (i vak′yu̇ ē), one who is removed to a place of greater safety. *n.*

e vade (i vād′), **1.** get away from by trickery; avoid by cleverness: *The thief evaded his pursuers and escaped. The witness tried to evade an embarrassing question.* **2.** avoid the truth by indefinite or misleading statements: *When Father asked who broke the window, Lulu evaded the question by saying, "I wonder who!"* *v.*, **e vad ed, e vad ing.**

e vad er (i vād′ər), one who evades. *n.*

e val u ate (i val′yu̇ āt), find the value or the amount of; fix the value of: *An expert will evaluate the old furniture in this house.* *v.*, **e val u at ed, e val u at ing.**

e val u a tion (i val′yu̇ ā′shən), **1.** an evaluating. **2.** an estimated value; valuation. *n.*

ev a nesce (ev′ə nes′), disappear gradually; fade away; vanish. *v.*, **ev a nesced, ev a nes cing.**

ev a nes cence (ev′ə nes′ns), **1.** gradual disappearance; fading away; vanishing. **2.** tendency to disappear or fade away; inability to last long. *n.*

ev a nes cent (ev′ə nes′nt), tending to disappear or fade away; able to last only a short time. *adj.*

e van gel (i van′jəl), **1.** Gospel; good news of the saving of mankind through Christ. **2.** good news. **3.** evangelist. *n.*

E van gel (i van′jəl), one of the four Gospels; Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John. *n.*

e van gel ic (ē′van jel′ik), evangelical. *adj.*

e van gel i cal (ē′van jel′ə kl), **1.** of, concerning, or according to the four Gospels or the New Testament. **2.** of or having to do with the Protestant churches that emphasize Christ's atonement and salvation by faith as the most important parts of Christianity. Methodists and Baptists are evangelical; Unitarians and Universalists are not. **3.** evangelistic. *adj.* —**e′van gel′i cally,** *adv.*

e van gel i cal ism (ē′van jel′ə kl iz′əm), **1.** doctrines of an evangelical church. **2.** adherence to such doctrines. *n.*

e van gel ism (i van′jə liz əm), **1.** a preaching of the Gospel; earnest effort for the spread of the Gospel. **2.** work of an evangelist. **3.** belief in the doctrines of an evangelical church or party. *n.*

e van gel ist (i van′jə list), **1.** preacher of the Gospel. **2.** a traveling preacher who stirs up religious feeling in revival services or camp meetings. *n.*

E van gel ist (i van′jə list), writer of one of the four Gospels; Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John. *n.*

e van gel is tic (i van′jə lis′tik), **1.** of the Evangelists. **2.** of or by evangelists. *adj.*

e van gel ize (i van′jə līz), **1.** preach the Gospel to. **2.** convert to Christianity by preaching. *v.*, **e van gel ized, e van gel iz ing.** —**e van′gel i za′tion,** *n.*

Ev ans ton (ev′ən stən), city in NE Illinois, near Chicago. 79,000. *n.*

Ev ans ville (ev′ənz vil), city in SW Indiana, on the Ohio River. 142,000. *n.*

e vap o rate (i vap′ə rāt), **1.** change from a liquid or solid into a vapor: *Boiling water evaporates rapidly. Some solids, such as moth balls and Dry Ice, evaporate without melting.* **2.** remove water or other liquid from: *Heat is used to evaporate milk.* **3.** give off moisture. **4.** vanish; disappear: *His good resolutions evaporated soon after New Year's.* *v.*, **e vap o rat ed, e vap o rat ing.**

evaporated milk, a thick, unsweetened, canned milk, prepared by evaporating some of the water from ordinary milk.

e vap o ra tion (i vap′ə rā′shən), **1.** a changing of a liquid or solid into vapor: *Wet clothes on a line become dry by evaporation.* **2.** a being changed into vapor. **3.** removal of water or other liquid. *n.*

e vap o ra tor (i vap′ə rā′tər), apparatus for evaporating water or other liquid: *an evaporator for drying paints.* *n.*

e va sion (i vā′zhən), **1.** a getting away from something by trickery; an avoiding by cleverness: *Evasion of one's duty is contemptible.* **2.** an attempt to escape an argument, a charge, a question, etc.: *The prisoner's evasions of the lawyer's question convinced the jury he was guilty.* **3.** means of evading; trick or excuse used to avoid something. *n.*

e va sive (i vā′siv), tending or trying to evade: *"Perhaps" is an evasive answer.* *adj.* —**e va′sive ly,** *adv.* —**e va′sive ness,** *n.*

eve (ēv), **1.** evening or day before a holiday or some other special day: *Christmas Eve.* **2.** time just before: *Everything was quiet on the eve of the battle.* **3.** *Poetic.* evening. *n.*

Eve (ēv), in the Bible, the first woman, Adam's wife. *n.*

e ven[1] (ē′vən), **1.** level; flat; smooth: *Even country has no hills.* **2.** at the same level; in the same plane or line: *The snow was even with the window.* **3.** always the same; regular; uniform: *An even motion does not change.* **4.** equal: *They divided the money in even shares.* **5.** make even; make level or equal: *She evened the edges by trimming them.* **6.** leaving no remainder when divided by 2: *2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 are even numbers.* **7.** neither more nor less; exact: *Twelve apples make an even dozen.* **8.** owing nothing: *When he paid all of his debts, he was even.* **9.** not easily disturbed or angered; calm: *A person with an even temper is seldom excited.* **10.** not favoring one more than another; fair: *Justice is even treatment.* **11.** in an even manner. **12.** just; exactly: *She left even as you came.* **13.** indeed: *He is ready, even eager, to go.* **14.** fully; quite: *He was faithful even unto death.* **15.** though one would not expect it; as one would not expect: *Even the least noise disturbs her.* **16.** still; yet: *You can do even better if you try.* 1-4, 6-10 *adj.*, 5 *v.*, 11-16 *adv.* **—e′ven er,** *n.* **—e′ven ly,** *adv.* **—e′ven ness,** *n.*

be even, **1.** owe nothing. **2.** have revenge.

break even, *Slang.* have equal gains and losses.

even if, in spite of the fact that; although.

get even, **1.** owe nothing. **2.** have revenge.

e ven[2] (ē′vən), *Poetic.* evening. *n.*

e ven-hand ed (ē′vən han′did), impartial; fair; just. *adj.*

eve ning (ēv′ning), **1.** the last part of day and early part of night; time between sunset and bedtime. **2.** the last part: *Old age is the evening of life.* **3.** in the evening; of the evening; for the evening. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

evening star, a bright planet seen in the western sky after sunset. Venus is often the evening star.

e ven song (ē′vən sông′), **1.** a church service said or sung in the late afternoon or early evening; vespers. **2.** *Archaic.* evening. *n.*

e vent (i vent′), **1.** happening; important happening: *The discovery of America was a great event.* **2.** result; outcome: *We made careful plans and awaited the event.* **3.** item or contest in a program of sports. *n.*

at all events or **in any event,** in any case; whatever happens.

in the event of, in case of; if there is; if there should be.

e ven-tem pered (ē′vən tem′pərd), not easily disturbed or angered; calm. *adj.*

e vent ful (i vent′fəl), **1.** full of events; having many unusual events: *World War II was an eventful period in history.* **2.** having important results; important. *adj.* **—e vent′ful ly,** *adv.*

e ven tide (ē′vən tīd′), *Poetic.* evening. *n.*

e ven tu al (i ven′chu əl), **1.** coming in the end; final: *After several failures, his eventual success surprised us.* **2.** depending on uncertain events; possible. *adj.*

e ven tu al i ty (i ven′chu al′ə tē), a possible occurrence or condition; possibility: *We hope for peace, but are ready for all the eventualities of war.* *n., pl.* **e ven tu al i ties.**

e ven tu al ly (i ven′chu əl ē), in the end; finally. *adv.*

e ven tu ate (i ven′chu āt), come out in the end; happen finally; result. *v.*, **e ven tu at ed, e ven tu at ing.**

ev er (ev′ər), **1.** at any time: *Is she ever at home?* **2.** at all times; always: *ever at your service.* **3.** at all; by any chance; in any case: *What did you ever do to make him so angry?* *adv.*

ever so, very: *The ocean is ever so deep.*

for ever and a day, always.

Ev er est (ev′ər ist), **Mount,** peak in the Himalayas in S Tibet, the highest in the world. 29,028 ft. *n.*

ev er glade (ev′ər glād), *U.S.* a large tract of low, wet ground partly covered with tall grass; large swamp or marsh. *n.*

Ev er glades (ev′ər glādz), a swampy region in S Florida. 140 mi. long; 50 mi. wide. *n.pl.*

ev er green (ev′ər grēn′), **1.** having green leaves all the year. **2.** an evergreen plant. Pine, spruce, cedar, ivy, box, rhododendrons, etc., are evergreens. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

evergreens, evergreen twigs or branches used for decoration, especially at Christmas.

ev er last ing (ev′ər las′ting), **1.** lasting forever; never ending or stopping. **2.** lasting a long time. **3.** lasting too long; repeated too often; tiresome: *his everlasting quibbles.* **4.** eternity. **5.** flower that keeps its shape and color when dried. 1-3 *adj.*, 4,5 *n.* **—ev′er last′ing ly,** *adv.*

the Everlasting, God.

ev er more (ev′ər môr′), always; forever. *adv.*, *n.*

eve ry (ev′rē), **1.** all, regarded singly or separately; each and all: *Every written word is made of letters.* **2.** all possible: *We showed him every consideration.* *adj.*

every now and then, from time to time; again and again.

every other, each first, third, fifth, etc., or second, fourth, sixth, etc.

every which way, *Informal.* in all directions.

eve ry bod y (ev′rə bud′ē or ev′rē bod′ē), every person; everyone: *Everybody likes the new minister.* *pron.*

eve ry day (ev′rē dā′), **1.** of every day; daily: *Accidents are everyday occurrences.* **2.** for every ordinary day; not for Sundays or holidays: *She wears everyday clothes to work.* **3.** not exciting; usual: *Nan had only an everyday story to tell.* *adj.*

eve ry one or **every one** (ev′rē wun), every person; everybody: *Everyone took his purchases home.* *pron.*

eve ry thing (ev′rē thing), **1.** every thing; all things: *Nan does everything she can to help her mother.* **2.** something extremely important; very important thing: *This news means everything to us.* 1 *pron.*, 2 *n.*

eve ry where (ev′rē hwār), in every place; in all places: *We looked everywhere for our lost dog.* *adv.*

e vict (i vikt′), expel by a legal process from land, a building, etc.; eject (a tenant): *The tenant was evicted by the sheriff for not paying his rent.* *v.*

e vic tion (i vik′shən), an evicting or being evicted; expulsion. *n.*

ev i dence (ev′ə dəns), **1.** whatever makes clear the truth or falsehood of something: *The evidence showed that he had not been near the place.* **2.** facts established and accepted in a court of law. Before deciding a case, the judge or jury hears all the evidence given by both sides. **3.** indication; sign: *A smile gives evidence of pleasure.* **4.** make easy to see or understand; show clearly; prove: *His smiles evidenced his pleasure.* 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **ev i denced, ev i denc ing.**

in evidence, easily seen or noticed.

ev i dent (ev′ə dənt), easy to see or understand; clear; plain: *He has brought Betty a kitten, to her evident joy.* *adj.*

ev i dent ly (ev′ə dənt lē), plainly; clearly. *adv.*

e vil (ē′vl), **1.** morally bad; wrong; sinful; wicked: *an evil life, an evil character.* **2.** something bad; sin; wickedness. **3.** causing harm or injury: *an evil plan.* **4.** thing that causes harm or injury. **5.** unfortunate. **6.** due to bad character or conduct: *an evil reputation.* 1,3,5,6 *adj.*, 2,4 *n* **—e′vil ly,** *adv.* **—e′vil ness,** *n.*

e vil do er (ē′vl dü′ər), person who does evil. *n.*

e vil do ing (ē′vl dü′ing), doing evil. *n.*

evil eye, power that some people are supposed to have of causing harm or bringing bad luck to others by looking at them.

e vil-mind ed (ē′vl mīn′did), having an evil mind; wicked; malicious. *adj.*

e vince (i vins′), **1.** show clearly: *The dog evinced its dislike of strangers by growling.* **2.** show that one has (a quality, trait, etc.). *v.*, **e vinced, e vinc ing.**

e vis cer ate (i vis′ər āt), **1.** remove the bowels from; disembowel. **2.** deprive of something essential. *v.*, **e vis cer at ed, e vis cer at ing.** **—e vis′cer a′tion,** *n.*

ev o ca tion (ev′ō kā′shən), an evoking. *n.*

e voke (i vōk′), call forth; bring out: *A good joke evokes a laugh.* *v.*, **e voked, e vok ing.**

ev o lu tion (ev′ə lü′shən), **1.** any process of formation or growth; gradual development: *the evolution of the modern steamship from the first crude boat.* **2.** something evolved; product of development; not a sudden discovery or creation. **3.** theory that all living things developed from a few simple forms of life or from a single form. **4.** movement of ships or soldiers, planned beforehand. **5.** movement that is a part of a definite plan, design, or series: *A clumsy person could never achieve the graceful evolutions of that ballet dancer.* **6.** a releasing; giving off; setting free: *the evolution of heat from burning coal.* *n.*

ev o lu tion ar y (ev′ə lü′shən er′ē), **1.** having to do with evolution or development. **2.** in accordance with the theory of evolution. **3.** performing evolutions; having to do with evolutions. *adj.*

ev o lu tion ist (ev′ə lü′shən ist), student of, or believer in, the theory of evolution. *n.*

e volve (i volv′), **1.** develop gradually; work out: *The boys evolved a plan for earning money during their summer vacation.* **2.** develop by a process of growth and change to a more highly organized condition. **3.** release; give off; set free. *v.*, **e volved, e volv ing.**

e volve ment (i volv′mənt), **1.** an evolving. **2.** a being evolved. *n.*

ewe (ū), a female sheep. *n.*

ew er (ū′ər), a wide-mouthed water pitcher: *The ewer and basin are on the washstand.* *n.*

Ewer and basin

ex (eks), **1.** the 24th letter of the alphabet (x, X). **2.** anything shaped like an X. *n.*

ex-, prefix meaning:
1. out of; from; out, as in *exclude, exit, export.*
2. utterly; thoroughly, as in *excruciating, exasperate.*
3. former; formerly, as in *ex-member, ex-president, ex-soldier.*

Ex., Exodus.

ex ac er bate (eg zas′ər bāt), **1.** make worse; aggravate (pain, disease, anger). **2.** irritate (a person's feelings). *v.*, **ex ac er bat ed, ex ac er bat ing.**

ex ac er ba tion (eg zas′ər bā′shən), **1.** aggravation. **2.** irritation. *n.*

ex act (eg zakt′), **1.** without any error or mistake; strictly correct; accurate; precise: *an exact measurement, the exact amount.* **2.** strict; severe; rigorous. **3.** characterized by or using strict accuracy: *A scientist should be an exact thinker.* **4.** demand and get; force to be paid: *If he does the work, he can exact payment for it.* **5.** call for; need; require: *A hard piece of work exacts effort and patience.* 1-3 *adj.*, 4,5 *v.* **—ex act′ness,** *n.*

ex act ing (eg zak′ting), **1.** requiring much; making severe demands; hard to please. **2.** requiring effort, care, or attention: *Flying an airplane is exacting work.* *adj.*

ex ac tion (eg zak′shən), **1.** an exacting; a demanding and getting; a forcing to be paid: *The ruler's exactions of money left the people very poor.* **2.** thing exacted. Taxes, fees, etc., forced to be paid are exactions. *n.*

ex act i tude (eg zak′tə tüd or eg zak′tə tūd), exactness. *n.*

ex act ly (eg zakt′lē), **1.** in an exact manner; accurately; precisely. **2.** just so; quite right. *adv.*

exact science, science in which facts can be accurately observed and results can be accurately predicted. Mathematics and physics are exact sciences.

ex ag ger ate (eg zaj′ər āt), **1.** make (something) greater than it is; overstate: *He exaggerated the dangers of the trip in order to frighten them into not going.* **2.** increase or enlarge abnormally. **3.** say or think something is greater than it is; go beyond the truth: *He always exaggerates when he tells about things he has done.* *v.*, **ex ag ger at ed, ex ag ger at ing. —ex ag′ger a′tor,** *n.*

ex ag ger a tion (eg zaj′ər ā′shən), **1.** an exaggerating or being exaggerated. **2.** an exaggerated statement; overstatement: *It is an exaggeration to say that you would rather die than touch a snake.* *n.*

ex alt (eg zôlt′), **1.** raise in rank, honor, power, character, quality, etc.: *We exalt a man when we elect him President of our country.* **2.** fill with pride, joy, or noble feeling: *An exalted mood is one in which we think noble thoughts.* **3.** praise; honor; glorify: *God shall be exalted.* *v.*

ex al ta tion (eg′zôl tā′shən), **1.** an exalting. **2.** a being exalted. **3.** lofty emotion; rapture. *n.*

ex am (eg zam′), *Informal.* examination. *n.*

ex am i na tion (eg zam′ə nā′shən), **1.** an examining or being examined: *The doctor made a careful examination of my eyes.* **2.** test of knowledge or qualifications; list of questions; test: *The teacher gave us an examination in arithmetic.* **3.** answers given in such a text. *n.*

ex am ine (eg zam′ən), **1.** look at closely and carefully. **2.** test the knowledge or qualifications of; ask questions of; test. *v.*, **ex am ined, ex am in ing. —ex am′in er,** *n.*

ex am ple (eg zam′pl), **1.** one taken to show what others are like; case that shows something; sample: *New York is an example of a busy city.* **2.** person or thing to be imitated; model; pattern: *Washington is a good example for boys to follow.* **3.** problem in arithmetic, etc. **4.** warning to others: *The captain made an example of the soldiers who shirked by making them clean up the camp.* *n.*

set an example, behave so that others may imitate; be a model or pattern of conduct.

without example, with nothing like it before.

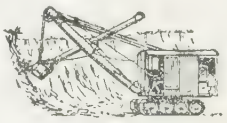
ex as per ate (eg zas′pər āt), irritate very much; annoy extremely; make angry: *The child's endless questions exasperated her father.* *v.*, **ex as per at ed, ex as per at ing.**

ex as per a tion (eg zas′pər ā′shən), extreme annoyance; irritation; anger. *n.*

Ex cal i bur (eks kal′ə bər), the magic sword of King Arthur. *n.*

ex ca the dra (eks kə thē′drə), **1.** with authority; from the seat of authority. **2.** spoken with authority.

ex ca vate (eks′kə vāt), **1.** make hollow; hollow out. **2.** make by digging; dig: *The tunnel was excavated through solid rock.* **3.** dig out; scoop out: *Steam shovels excavated the dirt.* **4.** get or uncover by digging: *They excavated an ancient buried city.* *v.*, **ex ca vat ed, ex ca vat ing.**


Excavator

ex ca va tion (eks′kə vā′shən), **1.** a digging; a digging out or up. **2.** hole or hollow made by digging. *n.*

ex ca va tor (eks′kə vā′tər), person or thing that excavates. A steam shovel is an excavator. *n.*

ex ceed (ek sēd′), **1.** go beyond; be more or greater than; do more than; surpass: *The sum of 5 and 7 exceeds 10. To lift a heavy trunk exceeds a girl's strength.* **2.** be more or greater than others. *v.*

ex ceed ing (ek sēd′ing), **1.** surpassing; very great; unusual; extreme: *Helen is a girl of exceeding beauty.* **2.** *Archaic.* exceedingly. 1 *adj.*, 2 *adv.*

ex ceed ing ly (ek sēd′ing lē), more than others; very greatly; unusually; extremely. *adv.*

ex cel (ek sel′), **1.** be better than; do better than: *He excelled his class in history.* **2.** be better than others; do better than others: *Solomon excelled in wisdom.* *v.*, **ex celled, ex cel ling.**

ex cel lence (ek′sl əns), unusually good quality; being better than others; superiority: *The inn was famous for the excellence of its food.* *n.*

ex cel len cy (ek′sl ən sē), excellence. *n.*, *pl.* **ex cel len cies.**

Ex cel len cy (ek′sl ən sē), title of honor used in speaking to or of a president, governor, ambassador, bishop, etc. *n., pl.* **Ex cel len cies.**

ex cel lent (ek′sl ənt), unusually good; better than others: *Excellent work deserves high praise. adj.* **—ex′cel lent ly,** *adv.*

ex cel si or (ek sel′sē ôr for 1; ek sel′sē ər for 2), **1.** *Latin.* ever upward; higher: *"Excelsior" is the motto of New York State.* **2.** short, fine, curled shavings of soft wood used as a stuffing for cushions and mattresses, and as a packing material. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

ex cept (ek sept′), **1.** leaving out; but; other than: *every day except Sunday.* **2.** take out; leave out; exclude: *Those who passed the first test were excepted from the second.* **3.** make objection; object. **4.** *Archaic.* unless. 1 *prep.,* 2,3 *v.,* 4 *conj.*

ex cept ing (ek sep′ting), **1.** except; leaving out; other than. **2.** *Archaic.* unless. 1 *prep.,* 2 *conj.*

ex cep tion (ek sep′shən), **1.** a leaving out: *I like my studies, with the exception of German.* **2.** person or thing left out: *She praised them all, with two exceptions.* **3.** an unusual instance; case that does not follow the rule. **4.** objection. *n.*

take exception, **1.** object. **2.** be offended.

ex cep tion a ble (ek sep′shən ə bl), liable to exception; objectionable. *adj.*

ex cep tion al (ek sep′shən l), out of the ordinary; unusual: *This warm weather is exceptional for January. Mary is an exceptional student. adj.* **—ex cep′tion al ly,** *adv.*

ex cerpt (ek′sėrpt for 1; ek sėrpt′ for 2), **1.** a selected passage; quotation; extract: *The doctor read excerpts from several medical books.* **2.** take out; select (passages) from; quote; make extracts from. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.*

ex cess (ek ses′ for 1,2,4,5; ek′ses or ek ses′ for 3), **1.** more than enough; part that is too much: *Pour off the excess.* **2.** amount or degree by which one thing is more than another: *The excess of* 7 *over* 5 *is* 2. **3.** extra: *excess baggage on a train.* **4.** action that goes beyond what is necessary or just: *The soldiers burned and robbed houses and committed other excesses.* **5.** eating or drinking too much; overindulgence; intemperance: *His excesses shortened his life.* 1,2,4,5 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

in excess of, more than.

to excess, too much.

ex ces sive (ek ses′iv), too much; too great; going beyond what is necessary or right: *Wise people will not buy when prices are excessive. Mary spends an excessive amount of time telephoning. adj.*

ex ces sive ly (ek ses′iv lē), too much; too greatly. *adv.*

excess-profits tax, a government tax on all business profits above a certain average for a specified term of years, or above a certain percentage of capital.

ex change (eks chānj′), **1.** give (for something else): *She would not exchange her house for a palace.* **2.** give in trade for something regarded as equivalent: *I will exchange two dimes for twenty pennies.* **3.** give and receive (things of the same kind): *exchange letters.* **4.** replace or have replaced (a purchase): *We can exchange no yard goods.* **5.** an exchanging; giving and taking: *Ten pennies for a dime is a fair exchange.* **6.** what is exchanged. **7.** place where things are exchanged. Stocks are bought, sold, and traded in a stock exchange. **8.** a central office. A telephone exchange handles telephone calls. **9.** system of settling accounts in different places by exchanging bills of exchange that represent money instead of exchanging money itself. **10.** a changing the money of one country into the money of another. **11.** fee charged for settling accounts or changing money. **12.** rate of exchange; varying rate or sum in one currency given for a fixed sum in another currency. 1-4 *v.,* **ex changed, ex chang ing;** 5-12 *n.*

ex change a bil i ty (eks chān′jə bil′ə tē), being exchangeable. *n.*

ex change a ble (eks chān′jə bl), capable of being exchanged. *adj.*

ex cheq uer (eks chek′ər), **1.** treasury of a state or nation. **2.** treasury. **3.** *Informal.* finances; funds. *n.*

Ex cheq uer (eks chek′ər), **1.** department of the British government in charge of its finances and the public revenues. **2.** offices of this department of the British government. **3.** funds of the British government. *n.*

ex cise[1] (ek′sīz or ek sīz′), tax on the manufacture, sale, or use of certain articles made, sold, or used within a country: *There is an excise on tobacco. n.*

ex cise[2] (ek sīz′), cut out; remove: *The editor excised passages from the book. v.,* **ex cised, ex cis ing.**

ex ci sion (ek sizh′ən), a cutting out; removal. *n.*

ex cit a bil i ty (ek sīt′ə bil′ə tē), quality of being easily excited. *n.*

ex cit a ble (ek sīt′ə bl), capable of being excited; easily excited. *adj.,* **—ex cit′a ble ness,** *n.* **—ex cit′a bly,** *adv.*

ex ci ta tion (ek′sī tā′shən), **1.** an exciting. **2.** a being excited. **3.** production of magnetic field by means of electricity. *n.*

ex cite (ek sīt′), **1.** stir up the feelings of: *The news of war excited everybody.* **2.** arouse: *Her new dress excited envy.* **3.** stir to action; stimulate: *Do not excite the dog; let him keep still.* **4.** produce electricity or magnetism in. *v.,* **ex cit ed, ex cit ing, —ex cit′er,** *n.*

ex cit ed (ek sīt′id), stirred up; aroused. *adj.* **—ex cit′ed ly,** *adv.*

excited atom, an atom having a higher energy level than is normal.

ex cite ment (ek sīt′mənt), **1.** an exciting; arousing: *The excitement of nations to war is wicked and foolish.* **2.** state of being excited: *The baby's first step caused great excitement in the family.* **3.** thing that excites. *n.*

ex cit ing (ek sīt′ing), arousing; stirring. *adj.*

ex claim (eks klām′), say or speak suddenly in surprise or strong feeling; cry out: *"Here you are at last," exclaimed Jack's mother. v.*

ex cla ma tion (eks′klə mā′shən), **1.** an exclaiming. **2.** thing exclaimed. *Ah!* and *oh!* are exclamations. *n.*

exclamation mark or **exclamation point,** mark (!) of punctuation used after exclamations. The exclamation mark is also used, within parentheses, to suggest that some statement or situation is remarkable, absurd, or the like: *"The poet John Milton was born in Connecticut"* (!).

ex clam a to ry (eks klam′ə tô′rē), using, containing, or expressing exclamation. *adj.*

ex clude (eks klüd′), **1.** shut out; keep out: *Curtains exclude light. The government excludes certain immigrants.* **2.** drive out and keep out; expel: *Perfect faith excludes doubt. v.,* **ex clud ed, ex clud ing. —ex clud′er,** *n.*

ex clu sion (eks klü′zhən), **1.** an excluding. **2.** a being excluded: *Amy's exclusion from the club hurt her feelings. n.*

to the exclusion of, so as to shut out or keep out.

ex clu sive (eks klü′siv), **1.** each shutting out the other. "Tree" and "animal" are exclusive terms; a thing cannot be both a tree and an animal. **2.** shutting out all or most: *This school is exclusive; only very bright children can go to it.* **3.** not divided or shared with others; single; sole: *An inventor has an exclusive right for a certain number of years to make what he has invented and patented.* **4.** very particular about choosing friends, members, patrons, etc.: *an exclusive club. adj.* **—ex clu′sive ness,** *n.*

exclusive of, excluding; leaving out; not counting or considering: *There are 26 days in that month, exclusive of Sundays.*

ex clu sive ly (eks klü′siv lē), **1.** with the exclusion of all others: *That selfish girl looks out for herself exclusively.* **2.** with the exclusion of the part or parts specified. *adv.*

ex com mu ni cate (eks′kə mū′nə kāt), cut off from membership in a church; expel formally from the fellowship of a church; prohibit from participating in any of the rites of a church. *v.,* **ex com mu ni cat ed, ex com mu ni cat ing.**

ex com mu ni ca tion (eks′kə mū′nə kā′shən), **1.** formal expulsion from the fellowship of a church; prohibi-

tion from participating in any of the rites of a church. **2.** the formal, official statement announcing this. *n.*

ex co ri ate (eks kô′rē āt), **1.** strip or rub off the skin of; make raw and sore. **2.** denounce violently. *v.*, **ex co ri at ed, ex co ri at ing. —ex co′ri a′tion,** *n.*

ex cre ment (eks′krə mənt), waste matter that is discharged from the body, especially from the bowels. *n.*

ex cres cence (eks kres′ns), **1.** an unnatural growth; disfiguring addition: *Warts are excrescences on the skin.* **2.** a natural outgrowth: *Fingernails are excrescences.* *n.*

ex cres cent (eks kres′nt), forming an unnatural growth or a disfiguring addition. *adj.*

ex crete (eks krēt′), discharge (waste matter) from the body; separate (waste matter) from the blood or tissues: *The skin excretes sweat.* *v.*, **ex cret ed, ex cret ing.**

ex cre tion (eks krē′shən), **1.** discharge of waste matter from the body; separation of waste matter from the blood or tissues. **2.** the waste matter discharged from the body; waste matter separated from the blood or tissues: *Sweat is an excretion.* *n.*

ex cre to ry (eks′krə tô′rē), of excretion; that excrete: *The kidneys are excretory organs.* *adj.*

ex cru ci at ing (eks krü′shē āt′ing), very painful; torturing; causing great suffering. *adj.*

ex cul pate (eks′kul pāt), free from blame; prove innocent. *v.*, **ex cul pat ed, ex cul pat ing.**

ex cul pa tion (eks′kul pā′shən), **1.** a freeing from blame; a proving innocent. **2.** vindication; proof of innocence; excuse. *n.*

ex cur sion (eks kėr′zhən), **1.** a short journey made with the intention of returning; pleasure trip: *Our club went on an excursion to the mountains.* **2.** trip on a train, ship, etc., at lower fares than are usually charged. **3.** group of people who go on an excursion. *n.*

ex cur sion ist (eks kėr′zhən ist), person who goes on an excursion. *n.*

ex cur sive (eks kėr′siv), off the subject; wandering; rambling. *adj.* **—ex cur′sive ly,** *adv.*

ex cuse (eks kūz′ for 1-5; eks kūs′ for 6-8), **1.** overlook (a fault, etc.); pardon; forgive: *This time he excused my carelessness in upsetting the ink.* **2.** give a reason or apology for; try to clear of blame: *She excused her own faults by blaming others.* **3.** be a reason or explanation for; clear of blame: *Sickness excused his absence from school.* **4.** free from duty or obligation; let off: *Those who passed the first test are excused from the second one.* **5.** not demand or require; dispense with: *We will excuse your presence.* **6.** a real or pretended reason or explanation: *He had many excuses for coming late.* **7.** apology given. **8.** act of excusing. 1-5 *v.*, **ex cused, ex cus ing;** 6-8 *n.* **—ex cus′a ble,** *adj.*

excuse oneself, ask to be pardoned.

ex e cra ble (ek′sə krə bl), abominable; detestable. *adj.* **—ex′e cra bly,** *adv.*

ex e crate (ek′sə krāt), **1.** abhor; loathe; detest. **2.** curse. *v.*, **ex e crat ed, ex e crat ing.**

ex e cra tion (ek′sə krā′shən), **1.** abhorrence; loathing; detestation. **2.** a cursing. **3.** a curse: *The mob shouted angry execrations.* **4.** person or thing execrated. *n.*

ex e cute (ek′sə kūt), **1.** carry out; do: *The nurse executed the doctor's orders.* **2.** put into effect; enforce: *Congress makes the laws; the President executes them.* **3.** put to death according to law: *The murderer was executed.* **4.** make according to a plan or design: *An artist executes a painting or statue.* **5.** perform or play (a piece of music). **6.** make (a deed, lease, contract, will, etc.) legal by signing, sealing, or doing whatever is necessary. *v.*, **ex e cut ed, ex e cut ing.**

ex e cu tion (ek′sə kū′shən), **1.** a carrying out; a doing; a performing. **2.** a putting into effect; an enforcing. **3.** way of carrying out or doing; skill. **4.** manner of performing or playing a piece of music. **5.** a putting to death according to law. **6.** a making according to a plan or design. **7.** a making legal by signing, sealing, or doing what is necessary. **8.** a written order from a court directing a judgment to be carried out. *n.*

do execution, have a destructive effect; have an effective action.

ex e cu tion er (ek′sə kū′shən ər), person who puts criminals to death according to law. *n.*

ex ec u tive (eg zek′yə tiv), **1.** having to do with carrying out or managing affairs: *The head of a school has an executive position.* **2.** person who carries out or manages affairs: *The president of a company is an executive.* **3.** having the duty and power of putting the laws into effect: *The President of the United States is the executive head of the government.* **4.** person, group, or branch of government that has the duty and power of putting the laws into effect. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.* **—ex ec′u tive ly,** *adv.*

Executive Mansion, *U.S.* **1.** the official residence of the President of the United States; the White House in Washington, D.C. **2.** in some States, the official residence of the governor.

ex ec u tor (eg zek′yə tər for 1; ek′sə kū′tər for 2), **1.** person named in a will to carry out the provisions of the will. **2.** person who performs or carries out things. *n.*

ex ec u trix (eg zek′yə triks), a woman executor. *n.*

ex em plar (eg zem′plər), **1.** person or thing worth imitating; model; pattern: *Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes was the exemplar of the humane jurist.* **2.** a typical case; example. *n.*

ex em pla ry (eg zem′plə rē), **1.** worth imitating; being a good model or pattern: *exemplary conduct.* **2.** serving as a warning to others: *exemplary punishment of the ringleaders.* **3.** serving as an example; typical. *adj.*

ex em pli fi ca tion (eg zem′plə fə kā′shən), **1.** a showing by example; a being an example. **2.** example. *n.*

ex em pli fy (eg zem′plə fī), show by example; be an example of: *The knights exemplified courage and courtesy.* *v.*, **ex em pli fied, ex em pli fy ing.**

ex empt (eg zempt′), **1.** make free (from a duty, obligation, rule, etc.); release: *Students who get very high marks will be exempted from the final examination.* **2.** freed from duty, obligation, rule, etc.; released: *The school property is exempt from taxes.* **3.** an exempt person. 1 *v.*, 2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

ex emp tion (eg zemp′shən), **1.** act of exempting. **2.** freed from a duty, obligation, rule, etc.; released: *Churches have exemption from taxes.* *n.*

ex er cise (ek′sər sīz), **1.** active use to give practice and training or to cause improvement: *Exercise of the body is needed for health.* **2.** give exercise to; train. **3.** take exercise. **4.** thing that gives practice and training or causes improvement: *Study the lesson, and then do the exercises at the end.* **5.** active use: *Safety requires the exercise of care.* **6.** use actively: *Exercise care in crossing streets.* **7.** carry out in action; perform: *The mayor exercises the duties and powers of his office.* **8.** have as an effect: *What others think exercises a great influence on most of us.* **9.** occupy the attention of. **10.** make uneasy; worry; trouble; annoy: *When her plan failed, she was greatly exercised.* **11.** ceremony: *the opening exercises in a Sunday school.* 1,4,5,11 *n.*, 2,3,6-10 *v.*, **ex er cised, ex er cis ing. —ex′er cis′er,** *n.*

ex ert (eg zėrt′), use; use actively; put into action: *A clever fighter exerts both strength and skill. A ruler exerts authority.* *v.*

exert oneself, make an effort; try hard; strive.

ex er tion (eg zėr′shən), **1.** effort: *The exertions of the firemen kept the fire from spreading.* **2.** a putting into action; active use; use: *exertion of authority.* *n.*

ex ha la tion (eks′hə lā′shən), **1.** an exhaling: *Breathing out is an exhalation of air.* **2.** something exhaled; air, vapor, smoke, odor, etc. *n.*

ex hale (eks hāl′), **1.** breathe out: *Exhale air from the lungs.* **2.** give off (air, vapor, smoke, odor, etc.). **3.** pass off as vapor; rise like vapor: *Sweet odors exhale from the flowers.* **4.** change into vapor; evaporate. *v.*, **ex haled, ex hal ing.**

ex haust (eg zôst′), **1.** empty completely: *exhaust a well.* **2.** use up: *exhaust one's money.* **3.** tire very much: *The climb up the hill exhausted us.* **4.** drain of strength, resources, etc.: *The long war exhausted the country.* **5.** draw off: *exhaust the air in a jar.* **6.** leave nothing important to be found out or said about; study or treat thoroughly: *Her book about tulips exhausted the subject.* **7.** the escape of used steam, gasoline, etc., from a machine. **8.** means or way for used steam, gasoline, etc., to escape from an engine. **9.** the used steam, gasoline, etc., that escapes. **10.** be discharged; go forth: *Steam exhausts. Gases from an automobile exhaust through a pipe.* 1-6,10 *v.*, 7-9 *n.*

ex haust ed (eg zôs′tid), **1.** used up. **2.** worn out; very tired. *adj.*

ex haust i bil i ty (eg zôs′tə bil′ə tē), quality of being exhaustible; capability of being exhausted. *n.*

ex haust i ble (eg zôs′tə bl), capable of being exhausted. *adj.*

ex haus tion (eg zôs′chən), **1.** an exhausting. **2.** a being exhausted. **3.** extreme fatigue. *n.*

ex haus tive (eg zôs′tiv), leaving out nothing important; thorough; comprehensive: *The students were given an exhaustive examination.* *adj.* **—ex haus′tive ly,** *adv.*

ex haust less (eg zôst′lis), that cannot be exhausted. *adj.*

ex hib it (eg zib′it), **1.** show; display: *He exhibits interest whenever you talk about dogs.* **2.** show publicly: *You should exhibit your roses in the flower show.* **3.** thing or things shown publicly: *Their exhibit of corn products won the prize.* **4.** a public show; small exhibition; part of an exhibition. **5.** show in court as evidence; submit for consideration or inspection. **6.** thing shown in court as evidence. 1,2,5 *v.*, 1,3,4,6 *n.*

ex hi bi tion (ek′sə bish′ən), **1.** a showing; display: *Such an exhibition of bad manners I never saw.* **2.** a public show: *The art school holds an exhibition every year.* **3.** thing or things shown publicly; exhibit. *n.*

ex hi bi tion ism (ek′sə bish′ən iz əm), **1.** an excessive tendency to show off one's abilities. **2.** tendency to show what should not be shown. *n.*

ex hi bi tion ist (ek′sə bish′ən ist), person who tends to show what should not be shown. *n.*

ex hib i tor or **ex hib it er** (eg zib′ə tər), person, company, or group that exhibits. *n.*

ex hil a rate (eg zil′ə rāt), make merry or lively; put into high spirits; stimulate: *The joy of Christmas exhilarates us all.* *v.*, **ex hil a rat ed, ex hil a rat ing.**

ex hil a ra tion (eg zil′ə rā′shən), **1.** an exhilarating. **2.** a being or feeling exhilarated; high spirits; stimulation. *n.*

ex hort (eg zôrt′), urge strongly; advise or warn earnestly: *The preacher exhorted his congregation to live better lives.* *v.* **—ex hort′er,** *n.*

ex hor ta tion (eg′zôr tā′shən or ek′sôr tā′shən), **1.** strong urging; earnest advice or warning. **2.** speech, sermon, etc., that exhorts. *n.*

ex hu ma tion (eks′hū mā′shən), an exhuming. *n.*

ex hume (eks hūm′), **1.** take out of a grave or ground; dig up. **2.** reveal. *v.*, **ex humed, ex hum ing.**

ex i gen cy (ek′sə jən sē), **1.** an urgent need; demand for immediate action or attention: *The exigencies of business kept him from leaving town.* **2.** situation demanding immediate action or attention; urgent case: *The lamp upset, but Mrs. Smith proved equal to the exigency and put out the flames with a heavy rug.* *n., pl.* **ex i gen cies.**

ex i gent (ek′sə jənt), **1.** demanding immediate action or attention; urgent: *The exigent pangs of hunger sent him on a search for food.* **2.** demanding a great deal; exacting: *A busy doctor has an exigent occupation.* *adj.*

ex ile (eg′zīl or ek′sīl), **1.** force (a person) to leave his country or home; banish: *Many people were exiled from the country.* **2.** a being exiled; banishment: *Napoleon's exile to Elba was brief.* **3.** an exiled person: *He has been an exile for ten years.* **4.** any prolonged absence from one's own country. 1 *v.*, **ex iled, ex il ing;** 2-4 *n.*

ex ist (eg zist′), **1.** have actual existence; be; be real: *The world has existed a long time. Do fairies exist or not?* **2.** continue to be; live; have life: *A man cannot exist without air.* **3.** be present; occur: *Cases exist of persons who cannot smell anything.* *v.*

ex ist ence (eg zis′təns), **1.** real or actual being; being: *come into existence. Most people do not now believe in the existence of ghosts.* **2.** continued being; living; life: *Many aviators lead a dangerous existence.* **3.** occurrence; presence. **4.** all that exists. **5.** thing that exists. *n.*

ex ist ent (eg zis′tənt), **1.** existing. **2.** existing now; of the present time. *adj.*

ex is ten tial ism (eg′zis ten′shəl iz əm), philosophy stressing the need for personal decision in a world lacking purpose. *n.*

ex it (eg′zit or ek′sit), **1.** way out: *The theater had six exits.* **2.** a going out; departure: *When the cat came in, the mouse made a hasty exit.* **3.** act of leaving the stage: *The actor made a graceful exit.* **4.** goes out; departs; leaves (stage direction for an actor to leave the stage). 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

ex li bris (eks lī′bris), *Latin.* **1.** from the library (of). **2.** inscription or device in or on a book to indicate the owner; bookplate.

Exod., Exodus.

ex o dus (ek′sə dəs), a going out; departure: *Every summer there is an exodus from the city.* *n.*

Ex o dus (ek′sə dəs), **1.** departure of the Israelites from Egypt under Moses. **2.** the second book of the Old Testament, containing an account of this departure. *n.*

ex of fi ci o (eks ə fish′ē ō), because of one's office: *The Vice-President is, ex officio, the presiding officer of the Senate.*

ex og e nous (eks oj′ə nəs), **1.** having stems that grow by the addition of layers of wood on the outside under the bark. **2.** originating from the outside; caused by external conditions. *adj.*

ex on er ate (eg zon′ər āt), free from blame; prove or declare innocent: *Witnesses of the accident completely exonerated the driver of the truck.* *v.*, **ex on er at ed, ex on er at ing.**

ex on er a tion (eg zon′ər ā′shən), **1.** an exonerating. **2.** being exonerated. *n.*

ex or bi tance (eg zôr′bə təns), a being exorbitant. *n.*

ex or bi tant (eg zôr′bə tənt), exceeding what is customary, proper, or reasonable; very excessive: *Two dollars is an exorbitant price for a dozen eggs.* *adj.*

ex or bi tant ly (eg zôr′bə tənt lē), **1.** extravagantly. **2.** in an excessive degree or amount; beyond reasonable limits. *adv.*

ex or cise (ek′sôr sīz), **1.** drive out (an evil spirit) by prayers, ceremonies, etc. **2.** free (a person or place) from an evil spirit. *v.*, **ex or cised, ex or cis ing. —ex′or cis′er,** *n.*

ex or cism (ek′sôr siz əm), **1.** an exorcising. **2.** the prayers, ceremonies, etc., used in exorcising. *n.*

ex or cist (ek′sôr sist), person who exorcises. *n.*

ex or cize (ek′sôr sīz), exorcise. *v.*, **ex or cized, ex or ciz ing.**

ex o skel e ton (ek′sō skel′ə tn), any hard, external, protective covering or structure, such as the shells of turtles and lobsters. *n.*

ex ot ic (eg zot′ik), **1.** foreign; strange; not native: *We saw many exotic plants at the flower show.* **2.** anything exotic. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—ex ot′i cal ly,** *adv.*

ex pand (eks pand′), **1.** increase in size; enlarge; swell: *The balloon expanded as it was filled with air. Heat expanded the metal. Our country expanded by adding new territory.* **2.** spread out; open out; unfold; extend: *As*

the plant grew, its leaves and flowers gradually expanded. A bird expands its wings before flying. **3.** express in fuller form or greater detail: *The writer expanded one sentence into a paragraph.* *v.*

ex panse (eks pans′), a large, unbroken space or stretch; wide, spreading surface: *The Pacific Ocean is a vast expanse of water.* *n.*

ex pan si bil i ty (eks pan′sə bil′ə tē), capacity for expanding. *n.*

ex pan si ble (eks pan′sə bl), capable of being expanded. *adj.*

ex pan sile (eks pan′sl), capable of expanding; such as to expand; having to do with expansion. *adj.*

ex pan sion (eks pan′shən), **1.** an expanding: *Heat caused the expansion of the gas.* **2.** a being expanded; increase in size, volume, etc.: *The expansion of the factory made room for more machines.* **3.** amount or degree of expansion. **4.** an expanded part or form. *n.*

ex pan sive (eks pan′siv), **1.** capable of expanding; tending to expand. **2.** wide; spreading. **3.** taking in much or many things; broad; extensive. **4.** showing one's feelings freely and openly; unrestrained; effusive. *adj.* **—ex pan′sive ly,** *adv.* **—ex pan′sive ness,** *n.*

ex pa ti ate (eks pā′shē āt), write or talk much (with *on*): *She expatiated on the thrills of her trip.* *v.*, **ex pa ti at ed, ex pa ti at ing. —ex pa′ti a′tor,** *n.*

ex pa ti a tion (eks pā′shē ā′shən), **1.** writing or talking much. **2.** an extended talk, description, etc. *n.*

ex pa tri ate (eks pā′trē āt for 1, 2; eks pā′trē it or eks pā′trē āt for 3, 4), **1.** banish; exile. **2.** withdraw (oneself) from one's country; renounce one's citizenship: *Some Americans expatriate themselves and live in Europe.* **3.** expatriated. **4.** an expatriated person; exile. 1,2 *v.*, **ex pa tri at ed, ex pa tri at ing;** 3 *adj.*, 4 *n.*

ex pect (eks pekt′), **1.** look forward to; think likely to come or happen: *We expect hot days in summer.* **2.** look forward to with reason or confidence; desire and feel sure of getting. **3.** count on as necessary or right. **4.** *Informal.* think; suppose; guess. *v.*

ex pect an cy (eks pek′tən sē), expectation. *n.*, *pl.* **ex pect an cies.**

ex pect ant (eks pek′tənt), **1.** having expectations; expecting. An expectant mother is soon to have a baby. **2.** showing expectation. **3.** person who expects something. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.* **—ex pect′ant ly,** *adv.*

ex pec ta tion (eks′pek tā′shən), **1.** an expecting or being expected; anticipation. **2.** thing expected. **3.** ground for expecting something; prospect: *He has expectations from a rich uncle.* *n.*

ex pec to rate (eks pek′tə rāt), cough up and spit out (phlegm, etc.); spit. *v.*, **ex pec to rat ed, ex pec to rat ing.**

ex pec to ra tion (eks pek′tə rā′shən), **1.** act of expectorating. **2.** expectorated matter. *n.*

ex pe di ence (eks pē′dē əns), expediency. *n.*

ex pe di en cy (eks pē′dē ən sē), **1.** usefulness; suitability for bringing about a desired result; desirability or fitness under the circumstances: *Consider expediency as well as truth in what you say.* **2.** personal advantage; self-interest: *The crafty lawyer was influenced more by expediency than by the love of justice.* *n.*, *pl.* **ex pe di en cies.**

ex pe di ent (eks pē′dē ənt), **1.** fit for bringing about a desired result; desirable or suitable under the circumstances: *It is expedient to be friendly and pleasant if you want to have friends.* **2.** means of bringing about a desired result: *Having no ladder or rope, the prisoner tied sheets together and escaped by this expedient.* **3.** giving or seeking personal advantage; based on self-interest. 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—ex pe′di ent ly,** *adv.*

ex pe dite (eks′pə dīt), **1.** make easy and quick; speed up: *If everyone will help, it will expedite matters.* **2.** do quickly. **3.** issue officially. *v.*, **ex pe dit ed, ex pe dit ing.**

ex pe dit er (eks′pə dīt′ər), **1.** person who is responsible for supplying raw materials or delivering finished products on schedule. **2.** person who issues official statements and decisions. *n.*

ex pe di tion (eks′pə dish′ən), **1.** journey for some special purpose. A voyage of discovery or a march against the enemy is an expedition. **2.** group of people, ships, etc., that make such a journey. **3.** efficient and prompt action; speed. *n.*

ex pe di tion ar y (eks′pə dish′ən er′ē), of, concerning, or making up an expedition. *adj.*

ex pe di tious (eks′pə dish′əs), quick; speedy; efficient and prompt. *adj.* **—ex′pe di′tious ly,** *adv.*

ex pel (eks pel′), **1.** force out; force to leave: *When the gunpowder exploded, the bullet was expelled from the gun.* **2.** put out; dismiss permanently: *A bad boy may be expelled from school.* *v.*, **ex pelled, ex pel ling.**

ex pend (eks pend′), spend; use up. *v.* **—ex pend′er,** *n.*

ex pend a ble (eks pen′də bl), **1.** that may be expended or used up. **2.** in military use, normally used up in service. **3.** worth giving up or sacrificing to the enemy or to destruction for strategic reasons. *adj.* **expendables,** expendable persons or things.

ex pend i ture (eks pen′də chur or eks pen′də chər), **1.** a spending; a using up: *Such a large piece of work requires the expenditure of much money, time, and effort.* **2.** amount of money, etc., spent; expense: *Limit your expenditures to what is necessary.* *n.*

ex pense (eks pens′), **1.** cost; charge: *The expense of the trip to John was slight. He traveled at his uncle's expense. We had many a laugh at his expense.* **2.** cause of spending: *Running an automobile is an expense.* **3.** an expending; a paying out money; outlay: *A boy at college puts his father to considerable expense.* **4.** loss; sacrifice. *n.*

at the expense of, **1.** so as to be paid for by. **2.** with the loss or sacrifice of.

expenses, **1.** charges incurred in doing something. **2.** money to repay such charges: *The salesman gets expenses besides his salary.*

ex pen sive (eks pen′siv), costly; high-priced: *He had a very expensive knife which cost $30.* *adj.* **—ex pen′sive ly,** *adv.* **—ex pen′sive ness,** *n.*

ex pe ri ence (eks pir′ē əns), **1.** what has happened to one; what is or has been met with or felt; anything or everything observed, done, or lived through: *We had several pleasant experiences on our trip.* **2.** an observing, doing, or living through things: *People learn by experience.* **3.** skill, practical knowledge, or wisdom gained by observing, doing, or living through things: *Have you had any experience in this kind of work?* **4.** have happen to one; meet with; feel; live through: *Visiting Washington was the greatest thrill I ever experienced.* 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **ex pe ri enced, ex pe ri enc ing.**

ex pe ri enced (eks pir′ē ənst), **1.** having had experience. **2.** taught by experience. **3.** skillful or wise because of experience: *an experienced teacher, an experienced nurse.* *adj.*

ex pe ri en tial (eks pir′ē en′shəl), having to do with experience; based on or coming from experience. *adj.*

ex per i ment (eks per′ə ment for 1; eks per′ə mənt for 2,3), **1.** try in order to find out; make trials or tests: *That man is experimenting with dyes to get the color he wants.* **2.** test or trial to find out something: *a cooking experiment.* **3.** a conducting of such tests or trials: *Scientists test out theories by experiments.* 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.* **—ex per′i ment′er,** *n.*

ex per i men tal (eks per′ə men′tl), **1.** based on experiments: *Chemistry is an experimental science.* **2.** used for experiments: *an experimental room.* **3.** based on experience, not on theory or authority. **4.** testing; trying out: *This trip will be only experimental.* *adj.*

ex per i men tal ly (eks per′ə men′tl ē), **1.** by making experiments. **2.** as an experiment. *adv.*

ex per i men ta tion (eks per′ə men tā′shən), an experimenting: *A cure for the disease was found by experimentation on animals.* *n.*

ex pert (eks′pėrt for 1; eks pėrt′ or eks′pėrt for 2,3), **1.** a very skillful person; person who knows a great deal about some special thing. **2.** very skillful; knowing a great deal about some special thing: *He is an expert chemist.* **3.** from an expert; requiring or showing knowledge about some special thing. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.* **—ex pert′ly,** *adv.* **—ex pert′ness,** *n.*

ex pi ate (eks′pē āt), make amends for (a wrong, sin, etc.); atone for: *The thief expiated his theft by giving back the amount stolen and by reforming.* *v.*, **ex pi at ed, ex pi at ing.**

ex pi a tion (eks′pē ā′shən), **1.** a making amends for a wrong, sin, etc.; atonement: *He made a public apology in expiation of his error.* **2.** amends; means of atonement. *n.*

ex pi ra tion (ek′spə rā′shən), **1.** a coming to an end: *the expiration of a lease.* **2.** a breathing out: *the expiration of used air from the lungs.* *n.*

ex pir a to ry (ek spīr′ə tôr′rē), having to do with breathing out air from the lungs. *adj.*

ex pire (ek spīr′), **1.** come to an end: *You must obtain a new automobile license when your old one expires.* **2.** die. **3.** breathe out: *expire used air from the lungs.* *v.*, **ex pired, ex pir ing.**

ex plain (eks plān′), **1.** make plain or clear; tell how to do: *The teacher explained long division to the class.* **2.** tell the meaning of; interpret. **3.** give reasons for; account for: *Can somebody explain Maud's absence?* **4.** give an explanation. *v.* **—ex plain′a ble,** *adj.*

explain oneself, 1. make one's meaning plain or clear. **2.** give reasons for one's behavior.

ex pla na tion (eks′plə nā′shən), **1.** an explaining: *Bill did not understand the teacher's explanation of long division.* **2.** thing that explains. *n.*

ex plan a to ry (eks plan′ə tôr′rē), explaining; serving or helping to explain: *Read the explanatory part of the lesson before you try to do the problems.* *adj.*

ex ple tive (eks′plə tiv), **1.** filling out a sentence or line of verse; completing. **2.** something that fills out a sentence or line. In "There is a book on the table," *there* is an expletive. **3.** oath or meaningless exclamation. "Damn" and "My goodness" are expletives. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

ex pli ca ble (eks′plə kə bl or eks plik′ə bl), capable of being explained. *adj.*

ex pli cate (eks′plə kāt), **1.** develop (a principle, doctrine, etc.). **2.** explain. *v.*, **ex pli cat ed, ex pli cat ing.**

ex pli ca tion (eks′plə kā′shən), explanation. *n.*

ex pli ca to ry (eks′plə kə tôr′rē), that explains. *adj.*

ex plic it (eks plis′it), **1.** clearly expressed; distinctly stated; definite: *He gave such explicit directions that everyone understood them.* **2.** not reserved; frank; outspoken. *adj.* **—ex plic′it ly,** *adv.* **—ex plic′it ness,** *n.*

ex plode (eks plōd′), **1.** blow up; burst with a loud noise: *The building was destroyed when the defective boiler exploded.* **2.** cause to explode: *Many boys explode firecrackers on the Fourth of July.* **3.** burst forth noisily: *The speaker's mistake was so funny the audience exploded with laughter.* **4.** cause to be rejected; destroy belief in: *Columbus helped to explode the theory that the earth is flat.* *v.*, **ex plod ed, ex plod ing. —ex plod′er,** *n.*

ex ploit (eks′ploit for 1; eks ploit′ for 2,3), **1.** a bold, unusual act; daring deed: *Old stories tell about the exploits of famous heroes.* **2.** make use of; turn to practical account: *A mine is exploited for its minerals.* **3.** make unfair use of; use selfishly for one's own advantage: *Nations sometimes exploit their colonies, taking as much wealth out of them as they can.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.* **—ex ploit′a ble,** *adj.* **—ex ploit′er,** *n.*

ex ploi ta tion (eks′ploi tā′shən), **1.** use. **2.** selfish or unfair use. *n.*

ex plo ra tion (eks′plə rā′shən), **1.** a traveling in little known lands or seas for the purpose of discovery. **2.** a going over carefully; a looking into closely. *n.*

ex plor a tive (eks plôr′ə tiv), **1.** exploratory. **2.** inclined to make explorations. *adj.*

ex plor a to ry (eks plôr′ə tôr′rē), having to do with exploration; for discovery. *adj.*

ex plore (eks plôr′), **1.** travel in (little known lands or seas) for the purpose of discovery: *Byrd explored around the South Pole.* **2.** go over carefully; look into closely; examine: *The surgeon explored the wound.* *v.*, **ex plored, ex plor ing.**

ex plor er (eks plôr′ər), person who explores. *n.*

ex plo sion (eks plō′zhən), **1.** a blowing up; a bursting with a loud noise: *the explosion of a bomb.* **2.** a loud noise caused by this: *People five miles away heard the explosion.* **3.** a noisy bursting forth; outbreak: *explosions of anger, an explosion of laughter.* *n.*

ex plo sive (eks plō′siv), **1.** of or for explosion; tending to explode: *Gunpowder is explosive.* **2.** an explosive substance. Explosives are used in making fireworks. **3.** tending to burst forth noisily: *The irritable old man had an explosive temper.* 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—ex plo′sively,** *adv.* **—ex plo′sive ness,** *n.*

ex po nent (eks pō′nənt), **1.** person or thing that explains, interprets, etc. **2.** person or thing that stands as an example, type, or symbol of something: *Lincoln is a famous exponent of self-education.* **3.** index or small number written above and to the right of an algebraic symbol or quantity to show how many times the symbol or quantity is to be used as a factor. *Examples:* $2^2 = 2 \times 2$; $a^3 = a \times a \times a$. *n.*

ex port (eks pôrt′ or eks′pôrt for 1; eks′pôrt for 2,3), **1.** send (goods) out of one country for sale and use in another: *The United States exports automobiles.* **2.** article exported: *Cotton is an important export of the United States.* **3.** an exporting; exportation. 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

ex por ta tion (eks′pôr tā′shən), **1.** an exporting. **2.** article exported; export. *n.*

ex port er (eks pôr′tər or eks′pôr tər), person or company whose business is exporting goods. *n.*

ex pose (eks pōz′), **1.** lay open; leave unprotected; uncover: *The soldiers in the open field were exposed to the enemy's gunfire. His foolish actions exposed him to ridicule.* **2.** show openly; display: *expose goods for sale in a store.* **3.** make known; show up; reveal: *He exposed the plot to the police.* **4.** abandon; put out without shelter: *The ancient Spartans used to expose babies that they did not want.* **5.** allow light to reach and act on (a photographic film or plate). *v.*, **ex posed, ex pos ing. —ex pos′er,** *n.*

ex po sé (eks′pō zā′), a showing up of crime, dishonesty, fraud, etc. *n.*

ex posed (eks pōzd′), **1.** left unprotected; uncovered. **2.** open to view; not concealed. *adj.*

ex po si tion (eks′pə zish′ən), **1.** a public show or exhibition. A world's fair is an exposition. **2.** a detailed explanation. **3.** speech or writing explaining a process or idea. *n.*

ex pos i tor (eks poz′ə tər), person or thing that explains; expounder; interpreter. *n.*

ex pos i to ry (eks poz′ə tôr′rē), explaining; serving or helping to explain. *adj.*

ex post fac to (eks′ pōst′ fak′tō), made or done after something, but applying to it. An **ex post facto law** applies to actions done before the law was passed.

ex pos tu late (eks pos′chə lāt), reason earnestly with a person, protesting against something he means to do or has done; remonstrate: *The father expostulated with his son about the foolishness of leaving school.* *v.*, **ex pos tu lat ed, ex pos tu lat ing. —ex pos′tu la′tor,** *n.*

ex pos tu la tion (eks pos′chə lā′shən), earnest protest; remonstrance: *The teacher's expostulations failed, and he resorted to threats.* *n.*

ex pos tu la to ry (eks pos′chə lə tôr′rē), of or containing expostulation. *adj.*

ex po sure (eks pō′zhər), **1.** an exposing: *The exposure of the real criminal cleared the innocent man. Anyone would dread public exposure of all his faults.* **2.** a being exposed: *Exposure to the rain has spoiled this machinery.*

3. position in relation to the sun and wind: *A house with a southern exposure is open to sun and wind from the south.* 4. time during which light reaches and acts on a photographic film or plate. 5. part of a photographic film for one picture. 6. a putting off without shelter; abandoning. *n.*

ex pound (eks pound′), 1. make clear; explain; interpret: *The teacher expounds each new principle in arithmetic to the class.* 2. set forth or state in detail. *v.*

ex-pres i dent (eks′prez′ə dənt), a former president; living person who once was president, but no longer is. *n.*

ex press (eks pres′), 1. put into words: *Express your ideas clearly.* 2. show by look, voice, or action; reveal: *A smile expresses joy.* 3. show by a sign, figure, etc.; indicate: *The sign × expresses multiplication.* 4. clear; plain; definite: *It was his express wish that we should go without him.* 5. special; for a particular purpose: *She came for the express purpose of seeing you.* 6. exact: *He is the express image of his father.* 7. a special messenger or message sent for a particular purpose. 8. a quick or direct means of sending things. Packages and money can be sent by express in trains or airplanes. 9. system or company for sending parcels, money, etc. 10. having to do with express: *An express agency or company is in the express business.* 11. things sent by express. 12. *U.S.* send by express. 13. by express; directly. 14. traveling fast and making few stops: *an express train.* 15. train, bus, elevator, etc., doing this. 16. for fast traveling: *an express highway.* 17. press out; squeeze out: *The juice is expressed from grapes to make wine.* 1-3,12,17 *v.*, 4-6,10,14,16 *adj.*, 7-9,11,15 *n.*, 13 *adv.*

express oneself, say what one thinks.

ex press i ble (eks pres′ə bl), capable of being expressed. *adj.*

ex pres sion (eks presh′ən), 1. a putting into words: *His clear expression of the plan made it easier for us to understand.* 2. word or group of words used as a unit: *"Swell guy" is a slang expression.* 3. a showing by look, voice, or action: *A sigh is the expression of sadness.* 4. indication of feeling, spirit, character, etc.; look that shows feeling: *A grin is a happy expression.* 5. a bringing out the meaning or beauty of something read, spoken, played, sung, etc.: *Try to read with more expression.* 6. a showing by a sign, figure, etc. 7. a pressing out: *the expression of oil from plants.* *n.*

ex pres sion less (eks presh′ən lis), without expression: *an expressionless face, an expressionless voice.* *adj.*

ex pres sive (eks pres′iv), 1. serving as a sign or indication; expressing: *"Alas" is a word expressive of sadness.* 2. full of expression; having much feeling, meaning, etc.: *"His skin hung on his bones" is a more expressive sentence than "He was very emaciated."* *adj.* —**ex pres′sive ly**, *adv.* —**ex pres′sive ness**, *n.*

ex press ly (eks pres′lē), 1. clearly; plainly; definitely: *You are expressly forbidden to touch it.* 2. specially; on purpose: *She came expressly to see you.* *adv.*

ex press man (eks pres′mən), person who works in the express business, especially one who collects or delivers articles. *n., pl.* **ex press men.**

ex press way (eks pres′wā′), an express highway. *n.*

ex pro pri ate (eks prō′prē āt), 1. take (land, etc.) out of the owner's possession; especially, take for public use. A city can expropriate land for a public park. 2. put (a person) out of possession; dispossess. *v.*, **ex pro pri at ed, ex pro pri at ing.** —**ex pro′pri a′tion**, *n.*

ex pul sion (eks pul′shən), 1. an expelling; forcing out: *expulsion of air from the lungs.* 2. a being expelled or forced out: *Expulsion from school was his punishment for bad behavior.* *n.*

ex pul sive (eks pul′siv), expelling; forcing out. *adj.*

ex punge (eks punj′), remove completely; blot out; erase: *The secretary was directed to expunge certain accusations from the record.* *v.*, **ex punged, ex pung ing.**

ex pur gate (eks′pər gāt), remove objectionable passages or words from (a book, letter, etc.); purify. *v.*, **ex pur gat ed, ex pur gat ing.** —**ex′pur ga′tor**, *n.*

ex pur ga tion (eks′pər gā′shən), the removing or removal from a book, etc., of something that seems objectionable. *n.*

ex qui site (eks′kwi zit or eks kwiz′it), 1. very lovely; delicate: *Those violets are exquisite flowers.* 2. sharp; intense: *exquisite pain.* 3. of highest excellence; most admirable: *She has exquisite taste and manners.* 4. keenly sensitive: *an exquisite ear for music.* *adj.* —**ex′qui site ly**, *adv.* —**ex′qui site ness**, *n.*

ex-serv ice (eks′sėr′vis), having formerly served in the army, navy, or air force. *adj.*

ex tant (eks′tənt or eks tant′), still in existence: *Some of Washington's letters are extant.* *adj.*

ex tem po ra ne ous (eks tem′pə rā′nē əs), 1. spoken or done without preparation; offhand: *an extemporaneous speech.* 2. made for the occasion: *an extemporaneous shelter against a storm.* *adj.* —**ex tem′po ra′ne ous ly**, *adv.* —**ex tem′po ra′ne ous ness**, *n.*

ex tem po re (eks tem′pə rē), 1. on the spur of the moment; without preparation; offhand: *Each pupil will be called on to speak extempore.* 2. made, done, or said on the spur of the moment; impromptu. 1 *adv.*, 2 *adj.*

ex tem po rize (eks tem′pə rīz), 1. speak, play, sing, or dance, composing as one proceeds: *The pianist was extemporizing.* 2. compose offhand; make for the occasion: *The campers extemporized a shelter for the night.* *v.*, **ex tem po rized, ex tem po riz ing.** —**ex tem′po riza′tion**, *n.*

ex tend (eks tend′), 1. stretch out: *extend your hand.* 2. be continued in time, space, or direction: *The beach extends for miles in both directions. The conference extends from Wednesday to Saturday.* 3. straighten out. 4. lengthen. 5. widen; enlarge. 6. give; grant: *extend help to poor people.* *v.*

ex tend ed (eks ten′did), 1. extensive; widespread. 2. stretched out; prolonged. 3. widened. 4. spread out; outstretched. *adj.*

ex ten sile (eks ten′sl), capable of being stuck out: *extensile claws.* *adj.*

ex ten sion (eks ten′shən), 1. an extending: *the extension of one's arm.* 2. a being extended: *The university extension opens courses to students not able or wishing to take work on the campus.* 3. an extended part; addition: *The new extension to the old school will make room for more students.* 4. range; extent. *n.*

ex ten sive (eks ten′siv), 1. of great extent; wide; broad; large: *an extensive park.* 2. far-reaching; affecting many things; comprehensive: *extensive changes.* 3. depending on the use of large areas: *extensive agriculture.* *adj.* —**ex ten′sive ly**, *adv.* —**ex ten′sive ness**, *n.*

ex ten sor (eks ten′sər), muscle that extends or straightens out a limb or other part of the body. *n.*

ex tent (eks tent′), 1. size, space, length, amount, or degree to which a thing extends: *Railroads carry people and goods through the whole extent of the country. The extent of a judge's power is limited by law.* 2. something extended; extended space: *a vast extent of prairie.* *n.*

ex ten u ate (eks ten′yu āt), 1. make (guilt, a fault, offense, etc.) seem less; excuse in part: *His foreign upbringing extenuates his faulty pronunciation.* 2. make thin or weak. *v.*, **ex ten u at ed, ex ten u at ing.**

ex ten u a tion (eks ten′yu ā′shən), 1. an extenuating: *The lawyer pleaded his client's youth in extenuation of the crime.* 2. something that lessens the seriousness of guilt, a fault, an offense, etc.; partial excuse. *n.*

ex te ri or (eks tir′ē ər), 1. an outer surface or part; outward appearance; outside: *The exterior of the house was of brick. The gruff old man has a harsh exterior but a kind heart.* 2. on the outside; outer: *The skin of an apple is its exterior covering.* 3. coming from without; happening outside: *exterior influences.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

ex ter mi nate (eks tėr′mə nāt), destroy completely: *This poison will exterminate rats.* *v.*, **ex ter mi nat ed, ex ter mi nat ing.**

ex ter mi na tion (eks tėr′mə nā′shən), complete destruction: *This poison is useful for the extermination of rats.* *n.*

ex ter mi na tor (eks tėr′mə nā′tər), **1.** person or thing that exterminates. **2.** person whose business is exterminating fleas, lice, bedbugs, rats, etc. *n.*

ex ter nal (eks tėr′nl), **1.** on the outside; outer. **2.** an outer surface or part; outside. **3.** to be used on the outside of the body: *Liniment and rubbing alcohol are external remedies.* **4.** entirely outside; coming from without. **5.** having existence outside one's mind. **6.** having to do with outward appearance or show; superficial: *Going to church is an external act of worship.* **7.** having to do with international affairs; foreign: *War affects a nation's external trade.* 1,3-7 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

externals, clothing, manners, outward acts, or appearances: *He judges people by mere externals.*

ex ter nal ly (eks tėr′nl ē), in an external manner; on the outside. *adv.*

ex tinct (eks tingkt′), **1.** no longer in existence: *The dinosaur is an extinct animal.* **2.** no longer active; extinguished: *an extinct volcano.* *adj.*

ex tinc tion (eks tingk′shən), **1.** an extinguishing: *The sudden extinction of the lights left the room in darkness.* **2.** a being extinguished; extinct condition. **3.** suppression; a doing away with completely; wiping out; destruction: *The war caused the extinction of many pacifist organizations.* *n.*

ex tin guish (eks ting′gwish), **1.** put out; quench: *Water extinguished the fire.* **2.** put an end to; do away with; wipe out; destroy: *One failure after another extinguished her hope.* **3.** eclipse or obscure by superior brilliancy. *v.* **—ex tin′guish a ble,** *adj.* **—ex tin′guish er,** *n.* **—ex tin′guish ment,** *n.*

ex tir pate (eks′tər pāt), **1.** remove completely; destroy totally: *Kidnaping must be extirpated.* **2.** tear up by the roots. *v.*, **ex tir pat ed, ex tir pat ing.**

ex tir pa tion (eks′tər pā′shən), **1.** complete removal; total destruction. **2.** a tearing up by the roots. *n.*

ex tol or **ex toll** (eks tōl′), praise highly; commend: *The newspapers extolled our brave soldiers.* *v.*, **ex tolled, ex tol ling.**

ex tort (eks tôrt′), obtain (money, a promise, etc.) by threats, force, fraud, or illegal use of authority: *Blackmailers try to extort money from their victims.* *v.* **—ex tort′er,** *n.*

ex tor tion (eks tôr′shən), **1.** an obtaining of money, a promise, etc., by threats, force, fraud, or illegal use of authority: *Very high interest on loans is considered extortion and is forbidden by law.* **2.** money, promise, etc., obtained in this way. *n.*

ex tor tion ate (eks tôr′shən it), **1.** characterized by extortion: *extortionate demands.* **2.** much too great: *an extortionate price.* *adj.* **—ex tor′tion ate ly,** *adv.*

ex tor tion er (eks tôr′shən ər), person who is guilty of extortion. *n.*

ex tor tion ist (eks tôr′shən ist), extortioner. *n.*

ex tra (eks′trə), **1.** more, greater, or better than what is usual, expected, or needed: *extra pay, extra favors.* **2.** something in addition to what is usual, expected, or needed: *Her bill for extras was $30.* **3.** an additional charge. **4.** a special edition of a newspaper: *Every paper in town came out with extras when the news came through of the end of the war.* **5.** person who is employed by the day to play minor parts in motion pictures. **6.** an additional worker. **7.** more than usually: *extra fine quality.* 1 *adj.*, 2-6 *n.*, 7 *adv.*

ex tract (eks trakt′ for 1-5,8; eks′trakt for 6,7), **1.** pull out or draw out, usually with some effort: *extract a tooth, extract a confession.* **2.** obtain by pressure, suction, etc.: *extract oil from olives.* **3.** deduce: *extract a principle from a collection of facts.* **4.** derive: *extract pleasure from a situation.* **5.** take out; select (a passage) from a book, speech, etc. **6.** something drawn out or taken out; passage taken from a book, speech, etc. **7.** a concentrated preparation of a substance. Vanilla extract, made from vanilla beans, is used as flavoring. **8.** calculate or find (the root of a number). 1-5,8 *v.*, 6,7 *n.* **—ex trac′tor,** *n.*

ex trac tion (eks trak′shən), **1.** an extracting: *the extraction of a tooth.* **2.** a being extracted. **3.** descent; origin: *Miss Del Rio is of Spanish extraction.* *n.*

ex trac tive (eks trak′tiv), extracting. *adj.*

ex tra cur ric u lar (eks′trə kə rik′yə lər), outside the regular course of study: *Football and debating are extracurricular activities in our high school.* *adj.*

ex tra dite (eks′trə dīt), **1.** give up or deliver (a fugitive or prisoner) to another nation or legal authority for trial or punishment: *If an escaped prisoner of the State of Ohio is caught in Indiana, he can be extradited from Indiana to Ohio.* **2.** obtain the extradition of (such a person). *v.*, **ex tra dit ed, ex tra dit ing.**

ex tra di tion (eks′trə dish′ən), surrender of a fugitive or prisoner by one state, nation, or legal authority to another for trial or punishment. *n.*

ex tra le gal (eks′trə lē′gl), beyond the control or influence of law. *adj.*

ex tra ne ous (eks trā′nē əs), from outside; not belonging; foreign: *Sand or some other extraneous matter had got into the butter.* *adj.*

ex traor di nar i ly (eks trôr′də ner′ə lē), in an extraordinary manner; to an extraordinary degree; most unusually. *adv.*

ex traor di nar y (eks trôr′də ner′ē; eks′trə ôr′də ner′ē esp. for 2), **1.** beyond what is ordinary; most unusual; very remarkable: *Seven feet is an extraordinary height for a person.* **2.** outside of, additional to, or ranking below the regular class of officials; special. An **envoy extraordinary** is one sent on a special mission; he ranks below an ambassador. *adj.*

ex tra ter ri to ri al (eks′trə ter′ə tô′rē əl), outside the laws of the country that a person lives in. Any ambassador to the United States has certain extraterritorial privileges. *adj.*

ex trav a gance (eks trav′ə gəns), **1.** careless and lavish spending; wastefulness: *His extravagance kept him always in debt.* **2.** a going beyond the bounds of reason; excess: *The extravagance of the salesman's claims caused us to doubt the worth of his product.* **3.** an extravagant action, idea, purchase, etc. *n.*

ex trav a gant (eks trav′ə gənt), **1.** spending carelessly and lavishly; wasteful: *An extravagant person usually has extravagant tastes and habits.* **2.** beyond the bounds of reason; excessive: *People laughed at the inventor's extravagant praise of his invention. He refused to buy the ring because of the extravagant price.* *adj.* **—ex trav′a gant ly,** *adv.*

ex trav a gan za (eks trav′ə gan′zə), a fantastic play, piece of music, literary composition, etc. Musical comedies having elaborate scenery, gorgeous costumes, etc., are extravaganzas. *n.*

ex treme (eks trēm′), **1.** much more than usual; very great; very strong: *extreme love for one's country.* **2.** very severe; very violent. **3.** at the very end; farthest possible; last. **4.** something extreme; one of two things as far or as different as possible from each other: *Love and hate are two extremes of feeling.* **5.** an extreme degree: *Joy is happiness in the extreme.* **6.** the first or last term in a proportion or series: *In the proportion, 2 is to 4 as 8 is to 16, 2 and 16 are extremes; 4 and 8 are the means.* 1-3 *adj.*, **ex trem er, ex trem est;** 4-6 *n.* **—ex treme′ness,** *n.*

go to extremes, do or say too much.

ex treme ly (eks trēm′lē), much more than usual; very. *adv.*

extreme unction, sacrament of the Roman Catholic Church, given by a priest to a dying person or one in danger of death.

ex trem ist (eks trēm′ist), **1.** person who goes to extremes. **2.** person who has extreme ideas or favors extreme measures. *n.*

ex trem i ty (eks trem′ə tē), **1.** the very end; farthest possible place; last part or point. **2.** extreme need, danger, suffering, etc.: *In their extremity the people on the sinking ship bore themselves bravely.* **3.** an extreme degree: *Perfect bliss is the extremity of happiness.* **4.** an extreme action: *The soldiers were forced to the extremity of firing their rifles to scatter the angry mob.* *n., pl.* **extrem i ties.**

extremities, hands and feet.

ex tri ca ble (eks′trə kə bl), capable of being extricated. *adj.*

ex tri cate (eks′trə kāt), set free (from entanglements, difficulties, embarrassing situations, etc.); release: *Tom extricated his younger brother from the barbed-wire fence.* *v.,* **ex tri cat ed, ex tri cat ing.** **—ex′tri ca′tion,** *n.*

ex trin sic (eks trin′sik), **1.** not essential or inherent; caused by external circumstances. **2.** being outside of a thing; coming from without; external. *adj.*

ex trin si cal ly (eks trin′sik lē), in an extrinsic manner; from without: externally. *adv.*

ex tro ver sion (eks′trə vėr′zhən), tendency to be more interested in what is going on around one than in one's own thoughts and feelings. *n.*

ex tro vert (eks′trə vėrt), person more interested in what is going on around him than in his own thoughts and feelings; person tending to act rather than think. *n.*

ex trude (eks trüd′), **1.** thrust out; push out. **2.** stick out; protrude. *v.,* **ex trud ed, ex trud ing.**

ex tru sion (eks trü′zhən), **1.** an extruding. **2.** a being extruded. *n.*

ex u ber ance (eg zü′bər əns), fact, quality, state, or condition of being exuberant; great abundance; luxurious growth: *exuberance of shrubbery.* *n.*

ex u ber an cy (eg zü′bər ən sē), exuberance. *n., pl.* **ex u ber an cies.**

ex u ber ant (eg zü′bər ənt), **1.** very abundant; overflowing; lavish: *exuberant health, good nature, or joy; an exuberant welcome.* **2.** profuse in growth; luxuriant: *the exuberant vegetation of the jungle.* *adj.* **—ex u′ber ant ly,** *adv.*

ex u da tion (eks′ū dā′shən), **1.** an exuding. **2.** something exuded, such as sweat. *n.*

ex ude (eg züd′ or eks ūd′), **1.** come or send out in drops; ooze: *Sweat exudes from the pores in the skin.* **2.** give forth: *Some successful men exude self-confidence.* *v.,* **ex ud ed, ex ud ing.**

ex ult (eg zult′), be very glad; rejoice greatly: *The winners exulted in their victory.* *v.* **—ex ult′ing ly,** *adv.*

ex ult ant (eg zult′nt), rejoicing greatly; exulting; triumphant: *He gave an exultant shout.* *adj.* **—ex ult′ant ly,** *adv.*

ex ul ta tion (eg′zul tā′shən or ek′sul tā′shən), act of exulting; great rejoicing; triumph: *There was exultation over the army's victory.* *n.*

-ey, suffix meaning: full of; containing; like, as in *clayey, skyey,* etc. *-ey* is often added to nouns to form adjectives.

eye (ī), **1.** organ of the body by which people and animals see; organ of sight. **2.** the colored part of the eye; iris. **3.** region surrounding the eye: *The blow gave him a black eye.* **4.** any organ that is sensitive to light. **5.** sense of seeing; vision; sight. **6.** ability to see small differences in things: *A good artist must have an eye for color.* **7.** look; glance. **8.** a watchful look. **9.** look at; watch: *The dog eyed the stranger.* **10.** way of thinking or considering; view; opinion; judgment: *Stealing is a crime in the eye of the law.* **11.** thing shaped like, resembling, or suggesting an eye. The little spots on potatoes, the relatively quiet center of a hurricane, the hole for thread in a needle, and the loop to fasten a hook are all called eyes. 1-8,10,11 *n.,* 9 *v.,* **eyed, ey ing** or **eye ing.**

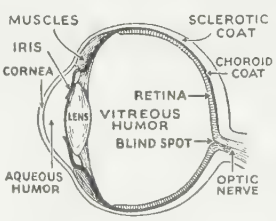


Diagram of the eye of a man

an eye for an eye, punishment as severe as the injury.

catch one's eye, attract one's attention.

have an eye to, look out for; pay attention to.

in the public eye, **1.** often seen in public. **2.** widely known.

keep an eye on, look after; watch carefully: *Keep an eye on the baby.*

make eyes at, look at with liking or love.

open a person's eyes, make him see what is really happening.

see eye to eye, agree entirely; have exactly the same opinion.

set eyes on, see; look at.

shut one's eyes to, refuse to see or consider.

eye ball (ī′bôl′), the ball-shaped part of the eye without the lids and bony socket. *n.*

eye brow (ī′brou′), **1.** arch of hair above the eye. **2.** the bony ridge that it grows on. *n.*

eye cup (ī′kup′), a small cup with a rim shaped to fit over the eye, used in washing the eyes or putting medicine in them. *n.*

eye ful (ī′fůl), **1.** as much as the eye can see at one time. **2.** *Informal.* a good look. **3.** *Slang.* a good-looking girl or woman. *n.*

eye glass (ī′glas′), **1.** a glass lens to aid poor vision. **2.** eyecup. **3.** eyepiece. *n.*

eyeglasses, pair of glass lenses to help vision.

eye hole (ī′hōl′), **1.** the bony socket for the eyeball. **2.** hole to look through. **3.** a round opening for a pin, hook, rope, etc., to go through. *n.*

eye lash (ī′lash′), **1.** one of the hairs on the edge of the eyelid. **2.** fringe of such hairs. *n.*

eye less (ī′lis), without eyes; blind. *adj.*

eye let (ī′lit), **1.** a small, round hole for a lace or cord to go through. **2.** a metal ring around such a hole to strengthen it. **3.** hole to look through. **4.** a small, round hole with stitches around it, used to make a pattern in embroidery. *n.*

eye lid (ī′lid′), the movable fold of skin over the eye. *n.*

eye opener, *Slang.* a surprising happening or discovery; startling piece of information.

eye piece (ī′pēs′), lens or set of lenses nearest to the eye of the user in a telescope, microscope, etc. *n.*

eye shot (ī′shot′), range of vision. *n.*

eye sight (ī′sīt′), **1.** power of seeing; sight. **2.** range of vision; view. *n.*

eye socket, the bony cavity in which the eyeball is set.

eye sore (ī′sôr′), thing unpleasant to look at: *A garbage heap is an eyesore.* *n.*

eye spot (ī′spot′), the simplest kind of organ for seeing in many lower animals. *n.*

eye strain (ī′strān′), a tired or weak condition of the eyes caused by using them too much, reading in a dim light, etc. *n.*

eye tooth (ī′tüth′), either of the two pointed, upper teeth between the incisors and the bicuspids; upper canine tooth. *n., pl.* **eye teeth.**

eye wink er (ī′wingk′ər), eyelash. *n.*

eye wit ness (ī′wit′nis), person who actually sees or has seen some act or happening, and thus can give testimony concerning it. *n.*

ey rie or **ey ry** (ār′ē or ir′ē), aerie. *n., pl.* **ey ries.**

E ze ki el (i zē′kē əl), **1.** a Hebrew prophet in the sixth century B.C. **2.** book of the Old Testament. *n.*

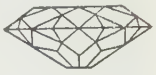
Ez ra (ez′rə), **1.** a Hebrew scribe who led a revival of the religion of Judaism. **2.** book of the Old Testament. *n.*

F

F or **f** (ef), the sixth letter of the alphabet. *n., pl.* **F's** or **f's.**
F, fluorine.
F., 1. Fahrenheit. 2. Friday. 3. February.
f., 1. female. 2. feminine.
fa (fä), the fourth note of the musical scale. See **do**[2] for diagram. *n.*
Fa bi an (fā′bē ən), using stratagem and delay to wear out an opponent; cautious; slow. *adj.*
fa ble (fā′bl), 1. story made up to teach a lesson. Fables are often about animals who can talk, such as *The Hare and the Tortoise* and *The Fox and the Crow.* 2. an untrue story; falsehood. 3. legend; myth. 4. tell or write fables. 1-3 *n.,* 4 *v.,* **fa bled, fa bling.**
fa bled (fā′bld), 1. told about in fables, legends, or myths. 2. having no real existence; made up; fictitious. *adj.*
fab ric (fab′rik), 1. woven or knitted material; cloth. Velvet, canvas, linen, and flannel are fabrics. 2. texture, whether smooth or rough, loose or close, etc : *suits and dresses made of cloths of different fabric.* 3. structure; thing constructed of combined parts; framework: *Unwise loans weakened the financial fabric of the bank.* *n.*
fab ri cate (fab′rə kāt), 1. build; construct; manufacture. 2. make by fitting together standardized parts: *Automobiles are fabricated from parts made in different factories.* 3. make up; invent (stories, lies, excuses, etc.). *v.,* **fab ri cat ed, fab ri cat ing.**
fab ri ca tion (fab′rə kā′shən), 1. manufacture; fabricating. 2. something fabricated; story, lie, excuse, etc. *n.*
Fab ri koid (fab′rə koid), *Trademark.* a waterproof fabric made to look like leather, used for bindings of books, for traveling bags, etc. *n.*
fab u lous (fab′yə ləs), 1. not believable; amazing: *That antique shop asks fabulous prices.* 2. of or belonging to a fable; imaginary: *The phoenix is a fabulous bird.* 3. like a fable. *adj.,* **—fab′u lous ly,** *adv.* **—fab′u lous ness,** *n.*
fa çade (fə säd′), 1. the front part of a building. 2. any side of a building that faces a street or other open space. *n.*
face (fās), 1. the front part of the head. 2. look; expression: *His face was sad.* 3. an ugly or peculiar look made by distorting the face: *Lulu made a face at me.* 4. outward appearance. 5. the front part; right side; surface: *the face of a clock, the whole face of the earth.* 6. have the face (toward); be opposite (to): *The house faces the street. The picture faces page 60 in my book.* 7. turn the face (toward). 8. cause to face. 9. meet face to face; stand before. 10. meet bravely or boldly; oppose and resist: *Soldiers must face the enemy.* 11. present itself to: *A crisis faced us.* 12. *Informal.* boldness; impudence: *Lulu had the face to insult a policeman.* 13. personal importance; dignity; self-respect: *Face is very important to Oriental peoples.* 14. the stated value: *The face of the note was $100, but $73 was all that anybody would pay for it.* 15. cover with a different material: *She faced the sleeves with silk. A wooden house is sometimes faced with brick.* 16. smooth the surface of (stone, etc.). 1-5,12-14 *n.,* 6-11,15,16 *v.,* **faced, fac ing.**

Façade (def. 1) of a church

face to face, 1. with faces toward each other. 2. in the actual presence.
in the face of, 1. in the presence of. 2. in spite of.
lose face, lose dignity or self-respect; be humiliated.
pull a long face, look sad, unhappy, or disapproving.
set one's face against, oppose and resist.
to one's face, 1. in one's presence. 2. openly; boldly.
face card, king, queen, or jack of playing cards.
fac et (fas′it), 1. any one of the small, polished surfaces of a cut gem. 2. anything like the facet of a gem. 3. cut facets on. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.,* **fac et ed, fac et ing** or *esp. Brit.* **fac et ted, fac et ting.**


Cut gem showing facets

fa ce tious (fə sē′shəs), 1. having the habit of joking. 2. said in fun; not to be taken seriously: *facetious remarks.* *adj.* **—fa ce′tious ly,** *adv.* **—fa ce′tious ness,** *n.*
face value, 1. value stated on a bond, check, note, bill, etc. 2. apparent worth, meaning, etc.
fa cial (fā′shəl), 1. of the face. 2. for the face. 3. *Informal.* massage or treatment of the face. 1,2 *adj.,* 3 *n.*
fac ile (fas′l), 1. easily done, used, etc.: *a facile task, facile methods.* 2. moving, acting, working, etc., with ease: *a facile hand, a facile tongue, a facile pen.* 3. of easy manners or temper; agreeable; yielding: *Her facile nature adapted itself to any company.* *adj.* **—fac′ile ly,** *adv.*
fa cil i tate (fə sil′ə tāt), make easy; lessen the labor of; help forward; assist: *A vacuum cleaner facilitates my housework.* *v.,* **fa cil i tat ed, fa cil i tat ing.**
fa cil i ty (fə sil′ə tē), 1. absence of difficulty; ease: *The boy ran and dodged with such facility that no one could catch him. The facility of communication is far greater now than it was a hundred years ago.* 2. power to do anything easily, quickly, and smoothly. 3. something that makes an action easy; aid; convenience: *Ropes, swings, and sand piles are facilities for play.* 4. easy-going quality; tendency to yield to others. *n., pl.* **fa cil i ties.**
fac ing (fās′ing), 1. a covering of different material for ornament, protection, etc.: A *wooden house sometimes has a brick facing.* 2. material applied inside or outside, along an edge of a garment to protect or trim it. *n.*
facings, cuffs, collar, and trimmings of a military coat.
fac sim i le (fak sim′ə lē), 1. an exact copy or likeness; perfect reproduction. 2. process for transmitting printed matter and photographs by radio and reproducing them on paper at the receiving set. 3. make a facsimile of. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.,* **fac sim i led, fac sim i le ing.**
in facsimile, exactly.
fact (fakt), 1. thing known to be true or to have really happened: *scientific facts.* 2. what is true or has really happened; truth; reality: *The fact of the matter is, I did not go.* 3. thing said or supposed to be true or to have really happened: *We doubted his facts.* 4. deed; act. *n.*
in fact, truly; really.
in point of fact, truly; really.
fac tion (fak′shən), 1. group of people in a political party, church, club, etc., acting together or having a common end in view. 2. a selfish or unscrupulous group: *A faction in our club tried to use it for their own purposes.* 3. strife or quarreling among the members of a political party, church, club, etc. *n.*
fac tion al (fak′shən l), having to do with factions; causing faction; partisan. *adj.*
fac tious (fak′shəs), 1. fond of causing faction. 2. of or caused by faction. *adj.* **—fac′tious ly,** *adv.* **—fac′tious ness,** *n.*
fac ti tious (fak tish′əs), developed by effort; not natural; forced; artificial: *Extensive advertising can cause a factitious demand for an article.* *adj.* **—fac ti′tious ly,** *adv.*
fac tor (fak′tər), 1. element, condition, quality, etc., that helps to bring about a result: *Endurance is an important factor of success in sports.* 2. any of the

numbers, algebraic expressions, etc., that produce a given number or quantity when multiplied together: *5, 3, and 4 are factors of 60.* **3.** separate into such factors. **4.** person who does business for another; agent. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *v.*

fac to ry (fak′tə rē), **1.** building or group of buildings where things are manufactured. **2.** a trading post in a foreign country. *n., pl.* **fac to ries.**

fac to tum (fak tō′təm), person employed to do all kinds of work. *n.*

fac tu al (fak′chu əl), concerned with fact; consisting of facts. *adj.* **—fac′tu al ly,** *adv.*

fac ul ty (fak′əl tē), **1.** power of the mind or body: *the faculty of hearing, the faculty of memory. Old people sometimes lose their faculties.* **2.** power to do some special thing, especially a power of the mind: *Nell has a great faculty for arithmetic.* **3.** teachers of a school, college, or university. **4.** department of learning in a university: *the faculty of theology, of law, of medicine.* **5.** members of a profession: *The medical faculty is made up of doctors, surgeons, etc.* *n., pl.* **fac ul ties.**

fad (fad), **1.** something everybody is very much interested in for a short time; craze; rage: *Crossword puzzles became a fad several years ago.* **2.** hobby: *Collecting stamps is a good fad.* *n.*

fad dist (fad′ist), person devoted to a fad; person who takes up new fads. *n.*

fade (fād), **1.** lose color or brightness: *My colored dress faded whene it was washed.* **2.** lose freshness or strength; wither: *Th flowers in her garden faded at the end of the summer.* **3.** die away; disappear: *The sound faded after the train went by.* **4.** cause to fade: *Sunlight faded my new dresses.* *v.*, **fad ed, fad ing.**

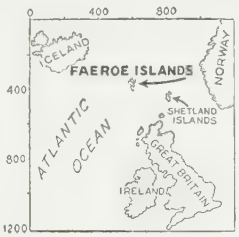
fade in, slowly become more distinct or louder.

fade out, slowly become less perceptible.

fade-out (fād′out′), **1.** scene in a motion picture that slowly disappears. **2.** a gradual disappearance. *n.*

fa er ie (fā′ər ē or fär′ē), **1.** *Archaic.* fairyland. **2.** fairy. 1,2 *n., pl.* **fa er ies;** 2 *adj.*

Faer oe Islands (fär′ō), group of Danish islands in the N Atlantic, between Great Britain and Iceland. 32,000 pop.; 540 sq. mi. Also, **Faroe Islands.**



fa er y (fā′ər ē or fär′ē), faerie. *n., pl.* **fa er ies;** *adj.*

fag (fag), **1.** work hard or until wearied: *Tom fagged away at his arithmetic.* **2.** tire by work: *The horse was fagged.* **3.** *Brit.* hard, uninteresting work. **4.** person who does hard work; drudge. **5.** boy who waits on an older boy in English schools. **6.** act as a fag. 1,2,6 *v.*, **fagged, fag ging;** 3-5 *n.*

fag end, **1.** the last and poorest part of anything; remnant. **2.** the coarse, unfinished end of a piece of cloth. **3.** an untwisted end of rope.

fag got (fag′ət), *Esp. Brit.* fagot. *n., v.*

Fa gin (fā′gən), criminal in Dickens' novel *Oliver Twist* who trained boys to be thieves. *n.*

fag ot (fag′ət), **1.** bundle of sticks or twigs tied together: *He built the fire with fagots.* **2.** bundle of iron rods or pieces of iron or steel to be welded. **3.** tie or fasten together into bundles; make into a fagot. **4.** ornament with fagoting. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

Fahr en heit (far′ən hīt), of, based on, or according to the Fahrenheit scale for measuring temperature, on which 32 degrees marks the freezing point of water and 212 degrees the boiling point. *adj.*

Fahrenheit thermometer, thermometer marked off according to the Fahrenheit scale. See **thermometer** for diagram.

fai ence (fī äns′), a glazed earthenware or porcelain, usually of fine quality. *n.*

fail (fāl), **1.** not succeed; be unable to do or become what is wanted, expected, or attempted; come out badly: *After a long drought, the crops failed.* **2.** not do; neglect: *He failed to follow our advice.* **3.** be of no use or help to: *When we needed him, he failed us.* **4.** be lacking or absent; be not enough; fall short: *When our supplies failed, we had no food.* **5.** lose strength; become weak; die away: *The sick man's heart was failing.* **6.** be unable to pay what one owes: *That company will fail.* **7.** be unsuccessful in an examination, etc.; receive a mark of failure. **8.** *Informal.* give the mark of failure to (a student). *v.*

fail of, be unable to have or get; lack.

without fail, without failing to do, happen, etc.; surely; certainly.

fail ing (fāl′ing), **1.** failure. **2.** fault; weakness; defect. **3.** in the absence of; lacking; without: *Failing good weather, the party will be held indoors.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *prep.*

faille (fīl or fāl), a soft, ribbed silk or rayon cloth. *n.*

fail ure (fāl′yər), **1.** being unable to do or become; failing. **2.** a not doing; neglecting. **3.** being lacking or absent; being not enough; falling short: *failure of crops.* **4.** losing strength; becoming weak; dying away: *failure of eyesight.* **5.** being unable to pay what one owes. **6.** person or thing that has failed: *The picnic was a failure because it rained.* *n.*

fain (fān), *Archaic* and *Poetic.* **1.** by choice; gladly; willingly. **2.** willing, but not eager; forced by circumstances. **3.** glad; willing. **4.** eager; desirous. 1 *adv.*, 2-4 *adj.*

faint (fānt), **1.** not clear or plain; dim: *faint colors.* **2.** weak; feeble: *a faint voice.* **3.** done feebly or without zest: *a faint attempt.* **4.** condition in which a person lies for a time as if asleep and does not know what is going on around him. **5.** lose consciousness temporarily. **6.** ready to faint; about to faint. **7.** *Archaic.* grow weak; lose courage: *"Ye shall reap, if ye faint not."* 1-3,6 *adj.*, 4 *n.*, 5,7 *v.* **—faint′ly,** *adv.* **—faint′ness,** *n.*

feel faint, feel ready to faint.

faint heart (fānt′härt′), a faint-hearted person. *n.*

faint-heart ed (fānt′här′tid), lacking courage; cowardly; timid. *adj.* **—faint′-heart′ed ly,** *adv.* **—faint′-heart′ed ness,** *n.*

fair[1] (fär), **1.** not favoring one more than the other or others; just; honest: *a fair judge. He is fair even to people he dislikes.* **2.** according to the rules: *fair play.* **3.** pretty good; not bad; average: *There is a fair crop of wheat this year.* **4.** favorable; likely; promising: *He is in a fair way to succeed.* **5.** not dark; light: *A blond person has fair hair and skin.* **6.** not cloudy or stormy; clear; sunny: *The weather will be fair today.* **7.** pleasing to see; beautiful: *a fair lady.* **8.** civil; courteous: *fair words.* **9.** without spots or stains; clean: *She made a fair copy of her essay.* **10.** easily read; plain: *fair handwriting.* **11.** not blocked up; open: *a fair view of the ocean.* **12.** seeming good at first, but not really so: *His fair promises proved false.* **13.** in a fair manner; honestly: *fair-spoken, to play fair.* **14.** directly; straight: *The stone hit him fair in the head.* **15.** *Archaic.* woman; sweetheart. 1-12 *adj.*, 13,14 *adv.*, 15 *n.* **—fair′ness,** *n.*

bid fair, seem likely; have a good chance.

fair and square, *Informal.* just; honest.

fair[2] (fär), **1.** display of goods, products, etc.: *At the county fair last year, prizes were given for the best farm products and livestock.* **2.** a gathering of people to buy and sell, often held in a certain place at regular times during the year. **3.** entertainment and sale of articles: *Our church held a fair to raise money.* *n.*

fair ball, a batted ball in baseball that is not a foul.

Fair Deal, name given by President Harry S. Truman to his domestic policy, particularly during and after the 1948 Presidential campaign.

fair game, **1.** animals or birds that it is lawful to hunt. **2.** a suitable object of attack.

fair ground (fãr′ground′), place out of doors, usually with equipment for exhibitions and entertainment, where fairs are held. *n.*

fair-haired (fãr′hãrd′), having light-colored hair. *adj.*

fair ish (fãr′ish), fairly good, well, or large. *adj.*

fair ly (fãr′lē), **1.** in a fair manner. **2.** to a fair degree. **3.** justly; honestly. **4.** rather; somewhat: *A fairly good pupil is neither bad nor very good.* **5.** actually. **6.** clearly. *adv.*

fair-mind ed (fãr′mīn′did), not prejudiced; just; impartial. *adj.* **—fair′mind′ed ness,** *n.*

fair sex, women.

fair-spo ken (fãr′spō′kən), speaking smoothly and pleasantly; civil; courteous. *adj.*

fair way (fãr′wā′), **1.** an unobstructed passage or way. The fairway in a harbor is the channel for ships. **2.** the part in a golf course between the tee and putting green where the grass is kept short. *n.*

fair-weath er (fãr′weŦH′ər), **1.** of or fitted for fair weather. **2.** weakening or failing in time of need. *adj.*

Fair weath er (fãr′weŦH′ər), **Mount,** mountain in SE Alaska. 15,292 ft. *n.*

fair y (fãr′ē), **1.** a supernatural being with magic powers and able to help or harm human beings. In recent legend, fairies have been pictured as very small, and sometimes very lovely and delicate. In medieval story, however, fairies were often of full human size. **2.** of fairies. **3.** like a fairy; lovely; delicate. 1 *n., pl.* **fair ies;** 2,3 *adj.*

fair y land (fãr′ē land′), **1.** imaginary place where the fairies live. **2.** an enchanting and pleasant place. *n.*

fairy ring, circle formed on the grass by certain fungi. People used to think the fairies made it when dancing.

fairy tale, **1.** story about fairies or other beings with magic powers. **2.** an untrue story; falsehood; lie.

fait ac com pli (fe tä kôN plē′), *French.* thing done and no longer worth opposing.

faith (fāth), **1.** a believing without proof; trust; confidence; reliance: *We have faith in our friends.* **2.** belief in God, religion, or spiritual things. **3.** what is believed. **4.** religion: *the Methodist faith, the Catholic faith.* **5.** a being faithful; loyalty: *Good faith is honesty of intention; bad faith is intent to deceive.* **6.** truly; indeed. 1-5 *n.,* 6 *interj.*

in faith, truly; indeed.

in good faith, honestly; sincerely.

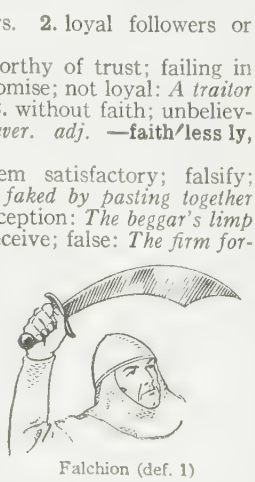
keep faith, keep one's promise.

faith ful (fāth′fəl), **1.** worthy of trust; doing one's duty; keeping one's promise; loyal: *a faithful friend, a faithful servant.* **2.** true; accurate: *a faithful account of what happened.* **3.** full of faith. *adj.* **—faith′ful ly,** *adv.* **—faith′ful ness,** *n.*

the faithful, **1.** true believers. **2.** loyal followers or supporters.

faith less (fāth′lis), **1.** unworthy of trust; failing in one's duty; breaking one's promise; not loyal: *A traitor is faithless.* **2.** not reliable. **3.** without faith; unbelieving: *He was a faithless unbeliever.* *adj.* **—faith′less ly,** *adv.* **—faith′less ness,** *n.*

fake (fāk), **1.** make to seem satisfactory; falsify; counterfeit: *The picture was faked by pasting together two photographs.* **2.** fraud; deception: *The beggar's limp was a fake.* **3.** intended to deceive; false: *The firm forbids its salesman to use fake testimonials.* **4.** intentionally give a false appearance of; simulate: *fake an illness.* 1,4 *v.,* **faked, fak ing;** 2 *n.,* 3 *adj.* **—fak′er,** *n.*



Falchion (def. 1)

fa kir (fə kir′ or fā′kər), **1.** a Moslem holy man who lives by begging. **2.** a Hindu ascetic. Some fakirs lie on nails. *n.*

fal chion (fôl′chən), **1.** a broad, short sword with an edge that curves to a point. **2.** *Poetic.* any sword. *n*

fal con (fôl′kən, fal′kən, or fô′kən), **1.** hawk trained to hunt and kill birds and small game. In the Middle Ages, hunting with falcons was a popular sport. **2.** a swift-flying hawk having a short, curved, notched bill and long claws and wings. *n.*

Falcon (17 in. long)

fal con er (fôl′kən ər or fô′kən ər), **1.** man who hunts with falcons. **2.** breeder and trainer of falcons. *n.*

fal con ry (fôl′kən rē or fô′kən rē), **1.** sport of hunting with falcons. **2.** the training of falcons to hunt. *n.*

fal de ral (fal′də ral), **1.** a flimsy thing; a trifle. **2.** nonsense; rubbish. **3.** a meaningless refrain in songs. *n.*

Falk land Islands (fôk′lənd), group of islands in the S Atlantic, east of the Strait of Magellan, administered by Great Britain but claimed also by Argentina. 2250 pop.; 4618 sq. mi. *Capital:* Stanley.

fall (fôl), **1.** drop or come down from a higher place: *The snow falls fast. Leaves fall from the trees.* **2.** a falling; dropping from a higher place: *The fall from his horse hurt him.* **3.** amount that falls: *We had a heavy fall of snow last winter.* **4.** distance that anything falls: *The fall of the river here is two feet.* **5.** a fall of water. **6.** come down suddenly from an erect position: *He fell on his knees.* **7.** a coming down suddenly from an erect position: *The child had a bad fall.* **8.** hang down: *Her curls fell upon her shoulders.* **9.** a hanging down; a dropping. **10.** droop: *She blushed, and her eyes fell.* **11.** become bad or worse: *He was tempted and fell.* **12.** a becoming bad or worse: *Adam's fall.* **13.** lose position, power, dignity, etc.; be taken by any evil: *The President fell from the people's favor.* **14.** be captured, overthrown, or destroyed: *The fort fell to the enemy.* **15.** capture; overthrow; destruction. **16.** drop wounded or dead; be killed: *Many men fell in battle.* **17.** pass into a certain condition: *He fell asleep. The rent falls due on Monday.* **18.** come as if by dropping: *When night falls, the stars appear.* **19.** come by chance or lot: *Our choice fell on him.* **20.** come to pass; happen; occur: *Christmas falls on Sunday this year.* **21.** come by right; be put properly: *The money fell to the only son. The accent of farmer falls on the first syllable.* **22.** proper place: *the fall of an accent.* **23.** become lower or less: *Prices fell sharply. The water in the river has fallen two feet. Her voice fell.* **24.** a lowering; a becoming less: *a fall in prices, the fall of the tide.* **25.** be divided: *The story falls into five parts.* **26.** look sad or disappointed: *His face fell at the news.* **27.** slope downward: *The land falls gradually to the beach.* **28.** a downward slope. **29.** be directed: *The light falls on my books.* **30.** *Esp. U.S.* season of the year between summer and winter; autumn. **31.** of autumn; coming in the autumn. **32.** a being thrown on one's back in wrestling. **33.** contest in wrestling. 1,6,8,10,11,13,14,16-21,23,25-27,29 *v.,* **fell, fall en, fall ing;** 2-5,7,9,12,15,22,24,28,30,32,33 *n.,* 31 *adj.*

fall back, retreat; go toward the rear.

fall back on, **1.** go back to for safety. **2.** turn to for help or support.

fall behind, fail to keep up.

fall in, **1.** take a place in line. **2.** meet. **3.** agree.

fall off, drop; become less.

fall on, attack.

fall out, **1.** leave a place in line. **2.** quarrel; stop being friends. **3.** happen; turn out.

falls, **1.** waterfall; cataract; cascade: *Niagara Falls.* **2.** apparatus used in lowering and raising a ship's boat.

fall through, fail: *His plans fell through.*

fall to, **1.** begin. **2.** begin to attack, eat, etc. **3.** go into place; close by itself.

fall under, belong under; be classified as.

fall upon, attack: *The pirates fell upon the city.*

the Fall, the sin of Adam and Eve in yielding to temptation and eating the forbidden fruit.

fal la cious (fə lā′shəs), 1. deceptive; misleading. 2. logically unsound; erroneous: *It is fallacious reasoning to base a general rule on just two or three instances.* *adj.* —**fal la′cious ly,** *adv.* —**fal la′cious ness,** *n.*

fal la cy (fal′ə sē), 1. a false idea; mistaken belief; error: *It is a fallacy to suppose that riches always bring happiness.* 2. mistake in reasoning; misleading or unsound argument. *n., p.* **fal la cies.**

fall en (fôl′ən), 1. pp. of **fall.** *Much rain has fallen.* 2. dropped. 3. on the ground; down flat. 4. degraded. 5. overthrown; destroyed. 6. dead. 1 *v.,* 2-6 *adj.*

fallen angel, any one of the angels who were cast out of heaven when Satan rebelled against God.

fal li bil i ty (fal′ə bil′ə tē), fallible quality or nature. *n.*

fal li ble (fal′ə bl), 1. liable to be deceived or mistaken; liable to err. 2. liable to be erroneous, inaccurate, or false. *adj.*

falling star, meteor.

fall out (fôl′out′), the radioactive particles or dust that fall to the earth after an atomic explosion. *n.*

fal low (fal′ō), 1. plowed and left unseeded for a season or more; uncultivated; inactive. 2. land plowed and left unseeded for a season or more. 3. the plowing of land without seeding it for a season in order to destroy weeds, improve the soil, etc. 1 *adj.,* 2,3 *n.*

Fallow deer (3 ft. high at the shoulder)

fallow deer, a small European deer with a yellowish coat that is spotted with white in the summer.

Fall River, city in SE Massachusetts. 100,000.

false (fôls), 1. not true; not correct; wrong: *false statements, false testimony.* 2. not truthful; lying: *a false witness.* 3. not loyal; not faithful: *a false friend.* 4. used to deceive; deceiving: *false weights.* 5. in music, not true in pitch: *a false note.* 6. not real; artificial: *false diamonds.* 7. based on wrong notions; ill-founded: *False pride kept the poor man from accepting money from his rich brothers.* 8. improperly called or named. The false acacia is really a locust tree. 9. in a false manner. 1-8 *adj.,* **fals er, fals est;** 9 *adv.* —**false′ly,** *adv.* —**false′ness,** *n.*

play false, deceive; cheat; trick; betray.

false bottom, bottom of a trunk or drawer that forms a secret or a supplementary compartment.

false colors, 1. flag of another country. 2. false pretenses.

false face, a funny or ugly mask; mask.

false hood (fôls′hud), 1. quality of being false; falsity. 2. something false. 3. a making of false statements; lying. 4. a false statement; lie. *n.*

false pride, pride based on mistaken ideas.

false ribs, ribs not attached to the breastbone. Human beings have five pairs of false ribs.

false step, 1. stumble. 2. blunder; mistake.

fal set to (fôl set′ō), 1. an unnaturally high-pitched voice, especially in a man. 2. person who sings with a falsetto. 3. of or for a falsetto; that sings in a falsetto. 4. in a falsetto. 1,2 *n., pl.* **fal set tos;** 3 *adj.,* 4 *adv.*

fal si fi ca tion (fôl′sə fə kā′shən), a falsifying or being falsified. *n.*

fal si fy (fôl′sə fī), 1. make false; change in order to deceive; misrepresent. 2. make false statements; lie. 3. prove to be false; disprove. *v.,* **fal si fied, fal si fy ing.** —**fal′si fi′er,** *n.*

fal si ty (fôl′sə tē), 1. a being false; incorrectness: *Education showed him the falsity of his superstitions.* 2. untruthfulness; deceitfulness. *n., pl.* **fal si ties.**

Fal staff (fôl′staf), a fat, jolly, swaggering soldier, brazen and without scruples, in three of Shakespeare's plays. *n.*

fal ter (fôl′tər), 1. lose courage; draw back; hesitate; waver: *The soldiers faltered for a moment as their captain fell.* 2. move unsteadily; stumble; totter. 3. speak in hesitating, broken words; stammer: *Greatly embarrassed, he faltered out his thanks.* 4. come forth in hesitating, broken sounds: *His voice faltered.* 5. act of faltering; faltering sound. 1-4 *v.,* 5 *n.* —**fal′ter er,** *n.*

fame (fām), 1. being very well known; having much said or written about one: *the fame of George Washington.* 2. what is said about one; reputation. *n.*

famed (fāmd), made famous; celebrated; well-known. *adj.*

fa mil iar (fə mil′yər), 1. well-known; common; *French is as familiar to him as English. A knife is a familiar tool.* 2. well-acquainted: *He is familiar with French.* 3. close; personal; intimate: *Familiar friends know each other very well.* 4. a familiar friend or acquaintance. 5. not formal; friendly. 6. too friendly; presuming; forward: *His manner is too familiar.* 7. spirit or demon supposed to serve a particular person. A black cat was thought to be a witch's familiar. 1-3,5,6 *adj.,* 4,7 *n.* —**fa mil′iar ly,** *adv.*

fa mil iar i ty (fə mil′yar′ə tē), 1. close acquaintance. 2. freedom of behavior suitable only to friends; lack of formality or ceremony. 3. instance of such behavior: *She dislikes such familiarities as the use of her first name by people that she has just met.* *n., pl.* **fa mil iar i ties.**

fa mil iar ize (fə mil′yər īz), 1. make well acquainted: *Before playing the new game familiarize yourself with the rules.* 2. make well known: *Radio has familiarized the word "broadcast."* *v.,* **fa mil iar ized, fa mil iar iz ing.** —**fa mil′iar i za′tion,** *n.*

fam i ly (fam′l ē), 1. father, mother, and their children. 2. children of a father and mother. 3. group of people living in the same house. 4. all of a person's relatives. 5. group of related people; tribe. 6. *Esp. Brit.* good or noble descent; descent. 7. group of related or similar things. 8. group of related animals or plants ranking below an order and above a genus. Lions, tigers, and leopards belong to the cat family. *n., pl.* **fam i lies.**

family name, the last name of all the members of a certain family; surname.

family skeleton, cause of shame that a family tries to keep secret.

family tree, 1. diagram showing the relationships and descent of all the members and ancestors of a family; genealogical chart. 2. all the members of a family line.

fam ine (fam′ən), 1. starvation. 2. lack of food in a place; time of starving: *Many people died during the famine in India.* 3. a very great lack of anything: *a coal famine.* *n.*

fam ish (fam′ish), be or make extremely hungry; starve. *v.*

fa mous (fā′məs), 1. very well-known; noted: *a famous general.* 2. *Informal.* first-rate; excellent. *adj.* —**fa′mous ly,** *adv.*

fan[1] (fan), 1. instrument or device to make a current of air. It causes a cooling breeze, blows dust away, etc. One kind of fan spreads out into part of a circle when opened; another kind turns round and round very fast. 2. make a current of (air) with a fan, etc. 3. direct a current of air toward with a fan, etc.: *Fan the fire to make it burn faster.* 4. drive away with a fan, etc.: *She fanned the flies from the sleeping child.* 5. stir up; arouse: *Bad treatment fanned their dislike into hate.* 6. thing spread out like an open fan. 7. spread out like an open fan. 8. winnow. 9. a winnowing machine. 10. *Slang.* strike out in baseball. 1,6,9 *n.,* 2-5,7,8,10 *v.,* **fanned, fan ning.** —**fan′like′,** *adj.* —**fan′ner,** *n.*

fan[2] (fan), *Informal.* 1. person extremely interested (in baseball, motion pictures, radio, etc.). 2. admirer of an actor, writer, etc. *n.*

fa nat ic (fə nat′ik), **1.** person who is carried away beyond reason by his feelings or beliefs: *My friend was such a fanatic about fresh air that he would not stay in any room with the windows closed.* **2.** enthusiastic or zealous beyond reason. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

fa nat i cal (fə nat′ə kl), unreasonably enthusiastic; extremely zealous. *adj.* **—fa nat′i cal ly,** *adv.*

fa nat i cism (fə nat′ə siz əm), unreasonable enthusiasm; extreme zeal. *n.*

fan cied (fan′sēd), imagined; imaginary. *adj.*

fan ci er (fan′sē ər), person who is especially interested in something: *A dog fancier is interested in breeding and raising dogs.* *n.*

fan ci ful (fan′sē fəl), **1.** showing fancy; quaint; odd: *a fanciful decoration.* **2.** influenced by fancy; imaginative: *Hans Christian Andersen was a fanciful writer.* **3.** suggested by fancy; imaginary; unreal: *A story about a trip to the moon is fanciful.* *adj.* **—fan′ci ful ly,** *adv.* **—fan′ci ful ness,** *n.*

fan cy (fan′sē), **1.** power to imagine; imagination: *Dragons, fairies, and giants are creatures of fancy.* **2.** thing imagined: *Is it fancy, or do I hear a sound?* **3.** imagine: *Can you fancy yourself in fairyland?* **4.** thing supposed; idea; notion. **5.** suppose; have an idea or belief: *I fancy she is about forty.* **6.** a liking; fondness: *They took a great fancy to each other.* **7.** a liking that lasts only a short time. **8.** like; be fond of: *I fancy the idea of having a picnic.* **9.** made or arranged specially to please; valued for beauty rather than use: *fancy dress.* **10.** decorated; ornamental. **11.** requiring much skill: *fancy skating.* **12.** costing extra to please the fancy or one's special taste, etc.: *fancy fruit, a fancy price.* **13.** bred for special excellence. 1,2,4,6,7 *n.*, *pl.* **fan cies;** 3,5,8 *v.*, **fan cied, fan cy ing;** 9-13 *adj.*, **fan ci er, fan ci est.**

fan cy work (fan′sē wėrk′), ornamental needlework; embroidery, crocheting, etc. *n.*

Fan euil Hall (fan′l), an old market building and hall in Boston, Massachusetts. It was a meeting place for American patriots during the Revolutionary period.

fan fare (fan′fär), **1.** a short tune or call sounded by trumpets, bugles, hunting horns, etc. **2.** a loud show of activity, talk, etc.; showy flourish. *n.*

Fangs of a snake

fang (fang), **1.** a long, pointed tooth of a dog, wolf, snake, etc. Poisonous snakes have hollow or grooved fangs for injecting venom. **2.** a long, slender, tapering part of anything, such as the root of a tooth or the prong of a fork. *n.*

fan mail, the mail received by a celebrity from fans.

fan tail (fan′tāl′), **1.** tail, end, or part spread out like an open fan. **2.** pigeon whose tail spreads out like an open fan. *n.*

Fantail (def. 2)

fan-tan (fan′tan′), **1.** a Chinese gambling game played by betting on the number of coins under a bowl. **2.** a card game in which the player who gets rid of his cards first wins the game. *n.*

fan ta si a (fan tā′zhē ə or fan tā′zē ə), a musical composition following no fixed form or style. *n.*

fan tas tic (fan tas′tik), **1.** very odd or queer; wild and strange in shape; showing unrestrained fancy: *The firelight cast weird, fantastic shadows on the walls.* **2.** very fanciful; capricious; eccentric; irrational: *The idea that machines could be made to fly seemed fantastic a hundred years ago.* **3.** existing only in the imagination; unreal: *Superstition causes fantastic fears.* *adj.* **—fan tas′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

fan tas ti cal (fan tas′tə kl), fantastic. *adj.*

fan ta sy (fan′tə sē), **1.** play of the mind; imagination; fancy. **2.** a wild, strange fancy. **3.** picture existing only in the mind; queer illusion. Fantasies seem real to a delirious person. **4.** caprice; whim. **5.** a fantasia. *n.*, *pl.* **fan ta sies.** Also, **phantasy.**

fan wise (fan′wīz′), spread out like an open fan. *adv.*

far (fär), **1.** distant; not near: *a far country.* **2.** more distant: *the far side of the hill.* **3.** a long way off in time or space. **4.** very much: *It is far better to be overcautious than to be careless in driving.* 1,2 *adj.*, **far ther, far thest;** 3,4 *adv.*

by far, very much.

far and away, very much.

far and near, everywhere.

far and wide, everywhere; even in distant parts.

go far, **1.** last long. **2.** tend very much. **3.** get ahead.

how far, to what distance, point, or degree.

so far, **1.** to this or that point. **2.** until now or then.

far ad (far′əd), a unit of electrical capacity. It is the capacity of a condenser that, when charged with one coulomb, gives a pressure of one volt. *n.*

far a way (fär′ə wā′), **1.** distant. **2.** dreamy: *A far-away look in her eyes showed that she was thinking of something else.* *adj.*

farce (färs), **1.** play intended merely to make people laugh, full of ridiculous happenings, absurd actions, and improbable situations. **2.** kind of humor found in such plays; broad humor. **3.** ridiculous mockery; absurd pretense: *The trial was a mere farce.* *n.*

far ci cal (fär′sə kl), of or like a farce; ridiculous; absurd; improbable. *adj.* **—far′ci cal ly,** *adv.*

far cry, a long way.

fare (fär), **1.** sum of money paid to ride in a train, car, bus, etc. **2.** passenger on a train, car, bus, etc. **3.** food provided or eaten: *dainty fare.* **4.** eat food; be fed: *We fared very well at Grandmother's.* **5.** get along; do: *If you fare well, you have good luck or success.* **6.** turn out; happen: *It will fare hard with the thief if he is caught.* **7.** *Archaic.* go; travel: *to fare forth on a journey.* 1-3 *n.*, 4-7 *v.*, **fared, far ing.** **—far′er,** *n.*

Far East, China, Japan, and other parts of E Asia.

fare well (fär′wel′), **1.** expression of good wishes at parting. **2.** good-by; good luck. **3.** departure; leave-taking. **4.** of farewell; parting; last: *The singer gave a farewell performance.* 1,2 *interj.*, 1,2,3 *n.*, 4 *adj.*

Fare well (fär′wel′), **Cape,** cape at the southern end of Greenland. *n.*

far-fetched (fär′fecht′), not coming naturally; forced; strained. *adj.*

far-flung (fär′flung′), covering a large area. *adj.*

Far go (fär′gō), city in SE North Dakota. 38,000. *n.*

fa ri na (fə rē′nə), **1.** flour or meal made from grain, potatoes, beans, nuts, etc. **2.** starch. **3.** a coarse, white corn meal. *n.*

far i na ceous (far′ə nā′shəs), consisting of flour or meal; starchy; mealy. Cereals, bread, and potatoes are farinaceous foods. *adj.*

farm (färm), **1.** piece of land used to raise crops or animals. **2.** raise crops or animals on a farm: *Mary's father farms for a living.* **3.** cultivate (land): *He farms forty acres.* **4.** thing like a farm. A sheet of water for cultivating oysters is an oyster farm. **5.** let the labor or services of (a person) for hire. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3,5 *v.*

farm bloc, group in Congress from different political parties that favors laws to help the farmers.

farm er (fär′mər), **1.** person who raises crops or animals on a farm. **2.** person who takes a contract for the collection of taxes by agreeing to pay a certain sum to the government. *n.*

farm hand, man who works on a farm.

farm house (färm′hous′), house on a farm. *n.*

farm ing (fär′ming), **1.** business of raising crops or animals on a farm; agriculture. **2.** practice of letting out the collection of a public revenue. **3.** condition of being let out at a fixed sum. *n.*

farm stead (färm′sted), *Esp. Brit.* farm with its buildings. *n.*

farm yard (färm′yärd′), yard connected with the farm buildings or enclosed by them. *n.*

far o (fär′ō), a gambling game played by betting on the order in which certain cards will appear. *n.*

Far oe Islands (fär′ō), Faeroe Islands.

far-off (fär′ôf′), distant. *adj.*

Far ra gut (far′ə gət), **David Glasgow,** 1801-1870, American admiral on the Union side during the Civil War. *n.*

far-reach ing (fär′rēch′ing), having a wide influence or effect; extending far. *adj.*

far ri er (far′ē ər), *Esp. Brit.* **1.** blacksmith who shoes horses. **2.** a horse doctor; veterinarian. *n.*

far row (far′ō), **1.** litter of pigs. **2.** give birth to a litter of pigs. **3.** give birth to (pigs). 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

far-see ing (fär′sē′ing), **1.** able to see far. **2.** looking ahead; planning wisely for the future. *adj.*

far-sight ed (fär′sīt′id), **1.** able to see far. **2.** seeing distant things more clearly than near ones. **3.** looking ahead; planning wisely for the future. *adj.* **—far′-sight′ed ly,** *adv.* **—far′-sight′ed ness,** *n.*

far ther (fär′ŦHər), *comparative of* **far.** **1.** more distant: *Three miles is farther than two.* **2.** at or to a greater distance: *Go no farther.* **3.** at or to a more advanced point: *He has investigated the subject farther than any other man.* **4.** in addition; also. **5.** more, additional: *Do you need farther help?* 1,5 *adj.*, 2-4 *adv.*

far ther most (fär′ŦHər mōst), most distant; farthest. *adj.*

far thest (fär′ŦHist), *superlative of* **far.** **1.** most distant. **2.** to or at the greatest distance. **3.** most. **4.** longest. 1,4 *adj.*, 2,3 *adv.*

far thing (fär′ŦHing), a former British coin worth a fourth of a British penny. *n.*

Farthingale

far thin gale (fär′ŦHing gāl), a hoop skirt or framework for expanding a woman's skirt, worn in England from about 1550 to about 1650. *n.*

fas ces (fas′ēz), bundle of rods or sticks containing an ax with the blade projecting, carried before a Roman magistrate as a symbol of authority. *n. pl. of* **fas cis** (fas′is).

Ancient Roman holding fasces

fas ci cle (fas′ə kl), **1.** a small bundle. **2.** a close cluster of flowers, leaves, etc. See the picture below. *n.*

fas ci nate (fas′ə nāt), **1.** attract very strongly; enchant by charming qualities: *The actress's beauty and cleverness fascinated everyone.* **2.** hold motionless by strange power, terror, etc.: *Snakes are said to fascinate small birds.* *v.*, **fas ci nat ed, fas ci nat ing.**

fas ci nat ing (fas′ə nāt′ing), captivating; enchanting; charming. *adj.* **—fas′ci-nat′ing ly,** *adv.*

fas ci na tion (fas′ə nā′shən), **1.** a fascinating or being fascinated. **2.** very strong attraction; charm; enchantment. *n.*

fas ci na tor (fas′ə nā′tər), person or thing that fascinates. *n.*

fas cine (fa sēn′), bundle of sticks tied together, used to line trenches, strengthen earthworks, etc. *n.*

Fascicles (def. 2) of flowers of the mallow

Fas cism (fash′iz əm), **1.** a strongly nationalistic movement in favor of government control of industry and labor and opposed to radical socialism and communism. Fascism seized control of the Italian government in 1922 under the leadership of Mussolini and has appeared in other countries since then. **2.** doctrines, principles, or methods of the Fascists. *n.*

fas cism (fash′iz əm), **1.** Fascism. **2.** any system of government in which property is privately owned, but all industry and business is regulated by a strong national government. *n.*

Fas cist (fash′ist), **1.** person who favors and supports Fascism. **2.** of Fascism or the Fascists. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

fas cist (fash′ist), **1.** person who favors and supports fascism. **2.** of fascism or fascists. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

fash ion (fash′ən), **1.** manner; way: *walk in a peculiar fashion.* **2.** the prevailing style; current custom in dress, manners, speech, etc.: *She likes to read about the latest fashions.* **3.** polite society; fashionable people. **4.** make; shape; form: *He fashioned a whistle out of a piece of wood.* 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

after or **in a fashion,** in some way or other; not very well.

set the fashion, fix the fashion, method, etc., for others to follow.

fash ion a ble (fash′ən ə bl), **1.** following the fashion; in fashion; stylish. **2.** of, like, or used by people of fashion. *adj.* **—fash′ion a ble ness,** *n.*

fash ion a bly (fash′ən ə blē), in a fashionable manner. *adv.*

fast[1] (fast), **1.** quick; rapid; swift: *a fast runner.* **2.** quickly; rapidly, swiftly: *Airplanes go fast.* **3.** indicating a time ahead of the correct time: *My watch is fast.* **4.** too gay; wild; not restrained in pleasures: *He led a fast life, drinking and gambling.* **5.** firm; secure; tight: *a fast hold on a rope.* **6.** firmly; securely; tightly: *He held fast as the car went on down the hill. The fox was caught fast in the trap.* **7.** loyal; faithful: *They have been fast friends for years.* **8.** that will not fade easily: *Good cloth is dyed with fast color.* **9.** thoroughly; completely; soundly: *He was fast asleep.* 1,3-5,7,8 *adj.*, 2,6,9 *adv.*

fast[2] (fast), **1.** go without food; eat little or nothing; go without certain kinds of food. Members of some churches fast on certain days. **2.** a fasting. **3.** day or time of fasting. 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

fast day, day observed by fasting, especially a day regularly set apart by a church.

fas ten (fas′n), **1.** fix firmly in place; tie; lock; shut: *fasten a dress, fasten a door.* **2.** attach; connect: *He tried to fasten the blame upon his companions.* **3.** direct; fix: *The dog fastened his eyes on the stranger.* *v.*

fasten on or **upon,** take hold of; seize.

fas ten er (fas′n ər), **1.** person who fastens. **2.** attachment, device, etc., used to fasten a door, garment, etc. *n.*

fas ten ing (fas′n ing), thing used to fasten something. Locks, bolts, clasps, hooks, buttons, etc., are all fastenings. *n.*

fas tid i ous (fas tid′ē əs), hard to please; extremely refined or critical; easily disgusted. *adj.* **—fas tid′-i ous ly,** *adv.* **—fas tid′i ous ness,** *n.*

fast ness (fast′nis), **1.** a strong, safe place; stronghold: *The bandits hid in their mountain fastness.* **2.** a being fast. *n.*

fat (fat), **1.** a type of white or yellow, oily substance formed in the bodies of animals. Fat is also found in plants, especially in some seeds. **2.** animal tissue mainly composed of such a substance. **3.** any of a class of organic chemical compounds of which the natural fats are mixtures. **4.** consisting of or containing fat; oily: *fat meat.* **5.** abounding in some element; fertile: *fat land.* **6.** yielding much money; profitable: *a fat office.* **7.** affording good opportunities. **8.** plentifully supplied; plentiful. **9.** fleshy; plump; well-fed: *a fat boy, a fat pig.* **10.** thick; broad. **11.** dull; stupid. **12** make fat; become fat. **13.** too fat; corpulent; obese. 1-3 *n.*, 4-11,13 *adj.*, **fat ter, fat test;** 12 *v.*, **fat ted, fat ting. —fat′-like′,** *adj.* **—fat′ly,** *adv.* **—fat′ness,** *n.*

the fat of the land, the best of everything.

fa tal (fā′tl), **1.** causing death: *fatal accidents.* **2.** causing destruction or ruin: *The loss of all our money was fatal to our plans.* **3.** important; decisive; fateful: *At last the fatal day for the contest arrived.* **4.** influencing

fate. The three goddesses who controlled the fate of mankind were called the **fatal sisters.** *adj.*

fa tal ism (fā′tl iz əm), **1.** belief that fate controls everything that happens. **2.** submission to everything that happens as inevitable. *n.*

fa tal ist (fā′tl ist), believer in fatalism. *n.*

fa tal is tic (fā′tl is′tik), **1.** of or having to do with fatalism. **2.** believing that fate controls everything; accepting things and events as inevitable. *adj.* **—fa′tal is′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

fa tal i ty (fā tal′ə tē), **1.** a fatal accident or happening; death: *Automobiles cause thousands of fatalities every year.* **2.** a fatal influence or effect; deadliness: *Doctors are trying to reduce the fatality of diseases.* **3.** liability to disaster. **4.** condition of being controlled by fate; inevitable necessity: *We struggle against fatality in vain.* *n., pl.* **fa tal i ties.**

fa tal ly (fā′tl ē), **1.** in a manner leading to death or disaster: *He was fatally wounded.* **2.** according to fate. *adv.*

fate (fāt), **1.** power supposed to fix beforehand and control everything that happens. Fate is beyond any person's control: *He does not believe in fate.* **2.** what is caused by fate. **3.** one's lot or fortune: *He deserved a better fate. History shows the fate of many nations.* **4.** what becomes of a person or thing: *The jury settled the fate of the accused.* **5.** death; ruin. *n.*

fat ed (fāt′id), **1.** controlled by fate. **2.** destined; predestined. *adj.*

fate ful (fāt′fəl), **1.** controlled by fate. **2.** determining what is to happen; important; decisive: *a fateful battle.* **3.** showing what fate decrees; prophetic: *fateful words.* **4.** causing death, destruction, or ruin; disastrous. *adj.* **—fate′ful ly,** *adv.* **—fate′ful ness,** *n.*

Fates (fāts), in Greek and Roman mythology, the three goddesses supposed to control human life. One spun the thread of life, one decided how long it should be, and one cut it off. *n.pl.*

fa ther (fä′ŦHər), **1.** a male parent. **2.** be the father of. **3.** take care of as a father does; act as a father to. **4.** person who is like a father. **5.** a male ancestor; forefather: *the customs of our fathers.* **6.** person who helped to make something; founder, leader, inventor, author, oldest member, etc.: *George Washington is called the father of his country.* **7.** make; originate: *Edison fathered many inventions.* **8.** acknowledge oneself as the father of. **9.** title of respect used in addressing priests or other clergymen. **10.** clergyman having this title. **11.** title of respect to an old man. 1,4-6,9-11 *n.*, 2,3,7,8 *v.*

the Father, God.

the fathers, the chief writers and teachers of the Christian Church during the first six centuries A.D.

father confessor, **1.** priest to whom one confesses. **2.** person to whom one confides everything.

fa ther hood (fä′ŦHər hůd), condition of being a father. *n.*

fa ther-in-law (fä′ŦHər in lô′), father of one's husband or wife. *n., pl.* **fa thers-in-law.**

fa ther land (fä′ŦHər land′), one's native country; land of one's ancestors. *n.*

fa ther less (fä′ŦHər lis), **1.** without a father living. **2.** without a known father. *adj.*

fa ther ly (fä′ŦHər lē), **1.** of a father. **2.** like a father; kindly. *adj.* **—fa′ther li ness,** *n.*

fath om (faŦH′əm), **1.** a unit of measure equal to 6 feet, used mostly in measuring the depth of water and the length of ships' ropes, cables, etc. **2.** measure the depth of. **3.** get to the bottom of; understand fully: *I can't fathom what you're driving at.* 1 *n., pl.* **fath oms** or (*esp. collectively*) **fathom;** 2,3 *v.*

fath om a ble (faŦH′əm ə bl), **1.** that can be measured. **2.** understandable. *adj.*

fath om less (faŦH′əm lis), **1.** too deep to be measured. **2.** impossible to be fully understood: *the fathomless riddle of the universe.* *adj.*

fa tigue (fə tēg′), **1.** weariness. **2.** cause fatigue in; weary. **3.** task or exertion producing weariness: *The doctor has not yet recovered from the fatigues of the epidemic.* **4.** a weakening (of metal) caused by long-continued use or strain. **5.** weaken by much use or strain. **6.** fatigue duty. **7.** having to do with fatigue. 1,3,4,6 *n.*, 2,5 *v.*, **fa tigued, fa ti guing;** 7 *adj.*

fatigue duty, nonmilitary work done by soldiers.

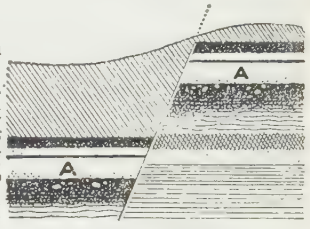
fat ten (fat′n), make fat; become fat. *v.*

fat ty (fat′ē), **1.** of fat; containing fat. **2.** like fat; oily; greasy. *adj.*, **fat ti er, fat ti est. —fat′ti ness,** *n.*

fa tu i ty (fə tü′ə tē or fə tū′ə tē), self-satisfied stupidity; folly; silliness. *n., pl.* **fa tu i ties.**

fat u ous (fach′ü əs), stupid but self-satisfied; foolish; silly. *adj.* **—fat′u ous ly,** *adv.* **—fat′u ousness,** *n.*

fau cet (fô′sit), device containing a valve for controlling the flow of water or other liquid from a pipe, tank, barrel, etc., by opening or closing. *n.*



Section showing displacement by a fault (def. 4). A and A were once a continuous mass of rock.

faugh (fô), exclamation of disgust. *interj.*

fault (fôlt), **1.** something that is not as it should be: *Sloppiness is his greatest fault. Her dog has two faults: it eats too much and it howls at night.* **2.** mistake. **3.** cause for blame; responsibility: *Whose fault was it?* **4.** a break in a mass of rock with the segment on one side of the break pushed up or down. **5.** failure to serve the ball into the right place in tennis and similar games. *n.*

find fault, pick out faults; complain.

find fault with, object to; criticize.

fault find er (fôlt′fīn′dər), person who finds fault; complainer. *n.*

fault find ing (fôlt′fīn′ding), finding fault; complaining; pointing out faults. *n., adj.*

fault less (fôlt′lis), without a single fault; free from blemish or error; perfect. *adj.*, **—fault′less ly,** *adv.* **—fault′less ness,** *n.*

fault y (fôl′tē), having faults; containing blemishes or errors; wrong; imperfect. *adj.*, **fault i er, fault i est. —fault′i ness,** *n.*

Faun

faun (fôn), a minor Roman deity that helped farmers and shepherds. A faun is represented as looking like a man, but with the ears, horns, tail, and sometimes the legs, of a goat. *n.*

fau na (fô′nə), animals of a given region or time: *the fauna of Australia.* *n.*

Faust (foust), in German legend, a man who sold his soul to the devil in return for having everything that he wanted on earth. *n.*

faux pas (fō′pä′ or fō′pä′), slip in speech, conduct, manners, etc.; breach of etiquette; blunder. *pl.* **faux pas** (fō′ päz′ or fō′ päz′).

fa vor (fā′vər), **1.** act of kindness: *Will you do me a favor?* **2.** show kindness to; oblige: *Favor us with a song.* **3.** liking; approval: *They will look with favor on your plan.* **4.** condition of being liked or approved: *A fashion in favor this year may be out of favor next year.* **5.** like; approve: *We favor John's plan.* **6.** more than fair treatment; too great kindness. **7.** give more than fair treatment to: *The teacher favors you.* **8.** be on the side of; support. **9.** be to the advantage of; help. **10.** gift; token: *The knight wore his lady's favor on his arm.* **11.** a small token given to every guest at a party, dinner, etc. **12.** letter; note: *your favor of the 15th.* **13.** treat gently: *The dog favors his sore foot when he walks.* **14.** look like: *The girl favors her mother.* 1,3,4, 6,10-12 *n.*, 2,5,7-9,13,14 *v.*

in favor of, **1.** on the side of; supporting. **2.** to the advantage of; helping. **3.** to be paid to.

in his favor, for him; to his benefit.

fa vor a ble (fā′vər ə bl), **1.** favoring; approving: *a favorable answer.* **2.** being to one's advantage; helping: *a favorable wind.* **3.** boding well; promising: *It was a favorable time for our trip, since business was light. adj.* **—fa′vor a ble ness,** *n.*

fa vor a bly (fā′vər ə blē), with consent or approval; kindly. *adv.*

fa vored (fā′vərd), **1.** treated with favor. **2.** having special advantages; talented. **3.** having a certain appearance. *adj.*

fa vor ite (fā′vər it), **1.** liked better than others; liked very much: *What is your favorite flower?* **2.** one liked better than others; person or thing liked very much: *Dick is a favorite with everybody.* **3.** person treated with special favor. **4.** person, horse, etc., expected to win a contest. 1 *adj.*, 2-4 *n.*

fa vor it ism (fā′vər ə tiz′əm), **1.** a favoring of one or some more than others; having favorites. **2.** state of being a favorite. *n.*

fa vour (fā′vər), *Esp. Brit.* favor. *n.*

fawn[1] (fôn), **1.** deer less than a year old. **2.** light, yellowish brown. 1,2 *n.*, 2 *adj.* **—fawn′-like′,** *adj.*

Fawn of the Virginia deer

fawn[2] (fôn), **1.** cringe and bow; act slavishly: *Many flattering relatives fawned on the rich old man.* **2.** of dogs, etc., show fondness by crouching, wagging the tail, licking the hand, etc. *v.* **—fawn′er,** *n.*

fay (fā), fairy. *n.*

faze (fāz), *U.S. Informal.* disturb; worry; bother: *Nothing we said fazed her—she did just as she pleased. v.*, **fazed, faz ing.**

FBI, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FCC or **F.C.C.,** Federal Communications Commission.

F clef, the bass clef in music. See **clef** for diagram.

Fe, iron.

fe al ty (fē′əl tē), **1.** loyalty and duty owed by a vassal to his feudal lord: *The nobles swore fealty to the king.* **2.** loyalty; faithfulness; allegiance. *n., pl.* **fe al ties.**

fear (fir), **1.** being afraid; feeling that danger or evil is near; dread: *The knight felt no fears in the midst of battle.* **2.** feel fear. **3.** feel fear of: *Our cat fears big dogs. Those small monkeys fear big snakes. Our baby brother fears loud noises.* **4.** cause for fear; danger; chance: *There is no fear of our losing.* **5.** an uneasy feeling; anxious thought; concern: *fear for one's life.* **6.** have an uneasy feeling or anxious thought; feel concern: *He fears that the children will be sick.* **7.** awe; reverence. **8.** have awe or reverence for. 1,4,5,7 *n.*, 2,3,6,8 *v.*

Fear (fir), **Cape,** cape in SE North Carolina. *n.*

fear ful (fir′fəl), **1.** causing fear; terrible; dreadful: *a fearful dragon.* **2.** full of fear; afraid: *fearful cries.* **3.** showing fear; caused by fear: *fearful of the dark.* **4.** *Informal.* very bad, unpleasant, ugly, etc. *adj.* **—fear′ful ly,** *adv.* **—fear′ful ness,** *n.*

fear less (fir′lis), without fear; afraid of nothing; brave; daring. *adj.* **—fear′less ly,** *adv.* **—fear′less ness,** *n.*

fear some (fir′səm), **1.** causing fear; frightful: *a fearsome sight.* **2.** timid; afraid: *She was fearsome of danger. adj.* **—fear′some ly,** *adv.* **—fear′some ness,** *n.*

fea si bil i ty (fē′zə bil′ə tē), quality of being easily done or carried out. *n.*

fea si ble (fē′zə bl), **1.** capable of being done or carried out easily; practicable: *The committee selected the plan that seemed most feasible.* **2.** likely; probable: *The witness's explanation of the accident sounded feasible.* **3.** suitable; convenient: *The road was too rough to be feasible for travel by automobile. adj.* **—fea′si bly,** *adv.* **—fea′si ble ness,** *n.*

feast (fēst), **1.** an elaborate meal prepared for some special occasion and for a number of guests: *We went to the wedding feast.* **2.** an unusually delicious or abundant meal. **3.** have a feast. **4.** provide with a feast: *The king feasted his friends.* **5.** thing that gives pleasure or joy. **6.** give pleasure or joy to: *We feasted our eyes on the beautiful picture.* **7.** a religious festival or celebration: *Christmas and Easter are the most important Christian feasts.* 1,2,5,7 *n.*, 3,4,6 *v.* **—feast′er,** *n.*

feat (fēt), a great or unusual deed; act showing great skill, strength, etc. *n.*

feath er (feтн′ər), **1.** one of the light, thin growths that cover a bird's skin. Because feathers are soft and light, they are used to fill pillows. **2.** something like a feather in shape or lightness. **3.** supply or cover with feathers. **4.** grow like feathers. **5.** move like feathers. **6.** turn (an oar) after a stroke so that the blade is flat and keep it that way until the next stroke begins. **7.** act of feathering an oar. **8.** turn (the blade of an airplane propeller) to decrease wind resistance. 1,2,7 *n.*, 3-6,8 *v.* **—feath′er like′,** *adj.*

feather in one's cap, thing to be proud of.

feather one's nest, take advantage of chances to get rich.

in feather, covered with feathers.

feath er-bed ding (feтн′ər bed′ing), *U.S.* the practice on the part of some labor unions of forcing employers to hire more men than are needed for a particular job. *n.*

feath er brained (feтн′ər brānd′), silly; foolish; weak-minded. *adj.*

feath ered (feтн′ərd), **1.** having feathers; covered with feathers. **2.** swift; rapid. *adj.*

feath er edged (feтн′ər ejd′), having a very thin edge. *adj.*

feath er weight (feтн′ər wāt′), **1.** a very light thing or person. **2.** boxer who weighs less than 126 pounds and more than 118 pounds. **3.** very light. **4.** of or having to do with featherweights. **5.** an unimportant person or thing. **6.** unimportant. 1,2,5 *n.*, 3,4,6 *adj.*

feath er y (feтн′ər ē), **1.** having feathers; covered with feathers. **2.** like feathers; soft. **3.** light; flimsy. *adj.*

feat ly (fēt′lē), *Archaic.* **1.** nimbly; skillfully. **2.** suitably; properly. **3.** neatly; elegantly. *adv.*

fea ture (fē′chər), **1.** part of the face. The eyes, nose, mouth, chin, and forehead are features. **2.** a distinct part or quality; thing that stands out and attracts attention: *Your plan for the picnic has many good features and some bad ones. The main features of southern California are the climate and the scenery.* **3.** a long motion picture. **4.** a special article, comic strip, etc., in a newspaper. **5.** be a feature of. **6.** *Informal.* make a feature of. **7.** be like in features. 1-4 *n.*, 5-7 *v.*, **fea tured, fea tur ing.**

features, the face.

fea tured (fē′chərd), **1.** *Informal.* made a feature of; given prominence to. **2.** having a certain kind of features: *hard-featured. adj.*

fea ture less (fē′chər lis), without features; not interesting or impressive. *adj.*

Feb., February.

fe brile (fē′brəl), **1.** of fever; feverish. **2.** caused by fever. *adj.*

Feb ru ar y (feb′rū er′ē), the second month of the year. It has 28 days except in leap years, when it has 29. *n., pl.* **Feb ru ar ies.**

fe cal (fē′kl), having to do with feces. *adj.*

fe ces (fē′sēz), **1.** waste matter discharged from the intestines. **2.** dregs; sediment. *n.pl.*

feck less (fek′lis), futile; ineffective. *adj.*

fe cund (fē′kənd or fek′ənd), fruitful; productive; fertile: *Edison had a fecund mind. adj.*

fe cun di ty (fi kun′də tē), fruitfulness; productiveness; fertility. *n.*

fed (fed), pt. and pp. of **feed.** *We fed the birds. Have they been fed today?* *v.*

fed er al (fed′ər əl), **1.** formed by an agreement between groups establishing a central organization to handle their common affairs while the parties to the agreement keep control of local affairs: *The American Federation of Labor is a federal organization of labor unions.* **2.** of or having to do with the central government formed in this way: *Congress is the federal law-making body of the United States.* **3.** of or having to do with the central government of the United States. *adj.*

Fed er al (fed′ər əl), **1.** of or having to do with the central government of the United States. **2.** of or having to do with the Federal Party. **3.** supporting the central government of the United States during the Civil War. **4.** *U.S.* supporter or soldier of the central government of the United States during the Civil War. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.*

Federal Bureau of Investigation, bureau of the Department of Justice established to investigate Federal crimes and safeguard national security.

fed er al ism (fed′ər əl iz′əm), federal principle of government. *n.*

fed er al ist (fed′ər əl ist), person who favors the federal principle of government. *n.*

Fed er al ist (fed′ər əl ist), member of the Federal Party in the United States. *n.*

fed er al ize (fed′ər əl īz), **1.** unite into a federal union. **2.** put under the control of the federal government. *v.*, **fed er al ized, fed er al iz ing.**

Federal Party, a political party in the United States that favored the adoption of the Constitution and a strong central government. It existed from about 1791 to about 1816.

fed er ate (fed′ər āt for 1; fed′ər it for 2), **1.** form into a federation. **2.** formed into a federation. 1 *v.*, **fed er at ed, fed er at ing;** 2 *adj.*

fed er a tion (fed′ər ā′shən), **1.** union in a league; formation of a political unity out of a number of separate states, etc.: *The United States is a federation.* **2.** league; union by agreement, often a union of states or nations: *a federation of students.* *n.*

fed er a tive (fed′ər ā′tiv), of or having to do with a federation; like a federation; forming a federation. *adj.*

fe do ra (fi dô′rə), a man's soft felt hat with a curved brim. The crown is creased lengthwise. *n.*

fee (fē), **1.** sum of money asked or paid for a service or privilege; charge: *Doctors and lawyers get fees for their services.* **2.** a small present of money; tip. **3.** give a fee to. **4.** right to keep and use land; fief. **5.** an inherited estate in land. **6.** ownership. 1,2,4-6 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **feed, fee ing.**

hold in fee, own.

fee ble (fē′bl), weak; ineffective: *a feeble old man, a feeble mind, a feeble cry, a feeble attempt.* *adj.*, **fee bler, fee blest.** **—fee′ble ness,** *n.* **—fee′bly,** *adv.*

fee ble-mind ed (fē′bl min′did), weak in mind; lacking normal intelligence. *adj.*, **—fee′ble-mind′ed ly,** *adv.* **—fee′ble-mind′ed ness,** *n.*

feed (fēd), **1.** give food to: *We feed a baby who cannot feed himself.* **2.** eat. **3.** food for animals; allowance of food for an animal: *Give the chickens their feed.* **4.** *Informal.* meal for a person. **5.** supply with material: *feed a machine.* **6.** a supplying with material. **7.** the material supplied. **8.** part of a machine that supplies material. **9.** satisfy; gratify: *Praise fed his vanity.* **10.** nourish: *He fed his anger with thoughts of revenge.* 1,2,5,9,10 *v.*, **fed, feed ing;** 3,4,6-8 *n.*

feed back (fēd′bak′), the return of part of the output of an electronic system or device to its input. *n.*

feed er (fēd′ər), **1.** person or thing that feeds. **2.** thing that supplies something else with material. A brook is a feeder for a river. A branch that brings traffic to the main line is a feeder. *n.*

feel (fēl), **1.** touch: *Feel this cloth (v.). I like the feel of silk (n.).* **2.** try to find or make (one's way) by touch: *He felt his way across the room when the lights went out.* **3.** test or examine by touching: *feel a person's pulse, feel a child's forehead to see if he has a fever.* **4.** search by touch; grope: *He felt in his pockets for a dime.* **5.** find out by touching: *Feel how cold my hands are.* **6.** be aware of: *feel the cool breeze.* **7.** have the feeling of being; be: *She feels sure.* **8.** give the feeling of being; seem: *The air feels cold.* **9.** have in one's mind; experience: *He feels joy.* **10.** have pity or sympathy: *She feels for all who suffer.* **11.** be influenced or affected by: *The ship feels her helm.* **12.** think; believe; consider: *I feel that we shall win.* **13.** feeling: *Wet soap has a greasy feel.* **14.** the sense of touch. 1-12 *v.*, **felt, feel ing;** 1,13,14 *n.*

feel out, find out about in a cautious way.

feel er (fēl′ər), **1.** a special part of an animal's body for touching. An insect's antennae are its feelers. **2.** suggestion, remark, hint, question, or the like, made to find out what others are thinking or planning. *n.*

feel ing (fēl′ing), **1.** act or condition of one that feels. **2.** sense of touch: *By feeling we tell what is hard from what is soft.* **3.** being conscious; awareness; sensation: *She had no feeling of heat, cold, or pain.* **4.** emotion: *Joy, sorrow, fear, and anger are feelings.* **5.** full of feeling; sensitive, emotional: *a feeling heart.* **6.** pity; sympathy. **7.** opinion; sentiment: *Her feeling was that right would win.* 1-4,6,7 *n.*, 5 *adj.* **—feel′ing ly,** *adv.*

feelings, sympathies; susceptibilities: *hurt one's feelings.*

fee simple, ownership of land with the right to sell or give it to anyone.

feet (fēt), pl. of **foot.** *n.*

carry off one's feet, **1.** make very enthusiastic. **2.** impress.

sit at one's feet, be a pupil or admirer of.

stand on one's own feet, be independent.

feign (fān), **1.** put on a false appearance of; make believe; pretend: *Some animals feign death when in danger.* **2.** make up to deceive; invent falsely: *feign an excuse.* **3.** imagine: *The phoenix is a feigned bird.* *v.*

feint (fānt), **1.** a false appearance; pretense: *The boy made a feint of studying hard, though actually he was listening to the radio.* **2.** movement intended to deceive; pretended blow; sham attack. **3.** make a pretended blow or sham attack: *The fighter feinted with his right hand and struck with his left.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

feld spar (feld′spär′), any of several crystalline minerals composed mostly of aluminum silicates. *n.*

fe lic i tate (fə lis′ə tāt), formally express good wishes to; congratulate: *John's friends felicitated him on his engagement to marry.* *v.*, **fe lic i tat ed, fe lic i tat ing.**

fe lic i ta tion (fə lis′ə tā′shən), a formal expression of good wishes; congratulation. *n.*

fe lic i tous (fə lis′ə təs), **1.** well chosen for the occasion; unusually appropriate: *The poem was full of striking and felicitous similes.* **2.** having a gift for apt speech. *adj.* **—fe lic′i tous ly,** *adv.* **—fe lic′i tous ness,** *n.*

fe lic i ty (fə lis′ə tē), **1.** happiness; bliss. **2.** good fortune; blessing. **3.** a pleasing aptness in expression; appropriateness; grace: *The famous writer phrased his ideas with felicity.* **4.** a happy turn of thought; well-chosen phrase. *n., pl.* **fe lic i ties.**

fe line (fē′līn), **1.** of or belonging to the cat family. **2.** any animal belonging to the cat family. Lions, tigers, leopards, and panthers are felines. **3.** catlike; stealthy; sly: *The Indian stalked the deer with noiseless feline movements.* 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

fell[1] (fel), pt. of **fall.** *Snow fell last night.* *v.*

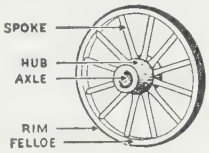
fell[2] (fel), **1.** cause to fall; knock down: *One blow felled him to the ground.* **2.** cut down (a tree). **3.** all the trees cut down in one season. **4.** turn down and stitch one edge of (a seam) over the other. **5.** seam made by felling. 1,2,4 *v.*, 3,5 *n.*

fell[3] (fel), **1.** cruel; fierce; terrible: *a fell blow.* **2.** deadly; destructive: *a fell disease.* *adj.*

fell[4] (fel), skin or hide of an animal. *n.*

fel lah (fel′ə), peasant or laborer in Egypt and other Arabic-speaking countries. *n., pl.* **fel la hin** (fel′ə hēn′).

fell er (fel′ər), 1. person or thing that fells. 2. *Slang.* fellow. *n.*



fel loe (fel′ō), the circular rim of a wheel into which the outer ends of the spokes are inserted. *n.* Also, **felly.**

fel low (fel′ō; for defs. 2 and 4, often fel′ə), 1. man; boy: *Never mind, old fellow. Poor fellow!* 2. *Informal.* a young man courting a young woman; beau. 3. dog, horse, etc., addressed in a friendly way. 4. a worthless person. 5. companion; comrade; associate: *He was cut off from his fellows.* 6. I or me: *Have pity on a fellow.* 7. one of the same class or rank; equal: *The world has not his fellow.* 8. the other one of a pair; mate: *I have the fellow of your glove.* 9. belonging to the same class; united by the same work, interests, aims, etc.; being in the same or a like condition: *fellow citizens, fellow sufferers.* 10. a graduate student who has a fellowship in a university or college. 11. an honored member of a learned society. 1-8,10,11 *n.,* 9 *adj.*

hail fellow well met, very friendly.

fellow feeling, sympathy.

fel low ship (fel′ō ship), 1. companionship; friendliness. 2. a taking part with others; sharing: *I have enjoyed my fellowship with you in this club.* 3. group of people having similar tastes, interests, etc.; brotherhood; corporation. 4. position or sum of money given to a graduate student in a university or college to enable him to go on with his studies. *n.*

fellow traveler, person sympathizing with a political movement or party, especially the Communist Party, though not a member.

fel ly (fel′ē), felloe. *n., pl.* **fel lies.**

fel on[1] (fel′ən), 1. person who has committed a serious crime; criminal: *Murderers and thieves are felons.* 2. wicked; cruel. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

fel on[2] (fel′ən), a very painful infection on a finger or toe, usually near the nail. *n.*

fe lo ni ous (fə lō′nē əs), 1. that is a felony; criminal. 2. very wicked; villainous. *adj.* —**fe lo′ni ous ness,** *n.*

fel o ny (fel′ə nē), crime more serious than a misdemeanor. Murder and burglary are felonies. *n., pl.* **fel o nies.**

felt[1] (felt), pt. and pp. of **feel.** *He felt the soft fur of the cat. Things are felt with the hands.* *v.*

felt[2] (felt), 1. cloth not woven, but made by rolling and pressing together wool, hair, or fur, used to make hats, slippers, and pads. 2. thing made of felt. 3. made of felt: *a felt hat.* 1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

fem., feminine.

fe male (fē′māl), 1. woman or girl. 2. of or having to do with women or girls. 3. belonging to the sex that brings forth young. 4. animal belonging to this sex. 5. in botany, noting or having to do with any reproductive structure that produces or contains elements that need fertilization from the male element; having pistils. 6. flower having a pistil or pistils and no stamens. 7. plant bearing only flowers with pistils. 8. designating some part of a machine, connection, etc., into which a corresponding part fits. 1,4,6,7 *n.,* 2,3,5,8 *adj.*

fem i nine (fem′ə nin), 1. of women or girls: *Jewelry and lace are mostly feminine belongings.* 2. like a woman; womanly; weak; gentle. 3. like that of a woman; not suited to a man. 4. of or belonging to the female sex. 5. of the gender to which names of females belong. *Actress, queen,* and *cow* are feminine nouns. 6. the feminine gender. 7. word or form in the feminine gender. 1-5 *adj.,* 6,7 *n.*

fem i nin i ty (fem′ə nin′ə tē), 1. feminine quality or condition. 2. women. *n.*

fem i nism (fem′ə niz əm), doctrine that favors more rights and activities for women. *n.*

fem i nist (fem′ə nist), person who believes in or favors feminism. *n.*

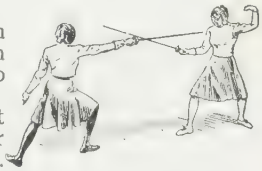
fe mur (fē′mər), the thighbone. See **fibula** for picture. *n., pl.* **fe murs, fem o ra** (fem′ə rə).

fen (fen), *Brit.* marsh; swamp; bog. *n.*

fence (fens), 1. railing, wall, or other means of enclosing a yard, garden, field, farm, etc., to show where it ends or to keep people or animals out or in. 2. put a fence around; enclose with a fence; keep out or in with a fence. 3. fight with swords or foils. 4. art of doing this; fencing. 5. skill or adroitness in argument or repartee. 6. parry; evade. 7. defend; protect. 8. person who buys and sells stolen goods. 9. place where stolen goods are bought and sold. 1,4,5,8,9 *n.,* 2,3,6,7 *v.,* **fenced, fenc ing.**

fence with, avoid giving a direct answer to.

on the fence, *U.S. Informal.* not having made up one's mind which side to take; doubtful; hesitating.


Girls fencing

fenc er (fen′sər), 1. person who knows how to fight with a sword or foil. 2. person who makes or mends fences. *n.*

fenc ing (fen′sing), 1. art of fighting with swords or foils. 2. material for fences. 3. fences. *n.*

fend (fend), defend; resist. *v.*

fend for oneself, *Informal.* provide for oneself; get along by one's own efforts.

fend off, ward off; keep off: *to fend off blows with one's arm.*

fend er (fen′dər), 1. anything that keeps or wards something off. 2. guard or protection over the wheel of an automobile, motorcycle, etc.; mudguard. 3. *Esp. Brit.* a metal frame on the front or rear of a locomotive, streetcar, etc., to lessen damage in case of collision. 4. cowcatcher or other device at the front of a locomotive, etc., to reduce injury should an animal or person be struck. 5. a metal guard, frame, or screen in front of a fireplace to keep hot coals and sparks from the room. 6. a rope pad or cushion, log, etc., to prevent damage to the side of a ship when docking. *n.*

Fender (def. 5)

fen nel (fen′l), a tall, perennial plant with yellow flowers. Its aromatic seeds are used in medicine and cooking. *n.*

FEPC, Fair Employment Practices Committee.

fe ral (fir′əl), 1. wild; untamed. 2. brutal; savage. *adj.*

fer-de-lance (fär′də läns′), a large, poisonous snake of tropical America. *n.*

Fer di nand V of Castile (fûrd′n and), 1452-1516, Spanish king who ruled from 1474 to 1516. He and his queen, Isabella I, encouraged Christopher Columbus in his voyages.

fer ment (fər ment′ for 1,2,4,5; fûr′ment for 3,6), 1. undergo a gradual chemical change, giving off bubbles of gas, and changing in character. Vinegar is formed when cider ferments. 2. cause this chemical change in. 3. substance causing fermentation. Yeast is a ferment. 4. cause unrest in; excite; agitate. 5. be excited; seethe with agitation or unrest. 6. excitement; agitation; unrest: *Rumors of war caused national ferment.* 1,2,4,5 *v.,* 3,6 *n.*

fer men ta tion (fûr′men tā′shən), 1. act or process of fermenting. Fermentation causes milk to sour and bread to rise. 2. excitement; agitation; unrest. 3. a chemical change caused by a ferment. *n.*

Fer mi (fer′mē), **Enrico,** 1901-1954, American physicist, born in Italy. He was director of the first nuclear reactor. *n.*

fer mi um (fer′mē əm), a rare, radioactive, artificial element, produced as a by-product of nuclear fission. *Symbol:* Fm *n.*

fern (fėrn), any of a group of plants that have roots, stems, and leaves, but no flowers, and reproduce by spores instead of seeds. Maidenhair, adder's-tongue, bracken, club mosses, etc., are ferns. *n.*

fern y (fėr′nē), **1.** of ferns. **2.** like ferns. *adj.*

fe ro cious (fə rō′shəs), savagely cruel; fierce. *adj.* **—fe ro′cious ly,** *adv.*

fe roc i ty (fə ros′ə tē), savage cruelty; fierceness. *n., pl.* **fe roc i ties.**

Fer ra ra (fə rä′rə), city in NE Italy. 135,000. *n.*

fer rate (fer′āt), a salt of ferric acid. *n.*

fer ret (fer′it), **1.** a white or yellowish-white weasel used for killing rats, hunting rabbits, etc. **2.** hunt with ferrets. **3.** hunt; search: *The detectives ferreted out the criminal.* 1 *n.,* 2,3 *v.*

fer ric (fer′ik), of or containing iron, especially iron with a valence of three. *adj.*

Fer ris wheel (fer′is), a large, revolving wheel with seats hanging from its rim, used in carnivals, amusement parks, etc.

fer rous (fer′əs), of or containing iron with a valence of two. *adj.*

fer rule (fer′əl or fer′ül), a metal ring or cap put around the end of a cane, wooden handle, umbrella, etc., for strength and protection. *n.* Also, **ferule.**

fer ry (fer′ē), **1.** place where boats carry people and goods across a river or narrow stretch of water. **2.** the boat used; ferryboat. **3.** carry (people and goods) in a boat back and forth across a river or narrow stretch of water. **4.** go across in a ferryboat. **5.** carry back and forth across a wide stretch of water in an airplane. **6.** fly an airplane to a destination for delivery. **7.** system for flying airplanes to a destination for delivery. 1,2,7 *n., pl.* **fer ries;** 3-6 *v.,* **fer ried, fer ry ing.**

fer ry boat (fer′ē bōt′), boat used for ferrying. *n.*

fer ry man (fer′ē mən), **1.** man who owns or has charge of a ferry. **2.** man who works on a ferry. *n., pl.* **fer ry men.**

fer tile (fėr′tl), **1.** able to produce much; rich in things that aid growth, development, etc.: *Fertile soil produces good crops. Einstein had a fertile mind.* **2.** capable of reproduction; able to produce seeds, fruit, young, etc. **3.** capable of developing into a new individual; fertilized: *Chicks hatch from fertile eggs. adj.* **—fer′tile ness,** *n.*

Fertile Crescent, a fertile, crescent-shaped strip of land on the E shore of the Mediterranean. See **Babylonia** for map.

fer til i ty (fėr til′ə tē), being fertile. *n.*

fer ti li za tion (fėr′tl ə zā′shən), **1.** a fertilizing or being fertilized. **2.** the union of male and female reproductive cells to form a cell that will develop into a new individual. *n.*

fer ti lize (fėr′tl īz), **1.** make fertile; make able to produce much: *A crop of alfalfa fertilized the soil by adding nitrates to it.* **2.** put fertilizer on. **3.** unite with (an egg cell) in fertilization; impregnate. *v.,* **fer tilized, fer ti liz ing.**

fer ti liz er (fėr′tə līz′ər), **1.** substance put on land to make it able to produce more. Manure is a common fertilizer. **2.** person or thing that fertilizes. *n.*

fer ule[1] (fer′əl or fer′ül), **1.** stick or ruler used for punishing children by striking them, especially on the hand. **2.** punish with a stick or ruler. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **fer uled, fer ul ing.**

fer ule[2] (fer′əl or fer′ül), ferrule. *n.*

fer ven cy (fėr′vən sē), warmth of feeling; great earnestness. *n.*

fer vent (fėr′vənt), **1.** showing warmth of feeling; very earnest: *a fervent plea.* **2.** hot; glowing. *adj.* **—fer′vent ly,** *adv.*

fer vid (fėr′vid), **1.** showing great warmth of feeling; intensely emotional: *a fervid orator.* **2.** intensely hot. *adj.* **—fer′vid ly,** *adv.*

fer vor (fėr′vər), **1.** great warmth of feeling; intense emotion: *The patriot's voice trembled from the fervor of his emotion.* **2.** intense heat. *n.*

fer vour (fėr′vər), *Esp. Brit.* fervor. *n.*

fes cue (fes′kū), **1.** a tough grass used for pasture. **2.** a small stick, straw, etc., for pointing out the letters in teaching a child to read. *n.*

fes tal (fes′tl), of a feast, festival, or holiday; gay; joyous; festive: *A wedding or a birthday is a festal occasion. adj.*

fes ter (fes′tər), **1.** form pus: *The neglected wound festered and became very painful.* **2.** sore that forms pus; small ulcer. **3.** cause pus to form. **4.** cause soreness or pain; rankle: *Resentment festered in his mind.* **5.** decay; rot. 1,3-5 *v.,* 2 *n.*

fes ti val (fes′tə vl), **1.** day or special time of rejoicing or feasting, often in memory of some great happening: *Christmas and Easter are two festivals of the Christian church.* **2.** celebration; entertainment: *Every year the city has a music festival during the first week in May.* **3.** merrymaking; revelry. **4.** having to do with a festival. 1-3 *n.,* 4 *adj.*

fes tive (fes′tiv), of or for a feast, festival, or holiday; gay; joyous; merry: *A birthday or wedding is a festive occasion. adj.* **—fes′tive ly,** *adv.*

fes tiv i ty (fes tiv′ə tē), **1.** festive activity; thing done to celebrate: *The festivities on the Fourth of July included a parade and fireworks.* **2.** gaiety; merriment. **3.** festival. *n., pl.* **fes tiv i ties.**

Festoon

fes toon (fes tün′), **1.** a hanging curve of flowers, leaves, ribbons, etc.: *The flags were hung on the wall in colorful festoons.* **2.** decorate with festoons: *The Christmas tree was festooned with tinsel.* **3.** form into festoons; hang in curves: *Draperies were festooned over the window.* 1 *n.,* 2,3 *v.*

fe tal (fē′tl), of a fetus. *adj.* Also, **foetal.**

fetch (fech), **1.** go and get; bring: *Please fetch me my glasses.* **2.** cause to come; succeed in bringing. **3.** be sold for: *These eggs will fetch a good price.* **4.** *Informal.* attract; charm. **5.** *Informal.* hit; strike. *v.*

fetch ing (fech′ing), *Informal.* attractive; charming: *She wore a fetching hat. adj.*

fete or **fête** (fāt), **1.** festival; entertainment; party: *A large fete was given for the benefit of the town hospital.* **2.** honor with a fete; entertain: *The engaged couple were feted by their friends.* 1 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **fet ed, fet ing** or **fêt ed, fêt ing.**

Fetish (def. 1) from Africa

fet id (fet′id), smelling very bad; stinking. *adj.* **—fet′id ly,** *adv.* **—fet′id ness,** *n.*

fe tish (fē′tish or fet′ish), **1.** any material object supposed to have magic power. **2.** anything regarded with unreasoning reverence or devotion: *Some people make a fetish of style. n.*

fe tish ism (fē′tish iz em or fet′ish iz əm), belief in fetishes; worship of fetishes. *n.*

fet lock (fet′lok), **1.** tuft of hair above a horse's hoof on the back part of the leg. **2.** part of a horse's leg where this tuft grows. *n.*

fet ter (fet′ər), **1.** chain or shackle for the feet to prevent escape. **2.** bind with fetters; chain the feet of. **3.** anything that shackles or binds; restraint. **4.** bind; restrain. 1,3 *n.,* 2,4 *v.*

fet tle (fet′l), condition; trim: *The horse is in fine fettle and should win the race. n.*

fe tus (fē′təs), an animal embryo during the later stages of its development in the womb or in the egg. *n.* Also, **foetus.**

feud[1] (fūd), **1.** a long and deadly quarrel between families, tribes, etc., often passed down from generation to

generation. **2.** continued strife between two persons, groups, etc. **3.** quarrel. *n.*

feud[2] (fūd), a feudal estate; fief. *n.*

feu dal (fū′dl), **1.** of or having to do with feudalism. **2.** of or having to do with fiefs. *adj.*

feu dal ism (fū′dl iz əm), the social, economic, and political system of Europe in the Middle Ages. Under this system vassals held land on condition of giving military and other services to the lord owning it in return for the protection and the use of the land. *n.*

feu dal is tic (fū′dl is′tik), **1.** of or having to do with feudalism. **2.** tending toward feudalism; favoring feudalism. *adj.*

feudal system, feudalism.

feu da to ry (fū′də tô′rē), **1.** owing feudal services to a lord. **2.** a feudal vassal: *The duke summoned his feudatories to aid him in war.* **3.** holding or held as a feudal estate or fief. **4.** a feudal estate; fief. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.*, *pl.* **feu da to ries.**

feud ist (fūd′ist), person engaging in a feud. *n.*

fe ver (fē′vər), **1.** an unhealthy condition of the body in which the temperature is higher than normal. **2.** any of various diseases that cause fever and make the heart beat fast, such as scarlet fever and typhoid fever. **3.** an excited, restless condition: *When gold was discovered the miners were in a fever of excitement.* **4.** affect with fever; heat. **5.** become feverish. **6.** current fad or enthusiasm for something or for some person. 1-3,6 *n.*, 4,5 *v.* **—fe′ver less,** *adj.*

fe vered (fē′vərd), **1.** having fever. **2.** excited; restless. *adj.*

fe ver few (fē′vər fū), a perennial plant of the same family as the aster, with small, white, daisylike flowers. *n.*

fe ver ish (fē′vər ish), **1.** having fever. **2.** having a slight degree of fever. **3.** causing fever. **4.** infested with fever: *a feverish swamp.* **5.** excited; restless. *adj.* **—fe′ver ish ly,** *adv.* **—fe′ver ish ness,** *n.*

fe ver ous (fē′vər əs), feverish. *adj.*

fe ver root (fē′vər rüt′), a coarse plant whose roots are sometimes used for medicine. *n.*

fever sore, a cold sore.

few (fū), **1.** not many: *There are few men more than six feet tall.* **2.** a small number: *Winter in New England has not many warm days, only a few.* 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—few′ness,** *n.*

the few, the minority.

quite a few, *Informal.* a good many.

Fez

fez (fez), a felt cap, usually red, ornamented with a long, black tassel. It was formerly the national headdress of the Turks. *n.*, *pl.* **fez zes.**

Fez (fez), city in N Morocco. 180,000. *n.*

ff., **1.** and the following pages, sections, etc. **2.** fortissimo. **3.** folios.

FHA, Federal Housing Administration.

fi an cé (fē′än sā′), man to whom a woman is engaged to be married. *n.*

fi an cée (fē′än sā′), woman to whom a man is engaged to be married. *n.*

fi as co (fē as′kō), failure; breakdown. *n.*, *pl.* **fi as cos** or **fi as coes.**

fi at (fī′ət or fī′at), **1.** an authoritative order or command; decree. **2.** sanction. *n.*

fiat money, *U.S.* paper currency made legal tender by decree of the government, but not based on or convertible into coin.

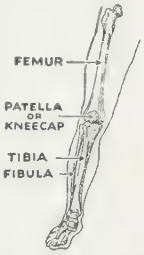
fib (fib), lie about some small matter. *n.*, *v.*, **fibbed, fib bing. —fib′ber,** *n.*

fi ber (fī′bər), **1.** a threadlike part; thread. A muscle is made up of many fibers. **2.** substance made up of threads or threadlike parts: *Hemp fiber can be spun into rope or woven into a coarse cloth.* **3.** texture: *cloth of coarse fiber.* **4.** character; nature: *A person of strong moral fiber can resist temptation.* **5.** a slender, threadlike root of a plant. *n.*

fi ber board (fī′bər bôrd′), a building material made by compressing fibers, especially of wood, into flat sheets. *n.*

fi bre (fī′bər), fiber. *n.*

fi bril (fī′brəl), **1.** a small or very slender fiber. **2.** one of the hairs on the roots of some plants. *n.*



fi brin (fī′brən), **1.** a tough, elastic, yellowish protein formed when blood clots. **2.** gluten in plants. *n.*

fi brous (fī′brəs), made up of fibers; having fibers; like fiber. *adj.*

fib u la (fib′yə lə), **1.** the outer and thinner of the two bones in the human lower leg. It extends from knee to ankle. **2.** a similar bone in the hind leg of animals. **3.** in archaeology, a clasp or brooch, often highly ornamented. *n.*, *pl.* **fib u lae** (-lē) or **fib u las.**

fib u lar (fib′yə lər), of or having to do with the fibula. *adj.*

fich u (fish′ü), a three-cornered piece of muslin, lace, or other soft material worn by women about the neck, with the ends drawn together or crossed on the breast. *n.*

Fichu

fick le (fik′l), likely to change without reason; changing; not constant: *fickle fortune, a fickle lover.* *adj.* **—fick′le ness,** *n.*

fic tion (fik′shən), **1.** novels, short stories, and other prose writings that tell about imaginary people and happenings. **2.** what is imagined or made up: *The explorer exaggerated so much in telling about his adventures that it was impossible to separate fact from fiction.* **3.** an imaginary account or statement; made-up story. *n.*

fic tion al (fik′shən l), of or having to do with fiction. *adj.* **—fic′tion al ly,** *adv.*

fic ti tious (fik tish′əs), **1.** not real; imaginary; made-up: *Characters in novels are usually fictitious.* **2.** assumed in order to deceive; false: *The criminal used a fictitious name.* *adj.* **—fic ti′tious ly,** *adv.* **—fic ti′tious ness,** *n.*

fid dle (fid′l), **1.** *Informal.* violin. **2.** *Informal.* play on a violin. **3.** make aimless movements; play nervously; toy: *The embarrassed boy fiddled with his hat.* **4.** trifle: *He fiddled away the whole day doing absolutely nothing.* 1 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*, **fid dled, fid dling. —fid′dler,** *n.*

fit as a fiddle, in excellent physical condition.

play second fiddle, take a secondary part.

Fiddler crab (life size)

fiddler crab, a small, burrowing crab common along the Atlantic coast of the United States.

fid dle stick (fid′l stik′), **1.** a violin bow. **2.** a mere nothing; trifle. *n.*

fid dle sticks (fid′l stiks′), nonsense! rubbish! *interj.*

fi del i ty (fī del′ə tē or fə del′ə tē), **1.** faithfulness to a trust or vow; steadfast faithfulness; loyalty. **2.** accuracy; exactness as in a copy, or in reproduction of sound by a radio transmitter or receiver. *n.*, *pl.* **fi del i ties.**

fidg et (fij′it), **1.** move about restlessly; be uneasy: *A child fidgets if he has to sit still a long time.* **2.** make uneasy. **3.** condition of being restless or uneasy. **4.** person who moves about restlessly. 1,2 *v.*, 3,4 *n.*

the fidgets, fit of restlessness or uneasiness.

fidg et y (fij′ə tē), restless; uneasy. *adj.*

fi du ci ar y (fə dü′shē er′ē or fə dū′shē er′ē), **1.** held in trust: *fiduciary estates.* **2.** holding in trust. A fiduciary possessor is legally responsible for what belongs to another. **3.** trustee. **4.** of a trustee; of trust and confidence: *A guardian acts in a fiduciary capacity.* 1,2,4 *adj.*, 3 *n.*, *pl.* **fi du ci ar ies.**

fie (fī), for shame! shame!: *Fie upon you! interj.*

fief (fēf), piece of land held on condition of giving military and other services to the lord owning it in return for protection and the use of the land. *n.*

field (fēld), **1.** land with few or no trees: *They rode through forest and field.* **2.** piece of land used for crops or pasture. **3.** piece of land used for some special purpose: *a baseball field.* **4.** land yielding some product: *the coal fields of Pennsylvania, the gold fields of South Africa.* **5.** place where a battle is or has been fought. **6.** battle. **7.** region where military or other operations are carried on. **8.** a flat space; broad surface: *A field of ice surrounds the North Pole.* **9.** surface on which some emblem is pictured or painted: *the field of a coat of arms.* **10.** range of opportunity or interest; sphere of activity or operation: *Many great discoveries have been made in the field of science.* **11.** in physics, the space throughout which a force operates. A magnet has a magnetic field around it. **12.** space or area in which things can be seen through a telescope, microscope, etc., without moving it. **13.** the entire screen area occupied by a television image. **14.** all those in a game, contest, or outdoor sport. **15.** all those in a game or contest except one or more specified: *bet on one horse against the field.* **16.** stop or catch and return (a ball) in baseball, cricket, etc. **17.** act as a fielder in baseball, cricket, etc. 1-15 *n.*, 16,17 *v.*

take the field, begin a battle, campaign, game, etc.

Field (fēld), **1. Cyrus West,** 1819-1892, American capitalist who planned the first telegraph cable across the Atlantic. **2. Eugene,** 1850-1895, American journalist and poet. *n.*

field artillery, artillery mounted on carriages for easy movement by armies in the field.

field battery, set of guns mounted on carriages for use in the field.

field day, **1.** day for athletic contests and outdoor sports. **2.** day when soldiers perform drills, mock fights, etc. **3.** day of unusual activity or display.

field er (fēl′dər), **1.** a baseball player who is stationed around or outside the diamond to stop the ball and throw it in. See **baseball** for diagram. **2.** a similar player in a game of cricket. *n.*

Field glasses

field glass, a small binocular telescope.

field goal, a goal in football counting 3 points, made by a drop kick or a place kick.

field gun, cannon mounted on a carriage for use in the field.

field hospital, a temporary hospital near a battlefield.

field house, building near an athletic field, used for storing equipment, dressing rooms, etc., for the use of athletes.

field magnet, a magnet used for the production and maintenance of a magnetic field, especially a magnet on a dynamo or electric motor.

field marshal, an army officer ranking next to the commander in chief in the British and some other armies.

field mouse, any variety of mouse living in fields and meadows.

field officer, an army officer ranking above a captain and below a brigadier general. Colonels, lieutenant colonels, and majors are field officers.

field of fire, area a gun or battery covers effectively.

field test, test of a new product under conditions of actual use.

field trip, trip to give students special opportunities for observing facts.

field work (fēld′wėrk′), a temporary fortification for defense made by soldiers in the field. *n.*

field work, scientific or technical work done in the field by surveyors, geologists, etc.

fiend (fēnd), **1.** an evil spirit; devil. **2.** a very wicked or cruel person. *n.* **—fiend′like′,** *adj.*

the Fiend, the Devil.

fiend ish (fēn′dish), very cruel or wicked; devilish: *fiendish tortures, a fiendish yell. adj.* **—fiend′ish ly,** *adv.* **—fiend′ish ness,** *n.*

fierce (firs), **1.** savage; wild: *a fierce lion.* **2.** raging; violent: *a fierce wind.* **3.** very eager or active; ardent: *fierce efforts to get ahead. adj.,* **fierc er, fierc est. —fierce′ly,** *adv.* **—fierce′ness,** *n.*

fier y (fir′ē), **1.** consisting of fire; containing fire; burning; flaming. **2.** like fire; very hot; flashing; glowing. **3.** full of feeling or spirit; ardent: *a fiery speech.* **4.** easily aroused or excited: *a fiery temper.* **5.** inflamed: *a fiery sore. adj.,* **fier i er, fier i est. —fier′i ly,** *adv.* **—fier′i ness,** *n.*

fi es ta (fē es′tə), **1.** a religious festival; saint's day. **2.** holiday; festivity. *n.*

fife (fīf), **1.** a small, shrill musical instrument like a flute. Fifes and drums are used to make music for marching. **2.** play on a fife. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **fifed, fif ing. —fif′er,** *n.*

Boy playing a fife

fif teen (fif′tēn′), five more than ten; 15. *n., adj.*

fif teenth (fif′tēnth′), **1.** next after the 14th; last in a series of 15. **2.** one of 15 equal parts. *adj., n.*

fifth (fifth), **1.** next after the fourth; last in a series of 5. **2.** one of 5 equal parts. **3.** a musical tone on the 5th degree from a certain tone. **4.** interval between such tones. **5.** combination of such tones. 1,2 *adj.*, 1-5 *n.*

fifth column, persons within a country who secretly aid its enemies.

fifth columnist, member of the fifth column.

fifth ly (fifth′lē), in the fifth place. *adv.*

fifth wheel, a person or thing that is not needed.

fif ti eth (fif′tē ith), **1.** next after the 49th; last in a series of 50. **2.** one of 50 equal parts. *adj., n.*

fif ty (fif′tē), five times ten; 50. *n., pl.* **fif ties,** *adj.*

fif ty-fif ty (fif′tē fif′tē), *Informal.* half-and-half; in or with equal shares. *adv., adj.*

fig (fig), **1.** a small, soft, sweet fruit that grows in warm regions. Figs are sometimes eaten fresh or canned, but usually are dried like dates and raisins. **2.** tree that figs grow on. **3.** a very small amount: *I don't care a fig for your opinion. n.*

Figs

fig., figure.

fight (fīt), **1.** struggle; battle; conflict; combat; contest. **2.** an angry dispute. **3.** take part in a fight. **4.** take part in a fight against; war against: *fight disease.* **5.** carry on (a fight, conflict, etc.). **6.** get or make by fighting. **7.** cause to fight. **8.** power or will to fight: *There is fight in the old dog yet.* 1,2,8 *n.*, 3-7 *v.*, **fought, fight ing.**

fight it out, fight until one side wins.

fight shy of, keep away from; avoid.

show fight, resist; be ready to fight.

fight er (fīt′ər), **1.** one who or that which fights. **2.** a professional boxer. **3.** a highly maneuverable and heavily armed airplane used mainly for attacking enemy airplanes or strafing ground forces. *n.*

fighter plane, fighter (def. 3).

fig ment (fig′mənt), something imagined; made-up story. *n.*

fig ur a tion (fig′yər ā′shən), **1.** form; shape. **2.** a forming; shaping. **3.** representation by a likeness or symbol. *n.*

fig ur a tive (fig′yər ə tiv), **1.** using words out of their literal meaning to add beauty or force. **2.** having many figures of speech. Much poetry is figurative. **3.** representing by a likeness or symbol: *Baptism is a figurative ceremony; it represents cleansing by religion. adj.* **—fig′ur a tive ly,** *adv.* **—fig′ur a tive ness,** *n.*

fig ure (fig′yər), **1.** symbol for a number. **1**, 2, **3**, 4, etc., are figures. **2.** use figures to find the answer to a problem; reckon; compute; show by figures. **3.** amount or value given in figures: *The price is too high; ask a lower figure.* **4.** form; shape: *In the darkness she saw dim figures moving.* **5.** form enclosing a surface or space: *Circles, triangles, squares, cubes, and spheres are all geometrical figures.* **6.** person; character: *George Washington is a great figure in American history.* **7.** human form; way in which a person looks or appears: *The poor old woman was a figure of distress.* **8.** be conspicuous; appear: *The names of great leaders figure in the story of human progress.* **9.** image; likeness. **10.** picture; drawing; diagram; illustration: *This book has many figures to help explain words.* **11.** show by a figure; represent in a diagram. **12.** design; pattern: *Cloth or wallpaper often has figures on it.* **13.** decorate with a figure or pattern. **14.** outline traced by movements: *figures made by an airplane.* **15.** set of movements in dancing or skating. **16.** expression in which words are used out of their ordinary meaning to add beauty or force; figure of speech. **17.** think; consider. 1,3-7,9,10,12,14-16 *n.*, 2,8, 11,13,17 *v.*, **fig ured, fig ur ing.** **—fig′ur er,** *n.*

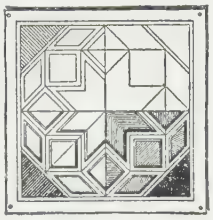

Ornamental figure (def. 12)

figure on, *Informal.* **1.** depend on; rely on. **2.** consider as part of a plan or undertaking.

figure out, **1.** find out by using figures. **2.** think out; understand.

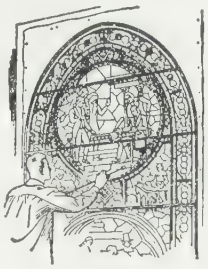

Artist painting a design for a figured glass window

fig ured (fig′yərd), **1.** decorated with a design or pattern; not plain. **2.** shown by a figure, diagram, or picture. *adj.*

fig ure head (fig′yər hed′), **1.** person who is the head in name only, and has no real authority or responsibility. **2.** statue or carving decorating the bow of a ship. *n.*

figure of speech, expression in which words are used out of their literal meaning or in exceptional combinations to add beauty or force. Similes and metaphors are figures of speech.

Figurehead (def. 2)

fig ur ine (fig′yər ēn′), a small ornamental figure made of stone, pottery, metal, etc.; statuette. *n.*

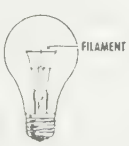
fig wort (fig′wȅrt′), **1.** a tall, coarse plant with small, greenish-purple or yellow flowers that have a disagreeable odor. **2.** any similar plant. *n.*

Fi ji (fē′jē), **1.** Fiji Islands. **2.** native of these islands. **3.** a British colony including these islands. 385,000 pop.; 7055 sq. mi. *n.*

Fi ji an (fē′jē ən), **1.** of or having to do with the Fiji Islands or their people. **2.** their language. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Fiji Islands, group of islands in the S Pacific composing the British colony of Fiji, north of New Zealand. See **Australasia** for map.

fil a ment (fil′ə mənt), **1.** a very fine thread; very slender, threadlike part. The wire that gives off light in an electric light bulb is a filament. **2.** the stalklike part of a stamen that supports the anther. *n.*



fil bert (fil′bərt), a cultivated hazelnut. *n.*

filch (filch), steal in small quantities; pilfer: *He filched pencils from the teacher's desk.* *v.* **—filch′er,** *n.*

file[1] (fīl), **1.** place for keeping papers in order. **2.** set of papers kept in order. **3.** put away (papers etc.) in order. **4.** line of people or things one behind another: *a file of soldiers, or ships sailing in file.* **5.** march or move in a file. **6.** a small detachment of soldiers. **7.** make application. 1,2,4,6 *n.*, 3,5,7 *v.*, **filed, fil ing.** **—fil′er,** *n.*

on file, in a file; put away and kept in order.

File[2]

file[2] (fīl), **1.** a steel tool with many small ridges or teeth on it. Its rough surface is used to smooth or wear away hard substances. **2.** smooth or wear away with a file. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **filed, fil ing.** **—fil′er,** *n.*

file clerk, person whose work is taking care of the files in an office.

fi let (fi lā′ or fil′ā), **1.** net or lace having a square mesh. **2.** fillet; slice of fish, meat, etc., without bones or fat. *n.*

fil i al (fil′ē əl), of a son or daughter; due from a son or daughter: *The children treated their parents with filial respect.* *adj.* **—fil′i al ly,** *adv.*

fil i bus ter (fil′ə bus′tər), **1.** *U.S.* member of a legislature who deliberately hinders the passage of a bill by long speeches or other means of delay. **2.** *U.S.* deliberately hinder the passage of a bill by long speeches or other means of delay. **3.** *U.S.* the deliberate hindering of the passage of a bill by such means. **4.** person who fights against another country without the authorization of his government; freebooter. **5.** fight against another country without the authorization of one's government; act as a freebooter. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2,5 *v.* **—fil′i bus′ter er,** *n.*

fil i gree (fil′ə grē), **1.** very delicate, lacelike ornamental work of gold or silver wire. **2.** lacy, delicate, or fanciful pattern in any material: *The frost made a beautiful filigree on the windowpane.* *n.*

Filigree around a gem

fil ings (fīl′ingz), small pieces removed by a file. *n.pl.*

Fil i pine (fil′ə pēn), Philippine. *adj.*

Fil i pi no (fil′ə pē′nō), **1.** native of the Philippines. **2.** Philippine. 1 *n.*, *pl.* **Fil i pi nos;** 2 *adj.*

fill (fil), **1.** make full; put into until there is room for no more: *fill a cup.* **2.** become full: *The hall filled rapidly.* **3.** take up all the space in: *The crowd filled the hall.* **4.** enough to fill something. **5.** satisfy the hunger or appetite of. **6.** supply what is needed for: *A store fills orders, prescriptions, etc. Can John fill the office of class president?* **7.** all that is needed or wanted: *Eat and drink your fill; there is plenty for all of us.* **8.** stop up or close by putting something in: *A dentist fills decayed teeth.* **9.** something that fills. **10.** hold and do the duties of (a position, office, etc.). **11.** supply a person for or appoint a person to (a position, office, etc.). 1-3,5,6,8, 10,11 *v.*, 4,7,9 *n.*

fill in, **1.** fill with something put in. **2.** complete by filling. **3.** put in to complete something.

fill out, **1.** make larger; grow larger; swell. **2.** make rounder; grow rounder. **3.** complete by filling.

fill the bill, come up to requirements.

fill up, fill; fill completely.

fill er (fil′ər), **1.** person or thing that fills. **2.** thing put in to fill something. A pad of paper for a notebook, a preparation put on wood before painting it, and the tobacco inside of cigars are all fillers. *n.*

fil let (fil′it; usually fi lā′ or fil′ā for 4,5), **1.** a narrow band, ribbon, etc., put around the head to keep the hair in place or as an ornament. **2.** a narrow band or strip of any material. **3.** bind or decorate with a narrow band, ribbon, strip, etc. **4.** slice of fish, meat, etc., without bones or fat; filet. **5.** cut (fish, meat, etc.) into fillets. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3,5 *v.*

fill ing (fil′ing), **1.** thing put in to fill something. A

dentist puts a filling in a decayed tooth. **2.** threads running from side to side across a woven fabric. **3.** a making full; a becoming full. *n.*

filling station, place where gasoline and oil for automobiles are sold.

fil lip (fil′əp), **1.** strike with the fingernail as it is snapped quickly from the end of the thumb. **2.** toss or cause to move by striking in this way: *He filliped a coin into the beggar's cup.* **3.** a quick, light blow given by striking with the fingernail as it is snapped quickly from the end of the thumb. **4.** thing that rouses, revives, or stimulates: *Relishes serve as fillips to the appetite.* **5.** rouse; revive; stimulate. 1,2,5 *v.*, 3,4 *n.*

Fill more (fil′môr), **Millard,** 1800-1874, the 13th president of the United States, from 1850 to 1853. *n.*

fil ly (fil′ē), **1.** a female colt; young mare. **2.** *Slang.* a lively girl. *n., pl.* **fil lies.**

film (film), **1.** a very thin layer, sheet, surface, or coating: *Oil poured on water will spread and make a film.* **2.** cover or become covered with a film: *Her eyes filmed with tears.* **3.** roll or sheet of thin, flexible material, such as cellulose nitrate or cellulose acetate, used in making photographs. This roll or sheet is coated with an emulsion that is sensitive to light. **4.** a motion picture. **5.** make a motion picture of: *They filmed the scene three times.* **6.** photograph or be photographed for motion pictures. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2,5,6 *v.* **—film′like′,** *adj.*

film y (fil′mē), **1.** of or like a film; very thin. **2.** covered with a film. *adj.*, **film i er, film i est. —film′i ness,** *n.*

fil ter (fil′tər), **1.** device for straining out substances from a liquid or gas by putting it slowly through felt, paper, sand, charcoal, etc. A filter is used to remove impurities from drinking water. **2.** felt, paper, sand, charcoal, or other porous material used in such a device. **3.** device for controlling certain light rays, electric currents, etc. Putting a yellow filter in front of a camera lens causes less blue light to reach the film. **4.** pass through a filter; strain: *We filter this water for drinking.* **5.** act as a filter for: *The charcoal filtered the water.* **6.** pass or flow very slowly: *Water filters through the sandy soil and into the well.* **7.** remove or control by a filter: *Filter out all the dirt before using this water.* 1-3 *n.*, 4-7 *v.* **—fil′ter er,** *n.*

fil ter a ble (fil′tər ə bl), **1.** that can be filtered. **2.** capable of passing through a filter which arrests bacteria: *a filterable virus.* *adj.*

filth (filth), **1.** foul, disgusting dirt: *The alley was littered with garbage and other filth.* **2.** obscene words or thoughts; vileness; moral corruption. *n.*

filth i ness (fil′thē nis), a filthy state or condition. *n.*

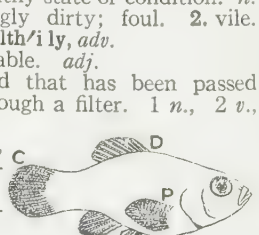
filth y (fil′thē), **1.** disgustingly dirty; foul. **2.** vile. *adj.*, **filth i er, filth i est. —filth′i ly,** *adv.*

fil tra ble (fil′trə bl), filterable. *adj.*

fil trate (fil′trāt), **1.** liquid that has been passed through a filter. **2.** pass through a filter. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **fil trat ed, fil trat ing.**

fil tra tion (fil trā′shən), **1.** a filtering. **2.** being filtered. *n.*

fin (fin), **1.** a movable wing-like part of a fish's body. Moving the fins enables the fish to swim, guide, and balance itself in the water. **2.** thing shaped or used like a fin. Some airships have fins to help balance them in flight. *n.* **—fin′less,** *adj.* **—fin′like′,** *adj.*



Fins: C, caudal; D, dorsal; P, pectoral; V, ventral.

fi na gle (fə nā′gl), *Informal.* **1.** manage craftily or cleverly. **2.** cheat. *v.*, **fi na gled, fi na gling. —fi na′gler,** *n.*

fi nal (fī′nl), **1.** at the end; last; with no more after it: *The last day of school each year is the final one for graduating seniors.* **2.** deciding; settling the question; not to be changed: *A decision of the Supreme Court is final.* **3.** something final. The last examination of a school term is a final. **4.** having to do with purpose. 1,2,4 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

finals, the last or deciding set in a series of contests examinations, etc.

fi na le (fə nä′lē), **1.** the last part of a piece of music or a play. **2.** the last part; end. *n.*

fi nal ist (fī′nl ist), person who takes part in the last or deciding set in a series of contests, etc. *n.*

fi nal i ty (fī nal′ə tē), **1.** being final, finished, or settled: *John recognized the finality of his father's decision.* **2.** something final; final act, speech, etc. *n., pl.* **fi nal i ties.**

fi nal ly (fī′nl ē), **1.** at the end; at last. **2.** so as to decide or settle the question. *adv.*

fi nance (fə nans′ or fī′nans), **1.** money matters: *The millionaire boasted of his skill in finance.* **2.** management of large sums of public or private money. Management of government revenue and expenditure is called public finance. **3.** provide money for: *His friends helped him finance a new business.* **4.** manage the finances of. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **fi nanced, fi nanc ing.**

finances, money matters; money; funds; revenues.

fi nan cial (fə nan′shəl or fī nan′shəl), **1.** having to do with money matters: *His financial affairs are in bad condition.* **2.** having to do with the management of large sums of public or private money. *adj.*

fi nan cial ly (fə nan′shəl ē), in relation to finances; in respect to money matters. *adv.*

fin an cier (fin′ən sir′ or fī′nən sir′), **1.** person skilled in finance. Bankers are financiers. **2.** person who is active in matters involving large sums of money. *n.*

House finch (6 in. long)

fin back (fin′bak′), a kind of whale having a fin on its back; rorqual. *n.*

finch (finch), any of a group of small songbirds that have cone-shaped bills. Sparrows, buntings, grosbeaks, canaries, and cardinals are finches. *n.*

find (fīnd), **1.** come upon; happen on; meet with: *He found a dime in the road.* **2.** look for and get: *Please find my hat for me.* **3.** discover; learn: *We found that he could not swim.* **4.** see; know; feel; perceive: *He found that he was growing sleepy.* **5.** get; get the use of: *Can you find time to do this?* **6.** arrive at; reach: *Water finds its level.* **7.** decide and declare: *The jury found the accused man guilty.* **8.** provide; supply: *find food and lodging for a friend.* **9.** a finding. **10.** thing found. 1-8 *v.*, **found, find ing;** 9,10 *n.*

find oneself, learn one's abilities and how to make good use of them.

find out, learn about; come to know; discover.

find er (fīn′dər), **1.** person or thing that finds. **2.** a small extra lens on the outside of a camera that shows what is being photographed. *n.*

find ing (fīn′ding), **1.** discovery. **2.** thing found. **3.** decision reached after an examination or inquiry. The verdict of a jury is its finding. *n.*

find ings (fīn′dingz), tools, materials, supplies, etc., provided by a worker. *n.pl.*

fine[1] (fīn), **1.** of very high quality; very good; excellent: *a fine sermon, a fine view, a fine scholar.* **2.** very small or thin: *fine wire.* **3.** sharp: *a tool with a fine edge.* **4.** not coarse or heavy; delicate: *fine linen.* **5.** refined; elegant: *fine manners.* **6.** subtle: *The law makes fine distinctions.* **7.** too highly decorated; showy: *fine language or writing.* **8.** good-looking: *a fine young man.* **9.** clear; bright: *fine weather.* **10.** without impurities. Fine gold is gold not mixed with any other metal. **11.** having a stated proportion of gold or silver in it. A gold alloy that is $^{925}/_{1000}$ fine is 92.5% gold. **12.** *Informal.* very well; excellently. 1-11 *adj.*, **fin er, fin est;** 12 *adv.* **—fine′ly,** *adv.*

fine[2] (fīn), **1.** sum of money paid as a punishment. **2.** cause to pay a fine: *The judge fined Mr. Vick ten dollars.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **fined, fin ing.**

in fine, **1.** finally. **2.** in a few words; briefly.

fi ne[3] (fē′nā), end; a direction marking the end of a musical passage that has to be repeated. *n.*

fine arts, arts depending upon taste and appealing to the sense of beauty; painting, drawing, sculpture, and architecture. Literature, music, dancing, and acting are also often included in the fine arts.

fine-drawn (fīn′drôn′), **1.** drawn out until very small or thin. **2.** very subtle: *Fine-drawn distinctions are difficult to understand.* *adj.*

fine-grained (fīn′grānd′), having a fine, close grain. Mahogany is a fine-grained wood. *adj.*

fine ness (fīn′nis), **1.** thinness: *the fineness of a line, thread, needle, or wire.* **2.** sharpness: *the fineness of an edge or point.* **3.** degree of purity: *the fineness of a metal.* **4.** clearness: *the fineness of the weather.* **5.** fine quality; perfection: *the fineness of materials.* *n.*

fin er y (fīn′ər ē), showy clothes, ornaments, etc., *n., pl.* **fin er ies.**

fine-spun (fīn′spun′), **1.** spun or drawn out until very small or thin. **2.** very subtle. *adj.*

fi nesse (fə nes′), **1.** delicacy of execution; skill: *That artist shows wonderful finesse.* **2.** the skillful handling of a delicate situation to one's advantage; craft; stratagem: *A shrewd diplomat must be a master of finesse.* **3.** use finesse. **4.** bring or change by finesse. **5.** attempt to take a trick in bridge, whist, etc., with a lower card while holding a higher card, in the hope that the card or cards between may not be played. **6.** make a finesse with (a card). 1,2,5 *n.,* 3-6 *v.,* **fi nessed, fi ness ing.**

fin ger (fing′gər), **1.** one of the five end parts of the hand, especially the four besides the thumb. **2.** part of a glove that covers a finger. **3.** anything shaped or used like a finger. **4.** touch or handle with the fingers; use the fingers on. **5.** perform or mark (a passage of music) with a certain fingering. **6.** breadth of a finger; ¾ inch. **7.** length of a finger; 4½ inches. **8.** pilfer; filch; steal. 1-3,6,7 *n.,* 4,5,8 *v.*

finger bowl, a small bowl to hold water for rinsing the fingers after or during a meal.

fin ger ing (fing′gər ing), **1.** a touching or handling with the fingers; way of using the fingers. In playing certain musical instruments the fingering is important. **2.** signs marked on a piece of music to show how the fingers are to be used in playing it. *n.*

fin ger ling (fing′gər ling), **1.** a small fish no longer than a finger. **2.** something very small. *n.*

fin ger nail (fing′gər nāl′), a hard layer of horn at the end of a finger. *n.*

fin ger print (fing′gər print′), **1.** an impression of the markings on the inner surface of the last joint of a finger or thumb. A person's fingerprints can be used to identify him. **2.** take the fingerprints of. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.*

fin i cal (fin′ə kl), too dainty or particular; too precise; fussy. *adj.* —**fin′i cal ly,** *adv.*

fin ick y (fin′ə kē), finical. *adj.*

fi nis (fī′nis or fin′is), end. *n.*

fin ish (fin′ish), **1.** bring (action, speech, etc.) to an end; end. **2.** an end: *to fight to a finish.* **3.** bring (work, affairs, etc.) to completion; complete: *He started the race but did not finish it.* **4.** come to an end: *There was so little wind that the sailing race didn't finish until after dark.* **5.** use up completely: *finish a spool of thread.* **6.** *Informal.* overcome completely: *My answer finished him.* **7.** *Informal.* destroy; kill: *finish a wounded animal.* **8.** perfect; polish. **9.** polished condition or quality; perfection: *the finish of a person's manners.* **10.** prepare the surface of in some way: *finish cloth with nap.* **11.** way in which the surface is prepared: *a smooth finish on furniture.* **12.** thing used to finish something. 1,3-8,10 *v.,* 2,9,11,12 *n.* —**fin′ish er,** *n.*

finish off, **1.** complete. **2.** overcome completely; destroy; kill.

finish up, **1.** complete. **2.** use up completely.

finish with, **1.** complete. **2.** stop being friends with.

fin ished (fin′isht), **1.** ended. **2.** completed. **3.** perfected; polished; most excellent. *adj.*

finishing school, a private school that prepares young women for social life rather than for business or a profession.

Fin is terre (fin′is tär′), **Cape,** cape at the westernmost point of N Spain. *n.*

fi nite (fī′nīt), **1.** having limits or bounds; not infinite: *Death ends man's finite existence.* **2.** what is finite; something finite. **3.** having definite grammatical person, number, and tense; not an infinitive or participle. In "To write the letter seemed a tiresome task," the finite verb is "seemed." 1,3 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

Fin land (fin′lənd), **1.** country in northern Europe. 4,434,000 pop.; 117,935 sq. mi. *Capital:* Helsinki. See **Lapland** for map. **2. Gulf of,** part of the Baltic Sea, south of Finland. 260 mi. long. *n.*

Finn (fin), **1.** native or inhabitant of Finland. **2.** member of those races that speak a language similar to Finnish. *n.*

fin nan had die (fin′ən had′ē), smoked haddock.

Finn ish (fin′ish), **1.** of or having to do with Finland, its people, or their language. **2.** language of Finland. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

fin ny (fin′ē), **1.** abounding with fish. The sea is sometimes called the finny deep. **2.** having fins. **3.** like a fin. *adj.*

fiord (fyôrd), a long, narrow bay of the sea between high banks or cliffs. Norway has many fiords. *n.* Also, **fjord.**

Fiord

fir (fėr), **1.** an evergreen tree that belongs to the same family as the pine. **2.** its wood. *n.*

fire (fīr), **1.** flame, heat, and light caused by burning. **2.** something burning. **3.** destruction by burning. **4.** preparation that will burn: *Red fire is used in signaling.* **5.** cause to burn. **6.** begin to burn; burst into flame. **7.** fuel burning or arranged so that it will burn quickly: *A fire was laid in the fireplace.* **8.** supply with fuel; tend the fire of: *fire a furnace.* **9.** dry with heat; bake: *Bricks are fired to make them hard.* **10.** something that suggests a fire because it is hot, glowing, brilliant, or light: *the fire of lightning, an insane fire in his eye, the fire in a diamond.* **11.** grow or make hot, red, glowing, etc. **12.** any feeling that suggests fire; passion, fervor, enthusiasm, excitement, etc.: *Their hearts were full of patriotic fire.* **13.** arouse; excite; inflame: *Stories of adventure fire the imagination.* **14.** fever; inflammation; burning pain: *the fire of a wound.* **15.** severe trial or trouble. **16.** the shooting or discharge of guns, etc.: *The soldiers advanced under the enemy's fire.* **17.** discharge (a gun, bomb, gas mine, etc.): *He fired his gun four times.* **18.** shoot: *The soldiers fired from the fort. The hunter fired small shot at the birds.* **19.** *Informal.* dismiss from a job, etc. 1-4,7,10,12,14-16 *n.,* 5,6,8,9,11,13,17-19 *v.,* **fired, fir ing.** —**fir′er,** *n.*

between two fires, attacked from both sides.

catch fire, begin to burn.

fire away, *Informal.* begin; start; go ahead.

fire up, start a fire in a furnace, boiler, etc.

hang fire, be slow in going off. **2.** be slow in acting, **3.** be delayed.

lay a fire, build a fire ready to be lit.

miss fire, **1.** fail to go off. **2.** fail to do what was attempted.

on fire, **1.** burning. **2.** full of a feeling or spirit like fire.

play with fire, meddle with something dangerous.

set fire to, cause to burn.

set on fire, **1.** cause to burn. **2.** fill with a feeling or spirit like fire.

under fire, **1.** exposed to shooting from the enemy's guns. **2.** attacked; blamed.

fire alarm, 1. signal that a fire has broken out. 2. device that gives such a signal.

fire arms (fīr′ärmz′), guns, pistols, and other weapons to shoot with, usually such as a man can carry. *n.pl.*

fire ball (fīr′bôl′), 1. the great billowing mass of fire produced by an atomic explosion. 2. a very fast pitch to the batter in baseball. *n.*

fire boat (fīr′bōt′), boat equipped with apparatus for putting out fires. *n.*

fire box (fīr′boks′), place for the fire in a furnace, boiler, etc. *n.*

fire brand (fīr′brand′), 1. piece of burning wood. 2. person who arouses angry feelings in others. *n.*

fire brick (fīr′brik′), brick that can stand great heat, used to line furnaces and fireplaces. *n.*

fire bug (fīr′bug′), *U.S. Informal.* person who purposely sets houses or property on fire. *n.*

fire clay, clay capable of resisting high temperatures, used for making crucibles, firebricks, etc.

fire crack er (fīr′krak′ər), a paper roll containing gunpowder and a fuse. It explodes with a noise. *n.*

fire damp (fīr′damp′), methane, a gas formed in coal mines, dangerously explosive when mixed with certain proportions of air. *n.*

fire dog (fīr′dôg′), andiron. *n.*

fire drill, drill for firemen, a ship's crew, pupils in a school, etc., to train them for duties or for orderly exit in case of fire.

fire-eat er (fīr′ēt′ər), 1. entertainer who pretends to eat fire. 2. person who is too ready to fight or quarrel. *n.*

fire engine, machine for throwing water, chemicals, etc., to put out fires.

fire escape, stairway, ladder, etc., in or on a building, to use in case of fire.

fire extinguisher, container filled with chemicals which, when sprayed upon fire, extinguish it.

fire fly (fīr′flī′), a small beetle that gives off flashes of light when it flies at night; lightning bug. *n.,pl.* **fire flies.**

Firefly (½ in. long)

fire less (fīr′lis), without a fire. *adj.*

fireless cooker, container that stays hot a long time without heat from outside, used to cook food or keep it hot.

fire light (fīr′līt′), light from a fire. *n.*

fire lock (fīr′lok′), an old type gun, fired by a spark falling on the gunpowder. *n.*

fire man (fīr′mən), 1. man whose work is putting out fires. 2. man whose work is taking care of the fire in a furnace, boiler, locomotive, etc. *n.,pl.* **fire men.**

fire place (fīr′plās′), place built in the wall of a room or out of doors to hold a fire. *n.*

fire plug, hydrant.

fire pow er (fīr′pou′ər), ability to deliver fire; the amount of fire delivered by a military unit or by a particular weapon. *n.*

fire proof (fīr′prüf′), 1. that will not burn; almost impossible to burn: *A building made entirely of steel and concrete is fireproof.* 2. make fireproof. 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

fire screen, screen to be placed in front of a fire as protection against heat or flying sparks.

fire side (fīr′sīd′), 1. space around a fireplace or hearth. 2. home. 3. home life. 4. beside the fire: *fireside comfort.* 1-3 *n.*, 4 *adj.*

fire trap (fīr′trap′), 1. building hard to get out of when it is on fire. 2. building that will burn very easily. *n.*

fire ward en (fīr′wôrd′n), official whose duty is preventing and putting out fires in forests, camps, etc. *n.*

fire wa ter (fīr′wô′tər), strong alcoholic drink. The American Indians called whiskey, gin, rum, etc., firewater. *n.*

fire wood (fīr′wůd′), wood to make a fire. *n.*

fire works (fīr′wèrks′), 1. firecrackers, bombs, rockets, etc., that make a loud noise or a beautiful, fiery display at night. 2. display of these things. *n.pl.*

firing line, 1. line where soldiers are stationed to shoot at the enemy. 2. soldiers on such a line. 3. the foremost position in a controversy, campaign for a cause, etc.

fir kin (fèr′kən), 1. quarter of a barrel, used as a measure of capacity. 2. a small wooden cask for butter, etc. *n.*

firm[1] (fèrm), 1. not yielding easily to pressure or force; solid; hard: *firm flesh, firm ground.* 2. not easily moved or shaken; tightly fastened or fixed: *a tree firm in the earth.* 3. not easily changed; determined; resolute; positive: *a firm purpose, voice, character, or belief.* 4. not changing; staying the same; steady: *a firm price.* 5. make or become firm. 1-4 *adj.*, 5 *v.* **—firm′ly,** *adv.* **—firm′ness,** *n.*

firm[2] (fèrm), a business company or partnership. *n.*

fir ma ment (fèr′mə mənt), arch of the heavens; sky. *n.*

fir man (fèr′mən), order issued by an oriental ruler. *n.*

first (fèrst), 1. before all others; before anything else: *John is first in his class* (*adj.*). *The good die first* (*adv.*). 2. before some other thing or event: *First bring me the chalk.* 3. for the first time: *when I first visited Italy.* 4. person, thing, place, etc., that is first. 5. the winning position in a race, etc. 6. beginning: *At first John did not like school.* 7. rather; sooner: *I'll go to jail first.* 8. highest in musical pitch. 9. playing or singing the part highest in musical pitch: *first violin, first soprano.* 1,8,9 *adj.*, 1-3,7 *adv.*, 4-6 *n.*

at first, in the beginning.

first and last, taking all together.

firsts, articles of the best quality.

from the first, since the beginning.

first aid, emergency treatment given to an injured person before a doctor comes. **—first′-aid′,** *adj.*

first-born (fèrst′bôrn′), 1. born first; oldest. 2. the first-born child. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

first-class (fèrst′klas′), 1. of the highest class or best quality; excellent. 2. on a first-class ship, train, etc.: *to travel first-class.* 1 *adj.*, 2 *adv.*

first finger, finger next to the thumb.

first fruits, 1. the earliest fruits of the season. 2. the first products or results.

first-hand (fèrst′hand′), from the original source; direct: *first-hand information.* *adj.*, *adv.*

first lady, *U.S.* the wife of the President of the United States or of the governor of a State.

first lieutenant, *U.S.* army officer ranking below a captain and above a second lieutenant.

first ling (fèrst′ling), 1. the first of its kind. 2. the first product or result. 3. the first offspring of an animal. *n.*

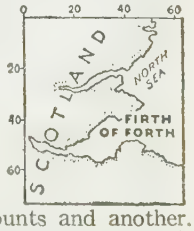
first ly (fèrst′lē), in the first place; first. *adv.*

first person, form of a pronoun or verb used to refer to the speaker and those he includes with himself. *I, me, my* and *we, us, our* are pronouns of the first person.

first quarter, period between new moon and first half moon after new moon.

first-rate (fèrst′rāt′), 1. of the highest class. 2. *Informal.* excellent; very good. 3. *Informal.* excellently; very well. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *adv.*

first sergeant, *U.S.* a master sergeant in direct charge of a company or similar unit under the commissioned officer in command.



firth (fèrth), a narrow arm of the sea; estuary of a river. *n.*

fis cal (fis′kl), 1. financial. 2. having to do with a treasury or exchequer: *Important changes were made in the government's fiscal policy.* 3. a public prosecutor in some countries. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

fiscal year, time between one yearly settlement of financial accounts and another. The fiscal year of the United States government ends June 30.

fish (fish), **1.** vertebrate that lives in water and has gills instead of lungs for breathing. Fish are usually covered with scales and have fins for swimming. Some fishes lay eggs in the water; others produce living young. **2.** flesh of fish used for food. **3.** catch fish; try to catch fish. **4.** try to catch fish in. **5.** try for something as if with a hook: *Tom fished with a stick for his watch which had fallen through a grating.* **6.** search: *She fished in her purse for a coin.* **7.** find and pull: *He fished the map from the back of the drawer.* **8.** *Informal.* person; fellow. **9.** a long strip of iron, wood, etc., used to strengthen a joint, etc. 1,2,8,9 *n., pl.* **fish es** or (*esp. collectively*) **fish;** 3-7 *v.* **—fish′less,** *adj.* **—fish′like′,** *adj.*

Fish (fish), **Hamilton,** 1808-1893, American statesman. *n.*

fish er (fish′ər), **1.** fisherman. **2.** animal that catches fish for food. **3.** a slender mammal like a weasel but larger; marten of North America. **4.** its dark-brown fur. *n.*

Fisher (about 2 ft. long, without the tail)

fish er man (fish′ər mən), **1.** man who fishes for a living or for pleasure. **2.** ship used in fishing. *n., pl.* **fish er men.**

fish er y (fish′ər ē), **1.** business or industry of catching fish. **2.** place for catching fish. *n., pl.* **fish er ies.**

fish hawk, a large bird that feeds on fish; osprey.

fish hook (fish′hůk′), hook used for catching fish. *n.*

fish ing (fish′ing), the catching of fish for a living or for pleasure. *n.*

fishing ground, place where fish are plentiful.

fishing tackle, rods, lines, hooks, etc., used in catching fish.

fish mon ger (fish′mung′gər), *Esp. Brit.* dealer in fish. *n.*

fish story, *Informal.* an exaggerated, unbelievable story.

fish tail (fish′tāl′), like a fish's tail in shape or action. *adj.*

fish wife (fish′wīf′), woman who sells fish. Fishwives are said to use coarse and abusive language. *n., pl.* **fish wives.**

fish y (fish′ē), **1.** like a fish in smell, taste, or shape. **2.** of fish. **3.** full of fish. **4.** *Informal.* doubtful; unlikely; suspicious. **5.** without expression or luster; dull. *adj.,* **fish i er, fish i est. —fish′i ly,** *adv.* **—fish′i ness,** *n.*

fis sile (fis′l), **1.** easily split. **2.** capable of nuclear fission. *adj.*

fis sion (fish′ən), **1.** a splitting apart; division into parts. **2.** the splitting that occurs when the nucleus of an atom under bombardment absorbs a neutron. Nuclear fission releases tremendous amounts of energy when heavy elements, especially plutonium and uranium, are involved. *n.*

fis sion a ble (fish′ən ə bl), capable of nuclear fission. *adj.*

fission bomb, atomic bomb that derives its force solely from the splitting of atoms. The original atomic bombs were fission bombs; the newer hydrogen bombs are fusion bombs.

fis sure (fish′ər), **1.** split or crack; long, narrow opening: *a fissure in a rock.* **2.** a splitting apart; division into parts. **3.** split apart; divide into parts. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.,* **fis sured, fis sur ing.**

fist (fist), **1.** hand closed tightly. **2.** *Informal.* hand. **3.** *Informal.* handwriting. **4.** symbol (☞) used in printing. *n.* **—fist′like′,** *adj.*

fist ic (fis′tik), *Informal.* having to do with fighting with the fists; done with the fists. *adj.*

fist i cuffs (fis′tə kufs′), **1.** fight with the fists. **2.** blows with the fists. *n.pl.*

fis tu la (fis′chů lə), a tubelike sore. *n., pl.* **fis tu las, fis tu lae** (-lē).

fis tu lar (fis′chů lər), **1.** tubelike; tubular. **2.** made up of tubelike parts. **3.** having to do with a fistula. *adj.*

fit[1] (fit), **1.** having the necessary qualities; suitable: *Grass is a fit food for cows; it is not fit for men.* **2.** right; proper. **3.** be fit; be fit for. **4.** have the right size or shape; have the right size or shape for: *The dress fitted Mary.* **5.** cause to fit; make fit: *Father was fitting new seat covers on our car.* **6.** manner in which one thing fits another: *the fit of a coat, a tight fit.* **7.** thing that fits: *This coat is a good fit.* **8.** ready; prepared: *fit for active service.* **9.** make ready; prepare. **10.** in good health; in good physical condition: *He is now well and fit for work.* **11.** supply with what is needed; equip. **12.** suit: *to fit the action to the word.* 1,2,8,10 *adj.,* **fit ter, fit test;** 3-5,9,11,12 *v.,* **fit ted, fit ting;** 6,7 *n.* **—fit′ness,** *n.*

fit out or **up,** supply with what is needed; equip.

see or **think fit,** decide.

fit[2] (fit), **1.** a sudden, sharp attack of disease: *a fit of colic.* **2.** a sudden attack characterized by loss of consciousness or by convulsions: *a fainting fit, a fit of epilepsy.* **3.** a sudden, sharp attack: *In a fit of anger he hit his friend.* **4.** a short period of doing one thing. *n.*

by fits and starts, irregularly; starting, stopping, beginning again, and so on.

fitch (fich), **1.** polecat of Europe. **2.** its fur, yellowish with dark markings. *n.*

fitch et (fich′it), fitch. *n.*

fit ful (fit′fəl), going on and then stopping awhile; irregular: *a fitful sleep, a fitful conversation. adj.* **—fit′ful ly,** *adv.* **—fit′ful ness,** *n.*

fit ly (fit′lē), **1.** in a suitable manner. **2.** at a proper time. *adv.*

fit ter (fit′ər), **1.** person who fits. **2.** person who fits dresses, suits, etc., on people. **3.** man who adjusts parts of machinery. **4.** man who supplies and fixes anything necessary for some purpose: *A gas fitter sells and puts in place gas fixtures, stoves, etc. n.*

fit ting (fit′ing), **1.** right; proper; suitable. **2.** a trying on of unfinished clothes to see if they will fit. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.* **—fit′ting ly,** *adv.*

fit tings (fit′ingz), furnishings; fixtures: *Desks, chairs, and files are office fittings. n.pl.*

five (fīv), **1.** one more than four; 5. **2.** team of five basketball players. 1,2 *n.,* 1 *adj.*

five fold (fīv′fōld′), **1.** five times as much or as many. **2.** having five parts. 1,2 *adj.,* 1 *adv.*

Five Nations, confederacy of Iroquois Indian tribes, consisting of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas.

fix (fiks), **1.** make firm; become firm; fasten tightly; be fastened tightly: *We fixed the post in the ground. The boy fixed the spelling lesson in his mind.* **2.** settle; set: *He fixed the price at one dollar.* **3.** direct or hold (eyes, attention, etc.) steadily; be directed or held steadily. **4.** make or become rigid: *eyes fixed in death.* **5.** put definitely: *She fixed the blame on the leader.* **6.** treat to keep from changing or fading. A dye or photograph is fixed with chemicals. **7.** mend; repair: *to fix a watch.* **8.** *U.S. Informal.* put in order; arrange: *to fix one's hair.* **9.** *Informal.* position hard to get out of; awkward state of affairs: *The boy who cried "Wolf" got himself into a bad fix.* 1-8 *v.,* **fixed** or **fixt, fix ing;** 9 *n.* **—fix′a ble,** *adj.*

fix on or **upon,** decide on; choose; select.

fix up, *Esp. U.S. Informal.* **1.** mend; repair. **2.** put in order; arrange.

fix a tion (fiks ā′shən), **1.** act of fixing or condition of being fixed. **2.** treatment to keep something from changing or fading: *the fixation of a photographic film.* **3.** a morbid attachment or prejudice. *n.*

fix a tive (fik′sə tiv), **1.** substance used to keep something from fading or changing. **2.** that prevents fading or change. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

fixed (fikst), **1.** not movable; firm. **2.** settled; set; definite: *fixed charges for taxicabs.* **3.** steady; not moving. **4.** made stiff or rigid. **5.** *Informal.* prearranged privately or dishonestly: *a fixed horse race. adj.*

fix ed ly (fik′sid lē), in a fixed manner; without change; intently. *adv.*

fix ed ness (fik′sid nis), being fixed; intentness. *n.*

fixed star, star whose position in relation to other stars appears not to change.

fix ings (fik′singz), *Informal.* furnishings; trimmings. *n.pl.*

fix i ty (fik′sə tē), **1.** fixed condition or quality; permanence; steadiness; firmness. **2.** something fixed. *n., pl.* **fix i ties.**

fixt (fikst), fixed, a pt. and a pp. of **fix.** *v.*

fix ture (fiks′chər), **1.** thing put in place to stay: *bathroom fixtures, electric-light fixtures.* **2.** person or thing that stays in one place, job, etc. *n.*

fiz (fiz), fizz. *v.,* **fizzed, fiz zing;** *n.*

fizz (fiz), **1.** make a hissing sound. **2.** a hissing sound. **3.** a bubbling drink, such as champagne, soda water, etc. 1 *v.,* 2,3 *n.*

fiz zle (fiz′l), **1.** hiss or sputter weakly: *The firecracker fizzled instead of exploding with a bang.* **2.** a hissing; sputtering. **3.** *Informal.* fail. **4.** *Informal.* failure. 1,3 *v.,* **fiz zled, fiz zling;** 2,4 *n.*
fizzle out, end in failure.

fizz y (fiz′ē), that fizzes. *adj.,* **fizz i er, fizz i est.**

fjord (fyôrd), fiord. *n.*

Fl, fluorine.

fl., **1.** fluid. **2.** flourished.

Fla., Florida.

flab ber gast (flab′ər gast), *Informal.* amaze. *v.*

flab by (flab′ē), lacking firmness or force; soft; weak: *flabby cheeks. adj.,* **flab bi er, flab bi est. —flab′bi ly,** *adv.* **—flab′bi ness,** *n.*

flac cid (flak′sid), limp; weak: *flaccid muscles, a flaccid will. adj.*

flac cid i ty (flak sid′ə tē), flaccid quality or condition. *n.*

fla con (flä kôN′), a small bottle with a stopper, used for perfume, smelling salts, etc. *n.*

flag[1] (flag), **1.** piece of cloth with a color or pattern that stands for some country, city, party, club, etc., or which gives some information or signal: *the flag of the United States, the white flag of truce, the red flag showing danger, weather flags to let people know what kind of weather is coming.* **2.** something that suggests a flag. The tail of a deer or of a setter dog is a flag. **3.** thing like a flag. **4.** a large cloth used to keep lights from interfering with a television camera. **5.** put a flag or flags over or on; decorate with flags. **6.** stop or signal by a flag: *flag a train.* **7.** communicate by a flag: *flag a message.* 1-4 *n.,* 5-7 *v.,* **flagged, flag ging.**

flag[2] (flag), **1.** iris with blue, purple, yellow, or white flowers and sword-shaped leaves. **2.** the sweet flag, a plant with a sweet-smelling rootstock. **3.** the flower of either of these plants. **4.** the leaf of either of these plants. *n.*

flag[3] (flag), get tired; grow weak; droop: *After you do the same thing for a long time, your interest flags. v.,* **flagged, flag ging.**

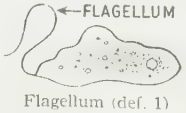
Flag Day, June 14, the anniversary of the day in 1777 when the Continental Congress adopted the Stars and Stripes as the flag of the United States.

flag el lant (flaj′ə lənt), **1.** person who whips. **2.** a religious fanatic who whips himself for religious discipline or for penance. *n.*

flag el late (flaj′ə lāt), whip; flog. *v.,* **flag el lat ed, flag el lat ing.**

flag el la tion (flaj′ə lā′shən), a whipping; flogging. *n.*

fla gel lum (flə jel′əm), **1.** a long, whiplike tail or part, which is an organ of locomotion in certain cells, bacteria, protozoa, etc. **2.** whip. **3.** runner of a plant. *n., pl.* **fla gel la** (flə jel′lə) or **fla gel lums.**



Flagellum (def. 1)

flag eo let (flaj′ə let′), a small wind instrument somewhat like a flute, with a mouthpiece at one end, six main finger holes, and sometimes keys. *n.*

flag ging (flag′ing), drooping; tired; weak. *adj.*

fla gi tious (flə jish′əs), scandalously wicked; shamefully vile. *adj.* **—fla gi′tious ly,** *adv.* **—fla gi′tious ness,** *n.*

flag man (flag′mən), **1.** person who has charge of or carries a flag. **2.** person who signals with a flag or lantern at a railroad crossing, etc. *n., pl.* **flag men.**

Man playing a flageolet

flag officer, a naval officer entitled to display a flag on his ship indicating his rank or command. An admiral, vice-admiral, rear admiral, or officer in command of a fleet or squadron is a flag officer.

flag of truce, a white flag used as a sign of surrender or of a desire to confer with the enemy.

flag on (flag′ən), **1.** container for liquids, usually having a handle and a spout, and often a cover. **2.** a large bottle, holding about two quarts. *n.*

flag pole (flag′pōl′), pole from which a flag is flown. *n.*

fla gran cy (flā′grən sē), flagrant nature or quality. *n.*

fla grant (flā′grənt), notorious; outrageous; scandalous. *adj.* **—fla′grant ly,** *adv.*

flag ship (flag′ship′), ship that carries the officer in command of a fleet or squadron and displays his flag. *n.*

flag staff (flag′staf′), pole from which a flag is flown. *n.*

flag stone (flag′stōn′), a large, flat stone, used for paving walks, etc. *n.*

Flagstone path

flail (flāl), **1.** instrument for threshing grain by hand. A flail consists of a wooden handle with a short, heavy stick fastened at one end by a thong. **2.** strike with a flail. **3.** beat; thrash. 1 *n.,* 2,3 *v.*

flair (flār), **1.** keen perception: *That trader had a flair for bargains.* **2.** natural talent: *The poet had a flair for making clever rhymes. n.*

flak (flak), gunfire from the ground against airplanes. *n.*

Man using a flail. The blows of the flail loosen the grain from the stalks.

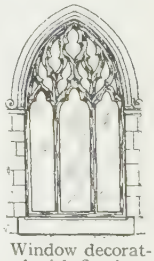
flake (flāk), **1.** a small, light mass; soft, loose bit: *a flake of snow.* **2.** a thin, flat piece or layer: *flakes of rust, flakes of ice floating on the pond.* **3.** come off in flakes; take off, chip, or peel in flakes: *Dirty, gray spots showed where the paint had flaked off.* **4.** break or separate into flakes. **5.** cover or mark with flakes; make spotted. **6.** form into flakes. 1,2 *n.,* 3-6 *v.,* **flaked, flak ing.**

flak y (flāk′ē), **1.** consisting of flakes: *Mica is a flaky substance.* **2.** easily broken or separated into flakes. *adj.,* **flak i er, flak i est. —flak′i ness,** *n.*

flam beau (flam′bō), **1.** a flaming torch. **2.** a large, decorated candlestick. *n., pl.* **flam beaux** (-bōz) or **flam beaus.**

flam boy ance (flam boi′əns), flamboyant nature or quality. *n.*

flam boy ant (flam boi′ənt), **1.** gorgeously brilliant; flaming: *flamboyant colors.* **2.** very ornate; excessively decorated: *flamboyant architecture.* **3.** having wavy lines or flamelike curves: *flamboyant designs. adj.* **—flam boy′ant ly,** *adv.*


Window decorated with flamboyant design (def. 3)

flame (flām), **1.** one of the glowing, red or yellow tongues of light that shoot out from a blazing fire: *The house burst into flames.* **2.** a burning gas or vapor. **3.** burn with flames; blaze. **4.** a burning with flames; a blaze: *The dying fire suddenly burst into flame.* **5.** thing or condition that suggests flame. **6.** grow hot, red, etc.: *Her cheeks flamed.* **7.** a bright light. **8.** shine brightly; give out a bright light. **9.** a burning feeling. **10.** have or show a burning feeling. **11.** burst out quickly and hotly; be or act like a flame. **12.** *Slang.* sweetheart. 1,2,4,5,7,9,12 *n.*, 3,6,8,10,11 *v.*, **flamed, flam ing.** **—flame′like′,** *adj.*

flame out (flām′out′), the sudden failure of a jet engine to function, especially while the aircraft containing it is in flight. *n.*

flame thrower, weapon that throws a spray of oil that ignites in the air.

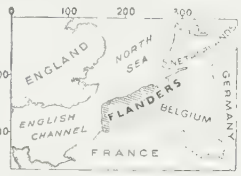
flam ing (flām′ing), **1.** burning with flames. **2.** like a flame; very bright; brilliant. **3.** showing or arousing strong feeling; violent; vehement. *adj.*

Red flamingo (about 4½ ft. tall from head to toe)

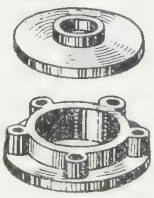
fla min go (flə ming′gō), a tropical wading bird with very long legs and neck, and feathers that vary from pink to scarlet. *n., pl.* **fla min gos** or **fla min goes.**

flam ma ble (flam′ə bl), easily set on fire. *adj.*

Flan ders (flan′dərz), district in W Belgium, N France, and SW Netherlands. *n.*



flange (flanj), a projecting edge, rim, collar, etc., on an object for keeping it in place, attaching it to another object, strengthening it, etc. Railroad cars and locomotives have wheels with flanges to keep them on the track.



Flanges

flank (flangk), **1.** side of an animal or person between the ribs and the hip. See **beef** for diagram. **2.** piece of beef cut from this part. **3.** side of a mountain, building, etc. **4.** be at the side of: *High buildings flanked the dark, narrow alley.* **5.** the far right or left side of an army, fleet, etc. **6.** get around the far right or left side of. **7.** attack from or on the side. 1-3,5 *n.*, 4,6,7 *v.* **—flank′er,** *n.*

flan nel (flan′l), **1.** a soft, warm woolen cloth. **2.** made of flannel. **3.** flannelette. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

flannels, **1.** clothes made of flannel. **2.** woolen underwear.

flan nel ette (flan′l et′), a soft, warm cotton cloth with a fuzzy nap, that looks somewhat like flannel. *n.*

flap (flap), **1.** swing or sway about loosely and with more or less noise: *Curtains flapped in the wind.* **2.** move (wings, arms, etc.) up and down. **3.** fly by moving wings up and down: *The bird flapped away.* **4.** a flapping motion. **5.** noise caused by flapping. **6.** strike noisily with something broad and flat. **7.** blow from something broad and flat: *a flap from a whale's tail.* **8.** a broad, flat piece fastened at one edge only: *His coat had flaps on the pockets.* **9.** a hinged section on an airplane wing, which can be moved to assist a take-off or a landing. 1-3,6 *v.*, **flapped, flap ping;** 4,5,7-9 *n.*

flap jack (flap′jak′), griddlecake. *n.*

flap per (flap′ər), **1.** something broad and flat to strike with. **2.** a broad, flat, hanging piece; flap. **3.** a young bird just able to fly. *n.*

flare (flār), **1.** flame up briefly or unsteadily, sometimes with smoke: *A gust of wind made the torches flare.* **2.** a bright, unsteady light or blaze that lasts only a short time: *The flare of a match showed us his face.* **3.** a dazzling light that burns for a short time, used for signaling, lighting up a battlefield, etc. **4.** signal by lights: *The rockets flared a warning.* **5.** a sudden outburst. **6.** spread out in the shape of a bell: *The sides of a ship flare from the keel to the deck.* **7.** a spreading out into a bell shape. **8.** part that spreads out: *the flare of a skirt.* 1,4,6 *v.*, **flared, flar ing;** 2,3,5,7,8 *n.*

flare up or **out,** flame up; burst out into anger, violence, etc.

flare-up (flār′up′), **1.** outburst of flame. **2.** *Informal.* a sudden outburst of anger, violence, etc. *n.*

flar ing (flār′ing), **1.** flaming. **2.** gaudy. **3.** spreading gradually outward in form. *adj.*

flash (flash), **1.** a sudden, brief light or flame: *a flash of lightning.* **2.** give out such a light or flame: *The lighthouse flashes signals twice a minute.* **3.** come suddenly; pass quickly: *A bird flashed across the road.* **4.** cause to flash. **5.** a sudden, brief feeling or display: *a flash of hope, a flash of wit.* **6.** a very brief time; instant: *It all happened in a flash.* **7.** give out or send out like a flash. **8.** communicate by flashes; send by telegraph, radio, etc. **9.** message sent by telegraph, radio, etc. **10.** flashy. **11.** a showy display. **12.** *Informal.* show off. 1,5,6,9,11 *n.*, 2-4,7,8,12 *v.*, 10 *adj.* **—flash′er,** *n.*

flash in the pan, a sudden, showy attempt or effort that fails.

flash bulb, a portable electric device used to make bright flashes for taking photographs.

flash burn, a severe burn caused by instantaneous thermal radiation, such as from an atomic bomb.

flash flood, a very sudden, violent flooding of a river, stream, etc.

flash i ness (flash′ē nis), flashy quality. *n.*

flash ing (flash′ing), pieces of sheet metal used to cover and protect the joints and angles of a building to make them watertight. *n.*

flash light (flash′līt′), **1.** light that flashes, used in a lighthouse or for signaling. **2.** a portable electric light, operated by batteries. **3.** preparation that makes a very bright flash of light, used for taking photographs indoors or at night. *n.*

flash y (flash′ē), **1.** very bright for a short time; flashing. **2.** showy; gaudy: *He tries to impress people by wearing flashy socks and jackets.* *adj.*, **flash i er, flash i est.** **—flash′i ly,** *adv.*

flask (flask), **1.** any bottle-shaped container. Flasks of thin glass are used in chemical laboratories for heating liquids. **2.** a small glass or metal bottle with flat sides, made to be carried in the pocket. *n.*

flat[1] (flat), **1.** smooth and level; even: *flat land. This floor is flat.* **2.** spread out; at full length: *The storm left the trees flat.* **3.** not very deep or thick: *A plate is flat.* **4.** with little air in it: *A nail or sharp stone can cause a flat tire.* **5.** something flat. **6.** flatboat. **7.** a shallow box or basket. **8.** flatcar. **9.** a piece of theatrical scenery. **10.** *Informal.* a tire with little air in it. **11.** a flat part: *The front of an open hand is the flat.* **12.** flat land. **13.** land covered with shallow water; marsh; swamp. **14.** positive; not to be changed: *A flat refusal is complete. A flat rate has no extra charges.* **15.** without much life, interest, flavor, etc.; dull: *flat food, a flat voice.* **16.** not shiny or glossy: *a flat yellow.* **17.** not clear or sharp in sound. **18.** below the true pitch in music: *to sing flat.* **19.** one half step or half note below natural pitch in music. **20.** such a tone or note: *music written in B flat.* **21.** sign (♭) that shows such a tone or note in music. **22.** in a flat manner: *Bill fell flat on the floor.* **23.** make or become flat. 1-4,14-19 *adj.*, **flat ter, flat test;** 5-13,20,21 *n.*, 18,22 *adv.*, 23 *v.*, **flat ted, flat ting.** **—flat′ly,** *adv.* **—flat′ness,** *n.*

fall flat, fail completely; have no effect or interest.

flat[2] (flat), apartment or set of rooms on one floor. *n.*

flat boat (flat′bōt′), a large boat with a flat bottom, often used for carrying goods on a river or canal. *n.*

flat-bot tomed (flat′bot′əmd), having a flat bottom. *adj.*

flat car (flat′kär′), *U.S.* a railroad freight car without a roof or sides. *n.*

flat fish (flat′fish′), any of a group of fishes with flat bodies, and with both eyes on the side kept uppermost when lying flat. Halibut, flounder, and sole are flatfishes. See **flounder** for picture. *n., pl.* **flat fish es** or (*esp. collectively*) **flat fish.**

flat foot (flat′fůt′), **1.** foot with a flattened arch. **2.** condition in which the feet have flattened arches. **3.** *Slang.* policeman. *n., pl.* **flat feet.**

flat-foot ed (flat′fůt′id), **1.** having feet with flattened arches. **2.** *Informal.* not to be changed or influenced; firm; uncompromising. *adj.* **—flat′foot′ed ness,** *n.*

Flat head (flat′hed′), **1.** member of a tribe of American Indians in W Montana. **2.** Chinook Indian. *n.*

flat i ron (flat′ī′ərn), iron with a flat surface, which, when heated, is used for smoothing wrinkles out of cloth. *n.*

Flatirons; P, plain; E, electric

flat ten (flat′n), make or become flat. *v.*

flatten out, spread out flat.

flat ter (flat′ər), **1.** praise too much or beyond what is true; praise insincerely. **2.** show to be better looking than what is true: *This picture flatters her.* **3.** try to please or win over by flattering. **4.** cause to be pleased or feel honored. *v.* **—flat′ter er,** *n.* **—flat′ter ing ly,** *adv.*

flatter oneself, be pleased to know or think.

flat ter y (flat′ər ē), **1.** act of flattering. **2.** words of praise, usually untrue or overstated. *n., pl.* **flat ter ies.**

flat tish (flat′ish), somewhat flat. *adj.*

flat top (flat′top′), *U.S. Informal.* an aircraft carrier. *n.*

flat u lence (flach′ə ləns), **1.** gas in the stomach or intestines. **2.** pompous speech or behavior; vanity; emptiness. *n.*

flat u lent (flach′ə lənt), **1.** having gas in the stomach or intestines. **2.** causing gas in the stomach or intestines. **3.** pompous in speech or behavior; vain; empty. *adj.*

flat ways (flat′wāz′), with the flat side forward, upward, or touching. *adv.*

flat worm (flat′wėrm′), worm with a flat body, that lives in water or as a parasite on some animal. Tapeworms and planarians are flatworms. *n.*

flaunt (flônt), **1.** show off: *She flaunts her riches before her friends.* **2.** wave proudly: *banners flaunting in the breeze.* **3.** a flaunting. 1,2 *v.,* 3 *n.* **—flaunt′ing ly,** *adv.*

flau tist (flô′tist), flutist. *n.*

fla vor (flā′vər), **1.** taste, especially a characteristic taste: *Chocolate and vanilla have different flavors.* **2.** give an added taste to; season: *We use salt, pepper, and spices to flavor food.* **3.** thing used to give a certain taste to food or drink; flavoring. **4.** a characteristic quality: *Stories about ships and sailors have a flavor of the sea.* **5.** give a characteristic quality to: *Many exciting adventures flavor an explorer's life.* **6.** aroma; odor. 1,3, 4,6 *n.,* 2,5 *v.* **—fla′vor less,** *adj.*

fla vor ing (flā′vər ing), thing used to give a certain taste to food or drink: *vanilla flavoring, chocolate flavoring.* *n.*

fla vour (flā′vər), *Esp. Brit.* flavor. *n., v.*

flaw (flô), **1.** a defective place; crack: *A flaw in the dish caused it to break.* **2.** fault; defect: *a flaw in a man's character.* **3.** make or become defective; crack. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.*

flaw less (flô′lis), perfect; without a flaw. *adj.* **—flaw′less ly,** *adv.* **—flaw′less ness,** *n.*

flax (flaks), **1.** plant with small, narrow leaves, blue flowers, and slender stems about two feet tall. Linseed oil is made from its seeds. **2.** the threadlike fibers into which the stems of this plant separate. Flax is spun into linen thread and made into linen cloth. *n.*

flax en (flak′sn), **1.** made of flax. **2.** like the color of flax; pale-yellow: *flaxen hair.* *adj.*

flax seed (flaks′sēd′), seed of flax; linseed. It is used to make linseed oil and in medicine. *n.*

flay (flā), **1.** strip off the skin or outer covering of. **2.** scold severely; criticize without pity or mercy. **3.** rob; cheat. *v.* **—flay′er,** *n.*

Flea. Line shows actual length.

flea (flē), a small, wingless, jumping insect that lives as a parasite on animals, sucking their blood. *n.*

fleck (flek), **1.** spot or patch of color, light, etc.: *Freckles are brown flecks on the skin.* **2.** a small particle; flake. **3.** sprinkle with spots or patches of color, light, etc.; speckle: *Sunlight coming through the branches flecked the shadow cast by the tree.* 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.*

flecked (flekt), sprinkled with spots or patches of color, light, etc.; speckled. *adj.*

flec tion (flek′shən), **1.** a bending: *Every flection of his arm caused the muscles to bulge.* **2.** a bent part; bend. *n.*

fled (fled), pt. and pp. of **flee.** *The clouds fled before the wind.* *v.*

fledge (flej), **1.** grow the feathers needed for flying. **2.** bring up (a young bird) until it is able to fly. **3.** provide or cover with feathers. *v.,* **fledged, fledg ing.**

fledg ling or **fledge ling** (flej′ling), **1.** a young bird just able to fly. **2.** a young, inexperienced person. *n.*

flee (flē), **1.** run away; try to get away by running. **2.** run away from; try to get away from by running. **3.** go quickly; move swiftly: *The clouds are fleeing before the wind.* **4.** pass away; cease; vanish: *The shadows flee as day breaks.* *v.,* **fled, flee ing. —fle′er,** *n.*

fleece (flēs), **1.** wool that covers a sheep or similar animal. **2.** quantity of wool cut from a sheep at one time. **3.** cut the fleece from. **4.** strip of money or belongings; rob; cheat. **5.** something like a fleece: *a fleece of hair, the fleece of new fallen snow.* 1,2,5 *n.,* 3,4 *v.,* **fleeced, fleec ing. —fleec′er,** *n.*

fleec y (flēs′ē), **1.** like a fleece; soft and white: *Fleecy clouds floated in the blue sky.* **2.** covered with fleece. **3.** made of fleece. *adj.,* **fleec i er, fleec i est. —fleec′i ness,** *n.*

fleet[1] (flēt), **1.** group of warships under one command; navy. **2.** any group of ships or boats sailing together: *a fleet of fishing boats.* **3.** group of airplanes, automobiles, etc., moving or working together. *n.*

fleet[2] (flēt), **1.** swift; rapid: *a fleet horse.* **2.** pass swiftly; move rapidly. 1 *adj.,* 2 *v.* **—fleet′ly,** *adv.* **—fleet′ness,** *n.*

fleet ing (flēt′ing), passing swiftly; moving rapidly; soon gone. *adj.* **—fleet′ing ly,** *adv.*

Flem ing (flem′ing), **1.** native of Flanders. **2.** a Belgian whose native language is Flemish. **3.** Sir **Alexander,** 1881-1955, Scottish bacteriologist who discovered penicillin. *n.*

Flem ish (flem′ish), **1.** of or having to do with Flanders, its people, or their language. **2.** people of Flanders. **3.** their language. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.pl.,* 3 *n.sing.*

flesh (flesh), **1.** the soft substance of the body that covers the bones and is covered by skin. Flesh consists mostly of muscles and fat. **2.** tissue of muscles. **3.** fatness. **4.** meat. **5.** body, not the soul or spirit. **6.** the bad side of human nature. **7.** the human race; people as a group. **8.** all living creatures: *All flesh must die.* **9.** family or relatives by birth. **10.** the soft part of fruits or vegetables; the part of fruits that can be eaten. **11.** color of a white person's skin; pinkish white with a little yellow. *n.* **—flesh′less,** *adj.*

flesh and blood, **1.** family or relatives by birth; child or relative by birth. **2.** a human body.

in the flesh, **1.** alive. **2.** in person.

flesh-col ored (flesh′kul′ərd), pinkish-white with a tinge of yellow. *adj.*

flesh fly, fly whose larvae feed on decaying flesh.

flesh ly (flesh′lē), **1.** of the flesh; bodily. **2.** sensual. *adj.,* **flesh li er, flesh li est. —flesh′li ness,** *n.*

flesh pots (flesh′potz′), good food and living; luxuries. *n.pl.*

flesh wound, wound that merely injures the flesh; slight wound.

flesh y (flesh′ē), **1.** having much flesh; fat. **2.** of flesh; like flesh. **3.** pulpy. *adj.*, **flesh i er, flesh i est. —flesh′i ness,** *n.*

fleur-de-lis (flėr′də lē′), **1.** design or device used in heraldry representing a lily. **2.** the royal coat of arms of France. **3.** the iris flower or plant. *n., pl.* **fleurs-de-lis** (flėr′də lēz′).

Fleur-de-lis design

flew (flü), pt. of **fly**[3]. *The bird flew high in the air.* *v.*

flex (fleks), bend: *He flexed his stiff arm slowly.* *v.*

flex i bil i ty (flek′sə bil′ə tē), flexible quality. *n.*

flex i ble (flek′sə bl), **1.** easily bent; not stiff; bending without breaking: *Leather, rubber, and wire are flexible.* **2.** easily adapted to fit various uses, purposes, etc.: *The actor's flexible voice accommodated itself to every emotion.* **3.** easily managed; willing to yield to influence or persuasion. *adj.* **—flex′i bly,** *adv.*

flex ure (flek′shər), **1.** a bending; curving. **2.** bend; curve. *n.*

flick (flik), **1.** a quick, light blow; sudden, snapping stroke: *By a flick of his whip, he drove the fly from the horse's head.* **2.** the light, snapping sound of such a blow or stroke. **3.** strike lightly with a quick, snapping blow: *He flicked the dust from his shoes with a handkerchief.* **4.** make a sudden, snapping stroke with: *The boys flicked wet towels at each other.* **5.** flutter; move quickly and lightly. **6.** streak; splash; fleck. 1,2,6 *n.*, 3-5 *v.*

flick er[1] (flik′ər), **1.** shine with a wavering light; burn with an unsteady flame: *A dying fire flickered on the hearth.* **2.** a wavering, unsteady light or flame. **3.** a brief flame; spark. **4.** move quickly and lightly in and out or back and forth: *The tongue of a snake flickers.* **5.** a quick light movement: *the flicker of an eyelash.* 1,4 *v.*, 2,3,5 *n.*

flick er[2] (flik′ər), woodpecker of North America with golden-yellow feathers on the underside of the wings, and feathers with yellow shafts in the wings and tail; yellowhammer. *n.*

Flicker[2] (about 12 in. long)

fli er (flī′ər), **1.** person or thing that flies. **2.** aviator. **3.** a very fast train, ship, bus, etc. **4.** *U.S. Slang.* a reckless financial venture. **5.** a small handbill. *n.* Also, **flyer.**

flight[1] (flīt), **1.** act or manner of flying: *the flight of a bird through the air.* **2.** distance a bird, bullet, airplane, etc., can fly. **3.** group of things flying through the air together: *flight of six birds.* **4.** *U.S.* a tactical unit of the Air Force consisting of two or more airplanes. **5.** trip in an airplane or airship. **6.** a swift movement. **7.** a soaring above or beyond what is ordinary: *a flight of fancy.* **8.** set of stairs or steps between landings or stories of a building. *n.*

Flight (def. 8)

flight[2] (flīt), act of fleeing; running away. *n.*

put to flight, force to flee.

take to flight, flee.

flight less (flīt′lis), unable to fly. *adj.*

flight y (flīt′ē), **1.** likely to have sudden fancies; full of whims; frivolous. **2.** slightly crazy; light-headed. *adj.*, **flight i er, flight i est. —flight′i ly,** *adv.* **—flight′i ness,** *n.*

flim flam (flim′flam′), *Informal.* **1.** nonsense; rubbish. **2.** deception; low trick. **3.** cheat (a person) out of money; trick. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **flim flammed, flim flam ming.**

flim sy (flim′zē), **1.** light and thin; frail: *Muslin is too flimsy to be used for sails.* **2.** lacking seriousness or sense; trivial: *a flimsy excuse.* **3.** a thin paper used by reporters. **4.** a newspaper report on this paper. 1,2 *adj.*, **flim si er, flim si est;** 3,4 *n., pl.* **flim sies. —flim′si ly,** *adv.* **—flim′si ness,** *n.*

flinch (flinch), **1.** draw back from difficulty, danger, or pain; shrink: *The baby flinched when he touched the hot radiator.* **2.** a drawing back. **3.** game played with cards bearing numbers from 1 to 14. 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

flin der (flin′dər), a small piece; fragment; splinter: *The box was smashed into flinders.* *n.*

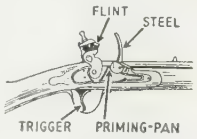
fling (fling), **1.** throw; throw with force: *fling a stone.* **2.** a sudden throw. **3.** rush; dash: *She flung out of the room.* **4.** plunge; kick. **5.** put suddenly or violently: *Fling him into jail.* **6.** time of doing as one pleases: *He had his fling when he was young; now he must work.* **7.** a lively Scottish dance. 1,3-5 *v.*, **flung, fling ing;** 2,4,6,7 *n.*

have a fling at, **1.** try; attempt. **2.** make scornful remarks about.

flint (flint), **1.** a very hard, gray or brown stone that makes a spark when struck against steel. It is a kind of quartz. **2.** piece of this used with steel to light fires, explode gunpowder, etc. **3.** anything very hard or unyielding. *n.*

Flint (flint), city in SE Michigan. 197,000. *n.*

flint lock (flint′lok′), **1.** gunlock in which a flint striking against steel makes sparks that explode the gunpowder. **2.** an old-fashioned gun with such a gunlock. *n.*



Gun showing flintlock

flint y (flin′tē), **1.** consisting of flint; containing flint. **2.** like flint; very hard; unyielding. *adj.*, **flint i er, flint i est. —flint′i ness,** *n.*

flip[1] (flip), **1.** toss or move with a snap of a finger and thumb: *He flipped a coin on the counter.* **2.** jerk: *She flipped her fan shut. The branch flipped back.* **3.** flick: *The driver flipped at a fly with his whip.* **4.** a smart tap; snap: *The cat gave the kitten a flip on the ear.* **5.** a sudden jerk. **6.** *Informal.* flippant. 1-3 *v.*, **flipped, flip ping;** 4,5 *n.*, 6 *adj.*, **flip per, flip pest.**

flip[2] (flip), a hot drink containing beer, ale, cider, or the like, with sugar and spice. *n.*

flip pan cy (flip′ən sē), being flippant. *n., pl.* **flip pan cies.**

flip pant (flip′ənt), smart or pert in speech; not respectful: *a flippant answer.* *adj.* **—flip′pant ly,** *adv.*

flip per (flip′ər), a broad, flat limb especially adapted for swimming. Seals have flippers. *n.*

flirt (flėrt), **1.** make love without meaning it. **2.** person who makes love without meaning it. **3.** trifle; toy: *He flirted with the idea of going to Europe, though he couldn't afford it.* **4.** move quickly; flutter: *She flirted her fan impatiently.* **5.** a quick movement or flutter: *With a flirt of its tail, the bird flew away.* **6.** toss; jerk. 1,3,4,6 *v.*, 2,5,6 *n.*

flir ta tion (flėr tā′shən), **1.** a making love without meaning it. **2.** a love affair that is not serious. *n.*

flir ta tious (flėr tā′shəs), **1.** inclined to flirt. **2.** having to do with flirtation. *adj.* **—flir ta′tious ly,** *adv.* **—flir ta′tious ness,** *n.*

flit (flit), **1.** fly lightly and quickly; flutter: *Birds flitted from tree to tree.* **2.** pass lightly and quickly: *Many idle thoughts flitted through his mind as he lay in the sun.* **3.** a light, quick movement. 1,2 *v.*, **flit ted, flit ting;** 3 *n.*

flitch (flich), side of a hog salted and cured; side of bacon. *n.*

flit ter (flit′ər), flutter. *v., n.*

fliv ver (fliv′ər), *Slang.* a small, cheap automobile. *n.*

float (flōt), **1.** stay on top of or be held up by air, water, or other liquid. A cork will float, but a stone sinks. **2.** move with a moving liquid; drift: *The boat floated out to sea.* **3.** rest or move in a liquid, the air, etc. **4.** cause to float. **5.** cover with liquid; flood. **6.** set going as a company. **7.** sell (securities): *float an issue of stock.* **8.** anything that stays up or holds up something else in water, such as a raft. **9.** a cork on a fish line. **10.** an air-filled organ that supports a fish. **11.** a hollow, metal ball that regulates the level, supply, or outlet of a liquid. **12.** a flat board of a water wheel or paddle wheel. **13.** a low, flat car that carries something to be shown in a parade. 1-7 *v.*, 8-13 *n.* **—float′a ble,** *adj.*

float er (flōt′ər), **1.** person or thing that floats. **2.** *Informal.* person who often changes his place of living, working, etc. **3.** person who votes illegally in several places. *n.*

float ing (flōt′ing), **1.** that floats. **2.** not fixed; not staying in one place; moving around. **3.** in use or circulation; not permanently invested. *adj.*

floating ribs, ribs not attached to the breastbone; last two pairs of ribs.

floc cu lent (flok′yə lənt), **1.** like bits of wool. **2.** made up of soft, woolly masses. **3.** covered with a soft, woolly substance. *adj.*

flock (flok), **1.** group of animals of one kind keeping, feeding, or herded together, especially sheep, goats, or birds. **2.** a large group; crowd. **3.** go or gather in a flock; come crowding: *Sheep usually flock together. The children flocked around the Christmas tree.* **4.** people of the same church group; band; company. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *v.*

floe (flō), **1.** field or sheet of floating ice. **2.** a floating piece broken off from such a field or sheet. *n.*

flog (flog), whip very hard; beat with a whip, stick, etc. *v.*, **flogged, flog ging. —flog′ger,** *n.*

flood (flud), **1.** flow of water over what is usually dry land. **2.** flow over: *The river flooded our fields.* **3.** fill much fuller than usual; fill to overflowing: *A wave flooded the holes I had dug in the sand.* **4.** put much water on. **5.** a large amount of water; ocean; sea; lake; river. **6.** a great outpouring of anything: *a flood of light, a flood of words.* **7.** pour out or stream like a flood: *Sunlight flooded into the room.* **8.** fill, cover, or overcome like a flood: *The rich man was flooded with requests for money. The room was flooded with moonlight.* **9.** flow like a flood. **10.** a flowing of the tide toward the shore; rise of the tide. 1,5,6,10 *n.*, 2-4,7-9 *v.*

the Flood, the water that covered the earth in the time of Noah. Genesis 7.

flood control, the practice of attempting to prevent or lessen damage caused by floods by the use of dams, levees, dikes, extra outlets, reforestation, etc.

flood gate (flud′gāt′), **1.** a gate in a canal, river, stream, etc., to control the flow of water. **2.** thing that controls any flow or passage. *n.*

flood light (flud′līt′), **1.** lamp that gives a broad beam of light. **2.** a broad beam of light from such a lamp. **3.** illuminate by a floodlight. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

flood plain, plain bordering a river and made of soil deposited by floods.

flood tide, flowing of the tide toward the shore; rise of the tide.

floor (flôr), **1.** the inside bottom covering of a room. **2.** put a floor in or over: *We will floor this room with oak.* **3.** story of a building: *Five families live on the fourth floor.* **4.** a flat surface at the bottom: *They dropped their net to the floor of the ocean.* **5.** part of a room or hall where members of a lawmaking body, etc., sit and from which they speak. **6.** right or privilege to speak in a lawmaking body, etc. The chairman decides who has the floor. **7.** knock down. **8.** *Informal.* defeat. **9.** *Informal.* confuse; puzzle. 1,3-6 *n.*, 2,7-9 *v.*

floor ing (flôr′ing), **1.** floor. **2.** floors collectively. **3.** material for making floors. *n.*

floor leader, *U.S.* member of a lawmaking body chosen to direct the members who belong to his political party.

floor show, an entertainment consisting of music, singing, dancing, etc., presented at a night club, hotel, etc.

floor walk er (flôr′wôk′ər), person employed in a large store to oversee sales, direct customers, etc. *n.*

flop (flop), **1.** move loosely or heavily; flap around clumsily: *The fish flopped helplessly on the deck.* **2.** fall, drop, throw, or move heavily or clumsily: *He flopped down into a chair.* **3.** a flopping. **4.** sound made by flopping. **5.** change or turn suddenly. **6.** *Informal.* failure. **7.** *Informal.* fail. 1,2,5,7 *v.*, **flopped, flop ping;** 3,4,6 *n.* **—flop′per,** *n.*

flop py (flop′ē), *Informal.* flopping; tending to flop. *adj.*, **flop pi er, flop pi est. —flop′pi ness,** *n.*

flo ra (flô′rə), plants of a particular region or time: *The desert of Sahara has a scanty flora.* *n.*

flo ral (flô′rəl), **1.** of flowers; having to do with flowers: *floral decorations.* **2.** resembling flowers. *adj.*

floral emblem, flower or plant used as a symbol of a country, state, city, etc.

Flor ence (flôr′əns), city in central Italy. 391,000. *n.*

Flor en tine (flôr′ən tēn), **1.** of or having to do with Florence. **2.** native or inhabitant of Florence. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

flo res cence (flô res′ns), **1.** act of blossoming. **2.** condition of blossoming. **3.** period of blossoming. *n.*

flo res cent (flô res′nt), blossoming. *adj.*

flo ret (flô′rit), a small flower. *n.*

flo ri cul ture (flô′rə kul′chər), cultivation of flowers. *n.*

flor id (flôr′id), **1.** highly colored; ruddy: *a florid complexion.* **2.** elaborately ornamented; flowery; showy; ornate: *florid language, florid architecture.* *adj.* **—flor′id ly,** *adv.* **—flor′id ness,** *n.*

Flor i da (flôr′ə də), a State in the extreme SE part of the United States. 4,952,000 pop.; 58,560 sq. mi. *Capital:* Tallahassee. *Abbrev.:* Fla. *n.*

Florida Keys, chain of small islands south of Florida.

Florida Strait, strait between Florida and the Bahamas and Cuba.

flor in (flôr′ən), **1.** an English silver coin worth 2 shillings. **2.** a gold coin issued at Florence in 1252. **3.** any of various gold or silver coins used in different countries of Europe since then. *n.*

flo rist (flô′rist), person who raises or sells flowers. *n.*

floss (flôs), **1.** short, loose silk fibers. **2.** a shiny, untwisted silk thread made from such fibers. It is used for embroidery. Waxed floss is used for cleaning between the teeth. **3.** soft, silky fluff or fibers. Milkweed pods contain white floss. *n.*

floss y (flôs′ē), **1.** of floss. **2.** like floss. *adj.*, **floss-i er, floss i est.**

flo ta tion (flō tā′shən), **1.** a floating or launching. **2.** a getting started or established. **3.** a selling or putting on sale. *n.*

flo til la (flō til′ə), **1.** a small fleet. **2.** fleet of small ships. *n.*

flot sam (flot′səm), wreckage of a ship or its cargo found floating on the sea. *n.*

flotsam and jetsam, **1.** wreckage or cargo found floating on the sea or washed ashore. **2.** odds and ends; useless things. **3.** people without steady work or permanent homes.

flounce[1] (flouns), **1.** go with an angry or impatient fling of the body: *She flounced out of the room in a rage.* **2.** an angry or impatient fling of the body. **3.** twist; turn; jerk. 1,3 *v.*, **flounced, flounc ing;** 2,3 *n.*

Girl wearing a dress with flounces

flounce[2] (flouns), **1.** a wide strip of cloth, gathered along the top edge and sewed to a dress, skirt, etc., for trimming; a wide ruffle. **2.** trim with a flounce or flounces. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **flounced, flounc ing.**

floun der[1] (floun′dər), **1.** struggle awkwardly without making much progress; plunge about: *Men and*

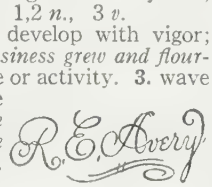
horses were floundering in the deep snowdrifts. **2.** be clumsy or confused and make mistakes: *The frightened girl could only flounder through her song.* **3.** a floundering movement or action. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.*

Flounder (1 ft. long)

floun der[2] (floun′dər), flatfish that has a large mouth. *n., pl.* **floun ders** or (*esp. collectively*) **floun der.**

flour (flour), **1.** a fine, powdery substance made by grinding and sifting wheat or other grain. **2.** any fine, soft powder. **3.** cover with flour. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

flour ish (flėr′ish), **1.** grow or develop with vigor; thrive; do well: *His newspaper business grew and flourished.* **2.** be in the best time of life or activity. **3.** wave (a sword, stick, arm, etc.) in the air: *John flourished the letter when he saw us.* **4.** a waving in the air: *The donkey gave a flourish of his heels.* **5.** a showy decoration in writing. **6.** a showy trill or passage in music. **7.** a showy display: *The agent showed us about the house with much flourish.* **8.** make a showy display. 1-3,8 *v.*, 4-7 *n.* **—flour′ish ing ly,** *adv.*



Flourishes in handwriting

flour mill, **1.** machine for grinding wheat or other grain into flour. **2.** place or establishment where there is such a machine or machines.

flour y (flour′ē), **1.** of or like flour. **2.** covered or white with flour. *adj.*

flout (flout), **1.** treat with contempt or scorn; mock; scoff at: *The foolish boy flouted his mother's advice.* **2.** show contempt or scorn; scoff. **3.** a contemptuous speech or act; insult; mockery; scoffing. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.* **—flout′er,** *n.* **—flout′ing ly,** *adv.*

flow (flō), **1.** run like water; move in a current or stream. **2.** pour out; pour along. **3.** move easily or smoothly; glide: *a flowing movement in a dance, flowing verse.* **4.** hang loosely and waving: *flowing robes, a flowing tie.* **5.** be plentiful; be full and overflowing. **6.** act or way of flowing: *a flow of blood.* **7.** any continuous movement like that of water in a river: *a rapid flow of speech.* **8.** rate of flowing. **9.** thing that flows; current; stream: *There is a constant flow of water from the spring.* **10.** the flowing of the tide toward the shore; rise of the tide. **11.** flow in; rise. 1-5,11 *v.*, 6-10 *n.*

flow er (flou′ər), **1.** part of a plant that produces the seed; blossom. A flower is a shortened branch with modified leaves called petals. **2.** plant grown for its blossoms. **3.** any of several kinds of reproductive structures in lower plants, such as the mosses. **4.** have flowers; produce flowers. **5.** cover or decorate with flowers. **6.** the finest part: *The flower of the land would be killed by a war.* **7.** time of being at one's best. **8.** be at one's best. 1-3,6,7 *n.*, 4,5,8 *v.* **—flow′er less,** *adj.* **—flow′er like′,** *adj.*

in flower, flowering.

flow ered (flou′ərd), **1.** having flowers. **2.** covered or decorated with flowers. *adj.*

flow er et (flou′ər it), a small flower. *n.*

flow er ing (flou′ər ing), having flowers. *adj.*

flow er pot (flou′ər pot′), pot to hold dirt for a plant to grow in. *n.*

flow er y (flou′ər ē), **1.** having many flowers. **2.** containing many fine words and fanciful expressions: *a flowery speech.* *adj.*, **flow er i er, flow er i est. —flow′er i ness,** *n.*

flow ing (flō′ing), **1.** moving in a current or stream: *flowing water.* **2.** moving easily or smoothly *flowing words.* **3.** hanging loosely: *flowing robes.* *adj.*

flown (flōn), pp. of **fly**[2]. *The bird has flown. The flag is flown on all national holidays.* *v.*

flu (flü), *Informal.* influenza. *n.*

flub (flub), *Informal.* do (something) very clumsily; make a mess of. *v.*, **flubbed, flub bing.**

fluc tu ate (fluk′chu āt), **1.** rise and fall; change continually; vary irregularly: *The temperature fluctuates from day to day.* **2.** move in waves. *v.*, **fluc tu at ed, fluc tu at ing.**

fluc tu a tion (fluk′chu ā′shən), **1.** a rising and falling; continual change; irregular variation. **2.** a wave-like motion. *n.*

flue (flü), **1.** tube, pipe, or other enclosed passage for conveying smoke, hot air, etc. A chimney often has several flues. **2.** a flue pipe in an organ. **3.** the air passage in such a pipe. *n.*

flu en cy (flü′ən sē), **1.** a smooth, easy flow: *The orator had great fluency of speech.* **2.** easy, rapid speaking or writing. *n.*

flu ent (flü′ənt), **1.** flowing smoothly or easily: *Long practice enabled the American to speak fluent French.* **2.** speaking or writing easily and rapidly: *He is a fluent lecturer.* *adj.* **—flu′ent ly,** *adv.*

flue pipe, an organ pipe in which the sound is made by a current of air striking the mouth or opening in the pipe.

fluff (fluf), **1.** soft, light, downy particles: *Woolen blankets often have fluff on them.* **2.** a soft, light, downy mass: *The little kitten looked like a fluff of fur.* **3.** shake or puff out (hair, feathers, etc.) into a soft, light, downy mass. **4.** become fluffy. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

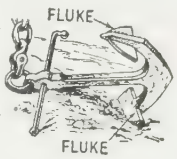
fluff y (fluf′ē), **1.** soft and light like fluff: *Whipped cream is fluffy.* **2.** covered with fluff; downy: *fluffy baby chicks.* *adj.*, **fluff i er, fluff i est. —fluff′i ness,** *n.*

flu id (flü′id), **1.** any liquid or gas; any substance that flows. Water, mercury, air, and oxygen are fluids. **2.** in the state of a fluid; like a fluid; flowing: *She poured the fluid mass of hot candy into a dish to harden.* **3.** of or having to do with fluids. **4.** changing easily; not fixed. 1 *n.*, 2-4 *adj.* **—flu′id ly,** *adv.*

fluid dram, one eighth of a fluid ounce.

flu id i ty (flü id′ə tē), fluid condition or quality. *n.*

fluid ounce, measure for liquids. In the U.S., 16 fluid ounces = 1 pint.



Anchor showing flukes

fluke[1] (flük), **1.** either of the two triangular points of an anchor that catch in the ground. **2.** the barbed head or barb of an arrow, harpoon, etc. **3.** either half of a whale's tail. *n.*

fluke[2] (flük), *Informal.* **1.** a lucky shot in billiards or pool. **2.** make or hit by a lucky shot in billiards or pool. **3.** a lucky chance; fortunate accident. **4.** get by chance or accident. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **fluked, fluk ing.**

fluke[3] (flük), **1.** flatfish. **2.** a parasitic flatworm shaped somewhat like a flatfish; trematode. *n.*

flume (flüm), **1.** a deep, narrow valley with a stream running through it. **2.** a large, inclined trough or chute for carrying water. Flumes are used to transport logs or to furnish water for power. *n.*

Flume (def. 2)

flung (flung), pt. and pp. of **fling.** *The boy flung the ball. The paper was flung away.* *v.*

flunk (flungk), *U.S. Informal.* **1.** fail in school work: *He flunked his chemistry examination but passed all the others.* **2.** cause to fail. **3.** mark or grade as having failed. **4.** failure. **5.** give up; back out. 1-3,5 *v.*, 4 *n.*

flunk out, *Informal.* dismiss or be dismissed from school, college, etc., for inferior work.

flunk ey (flungk′ē), flunky. *n., pl.* **flunk eys.**

flunk y (flungk′ē), **1.** a manservant who wears livery; footman. **2.** a flattering, fawning person. *n., pl.* **flunkies.**

flu o resce (flü′ə res′), give off light by fluorescence. *v.*, **flu o resced, flu o resc ing.**

flu o res cence (flü′ə res′ns), **1.** a giving off of light from a substance that continues as long as the substance is exposed to certain rays (X rays and ultraviolet rays). **2.** property of a substance that causes this. It is an ability to transform light so as to emit rays of a different wave length or color. **3.** light given off in this way. *n.*

flu o res cent (flü′ə res′nt), that gives off light by fluorescence. Fluorescent substances glow in the dark when exposed to X rays. *adj.*

fluorescent lamp, an electric lamp usually comprised of a cathode-ray tube containing a gas or vapor which produces light **(fluorescent light)** when electric current is introduced.

flu or ic (flü ôr′ik), of, having to do with, or obtained from fluorite or fluorine. *adj.*

fluor i date (flůr′ə dāt), add small amounts of fluorine to drinking water, especially to decrease tooth decay in children. *v.*, **fluor i dat ed, fluor i dat ing.**

fluor i da tion (flůr′ə dā′shən), act or process of fluoridating. *n.*

flu o ride (flü′ə rīd), compound of fluorine and another element or radical. *n.*

flu o rin (flü′ə rin), fluorine. *n.*

flu o rine (flü′ə rēn), a poisonous, greenish-yellow gas that is a very active element similar to chlorine. *Symbol:* F or Fl *n.*

flu o rite (flü′ə rīt), a transparent, crystalline mineral that occurs in many colors; calcium fluoride. It is used for fusing metals, making glass, etc. *n.*

fluor o scope (flůr′ə skōp), device containing a fluorescent screen for examining objects exposed to X rays or other radiations. The parts of the object not penetrated by the rays cast shadows on the screen. *n.*

flur ry (flėr′ē), **1.** a sudden gust: *A flurry of wind upset the small sailboat.* **2.** a sudden, gusty shower or snowfall. **3.** sudden excitement, confusion, or disturbance. **4.** excite; confuse; disturb: *Noise in the audience flurried the actor so that he forgot his lines.* 1-3 *n., pl.* **flur ries;** 4 *v.*, **flur ried, flur ry ing.**

flush[1] (flush), **1.** blush; glow: *The girl flushed when they laughed at her* (*v.*). *The flush of sunrise was on the clouds* (*n.*). **2.** cause to blush or glow: *Exercise flushed his face.* **3.** rush suddenly; flow rapidly: *Embarrassment caused the blood to flush to her cheeks.* **4.** a sudden rush; rapid flow. **5.** wash or cleanse with a rapid flow of water: *The city streets were flushed every night.* **6.** excite; make joyful and proud: *The team was flushed with its first victory.* **7.** an excited condition or feeling; sudden rush of joyous pride, etc. **8.** a sudden, fresh growth: *April brought the first flush of grass.* **9.** glowing vigor; freshness: *the first flush of youth.* **10.** fit of feeling very hot. **11.** even; level: *The edge of the new shelf must be flush with the old one.* **12.** evenly; so as to be level. **13.** well supplied; having plenty: *The rich man was always flush with money.* **14.** abundant; plentiful: *Money is flush when times are good.* **15.** liberal; lavish. **16.** prosperous. **17.** glowing; ruddy. **18.** direct; square. **19.** directly; squarely: *The fighter hit him flush on the nose.* **20.** fly or start up suddenly. **21.** cause to fly or start up suddenly: *The hunter's dog flushed a partridge in the woods.* 1-3,5, 6,11,20,21 *v.*, 1,4,7-10 *n.*, 11,13-18 *adj.*, 12,19 *adv.* **—flush′er,** *n.*

flush[2] (flush), in cards, a hand all of one suit. *n.*

flus ter (flus′tər), **1.** make nervous and excited; confuse. **2.** nervous excitement; confusion. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

flute (flüt), **1.** a long, slender, pipelike musical instrument, played by blowing across a hole near one end. Different notes are made by opening and closing holes along the tube with the fingers. **2.** play on a flute. **3.** sing or whistle so as to sound like a flute. **4.** a long, round groove. Some pillars have flutes. **5.** make long, round grooves in. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3,5 *v.*, **flut ed, flut ing.**

Man playing a flute

flut ed (flüt′id), having long, round grooves. *adj.*

flut ing (flüt′ing), decoration made of long, round grooves. *n.*

Fluting

flut ist (flüt′ist), person who plays a flute. *n.* Also, **flautist.**

flut ter (flut′ər), **1.** wave back and forth quickly and lightly: *The flag fluttered in the breeze.* **2.** flap the wings; flap: *The chickens fluttered excitedly when they saw the dog.* **3.** come or go with a fluttering motion: *The young birds fluttered to the ground.* **4.** move restlessly. **5.** tremble; move quickly and unevenly: *Her heart fluttered.* **6.** beat feebly and irregularly: *Her pulse fluttered.* **7.** a fluttering. **8.** confuse; excite. **9.** a confused or excited condition. 1-6,8 *v.*, 7,9 *n.* Also, **flitter.** **—flut′ter er,** *n.* **—flut′ter ing ly,** *adv.*

flu vi al (flü′vē əl), of, found in, or produced by a river: *A delta is a fluvial deposit.* *adj.*

flux (fluks), **1.** a flow; a flowing. **2.** a flowing in of the tide. **3.** continuous change: *New words and meanings keep the English language in a state of flux.* **4.** an unnatural discharge of blood or liquid matter from the body. **5.** cause such a discharge in; purge. **6.** substance used to help metals or minerals melt together. Rosin is used as a flux in soldering. **7.** melt together; heat with a substance of this kind. **8.** rate of flow of a fluid, heat, etc., across a certain surface or area. 1-4,6,8, *n.*, 5,7 *v.*

flux ion (fluk′shən), **1.** a flowing; flow. **2.** discharge. *n.*

fly[1] (flī), **1.** housefly. **2.** any of a large group of insects that have two wings, including houseflies, mosquitoes, gnats, etc. **3.** any insect with transparent wings, such as a May fly. **4.** fishhook with feathers, silk, tinsel, etc., on it to make it look like an insect. Some fishermen make their own flies. *n., pl.* **flies.**

fly in the ointment, a small thing that spoils something else or lessens its value.

fly[2] (flī), **1.** move through the air with wings: *These birds fly long distances.* **2.** float or wave in the air: *Our flag flies every day.* **3.** cause to fly: *Our boys are flying kites.* **4.** travel through the air in an airplane or airship. **5.** travel over in an airplane or airship. **6.** manage (an airplane or airship). **7.** carry in an airplane or airship. **8.** move swiftly; go rapidly: *The ship flies before the wind.* **9.** run away; flee; flee from; shun. **10.** flap to cover buttons on clothing. **11.** flap forming the door of a tent. **12.** piece of canvas forming an extra, outer top for a tent. **13.** *Brit.* a light, public carriage for passengers. **14.** baseball hit high in the air with a bat. **15.** hit a baseball high in the air with a bat. 1-9,15 *v.*, **flew, flown, fly ing** for 1-9, **flied, fly ing** for 15; 10-14 *n., pl.* **flies.**

fly at, attack violently.

fly in the face of, disobey openly; defy.

fly off, leave suddenly; break away.

let fly, **1.** aim; shoot; throw: *The hunter let fly an arrow.* **2.** say violently.

on the fly, while still in the air.

fly a way (flī′ə wā′), **1.** fluttering; streaming. **2.** frivolous; flighty. *adj.*

fly blown (flī′blōn′), **1.** tainted by the eggs or larvae of flies. **2.** spoiled. *adj.*

fly-by-night (flī′bī nīt′), **1.** not reliable; not to be trusted. **2.** *Informal.* person who avoids paying his debts by leaving secretly at night. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Flycatcher (about 7½ in. long)

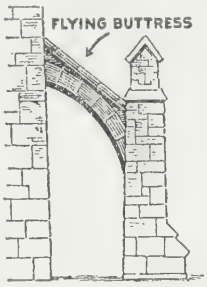
fly catch er (flī′kach′ər), any of a family of songless, perching birds having small, weak feet, short necks, and large heads with broad, flattened bills hooked at the tip. The kingbird, phoebe, and crested flycatcher are common examples. *n.*

fly er (flī′ər), flier. *n.*

fly ing (flī′ing), **1.** that flies; moving through the air. **2.** floating or waving in the air. **3.** swift. **4.** short and quick; hasty. *adj.*

flying boat, airplane that can float on water; seaplane.

flying buttress, an arched support or brace built against the wall of a building to resist outward pressure.



flying colors, success; victory.

flying fish, a tropical sea fish that has winglike pectoral fins which help it to glide for some distance through the air after leaping from the water. See the picture below.

flying fortress, a large, armored bomber used by the United States in World War II.

flying jib, a small, triangular sail set in front of the regular jib.

flying machine, **1.** airplane. **2.** airship.

flying saucer, an unidentified, often disklike object, reported seen in the sky over many different countries, especially since about 1947.

flying squirrel, squirrel that can make long, gliding leaps through the air. Its front and hind legs are connected by winglike folds of skin. See the picture below.

Flying fish of the Atlantic coast (about 8 in. long)

fly leaf (flī′lēf′), a blank sheet of paper at the beginning or end of a book, pamphlet, etc. *n., pl.* **fly leaves.**

fly pa per (flī′pā′pər), sticky paper to catch flies. *n.*

fly speck (flī′spek′), a tiny spot left by a fly. *n.*

fly trap (flī′trap′), plant that traps insects. *n.*

fly weight (flī′wāt′), boxer who weighs not more than 112 pounds. *n.*

Flying squirrel (about 5 in. long, without the tail)

fly wheel (flī′hwēl′), a heavy wheel attached to machinery to keep the speed even. *n.*

Fm, fermium.

FM or **F.M.,** frequency modulation.

fm., fathom.

foal (fōl), **1.** a young horse, donkey, etc.; colt or filly. **2.** give birth to (a foal). 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

foam (fōm), **1.** mass of very small bubbles. **2.** form or gather foam. **3.** cause to foam. **4.** break into foam: *The stream foams over the rocks.* 1 *n.*, 2-4 *v.* **—foam′less,** *adj.* **—foam′like′,** *adj.*

foam rubber, a type of soft, spongy rubber used for mattresses, cushions, etc.

foam y (fōm′ē), **1.** covered with foam; foaming. **2.** made of foam. **3.** like foam. *adj.*, **foam i er, foam i est. —foam′i ly,** *adv.* **—foam′i ness,** *n.*

fob[1] (fob), **1.** a small pocket in trousers or breeches to hold a watch, etc. **2.** a short watch chain, ribbon, etc., that hangs out of a watch pocket. **3.** ornament worn at the end of such a chain, ribbon, etc. *n.*

fob[2] (fob), trick; deceive; cheat. *v.*, **fobbed, fob bing. fob off,** **1.** put off or deceive by a trick. **2.** palm off or get rid of by a trick.

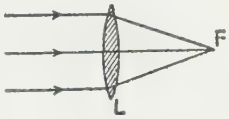
f.o.b. or **F.O.B.,** free on board. The price $850, f.o.b. Detroit, means that the $850 does not pay for freight or other expenses after the article has been put on board a freight car at Detroit.

fo cal (fō′kl), of a focus; having to do with a focus. The focal length of a lens is the distance of its focus from the optical center of the lens. *adj.*

fo cal ize (fō′kl īz), **1.** focus. **2.** bring into focus. *v.*, **fo cal ized, fo cal iz ing. —fo′cal i za′tion,** *n.*

fo ci (fō′sī), focuses. *n. pl. of* **focus.**

fo cus (fō′kəs), **1.** point where rays of light, heat, etc., meet, appear to meet, or should meet after being bent by a lens, curved mirror, etc. **2.** bring (rays of light, heat, etc.) to a point: *The lens focused the sun's rays on a piece of paper and burned a hole in it.* **3.** distance of this point from the lens, curved mirror, etc.: *A near-sighted eye has a shorter focus than a normal eye.* **4.** correct adjustment of a lens, the eye, etc., to make a clear image: *If the camera is not brought into focus, the photograph will be blurred.* **5.** adjust (a lens, the eye, etc.) to make a clear image: *A near-sighted person cannot focus accurately on distant objects.* **6.** make (an image, etc.) clear by adjusting a lens, the eye, etc. **7.** the central point of attention, activity, disturbance, etc.: *The focus of a disease is the part of the body where it is most active.* **8.** concentrate: *When studying, he focused his mind on his lessons.* 1,3,4,7 *n., pl.* **fo cus es** or **fo ci;** 2,5,6,8 *v.*, **fo cused, fo cus ing** or *esp. Brit.* **fo cussed, fo cus sing.**



Rays of light brought to a focus at F by the lens, L.

fod der (fod′ər), coarse food for horses, cattle, etc. Hay and cornstalks with their leaves are fodder. *n.*

foe (fō), enemy. *n.*

foe man (fō′mən), *Archaic.* enemy. *n., pl.* **foe men.**

foe tal (fē′tl), fetal. *adj.*

foe tus (fē′təs), fetus. *n.*

fog (fog), **1.** cloud of fine drops of water just above the earth's surface; thick mist. **2.** cover with fog. **3.** a darkened condition; dim, blurred state. **4.** darken; dim; blur: *Something fogged six of our photographs.* **5.** a confused or puzzled condition. **6.** confuse; puzzle. 1,3,5 *n.*, 2,4,6 *v.*, **fogged, fog ging.**

fog bank, a dense mass of fog.

fog bound (fog′bound′), kept from sailing by fog. *adj.*

fo gey (fō′gē), fogy. *n., pl.* **fo geys.**

fog gy (fog′ē), **1.** having much fog; misty. **2.** not clear; dim; blurred. **3.** confused; puzzled. *adj.*, **fog gi er, fog gi est. —fog′gi ly,** *adv.* **—fog′gi ness,** *n.*

fog horn (fog′hôrn), **1.** horn that warns ships in foggy weather. **2.** a loud, harsh voice. *n.*

fo gy (fō′gē), person who is slow and lacks enterprise; one who is behind the times. *n., pl.* **fo gies.**

foi ble (foi′bl), a weak point; weakness: *Talking too much is one of her foibles.* *n.*

foil[1] (foil), prevent from carrying out (plans, attempts, etc.); get the better of; turn aside or hinder: *The hero foiled the villain.* *v.*

foil[2] (foil), **1.** metal beaten, hammered, or rolled into a very thin sheet: *Candy is sometimes wrapped in tin foil to keep it fresh.* **2.** anything that makes something else look or seem better by contrast: *The green pillow was a foil for Kate's red hair.* *n.*

foil[3] (foil), a long, narrow sword with a knob or button on the point to prevent injury, used in fencing. *n.* **foils,** fencing.

Fencing foil

foist (foist), **1.** palm off as genuine; impose slyly: *The dishonest clerk foisted inferior goods on his customers.* **2.** put in secretly or slyly: *The author discovered that the translator had foisted passages into his book.* *v.*

fold[1] (fōld), **1.** bend or double over on itself: *You fold a letter or your napkin.* **2.** layer of something folded. **3.** a hollow place made by folding. **4.** bring together with the parts in or around one another. **5.** bring close to the body: *You fold your arms. A bird folds its wings.* **6.** put the arms around and hold tenderly: *A mother folds her child to her breast.* **7.** wrap; enclose: *He folded the pills in a blue paper.* **8.** in geology, a bend in a layer of rock. 1,4-7 *v.*, 2,3,8 *n.*

fold up, **1.** make or become smaller by folding. **2.** *Slang.* fail.

fold[2] (fōld), 1. pen to keep sheep in. 2. sheep kept in a pen. 3. put or keep (sheep) in a pen. 4. church group; church. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *v.*

-fold, suffix meaning:
1. times as many; times as great, as in *tenfold.*
2. formed or divided into —parts, as in *manifold.*

fold er (fōl′dər), 1. a person or thing that folds. 2. holder for papers, made by folding a piece of stiff paper. 3. a small book made of one or more folded sheets. *n.*

fo li a ceous (fō′lē ā′shəs), 1. leaflike; leafy. 2. made of leaflike plates or thin layers. *adj.*

fo li age (fō′lē ij), 1. leaves. 2. decoration made of carved or painted leaves, flowers, etc. *n.*

fo li ate (fō′lē it or fō′lē āt for 1; fō′lē āt for 2, 3), 1. having leaves; covered with leaves. 2. put forth leaves. 3. decorate with leaflike ornaments. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *v.*, **fo li at ed, fo li at ing.**

fo li a tion (fō′lē ā′shən), 1. a growing of leaves; putting forth of leaves: *foliation of trees in the spring.* 2. a being in leaf. 3. decoration with leaflike ornaments or foils. *n.*

fo li o (fō′lē ō), 1. a large sheet of paper folded once to make two leaves, or four pages, of a book, etc. 2. book of the largest size, having pages made by folding large sheets of paper once (that is, with four pages to each sheet); volume having pages of the largest size. A folio is usually any book more than 11 inches in height. 3. of the largest size; made of large sheets of paper folded once: *The encyclopedia was in twenty volumes folio.* 4. in printing, a page number of a book, etc. 5. leaf of a book, manuscript, etc., numbered on the front side only. 1,2,4,5 *n., pl.* **fo li os;** 3 *adj.*
in folio, of folio size or form.

folk (fōk), 1. people. 2. tribe; nation. 3. of or having to do with the common people, their beliefs, legends, customs, etc.: *folk tales, folk songs.* 1,2 *n., pl.* **folk** or **folks;** 3 *adj.*
folks, 1. people. 2. *Informal.* members of one's own family; one's relatives: *How are all your folks?*

folk dance, 1. dance originating and handed down among the common people. 2. music for it.

folk lore (fōk′lôr′), beliefs, legends, customs, etc., of a people, tribe, etc. *n.*

folk music, music originating and handed down among the common people.

folk song, 1. song originating and handed down among the common people. 2. song imitating a real folk song: *"Old Black Joe" is a folk song.*

folk tale, story or legend originating and handed down among the common people.

folk way (fōk′wā′), custom or habit that has grown up within a social group and is very common among the members of this group. *n.*

fol li cle (fol′ə kl), a small cavity, sac, or gland. Hair grows from follicles. *n.*

fol low (fol′ō), 1. go or come after: *Night follows day. He leads; we follow.* 2. result from; result: *Misery follows war. If you eat too much candy, a stomach ache will follow.* 3. go along: *Follow this road to the corner.* 4. go along with; accompany: *My dog followed me to school.* 5. pursue: *The dogs followed the fox.* 6. act according to; take as a guide; use; obey: *Follow her advice.* 7. keep the eyes or attention on: *I could not follow that bird's flight.* 8. keep the mind on; keep up with and understand: *Try to follow the President's speech.* 9. take as one's work; be concerned with: *He expects to follow the profession of lawyer.* 10. act of following. 1-9 *v.*, 10 *n.*
follow out, carry out to the end.
follow through, continue a stroke or motion through to the end.
follow up, 1. follow closely and steadily. 2. carry out to the end. 3. increase the effect of by further action.

fol low er (fol′ō ər), 1. person or thing that follows. 2. person who follows the ideas or beliefs of another. 3. attendant; servant. *n.*

fol low ing (fol′ō ing), 1. followers; attendants. 2. that follows; next after: *That was Sunday, then the following day must have been Monday.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*
the following, persons, things, items, etc., now to be named, related, described, etc.

fol ly (fol′ē), 1. being foolish; lack of sense; unwise conduct. 2. a foolish act, practice, or idea; something silly. 3. a costly but foolish undertaking. *n., pl.* **fol lies.**

fo ment (fō ment′), 1. promote; foster (trouble, rebellion, etc.). 2. apply warm water, hot cloths, etc., to (a hurt or pain). *v.* **—fo ment′er,** *n.*

fo men ta tion (fō′men tā′shən), 1. stirring up; instigation; encouragement. 2. application of moist heat. 3. a hot, moist application. *n.*

fond (fond), 1. liking: *fond of children.* 2. loving: *a fond look.* 3. loving foolishly or too much. 4. cherished. *adj.* **—fond′ly,** *adv.* **—fond′ness,** *n.*

fon dle (fon′dl), pet; caress. *v.*, **fondled, fon dling. —fon′dler,** *n.*

fon due (fon′dü or fon dü′), a dish made of melted cheese, eggs, butter, etc. *n.*

font[1] (font), 1. basin holding water for baptism. 2. basin for holy water. 3. fountain; source. *n.*

font[2] (font), in printing, a complete set of type of one size and style. *n.*

Font (def. 1)

Fon taine bleau (fon′tən blō), forest and palace near Paris, France. *n.*

Foo chow (fü′chou′), seaport in SE China. 500,000. *n.*

food (füd), 1. what an animal or plant takes in to enable it to live and grow. 2. what is eaten: *Give him food and drink.* 3. a particular kind or article of food. 4. what helps anything to live and grow. 5. what sustains or serves for consumption in any way: *food for thought.* *n.*

food stuff (füd′stuf′), material for food: *Grain and meat are foodstuffs.* *n.*

fool (fül), 1. person without sense; unwise or silly person. 2. clown formerly kept by a king or lord to amuse people; jester. 3. act like a fool for fun; play; joke. 4. make a fool of; deceive; trick. 5. person who has been deceived or tricked; dupe. 1,2,5 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*
fool around, *Informal.* waste time foolishly.
fool away, *Informal.* waste foolishly.
fool with, *Informal.* meddle foolishly with.

fool er y (fül′ər ē), foolish action. *n., pl.* **fool er ies.**

fool har dy (fül′här′dē), foolishly bold; rash. *adj.*, **fool har di er, fool har di est. —fool′har′di ness,** *n.*

fool ish (fül′ish), 1. like a fool; without sense; unwise; silly. 2. ridiculous. *adj.* **—fool′ish ly,** *adv.* **—fool′ish ness,** *n.*

fool proof (fül′prüf′), *Informal.* so safe or simple that even a fool can use or do it. *adj.*

fools cap (fülz′kap′), 1. writing paper in sheets from 12 to 13½ inches wide and 15 to 17 inches long. 2. fool's cap. *n.*

fool's cap, cap or hood worn by the fool or jester of a king or lord. It usually had bells on it.

Fool's cap

fool's gold, mineral that looks like gold; iron pyrites or copper pyrites.

foot (fůt), 1. the end part of a leg; part that a person, animal, or thing stands on. 2. part near the feet; end toward which the feet are put. 3. the lowest part; bottom; base: *the foot of a column, the foot of a hill, the foot of a page.* 4. part that covers the foot. 5. make or renew the foot of (a stocking, etc.). 6. soldiers that go on foot; infantry. 7. walk: *The boys footed the whole ten miles.* 8. dance. 9. measure of length, twelve inches. 3 feet = 1 yard. 10. one of the parts into which a line of poetry is divided. This line has four feet: "The boy | stood on | the burn | ing deck." 11. add: *Foot this column of numbers.* 12. *Informal.* pay (a bill, etc.): *Father foots the bill.* 1-4,6,9,10 *n., pl.* **feet;** 5,7,8,11,12 *v.*
on foot, 1. standing or walking. 2. going on.

under foot, 1. in the way. 2. in one's power; in subjection.

foot age (fŭt′ij), length in feet. *n.*

foot-and-mouth disease, a dangerous, contagious disease of cattle and some other animals, causing blisters in the mouth and around the hoofs.

foot ball (fŭt′bôl′), 1. game played with a large, inflated, leather ball by two teams of eleven players each on a field with a goal at each end. 2. ball used in this game. 3. any game or ball like this. *n.*

foot board (fŭt′bôrd′), 1. board or small platform to be used as a support for the feet. 2. an upright piece across the foot of a bed. *n.*

foot bridge (fŭt′brij′), bridge for people on foot only. *n.*

foot-can dle (fŭt′kan′dl), unit for measuring illumination. It is the amount of light produced by a standard candle at a distance of one foot. *n.*

foot ed (fŭt′id), having a certain kind or number of feet: *a four-footed animal.* *adj.*

foot fall (fŭt′fôl′), sound of steps coming or going. *n.*

foot gear (fŭt′gēr′), shoes, boots, etc. *n.*

foot hill (fŭt′hil′), a low hill at the base of a mountain or mountain range. *n.*

foot hold (fŭt′hōld′), 1. place to put the feet; support for the feet; surface to stand on: *He climbed the steep cliff by getting footholds in cracks in the rock.* 2. a firm footing or position: *It is hard to break a habit after it has a foothold.* *n.*

foot ing (fŭt′ing), 1. a firm placing or position of the feet: *He lost his footing and fell down on the ice.* 2. place to put the feet; support for the feet; surface to stand on: *The steep cliff gave us no footing.* 3. a firm place or position: *The newly rich family struggled for a footing in society.* 4. condition; position; relationship: *The United States and Canada are on a friendly footing.* 5. an adding. 6. amount found by adding; sum; total. 7. act of moving on the feet; walking, dancing, etc. *n.*

foot less (fŭt′lis), 1. without a foot or feet. 2. without support; not substantial. 3. *Informal.* awkward; helpless; inefficient. *adj.*

foot lights (fŭt′līts′), 1. row of lights at the front of a stage. 2. profession of acting; stage; theater. *n.pl.*

foot loose (fŭt′lūs′), *Informal.* free to go anywhere or do anything. *adj.*

foot man (fŭt′mən), 1. a male servant who answers the bell, waits on the table, goes with an automobile or carriage to open the door, etc. Footmen usually wear special clothes. 2. foot soldier. *n., pl.* **foot men.**

foot note (fŭt′nōt′), 1. note at the bottom of a page about something on the page. 2. something added as an explanation, reference, or comment. *n.*

foot pad (fŭt′pad′), a highway robber who goes on foot only. *n.*

foot path (fŭt′path′), path for people on foot only. *n.*

foot-pound (fŭt′pound′), quantity of energy needed to raise a weight of one pound to a height of one foot. *n.*

foot print (fŭt′print′), mark made by a foot. *n.*

foot rest (fŭt′rest′), support to rest the feet on. *n.*

foot rule, a wooden or metal ruler one foot long.

foot soldier, soldier who fights on foot; infantryman.

foot sore (fŭt′sôr′), having sore feet from much walking. *adj.*

foot step (fŭt′step′), 1. a person's step. 2. distance covered in one step. 3. sound of steps coming or going. 4. mark made by a foot; footprint. 5. step on which to go up or down. *n.*

follow in one's footsteps, do as another has done.

foot stool (fŭt′stūl′), a low stool to put the feet on when sitting. *n.*

foot way (fŭt′wā′), path for people on foot only; sidewalk. *n.*

foot wear (fŭt′wār′), shoes, slippers, stockings, gaiters, etc. *n.*

foot work (fŭt′wėrk′), way of using the feet. Footwork is important in boxing and dancing. *n.*

foot worn (fŭt′wôrn′), 1. worn by feet: *a footworn path.* 2. having tired feet. *adj.*

fop (fop), a vain man who is very fond of fine clothes and has affected manners; empty-headed dandy. *n.*

fop per y (fop′ər ē), foppish behavior; fine clothes, affected manners, etc., suitable for a fop. *n., pl.* **fop per ies.**

fop pish (fop′ish), 1. of a fop; suitable for a fop. 2. vain; empty-headed; affected. *adj.*

for (fôr; *unstressed* fər), 1. in place of: *We used boxes for chairs.* 2. in support of; in favor of: *He voted for Roosevelt.* 3. representing; in the interest of: *A lawyer acts for his client.* 4. in consideration of: *These apples are twelve for a dollar.* 5. with the object or purpose of: *He went for a walk.* 6. in order to become, have, keep, etc.: *The navy trains men for sailors. She seeks for happiness. He ran for his life.* 7. in search of: *She is hunting for her cat.* 8. in order to get to: *He has just left for New York.* 9. meant to belong to or be used with; suited to: *a box for gloves, books for children.* 10. because of; by reason of: *He was punished for stealing.* 11. because: *We can't go, for it is raining.* 12. in honor of: *A party was given for her.* 13. with a feeling toward: *She has an eye for beauty. We longed for home.* 14. with respect or regard to: *It is warm for April. Eating too much is bad for one's health.* 15. as far or as long as; throughout; during: *We walked for a mile. He worked for an hour.* 16. as being: *They know it for a fact.* 17. in spite of: *For all his faults, we like him still.* 18. in proportion to: *For one poisonous snake there are many harmless ones.* 19. to the amount of: *His father gave him a check for $20.* 1-10,12-19 *prep.*, 11 *conj.*

for one to, that one will, should, must, etc.: *A secretary writes letters for her employer to sign. It is time for us to go.*

O! for, I wish that I might have.

for age (fôr′ij), 1. food for horses, cattle, etc. 2. supply with food; feed. 3. hunt or search for food: *Rabbits forage in our garden.* 4. get by hunting or searching about. 5. hunt; search about: *The boys foraged for old metal.* 6. get or take food from. 7. plunder: *The soldiers foraged the villages near their camp.* 1,3 *n.*, 2-7 *v.*, **for aged, for ag ing. —for′ag er,** *n.*

for as much as (fôr′əz much′ az), in view of the fact that; because; since.

for ay (fôr′ā), 1. a raid for plunder. 2. plunder; lay waste; pillage. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

for bade or **for bad** (fər bad′), pt. of **forbid.** *The doctor forbade the sick boy to leave his bed.* *v.*

for bear[1] (fôr bār′), 1. hold back; keep from doing, saying, using, etc.: *The boy forbore to hit back because the other boy was smaller.* 2. be patient; control oneself. *v.*, **for bore, for borne, for bear ing. —for bear′ing ly,** *adv.*

for bear[2] (fôr′bār), forebear; ancestor. *n.*

for bear ance (fôr bār′əns), 1. act of forbearing. 2. patience; self-control. *n.*

for bid (fər bid′), 1. order (one) not to do something; make a rule against; prohibit. 2. keep from happening; prevent: *God forbid!* 3. command to keep away from; exclude from: *I forbid you the house.* *v.*, **for bade** or **for bad, for bid den** or **for bid, for bid ding.**

for bid den (fər bid′n), 1. not allowed; against the law or rules: *Eve ate the forbidden fruit.* 2. a pp. of **forbid.** *My father has forbidden me to go swimming in that river.* 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

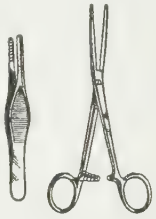
for bid ding (fər bid′ing), causing fear or dislike; looking dangerous or unpleasant: *The coast was rocky and forbidding.* *adj.* **—for bid′ding ly,** *adv.*

for bore (fôr bôr′), pt. of **forbear**[1]. *He forbore from showing his anger.* *v.*

for borne (fôr bôrn′), pp. of **forbear**[1]. *We have forborne from vengeance.* *v.*

force (fôrs), **1.** strength; power. **2.** strength used against a person or thing; violence: *We had to use force to get into the house.* **3.** power to control, influence, persuade, convince, etc.; effectiveness; vividness: *He writes with force.* **4.** use force on. **5.** make or drive by force: *Give it to me at once, or I will force you to.* **6.** get or take by force: *Tom forced his way in.* **7.** put by force. **8.** break open or through by force: *to force a door.* **9.** urge to violent effort. **10.** make by an unusual or unnatural effort; strain. **11.** hurry the growth or development of. **12.** compel (a baseball player) to leave one base and try in vain to reach the next. **13.** group of people working or acting together: *our office force.* **14.** group of soldiers, sailors, policemen, etc. **15.** cause that produces, changes, or stops the motion of a body: *the force of gravitation, electric force.* **16.** meaning. 1-3, 13-16 *n.*, 4-12 *v.*, **forced, forc ing. —forc′er,** *n.* **forces,** army, navy, etc.
in force, 1. in effect or operation; binding; valid. **2.** with full strength.

forced (fôrst), **1.** made, compelled, or driven by force: *The work of slaves is forced labor.* **2.** made by an unusual or unnatural effort; strained; not natural: *She hid her dislike with a forced smile. adj.*


Forceps used by surgeons

forced march, an unusually long, fast march.

force ful (fôrs′fəl), full of force; strong; powerful; vigorous; effective. *adj.* **—force′ful ly,** *adv.* **—force′ful ness,** *n.*

for ceps (fôr′seps), small pincers or tongs used by surgeons, dentists, etc., for seizing, holding, and pulling. *n., pl.* **for ceps.**

for ci ble (fôr′sə bl), **1.** made or done by force; using force: *a forcible entrance into a house.* **2.** having or showing force; strong; powerful; effective; convincing: *a forcible speaker. adj.* **—for′ci bly,** *adv.*

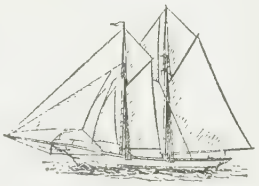
ford (fôrd), **1.** place where a river or other body of water is not too deep to cross by walking through the water. **2.** cross (a river, etc.) by walking or driving a team or automobile through the water. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

Ford (fôrd), **Henry,** 1863-1947, American automobile manufacturer. *n.*

fore (fôr), **1.** at the front; toward the beginning or front; forward. **2.** the forward part; front. **3.** in golf, a shout of warning to persons ahead who are liable to be struck by the ball. 1 *adj., adv.*, 2 *n.*, 3 *interj.*
to the fore, 1. into full view; into a conspicuous place or position. **2.** at hand; ready; alive.

fore—, *prefix.* **1.** front; in front; at or near the front, as in *forecastle, foremast.* **2.** before; beforehand, as in *foreknow, foresee.*

fore-and-aft (fôr′ənd aft′), lengthwise on a ship; from bow to stern; placed lengthwise. A fore-and-aft-rigged ship has the sails set lengthwise. *adj.*


Fore-and-aft-rigged ship

fore and aft, **1.** at or toward both bow and stern of a ship. **2.** lengthwise on a ship; from bow to stern; placed lengthwise.

fore arm[1] (fôr′ärm′), that part of the arm between the elbow and wrist. *n.*

fore arm[2] (fôr ärm′), prepare for trouble ahead of time; arm beforehand. *v.*

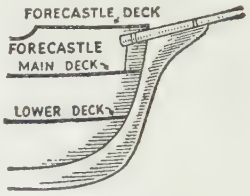
fore bear (fôr′bär), ancestor. *n.* Also, **forbear.**

fore bode (fôr bōd′), **1.** give warning of; predict: *Black clouds forebode a storm.* **2.** have a feeling that something bad is going to happen. *v.*, **fore bod ed, fore bod ing. —fore bod′er,** *n.*

fore bod ing (fôr bod′ing), **1.** prediction; warning. **2.** a feeling that something bad is going to happen. *n.*

fore brain (fôr′brān′), the front section of the brain. It consists of the cerebrum, the pituitary gland, and the pineal body. *n.*

fore cast (fôr′kast′), **1.** prophesy; predict: *Cooler weather is forecast for tomorrow.* **2.** prophecy; prediction. **3.** be a prophecy or prediction of. **4.** foresee; plan ahead. **5.** a planning ahead; foresight. 1,3,4 *v.*, **fore cast** or **fore cast ed, fore cast ing;** 2,5 *n.* **—fore′cast′er,** *n.*



fore cas tle (fōk′sl or fôr′kas′l), **1.** the upper deck in front of the foremast. **2.** the sailors' quarters in a merchant ship, formerly in the forward part of the ship. *n.*

fore close (fôr klōz′), **1.** shut out; prevent; exclude. **2.** take away the right to redeem (a mortgage). When the conditions of a mortgage are not met, the holder can foreclose and have the property sold to satisfy his claim. *v.*, **fore closed, fore clos ing.**

fore clo sure (fôr klō′zhər), the foreclosing of a mortgage. *n.*

fore doom (fôr düm′), doom beforehand. *v.*

fore fa ther (fôr′fä′ŦHər), ancestor. *n.*

fore fend (fôr fend′), forfend. *v.*

fore fin ger (fôr′fing′gər), finger next to the thumb; first finger; index finger. *n.*

fore foot (fôr′fůt′), **1.** one of the front feet of an animal having four or more feet. **2.** the forward end of a ship's keel. *n., pl.* **fore feet.**

fore front (fôr′frunt′), place of greatest importance, activity, etc.; foremost part. *n.*

fore gath er (fôr gaŦH′ər), forgather. *v.*

fore go[1] (fôr gō′), forgo. *v.*, **for went, fore gone, fore go ing. —fore go′er,** *n.*

fore go[2] (fôr gō′), precede; go before. *v.*, **fore went, fore gone, fore go ing. —fore go′er,** *n.*

fore go ing (fôr′gō′ing), preceding; previous: *There have been many pictures in the foregoing pages. adj.*

fore gone (fôr′gôn), **1.** that has gone before; previous. **2.** pp. of **forego.** 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

foregone conclusion, fact that was almost surely known beforehand.

fore ground (fôr′ground′), part of a picture or scene nearest the observer; part toward the front. *n.*

fore hand (fôr′hand′), **1.** made with the palm of the hand turned forward. **2.** stroke made with the palm of the hand turned forward. **3.** position in front or above; advantage. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

Forehand stroke

fore hand ed (fôr′han′did), **1.** providing for the future; prudent; thrifty. **2.** done beforehand; early; timely. *adj.* **—fore′hand′ed ness,** *n.*

fore head (fôr′id or fôr′hed′), **1.** part of the face above the eyes. **2.** a front part. *n.*

for eign (fôr′ən), **1.** outside one's own country: *She has traveled much in foreign countries.* **2.** of, characteristic of, or coming from outside one's own country: *a foreign ship, a foreign language, foreign money.* **3.** having to do with other countries; carried on or dealing with other countries: *foreign trade.* **4.** not belonging; not related: *Sitting still is foreign to a healthy boy's nature. adj.*

foreign affairs, a country's relations with other countries.

for eign-born (fôr′ən bôrn′), born in another country. *adj.*

for eign er (fôr′ən ər), person from another country; alien. *n.*

foreign legion, part of an army made up largely of soldiers who are volunteers from other countries.

foreign office, *Brit.* the government department in charge of foreign affairs.

fore judge (fôr juj′), judge beforehand. *v.*, **fore judged, fore judg ing.**

fore knew (fôr nü′ or fôr nū′), pt. of **foreknow.** *v.*
fore know (fôr nō′), know beforehand. *v.*, **fore knew, fore known, fore know ing.**
fore knowl edge (fôr′nol′ij), knowledge of a thing before it happens. *n.*
fore known (fôr nōn′), pp. of **foreknow.** *v.*
fore land (fôr′land′), cape; headland; promontory. *n.*
fore leg (fôr′leg′), one of the front legs of an animal having four or more legs. *n.*
fore lock (fôr′lok′), lock of hair that grows just above the forehead. *n.*
take time by the forelock, act promptly.
fore man (fôr′mən), **1.** man in charge of a group of workers or of some part of a factory. **2.** chairman of a jury. *n.*, *pl.* **fore men.**
fore mast (fôr′mast′; *Nautical* fôr′məst), mast nearest the bow of a ship. *n.*
fore most (fôr′mōst), **1.** first: *I am foremost in line* (*adj.*). *He stumbled and fell head foremost* (*adv.*). **2.** chief; leading; most notable. 1,2 *adj.*, 1 *adv.*
fore name (fôr′nām′), first name. *n.*
fore noon (fôr′nün′), **1.** time between early morning and noon. **2.** between early morning and noon. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*
fo ren sic (fə ren′sik), **1.** of or suitable for a law court or public debate. **2.** a spoken or written exercise in argumentation, as in a college or high-school class in speech or rhetoric. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*
fore or dain (fôr′ôr dān′), ordain beforehand; predestine. *v.*
fore or di na tion (fôr′ôr də nā′shən), an ordaining beforehand; predestination. *n.*
fore part (fôr′pärt′), the front part. *n.*
fore paw (fôr′pô′), a front paw. *n.*
fore quar ter (fôr′kwôr′tər), a front leg, shoulder, and nearby ribs of beef, lamb, pork, etc.; front quarter. *n.*
fore run ner (fôr′run′ər), **1.** person that goes before or is sent before to show that another or something more is coming; herald. **2.** sign or warning of something to come: *Black clouds are forerunners of a storm.* **3.** predecessor; ancestor. *n.*
fore sail (fôr′sāl′; *Nautical* fôr′sl), **1.** the principal sail on the foremast of a schooner. **2.** the lowest sail on the foremast of a square-rigged ship. *n.*
fore saw (fôr sô′), pt. of **foresee.** *Mother put up a big picnic lunch, because she foresaw how hungry we would be.* *v.*
fore see (fôr sē′), see or know beforehand: *We didn't take our bathing suits, because we could foresee that the water would be cold.* *v.*, **fore saw, fore seen, fore see ing. —fore see′a ble,** *adj.*
fore seen (fôr sēn′), pp. of **foresee.** *Nobody could have foreseen how cold it would be.* *v.*
fore shad ow (fôr shad′ō), indicate beforehand; be a warning of: *Black clouds foreshadow a storm.* *v.*
fore shank (fôr′shangk′), meat on the upper part of the forelegs of cattle. See **beef** for diagram. *n.*
fore sheet (fôr′shēt′), one of the ropes used to hold a foresail in place. *n.*
fore sheets (fôr′shēts′), space in the forward part of an open boat. *n.pl.*
fore short en (fôr shôrt′n), represent (lines, etc.) in a drawing or painting as of less than true length in order to give the proper impression to the eye. *v.*

Foreshortening of lines in a cube

fore sight (fôr′sīt′), **1.** power to see or realize beforehand what is likely to happen. **2.** careful thought for the future; prudence. **3.** a looking ahead; view into the future. *n.*
fore sight ed (fôr′sīt′id or fôr′sīt′id), having or showing foresight. *adj.* **—fore′sight′ed ness,** *n.*
fore skin (fôr′skin′), fold of skin that covers the end of the penis. *n.*
for est (fôr′ist), **1.** a large area of land covered with trees; thick woods; woodland. **2.** the trees themselves. **3.** of a forest; in a forest: *forest fires.* **4.** plant with trees; change into a forest. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*, 4 *v.* **—for′est less,** *adj.*
fore stall (fôr stôl′), **1.** prevent by acting first: *The mayor forestalled a riot by having the police ready.* **2.** deal with (a thing) in advance; anticipate; be ahead of. **3.** buy up (goods, etc.) in advance in order to increase the price. *v.* **—fore stall′er,** *n.*
for est a tion (fôr′is tā′shən), the planting or taking care of forests. *n.*
fore stay (fôr′stā′), rope or cable reaching from the top of a ship's foremast to the bowsprit. The forestay helps to support the foremast. *n.*
for est er (fôr′is tər), **1.** a person in charge of a forest who looks after the trees and guards against fires. **2.** person who lives in a forest. *n.*
forest preserve, forest protected by the government from wasteful cutting, fires, etc.
for est ry (fôr′is trē), **1.** the science of planting and taking care of forests. **2.** art of making and managing forests. *n.*
fore taste (fôr′tāst′ for 1; fôr tāst′ for 2), **1.** a preliminary taste; anticipation: *The boy got a foretaste of business life by working during his vacation.* **2.** taste beforehand; anticipate. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **fore tast ed, fore tast ing.**
fore tell (fôr tel′), tell or show beforehand; predict; prophesy: *Who can foretell what a baby will do next?* *v.*, **fore told, fore tell ing.**
fore thought (fôr′thôt′), **1.** previous thought or consideration; planning. **2.** careful thought for the future; prudence; foresight: *A little forethought will often save you much trouble afterwards.* *n.*
fore to ken (fôr tō′kən for 1; fôr′tō′ken for 2), **1.** indicate beforehand; be an omen of. **2.** indication of something to come; omen. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*
fore told (fôr tōld′), pt. and pp. of **foretell.** *He foretold the war. The Weather Bureau had foretold the cold wave.* *v.*
fore top (fôr′top′; *Nautical* fôr′təp), platform at the top of the foremast. *n.*
fore-top gal lant (fôr′top gal′ənt; *Nautical* fôr′tə gal′ənt), next above the fore-topmast; of or belonging to the mast, sails, yards, etc., next above the fore-topmast. The fore-topgallant mast is the third mast from the deck of the ship. *adj.*
fore-top mast (fôr′top′mast′; *Nautical* fôr′top′məst), mast next above the foremast. *n.*
fore-top sail (fôr′top′sāl′; *Nautical* fôr′top′sl), sail set on the fore-topmast and next above the foresail. *n.*
for ev er (fər ev′ər), **1.** for always; without ever coming to an end. **2.** all the time; always. *adv.*
for ev er more (fər ev′ər môr′), forever. *adv.*
fore warn (fôr wôrn′), warn beforehand. *v.*
fore went (fôr went′), pt. of **forego.** *v.*
fore word (fôr′wėrd′), introduction; preface. *n.*
for feit (fôr′fit), **1.** lose or have to give up as a penalty for some act, neglect, fault, etc.: *He forfeited his life by his careless driving.* **2.** thing lost or given up because of some act, neglect, or fault; penalty; fine: *A headache was the forfeit he paid for staying up late.* **3.** lost or given up as a penalty. **4.** loss or giving up of something as a penalty. 1 *v.*, 2,4 *n.*, 3 *adj.* **—for′feit er,** *n.*
for fei ture (fôr′fi chər), **1.** loss or giving up of something as a penalty; a forfeiting. **2.** thing forfeited; penalty; fine. *n.*
for fend (fôr fend′), *Archaic.* ward off; avert; prevent. *v.* Also, **forefend.**
for gat (fər gat′), *Archaic.* forgot, a pt. of **forget.** *v.*
for gath er ((fôr gaтн′ər), **1.** gather together; assemble; meet. **2.** meet by accident. **3.** be friendly; associate. *v.* Also, **foregather.**

for gave (fər gāv′), pt. of **forgive**. *She forgave my mistake.* *v.*

forge[1] (fôrj), **1.** place with fire where metal is heated very hot and then hammered into shape. A blacksmith uses a forge. **2.** a blacksmith's shop; smithy. **3.** heat (metal) very hot and then hammer into shape: *The blacksmith forged a bar of iron into a big strong hook.* **4.** place where iron or other metal is melted and refined. **5.** make; shape; form. **6.** make or write (something false). **7.** sign (another's name) falsely to deceive. 1,2, 4 *n.*, 3,5-7 *v.*, **forged, forg ing.** **—forg′er,** *n.*

forge[2] (fôrj), move forward slowly but steadily: *One runner forged ahead of the others and won the race.* *v.*, **forged, forg ing.**

for ger y (fôr′jər ē), **1.** act of forging a signature, etc. **2.** something made or written falsely to deceive: *The painting was a forgery. The signature on the check was not mine but a forgery.* *n., pl.* **for ger ies.**

for get (fər get′), **1.** let go out of the mind; fail to remember; be unable to remember. **2.** omit or neglect without meaning to. *v.*, **for got** or (*Archaic*) **for gat, for got ten** or **for got, for get ting.**

forget oneself, **1.** not think of oneself and one's interests; be unselfish. **2.** fail to consider what one should do or be; say or do something improper.

for get ful (fər get′fəl), **1.** apt to forget; having a poor memory. **2.** heedless. **3.** *Poetic.* causing to forget. *adj.* **—for get′ful ly,** *adv.*

for get ful ness (fər get′fəl nis), **1.** a forgetting; poor memory. **2.** neglect; lack of attention. *n.*

for get-me-not (fər get′mē not′), any of several small plants of the same family as the borage, with hairy leaves and clusters of small, blue or white flowers. *n.*

for give (fər giv′), **1.** give up the wish to punish or get even with; pardon; excuse; not have hard feelings at or toward: *She forgave her mother for breaking her doll. Please forgive my mistake.* **2.** give up all claim to; not demand payment for: *forgive a debt.* *v.*, **for gave, for giv en, for giv ing.** **—for giv′a ble,** *adj.*

for giv en (fər giv′ən), pp. of **forgive**. *Your mistakes are forgiven.* *v.*

for give ness (fər giv′nis), **1.** act of forgiving; pardon. **2.** willingness to forgive. *n.*

for giv ing (fər giv′ing), that forgives; willing to forgive. *adj.* **—for giv′ing ly,** *adv.* **—for giv′ing ness,** *n.*

for go (fôr gō′), do without; give up: *forgo the movies to study.* *v.*, **for went, for gone, for go ing.** Also, **forego.**

for gone (fôr gôn′), pp. of **forgo.** *v.*

for got (fər got′), a pt. and a pp. of **forget.** *Tom forgot to do his homework.* *v.*

for got ten (fər got′n), a pp. of **forget.** *He has forgotten much of what he learned.* *v.*

fork (fôrk), **1.** instrument with a handle and two or more long, pointed parts at one end. A small fork is used to lift food. A much larger fork, called a pitchfork, is used to lift and throw hay. See **pitchfork** for picture. Another kind is used for digging. **2.** lift, throw, or dig with a fork. **3.** make in the shape or form of a fork. **4.** anything shaped like a fork. The place where a tree, road, or stream divides into branches is a fork. **5.** one of the branches into which anything is divided. **6.** have a fork or forks; divide into branches: *There is a garage where the road forks.* 1,4,5 *n.*, 2,3,6 *v.* **—fork′like′,** *adj.*

forked (fôrkt; *Archaic and Poetic* fôr′kid), **1.** having a fork or forks; divided into branches. **2.** zigzag: *forked lightning.* *adj.*

for lorn (fôr lôrn′), **1.** left alone; neglected; deserted: *The lost kitten, a forlorn little animal, was wet and dirty.* **2.** wretched in feeling or looks; unhappy. **3.** hopeless; desperate. **4.** bereft (*of*): *forlorn of hope.* *adj.* **—for lorn′ly,** *adv.* **—for lorn′ness,** *n.*

forlorn hope, **1.** a desperate enterprise. **2.** undertaking almost sure to fail. **3.** party of soldiers engaged in a very dangerous job.

form (fôrm), **1.** shape; appearance apart from color or materials: *John learned that circles and triangles are simple forms.* **2.** shape of body; body of a person or animal. **3.** thing that gives shape to something. A mold is a form. **4.** give shape to; make: *The cook formed the dough into loaves.* **5.** be formed; take shape: *Clouds form in the sky.* **6.** become: *Water forms ice when it freezes.* **7.** make up; compose: *Parents and children form a family.* **8.** organize; establish: *We formed a club.* **9.** develop: *Form good habits while you are young.* **10.** arrange in some order: *The soldiers formed themselves into lines.* **11.** an orderly arrangement of parts. The effect of a work of literature, art, or music comes from its form as well as its content. **12.** way of doing something; manner; method: *He is a fast runner, but his form in running is bad.* **13.** a set way of doing something; set way of behaving according to custom or rule; formality; ceremony: *Shaking hands is a form. Many forms have little or no real meaning.* **14.** a set order of words. A written agreement to buy, sell, or do something follows a certain form. **15.** document with printing or writing on it and blank spaces to be filled in: *To get a license you must fill out a form.* **16.** way in which a thing exists, takes shape, or shows itself; condition; character; manifestation: *Water appears also in the forms of ice, snow, and steam.* **17.** kind; sort; variety: *Heat, light, and electricity are forms of energy.* **18.** good condition of body or mind: *Athletes exercise to keep in form.* **19.** any of the ways in which a word is spelled or pronounced to express different ideas and relations. *Boys* is the plural form of *boy. Saw* is the past form of *see. My* and *mine* are the possessive forms of *I.* **20.** *Brit.* grade in school: *Fred is now in the fifth form.* **21.** a long seat; bench. **22.** type fastened in a frame ready for printing or making plates. 1-3,11-22 *n.*, 4-10 *v.*

bad form, behavior contrary to accepted customs.

good form, behavior in accord with accepted customs.

for mal (fôr′ml), **1.** with strict attention to outward forms and ceremonies; not familiar and homelike; stiff: *A judge has a formal manner in a law court.* **2.** according to set customs or rules. **3.** done with the proper forms; clear and definite: *A written contract is a formal agreement to do something.* **4.** very regular; symmetrical; orderly. **5.** having to do with the form, not the content. **6.** of language, conforming to established convention in grammar, syntax, and pronunciation. *adj.* **—for′mal ly,** *adv.*

form al de hyde (fôr mal′də hīd), a colorless gas with a sharp, irritating odor. It is used in solution as a disinfectant and preservative. *n.*

for ma lin (fôr′mə lin), solution of formaldehyde in water. *n.*

for mal ism (fôr′ml iz əm), strict attention to outward forms and ceremonies. *n.*

for mal is tic (fôr′ml is′tik), of formalism. *adj.*

for mal i ty (fôr mal′ə tē), **1.** procedure required by custom or rule; outward form; ceremony: *The formalities of a wedding or a funeral.* **2.** attention to forms and customs: *Visitors at the court of a king are received with formality.* **3.** stiffness of manner, behavior, or arrangement: *The formality of the party made Amy shy.* *n., pl.* **for mal i ties.**

for mal ize (fôr′ml īz), **1.** make formal. **2.** give a definite form to. *v.*, **for mal ized, for mal iz ing.**

for mat (fôr′mat), shape, size, and general arrangement of a book, magazine, etc. *n.*

for ma tion (fôr mā′shən), **1.** a forming or being formed: *Heat causes the formation of steam from water.* **2.** way in which a thing is arranged; arrangement; order: *troops in battle formation.* **3.** thing formed: *Clouds are formations of tiny drops of water in the sky.* **4.** series of layers or deposits of the same kind of rock or mineral. *n.*

form a tive (fôr′mə tiv), **1.** having to do with formation or development; forming; molding: *Home and school are the chief formative influences in a child's life.* **2.** used to form words. Words are made from other words by adding formative endings, such as *-ly* and *-ness.* *adj.*

for mer (fôr′mər), **1.** first of two: *Canada and the United States are in North America; the former country lies north of the latter.* **2.** earlier; past; long past: *In former times cooking was done in fireplaces instead of stoves.* *adj.*

for mer ly (fôr′mər lē), in the past; some time ago: *Mrs. Edmondson was formerly known as Miss Drummond.* *adv.*

form fit ting (fôrm′fit′ing), fitting closely to the shape: *a formfitting sweater.* *adj.*

For mi ca (fôr mī′kə), *Trademark.* a plastic covering resistant to water, heat, and most chemicals, used on kitchen and bathroom surfaces, tables, etc. *n.*

for mic acid (fôr′mik), a colorless liquid that is irritating to the skin. It occurs in ants, spiders, nettles, etc.

for mi da ble (fôr′mə də bl), hard to overcome; hard to deal with; to be dreaded: *A long examination is more formidable than a short test.* *adj.* **—for′mi da bly,** *adv.*

form less (fôrm′lis), without definite or regular form; shapeless. *adj.* **—form′ less ly,** *adv.* **—form′lessness,** *n.*

For mo sa (fôr mō′sə), Taiwan. *n.*

for mu la (fôr′myə lə), **1.** a set form of words, especially one which by much use has partly lost its meaning: *"How do you do?" is a polite formula.* **2.** a statement of religious belief or doctrine: *The Apostles' Creed is a formula of Christian faith.* **3.** rule for doing something, especially as used by those who do not know the reason on which it is based. **4.** recipe; prescription: *a formula for making soap.* **5.** expression showing by chemical symbols the composition of a compound: *The formula for water is* H_2O. **6.** expression showing by algebraic symbols a rule, principle, etc.: $(a+b)^2=a^2+2ab+b^2$ *is an algebraic formula.* *n., pl.* **for mu las** or **for mu lae.**

for mu lae (fôr′myə lē), pl. of **formula.** *n.*

for mu lar y (fôr′myə ler′ē), **1.** collection of formulas. **2.** a set form of words; formula. **3.** having to do with formulas. 1,2 *n., pl.* **for mu lar ies;** 3 *adj.*

for mu late (fôr′myə lāt), **1.** state definitely; express in systematic form. **2.** express in a formula; reduce to a formula. *v.,* **for mu lat ed, for mu lat ing. —for′mu la′tor,** *n.*

for mu la tion (fôr′myə lā′shən), **1.** a definite statement; expression in systematic form. **2.** expression in a formula. *n.*

for sake (fôr sāk′), give up; leave alone; leave; abandon: *Ben ran away, forsaking his home and friends.* *v.,* **for sook, for sak en, for sak ing.**

for sak en (fôr sāk′ən), **1.** pp. of **forsake.** *That girl has forsaken her old friends.* **2.** deserted; abandoned; forlorn. 1 *v.,* 2 *adj.*

for sook (fôr sůk′), pt. of **forsake.** *He forsook his family.* *v.*

for sooth (fôr süth′), *Archaic.* in truth; indeed. *adv.*

for swear (fôr swär′), **1.** renounce on oath; swear or promise solemnly to give up: *The coach asked the team to forswear smoking.* **2.** deny solemnly or on oath. **3.** be untrue to one's sworn word or promise; perjure (oneself). *v.,* **for swore, for sworn, for swear ing.**

for swore (fôr swôr′), pt. of **forswear.** *v.*

for sworn (fôr swôrn′), **1.** untrue to one's sworn word or promise; perjured. **2.** pp. of **forswear.** *Harry has forsworn his bad habits.* 1 *adj.,* 2 *v.*

for syth i a (fôr sith′ē ə), shrub having many bell-shaped, yellow flowers in early spring before its leaves come out. *n.*

fort (fôrt), a strong building or place that can be defended against an enemy. *n.*

hold the fort, **1.** make a defense. **2.** carry on.

Fort-de-France (fôr′də fräns′), capital of Martinique. 61,000. *n.*

forte[1] (fôrt), something a person does very well; strong point; special ability: *Cooking is her forte.* *n.*

for te[2] (fôr′tā), in music, loud. *adj., adv.*

forth (fôrth), **1.** forward; onward: *From that day forth he lived alone.* **2.** into view or consideration; out: *The sun came forth from behind the clouds.* **3.** away. *adv.* **and so forth,** and so on; and the like.

Forth (fôrth), **Firth of,** a deep inlet of the North Sea, in SE Scotland. 48 mi. long. See **firth** for map. *n.*

forth com ing (fôrth′kum′ing), **1.** about to appear; approaching: *The forthcoming week will be busy.* **2.** appearance; approach. **3.** ready when wanted: *She needed help, but none was forthcoming.* 1,3 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

forth right (fôrth′rīt′ for 1; also fôrth′rīt′ for 2, 3), **1.** frank and outspoken; straightforward; direct: *Mr. Jones made forthright objections to the proposal.* **2.** straight ahead; directly forward: *The soldiers marched forthright to battle.* **3.** at once; immediately. 1 *adj.,* 2,3 *adv.* **—forth′right′ness,** *n.*

forth with (fôrth′with′ or fôrth′wiтн′), at once; immediately. *adv.*

for ti eth (fôr′tē ith), **1.** next after the 39th; last in a series of 40. **2.** one of 40 equal parts. *adj., n.*

for ti fi ca tion (fôr′tə fə kā′shən), **1.** a fortifying. **2.** thing used in fortifying; fort, wall, ditch, etc. **3.** a fortified place. **4.** the enriching of foods with vitamins and minerals. *n.*

for ti fy (fôr′tə fī), **1.** build forts, walls, etc.; strengthen against attack; provide with forts, walls, etc. **2.** give support to; strengthen. **3.** enrich with vitamins and minerals: *fortify bread.* *v.,* **for ti fied, for ti fy ing.**

for tis si mo (fôr tis′ə mō), in music, very loud. *adj., adv.*

for ti tude (fôr′tə tüd or fôr′tə tūd), courage in facing pain, danger, or trouble; firmness of spirit. *n.*

Fort Lamy (lä mē′), capital of the Republic of Chad, in the S part. 44,000.

Fort Lau der dale (lô′dər dāl), city in SE Florida. 84,000.

fort night (fôrt′nīt), two weeks. *n.*

fort night ly (fôrt′nīt lē), **1.** once in every two weeks. **2.** appearing or happening once in every two weeks. 1 *adv.,* 2 *adj.*

for tress (fôr′tris), a fortified place; fort. *n.*

Fort Smith, city in W Arkansas. 53,000.

for tu i tous (fôr tü′ə təs or fôr tū′ə təs), happening by chance; accidental: *a fortuitous meeting, a fortuitous acquaintance.* *adj.* **—for tu′i tous ly,** *adv.*

for tu i ty (fôr tü′ə tē or fôr tū′ə tē), chance; accident. *n., pl.* **for tu i ties.**

for tu nate (fôr′chə nit), **1.** having good luck; lucky. **2.** bringing good luck; having favorable results. *adj.* **—for′tu nate ly,** *adv.*

for tune (fôr′chən), **1.** a great deal of money or property; riches; wealth: *Henry Ford made a fortune.* **2.** what is going to happen to a person; fate: *Gypsies often claim that they can tell people's fortunes.* **3.** good luck; prosperity; success. **4.** what happens; luck; chance: *Fortune was against us; we lost.* *n.*

fortune hunter, person who tries to get a fortune by marrying someone rich.

for tune tell er (fôr′chən tel′ər), person who claims to be able to tell what will happen to people. *n.*

Fort Wayne (wān), city in NE Indiana. 162,000.

Fort Worth (wėrth), city in N Texas. 356,000.

for ty (fôr′tē), four times ten; 40. *n., pl.* **for ties,** *adj.*

For ty-Nin ers (fôr′tē nīn′ərz), people who went to California to seek gold in 1849. It had been discovered there in 1848. *n.pl.*

forty winks, a short nap.

fo rum (fō′rəm), **1.** the public square or market place of an ancient Roman town. The forum in Rome was used for public assemblies and business. **2.** assembly for discussing questions of public interest. **3.** a law court; tribunal. *n.*

for ward (fôr′wərd), **1.** ahead; onward: *They marched forward.* **2.** toward the front: *come forward (adv.), the forward part of a ship (adj.).* **3.** advanced; far ahead: *A child four years old that can read is forward for his age.* **4.** out; into view or consideration: *In his talk he brought forward several new ideas.* **5.** send on further: *Please forward my mail to my new address.* **6.** help along: *He forwarded his friend's plan.* **7.** ready; eager: *He knew his lesson and was forward with his answers.* **8.** pert; bold: *Don't be so forward.* **9.** player whose position is in the front line in certain games. 1,2,4 *adv.*, 2,3,7,8 *adj.*, 5,6 *v.*, 9 *n.* **—for′ward er,** *n.*

for ward ness (fôr′wərd nis), **1.** readiness; eagerness. **2.** pertness; boldness. *n.*

forward pass, throwing a football to a player on the same team in the direction of the opponents' goal.

for wards (fôr′wərdz), forward. *adv.*

for went (fôr went′), pt. of **forgo.** *v.*

fosse (fôs or fos), ditch; trench; canal; moat. *n.*

fos sil (fos′l), **1.** the hardened remains or traces of animals or plants of a former age. Fossils of ferns are found in coal. **2.** forming a fossil; of the nature of a fossil. **3.** a very old-fashioned person, set in his ways. **4.** belonging to the outworn past: *fossil ideas.* 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *adj.* **—fos′sil like′,** *adj.*

fos sil if er ous (fos′l if′ər əs), containing fossils. *adj.*

fos sil ize (fos′l īz), **1.** change into a fossil; turn into stone. **2.** make or become antiquated, set, stiff, or rigid. *v.*, **fos sil ized, fos sil iz ing.**

fos ter (fôs′tər), **1.** help the growth or development of; encourage: *Ignorance fosters superstition.* **2.** care for fondly; cherish. **3.** bring up; rear. **4.** in the same family, but not related by birth: *a foster brother.* 1-3 *v.*, 4 *adj.*

Fos ter (fôs′tər), **Stephen Collins,** 1826-1864, American composer who wrote "My Old Kentucky Home" and other popular songs. *n.*

foster brother, boy brought up with another boy or girl of different parents.

foster child, child brought up by a person who is not his parent.

foster father, man who brings up another person's child.

foster mother, woman who brings up another person's child.

foster parent, person who brings up another person's child; foster father or foster mother.

foster sister, girl brought up with another girl or boy of different parents.

fought (fôt), pt. and pp. of **fight.** *He fought bravely yesterday. A battle was fought.* *v.*

foul (foul), **1.** very dirty; nasty; smelly; containing filth; covered with filth: *Open the windows, and let out the foul air.* **2.** make or become dirty; soil; defile; disgrace: *Mud fouls things.* **3.** very wicked; vile: *Murder is a foul crime.* **4.** unfair; against the rules. **5.** in football, basketball, etc., unfair play; thing done contrary to the rules. **6.** make a foul; make a foul against. **7.** baseball hit so that it falls outside the base lines. **8.** hit (a baseball) in this way. **9.** hit against: *One boat fouled the other.* **10.** hitting against: *One boat was foul of the other.* **11.** get tangled up with; catch: *The rope fouled the anchor chain.* **12.** tangled up; caught: *The sailor cut the foul rope.* **13.** clog up: *Grease fouled the drain.* **14.** clogged up: *The fire will not burn because the chimney is foul.* **15.** cover (a ship's bottom) with seaweed, barnacles, etc. **16.** of a ship, having the bottom covered with seaweed, barnacles, etc. **17.** unfavorable; stormy: *Foul weather delayed the ship.* **18.** contrary: *a foul wind.* 1,3,4,10,12,14,16-18 *adj.*, 2,6,8,9, 11,13,15 *v.*, 5,7 *n.* **—foul′ly,** *adv.* **—foul′ness,** *n.*

fou lard (fū lärd′), a soft, thin fabric made of silk, rayon, or cotton, usually with a printed pattern. It is used for neckties, dresses, etc. *n.*

foul line, in baseball, either the line from home to first base, or from home to third base, with their marked continuations.

foul play, **1.** unfair play; thing or things done against the rules. **2.** treachery; violence.

found[1] (found), pt. and pp. of **find.** *We found the treasure. The lost child was found.* *v.*

found[2] (found), **1.** establish; set up: *The Pilgrims founded a colony at Plymouth.* **2.** rest for support; base: *He founded his claim on facts.* *v.*

found[3] (found), melt and mold (metal); make of molten metal; cast. *v.*

foun da tion (foun dā′shən), **1.** part on which the other parts rest for support; base: *the foundation of a house.* **2.** a founding or establishing: *The foundation of the United States began in 1776.* **3.** a being founded or established. **4.** institution founded and endowed. **5.** fund given to support an institution. *n.*

foun der[1] (foun′dər), **1.** fill with water and sink: *The ship foundered in the storm.* **2.** break down; go lame; stumble: *His horse foundered.* **3.** become worn out; fail. **4.** cause (a horse) to break down, fall lame, etc. *v.*

found er[2] (foun′dər), person who founds or establishes something. *n.*

found ling (found′ling), baby or child found deserted. *n.*

found ry (foun′drē), **1.** place where metal is melted and molded; place where things are made of molten metal. **2.** melting and molding metal; making things of molten metal. *n.*, *pl.* **found ries.**

fount (fount), **1.** fountain. **2.** source. *n.*

foun tain (fount′n), **1.** stream of water rising into the air. **2.** pipes through which the water is forced and the basin that receives it. **3.** spring of water. **4.** place to get a drink: *a drinking fountain, a soda fountain.* **5.** source; origin: *Solomon was a fountain of wisdom.* **6.** container to hold a steady supply of ink, oil, etc. *n.*

foun tain head (fount′n hed′), **1.** source of a stream. **2.** an original source. *n.*

fountain pen, pen for writing that has a reservoir to give a steady supply of ink.

four (fôr), one more than three; 4. *n.*, *adj.*

on all fours, **1.** on all four feet. **2.** on hands and knees.

four-flush er (fôr′flush′ər), *Slang.* person who pretends to be more or other than he really is; bluffer. *n.*

four fold (fôr′fōld′), **1.** four times as much or as many. **2.** having four parts. 1,2 *adj.*, 1 *adv.*

four-foot ed (fôr′fut′id), having four feet. *adj.*

four freedoms, freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear; set forth by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1941.

four-hand ed (fôr′han′did), **1.** having four hands. **2.** for four players. *adj.*

Four-H clubs or **4-H clubs,** *U.S.* a national system of clubs to teach children in rural sections agriculture and home economics. Their purpose is the improvement of head, heart, hands, and health.

four hundred, the most fashionable or exclusive social set.

four-in-hand (fôr′in hand′), **1.** a necktie tied in a slip knot with the ends left hanging. **2.** carriage pulled by four horses driven by one person. **3.** team of four horses. *n.*

four-o'clock (fôr′ə klok′), a small plant with red, white, or yellow trumpet-shaped flowers that open late in the afternoon and close in the morning. *n.*

four pence (fôr′pəns), **1.** four British pennies. **2.** a former British silver coin worth four British pennies. *n.*

four pen ny (fôr′pen′ē or fôr′pən ē), **1.** fourpence. **2.** worth fourpence; costing fourpence. 1 *n.*, *pl.* **four pen nies;** 2 *adj.*

four score (fôr′skôr′), four times twenty; 80. *adj.*, *n.*

four seas, waters bounding Great Britain.

four some (fôr′səm), **1.** group of four people. **2.** game played by four people, two on each side. **3.** the players. *n.*

four square (fôr′skwãr′ for 1-3; fôr′skwãr′ for 4), **1.** square. **2.** frank; outspoken. **3.** not yielding; firm. **4.** a square. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.*

four teen (fôr′tēn′), four more than ten; 14. *n., adj.*
four teenth (fôr′tēnth′), **1.** next after the 13th; last in a series of 14. **2.** one of 14 equal parts. *adj., n.*
fourth (fôrth), **1.** next after the third; last in a series of 4. **2.** one of 4 equal parts. **3.** the musical tone on the fourth degree from a given tone that is counted as the first. **4.** interval between such tones. **5.** combination of such tones. 1,2 *adj.*, 1-5 *n.*
fourth dimension, dimension in addition to length, width, and thickness. Time has been thought of as a fourth dimension.
fourth ly (fôrth′lē), in the fourth place. *adv.*
Fourth of July, *U.S.* holiday in honor of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776.
four-wheeled (fôr′hwēld′), having four wheels; running on four wheels. *adj.*
fowl (foul), **1.** any bird. **2.** any of several kinds of large birds used for food, such as the hen, rooster, and turkey. **3.** flesh of a fowl used for food. *n., pl.* **fowls** or (*esp. collectively*) **fowl.**
fowl er (foul′ər), person who hunts, shoots, catches, or traps wild birds. *n.*
fowling piece, a light gun for shooting wild birds.

Red fox (about 3½ ft. long, including the tail)

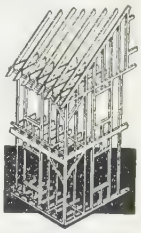
fox (foks), **1.** a wild animal somewhat like a dog. Foxes are sly and crafty. **2.** its fur. **3.** a sly, crafty person. **4.** *Informal.* trick by being sly and crafty. **5.** discolor; stain. 1-3 *n.*, 4,5 *v.* **—fox′-like′,** *adj.*
fox glove (foks′gluv′), plant with tall stalks having many bell-shaped flowers. Digitalis is obtained from its leaves and seeds. *n.*
fox hole (foks′hōl′), hole in the ground for protection against enemy fire. *n.*

English foxhound (about 2 ft. high at the shoulder)

fox hound (foks′hound′), a hound with a keen sense of smell, bred and trained to hunt foxes. *n.*
fox tail (foks′tāl′), **1.** tail of a fox. **2.** grass with soft, brushlike spikes of flowers. *n.*
fox terrier, a small, active dog of a breed once trained to drive foxes from their holes. Fox terriers are white with brown or black spots and may have smooth or rough coats.

Fox terrier (15 in. high at the shoulder)

fox trot, **1.** dance with short, quick steps. **2.** music for it.
fox-trot (foks′trot′), dance the fox trot. *v.*, **fox-trot ted, fox-trot ting.**
fox y (fok′sē), like a fox; sly; crafty. *adj.*, **fox i er, fox i est. —fox′i ly,** *adv.* **—fox′i ness,** *n.*
foy er (foi′ər), **1.** an entrance hall used as a lounging room in a theater or hotel; lobby. **2.** an entrance hall. *n.*
Fr, francium.
Fr., **1.** France. **2.** French. **3.** Father. **4.** Friday.
fra cas (frā′kəs), a noisy quarrel or fight; disturbance; uproar; brawl. *n.*
frac tion (frak′shən), **1.** one or more of the equal parts of a whole: ½, ⅔, ¾, ⅚, *and* ⅞ *are fractions.* **2.** a very small part, amount, etc.; fragment. **3.** breaking. *n.*
frac tion al (frak′shən l), **1.** having to do with fractions. **2.** forming a fraction: *440 yards are a fractional part of a mile.* **3.** small by comparison; insignificant. *adj.*
frac tious (frak′shəs), **1.** cross; fretful; peevish. **2.** hard to manage; unruly. *adj.* **—frac′tious ly,** *adv.* **—frac′tious ness,** *n.*
frac ture (frak′chər), **1.** break; crack: *The boy fell from a tree and fractured his arm.* **2.** a break; crack. **3.** a breaking or being broken. **4.** a breaking of a bone or cartilage. **5.** surface of a freshly broken mineral. 1 *v.*, **frac tured, frac tur ing;** 2-5 *n.*
frag ile (fraj′əl), easily broken, damaged, or destroyed; delicate; frail. *adj.* **—frag′ile ly,** *adv.*
fra gil i ty (frə jil′ə tē), fragile quality. *n.*
frag ment (frag′mənt), **1.** a broken piece; part broken off. **2.** an incomplete or disconnected part: *He could hear only fragments of the conversation.* **3.** part of an incomplete or unfinished work. *n.*
frag men tar y (frag′mən ter′ē), made up of fragments; incomplete; disconnected: *fragmentary remains of a temple, fragmentary evidence, a fragmentary account. adj.*
frag men ta tion (frag′mən tā′shən), having to do with a bomb, grenade, etc., that throws bits of metal in all directions as it bursts. *adj.*
fra grance (frā′grəns), a sweet smell; pleasing odor. *n.*
fra grant (frā′grənt), having or giving off a pleasing odor; sweet-smelling. *adj.* **—fra′grant ly,** *adv.*
frail (frāl), **1.** slender and not very strong; weak: *a frail child.* **2.** easily broken, damaged, or destroyed: *Be careful; those branches are a very frail support.* **3.** morally weak; liable to yield to temptation. *adj.* **—frail′ness,** *n.*
frail ty (frāl′tē), **1.** a being frail. **2.** moral weakness; liability to yield to temptation. **3.** fault or sin caused by moral weakness. *n., pl.* **frail ties.**


Part of the frame of a house

frame (frām), **1.** support over which something is stretched or built: *the frame of a house.* **2.** body: *a man of heavy frame.* **3.** skeleton. **4.** way in which a thing is put together. **5.** an established order; plan; system. **6.** shape; form. **7.** put together; plan; make. **8.** border in which a thing is set: *a window frame, a picture frame.* **9.** one of the individual pictures on a strip of motion-picture film. **10.** one image transmitted by television. **11.** put a border around: *to frame a picture.* **12.** *Slang.* prearrange falsely; make seem guilty. **13.** one turn at bowling. 1-6,8-10,13 *n.*, 6,7,11,12 *v.*, **framed, fram ing. —fram′er,** *n.*
frame house, a wooden house.
frame of mind, way of thinking or feeling; mood.
frame-up (frām′up′), *U.S. Slang.* **1.** a secret and dishonest arrangement made beforehand. **2.** arrangement made to have a person falsely accused. *n.*
frame work (frām′wûrk′), **1.** support over which a thing is stretched or built; stiff part that gives shape to a thing: *A bridge often has a steel framework.* **2.** way in which a thing is put together; structure; system. *n.*
franc (frangk), **1.** unit of money in France, Belgium, and Switzerland. **2.** coin worth one franc. *n.*
France (frans), **1.** country in western Europe. 45,355,000 pop.; 212,659 sq. mi. *Capital:* Paris. **2. Anatole,** 1844-1924, French author. *n.*
fran chise (fran′chīz), **1.** privilege or right granted by a government: *The city granted the company a franchise to operate buses on the city streets.* **2.** right to vote: *The United States granted the franchise to women in 1920.* *n.*
Fran cis (fran′sis), **Saint,** 1181?-1226, Italian founder of the Franciscan order. *n.*
Fran cis can (fran sis′kən), **1.** member of a religious order founded by Saint Francis in 1209. **2.** of this religious order. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*
fran ci um (fran′sē əm), a rare radioactive element. *Symbol:* Fr *n.*
Fran co (frang′kō), **Francisco,** born 1892, Spanish military leader and politician. *n.*
fran gi ble (fran′jə bl), breakable. *adj.*

frank (frangk), 1. free in expressing one's real thoughts, opinions, and feelings; not hiding what is in one's mind; not afraid to say what one thinks. 2. clearly manifest; undisguised; plain: *frank mutiny.* 3. send (a letter, package, etc.) without charge. 4. mark to show that a letter, package, etc., is to be sent without charge. 5. right to send letters, packages, etc., without charge. 6. letter, package, etc., sent without charge. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *v.*, 4-6 *n.* **—frank′ly,** *adv.* **—frank′ness,** *n.*

Frank (frangk), 1. member of a group of German tribes that conquered N Gaul in the sixth century A.D. 2. a Greek and Moslem name for any European. *n.*

Frank en stein (frangk′ən stīn), 1. man in a story, who creates a monster that he cannot control. 2. thing that causes the ruin of its creator. *n.*

Frank fort (frangk′fərt), 1. capital of Kentucky, in the N part. 18,000. 2. Frankfort on the Main. *n.*

Frankfort on the Main (mān), city in West Germany, on the Main River, headquarters of the American occupation forces after World War II. 658,000.

frank furt (frangk′fərt), frankfurter. *n.*

frank furt er (frangk′fər tər), a reddish sausage made of beef and pork. *n.*

frank in cense (frangk′in sens), a fragrant resin from certain Asiatic or African trees. It gives off a sweet, spicy odor when burned. *n.*

Frank ish (frangk′ish), of or having to do with the Franks. 2. the language of the Franks (def. 1). 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Frank lin (frangk′lən), 1. **Benjamin,** 1706-1790, American statesman, author, scientist, and inventor. 2. Sir **John,** 1786-1847, English explorer of N Canada. 3. district in N Canada that includes Baffin Island and several arctic peninsulas and islands. *n.*

fran tic (fran′tik), very much excited; wild with rage, fear, pain, grief, etc. *adj.* **—fran′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

frap pé (fra pā′), *U.S.* 1. iced; cooled. 2. fruit juice sweetened and frozen. 3. any frozen or iced food or drink. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

Fra ser (frā′zər), river in SW Canada, flowing into the Pacific. 695 mi. *n.*

fra ter nal (frə tėr′nl), 1. brotherly. 2. having to do with a fraternal order. 3. of twins, coming from two separately fertilized egg cells, as distinguished from identical twins. *adj.* **—fra ter′nal ly,** *adv.*

fra ter ni ty (frə tėr′nə tē), 1. *U.S.* group of men or boys joined together for fellowship or for some other purpose; society. There are student fraternities in many American colleges. 2. group having the same interests, kind of work, etc. 3. fraternal feeling; brotherhood. *n.*, *pl.* **fra ter ni ties.**

frat er nize (frat′ər nīz), 1. associate in a brotherly way; be friendly. 2. associate in a friendly way with the citizens of a hostile nation during occupation of their territory. *v.*, **frat er nized, frat er niz ing. —frat′er ni za′tion,** *n.*

frat ri cid al (frat′rə sīd′l), 1. having to do with fratricide. 2. having to do with the killing of relatives or fellow citizens: *A civil war is a fratricidal struggle. adj.*

frat ri cide (frat′rə sīd), 1. act of killing one's own brother or sister. 2. person who kills his own brother or sister. *n.*

frau (frou) *Slang.* wife. *n.*, *pl.* **fraus** (frouz).

Frau (frou), *German.* **a.** Mrs. **b.** wife. *n.*, *pl.* **Frau en** (frou′en).

fraud (frôd), 1. deceit; cheating; dishonesty: *Any intent to deceive is proof of fraud.* 2. a dishonest act, statement, etc.; something done to deceive or cheat; trick. 3. *Esp. U.S. Informal.* person who is not what he pretends to be. *n.*

fraud u lence (frôj′ə ləns), being fraudulent. *n.*

fraud u lent (frôj′ə lənt), 1. deceitful; cheating; dishonest. 2. intended to deceive. 3. done by fraud; obtained by trickery. *adj.* **—fraud′u lent ly,** *adv.*

fraught (frôt), loaded; filled: *A battlefield is fraught with horror. adj.*

fräu lein (froi′līn), *Slang.* a young, unmarried German woman. *n.*, *pl.* **fräu leins.**

Fräu lein (froi′līn), *German.* **a.** Miss. **b.** an unmarried woman; young lady. *n.*, *pl.* **Fräu lein.**

fray[1] (frā), a noisy quarrel; fight. *n.*

fray[2] (frā), 1. separate into threads; make or become ragged or worn along the edge: *Long wear had frayed the collar and cuffs of his old shirt.* 2. wear away; rub. *v.*

fraz zle (fraz′l), *Esp. U.S.* 1. tear to shreds; fray; wear out. 2. tire out; weary. 3. *Informal.* frazzled condition. 1,2 *v.*, **fraz zled, fraz zling;** 3 *n.*

freak (frēk), 1. something very queer or unusual: *A green leaf growing in the middle of a rose would be called a freak of nature.* 2. very queer or unusual. 3. a sudden change of mind without reason; odd notion or fancy. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

freak ish (frēk′ish), full of freaks; very queer or unusual. *adj.*

freck le (frek′l), 1. a small, light-brown spot on the skin. 2. cover with freckles. 3. become marked or spotted with freckles. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **freck led, freck ling.**

freck ly (frek′lē), covered with freckles. *adj.*

Fred er icks burg (fred′ər iks bėrg′), city in NE Virginia. The Confederate army under General Robert E. Lee defeated the Union army there in 1862. 12,000. *n.*

Fred er ic ton (fred′ər ik tən), capital of New Brunswick, Canada. 18,000. *n.*

free (frē), 1. not under another's control; having liberty; able to do, act, or think as one pleases: *a free life, free speech.* 2. showing liberty; caused by liberty. 3. not held back, fastened, or shut up; released; loose. 4. not hindered; easy: *a free step.* 5. clear; open. 6. open to all: *a free port.* 7. without cost or payment: *These tickets are free.* 8. without paying a tax or duty. 9. giving or using much. 10. abundant. 11. not following rules, forms, or words exactly; not strict. 12. saying what one thinks; frank. 13. not restrained enough by manners or morals. 14. not combined with something else: *Oxygen exists free in air.* 15. relieve from any kind of burden, bondage, or slavery; make free. 16. let loose; release. 17. clear: *He will have to free himself of this charge of stealing.* 18. in a free manner. 1-14 *adj.*, **fre er, fre est;** 7,18 *adv.*, 15-17 *v.*, **freed, free ing. —free′ly,** *adv.* **—free′ness,** *n.*

free and easy, paying little attention to rules and customs.

free from or **of,** without; having no; lacking: *free from fear, air free of dust.*

free with, giving or using much.

make free with, use as if one had complete rights.

set free, make free; let loose; release.

free board (frē′bôrd′), part of a ship's side between the water line and the deck or gunwale. *n.*

free boot er (frē′büt′ər), pirate; buccaneer. *n.*

free boot ing (frē′büt′ing), piracy; buccaneering. *n.*

free born (frē′bôrn′), 1. born free, not in slavery. 2. of or suitable for people born free. *adj.*

free city, city forming an independent state.

freed man (frēd′mən), man freed from slavery. *n.*, *pl.* **freed men.**

free dom (frē′dəm), 1. state or condition of being free. 2. not being under another's control; power to do, say, or think as one pleases; liberty. 3. free use: *We give a guest the freedom of our home.* 4. lack of restraint; frankness. 5. ease of movement or action. *n.*

freed wo man (frēd′wum′ən), woman freed from slavery. *n.*, *pl.* **freed wom en.**

free-for-all (frē′fər ôl′), 1. open to all. 2. fight, race, etc., open to all. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

free hand (frē′hand′), done by hand without using instruments, measurements, etc. *adj.*

free hand ed (frē′han′did), generous; liberal. *adj.*

free hold (frē′hōld′), 1. piece of land held for life or with the right to transfer it to one's heirs. 2. the holding of land in this way. *n.*

free hold er (frē′hōl′dər), person who has a freehold. *n.*

free lance, 1. writer, artist, etc., who sells his work to anyone who will buy it. 2. soldier in the Middle Ages who fought for any person, group, or state that would pay him. 3. person who fights or works for any cause that he chooses.

free-lance (frē′lans′), work as a free lance writer, artist, etc. *v.*, **free-lanced, free-lanc ing.**

free man (frē′mən), 1. person who is not a slave or a serf. 2. person who has civil or political freedom; citizen. *n., pl.* **free men.**

Free ma son (frē′mā′sn), member of a world-wide secret society; Mason. The purpose of the society of Freemasons is mutual aid and fellowship. *n.*

free on board, delivered free of charge on a train, ship, etc. *Abbrev.:* f.o.b. or F.O.B.

free port, 1. port open to traders of all countries on the same conditions. 2. port where no taxes or duties must be paid.

free press, a press not censored or controlled by the government.

free sia (frē′zhə), plant of the same family as the iris, that has clusters of fragrant white or yellow flowers. Freesias are grown from bulbs. *n.*

free silver, the free coinage of silver; making silver into coins for anybody who brings it to the mint.

Free-Soil Party, an American political party that was opposed to extending slavery into Territories not yet admitted as States. It existed from 1848 to 1856.

free-spo ken (frē′spō′kən), speaking freely; saying what one thinks; frank. *adj.*

free stone (frē′stōn′), 1. stone, such as limestone or sandstone, that can easily be cut without splitting. 2. having a fruit stone that is easily separated from the pulp. 3. fruit having a stone that is easily separated from the pulp. Certain kinds of peaches and plums are freestones. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

free think er (frē′thingk′ər), person who forms his religious opinions independently of authority or tradition. *n.*

free thought, religious opinions formed independently of authority or tradition.

Free town (frē′toun), seaport and capital of Sierra Leone, in the W part. 100,000. *n.*

free trade, trade unrestricted by taxes, imposts, or differences of treatment; especially, international trade free from protective duties and subject only to tariff for revenue. England had free trade for many years.

free trad er (frē′trād′ər), person who favors the system of free trade. *n.*

free verse, poetry not restricted by the usual rules about meter, rhyme, etc.

free will (frē′wil′), of one's own accord; voluntary: *a freewill offering to the Red Cross. adj.*

free will, will free from outside restraints; voluntary choice; freedom of decision.

free world, in the mid-20th century, the non-Communist nations. **—free′-world′,** *adj.*

freeze (frēz), 1. turn into ice; harden by cold. 2. make very cold. 3. become very cold. 4. kill or injure by frost. 5. be killed or injured by frost. 6. cover or become covered with ice; clog with ice. 7. fix or become fixed to something by freezing. 8. a freezing or being frozen. 9. period during which there is freezing weather. 10. make or become stiff and unfriendly. 11. chill or be chilled with fear, etc. 12. become motionless. 13. fix (a price) at a definite amount, usually by governmental decree. 14. make (funds, bank balances, etc.) unusable and inaccessible by governmental decree. 1-7,10-14 *v.*, **froze, fro zen, freez ing;** 8,9 *n.*

freeze out, *U.S. Informal.* force out; get rid of.

freez er (frēz′ər), 1. machine to freeze ice cream. 2. a refrigerator cabinet (for frozen foods, ice cream, etc.) within which a temperature 20 to 50 degrees below the freezing point is maintained. *n.*

freezing point, temperature at which a liquid freezes. The freezing point of water at sea level is 32 degrees Fahrenheit or 0 degrees centigrade.

Frei burg (frī′bėrg; *German* frī′bůrk), city in S West Germany. 129,000. *n.*

freight (frāt), 1. load of goods carried on a train, ship, etc. 2. the carrying of goods on a train, ship, etc.: *He sent the box by freight.* 3. charge for this. 4. train for carrying goods. 5. load with freight. 6. carry as freight. 7. send as freight. 8. load; burden. 1-4,8 *n.*, 5-8 *v.*

freight er (frāt′ər), ship or aircraft for carrying freight. *n.*

Fré mont (frē′mont), **John Charles,** 1813-1890, American explorer, general, and political leader. *n.*

French (french), 1. of or having to do with France, its people, or their language. 2. people of France. 3. their language. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.pl.*, 3 *n.sing.*

French and Indian War, war in America between France and England from 1754 to 1763.

French Community, the French Republic and six member states which were former French colonies in Africa. 58,098,000 pop.; 1,710,257 sq. mi.

French Equatorial Africa, former French colony comprising the present countries of Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), and Gabon.

French Guiana, a French overseas department in N South America. 30,000 pop.; 34,740 sq. mi. *Capital:* Cayenne. See **South America** for map.

French Guinea, a former French colony in W Africa, now the country of Guinea.

French horn, a brass wind instrument that has a mellow tone.

Man playing a French horn

French India, former French possessions, now part of India.

French Indochina, former French territory in SE Asia, comprising the present countries of Cambodia, Laos, North Vietnam, and South Vietnam.

French leave, act of leaving without ceremony, permission, or notice; secret or hurried departure.

French man (french′mən), native or inhabitant of France. *n., pl.* **French men.**

French Oceania, former name of French Polynesia.

French Polynesia, an overseas territory of France in the E part of the South Pacific, including the Society Islands, Marquesas Islands, and other island groups. 77,000 pop.; 1520 sq. mi. *Capital:* Papeete.

French Revolution, revolution in France from 1789 to 1799, which changed France from a monarchy to a republic.

French Somaliland, a French territory in E Africa. 69,000 pop.; 8492 sq. mi. *Capital:* Djibouti.

French Sudan, a former French colony in northwest Africa, now the country of Mali.

French toast, slices of bread dipped in a mixture of egg and milk and then fried in very little fat.

French West Africa, former group of French colonies comprising the present countries of Guinea and seven members of the French Community: Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Upper Volta.

French West Indies, French islands in the West Indies. They include Guadeloupe, Martinique, and lesser islands. 535,000 pop.; 1112 sq. mi.

fre net ic (frə net′ik), 1. frenzied. 2. insane. *adj.* Also, **phrenetic.**

fren zied (fren′zēd), greatly excited; frantic. *adj.*

fren zy (fren′zē), brief fury; near madness; very great excitement. *n. pl.* **fren zies.**

fre quen cy (frē′kwən sē), 1. rate of occurrence: *The flashes of light came with a frequency of three per minute.* 2. a frequent occurrence. 3. number of complete cycles

per second of an alternating current. Different radio stations broadcast at different frequencies so that their signals can be heard distinctly. *n., pl.* **fre quen cies.**

frequency modulation, 1. a deliberate modulation of the frequency of the transmitting wave in broadcasting. 2. a broadcasting system, relatively free of static, using this method of modulation.

fre quent (frē′kwənt for 1,2; fri kwent′ for 3), 1. occurring often, near together, or every little while: *In my part of the country storms are frequent in March.* 2. doing (the act specified) often; regular; habitual: *He is a frequent caller at our house.* 3. go often to; be often in: *Frogs frequent ponds, streams, and marshes.* 1,2 *adj.,* 3 *v.*

fre quent er (fri kwen′tər), a habitual visitor. *n.*

fre quent ly (frē′kwənt lē), often; repeatedly; every little while. *adv.*

fres co (fres′kō), 1. act or art of painting with water colors on damp, fresh plaster. 2. picture or design so painted: *Beautiful frescoes covered the walls and ceiling of the cathedral.* 3. paint in fresco. 1,2 *n., pl.* **fres coes** or **fres cos;** 3 *v.,* **fres coed, fres co ing.**

fresh (fresh), 1. newly made, arrived, or obtained: *fresh footprints.* 2. not known, seen, or used before; new; recent: *Is there any fresh news from home?* 3. additional; further; another: *After her failure she made a fresh start.* 4. not salty: *Rivers are usually fresh water.* 5. not spoiled; not stale: *Is the milk fresh?* 6. not artificially preserved. 7. not wearied; vigorous; lively: *Put in fresh horses.* 8. not faded or worn; bright. 9. looking healthy or young. 10. pure; cool; refreshing: *a fresh breeze.* 11. fairly strong; brisk: *A fresh wind is more than a breeze.* 12. not experienced. 13. *Slang.* too bold; impudent. *adj.* **—fresh′ly,** *adv.* **—fresh′ness,** *n.*

fresh en (fresh′ən), make fresh; become fresh. *v.*

fresh et (fresh′it), 1. flood caused by heavy rains or melted snow. 2. rush of fresh water flowing into the sea. *n.*

fresh man (fresh′mən), 1. student in the first year of high school or college. 2. of first-year high-school or college students: *the freshman team.* 3. beginner. 1,3 *n., pl.* **fresh men;** 2 *adj.*

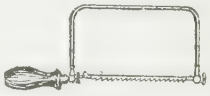
fresh-wa ter (fresh′wô′tər), 1. of or living in water that is not salty: *The catfish is a fresh-water fish.* 2. not used to sailing on the sea. *adj.*

Fres no (frez′nō), city in central California. 134,000. *n.*

fret[1] (fret), 1. be peevish, unhappy, discontented, or worried: *A baby frets in hot weather. Don't fret about your mistake.* 2. make peevish, unhappy, discontented, or worried: *Lola's failures fretted her.* 3. peevish complaining; worry; discontented condition. 4. eat away; wear; rub. 5. roughen; disturb. 1,2,4,5 *v.,* **fret ted, fret ting;** 3 *n.* **—fret′ter,** *n.*

fret[2] (fret), 1. an ornamental pattern made of straight lines bent or combined at angles. 2. decorate with fretwork. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **fret ted, fret ting.**

fret[3] (fret), any of a series of ridges of wood, ivory, or metal on a guitar, banjo, etc., to show where to put the fingers in order to produce certain tones. *n.*


Fret saw

fret ful (fret′fəl), apt to fret; peevish; unhappy; discontented: *My baby brother is fretful because he is cutting his teeth.* *adj.* **—fret′ful ly,** *adv.* **—fret′ful ness,** *n.*

fret saw, saw with a long, slender blade and fine teeth, used to cut thin wood into patterns.

fret work (fret′wûrk′), ornamental openwork or carving. *n.*

Fretwork

Freud (froid), **Sigmund,** 1856-1939, Austrian physician who developed a theory and technique of psychoanalysis. *n.*

Freud i an (froid′ē ən), 1. of or having to do with Freud or his teachings. 2. person who believes in Freud's teachings or follows his technique of psychoanalysis. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

Frey (frā), the Norse god of love, peace, and plenty, and giver of wealth. *n.*

Frey a (frā′ə), the Norse goddess of love and beauty. *n.*

Fri., Friday.

fri a bil i ty (frī′ə bil′ə tē), being friable. *n.*

fri a ble (frī′ə bl), easily crumbled: *Dry soil is friable.* *adj.*

fri ar (frī′ər), member of certain religious orders of the Roman Catholic Church. The Franciscans, Dominicans, Carmelites, and Augustinians are the four great orders of friars. *n.*

fric as see (frik′ə sē′), 1. meat cut up, stewed, and served in a sauce made with its own gravy. 2. prepare (meat) in this way. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **fric as seed, fric assee ing.**

fric tion (frik′shən), 1. a rubbing of one object against another; rubbing: *Matches are lighted by friction.* 2. resistance to motion of surfaces that touch: *A sled moves more easily on smooth ice than on rough ground because there is less friction.* 3. conflict of differing ideas, opinions, etc.; disagreement: *Constant friction between the two nations finally caused a war.* *n.*

fric tion al (frik′shən l), having to do with friction; caused by friction. *adj.*

Fri day (frī′dē), 1. the sixth day of the week, following Thursday. 2. servant of Robinson Crusoe. 3. any faithful servant or devoted follower. *n.*

fried (frīd), 1. cooked in hot fat. 2. pt. and pp. of **fry**[1]. *I fried the ham. Are the potatoes fried?* 1 *adj.,* 2 *v.*

friend (frend), 1. person who knows and likes another. 2. person who favors and supports: *She was a generous friend to the poor.* 3. person who belongs to the same side or group. *n.*

Friend (frend), member of the Society of Friends, a religious group opposed to war and to taking oaths; Quaker. The Friends favor simplicity in clothes and manners. *n.*

friend less (frend′lis), without friends. *adj.*

friend ly (frend′lē), 1. of a friend; having the attitude of a friend; kind: *a friendly greeting.* 2. like a friend; like a friend's. 3. on good terms; not hostile: *friendly relations between countries.* 4. wanting to be a friend: *a friendly dog.* 5. favoring and supporting; favorable. 6. in a friendly manner; as a friend. 1-5 *adj.,* **friend li er, friend li est;** 6 *adv.* **—friend′li ness,** *n.*

Friendly Islands, Tonga Islands.

friend ship (frend′ship). 1. state of being friends. 2. a liking between friends. 3. friendly feeling or behavior. *n.*

Fries land (frēz′lənd), district in N Netherlands. *n.*

frieze[1] (frēz), 1. a horizontal band of decoration around a room, building, mantel, etc. 2. a horizontal band, often ornamented with sculpture, between the cornice and architrave of a building. *n.*

Frigate

frieze[2] (frēz), a thick woolen cloth with a shaggy nap on one side. *n.*

frig ate (frig′it), a fast, three-masted, sailing warship of medium size, much used from 1750 to 1850. *n.*

frigate bird, a strong-flying, tropical sea bird that steals other birds' food.

Frigate bird (40 in. long)

Frigg (frig), wife of Odin, and Norse goddess of the sky. *n.*

Frig ga (frig′ə), Frigg. *n.*

fright (frīt), 1. sudden fear; sudden terror. 2. *Informal.* person or thing that is ugly, shocking, or ridiculous. 3. *Poetic.* frighten. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.*

fright en (frīt′n), 1. fill with fright; make afraid; scare. 2. become afraid. *v.*

fright ened (frīt′nd), filled with fright; afraid. *adj.*

fright ful (frīt′fəl), **1.** that should cause fright; dreadful; terrible. **2.** ugly; shocking. **3.** *Informal.* disagreeable; unpleasant. **4.** *Informal.* very great. *adj.* **—fright′ful ly,** *adv.* **—fright′ful ness,** *n.*

frig id (frij′id), **1.** very cold: *a frigid climate.* **2.** cold in feeling or manner; stiff; chilling: *a frigid bow, frigid conversation. adj.* **—frig′id ly,** *adv.* **—frig′id ness,** *n.*

fri gid i ty (fri jid′ə tē), being frigid. *n.*

Frigid Zone, region within the Arctic or the Antarctic Circle. See **zone** for diagram.

fri jol (frē′hōl), kind of bean much used for food in Mexico and SW United States. *n., pl.* **fri joles** (frē′holz or fri hō′lēz).

fri jole (frē′hōl or fri hō′lē), frijol. *n., pl.* **fri joles** (frē′hōlz or fri hō′lēz).

frill (fril), **1.** a ruffle. **2.** decorate with a ruffle; adorn with ruffles. **3.** *Informal.* thing added merely for show; useless ornament; affectation of dress, manner, speech, etc. **4.** fringe of feathers, hair, etc., around the neck of a bird or animal. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2 *v.*

Fringes (def. 1)

fringe (frinj), **1.** border or trimming made of threads, cords, etc., either loose or tied together in small bunches. **2.** anything like this; border: *A fringe of hair hung over her forehead.* **3.** anything thought of as marginal rather than central: *He belongs to the radical fringe of the labor movement.* **4.** make a fringe for. **5.** be a fringe for: *Bushes fringed the road.* **6.** of the border or outside. **7.** apart from the main purpose; secondary: *In their last conference the union leaders discussed fringe benefits, such as rest periods and safety precautions, rather than higher wages for the workers.* 1-3 *n.*, 4,5 *v.*, **fringed, fring ing;** 6,7 *adj.*

frip per y (frip′ər ē), **1.** cheap, showy clothes; gaudy ornaments. **2.** a showing off; foolish display; pretended refinement: *Affectations of manner and speech are mere frippery. n., pl.* **frip per ies.**

Fris co (fris′kō), *Informal.* San Francisco. *n.*

frisk (frisk), **1.** run and jump about playfully; skip and dance joyously; frolic. **2.** *Slang.* search (a person) for concealed weapons, stolen goods, etc., by running a hand quickly over his clothes. **3.** *Slang.* steal from (a person) in this way. *v.*

frisk y (fris′kē), playful; lively. *adj.*, **frisk i er, frisk i est. —frisk′i ly,** *adv.*, **—frisk′i ness,** *n.*

frit ter[1] (frit′ər), **1.** waste little by little. **2.** cut or tear into small pieces; break into fragments. **3.** a small piece; fragment. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.* **—frit′ter er,** *n.*

frit ter[2] (frit′ər), a small cake of batter, sometimes containing fruit or other food, fried in fat: *corn fritters. n.*

fri vol i ty (fri vol′ə tē), **1.** being frivolous. **2.** a frivolous act or thing. *n., pl.* **fri vol i ties.**

friv o lous (friv′ə ləs), **1.** lacking in seriousness or sense; silly: *Frivolous behavior is out of place in church.* **2.** of little worth or importance; trivial: *He wasted his time on frivolous matters. adj.* **—friv′o lous ly,** *adv.* **—friv′o lous ness,** *n.*

friz or **frizz** (friz), **1.** form into small, crisp curls; curl. **2.** hair curled in small, crisp curls or a very close crimp. 1 *v.*, **frizzed, friz zing;** 2 *n., pl.* **friz zes.**

friz zle[1] (friz′l), **1.** form into small, crisp curls; curl. **2.** a small, crisp curl. 1 *v.*, **friz zled, friz zling;** 2 *n.*

friz zle[2] (friz′l), **1.** make a hissing, sputtering noise when cooking; sizzle. **2.** a hissing, sputtering noise; sizzle. **3.** fry or broil until crisp. 1,3 *v.*, **friz zled, friz zling;** 2 *n.*

friz zly (friz′lē), full of small, crisp curls; curly. *adj.*, **friz zli er, friz zli est.**

friz zy (friz′ē), frizzly. *adj.*, **friz zi er, friz zi est.**

fro (frō), from; back. *adv.*

to and fro, first one way and then back again; back and forth: *A rocking chair goes to and fro.*

Fro bish er (frō′bish ər), Sir **Martin,** 1535?-1594, English navigator. *n.*

frock (frok), **1.** gown; dress. **2.** a loose outer garment. **3.** robe worn by a clergyman. **4.** clothe in a frock. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

Frog

frog[1] (frog), **1.** a small, leaping animal with webbed feet, that lives in or near water. **2.** animal like this. A tree frog lives in trees. **3.** arrangement of a rail where a railroad track crosses or branches from another. **4.** pad of horny substance in the middle of the bottom of a foot of a horse, donkey, etc. *n.*

frog in the throat, slight hoarseness caused by soreness or swelling in the throat.

frog[2] (frog), an ornamental fastening for a coat or dress. *n.*

F, frogs on a cloak

frog man (frog′man), person trained and equipped with aqualungs for underwater operations of various kinds. Most of the world's navies now have frogmen. *n., pl.* **frog men.**

frol ic (frol′ik), **1.** a gay prank; fun. **2.** a merry game or party. **3.** play; have fun; make merry. **4.** full of fun; gay; merry. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **frol icked, frol icking;** 4 *adj.* **—frol′ick er,** *n.*

frol ic some (frol′ik səm), full of fun; gay; merry. *adj.*

from (from or frum; *unstressed* frəm), **1.** out of: *a train from New York.* **2.** out of the control or possession of: *Take the book from her.* **3.** starting at; beginning with: *from that time forward.* **4.** caused by; because of; by reason of: *act from a sense of duty.* **5.** as being unlike: *Anyone can tell apples from oranges. prep.*

Frond of maidenhair fern

frond (frond), a divided leaf of a fern, palm, etc. *n.*

front (frunt), **1.** the first part; foremost part. **2.** part that faces forward. **3.** thing fastened or worn on the front. **4.** place where fighting is going on; line of battle. **5.** broad activity combining different groups in a political or economic battle. **6.** the forces fighting for some political or social aim. **7.** land facing a street, river, etc. **8.** of, on, in, or at the front. **9.** have the front toward; face: *Helen's house fronts the park.* **10.** be in front of. **11.** meet face to face; defy; oppose. **12.** manner of looking or behaving. **13.** *Informal.* an outward appearance of wealth, importance, etc. **14.** *Informal.* person appointed to add respectability or prestige to an enterprise. **15.** *Informal.* person or thing that serves as a cover for illegal activities. **16.** forehead. **17.** face. **18.** the dividing surface between two dissimilar air masses. 1-7,12-18 *n.*, 8 *adj.*, 9-11 *v.*

in front of, before.

front age (frun′tij), **1.** front of a building or of a lot. **2.** length of this front. **3.** direction that the front of a building or lot faces. **4.** land facing a street, river, etc. **5.** land between a building and a street, river, etc. *n.*

frontage road, a road paralleling an expressway or freeway to provide access to local residents.

fron tal (frun′tl), **1.** of, on, in, or at the front: *a frontal attack.* **2.** of the forehead: *frontal bones.* **3.** a bone of the forehead. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

fron tier (frun tir′), **1.** *U.S.* the farthest part of a settled country, where the wilds begin. **2.** part of a country next to another country; border. **3.** an uncertain or undeveloped region: *the frontiers of science.* **4.** of or on the frontier. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *adj.*

fron tiers man (frun tirz′mən), a man who lives on the frontier. *n., pl.* **fron tiers men.**

fron tis piece (frun′tis pēs), **1.** picture facing the title page of a book or of a division of a book. **2.** pediment over a door, gate, etc. *n.*

front let (frunt′lit), **1.** band or ornament worn on the forehead. **2.** forehead of an animal. *n.*

front-page (frunt′pāj′), suitable for the front page of a newspaper; important. *adj.*

frost (frôst), **1.** freezing condition; very cold weather; temperature below the point at which water freezes. **2.** feathery crystals of ice formed when water vapor in the air condenses at a temperature below freezing: *frost on the grass.* **3.** cover with frost. **4.** cover with anything that suggests frost: *The cook frosted the cake.* **5.** kill or injure by frost. **6.** coldness of manner or feeling. **7.** *Slang.* failure. 1,2,6,7 *n.*, 3-5 *v.* **—frost′less,** *adj.* **—frost′like′,** *adj.*

frost bite (frôst′bīt′), **1.** injury to a part of the body caused by severe cold. **2.** injure (a part of the body) by severe cold. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **frost bit, frost bit ten, frost bit ing.**

frost bit ten (frôst′bit′n), **1.** injured by severe cold. **2.** pp. of **frostbite.** *My ears were frostbitten.* 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

frost ed (frôs′tid), **1.** covered with frost: *a frosted window.* **2.** having a surface like frost: *frosted glass.* **3.** iced: *a frosted cake.* **4.** frozen. *adj.*

frost ing (frôs′ting), **1.** mixture of sugar and some liquid, with or without the whites of eggs, flavoring, etc., to cover a cake. **2.** a dull finish on glass, metal, etc. *n.*

frost y (frôs′tē), **1.** cold enough for frost; freezing: *a frosty morning.* **2.** covered with frost: *The glass is frosty.* **3.** covered with anything like frost. **4.** cold in manner or feeling; unfriendly: *a frosty greeting.* **5.** hoary; gray. **6.** of or like old age. *adj.*, **frost i er, frost i est. —frost′i ly,** *adv.* **—frost′i ness,** *n.*

froth (frôth), **1.** foam: *There was froth on the mad dog's lips.* **2.** give out froth; foam. **3.** cover with foam. **4.** cause to foam by beating, pouring, etc. **5.** something light and trifling; trivial notions, unimportant talk, etc. 1,5 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*

froth y (frôth′ē), **1.** of or like froth; foamy: *frothy soapsuds.* **2.** light; trifling; shallow; unimportant: *frothy conversation.* *adj.*, **froth i er, froth i est. —froth′i ness,** *n.*

frou-frou (frü′frü′), a swishing; rustling. *n.*

fro ward (frō′wərd), not easily managed; willful; contrary. *adj.* **—fro′ward ness,** *n.*

frown (froun), **1.** a drawing together of the brows, usually in deep thought or in strong feeling. **2.** any expression or show of disapproval. **3.** draw the brows together; look with disapproval: *The teacher frowned when the boy came in late.* **4.** look displeased or angry. **5.** express by frowning. 1,2 *n.*, 3-5 *v.* **—frown′ing ly,** *adv.*

frows y (frouz′ē), frowzy. *adj.*, **frows i er, frows i est.**

frowz y (frouz′ē), **1.** slovenly; dirty; untidy. **2.** smelling bad. *adj.*, **frowz i er, frowz i est. —frowz′i ly,** *adv.* **—frowz′i ness,** *n.*

froze (frōz), pt. of **freeze.** *The water in the pond froze.* *v.*

fro zen (frō′zn), **1.** turned into ice; hardened by cold: *a river frozen over, frozen pudding.* **2.** very cold. **3.** killed or injured by frost. **4.** covered or clogged with ice. **5.** cold and unfeeling: *a frozen heart.* **6.** too frightened or stiff to move: *frozen to the spot in horror.* **7.** made temporarily impossible to sell or exchange: *frozen assets.* **8.** pp. of **freeze.** *The water has frozen to ice.* 1-7 *adj.*, 8 *v.*

frt., freight.

fruc ti fi ca tion (fruk′tə fə kā′shən), **1.** a forming or bearing of fruit. **2.** the fruit. *n.*

fruc ti fy (fruk′tə fī), **1.** bear fruit. **2.** make fruitful; fertilize. *v.*, **fruc ti fied, fruc ti fy ing.**

fruc tose (fruk′tōs), a sugar occurring in three optically different forms, the best known being fruit sugar or levulose. *n.*

fru gal (frü′gl), **1.** avoiding waste; saving; tending to avoid unnecessary spending: *A frugal housekeeper buys and uses food carefully.* **2.** costing little; barely sufficient: *He ate a frugal supper of bread and milk.* *adj.* **—fru′gal ly,** *adv.*

fru gal i ty (frü gal′ə tē), thrift; avoidance of waste; tendency to avoid unnecessary spending. *n., pl.* **frugal i ties.**

fruit (früt), **1.** product of a tree, bush, shrub, or vine that is good to eat. Apples and oranges are fruits. **2.** in botany, the part of a plant that contains the seeds. A fruit is the ripened ovary of a flower and the tissues connected with it. Pea pods, acorns, grains of wheat, etc., are fruits. **3.** the useful product of plants: *the fruits of the earth.* **4.** product; result: *His invention was the fruit of much effort.* **5.** have or produce fruit. 1-4 *n.*, 5 *v.* **—fruit′like′,** *adj.*

fruit age (früt′ij), **1.** a having or producing fruit. **2.** fruit; crop of fruit. **3.** product; result. *n.*

fruit cake, a rich cake containing raisins, currants, spices, etc.

fruit cup, mixed fruits served in a cup or glass as an appetizer.

fruit er (früt′ər), **1.** ship for carrying fruit. **2.** tree that produces fruit. **3.** grower of fruit. *n.*

fruit er er (früt′ər ər), dealer in fruit. *n.*

fruit fly, a small fly whose larvae feed on decaying fruits and vegetables.

fruit ful (früt′fəl), **1.** producing much fruit. **2.** producing much of anything. **3.** having good results; bringing benefit or profit: *A successful plan is fruitful.* *adj.* **—fruit′ful ly,** *adv.* **—fruit′ful ness,** *n.*

fru i tion (frü ish′ən), **1.** condition of having results; fulfillment; attainment: *After years of hard work his plans came to fruition.* **2.** pleasure that comes from possession or use. **3.** condition of producing fruit. *n.*

fruit less (früt′lis), **1.** having no results; useless; unsuccessful. **2.** producing no fruit; barren. *adj.* **—fruit′less ly,** *adv.*

fruit sugar, levulose.

fruit tree, tree whose fruit is good to eat.

fruit y (früt′ē), tasting or smelling like fruit. *adj.*, **fruit i er, fruit i est.**

fru men ty (frü′mən tē), hulled wheat boiled in milk and flavored with sugar, cinnamon, etc. *n.*

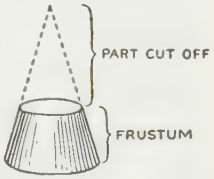
frump ish (frump′ish), shabby and out of style in dress. *adj.*

Frun ze (frün′zə), capital of Kirghiz republic of the Soviet Union. 217,000. *n.*

frus trate (frus′trāt), **1.** bring to nothing; make useless or worthless; foil; defeat: *Heavy rain frustrated our plans for a picnic.* **2.** thwart; oppose: *The great artist had never been frustrated in his ambition to paint.* *v.*, **frus trat ed, frus trat ing.**

frus tra tion (frus trā′shən), a frustrating or being frustrated. *n.*

frus tum (frus′təm), **1.** part of a cone-shaped solid left after the top has been cut off by a plane parallel to the base. **2.** part of a solid between two cutting planes. *n., pl.* **frus tums, frus ta** (-tə).



fry[1] (frī), **1.** cook in hot fat. **2.** fried food; dish of fried meat, fish, etc. **3.** *U.S.* an outdoor social gathering at which food, usually fish, is fried and eaten. 1 *v.*, **fried, fry ing;** 2,3 *n., pl.* **fries.**

fry[2] (frī), **1.** the young of fish. **2.** small adult fish living together in large groups. **3.** young creatures; offspring; children. *n., pl.* **fry.**

small fry, **1.** children. **2.** people or things having little importance.

fry er (frī′ər), chicken intended for frying. *n.*

frying pan, a shallow pan with a long handle, used for frying food.

out of the frying pan into the fire, direct from one danger or difficulty into a worse one.

ft., **1.** foot. **2.** feet. **3.** fort.

FTC, Federal Trade Commission.

fuch sia (fū′shə), shrub with handsome pink, red, or purple flowers that droop from the stems. *n.*

fud dle (fud′l), **1.** make stupid with drink; intoxicate. **2.** confuse; muddle. *v.*, **fud dled, fud dling.**

fudge (fuj), **1.** a soft candy made of sugar, milk, butter, etc. **2.** nonsense. **3.** nonsense! bosh! **4.** put together in a clumsy or dishonest way; fake. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *interj.*, 4 *v.*, **fudged, fudg ing.**

Fueh rer (fʏ′rər), Führer. *n.*

fu el (fū′əl), **1.** thing that can be burned to make a fire. Coal, wood, and oil are fuels. **2.** thing that keeps up or increases a feeling: *His insults were fuel to her hatred.* **3.** supply with fuel. **4.** get fuel. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **fu eled, fu el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **fu elled, fu el ling.**

fu gi tive (fū′jə tiv), **1.** person who is fleeing or who has fled: *The murderer became a fugitive from justice.* **2.** fleeing; having fled; runaway: *a fugitive slave.* **3.** lasting only a very short time; passing swiftly. **4.** dealing with subjects of temporary interest. **5.** roving; shifting. 1 *n.*, 2-5 *adj.* **—fu′gi tive ness,** *n.*

fugue (fūg), a musical composition based on one or more short themes in which different voices or instruments repeat the same melody with slight variations. *n.*

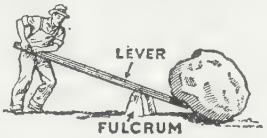
Füh rer (fʏ′rər), *German.* title given to Hitler. Führer means leader. *n.*

Fu ji (fü′jē), Fujiyama. *n.*

Fu ji ya ma (fü′jē yä′mə), a beautiful mountain in S Japan, near Tokyo. 12,395 ft. *n.*

Fu ku o ka (fü′kü ō′kä), city in SW Japan. 550,000. *n.*

-ful, suffix meaning:
1. full of, as in *cheerful.*
2. having; characterized by, as in *careful, thoughtful.*
3. having a tendency to, as in *harmful, mournful.*
4. enough to fill, as in *cupful, handful.*
5. other meanings, as in *manful, useful.*



Man lifting a stone with lever resting on a fulcrum. The closer the fulcrum is to the stone, the more lift he gets by pushing down on the lever at the other end.

ful crum (ful′krəm), support on which a lever turns or is supported in moving or lifting something. *n.*, *pl.* **ful crums, ful cra** (-krə).

ful fill or **ful fil** (ful fil′), **1.** carry out (a promise, prophecy, etc.); cause to happen or take place. **2.** do or perform (a duty); obey (a command, law, etc.): *Ruth fulfilled all the teacher's requests.* **3.** satisfy (a requirement, condition, etc.); serve (a purpose). **4.** finish; complete. *v.*, **ful filled, ful fill ing.**

ful fill ment or **ful fil ment** (ful fil′mənt), a fulfilling; completion; performance; accomplishment. *n.*

full (ful), **1.** filled; able to hold no more; with no empty space: *a full cup.* **2.** complete; entire: *a full supply.* **3.** completely; entirely: *Fill the pail full.* **4.** of the greatest size, amount, extent, volume, etc.: *He ran a full mile.* **5.** the greatest size, amount, extent, volume, etc.: *He satisfied his ambition to the full.* **6.** more than enough to satisfy; well supplied; abundant. **7.** plump; round; well filled out: *a full face.* **8.** made with wide folds or much cloth: *a full skirt.* **9.** make with wide folds or much cloth. **10.** strong, sonorous, and distinct: *An orator should have a full voice.* **11.** straight; directly: *The blow hit him full in the face.* 1,2,4,6-8,10 *adj.*, 3,11 *adv.*, 5 *n.*, 9 *v.*

at the full, at the time or point of fullness.

full of, **1.** filled with. **2.** absorbed; completely taken up with.

full many, very many.

full well, very well.

in full, **1.** to or for the complete amount. **2.** written or said with all the words; not abbreviated or shortened.

to the full, completely; entirely.

full back (ful′bak′), player whose position is farthest behind the front line in football and other games. See **halfback** for diagram. *n.*

full blast, *Informal.* in full operation; at highest speed or largest capacity.

full-blood ed (ful′blud′id), **1.** of pure race, breed, or strain; thoroughbred. **2.** vigorous; hearty. *adj.*

Man wearing full dress

full-blown (ful′blōn′), **1.** in full bloom. **2.** completely developed or matured. *adj.*

full-bod ied (ful′bod′ēd), having considerable strength, flavor, etc. *adj.*

full dress, the formal clothes worn in the evening or on important occasions.

full er (ful′ər), person whose work is cleaning and thickening cloth. *n.*

fuller's earth, a soft, claylike mixture used for removing grease from cloth and for purifying oil.

full-fledged (ful′flejd′), **1.** fully developed. **2.** of full rank or standing: *John is now a full-fledged Boy Scout.* *adj.*

full-grown (ful′grōn′), fully grown; mature. *adj.*

full house, a poker hand made up of three cards of one kind and two of another, such as three sixes and two kings.

full moon, the moon seen as a whole circle.

full ness (ful′nis), being full: *The bag bulged because of its fullness.* *n.* Also, **fulness.**

full-rigged (ful′rigd′), **1.** completely equipped with masts and sails. **2.** completely equipped. *adj.*

full sail, **1.** with all sails set. **2.** with all possible power and energy.

full swing, full operation; vigorous activity or movement.

ful ly (ful′ē), **1.** completely; entirely. **2.** abundantly; plentifully. **3.** quite; exactly. *adv.*

ful mi nate (ful′mə nāt), **1.** thunder forth (censure, threats, decrees, etc.): *The churches and the newspapers fulminated against the crime wave.* **2.** denounce violently; censure strongly. **3.** explode violently. **4.** a violent explosive. 1-3 *v.*, **ful mi nat ed, ful mi nat ing;** 4 *n.*

ful mi na tion (ful′mə nā′shən), **1.** a violent denunciation; strong censure. **2.** a violent explosion. *n.*

ful ness (ful′nis), fullness. *n.*

ful some (ful′səm), so much as to be disgusting; offensive. *adj.* **—ful′some ly,** *adv.* **—ful′someness,** *n.*

Ful ton (fult′n), **Robert,** 1765-1815, American inventor who built the steamboat *Clermont* and ran it successfully on the Hudson River in 1807. *n.*

fum ble (fum′bl), **1.** grope awkwardly: *He fumbled about in his pockets for the ticket.* **2.** handle awkwardly. **3.** an awkward groping or handling. **4.** fail to catch and hold (a ball). **5.** failure to catch and hold a ball. 1,2,4 *v.*, **fum bled, fum bling;** 3,5 *n.* **—fum′bler,** *n.* **—fum′bling ly,** *adv.*

fume (fūm), **1.** vapor, gas, or smoke, especially if harmful, strong, or odorous: *The strong fumes of the acid nearly choked him.* **2.** give off fumes: *The candle fumed and sputtered.* **3.** pass off in fumes. **4.** fit of anger; angry or irritable mood. **5.** make angry complaints; show anger or irritation: *Mr. Smith always fumed about the slowness of the trains.* **6.** treat with fumes: *fumed oak.* 1,4 *n.*, 2,3,5,6 *v.*, **fumed, fum ing.**

fumed oak, oak darkened and colored by exposure to ammonia fumes.

fu mi gate (fū′mə gāt), disinfect with fumes; expose to fumes: *They fumigated the building to kill the vermin.* *v.*, **fu mi gat ed, fu mi gat ing. —fu′mi ga′tion,** *n.*

fu mi ga tor (fū′mə gā′tər), **1.** person who fumigates. **2.** apparatus for fumigating. *n.*

fun (fun), playfulness; merry play; amusement; joking. *n.*

make fun of or **poke fun at,** laugh at; ridicule.

func tion (fungk′shən), **1.** proper work; normal action or use; purpose: *The function of the stomach is to digest food.* **2.** work; be used; act: *Mary functioned as teacher. My new pen does not function very well.* **3.** a formal public or social gathering for some purpose, such as a wedding. **4.** a mathematical quantity whose value depends on, or varies with, the value given to one or more related quantities: *The volume of a sphere is a function of the radius.* 1,3,4 *n.,* 2 *v.*

func tion al (fungk′shən l), **1.** having to do with a function or functions. **2.** having a function; working; acting. **3.** useful in many ways; adaptable: *functional furniture. adj.* **—func′tion al ly,** *adv.*

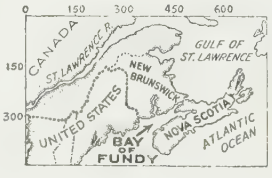
func tion ar y (fungk′shən er′ē), official. *n., pl.* **func tion ar ies,** *adj.*

fund (fund), **1.** sum of money set aside for a special purpose: *The school has a fund of $1000 to buy books with.* **2.** stock or store ready for use; supply: *There is a fund of information in a dictionary.* **3.** set aside a sum of money to pay the interest on (a debt). **4.** change (a debt) from a short term to a long term. 1,2 *n.,* 3,4 *v.* **funds,** **1.** money ready to use. **2.** money.

fun da men tal (fun′də men′tl), **1.** of the foundation or basis; forming a foundation or basis; essential. **2.** principle, rule, law, etc., that forms a foundation or basis; essential part. **3.** having to do with the lowest note of a chord in music. **4.** the lowest note of a chord in music. 1,3 *adj.,* 2,4 *n.* **—fun′da men′tal ly,** *adv.*

fun da men tal ism (fun′də men′tl iz əm), **1.** the belief that the words of the Bible were inspired by God and should be believed and followed literally. **2.** movement in certain churches upholding this belief. *n.*

fun da men tal ist (fun′də men′tl ist), person who believes in fundamentalism. Fundamentalists refuse to accept any teaching which conflicts with the Bible. *n.*



Fun dy (fun′dē), **Bay of,** a deep inlet of the Atlantic, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Canada. *n.*

fu ner al (fū′nər əl), **1.** ceremonies performed when a dead person's body is buried or burned. A funeral usually includes a religious service and taking the body to the place where it is buried or burned. **2.** procession taking a dead person's body to the place where it is buried or burned. **3.** of a funeral; suitable for a funeral: *A funeral march is very slow.* 1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

fu ner ar y (fū′nər er′ē), of a funeral or burial. A funerary urn holds the ashes of a dead person's body. *adj.*

fu ne re al (fū nir′ē əl), **1.** of or suitable for a funeral. **2.** sad; gloomy; dismal. *adj.* **—fu ne′re al ly,** *adv.*

fun gi (fun′jī), pl. of **fungus.** *n.*

fun gi cid al (fun′jə sīd′l), that destroys fungi. *adj.*

fun gi cide (fun′jə sīd), any substance that destroys fungi. *n.*

fun goid (fung′goid), resembling a fungus; having spongy, unhealthful growths. *adj.*

fun gous (fung′gəs), **1.** of a fungus or fungi; like a fungus; spongy. **2.** growing or springing up suddenly, but not lasting. **3.** caused by a fungus. *adj.*

Fungi (def. 1) growing on a tree

fun gus (fung′gəs), **1.** any of a group of plants without flowers, leaves, or green coloring matter. Mushrooms, toadstools, molds, smuts, and mildews are fungi. **2.** something that grows or springs up rapidly like a mushroom. **3.** a diseased, spongy growth on the skin. **4.** fungous. 1-3 *n., pl.* **fun gi** or **fun gus es;** 4 *adj.*

fu nic u lar (fū nik′yə lər), of a rope; hanging from a rope. A **funicular railway** is a railway system in which the cars are moved by cables. *adj.*

funk (fungk), *Informal.* **1.** fear; panic. **2.** be afraid of. **3.** frighten. **4.** shrink from; shirk. 1 *n.,* 2-4 *v.*

fun nel (fun′l), **1.** a small, tapering tube with a wide, cone-shaped mouth. A funnel is used to prevent spilling in pouring liquids, powder, etc., into containers with small openings. **2.** anything shaped like a funnel. **3.** a round metal chimney; smokestack: *The steamship had two funnels.* See the picture below. **4.** flue. **5.** pass or feed through a funnel. 1-4 *n.,* 5 *v.,* **fun neled, fun nel ing** or *esp. Brit.* **fun nelled, fun nel ling.**

Funnel for pouring

fun nies (fun′ēz), *U.S.* **1.** comic strips. **2.** section of a newspaper devoted to them. *n.pl.*

fun ny (fun′ē), **1.** causing laughter; amusing: *The funny little man and his funny little children kept our neighborhood smiling.* **2.** *Informal.* strange; queer; odd. **3.** *U.S.* having to do with the part of a newspaper containing comic strips. *adj.,* **fun ni er, fun ni est. —fun′ni ly,** *adv.* **—fun′ni ness,** *n.*

Funnels (def. 3) on a steamship

funny bone, part of the elbow over which a nerve passes. When it is struck, a sharp, tingling sensation is felt in the arm and hand.

fur (fėr), **1.** the soft hair covering the skin of certain animals. **2.** skin with such hair on it. Fur is used to make, cover, trim, or line clothing. **3.** garment made of fur. **4.** make, cover, trim, or line with fur. **5.** a coating of foul or waste matter like fur. A sick person often has fur on his tongue. **6.** coat with foul or waste matter like fur. **7.** put furring on. 1-3,5 *n.,* 4,6,7 *v.,* **furred, fur ring. —fur′less,** *adj.*

fur., **1.** furlong. **2.** furnished.

fur be low (fėr′bə lō), **1.** bit of elaborate trimming: *There were many frills and furbelows on her dress.* **2.** trim in an elaborate way. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.*

fur bish (fėr′bish), **1.** brighten by rubbing or scouring; polish: *He furbished up the rusty sword.* **2.** restore to good condition; make usable again: *Before going to France, he furbished up his half-forgotten French. v.*

Fu ries (fyur′ēz), in Greek and Roman mythology, the three spirits of revenge. *n.pl.*

fu ri ous (fyur′ē əs), **1.** intensely violent; raging: *a furious storm.* **2.** full of wild, fierce anger. **3.** of unrestrained energy, speed, etc.: *furious activity. adj.* **—fu′ri ous ly,** *adv.* **—fu′ri ous ness,** *n.*

furl (fėrl), **1.** roll up; fold up: *furl a sail, furl a flag.* **2.** act of furling. 1 *v.,* 2 *n.* **—furl′er,** *n.*

fur long (fėr′lông), measure of distance equal to one eighth of a mile. *n.*

fur lough (fėr′lō), **1.** leave of absence, especially for a soldier. **2.** give leave of absence to. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.*

fur nace (fėr′nis), **1.** an enclosed structure to make a very hot fire in. Furnaces are used to heat buildings, melt metals, make glass, etc. **2.** a very hot place. **3.** a severe test. *n.*

fur nish (fėr′nish), **1.** supply; provide: *The sun furnishes heat.* **2.** supply (a room, house, etc.) with furniture, equipment, etc.: *We furnished the living room. v.* **—fur′nish er,** *n.*

fur nish ings (fėr′nish ingz), **1.** furniture or equipment for a room, house, etc. **2.** accessories of dress; articles of clothing: *That store sells men's furnishings. n.pl.*

fur ni ture (fėr′nə chər), **1.** movable articles needed in a room, house, etc. Beds, chairs, tables, and desks are furniture. **2.** articles needed; equipment. The harness and ornamental coverings for a horse were called furniture in the Middle Ages. *n.*

fu ror (fyur′ôr), **1.** outburst of wild enthusiasm or excitement. **2.** craze; mania. **3.** fury; madness; frenzy. *n.*

furred (fėrd), **1.** having fur. **2.** made, covered, trimmed, or lined with fur. **3.** wearing fur. **4.** coated with foul or waste matter. **5.** with furring on it. *adj.*

fur ri er (fėr′ē ər), **1.** dealer in furs. **2.** person whose work is preparing furs or making and repairing fur coats, etc. *n.*

fur ring (fėr′ing), **1.** fur used to make, cover, trim, or line clothing. **2.** a coating of foul or waste matter like fur. **3.** thin strips of wood fastened to beams, walls, etc., to make a level support for laths, etc., or to provide air spaces. *n.*

F, furrow; P, plow.

fur row (fėr′ō), **1.** a long, narrow groove or track cut in the ground by a plow. **2.** plow. **3.** any long, narrow groove or track: *Heavy trucks made deep furrows in the muddy road.* **4.** make furrows in. **5.** wrinkle: *a furrow in one's brow* (*n.*). *The old man's face was furrowed with age* (*v.*). 1,3,5 *n.*, 2,4,5 *v.*

fur ry (fėr′ē), **1.** of fur; consisting of fur. **2.** covered with fur; wearing fur. **3.** looking or feeling like fur. *adj.*, **fur ri er, fur ri est.** **—fur′ri ness,** *n.*

fur ther (fėr′ŦHər), **1.** farther; more distant: *on the further side.* **2.** at or to a greater distance: *Seek no further for happiness.* **3.** to a greater extent: *Inquire further into the matter.* **4.** more: *Have you any further need of me?* **5.** also; besides: *say further.* **6.** help forward; promote: *Let us further the cause of peace.* 1,4 *compar. adj.*, 2,3,5 *compar. adv., superl.* **fur thest** (fėr′ŦHist); 6 *v.*

fur ther ance (fėr′ŦHər əns), act of furthering; helping forward; advancement; promotion. *n.*

fur ther more (fėr′ŦHər môr), moreover; also; besides. *adv.*

fur ther most (fėr′ŦHər mōst), furthest. *adj.*

fur thest (fėr′ŦHist), **1.** farthest; most distant. **2.** most. 1 *superl. adv.*, 1,2 *superl. adj.*

fur tive (fėr′tiv), **1.** done stealthily; secret: *a furtive glance into the forbidden room.* **2.** sly; stealthy; shifty: *The thief had a furtive manner.* *adj.* **—fur′tive ly,** *adv.* **—fur′tive ness,** *n.*

fu run cle (fyůr′ung kl), boil; inflammatory sore. *n.*

fu ry (fyůr′ē), **1.** wild, fierce anger; rage. **2.** violence; fierceness: *the fury of a hurricane.* **3.** a raging or violent person. *n., pl.* **fu ries.**

like fury, *Informal.* violently; very rapidly.

Fu ry (fyůr′ē), in Greek mythology, any one of the three spirits of revenge. *n., pl.* **Fu ries.**

furze (fėrz), gorse, a low, prickly, evergreen shrub with yellow flowers, common on waste lands in Europe. *n.*

fuse[1] (fūz), **1.** part of an electric circuit that melts and breaks the connection when the current becomes dangerously strong; fuze. **2.** a slow-burning wick or other device to detonate a shell, bomb, etc. *n.*

fuse[2] (fūz), **1.** melt; melt together: *The wax from the two candles fused as they burned.* **2.** blend; unite. *v.*, **fused, fus ing.**

fu see (fū zē′), a large-headed match that will burn in a wind. *n.*

fu se lage ((fū′zə läzh or fū′zə lij), framework of the body of an airplane that holds passengers, cargo, etc. The wings and tail are fastened to it. See **airplane** for picture. *n.*

fu sel oil (fū′zl), an acrid, oily liquid that occurs in alcoholic liquors when they are not distilled enough.

fu si bil i ty (fū′zə bil′ə tē), being fusible. *n.*

fu si ble (fū′zə bl), that can be fused or melted. *adj.*

fu sil (fū′zl), a light flintlock musket. *n.*

fu sil ier or **fu sil eer** (fū′zl ir′), **1.** soldier belonging to a regiment wearing tall fur hats called busbies. **2.** formerly, a soldier armed with a light flintlock musket. *n.*

fu sil lade (fū′zl ād′), **1.** discharge of many firearms. **2.** attack or shoot down by a fusillade. **3.** something that resembles a fusillade: *The reporters greeted the mayor with a fusillade of questions.* 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **fu sil lad ed, fu sil lad ing.**

fu sion (fū′zhən), **1.** a melting; melting together; fusing: *Bronze is made by the fusion of copper and tin.* **2.** a blending; union: *A third party was formed by the fusion of independent Republicans and Democrats.* **3.** a fused mass. **4.** in nuclear physics, the combining of two nuclei to create a nucleus of greater mass. The fusion of atomic nuclei releases tremendous amounts of energy which can be used in such things as the hydrogen or fusion bomb. *n.*

fusion bomb, hydrogen bomb.

fu sion ist (fū′zhən ist), person taking part in a union of political parties or factions. *n.*

fuss (fus), **1.** much bother about small matters; useless talk and worry. **2.** make a fuss: *Nervously she fussed about her work.* **3.** make nervous or worried; bother. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.* **—fuss′er,** *n.*

fuss y (fus′ē), **1.** inclined to fuss; hard to please; very particular: *A sick person is likely to be fussy about his food.* **2.** much trimmed; elaborately made: *Some girls like fussy dresses.* **3.** full of details; requiring much care. *adj.*, **fuss i er, fuss i est.** **—fuss′i ly,** *adv.* **—fuss′i ness,** *n.*

fus tian (fus′chən), **1.** a coarse, heavy cloth made of cotton and flax. Fustian was used for clothing in Europe throughout the Middle Ages. **2.** a thick cotton cloth like corduroy. **3.** pompous, high-sounding language. *n.*

fust y (fus′tē), **1.** having a stale smell; musty; moldy; stuffy. **2.** old-fashioned; out-of-date. *adj.*, **fust i er, fust i est.** **—fust′i ly,** *adv.* **—fust′i ness,** *n.*

fu tile (fū′tl), **1.** not successful; useless: *Many persons have made futile attempts to swim from England to France.* **2.** not important; trifling. *adj.* **—fu′tile ly,** *adv.*

fu til i ty (fū til′ə tē), **1.** uselessness. **2.** unimportance. **3.** futile action, event, etc. *n., pl.* **fu til i ties.**

fut tock (fut′ək), one of the curved timbers that form the middle of a rib in a ship. *n.*

fu ture (fū′chər), **1.** time to come; what is to come; what will be. **2.** coming; that is to come; that will be: *We hope your future years will all be happy.* **3.** chance of success or prosperity: *a young man with a future.* **4.** expressing or indicating time to come. *Shall go* or *will go* is the future tense of *go.* **5.** a future tense or verb form. 1,3,5 *n.*, 2,4 *adj.*

futures, things bought or sold to be received or delivered at a future date.

future life, life after death.

future tense, a verb form that expresses occurrence in time to come.

fu tur ism (fū′chər iz əm), movement in art, literature, music, etc., that opposes traditional methods and tries to express the life of the present and future in new ways. *n.*

fu tur ist (fū′chər ist), person who favors futurism. *n.*

fu tu ri ty (fū tůr′ə tē or fū tyůr′ə tē), **1.** future. **2.** a future state or event. **3.** quality of being future. *n., pl.* **fu tu ri ties.**

fuze (fūz) fuse[1]. *n.*

fuzz (fuz), **1.** loose, light fibers or hairs; down. Caterpillars and peaches are covered with fuzz. **2.** make fuzzy. **3.** become fuzzy. **4.** fly out in fuzz. 1 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*

fuzz y (fuz′ē), **1.** of fuzz. **2.** like fuzz. **3.** covered with fuzz. **4.** blurred; indistinct. *adj.*, **fuzz i er, fuzz i est.** **—fuzz′i ly,** *adv.* **—fuzz′i ness,** *n.*

-fy, suffix meaning:
1. make; cause to be; change into, as in *simplify, intensify.*
2. become, as in *solidify.*
3. other meanings, as in *modify, qualify.*

G

G or **g** (jē), the seventh letter of the alphabet. *n., pl.* **G's** or **g's.**

G, 1. German. 2. gravity. 3. Gulf.

g., 1. gram. 2. guinea. 3. genitive. 4. gender.

Ga, gallium.

Ga., Georgia.

gab (gab), *Informal.* 1. chatter; gabble; idle talk. 2. talk too much; chatter; gabble. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **gabbed, gab bing.**

gab ar dine or **gab er dine** (gab′ər dēn), 1. a closely woven, woolen, cotton, or rayon cloth having small, diagonal ribs on its surface, used for raincoats, suits, etc. 2. a man's long, loose, outer garment or cloak. Gabardines were worn by the Jews in the Middle Ages. *n.*

Gabardine (def. 2)

gab ble (gab′l), 1. talk rapidly with little or no meaning; jabber. 2. rapid talk with little or no meaning. 3. make rapid, meaningless sounds: *The geese gabbled.* 1,3 *v.,* **gabbled, gab bling;** 2 *n.* **—gab′bler,** *n.*

gab by (gab′ē), *Informal.* very talkative. *adj.,* **gab bi er, gab bi est.**

Ga be ro nes (gä′bə rō′nēz), capital of the Republic of Botswana, in the SE part. 5000. *n.*

ga ble (gā′bl), 1. end of a ridged roof, with the three-cornered piece of wall that it covers. 2. an end wall with a gable. 3. a triangular ornament or canopy over a door, window, etc. *n.*

ga bled (gā′bld), built with a gable or gables; having or forming gables. *adj.*

Gables (def. 1)

Ga bon (gä bôN′), republic in central Africa on the Atlantic, a member of the French Community. 421,000 pop.; 102,000 sq. mi. *Capital:* Libreville. *n.*

Ga bri el (gā′brē əl), archangel who acts as God's messenger. In the Bible he is the angel of comfort and good news. *n.*

gad (gad), move about restlessly; go about looking for pleasure or excitement. *v.,* **gad ded, gad ding.**

gad a bout (gad′ə bout′), *Informal.* person who wanders about looking for pleasure or excitement; person fond of going from place to place. *n.*

gad fly (gad′flī), fly that stings cattle, horses, etc. The horsefly and botfly are two kinds. *n., pl.* **gad flies.**

gadg et (gaj′it), *Informal.* a small mechanical device or contrivance; any ingenious device. *n.*

gad o lin i um (gad′ə lin′ē əm), a rare metallic element. *Symbol:* Gd *n.*

Gads den (gadz′dən), city in NE Alabama. 58,000. *n.*

Gadsden Purchase, an agreement between Mexico and the United States in 1853 by which the United States obtained 45,000 square miles of land (now in southern Arizona and New Mexico) from Mexico.

Gael (gāl), 1. a Scottish Highlander. 2. Celt born or living in Scotland or the Isle of Man, or in Ireland. *n.*

Gael ic (gāl′ik), 1. of or having to do with the Gaels or their language. 2. language of the Gaels. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

gaff (gaf), 1. a strong hook or barbed spear for pulling large fish out of the water. 2. hook or pull (a fish) out of the water with a gaff. 3. a sharp, metal spur fastened to the leg of a gamecock. 4. spar or pole extending along the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail. 1,3,4 *n.,* 2 *v.*

stand the gaff, *U.S. Slang.* hold up well under strain or punishment of any kind.

gaf fer (gaf′ər), an old man. *n.*

gaff top sail (gaf′top′sāl′; *Nautical* gaf′top′səl), topsail set above a gaff. *n.*

gag (gag), 1. something thrust into a person's mouth to keep him from talking, crying out, etc. 2. put a gag into; keep from talking, crying out, etc., with a gag: *The bandits tied the watchman's arms and gagged his mouth.* 3. anything used to silence a person; restraint or hindrance to free speech. 4. force to keep silent; restrain or hinder from free speech. 5. choke or strain in an effort to vomit. 6. cause to choke or strain in an effort to vomit. 7. *Slang.* joke; amusing trick: *The comedian's gags made the audience laugh.* 8. in a legislative body, a law or ruling designed to prevent discussion on a particular subject. 1,3,7,8 *n.,* 2,4-6 *v.,* **gagged, gag ging. —gag′ger,** *n.*

gage[1] (gāj), 1. pledge to fight; challenge: *The knight threw down his gauntlet as a gage of battle.* 2. pledge; security. 3. *Archaic.* offer as a pledge or security; wager. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.,* **gaged, gag ing.**

gage[2] (gāj), gauge. *n., v.,* **gaged, gag ing. —gag′er,** *n.*

Gage (gāj), **Thomas,** 1721-1787, British general in America at the time of the American Revolution. *n.*

gai e ty (gā′ə tē), 1. being gay; cheerful liveliness; merriment: *Her gaiety helped the party.* 2. gay entertainment. 3. bright appearance; showiness; finery: *gaiety of dress.* *n., pl.* **gai e ties.** Also, **gayety.**

gai ly (gā′lē), 1. as if gay; happily; merrily. 2. brightly; showily: *Nell was gaily dressed.* *adv.* Also, **gayly.**

gain (gān), 1. get; obtain; secure: *The king gained possession of more lands.* 2. act of gaining or getting anything. 3. what is gained; increase; addition; advantage; profit. 4. get as an increase, addition, advantage, or profit: *How much did I gain by that?* 5. getting wealth: *Greed is love of gain.* 6. make progress; advance; improve: *The sick child is gaining and will soon be well.* 7. win; be the victor in: *The stronger army gained the battle.* 8. get to; arrive at; reach: *The swimmer gained the shore.* 1,4,6-8 *v.,* 2,3,5 *n.*

gain on, come closer to; get nearer to: *One boat is gaining on another.*

gain over, persuade to join one's side.

gains, profits; earnings; winnings.

gain er (gān′ər), 1. one that gains. 2. a fancy dive in which the diver turns a back somersault in the air. *n.*

gain ful (gān′fəl), bringing in money or advantage; profitable. *adj.* **—gain′ful ly,** *adv.*

gain said (gān′sed′), a pt. and a pp. of **gainsay.** *v.*

gain say (gān′sā′), deny; contradict; dispute. *v.,* **gain said** or **gain sayed, gain say ing. —gain′say′er,** *n.*

gainst or **'gainst** (genst), *Poetic.* against. *prep., conj.*

gait (gāt), kind of steps used in going along; way of walking or running: *He has a lame gait because of an injured foot. A gallop is one of the gaits of a horse.* *n.*

gait ed (gāt′id), having a certain gait: *a gaited horse, heavy-gaited oxen.* *adj.*

gai ter (gā′tər), 1. a covering for the lower leg or ankle, made of cloth, leather, etc. 2. shoe with an elastic strip in each side. *n.*

Gaiters (def. 1)

gal., gallon; gallons.

ga la (gā′lə or gal′ə), 1. a festive occasion; festival. 2. of festivity; for a festive occasion; with festivities: *In our family, Christmas and the Fourth of July are gala days.* 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

ga lac tic (gə lak′tik), 1. of or having to do with the Milky Way. 2. of milk; obtained from milk. *adj.*

Gal a had (gal′ə had), 1. **Sir,** son of Lancelot and Elaine, the noblest and purest knight of King Arthur's

Round Table. He was the only knight to find the Holy Grail. **2.** man as noble and pure as Galahad. *n.*

Ga lá pa gos Islands (gə lä′pə gəs or gə lä′pə gōs), group of islands in the Pacific, 600 mi. west of, and belonging to, Ecuador. 1900 pop.; 3028 sq. mi.

Gal a te a (gal′ə tē′ə), in Greek legend, an ivory statue of a maiden, carved by Pygmalion. He fell in love with the statue, and Aphrodite gave it life. *n.*

Ga la tia (gə lā′shə), an ancient country in central Asia Minor that later became a Roman province. *n.* **—Ga la′tian,** *adj., n.*

Ga la tians (gə lā′shənz), book of the New Testament, written by the Apostle Paul. *n.*

gal ax y (gal′ək sē), a brilliant or splendid group: *The queen was followed by a galaxy of brave knights and fair ladies.* *n., pl.* **gal ax ies.**

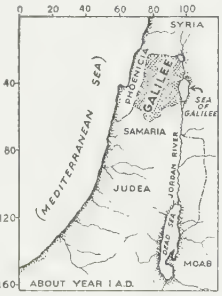
Gal ax y (gal′ək sē), Milky Way, the faintly luminous band of countless stars that stretches across the sky. *n.*

gale[1] (gāl), **1.** a very strong wind. **2.** wind with a velocity of 25 to 75 miles per hour. **3.** *Poetic.* breeze. **4.** a noisy outburst: *gales of laughter.* *n.*

gale[2] (gāl), shrub with fragrant leaves that grows in marshy places. *n.*

ga le na (gə lē′nə), a metallic, gray ore containing much lead sulfide. It is the most important source of lead. *n.*

Ga li cia (gə lish′ə), region in central Europe, now divided between Poland and the Soviet Union. *n.* **—Ga li′cian,** *adj., n.*



Gal i le an (gal′ə lē′ən), **1.** of or having to do with Galilee or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Galilee. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.* **the Galilean,** Jesus.

Gal i lee (gal′ə lē), **1.** region in N Israel that was a Roman province in the time of Christ. **2. Sea of,** a freshwater lake in NE Israel. 14 mi. long. Also, **Sea of Tiberias.** *n.*

Gal i le o (gal′ə lē′ō or gal′ə lā′ō), 1564-1642, Italian astronomer who was the first to use the telescope and prove that the earth goes round the sun. His full name was Galileo Galilei. *n.*

gall[1] (gôl), **1.** a bitter yellow, brown, or greenish liquid secreted by the liver and stored in the gall bladder; bile of animals. **2.** gall bladder. **3.** anything very bitter or harsh. **4.** bitterness; hate. **5.** *U.S. Slang.* too great boldness; impudence. *n.*

gall[2] (gôl), **1.** make or become sore by rubbing: *The rough strap galled the horse's skin.* **2.** a sore spot on the skin caused by rubbing. **3.** annoy; irritate. **4.** cause of annoyance or irritation. 1,3 *v.,* 2,4 *n.*

gall[3] (gôl), lump or ball that forms on the leaves, stems, or roots of plants where they have been injured by insects or fungi. The galls of oak trees contain tannic acid, used in making ink, in medicine, etc. *n.*

gal lant (gal′ənt for 1-5,7,9; gal′ənt or gə lant′ for 6,8), **1.** noble; brave; daring: *King Arthur was a gallant knight.* **2.** a spirited or courageous man. **3.** grand; fine; stately: *A ship with all of its sails spread is a gallant sight.* **4.** gay; showy: *Our garden was a gallant sight.* **5.** man who is gay or wears showy clothes; man of fashion. **6.** very polite and attentive to women. **7.** man who is very polite and attentive to women. **8.** amorous. **9.** lover. 1,3,4,6,8 *adj.,* 2,5,7,9 *n.* **—gal′lant ly,** *adv.* **—gal′lant ness,** *n.*

gal lant ry (gal′ən trē), **1.** noble spirit or conduct; bravery; dashing courage. **2.** great politeness and attention to women. **3.** a gallant act or speech. **4.** *Archaic.* gay appearance; showy display. *n., pl.* **gallant ries.**

Gal la tin (gal′ə tin), **Albert,** 1761-1849, American statesman, secretary of the treasury from 1801 to 1813. *n.*

gall bladder, sac attached to the liver, in which excess gall or bile is stored until needed.

Galleon

gal le on (gal′ē ən), a large, high ship, usually with three or four decks, formerly used by the Spaniards and others. *n.*

gal ler y (gal′ər ē), **1.** a long, narrow platform or passage projecting from the wall of a building. **2.** a projecting upper floor in a church, theater, or hall with seats or room for part of the audience; balcony. **3.** the highest floor of this kind in a theater. **4.** people who sit there. **5.** group of people watching or listening. **6.** a long, narrow room or passage; hall. **7.** a covered walk or porch. **8.** an underground passage. **9.** room or building where works of art are shown. **10.** collection of works of art. **11.** room or building where photographs are taken, shooting is practiced, etc. *n., pl.* **gal ler ies.**

Galley (def. 1)

gal ley (gal′ē), **1.** a long, narrow ship of former times having oars and sails. Galleys were often rowed by slaves or convicts. **2.** a large rowboat. **3.** kitchen of a ship. **4.** in printing, a long, narrow tray for holding type that has been set. *n., pl.* **gal leys.**

galley slave, **1.** person compelled or condemned to row a galley. **2.** drudge.

gall fly (gôl′flī′), insect that causes galls on plants. *n., pl.* **gall flies.**

Gal lic (gal′ik), **1.** of or having to do with Gaul or its people. **2.** French. *adj.*

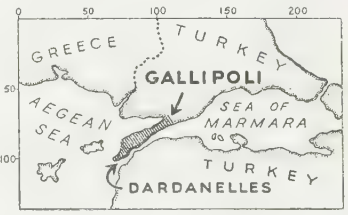
gal lic acid (gal′ik), acid obtained especially from galls on plants, used in making ink, dyes, etc.

Gal li cism or **gal li cism** (gal′ə siz əm), a French idiom or expression. *n.*

gal li na ceous (gal′ə nā′shəs), belonging to a large group of birds that nest on the ground and fly only short distances. Chickens, turkeys, pheasants, grouse, partridges, etc., are gallinaceous birds. *adj.*

gall ing (gôl′ing), that galls; chafing; irritating. *adj.*

gal li nule (gal′ə nül or gal′ə nūl), any of certain long-toed wading birds of the same family as the rail. *n.*



Gal lip o li (gə lip′ə lē), peninsula in NW Turkey, forming the N shore of the Dardanelles. 60 mi. long. *n.*

gal li pot (gal′ə pot), a small pot or jar of glazed earthenware used especially by druggists to hold medicine, salve, etc. *n.*

gal li um (gal′ē əm), a shining, white metal with a low melting point. It is an element similar to mercury. *Symbol:* Ga *n.*

gal li vant (gal′ə vant), go about seeking pleasure; gad about. *v.*

gall nut (gôl′nut′), a nutlike gall on plants. *n.*

gal lon (gal′ən), a measure for liquids, equal to 4 quarts. The United States gallon equals 231 cubic inches. The British gallon equals 277.274 cubic inches. *n.*

gal lop (gal′əp), **1.** a fast gait of the horse or other four-footed animal. In a gallop, all four feet are off the

ground together once in each stride. **2.** ride at a gallop. **3.** go at a gallop. **4.** cause to gallop: *John galloped his horse down the road.* **5.** go very fast; hurry. 1,2 *n.*, 2-5 *v.* **—gal′lop er,** *n.*

gal lows (gal′ōz), **1.** a wooden frame made of a crossbar on two upright posts, used for hanging criminals. **2.** hanging as a punishment. *n., pl.* **gal lows es** or **gal lows.**

gall stone (gôl′stōn′), a pebblelike mass that sometimes forms in the gall bladder or its duct. When one or more gallstones stop the flow of bile, a painful illness results. *n.*

ga lore (gə lôr′), in abundance: *Every town has automobiles galore. adv.*

ga losh (gə losh′), a rubber overshoe covering the ankle, worn in wet or snowy weather. *n.*

gals., gallons.

gal van ic (gal van′ik), **1.** producing an electric current by chemical action. **2.** of or caused by an electric current. **3.** affecting or affected as if by galvanism; startling. *adj.*

gal va nism (gal′və niz əm), **1.** electricity produced by chemical action. **2.** branch of physics dealing with this. **3.** use of such electricity for medical purposes. *n.*

gal va ni za tion (gal′və nə zā′shən), **1.** a galvanizing. **2.** being galvanized. *n.*

gal va nize (gal′və nīz), **1.** apply an electric current to. **2.** arouse suddenly; startle: *The whole country was galvanized by the bombing of Pearl Harbor.* **3.** cover (iron or steel) with a thin coating of zinc to prevent rust. *v.*, **gal va nized, gal va niz ing.**

galvanized iron, iron covered with a coating of zinc.

gal va nom e ter (gal′və nom′ə tər), instrument for detecting, measuring, and determining the direction of an electric current. *n.*

Gal ves ton (gal′vəs tən), a seaport in southeastern Texas. 67,000. *n.*

Gam bi a (gam′bē ə), **1.** a country in W Africa, a member of the British Commonwealth. 289,000 pop.; 4005 sq. mi. *Capital:* Bathurst. **2.** river flowing from NW Africa into the Atlantic. 500 mi. *n.*

gam bit (gam′bit), way of opening a game of chess by purposely sacrificing a pawn or a piece to gain some advantage. *n.*

gam ble (gam′bl), **1.** play games of chance for money. **2.** take a risk; take great risks in business, speculation, etc. **3.** *Informal.* a risky venture or undertaking. **4.** bet; wager. **5.** lose or squander by gambling. 1,2,4,5, *v.*, **gam bled, gam bling;** 3 *n.*

gam bler (gam′blər), **1.** person who gambles a great deal. **2.** person whose occupation is gambling. *n.*

gam bling (gam′bling), **1.** playing of games of chance for money. **2.** betting; wagering; taking great risks in business, speculation, etc. *n.*

gam bol (gam′bl), **1.** a running and jumping about in play; caper; frolic. **2.** frisk about; run and jump about in play: *Lambs gamboled in the meadow.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **gamboled, gam bol ing** or *esp. Brit.* **gam bolled, gam bol ling.**

gambrel roof (gam′brəl), roof having two slopes on each side. The lower slope is steeper than the upper one.

Gambrel roof

game[1] (gām), **1.** way of playing; pastime; amusement: *a game of tag, a game with bat and ball.* **2.** things needed to play a game: *This store sells games.* **3.** contest with certain rules. One person or side tries to win it. **4.** a single round in a game: *The winner won three games out of five.* **5.** condition of the score in a game: *At the end of the first period the game was 6 to 3 in our favor.* **6.** number of points required to win. **7.** a particular manner of playing: *He plays a good game.* **8.** activity or undertaking that is carried on like a game: *the game of diplomacy.* **9.** plan; scheme: *He tried to trick us, but we saw through his game.* **10.** what is hunted or pursued. **11.** wild animals, birds, or fish hunted or caught for sport or for food. **12.** flesh of wild animals or birds used for food. **13.** having to do with game, hunting, or fishing: *Game laws protect wild life.* **14.** brave; plucky: *The losing team put up a game fight.* **15.** having spirit or will enough: *The explorer was game for any adventure.* **16.** gamble. 1-12 *n.*, 13-15 *adj.*, **gam er, gam est;** 16 *v.*, **gamed, gam ing. —game′ly,** *adv.* **—game′ness,** *n.*

die game, die fighting; die bravely.

make game of, make fun of; laugh at; ridicule.

play the game, *Informal.* follow the rules; be a good sport.

The game is up. The plan or scheme has failed.

game[2] (gām), *Informal.* lame; crippled; injured. *adj.*

game bag, bag for carrying game that has been killed.

game bird, bird hunted for sport or food.

game cock (gām′kok′), rooster bred and trained for fighting. *n.*

Gamecock (about 1½ ft. from head to toe)

game fish, fish that fights to get away when hooked.

game fowl, fowl of a breed trained for fighting.

game keep er (gām′kēp′ər), person whose work is taking care of the wild animals and birds on an estate and preventing anyone from stealing them or killing them without permission. *n.*

game law, law to protect wild animals, birds, and fish by restricting hunting and fishing to certain seasons and by limiting the size and number of animals, birds, and fish that can be killed or caught.

game of chance, game depending on luck, not skill.

game some (gām′səm), full of play; sportive; ready to play. *adj.* **—game′some ly,** *adv.*

game ster (gām′stər), gambler. *n.*

gam ete (gam′ēt or gə mēt′), a reproductive cell capable of uniting with another to form a fertilized cell that can develop into a new plant or animal. *n.*

game warden, official whose duty it is to enforce the game laws in a certain district.

gam in (gam′ən), a neglected boy left to roam about the streets. *n.*

gam ing (gām′ing), the playing of games of chance for money; gambling. *n.*

gam ma (gam′ə), **1.** the third letter of the Greek alphabet (Γ, γ = English G, g). **2.** the third in any series or group. *n.*

gamma glob u lin (glob′yə lin), a constituent of the human blood. Gamma globulin contains antibodies which are used against infantile paralysis and other diseases.

gamma rays, penetrating electromagnetic radiations of very high frequency given off by radium and other radioactive substances, that are like X rays, but have a shorter wave length. Deadly gamma rays are emitted by the nuclei of excited atoms in atomic explosions.

gam mer (gam′ər), an old woman. *n.*

gam mon[1] (gam′ən), *Brit. Informal.* nonsense; humbug. *n.*

gam mon[2] (gam′ən), **1.** the lower end of a side of bacon. **2.** a smoked or cured ham. *n.*

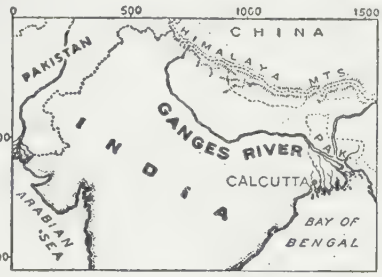
gam ut (gam′ət), **1.** the whole series of recognized musical notes. **2.** the major scale. **3.** the entire range of anything: *In one minute I ran the gamut of feeling from hope to despair. n.*

gam y (gām′ē), **1.** having a strong taste or smell like the flesh of wild animals or birds. **2.** abounding in game. **3.** brave; plucky. *adj.* **gam i er, gam i est. —gam′i ly,** *adv.* **—gam′i ness,** *n.*

gan der (gan′dər), a male goose. *n.*

Gan dhi (gän′dē or gan′dē), **1. Indira,** born 1917, prime minister of India since 1965. **2. Mohandas K.,** 1869-1948, Hindu political, social, and religious leader. *n.*

gang (gang), **1.** group of people acting or going around together: *Criminals often form gangs.* **2.** group of people working together under one foreman: *Two gangs of workmen were mending the road.* **3.** set of similar tools or machines arranged to work together. **4.** *Informal.* form a gang. **5.** *Informal.* attack in a gang. **6.** *Scottish.* go; walk. 1-3 *n.*, 4-6 *v.*

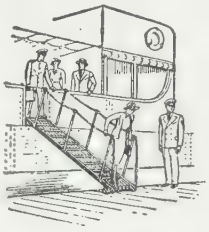


Gan ges (gan′jēz), river flowing across N India into the Bay of Bengal. It is regarded as sacred by the Hindus. 1550 mi. *n.*

gan gli a (gang′glē ə), pl. of **ganglion.** *n.*

gan gling (gang′gling), awkwardly tall and slender; lank and loosely built. *adj.*

gan gli on (gang′glē ən), **1.** a mass or group of nerve cells forming a nerve center, especially outside of the brain or spinal cord. **2.** center of force, activity, etc. *n., pl.* **gan gli a** or **gan gli ons.**


Gangplank

gan gly (gang′glē), gangling. *adj.*

gang plank (gang′plangk′), a movable bridge used by persons or animals in getting on and off a ship, etc. *n.*

gang plow, a set of plows arranged to work together.

gan grene (gang′grēn), **1.** decay of a part of a living person or animal when the blood supply is interfered with by injury, infection, freezing, etc. **2.** cause gangrene in; be or become affected with gangrene; decay: *The wounded leg gangrened and had to be cut off.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **gan grened, gan gren ing.**

gan gre nous (gang′grə nəs), of or having gangrene; decaying. *adj.*

gang ster (gang′stər), *Informal.* member of a gang of criminals, roughs, etc. *n.*

gang way (gang′wā′), **1.** passageway. **2.** passageway on a ship. **3.** gangplank. **4.** Get out of the way! Stand aside and make room! 1-3 *n.*, 4 *interj.*

gan net (gan′it), a large, fish-eating sea bird somewhat like a pelican, but with long, pointed wings and a shorter tail. See **booby** for picture. *n.*

gan oid (gan′oid), **1.** of fishes, having hard scales of bone overlaid with enamel. **2.** a ganoid fish. Sturgeons and gar pikes are ganoids. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

gant let[1] (gônt′lit or gant′lit), a former military punishment in which the offender had to run between two rows of men who struck him with clubs or other weapons as he passed. *n.* Also, **gauntlet.**

run the gantlet, **1.** pass between two rows of men each of whom strikes the runner as he passes. **2.** be exposed to unfriendly attacks, criticism, etc.

gant let[2] (gônt′lit or gant′lit), gauntlet[1]. *n.*

Gan y mede (gan′ə mēd), in Greek and Roman mythology, a beautiful youth, cupbearer to the gods of Olympus. *n.*

gaol (jāl), *Brit.* jail. *n.*

gaol er (jāl′ər), *Brit.* jailer. *n.*

gap (gap), **1.** a broken place; opening. **2.** an empty part; unfilled space; blank: *The record is not complete; there are several gaps in it.* **3.** a wide difference of opinion, character, etc. **4.** a pass through mountains. *n.*

gape (gāp), **1.** open wide: *A deep hole in the earth gaped before us.* **2.** a wide opening. **3.** open the mouth wide; yawn. **4.** act of opening the mouth wide; a yawning. **5.** stare with the mouth open: *The savages gaped when they saw an airplane for the first time.* **6.** an open-mouthed stare. 1,3,5 *v.*, **gaped, gap ing;** 2,4,6 *n.* **—gap′er,** *n.*

the gapes, **1.** fit of yawning. **2.** disease of poultry.

gar (gär), garfish. *n., pl.* **gars** or (*esp. collectively*) **gar.**

G.A.R., Grand Army of the Republic, an organization of men who served in the United States army or navy during the Civil War, founded in 1866.

ga rage (gə räzh′), **1.** place where automobiles are kept. **2.** shop for repairing automobiles. **3.** put or keep in a garage. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **ga raged, ga rag ing.**

garb (gärb), **1.** way one is dressed. **2.** clothing. **3.** clothe. **4.** outward covering, form, or appearance. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *v.*

gar bage (gär′bij), waste animal or vegetable matter from a kitchen, store, etc. *n.*

gar ble (gär′bl), make unfair or misleading selections from (facts, statements, writings, etc.); omit parts of, often in order to misrepresent: *Foreign newspapers gave a garbled account of the President's speech.* *v.*, **gar bled, gar bling. —gar′bler,** *n.*

Gar ci a (gär sē′ä), **Carlos P.,** born 1896, president of the Philippines after death of Ramón Magsaysay in 1957. *n.*

gar çon (gär sôN′), *French.* **1.** a young man; boy. **2.** servant. **3.** waiter. *n., pl.* **gar çons** (-sôN′).

gar den (gärd′n), **1.** piece of ground used for growing vegetables, herbs, flowers, or fruits. **2.** take care of a garden; make a garden; work in a garden. **3.** growing or grown in a garden; for a garden. **4.** park or place where people go for amusement or to see things that are displayed. **5.** a fertile and delightful spot; well-cultivated region. **6.** common; ordinary. 1,4,5 *n.*, 2 *v.*, 3,6 *adj.* **—gar′den like′,** *adj.*

gar den er (gärd′nər), **1.** person whose occupation is taking care of a garden, lawn, etc. **2.** person who makes a garden or works in a garden. *n.*

gar de nia (gär dēn′yə), **1.** a fragrant, roselike, white flower with waxy petals. **2.** shrub having these flowers. *n.*

Gar eth (gar′ith), knight of the Round Table and nephew of King Arthur. *n.*

Gar field (gär′fēld), **James A.,** 1831-1881, the 20th president of the United States, in 1881. *n.*

gar fish (gär′fish′), an edible fish with a long, slender body covered with thin scales, and long, narrow jaws. *n., pl.* **gar fish es** or (*esp. collectively*) **gar fish.**

Gar gan tu a (gär gan′chū ə), a good-natured giant in a satire by Rabelais. He was a tremendous eater and drinker. *n.*

Gar gan tu an (gär gan′chū ən), gigantic; huge. *adj.*

gar gle (gär′gl), **1.** wash or rinse (the throat) with a liquid kept in motion by the breath. **2.** liquid used for gargling. 1 *v.*, **gar gled, gar gling;** 2 *n.*

Gargoyle (def. 1)

gar goyle (gär′goil), **1.** spout for carrying off rain water, ending in a grotesque head that projects from the gutter of a building. **2.** projection or ornament on a building resembling a gargoyle. *n.*

Gar i bal di (gar′ə bôl′dē), **Giuseppe,** 1807-1882, Italian patriot and general who helped make Italy a united nation. *n.*

gar ish (gär′ish), unpleasantly bright; glaring; showy; gaudy. *adj.* **—gar′ish ly,** *adv.* **—gar′ish ness,** *n.*

gar land (gär′lənd), **1.** wreath of flowers, leaves, etc. **2.** decorate with garlands. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

gar lic (gär′lik), **1.** plant like an onion whose strong-smelling bulb is composed of small sections called cloves. **2.** bulb or clove of this plant, used to season meats, salads, etc. *n.*

gar ment (gär′mənt), **1.** article of clothing. **2.** an outer covering. **3.** clothe. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.* **—gar′ment-less,** *adj.*

gar ner (gär′nər), **1.** gather and store away: *Wheat is cut and garnered at harvest time.* **2.** storehouse for grain. **3.** a store of anything. 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

Gar ner (gär′nər), **John Nance,** born 1869, vice-president of the United States from 1933 to 1941. *n.*

gar net (gär′nit), **1.** a deep-red, transparent precious stone. It is a variety of a hard, vitreous silicate mineral. **2.** deep red. 1,2 *n.*, 2 *adj.* **—gar′net like′,** *adj.*

gar nish (gär′nish), **1.** something laid on or around food as a decoration: *The turkey was served with a garnish of cranberries and parsley.* **2.** decorate (food). **3.** decoration; trimming. **4.** decorate; trim. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.* **—gar′nish er,** *n.*

gar nish ee (gär′nish ē′), attach (money or property) by legal authority in payment of a debt. If a creditor garnishees a debtor's salary, a certain portion of the salary is withheld and paid to the creditor. *v.*, **gar-nish eed, gar nish ee ing.**

gar ni ture (gär′nə chər), decoration; trimming; garnish. *n.*

ga rotte (gə rot′ or gə rōt′), garrote. *n.*, *v.*, **ga rot-ted, ga rot ting. —ga rot′ter,** *n.*

gar pike, garfish.

gar ret (gar′it), space in a house just below a sloping roof; attic. *n.*

gar ri son (gar′ə sn), **1.** soldiers stationed in a fort, town, etc., to defend it. **2.** place that has a garrison. **3.** station soldiers in (a fort, town, etc.) to defend it. **4.** occupy (a fort, town, etc.) as a garrison. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

Gar ri son (gar′ə sn), **William Lloyd,** 1805-1879, American editor and reformer who opposed Negro slavery. *n.*

gar rote (gə rot′ or gə rōt′), **1.** a Spanish method of executing a person by strangling him with an iron collar. The collar is fastened to a post and tightened by a screw. **2.** the iron collar used for this. **3.** execute by garroting. **4.** robbery done by strangling the victim. **5.** strangle and rob; strangle. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3,5 *v.*, **gar rot ed, gar rot ing. —gar rot′er,** *n.*

gar rotte (gə rot′ or gə rōt′), garrote. *n.*, *v.*, **gar-rot ted, gar rot ting. —gar rot′ter,** *n.*

gar ru li ty (gə rü′lə tē), being garrulous. *n.*

gar ru lous (gar′ə ləs), **1.** talking too much about trifles. **2.** using too many words. *adj.* **—gar′ru-lous ly,** *adv.* **—gar′ru lous ness,** *n.*

gar ter (gär′tər), **1.** band or strap to hold up a stocking or sock. It is usually elastic. **2.** fasten with a garter. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

Gar ter (gär′tər), **1. Order of the,** oldest and most important order of knighthood in Great Britain, established about 1344. **2.** badge of this order. **3.** membership in it. *n.*

garter snake, a small, harmless, brownish or greenish snake with long yellow stripes.

Gar y (gãr′ē), city in NW Indiana, on Lake Michigan. 178,000. *n.*

gas (gas), **1.** any fluid substance that can expand without limit; not a solid or liquid. Oxygen and nitrogen are gases. **2.** any gas or mixture of gases except air. **3.** any mixture of gases that can be burned, obtained from coal and other substances. Gas was once much used for lighting, but is now used for cooking and heating. **4.** any gas used as an anesthetic, such as nitrous oxide or laughing gas. **5.** supply with gas. **6.** treat with gas; use gas on. Some kinds of seeds are gassed to hasten sprouting. **7.** give off gas. **8.** in mining, an explosive mixture of firedamp with air. **9.** substance used in warfare that vaporizes and then poisons, suffocates, or stupefies, such as mustard gas, tear gas, etc. **10.** attack with gas in warfare; injure or kill by poisonous gas. **11.** *U.S. Informal.* gasoline. **12.** *Informal.* supply with gasoline. **13.** *Slang.* empty or boasting talk. **14.** *Slang.* talk idly; take part in an empty or boasting way. 1-4,8,9,11,13 *n.*, *pl.* **gas es;** 5-7,10,12,14 *v.*, **gassed, gas sing. —gas′less,** *adj.*

Gas con (gas′kən), **1.** native of Gascony. Gascons were noted for their boastfulness. **2.** of Gascony or its people. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

gas con (gas′kən), **1.** boaster. **2.** boastful. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Gas co ny (gas′kə nē), region, formerly a province, in SW France. *n.*

gas engine, **1.** an internal-combustion engine run by illuminating gas, natural gas, or other gas supplied from without. **2.** any internal-combustion engine.

gas e ous (gas′ē əs), in the form of gas; of or like a gas: *Steam is water in a gaseous condition.* *adj.*

Gas jet

gash (gash), **1.** a long, deep cut or wound. **2.** make a long, deep cut or wound in. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

gas jet, **1.** a small nozzle of a gas fixture where gas comes out. **2.** flame of gas.

gas ket (gas′kit), **1.** ring or strip of rubber, metal, plaited hemp, etc., packed around a piston, pipe joint, etc., to keep steam, gas, etc., from escaping. **2.** cord or small rope used to secure a furled sail on a yard. *n.*

Gasket (def. 2)

gas mask, helmet or mask that covers the mouth and nose and is supplied with a filter containing chemicals to neutralize poisons. The wearer breathes only filtered air.

gas o line or **gas o lene** (gas′ə lēn), a colorless liquid consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons. Gasoline evaporates and burns very easily, and is made by distilling petroleum. It is used as a fuel, solvent, cleansing agent, etc. *n.*

gasp (gasp), **1.** a catching of the breath with open mouth, as if out of breath or surprised. **2.** catch the breath with difficulty; breathe with gasps. **3.** utter with gasps: *"Help! Help!" gasped the drowning man.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

at the last gasp, about to die.

gas station, place that sells gasoline and oil and sometimes makes minor repairs, etc.

gas sy (gas′ē), **1.** full of gas; containing gas. **2.** like gas. *adj.*, **gas si er, gas si est.**

gas tric (gas′trik), of or near the stomach. *adj.*

gastric juice, the digestive fluid secreted by glands in the lining of the stomach. It contains pepsin and other enzymes and hydrochloric acid.

gas tri tis (gas trī′tis), inflammation of the stomach, especially of its mucous membrane. *n.*

gas tro nom ic (gas′trə nom′ik), of or having to do with gastronomy. *adj.*

gas tron o my (gas tron′ə mē), art or science of good eating. *n.*

gas tro pod (gas′trə pod), **1.** any of a group of mollusks that have a disklike organ of locomotion on the ventral surface of their bodies. Snails, slugs, and whelks are gastropods. **2.** of such mollusks. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

gat[1] (gat), *Archaic.* got, a pt. of **get.** *v.*

gat[2] (gat), *Slang.* gun; revolver; pistol. *n.*

gate (gāt), **1.** a movable part or frame to close an opening in a wall or fence. It turns on hinges or slides open and shut. **2.** an opening in a wall or fence where a gate is; gateway. **3.** way to go in or out; way to get something. **4.** door, valve, etc., to stop or control the flow of water in a pipe, dam, lock, etc. **5.** number of people who pay to see a contest, exhibition, etc. **6.** the total amount of money received from them: *The two teams divided a gate of $3250.* *n.* **—gate′less,** *adj.* **—gate′like′,** *adj.*

gate crasher, person who attends parties, gatherings, etc., without an invitation; uninvited guest.

gate house (gāt′hous′), a house at or over a gate, used as the keeper's quarters. *n.*

gate post (gāt′pōst′), post on either side of a gate. A swinging gate is fastened to one gatepost and closes against the other. *n.*

Gates (gāts), **Horatio,** 1728-1806, general in the American army during the American Revolution. *n.*

gate way (gāt′wā′), **1.** an opening in a wall or fence where a gate is. **2.** way to go in or out; way to get to something: *A college education is one of the gateways to success.* *n.*

gath er (gaŦH′ər), **1.** bring into one place or group: *He gathered his books and papers and started to school.* **2.** come together; assemble: *A crowd gathered at the scene of the accident.* **3.** get together from various places or sources, or gradually: *gather sticks for a fire.* **4.** form a mass; collect: *Tears gathered in her eyes.* **5.** pick and collect; take: *Farmers gather their crops.* **6.** get or gain little by little: *The train gathered speed as it left the station.* **7.** collect (oneself, one's strength, energies, thoughts, etc.) for an effort. **8.** put together in the mind; conclude; infer: *I gathered from his words that he was really much upset.* **9.** pull together in folds; wrinkle: *She gathered her brows in a frown.* **10.** pull together in little folds and stitch: *The skirt is gathered at the waist.* **11.** one of the little folds between stitches when cloth is gathered. **12.** come to a head and form pus: *A boil is a painful swelling that gathers under the skin.* 1-10,12 *v.*, 11 *n.*

be gathered to one's fathers, die and be buried.

gather up, **1.** pick up and put together. **2.** pull together; bring into a smaller space.

gath er ing (gaŦH′ər ing), **1.** act of one that gathers. **2.** that which is gathered. **3.** meeting; assembly; party; crowd. **4.** swelling that comes to a head and forms pus. *n.*

Gat ling gun (gat′ling), an early type of machine gun consisting of a revolving cluster of barrels around a central axis.

Ga tun (gä tün′), **1.** town in N Panama Canal Zone. **2.** a large dam near there. 1½ mi. long. **3.** an artificial lake formed by Gatun Dam. 164 sq. mi. *n.*

gauche (gōsh), awkward; clumsy; tactless. *adj.* **—gauche′ly,** *adv.* **—gauche′ness,** *n.*

gau che rie (gō′shə rē′ or gō′shə rē), **1.** awkwardness; tactlessness. **2.** an awkward or tactless movement, act, etc. *n.*

gau cho (gou′chō), cowboy of mixed Spanish and Indian descent in the S plains of South America. *n., pl.* **gau chos.**

gaud (gôd), a cheap, showy ornament; trinket: *Savages like beads, mirrors, and such gauds.* *n.*

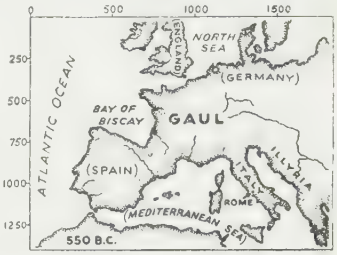
gaud y (gôd′ē), too bright and gay to be in good taste; cheap and showy: *She would be attractive if she did not wear such gaudy jewelry.* *adj.*, **gaud i er, gaud i est. —gaud′i ly,** *adv.* **—gaud′i ness,** *n.*

gauge (gāj), **1.** standard measure; scale of standard measurements; measure. There are gauges of the capacity of a barrel, the thickness of sheet iron, the diameter of a shotgun bore, wire, etc. **2.** instrument for measuring. A **steam gauge** measures the pressure of steam. **3.** measure accurately; find out the exact measurement of with a gauge. **4.** estimate; judge: *It is difficult to gauge the character of a stranger.* **5.** means of estimating or judging. **6.** size; capacity; extent. **7.** distance between railroad rails or between the right and left wheels of a wagon, automobile, etc. Standard gauge between rails is 56½ inches. **8.** position of one sailing ship with reference to another and to the wind. A ship having the weather gauge of another is to the windward of it. 1,2,5-8 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **gauged, gaug ing.** Also, **gage.**

Gauge for measuring wire

gauge a ble (gāj′ə bl), that may be gauged. *adj.*

gaug er (gāj′ər), **1.** person or thing that gauges. **2.** official who measures the contents of barrels of taxable liquor. **3.** collector of excise taxes. *n.* Also, **gager.**



Gaul (gôl), **1.** an ancient country in W Europe. It included France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and parts of Switzerland, Germany, and N Italy. **2.** one of the Celtic inhabitants of ancient Gaul. **3.** Frenchman. *n.*

gaunt (gônt), **1.** very thin and bony; with hollow eyes and a starved look: *Hunger and suffering make people gaunt.* **2.** looking bare and gloomy; desolate; forbidding; grim: *the gaunt slopes of a high mountain in winter.* *adj.* **—gaunt′ly,** *adv.* **—gaunt′ness,** *n.*

gaunt let[1] (gônt′lit), **1.** a stout, heavy glove, usually of leather covered with plates of iron or steel, that was part of a knight's armor. **2.** a stout, heavy glove with a wide, flaring cuff. **3.** the wide, flaring cuff. *n.* Also, **gantlet.**

Iron gauntlet

take up the gauntlet, **1.** accept a challenge. **2.** take up the defense of a person, opinion, etc.

throw down the gauntlet, challenge.

gaunt let[2] (gônt′lit), gantlet[1]. *n.*

Gau ta ma (gô′tə mə or gou′tə mə), 563?-483? B.C., Buddha. *n.* Also, **Gotama.**

gauze (gôz), **1.** a very thin, light cloth, easily seen through. **2.** a thin haze. *n.* **—gauze′like′,** *adj.*

gauz y (gôz′ē), like gauze; thin and light as gauze. *adj.*, **gauz i er, gauz i est. —gauz′i ness,** *n.*

gave (gāv), pt. of **give.** *He gave me some candy.* *v.*

gav el (gav′l), a small mallet used by a presiding officer to signal for attention or order, or by an auctioneer to announce that the bidding is over *n.*

Judge holding a gavel

ga vi al (gā′vē əl), a large crocodile of India that has a long, slender snout. *n.*

Ga wain (gä′win or gä′wān), knight of the Round Table and nephew of King Arthur. *n.*

gawk (gôk), **1.** an awkward person; clumsy fool. **2.** *Informal.* stare rudely or stupidly. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

gawk y (gôk′ē), awkward; clumsy. *adj.*, **gawk i er, gawk i est. —gawk′i ly,** *adv.* **—gawk′i ness,** *n.*

gay (gā), **1.** happy and full of fun: *The gay young people were merry as they decorated the gym for the dance.* **2.** bright-colored; showy. **3.** fond of pleasures. *adj.*, **gay er, gay est. —gay′ness,** *n.*

gay e ty (gā′ə tē), gaiety. *n., pl.* **gay e ties.**

gay ly (gā′lē), gaily. *adv.*

Ga za (gā′zə), town in W Palestine, once an important city of the Philistines. A strip of land (the **Gaza Strip**) including Gaza was occupied by Egypt in 1949. 38,000. *n.*

gaze (gāz), **1.** look long and steadily: *For hours he sat gazing at the stars.* **2.** a long, steady look. 1 *v.*, **gazed, gaz ing;** 2 *n.* **—gaz′er,** *n.*

ga zelle (gə zel′), a small, graceful antelope of Africa and Asia that has soft, lustrous eyes. *n.*

Gazelle (about 2 ft. high at the shoulder)

ga zette (gə zet′), **1.** newspaper: *the "Emporia Gazette."* **2.** an official government journal containing lists of appointments, promotions, etc. **3.** publish, list, or announce in a gazette. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **ga zet ted, ga zetting.**

gaz et teer (gaz′ə tir′), **1.** dictionary of geographical names. Names of places, seas, mountains, etc., are arranged alphabetically. **2.** writer for a gazette. **3.** official appointed to publish a gazette. *n.*

G.C.D. or **g.c.d.,** greatest common divisor.

G clef, in music, the treble clef. See **clef** for diagram.

Gd, gadolinium.

Gdy nia (gə din′yə), seaport in N Poland. 144,000. *n.*

Ge, germanium.

gear (gir), **1.** wheel having teeth that fit into the teeth of another wheel of the same kind. If the wheels are of different sizes, they will turn at different speeds. See **cogwheel** for picture. **2.** connect by gears. An automobile moves when the motor is geared to the rear wheels. **3.** fit or work together; mesh: *The cogs gear smoothly.* **4.** arrangement of fixed and moving parts for transmitting or changing motion; mechanism; machinery: *The car ran off the road when the steering gear broke.* **5.** working order; adjustment: *His watch got out of gear and would not run.* **6.** equipment needed for some purpose. Harness, clothes, household goods, tools, tackle, and rigging are various kinds of gear. **7.** provide with gear; equip; harness. **8.** make subordinate to in order to serve: *The steel industry was geared to the needs of war.* 1,4-6 *n.*, 2,3,7,8 *v.*

in gear, connected to the motor, etc.

out of gear, disconnected from the motor, etc.

shift gears, change from one set of gears to another; connect a motor, etc., to a different set of gears.

gear ing (gir′ing), set of gears, chains, etc., for transmitting motion or power; gearing. *n.*

gear shift (gir′shift′), device for connecting a motor, etc., to any of several sets of gears. *n.*

geck o (gek′ō), a small, harmless, insect-eating lizard with suction pads on its feet so that it can walk on ceilings, walls, etc. *n., pl.* **geck os** or **geck oes.**

Gecko (about 1 ft. long)

gee (jē), **1.** command to horses, oxen, etc., directing them to turn to the right. **2.** turn to the right. **3.** exclamation or mild oath. 1,3 *interj.*, 2 *v.*, **geed, gee ing.**

geese (gēs), pl. of **goose.** *n.*

Ge hen na (gə hen′ə), **1.** hell. **2.** place of torment or misery. *n.*

Gei ger counter (gī′gər), device which detects and counts ionizing particles. It is used to measure radioactivity, test cosmic-ray particles, etc.

Gei gers (gī′gərz), *Informal.* radioactive particles and radiation collectively. *n.*

gei sha (gā′shə or gē′shə), a Japanese singing and dancing girl. *n., pl.* **gei sha** or **gei shas.**

gel a tin or **gel a tine** (jel′ət n), **1.** an odorless, tasteless substance obtained by boiling animal tissues, bones, hoofs, etc. It dissolves easily in hot water and is used in making jellied desserts, camera film, glue, etc. **2.** any of various vegetable substances having similar properties. **3.** preparation or product in which gelatin is the essential constituent. *n.*

ge lat i nous (jə lat′n əs), **1.** jellylike; of the consistency of jelly. **2.** of gelatin; containing gelatin. *adj.*

geld (geld), remove the male glands of (a horse or other animal); castrate. *v.*, **geld ed** or **gelt, geld ing.**

geld ing (gel′ding), a gelded horse or other animal. *n.*

gel id (jel′id), cold as ice; frosty. *adj.*

gelt (gelt), gelded, a pt. and a pp. of **geld.** *v.*

gem (jem), **1.** a precious stone; jewel. Diamonds and rubies are gems. **2.** person or thing that is very precious, beautiful, etc.: *The gem of his collection was a rare Persian stamp.* **3.** set or adorn with gems, or as if with gems: *Stars gem the sky.* **4.** a kind of muffin made of coarse flour. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **gemmed, gem ming.** **—gem′like,** *adj.*

gem i nate (jem′ə nāt for 1; jem′ə nit or jem′ə nāt for 2), **1.** make or become double; combine in pairs. **2.** combined in a pair or pairs; coupled. 1 *v.*, **gem i nated, gem i nat ing;** 2 *adj.* **—gem′i na′tion,** *n.*

Gem i ni (jem′ə nī), **1.** a northern constellation containing two bright stars. **2.** Castor and Pollux, the twin sons of Zeus. *n.pl.*

gems bok (gemz′bok′), a large antelope of South Africa, having long, straight horns and a long, tufted tail. *n.*

Gemsbok (about 4 ft. high at the shoulder)

-gen, suffix meaning: producing; born; produced, as in *antigen, nitrogen.*

Gen., **1.** General. **2.** Genesis.

gen., **1.** gender. **2.** general. **3.** genitive.

gen darme (zhän′därm), policeman in France and several other European countries who has had military training. *n., pl.* **gendarmes** (-därmz).

gen der (jen′dər), **1.** in many languages, the grouping of nouns into a series of classes, such as masculine, feminine, neuter, etc. In English, except in pronouns (*him—her*) and a few nouns with endings such as *-ess* (*actress*), *trix* (*aviatrix*), gender is now indicated only by the meaning of the word: *man—woman, nephew—niece, rooster—hen.* **2.** one of such classes. **3.** *Informal.* sex. *n.*

gene (jēn), a minute part of a chromosome that influences the inheritance and development of some character. The genes inherited from its parents determine what kind of plant or animal will develop from a fertilized egg cell. *n.*

ge ne a log i cal (jē′nē ə loj′ə kl or jen′ē ə loj′ə kl), having to do with genealogy. A genealogical table or chart shows the descent of a person or family from an ancestor. *adj.* **—ge′ne a log′i cal ly,** *adv.*

ge ne al o gist (jē′nē al′ə jist or jen′ē al′ə jist), person who traces genealogies; person who makes a study of genealogies. *n.*

ge ne al o gy (jē′nē al′ə jē or jen′ē al′ə jē), **1.** account of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor or ancestors. **2.** descent of a person or family from an ancestor; pedigree; lineage. **3.** the making or investigation of accounts of descent; study of pedigrees. *n., pl.* **ge ne al o gies.**

gen er a (jen′ər ə), a pl. of **genus.** *n.*

gen er al (jen′ər əl), **1.** of all; for all; from all: *A government takes care of the general welfare.* **2.** common to many or most; not limited to a few; widespread: *There is a general interest in sports.* **3.** not special; not limited to one kind, class, department, or use: *A general reader reads different kinds of books.* **4.** not detailed; sufficient for practical purposes: *general instructions.* **5.** indefinite; vague: *She referred to her trip in a general way.* **6.** a general fact, idea, principle, or statement. **7.** of or for all those forming a group: *"Cat" is a general term for cats, lions, and tigers.* **8.** in chief; of highest rank: *The Postmaster General is the head of the Post Office Department.* **9.** a high army officer in command of many soldiers: *Washington was a famous general.* **10.** in the United States Army, an officer ranking next below General of the Army and next above lieutenant general. **11.** any officer ranking above a colonel and entitled to command a force larger than a regiment, such as a lieutenant general, a major general, etc. **12.** a British army officer ranking next below a field marshal and next above a lieutenant general. **13.** head of a religious order. **14.** *Archaic.* people as a group; the public. 1-5,7,8 *adj.*, 6,9-14 *n.*

in general, **1.** referring to all those mentioned. **2.** usually; for the most part.

General Assembly, 1. legislature of certain States of the United States. 2. the legislative body of the United Nations.

General Court, legislature of Massachusetts or New Hampshire.

gen er al is si mo (jen′ər əl is′ə mō), 1. commander in chief of all the military forces of a country. 2. commander in chief of several armies in the field. *n., pl.* **gen er al is si mos.**

gen er al i ty (jen′ər al′ə tē), 1. a general statement; word or phrase not definite enough to have much meaning or value: *The candidate spoke only in generalities; not once did he mention definite laws that he and his party would try to pass.* 2. a general principle or rule: *"Nothing happens without a cause" is a generality.* 3. the greater part; main body; mass: *The generality of people must work for a living.* 4. general quality or condition: *A rule of great generality has very few exceptions. n., pl.* **gen er al i ties.**

gen er al i za tion (jen′ər əl ə zā′shən), 1. act or process of generalizing: *Don't be hasty in generalization; be sure you have the necessary facts first.* 2. a general idea, statement, principle, or rule. *n.*

gen er al ize (jen′ər əl īz), 1. make into one general statement; bring under a common heading, class, or law. 2. infer (a general rule) from particular facts: *If you have seen cats, lions, leopards, and tigers eat meat, you can generalize and say, "The cat family eats meat."* 3. state in a more general form; extend in application: *The statement that 5+3=8 and 50+30=80 can be generalized to the form 5a+3a=8a.* 4. talk indefinitely or vaguely; use generalities: *The commentator generalized because he knew no details.* 5. make general; bring into general use or knowledge. 6. make general inferences. *v.,* **gen er al ized, gen er al iz ing.**

gen er al ly (jen′ər əl ē), 1. in most cases; usually: *He is generally on time.* 2. for the most part; widely: *It was once generally believed that the earth is flat.* 3. in a general way; without giving details; not specially: *Generally speaking, our coldest weather comes in January. adv.*

General of the Army, *U.S.* general of the highest rank.

gen er al ship (jen′ər əl ship′), 1. ability as a general; skill in commanding an army. 2. skillful management; leadership. 3. rank, commission, authority, or term of office of a general. *n.*

general staff, group of high army officers who make plans for war or national defense.

gen er ate (jen′ər āt), 1. produce; cause to be: *Rubbing generates heat. Steam can be used to generate power or electricity.* 2. produce (offspring). 3. in mathematics, form (a line, surface, figure, or solid) by moving a point, line, etc. *v.,* **gen er at ed, gen er at ing.**

gen er a tion ((jen′ər ā′shən), 1. all the people born about the same time. Your parents and their friends belong to one generation; you and your friends belong to the next generation. 2. time from the birth of one generation to the birth of the next generation; about 30 years. 3. one step or degree in the descent of a family: *The picture showed four generations—great-grandmother, grandmother, mother, and baby.* 4. production of offspring. 5. production; causing to be; generating: *Steam and water power are used for the generation of electricity. n.*

gen er a tive (jen′ər ā′tiv), 1. having to do with the production of offspring. 2. having the power of producing. *adj.*

gen er a tor (jen′ər ā′tər), 1. machine that changes mechanical energy into electrical energy; dynamo. See **dynamo** for picture. 2. apparatus for producing gas or steam. 3. person or thing that generates. *n.*

ge ner ic (jə ner′ik), 1. having to do with or characteristic of a genus of plants or animals: *Cats and lions show generic differences.* 2. having to do with a class or group of similar things; inclusive; not specific: *Liquid is a generic term.* 3. applied to, or referring to, a group or class; general; not special. *adj.* **—ge ner′i cal ly,** *adv.*

gen er os i ty (jen′ər os′ə tē), 1. being generous; willingness to share with others; unselfishness. 2. nobleness of mind; absence of meanness. 3. a generous act. *n., pl.* **gen er os i ties.**

gen er ous (jen′ər əs), 1. willing to share with others; unselfish. 2. having or showing a noble mind; willing to forgive; not mean. 3. large; plentiful: *A quarter of a pie is a generous piece.* 4. fertile: *generous fields.* 5. rich and strong: *a generous wine. adj.* **—gen′er ous ly,** *adv.* **—gen′er ous ness,** *n.*

Gen e sis (jen′ə sis), the first book of the Old Testament. Genesis gives an account of the creation of the world. *n.*

gen e sis (jen′ə sis), origin; creation; coming into being. *n., pl.* **gen e ses** (-sēz).

ge net ic (jə net′ik), 1. having to do with origin and natural growth. 2. of or having to do with genetics. *adj.*

ge net i cal ly (jə net′ik lē), 1. with respect to genesis or origin. 2. according to the laws of genetics. *adv.*

ge net i cist (jə net′ə sist), person trained in genetics. *n.*

ge net ics (jə net′iks), branch of biology dealing with the principles of heredity and variation in animals and plants of the same or related kinds. *n.*

Ge ne va (jə nē′və), 1. city in SW Switzerland. 170,000. 2. **Lake of,** a long, narrow lake in SW Switzerland and E France. 45 mi. long; 225 sq. mi. *n.*

Geneva Convention, agreement between nations providing for the neutrality of the members and buildings of the medical departments on battlefields.

gen ial (jēn′yəl), 1. smiling and pleasant; cheerful and friendly; kindly: *a genial welcome.* 2. helping growth; pleasantly warming; comforting: *genial sunshine. adj.* **—gen′ial ly,** *adv.* **—gen′ial ness,** *n.*

ge ni al i ty (jē′nē al′ə tē), genial quality. *n.*

ge nie (jē′nē), spirit; jinni: *When Aladdin rubbed his lamp, the genie came and did what Aladdin asked. n.*

ge ni i (jē′nē ī), a pl. of **genius.** *n.*

gen i tal (jen′ə tl), having to do with reproduction or the sex organs. *adj.*

gen i tals (jen′ə tlz), the external sex organs. *n.pl.*

gen i tive (jen′ə tiv), 1. case in certain languages showing possession, source, origin, etc. The genitive corresponds in part to the possessive case in English. 2. word or construction in this case. 3. of this case; in this case; having to do with its forms or constructions. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

gen ius (jēn′yəs), 1. very great natural power of mind. 2. person having such power: *Shakespeare was a genius.* 3. great natural ability of some special kind: *A great actor has a genius for acting.* 4. the special character or spirit of a person, nation, age, language, etc. 5. a guardian spirit of a person, place, institution, etc. 6. either of two spirits, one good and one evil, supposed to influence a person's fate. 7. person who powerfully influences another. 8. spirit; jinni. *n., pl.* **gen ius es** for 1-4,7, **ge ni i** for 5,6,8.

Gen o a (jen′ō ə), seaport in NW Italy. 740,000. *n.*

gen o cid al (jen′ə sīd′l), having to do with genocide. *adj.*

gen o cide (jen′ə sīd), systematic measures for the extermination of a cultural or racial group. *n.*

Gen o ese (jen′ō ēz′), 1. of Genoa or its people. 2. native or inhabitant of Genoa. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n., pl.* **Gen o ese.**

gen re (zhäN′rə), kind; sort; style: *Poe was the originator of a genre of detective story. n.*

Gent. or **gent.,** gentleman; gentlemen.

gen teel (jen tēl′), 1. belonging or suited to polite society. 2. polite; well-bred; fashionable; elegant. 3. trying to be aristocratic, but not really being so. *adj.* **—gen teel′ly,** *adv.* **—gen teel′ness,** *n.*

gen tian (jen′shən), any of a large family of plants with funnel-shaped flowers, stemless leaves, and bitter juice. Gentians have blue, white, red, or yellow flowers. *n.*

gen tile or **Gen tile** (jen′tīl), 1. person who is not a Jew. 2. not Jewish. 3. heathen; pagan. 4. among Mormons, a person who is not a Mormon. 5. among Mormons, of or having to do with those outside of the Mormon community. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2,3,5 *adj.*

gen til i ty (jen til′ə tē), 1. gentle birth; membership in the aristocracy or upper class. 2. good manners. 3. refinement. 4. pretended refinement. *n., pl.* **gen til i ties.**

gen tle (jen′tl), 1. not severe, rough, or violent; mild: *a gentle tap.* 2. soft; low: *a gentle sound.* 3. moderate: *gentle heat, a gentle slope.* 4. kindly; friendly: *a gentle disposition.* 5. easily handled or managed: *a gentle dog.* 6. of good family and social position; wellborn. 7. honorable; good; superior. 8. *Archaic.* noble; gallant: *a gentle knight.* 9. refined; polite. *adj.*, **gen tler, gen tlest.**

gen tle folk (jen′tl fōk′), people of good family and social position. *n.pl.*

gen tle man (jen′tl mən), 1. man of good family and social position. 2. man who is honorable and well-bred. 3. a polite term for any man. *n., pl.* **gen tle men. —gen′tle man like′,** *adj.*

gentleman in waiting, man of good family who attends a king or prince.

gen tle man ly (jen′tl mən lē), like a gentleman; suitable for a gentleman; polite; well-bred. *adj.* **—gen′tle man li ness,** *n.*

gentleman's agreement or **gentlemen's agreement,** an informal agreement. Because it is not written, the people or countries that make it are bound only by their promise to keep it.

gen tle ness (jen′tl nis), being gentle. *n.*

gen tle wom an (jen′tl wum′ən), 1. woman of good family and social position. 2. a well-bred woman; lady. 3. formerly, a woman attendant of a lady of rank. *n., pl.* **gen tle wom en. —gen′tle wom′an ly,** *adj.*

gen tly (jen′tlē), 1. in a gentle way; tenderly; softly. 2. gradually: *a gently sloping hillside.* *adv.*

gen try (jen′trē), 1. people of good family and social position. The English gentry are next below the nobility. 2. people of any particular class. *n.*

gen u flect (jen′yù flekt), bend the knee as an act of reverence or worship. *v.*

gen u flec tion (jen′yù flek′shən), a bending of the knee as an act of reverence or worship. *n.*

gen u ine (jen′yù ən), 1. actually being what it seems or is claimed to be; real; true: *The table is genuine mahogany, not wood stained to look like it.* 2. without pretense; sincere; frank: *genuine sorrow.* *adj.* **—gen′u ine ly,** *adv.* **—gen′u ine ness,** *n.*

ge nus (jē′nəs), 1. kind; sort; class. 2. group of related animals or plants ranking below a family and above a species. The scientific name of an animal or plant consists of the genus written with a capital letter and the species written with a small letter. *n., pl.* **gen er a** or **ge nus es.**

geo-, word element meaning: earth; land, as in *geocentric.*

ge o cen tric (jē′ō sen′trik), 1. as viewed or measured from the earth's center. 2. having or representing the earth as a center. *adj.* **—ge′o cen′tri cal ly,** *adv.*

ge od e sy (jē od′ə sē), branch of applied mathematics dealing with the shape and dimensions of the earth, the determination of the shape and area of large tracts on its surface, variations in terrestrial gravity, and the exact position of geographical points. *n.*

ge o det ic (jē′ə det′ik), having to do with geodesy. *adj.* **—ge′o det′i cal ly,** *adv.*

ge og ra pher (jē og′rə fər), person trained in geography. *n.*

ge o graph ic (jē′ə graf′ik), geographical. *adj.*

ge o graph i cal (jē′ə graf′ə kl), of geography; having to do with geography. *adj.*

ge o graph i cal ly (jē′ə graf′ik lē), 1. in geographical respects. 2. according to geography. *adv.*

geographical mile, about 6080 feet.

ge og ra phy (jē og′rə fē), 1. study of the earth's surface, climate, continents, countries, peoples, industries, and products. 2. the surface features of a place or region. 3. book about geography. *n., pl.* **ge og ra phies.**

geol., 1. geology. 2. geologic.

ge o log ic (jē′ə loj′ik), geological. *adj.*

ge o log i cal (jē′ə loj′ə kl), of geology; having to do with geology. *adj.*

ge o log i cal ly (jē′ə loj′ik lē), 1. in geological respects. 2. according to geology. *adv.*

ge ol o gist (jē ol′ə jist), person trained in geology. *n.*

ge ol o gy (jē ol′ə jē), 1. science that deals with the earth's crust, the layers of which it is composed, and their history. 2. features of the earth's crust in a place or region; rocks, rock formation, etc., of a particular area. 3. book about geology. *n., pl.* **ge ol o gies.**

geom., 1. geometry. 2. geometric.

ge o met ric (jē ə met′rik), 1. of geometry; according to the principles of geometry: *geometric proof.* 2. consisting of straight lines, circles, triangles, etc.; regular and symmetrical: *a geometric design.* *adj.*

Geometric design

ge o met ri cal (jē′ə met′rə kl), geometric. *adj.*

ge om e tri cian (jē om′ə trish′ən or jē′ə mə trish′ən), person trained in geometry. *n.*

geometric progression, series in which each following number is obtained by multiplying the preceding number by the same factor. 2, 4, 8, 16, and 32 form a geometric progression. So also do 3125, 625, 125, 25, 5, 1, $\frac{1}{5}$, and $\frac{1}{25}$.

ge om e trid (jē om′ə trid), any of a group of gray or greenish moths with slender bodies, whose larvae are called measuring worms or inchworms. Geometrids move by bringing the rear end of the body forward, thus forming a loop, and then advancing the front end. *n.*

ge om e try (jē om′ə trē), 1. branch of mathematics that deals with lines, angles, surfaces, and solids. Geometry includes the definition, comparison, and measurement of squares, triangles, circles, cubes, cones, spheres, etc. 2. book about geometry. *n., pl.* **ge om e tries.**

ge o po lit i cal (jē′ō pə lit′ə kl), having to do with or involved in geopolitics. *adj.*

ge o pol i ti cian (jē′ō pol′ə tish′ən), person who has special skill in, or knowledge of, geopolitics. *n.*

ge o pol i tics (jē′ō pol′ə tiks), study of government and its policies as affected by physical geography. *n.*

George (jôrj), 1. **Saint,** died 303? A.D., Christian martyr, the patron saint of England. 2. **Lake,** lake in E New York State. 36 mi. long. *n.*

George I, 1660-1727, king of England from 1714 to 1727. He was the first king of the house of Hanover.

George II, 1683-1760, king of England from 1727 to 1760.

George III, 1738-1820, king of England from 1760 to 1820. He was the grandson of George II.

George IV, 1762-1830, king of England from 1820 to 1830. He was the son of George III.

George V, 1865-1936, king of England from 1910 to 1936. He was the son of Edward VII.

George VI, 1895-1952, king of England from 1936 to 1952. He was the son of George V and brother of Edward VIII.

George town (jôrj′toun), seaport and capital of Guyana. 73,000. *n.*

Geor gette (jôr jet′), a thin, fine, transparent, silk cloth with a slightly wavy surface, used for dresses, etc. *n.*

Geor gia (jôr′jə), **1.** a Southern State of the United States. 3,943,000 pop.; 58,876 sq. mi. *Capital:* Atlanta. *Abbrev.:* Ga. **2.** a republic in the SE part of the Soviet Union in Europe, between the Black and Caspian seas. It was an independent kingdom from about 300 B.C. until the 15th century. 4,049,000 pop.; 26-911 sq. mi. *Capital:* Tiflis. *n.*

Geor gian (jôr′jən), **1.** of Georgia or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Georgia. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Georgian Bay, the northeastern part of Lake Huron, in southeastern Canada.

ge o trop ic (jē′ə trop′ik), affected by geotropism; responding to gravity. *adj.*

ge ot ro pism (jē ot′rə piz əm), response to gravity. *n.*

Ger., **1.** German. **2.** Germany.

Ge raint (jə rānt′), knight of the Round Table. *n.*

ge ra ni um (jə rā′nē əm), **1.** a cultivated plant having large clusters of showy flowers or fragrant leaves. It is often grown as a window plant. **2.** a wild plant having pink or purple flowers, deeply notched leaves, and long, pointed pods. *n.*

ger fal con (jèr′fôl′kən or jèr′fô′kən), any of various large falcons of the arctic. *n.* Also, **gyrfalcon.**

Gerfalcon (nearly 2 ft. long)

ger i at rics (jer′ē at′riks), science which deals with the study of old age and its diseases. *n.*

germ (jèrm), **1.** a microscopic animal or plant that causes disease: *the germ of scarlet fever.* **2.** the earliest form of a living thing; seed; bud. **3.** beginning of anything; origin: *Counting was the germ of arithmetic.* *n.* **—germ′less,** *adj.* **—germ′like′,** *adj.*

German (jèr′mən), **1.** of Germany, its people, or their language. **2.** native or inhabitant of Germany. **3.** language of Germany, especially that used in literature, on the radio, etc. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

ger man (jèr′mən), **1.** having the same parents. Children of the same father and mother are **brothers-german** or **sisters-german.** **2.** being a child of one's uncle or aunt. A **cousin-german** is a first cousin. *adj.*

ger mane (jèr mān′), closely connected; to the point; pertinent. *adj.*

Ger man ic (jèr man′ik), **1.** German. **2.** Teutonic. *adj.*

ger ma ni um (jèr mā′nē əm), a rare metallic element with a grayish-white color. Its compounds resemble those of tin. *Symbol:* Ge *n.*

German measles, a contagious disease resembling measles, but much less serious.

German shepherd, a large, intelligent dog of a breed developed in Germany, often trained to work with soldiers and police, to guide the blind, etc.; police dog.

German silver, a white alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel, used for ornaments, utensils, wire, etc.

Ger man town (jèr′mən toun), the northwestern section of Philadelphia, formerly a separate town. The British defeated Washington there in 1777, in the Revolutionary War. *n.*

Ger ma ny (jèr′mə nē), country in central Europe. Germany was divided after World War II into four zones occupied by the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France, and the United States. The Soviet zone is usually called East Germany, the rest West Germany. Military occupation of West Germany (now a republic) was officially ended in 1955. 72,500,000 pop.; 136,471 sq. mi. *Capitals:* Bonn (for West Germany) and Berlin (for East Germany). *n.*

germ cell, cell that can produce a new individual, usually after union with another cell of the opposite sex; egg or sperm cell.

ger mi cid al (jèr′mə sīd′l), killing germs. *adj.*

ger mi cide (jèr′mə sīd), any substance that kills germs, especially disease germs. Carbolic acid is a part of many germicides. *n.*

ger mi nal (jèr′mə nl), **1.** of germs or germ cells. **2.** like germs; like that of germs or germ cells. **3.** in the earliest stage of development. *adj.*

ger mi nate (jèr′mə nāt), start growing or developing; sprout: *Seeds germinate in the spring. Warmth and moisture germinate seeds.* *v.*, **ger mi nat ed, ger mi nat ing. —ger′mi na′tor,** *n.*

ger mi na tion (jèr′mə nā′shən), a starting to grow or develop; a sprouting: *Germination takes place when seeds are warm and moist.* *n.*

germ plasm, substance in germ cells that transmits hereditary characteristics to the offspring.

germ warfare, the spreading of germs to produce disease among the enemy in time of war.

ger on tol o gy (jer′ən tol′ə jē), branch of science dealing with the phenomena and problems of old age. *n.*

Ger ry (ger′ē), **Elbridge,** 1744-1814, vice-president of the United States from 1813 to 1814. *n.*

ger ry man der (ger′ē man′dər or jer′ē man′dər), *U.S.* **1.** arrangement of the political divisions of a State, county, etc., made to give one political party an unfair advantage in elections. **2.** arrange the political divisions of (a State, county, etc.) to give one political party an unfair advantage in elections. **3.** manipulate unfairly. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

ger und (jer′ənd), a verb form used as a noun. *n.* In English, gerunds end in *-ing,* having the same form as present participles, but differing in use.
Gerund: *"Running" a hotel appealed to him.*
Participle: *"Running" around the corner, he bumped into a policeman.*

ge run di al (jə run′dē əl), **1.** of a gerund. **2.** used as a gerund. *adj.*

Ge sta po (gə stä′pō or gə shtä′pō), an official organization of secret police and detectives in Germany under Hitler. *n.*

ges ta tion (jes tā′shən), **1.** act or period of carrying young in the uterus from conception to birth; pregnancy. **2.** formation and development of a project, etc., in the mind. *n.*

ges tic u late (jes tik′yə lāt), **1.** make or use gestures. **2.** make or use many vehement gestures: *The speaker gesticulated by raising his arms, pounding the desk, and stamping his foot.* *v.*, **ges tic u lat ed, ges tic u lat ing. —ges tic′u la′tor,** *n.*

ges tic u la tion (jes tik′yə lā′shən), **1.** act of gesticulating. **2.** gesture. *n.*

ges tic u la tive (jes tik′yə lā′tiv), making or using gestures. *adj.*

ges ture (jes′chər), **1.** movement of the hands, arms, or any part of the body, used instead of words or with words to help express an idea or feeling: *A speaker often makes gestures with his hands or arms to stress something that he is saying.* **2.** any action for effect or to impress others: *Her refusal was merely a gesture; she really wanted to go.* **3.** make or use gestures. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **ges tured, ges tur ing.**

get (get), **1.** come to have; obtain; receive; gain: *I got a new coat yesterday. He got first prize in the spelling contest.* **2.** reach: *I got home early last night. Your letter got here yesterday.* **3.** catch; get hold of: *I have got a bad cold.* **4.** cause to be or do: *He got his hair*

cut yesterday. They got the fire under control. **5.** *Informal.* be obliged: *We have got to win.* **6.** become: *get sick.* **7.** be: *Don't get nervous when you have to take the test.* **8.** go; come: *His boat got in yesterday.* **9.** persuade; influence: *Try to get Jack to come, too.* **10.** prepare: *Jane helped her mother get dinner.* **11.** usually of animals, beget. **12.** *Slang.* hit; strike: *The bullet got the soldier in the arm.* **13.** *Informal.* kill. **14.** *Informal.* puzzle; annoy. **15.** *U.S. Slang.* understand: *I don't get you.* *v.*, **got** or (*Archaic*) **gat, got** or (*esp. U.S.*) **got ten, get ting.**

get about, **1.** go from place to place. **2.** spread; become widely known.

get across, *Informal.* **1.** make clear. **2.** succeed.

get along, **1.** go away. **2.** advance. **3.** manage. **4.** succeed; prosper. **5.** agree.

get around, **1.** go from place to place. **2.** become widely known; spread. **3.** overcome. **4.** deceive; trick.

get at, **1.** reach. **2.** find out. **3.** *Informal.* tamper with; influence with money or threats.

get away, **1.** go away. **2.** escape. **3.** start.

get away with, *Informal.* succeed in taking or doing something and escaping safely.

get back, **1.** return. **2.** recover. **3.** *Slang.* get revenge.

get by, *Informal.* **1.** pass. **2.** not be noticed or caught.

get in, **1.** go in. **2.** put in. **3.** arrive. **4.** become friendly or familiar.

get into, **1.** find out about. **2.** get control of.

get off, **1.** come down from or out of. **2.** take off. **3.** escape. **4.** help to escape. **5.** start. **6.** put out; issue. **7.** say or express (a joke). **8.** deliver (a speech).

get on, **1.** go up on or into. **2.** put on. **3.** advance. **4.** manage. **5.** succeed. **6.** agree.

get out, **1.** go out. **2.** take out. **3.** go away. **4.** escape. **5.** help to escape. **6.** become known. **7.** publish. **8.** find out.

get over, **1.** recover from. **2.** overcome.

get together, *Informal.* **1.** bring or come together; meet; assemble. **2.** come to an agreement.

get up, **1.** get out of bed, etc. **2.** stand up. **3.** prepare; arrange. **4.** dress up. **5.** go ahead.

get a way (get′ə wā′), *Informal.* **1.** act of getting away; escape. **2.** start of a race. *n.*

Geth sem a ne (geth sem′ə nē), in the Bible, a garden near Jerusalem, the scene of Jesus' agony, betrayal, and arrest. Matthew 26:36. *n.*

get-to geth er (get′tŭ geтн′ər), *Informal.* an informal social gathering or party. *n.*

Get tys burg (get′ēz bėrg), town in S Pennsylvania. One of the important battles of the Civil War was fought there July 1,2, and 3, 1863. *n.*

get-up (get′up′), *Informal.* **1.** way a thing is put together; arrangement; style. **2.** dress; costume. *n.*

gew gaw (gū′gô), **1.** showy trifle; gaudy, useless ornament or toy; bauble. **2.** showy but trifling. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

gey ser (gī′zər), a spring that sends a column of hot water and steam into the air at intervals. *n.*

Geyser

G-force (jē′fôrs′), the force exerted on a person or object by gravitation, or by reaction to acceleration or deceleration when an aircraft, rocket, etc., changes speed or direction. *n.*

Gha na (gä′nə), country in W Africa, a member of the British Commonwealth. It includes Togoland and most of the former Gold Coast. 6,691,000 pop.; 91,843 sq. mi. *Capital:* Accra. *n.*

ghast ly (gast′lē), **1.** horrible: *Murder is a ghastly crime.* **2.** like a dead person or ghost; deathly pale: *The sick man's face was ghastly.* **3.** *Informal.* shocking: *a ghastly failure.* **4.** in a ghastly manner. 1-3 *adj.*, **ghast li er, ghast li est;** 4 *adv.* **—ghast′li ness,** *n.*

Ghats (gôts), mountain ranges along the E and W coasts of S India. *n.pl.*

ghee (gē), in India, a liquid butter, clarified by boiling, made from the milk of buffaloes and cows. *n.*

Ghent (gent), city in NW Belgium, on the Scheldt River. 160,000. *n.*

gher kin (gėr′kən), **1.** a small, prickly cucumber often used for pickles. **2.** a young, green cucumber used for pickles. *n.*

ghet to (get′ō), **1.** formerly, part of a city where Jews were required to live. **2.** part of a city where any racial group lives. *n.*, *pl.* **ghet tos.**

ghost (gōst), **1.** spirit of a dead person. It is supposed to live in another world and appear to living people as a pale, dim, shadowy form. **2.** anything pale, dim, or shadowy like a ghost; a faint image; slightest suggestion: *a ghost of a smile, not a ghost of a chance.* **3.** *Informal.* ghost writer. **4.** be a ghost writer for. **5.** a secondary or multiple image resulting from the reflection of a transmitted television signal. **6.** designating a habitation, town, etc., that is deserted: *a ghost town.* 1-3,5 *n.*, 4 *v.*, 6 *adj.* **—ghost′like′,** *adj.*

give up the ghost, die.

ghost ly (gōst′lē), **1.** like a ghost; pale, dim, and shadowy: *In the darkness he seemed to see ghostly forms.* **2.** spiritual; religious. *adj.*, **ghost li er, ghost li est. —ghost′li ness,** *n.*

ghost writer, person who writes something for another who pretends to be the author.

ghoul (gül), **1.** a horrible demon in Oriental stories, believed to feed on corpses. **2.** person who robs graves or corpses. **3.** person who enjoys what is revolting, brutal, and horrible. *n.*

ghoul ish (gül′ish), like a ghoul; revolting, brutal, and horrible. *adj.* **—ghoul′ish ly,** *adv.*

G.H.Q., General Headquarters.

G.I. or **GI** (jē′ī′), **1.** government issue: *G.I. shoes, G.I. socks.* **2.** *Informal.* conforming to regulations; standard: *G.I. uniform.* **3.** *Informal.* an enlisted soldier in the United States Army; serviceman. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*, *pl.* **G.I.'s, GI's,** or **GIs** (jē′īz′).

gi ant (jī′ənt), **1.** an imaginary being having human form, but larger and more powerful than a man. **2.** person or thing of unusual size, strength, importance, etc. **3.** like a giant; unusually big and strong; huge. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

gi ant ess (jī′ən tis), a woman giant. *n.*

giant panda, panda (def. 1).

gib ber (jib′ər or gib′ər), **1.** chatter senselessly; talk rapidly and indistinctly: *The monkeys gibbered angrily at each other.* **2.** senseless chattering; rapid, indistinct talking. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

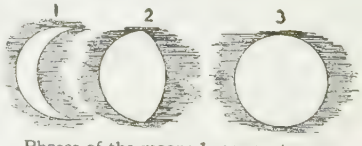
Gibbon (about 30 in. tall)

gib ber ish (jib′ər ish or gib′ər ish), senseless chatter; rapid, indistinct talk; jargon. *n.*

gib bet (jib′it), **1.** an upright post with a projecting arm at the top, from which the bodies of criminals were hung after execution. **2.** hang on a gibbet. **3.** hold up to public scorn or ridicule. **4.** gallows. **5.** put to death by hanging. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3,5 *v.*, **gib bet ed, gib bet ing.**

gib bon (gib′ən), a small, long-armed ape of SE Asia and the East Indies, that lives in trees. *n.*

gib bous (gib′əs), curved out; humped. A gibbous moon is more than half full but less than full. *adj.*



Phases of the moon: 1. crescent moon; 2. gibbous moon; 3. full moon.

gibe (jīb), jeer; scoff; sneer. *v.*, **gibed, gib ing;** *n.* Also, **jibe. —gib′er,** *n.* **—gib′ing ly,** *adv.*

gib lets (jib′lits), the heart, liver, and gizzard of a fowl. *n.pl.*

Gi bral tar (jə brôl′tər), **1.** seaport and fortress on a high rock at the southern tip of Spain. It is a British colony. 25,000 pop.; 1⅞ sq. mi. **2. Rock of,** the large rock on which this fortress stands. **3.** any strongly fortified place; impregnable stronghold. **4. Strait of,** strait between Africa and Europe, connecting the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic. 8½ to 23 mi. wide. *n.*

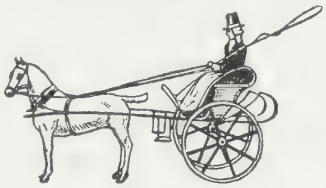
gid dy (gid′ē), **1.** having a confused, whirling feeling in one's head; dizzy: *It makes me giddy to go on a merry-go-round.* **2.** likely to make dizzy; causing dizziness: *The couples whirled and whirled in their giddy dance.* **3.** rarely or never serious; living for the pleasure of the moment; flighty; heedless: *Nobody can tell what that giddy girl will do next. adj.,* **gid di er, gid di est. —gid′di ly,** *adv.* **—gid′di ness,** *n.*

Gid e on (gid′ē ən), in the Bible, a hero of Israel who defeated the Midianites and was a judge of Israel for forty years. Judges 6 and 7. *n.*

gift (gift), **1.** thing given; present: *a Christmas gift.* **2.** act of giving: *The house came to him by gift from an uncle.* **3.** power or right of giving: *The office is within his gift.* **4.** natural ability; special talent: *a gift for painting. n.*

gift ed (gif′tid), having natural ability or special talent: *a gifted musician. adj.*

gig[1] (gig), **1.** a light, two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse. **2.** a long, light ship's boat moved by oars or sails. *n.*


Gig (def. 1)

gig[2] (gig), **1.** a fish spear; harpoon. **2.** spear (fish) with a gig. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **gigged, gig ging.**

gi gan tic (jī gan′tik), like a giant; unusually big; huge; enormous. *adj.* **—gi gan′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

gig gle (gig′l), **1.** laugh in a silly or undignified way. **2.** a silly or undignified laugh. 1 *v.,* **gig gled, gig gling;** 2 *n.* **—gig′gler,** *n.* **—gig′gling ly,** *adv.*

gig gly (gig′lē), having the habit of giggling. *adj.*

Gi la (hē′lə), river flowing from SW New Mexico across S Arizona into the Colorado River. 630 mi. *n.*

Gila monster (1½ ft. long)

Gila monster, a large, poisonous lizard of Arizona and New Mexico having a short, stumpy tail and a heavy, clumsy body covered with beadlike orange-and-black scales.

Gil bert (gil′bərt), **1.** Sir **Humphrey,** 1539?-1583, English navigator who explored the coast of Newfoundland. **2.** Sir **William Schwenck,** 1836-1911, English humorist who wrote the words for most of the operas for which Sir Arthur Sullivan wrote the music. *n.*

Gilbert and El lice Islands (el′is), a British colony in the central Pacific which includes a large number of small islands near the equator. Colonial headquarters are on Tarawa. 44,000 pop.; 374 sq. mi.

gild[1] (gild), **1.** cover with a thin layer of gold or similar material; make golden. **2.** make (a thing) look bright and pleasing. **3.** make (a thing) seem better than it is. *v.,* **gild ed** or **gilt, gild ing.**

gild[2] (gild), guild. *n.*

gild ing (gil′ding), **1.** a thin layer of gold or similar material with which a thing is gilded. **2.** thing gilded. *n.*

Gil e ad (gil′ē əd), **1.** region in ancient Palestine, east of the Jordan River. **2. Mount,** mountain in NW Jordan, northeast of the Dead Sea. 3596 ft. *n.*

gill[1] (gil), part of the body of a fish, tadpole, crab, etc., arranged for breathing in water. *n.*

gills, 1. the fine, thin, leaflike structures on the underside of a mushroom. **2.** flesh under a person's jaws. **3.** the red, hanging flesh under the throat of a fowl.

gill[2] (jil), measure for liquids, equal to one fourth of a pint. *n.*

gil lie (gil′ē), **1.** man who goes with and helps a hunter or fisherman in the Scottish Highlands. **2.** follower; servant. *n.*

gil ly (gil′ē), gillie. *n., pl.* **gil lies.**

gil ly flow er (jil′ē flou′ər), any of various flowers that have a spicy fragrance, such as the wallflower, stock, and clove pink. *n.*

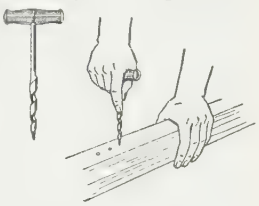
gilt (gilt), **1.** a pt. and a pp. of **gild**[1]. **2.** gilded. **3.** a thin layer of gold or similar material with which a thing is gilded. 1 *v.,* 2 *adj.,* 3 *n.*

gilt-edged (gilt′ejd′), **1.** having gilded edges. **2.** of the very best quality. *adj.*

gim crack (jim′krak′), **1.** a showy, useless trifle. **2.** showy but useless. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

gim let (gim′lit), a small tool with a screw point, for boring holes. *n.*

gim let-eyed (gim′lit īd′), having eyes that are sharp and piercing. *adj.*


Gimlet. It works like an auger but is used with one hand instead of two.

gim mick (gim′ik), *U.S. Slang.* any small device, especially one used secretly or in a tricky manner. *n.*

gin[1] (jin), a strong alcoholic drink, usually flavored with juniper berries. *n.*

gin[2] (jin), **1.** machine for separating cotton from its seeds. **2.** separate (cotton) from its seeds. **3.** trap; snare. 1,3 *n.,* 2,3 *v.,* **ginned, gin ning. —gin′ner,** *n.*

gin ger (jin′jər), **1.** spice made from the root of a tropical plant, used for flavoring and in medicine. **2.** the root, often preserved in syrup or candied. **3.** the plant. **4.** *Informal.* liveliness; energy. **5.** light, reddish or brownish yellow. 1-5 *n.,* 5 *adj.*

ginger ale, a nonalcoholic, bubbling drink flavored with ginger.

ginger beer, drink similar to ginger ale, but made with fermenting ginger.

gin ger bread (jin′jər bred′), **1.** cake flavored with ginger and sweetened with molasses. **2.** something showy and elaborate, but not in good taste, such as cheap carvings glued on furniture; tasteless and useless ornamentation of a building. **3.** showy; gaudy. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

gin ger ly (jin′jər lē), with extreme care or caution. *adv., adj.* **—gin′ger li ness,** *n.*

gin ger snap (jin′jər snap′), a thin, crisp cooky flavored with ginger. *n.*

gin ger y (jin′jər ē), **1.** like ginger; hot and sharp; spicy. **2.** light reddish- or brownish-yellow. *adj.*

ging ham (ging′əm), **1.** a cotton cloth made from colored threads. Its patterns are usually stripes, plaids, or checks. **2.** made of gingham: *a gingham dress.* 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

gink go (ging′kō or jing′kō), a large, ornamental tree of China and Japan with fan-shaped leaves and edible nuts. *n., pl.* **gink goes.**

gin seng (jin′seng), **1.** a low plant with a thick, branched root. **2.** this root, used in medicine by the Chinese. *n.*

Gip sy (jip′sē), *Esp. Brit.* Gypsy. *n., pl.* **Gip sies.**

gip sy (jip′sē), *Esp. Brit.* gypsy. *n., pl.* **gip sies;** *adj.*

gipsy moth, gypsy moth.

gi raffe (jə raf′), a large African mammal with a very long neck and legs and a spotted skin. Giraffes are the tallest of living animals. *n.*

Giraffe (about 18 ft. tall)

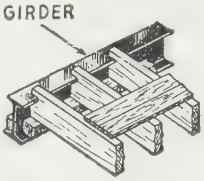
gird[1] (gêrd), **1.** put a belt or girdle around. **2.** fasten with a belt or girdle.

3. surround; enclose. 4. get ready for action: *The soldiers girded themselves for battle.* 5. clothe; furnish; endue. *v.*, **girt** or **gird ed, gird ing.**

gird[2] (gėrd), jeer; sneer; scoff. *v., n.*

gird er (gėr′dər), a main supporting beam. The weight of a floor is usually supported by girders. A tall building or big bridge often has steel girders for its frame. *n.*

GIRDER



gir dle (gėr′dl), 1. belt, sash, cord, etc., worn around the waist. 2. anything that surrounds or encloses: *a girdle of trees around the pond.* 3. support like a corset worn about the hips or waist. 4. form a girdle around; encircle: *Wide roads girdle the city.* 5. cut away the bark so as to make a ring around (a tree, branch, etc.). 6. put a girdle on or around. 1-3 *n.*, 4,5 *v.*, **gir dled, gir dling.**

girl (gėrl), 1. a female child. 2. a young, unmarried woman. 3. a female servant. 4. *Informal.* sweetheart. *n.*

girl hood (gėrl′hůd), 1. time or condition of being a girl. 2. girls as a group: *the girlhood of the nation.* *n.*

girl ie (gėr′lē), *Informal.* a little girl. *n.*

girl ish (gėr′lish), 1. of a girl. 2. like that of a girl. 3. proper or suitable for girls. *adj.*, **—girl′ish ly,** *adv.* **—girl′ish ness,** *n.*

girl scout, member of the Girl Scouts.

Girl Scouts, organization for girls that seeks to develop health, character, and a knowledge of homemaking. It was formed in 1912 at Savannah, Georgia.

girt (gėrt), 1. a pt. and a pp. of **gird**[1]. *The knight girt himself for a battle.* 2. put a belt, girdle, or girth around; gird. 3. fasten with a belt, girdle, or girth. *v.*

girth (gėrth), 1. the measure around anything; *a man of large girth, the girth of a tree.* 2. measure in girth. 3. strap or band that keeps a saddle, pack, etc., in place on a horse's back. 4. fasten with a strap or band. 5. girdle. 1,3,5 *n.*, 2,4,5 *v.*

Rider fastening the girth on a horse

gist (jist), the essential part; real point; main idea; substance of a longer statement: *The gist of his long speech was that we should build a new school.* *n.*

git tern (git′ərn), an old musical instrument with wire strings, somewhat like a guitar. *n.*

give (giv), 1. hand over as a present: *My brother gave me his watch.* 2. hand over; deliver: *give a person into custody, give one's word. Please give me a drink.* 3. hand over in return for something: *I gave it to him for $5.* 4. let have; cause to have: *Give me permission to leave.* 5. deal; administer: *Some boys give hard blows, even in play.* 6. offer; present: *This newspaper gives a full story of the game.* 7. put forth; make; do; utter: *He gave a cry of pain.* 8. furnish; supply: *give aid to the enemy.* 9. produce; deliver: *give a lecture.* 10. yield to pressure or force: *The lock gave when he pushed hard against the door.* 11. a yielding to force or pressure; elasticity. 1-10 *v.*, **gave, giv en, giv ing;** 11 *n.* **—giv′er,** *n.*

give and take, exchange evenly or fairly.

give away, *Informal.* 1. give as a present. 2. hand over (a bride) to a bridegroom. 2. cause to be known; reveal; betray.

give back, return.

give in, 1. stop fighting and admit defeat; yield. 2. hand in.

give off, send out; put forth.

give out, 1. send out; put forth. 2. distribute. 3. make known. 4. become used up or worn out.

give over, 1. hand over; deliver. 2. stop.

give up, 1. hand over; deliver; surrender. 2. stop having or doing. 3. stop trying. 4. have no more hope for. 5. devote entirely.

give-and-take (giv′ənd tāk′), 1. an even or fair exchange. 2. good-natured banter. *n.*

give a way (giv′ə wā′), *Informal.* 1. an unintentional revelation; exposure; betrayal. 2. a radio or television show in which the contestants participate and receive prizes. *n.*

giv en (giv′ən), 1. stated; fixed; specified: *You must finish the test in a given time.* 2. inclined; disposed; having a fondness or habit: *A boastful person is given to boasting.* 3. assigned as a basis of calculating, reasoning, etc.: *Given that the radius is 4 ft., find the circumference.* 4. pp. of **give.** *That book was given to me.* 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *v.*

given name, name given to a person in addition to his family name. *John* is the given name of *John Smith.*

Gi za or **Gi zeh** (gē′zə), town in NE Egypt, near Cairo, the Pyramids, and the Sphinx. 177,000. *n.*

giz zard (giz′ərd), a bird's second stomach, where the food from the first stomach is ground up fine. *n.*

Gl., glucinum.

gla cé (gla sā′), 1. covered with sugar, frosting, or icing. 2. frozen. 3. finished with a glossy surface. *adj.*

gla cial (glā′shəl), 1. of ice or glaciers; having much ice or many glaciers: *During the glacial period, much of the Northern Hemisphere was covered with great ice sheets.* 2. relating to a glacial epoch or period. 3. made by the action of ice or glaciers. 4. like ice; very cold; icy. *adj.* **—gla′cial ly,** *adv.*

glacial epoch, 1. any of the times when much of the earth was covered with glaciers. 2. the most recent time when much of the Northern Hemisphere was covered with glaciers.

glacial period, period that includes the glacial epochs; ice age.

gla ci ate (glā′shē āt), 1. cover with ice or glaciers. 2. act on by ice or glaciers. *v.*, **gla ci at ed, gla ci at ing. —gla′ci a′tion,** *n.*

gla cier (glā′shər), a large mass of ice formed from snow on high ground wherever winter snowfall exceeds summer melting. It moves very slowly down a mountain or along a valley. *n.*

glad (glad), 1. happy; pleased: *She is glad to be well again.* 2. bringing joy; pleasant: *The glad news made her happy.* 3. bright; gay. *adj.*, **glad der, glad dest. —glad′ness,** *n.*

glad den (glad′n), make or become glad. *v.*

glade (glād), 1. an open space in a wood or forest. 2. a marshy tract of low ground covered with grass. *n.*

glad i a tor (glad′ē ā′tər), 1. slave, captive, or paid fighter who fought at the public shows in ancient Rome. 2. person who argues, fights, wrestles, etc., with great skill. *n.*

glad i a to ri al (glad′ē ə tôr′rē əl), of gladiators; having to do with gladiators. *adj.*

glad i o la (glad′ē ō′lə), gladiolus. *n.*

glad i o lus (glad′ē ō′ləs), kind of iris that grows from bulblike underground stems and has spikes of large, handsome flowers in various colors. *n., pl.* **glad i o li** (-lī) or **glad i o lus es.**

Gladiolus

glad ly (glad′lē), in a glad manner; cheerfully; with gladness. *adv.*

glad some (glad′səm), 1. glad; joyful; cheerful. 2. causing gladness; pleasant; delightful. *adj.*

glaive (glāv), *Archaic.* sword; broadsword. *n.*

glam or (glam′ər), glamour. *n.*

glam or ize (glam′ər īz), make (someone or something) glamorous. *v.*, **glam or ized, glam or iz ing.**

glam or ous (glam′ər əs), full of glamour; fascinating; charming. *adj.* **—glam′or ous ly,** *adv.*

glam our (glam′ər), 1. mysterious fascination; alluring charm: *The glamour of Hollywood draws many young people there every year.* 2. a magic spell or influence; enchantment. *n.*

glam our ous (glam′ər əs), glamorous. *adj.*

glance (glans), **1.** a quick look: *I gave him only a glance.* **2.** look quickly. **3.** a flash of light; gleam. **4.** flash with light; gleam. **5.** hit and go off at a slant: *The spear glanced against the wall and missed him.* **6.** a glancing off; deflected motion; swift, oblique movement. **7.** make a short reference and go on to something else. **8.** a passing reference; brief allusion. 1,3,6,8 *n.*, 2,4,5,7 *v.*, **glanced, glanc ing.**

gland (gland), organ in the body by which certain substances are separated from the blood and changed into some secretion for use in the body, such as bile, or into a product to be discharged from the body, such as sweat. The liver, the kidneys, the pancreas, and the thyroid are glands. *n.*

glan ders (glan′dərz), a serious contagious disease of horses, mules, etc., accompanied by swellings beneath the lower jaw and a profuse discharge from the nostrils. *n.*

glan du lar (glan′jə lər or glan′dyə lər), of or like a gland; having glands; made up of glands. *adj.*

glare[1] (glãr), **1.** a strong, bright light; light that shines so brightly that it hurts the eyes. **2.** give off a strong, bright light; shine so brightly as to hurt the eyes. **3.** a fierce, angry stare. **4.** stare fiercely and angrily. **5.** express by a fierce, angry stare. **6.** too great brightness and showiness. **7.** be too bright and showy. 1,3,6 *n.*, 2,4,5,7 *v.*, **glared, glar ing.**

glare[2] (glãr), **1.** a bright, smooth surface. **2.** bright and smooth. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

glar ing (glãr′ing), **1.** very bright; shining so brightly that it hurts the eyes; dazzling. **2.** staring fiercely and angrily. **3.** too bright and showy. **4.** very easily seen; conspicuous. *adj.*

Glas gow (glas′gō or glas′kō), the largest city and chief seaport in Scotland, on the Clyde River. 1,079,000. *n.*

glass (glas), **1.** a hard, brittle substance that is usually transparent, made by melting sand with soda, potash, lime, or other substances. Windows are made of glass. **2.** thing to drink from made of glass. **3.** as much as a glass holds: *to drink a glass of water.* **4.** something made of glass. A piece of glass for a picture frame, a windowpane, a mirror, a watch crystal, a lens to correct defective eyesight, a telescope, a thermometer, a barometer, or an hourglass is a glass. **5.** things made of glass. **6.** made of glass: *a glass dish.* **7.** with glass put in it; covered with glass. **8.** put glass in; cover or protect with glass. **9.** reflect. 1-5 *n.*, 6,7 *adj.*, 8,9 *v.*

glasses, **1.** pair of lenses to correct defective eyesight; eyeglasses; spectacles. **2.** field glasses; binoculars.

glass blowing, art or process of shaping glass by blowing while it is still hot and soft.

glass ful (glas′fůl), as much as a glass holds. *n.*, *pl.* **glass fuls.**

glass snake, a legless, snakelike lizard of the S United States. Its tail breaks off very easily.

glass ware (glas′wãr′), articles made of glass. *n.*

glass wort (glas′wėrt), plant with juicy, leafless stems that grows in salt-water marshes. Its ashes were formerly used as a source of soda in making glass. *n.*

glass y (glas′ē), **1.** like glass; smooth; easily seen through. **2.** having a fixed, stupid stare. *adj.*, **glass i er, glass i est.** **—glass′i ly,** *adv.* **—glass′i ness,** *n.*

glau co ma (glô kō′mə or glou kō′mə), disease of the eye, characterized by hardening of the eyeball and gradual loss of sight. *n.*

glau cous (glô′kəs), **1.** light bluish-green. **2.** covered with whitish powder as plums and grapes are. *adj.*

glaze (glāz), **1.** put glass in; cover with glass. Pieces of glass cut to the right size are used to glaze windows and picture frames. **2.** a smooth, glassy surface or glossy coating: *the glaze on a china cup, a glaze of ice.* **3.** substance used to make such a surface or coating on things. **4.** make a smooth, glassy surface or glossy coating on (china, food, etc.). **5.** become smooth, glassy, or glossy. 1,4,5 *v.*, **glazed, glaz ing;** 2,3 *n.*

gla zier (glā′zhər), person whose work is putting glass in windows, picture frames, etc. *n.*

gleam (glēm), **1.** a flash or beam of light: *We saw the gleam of headlights through the rain.* **2.** to flash or beam with light. **3.** a short or faint light. **4.** shine with a short or faint light. **5.** a short appearance; faint show: *After one gleam of hope, all was discouraging and dark.* **6.** appear suddenly; be shown briefly. 1,3,5 *n.*, 2,4,6 *v.*

glean (glēn), **1.** gather (grain) left on a field by reapers. **2.** gather little by little or slowly. *v.* **—glean′er,** *n.*

glebe (glēb), **1.** *Poetic.* soil; earth; field. **2.** portion of land assigned to a clergyman as part of his living. *n.*

glee (glē), **1.** joy; delight; mirth. **2.** song for three or more voices singing different parts, usually without instrumental accompaniment. *n.*

glee club, group organized for singing songs.

glee ful (glē′fəl), filled with glee; merry; joyous. *adj.* **—glee′ful ly,** *adv.* **—glee′ful ness,** *n.*

glee man (glē′mən), *Archaic.* a singer; minstrel. *n.*, *pl.* **glee men.**

glee some (glē′səm), gleeful. *adj.*

glen (glen), a small, narrow valley. *n.*

Glen dale (glen′dāl), city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 119,000. *n.*

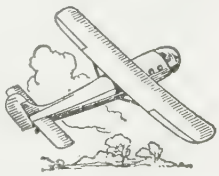
glen gar ry (glen gar′ē), a Scottish cap with straight sides and a creased top, often having short ribbons at the back. *n.*, *pl.* **glen gar ries.**

Glengarry

glib (glib), **1.** speaking or spoken smoothly and easily: *A glib salesman sold her a set of dishes that she did not want.* **2.** speaking or spoken too smoothly and easily to be sincere: *No one believed his glib excuses.* *adj.*, **glib ber, glib best.** **—glib′ly,** *adv.* **—glib′ness,** *n.*

glide (glīd), **1.** move along smoothly, evenly, and easily. Birds, ships, dancers, skaters, etc., glide. **2.** a smooth, even, easy movement. **3.** pass gradually, quietly, or imperceptibly: *The years glided past.* **4.** come down slowly at a slant without using a motor. Under favorable circumstances, an airplane can glide about a mile for every thousand feet that it is above the ground. **5.** of an airplane, a coming down slowly at a slant without using a motor. **6.** slur in music. 1,3,4 *v.*, **glid ed, glid ing;** 2,5,6 *n.*

glid er (glīd′ər), **1.** aircraft resembling an airplane without a motor. Rising air currents keep it in the air. **2.** person or thing that glides. *n.*


Glider

glim (glim), *Slang.* **1.** light; lamp; candle. **2.** eye. *n.*

glim mer (glim′ər), **1.** a faint, unsteady light. **2.** shine with a faint, unsteady light: *The candle glimmered and went out.* **3.** a vague idea; dim notion; faint glimpse: *The doctor's report gave us only a glimmer of hope.* **4.** appear faintly or dimly. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*

glim mer ing (glim′ər ing), **1.** a faint, unsteady light; glimmer. **2.** a vague idea; dim notion; faint glimpse. *n.*

glimpse (glimps), **1.** a short, quick view: *I caught a glimpse of the falls as our train went by.* **2.** catch a short, quick view of. **3.** look quickly; glance. **4.** a short, faint appearance. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **glimpsed, glimps ing.**

glint (glint), gleam; flash. *v.*, *n.*

glis san do (gli sän′dō), in music: **1.** performed with a gliding effect. A pianist plays a glissando passage by running one finger rapidly over the white keys on a piano. **2.** a gliding effect; glissando passage. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*, *pl.* **glis san di** (-dē).

glis ten (glis′n), sparkle; glitter; shine. *v.*, *n.*

glit ter (glit′ər), 1. shine with a bright, sparkling light: *Jewels and new coins glitter.* 2. a bright, sparkling light. 3. be bright and showy. 4. brightness; showiness. 1,3 *v.*, 2,4 *n.*

glit ter y (glit′ər ē), glittering. *adj.*

gloam ing (glōm′ing), evening twilight; dusk. *n.*

gloat (glōt), gaze intently; ponder with pleasure; stare: *The miser gloated over his gold.* *v.* **—gloat′er,** *n.* **—gloat′ing ly,** *adv.*

glob al (glōb′l), 1. of the earth as a whole; worldwide. 2. shaped like a globe. *adj.* **—glob′al ly,** *adv.*

globe (glōb), 1. anything round like a ball; sphere. 2. earth; world. 3. sphere with a map of the earth or sky on it. 4. anything rounded like a globe. An electric light bulb is a globe. 5. gather or form into a globe. 1-4 *n.*, 5 *v.*, **globed, glob ing.**

globe fish (glōb′fish′), fish that can make itself nearly ball-shaped by drawing in air. *n., pl.* **globe fishes** or (*esp. collectively*) **globe fish.**

globe flow er (glōb′flou′ər), plant of the same family as the buttercup, with globe-shaped, yellow flowers. *n.*

globe trot ter (glōb′trot′ər), person who travels widely over the world for sightseeing. *n.*

glob u lar (glob′yə lər), 1. shaped like a globe or globule; round; spherical. 2. consisting of globules. *adj.*

glob ule (glob′ūl), a very small ball; tiny drop: *globules of sweat.* *n.*

glock en spiel (glok′ən spēl′), a musical instrument consisting of a series of small, tuned bells, metal bars, or tubes mounted in a frame and struck by two little hammers. *n.*

gloom (glüm), 1. darkness; deep shadow; dimness. 2. be or become dark, dim, or dismal. 3. low spirits; sadness. 4. be in low spirits; feel miserable. 5. a dejected or sad look. 6. look sad or dismal. 1,3,5 *n.*, 2,4,6 *v.*

gloom y (glüm′ē), 1. dark; dim. 2. in low spirits; sad; melancholy. 3. causing low spirits; discouraging; dismal. *adj.*, **gloom i er, gloom i est. —gloom′i ly,** *adv.* **—gloom′i ness,** *n.*

glo ri a (glô′rē ə), 1. song of praise to God, or its musical setting. 2. halo. 3. fabric made of silk and some other material, used for umbrellas. *n.*

Glo ri a (glô′rē ə), one of three songs of praise to God, beginning "Glory be to God on high," "Glory be to the Father," and "Glory be to Thee, O Lord." *n.*

glo ri fi ca tion ((glô′rə fə kā′shən), 1. a glorifying. 2. a being glorified. 3. *Informal.* celebration; festivity. *n.*

glo ri fy (glô′rə fī), 1. give glory to; make glorious. 2. praise; honor; worship: *We sing hymns to glorify God.* 3. make more beautiful or splendid: *Sunset glorified the valley.* 4. exalt to the glory of heaven. *v.*, **glo ri fied, glo ri fy ing. —glo′ri fi′er,** *n.*

glo ri ous (glô′rē əs), 1. having or deserving glory; illustrious. 2. giving glory. 3. magnificent; splendid. *adj.* **—glo′ri ous ly,** *adv.*

glo ry (glô′rē), 1. great praise and honor; fame; renown. 2. that which brings praise and honor; source of pride and joy: *America's great men are her glory.* 3. adoring praise and thanksgiving. 4. be proud; rejoice. 5. radiant beauty; brightness; magnificence; splendor. 6. condition of magnificence, splendor, or greatest prosperity. 7. splendor and bliss of heaven; heaven: *the saints in glory.* 8. halo. 1-3,5-8 *n., pl.* **glo ries;** 4 *v.*, **glo ried, glo ry ing.**

gloss[1] (glôs), 1. a smooth, shiny surface; luster: *Varnished furniture has a gloss.* 2. put a smooth, shiny surface on. 3. an outward appearance or surface that covers wrong underneath. 4. smooth over; make seem right: *gloss over a mistake.* 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*

gloss[2] (glôs), 1. explanation; comment. 2. comment on; explain. 3. glossary. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.* **—gloss′er,** *n.*

glos sa ry (glos′ə rē), list of special, technical, or difficult words with explanations or comments: *a glossary to Shakespeare's plays, a glossary of terms used in chemistry. Textbooks sometimes have glossaries at the end.* *n., pl.* **glos sa ries.**

gloss y (glôs′ē), smooth and shiny. *adj.*, **gloss i er, gloss i est. —gloss′i ly,** *adv.* **—gloss′i ness,** *n.*

glot tis (glot′is), an opening at the upper part of the windpipe, between the vocal cords. *n.*

Gloucester (glos′tər or glôs′tər), 1. seaport in NE Massachusetts. 26,000. 2. city in SW England, on the Severn River. 67,000. *n.*

glove (gluv), 1. a covering for the hand, usually with separate places for each of the four fingers and the thumb. 2. a boxing glove. 3. cover with a glove; provide with gloves. 4. serve as a glove for. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **gloved, glov ing. —glove′less,** *adj.*

handle with gloves, treat gently.

glov er (gluv′ər), person who makes or sells gloves. *n.*

glow (glō), 1. shine from something that is red-hot or white-hot; similar shine. 2. shine as if red-hot or white-hot. 3. brightness: *the glow of sunset.* 4. a warm feeling or color in the body: *the glow of health on his cheeks.* 5. show a warm color; look warm; be red or bright. 6. be hot; burn. 7. an eager look on the face: *a glow of interest or excitement.* 8. be eager or animated. 1,3,4,7 *n.*, 2,5,6,8 *v.*

glow er (glou′ər), 1. stare angrily; scowl: *The fighters glowered at each other.* 2. an angry or sullen look. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—glow′er ing ly,** *adv.*

glow ing (glō′ing), 1. shining from something that is red-hot or white-hot. 2. bright: *glowing colors.* 3. showing a warm color: *glowing cheeks.* 4. eager; animated: *a glowing description.* *adj.* **—glow′ing ly,** *adv.*

glow worm (glō′wėrm′), any insect larva or wormlike insect that glows in the dark. Fireflies develop from glowworms. *n.*

glox in i a (glok sin′ē ə), a cultivated plant with large, white, red, or purple, bell-shaped flowers. *n.*

gloze (glōz), 1. smooth over; explain away: *His friends glozed over his faults.* 2. talk speciously or flatteringly. *v.*, **glozed, gloz ing.**

glu ci num (glü sē′nəm), former name of **beryllium.** *Symbol:* Gl *n.*

glu cose (glü′kōs), 1. kind of sugar occurring in fruits. It is about half as sweet as cane sugar. 2. syrup made from starch. *n.*

glue (glü), 1. substance used to stick things together, often made by boiling the hoofs, skins, and bones of animals in water. 2. any similar sticky substance: *Glues are stronger than pastes.* 3. stick together with glue. 4. fasten tightly; attach firmly. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **glued, glu ing.**

glue y (glü′ē), 1. like glue; sticky. 2. full of glue; smeared with glue. *adj.*, **glu i er, glu i est.**

glum (glum), gloomy; dismal; sullen. *adj.*, **glummer, glum mest. —glum′ly,** *adv.*

glut (glut), 1. fill full; feed or satisfy fully: *A year of war glutted his appetite for adventure.* 2. a full supply; great quantity. 3. fill too full; supply too much for: *The prices for wheat dropped when the market was glutted with it.* 4. too great a supply. 1,3 *v.*, **glut ted, glutting;** 2,4 *n.*

glu ten (glüt′n), a tough, sticky substance that remains in flour when the starch is taken out. *n.*

glu te nous (glüt′n əs), 1. like gluten. 2. containing much gluten. *adj.*

glu ti nous (glüt′n əs), sticky. *adj.*

glut ton[1] (glut′n), 1. a greedy eater; person who eats too much. 2. person who never seems to have enough of something. *n.*

glut ton[2] (glut′n), a clumsy, heavily built mammal of northern regions; wolverine. See **wolverine** for picture. *n.*

glut ton ous (glut′n əs), greedy about food; having the habit of eating too much. *adj.* **—glut′ton ously,** *adv.*

glut ton y (glut′n ē), greediness about food; habit of eating too much. *n., pl.* **glut ton ies.**

glyc er in or **glyc er ine** (glis′ər in), a colorless, syrupy, sweet liquid obtained from fats and oils, used in lotions, antifreeze solutions, and explosives. *n.*

glyc er ol (glis′ər ōl), glycerin. *n.*

gly co gen (glī′kə jən), a starchlike substance in the liver and other animal tissues that is changed into sugar when needed. *n.*

gm., gram; grams.

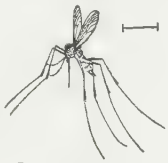
G-man (jē′man′), *Informal.* a special agent of the United States Department of Justice; agent of the FBI. *n., pl.* **G-men.**

gnarl (närl), knot in wood; hard, rough lump. Wood with gnarls is hard to cut. *n.*

gnarled (närld), covered with knots or hard, rough lumps; knotted; twisted; rugged: *The farmer's gnarled hands grasped the plow firmly. adj.*

gnash (nash), **1.** strike or grind (the teeth) together; grind together. **2.** bite by gnashing the teeth. *v.*

gnat (nat), **1.** any of various small, two-winged insects or flies. Most gnats are bloodsucking and make bites that itch. **2.** *Brit.* mosquito. *n.*



Gnat. Line shows actual length.

strain at a gnat, object to some small or very trifling thing.

gnaw (nô), **1.** bite at and wear away. **2.** make by biting: *A rat can gnaw a hole through wood.* **3.** wear away; consume; corrode. **4.** torment. *v.,* **gnawed, gnawed** or **gnawn, gnaw ing. —gnaw′er,** *n.*

gnawn (nôn), gnawed, a pp. of **gnaw.** *v.*

gneiss (nīs), rock like granite, but with flatter crystals in more nearly parallel layers. *n.*

gnome (nōm), dwarf supposed to live in the earth and guard treasures of precious metals and stones. *n.*

gno mic (nō′mik or nom′ik), full of maxims or instructive sayings; aphoristic; sententious. *adj.*

G.N.P. or **GNP,** gross national product.

gnu (nü or nū), a large, African antelope with an oxlike head, curved horns, and a long tail; wildebeest. *n., pl.* **gnus** or (*esp. collectively*) **gnu.**

Gnu (about 4 ft. high at the shoulder)

go (gō), **1.** move along: *Go straight home.* **2.** move away; leave: *It is time to go.* **3.** be in motion; act; work; run: *Does your watch go well?* **4.** get to be; become: *go mad.* **5.** be habitually; be: *go hungry.* **6.** proceed; advance: *go to New York.* **7.** be current: *A rumor went through the town.* **8.** be known: *She went under a false name.* **9.** put oneself: *Don't go to any trouble for me.* **10.** extend; reach: *His memory does not go back that far.* **11.** pass: *Vacation goes quickly.* **12.** be given: *First prize goes to you.* **13.** be sold: *The painting goes to the highest bidder.* **14.** tend; lead: *This goes to show that you must work harder.* **15.** turn out; have a certain result: *How did the game go?* **16.** have its place; belong: *This book goes on the top shelf.* **17.** make a certain sound. **18.** have certain words; be said: *How does that song go?* **19.** refer; appeal: *go to court.* **20.** stop being; be given up, used up, or lost: *His eyesight is going.* **21.** die: *His wife went first.* **22.** break down; give way: *The engine in the old car finally went.* **23.** *Informal.* put up with; stand: *I can't go tea.* **24.** act of going. **25.** *Informal.* spirit; energy. **26.** *Informal.* state of affairs; way that things are. **27.** *Informal.* fashion; style; rage. **28.** *Informal.* try; attempt; chance. **29.** something successful. 1-23 *v.,* **went, gone, go ing;** 24-29 *n., pl.* **goes. —go′er,** *n.*

as people or **things go,** considering how others are.

go about, **1.** be busy at; work on. **2.** move from place to place. **3.** turn around; change direction.

go around, **1.** move from place to place. **2.** be enough to give some to all.

go at, attack.

go back of, *Informal.* investigate.

go back on, *Informal.* not be faithful or loyal to.

go behind, investigate the real or hidden reasons for.

go by, **1.** pass. **2.** be guided by; follow. **3.** be controlled by. **4.** be known by.

go down, **1.** descend; decline; sink. **2.** be defeated; lose.

go for, *Informal.* **1.** try to get. **2.** favor; support. **3.** be taken or considered as. **4.** attack.

go in for, *Informal.* try to do; take part in; spend time and energy at.

go into, **1.** be contained in. **2.** investigate.

go in with, join; share with.

go it, *Informal.* go fast.

go off, **1.** leave; depart. **2.** be fired; explode. **3.** take place; happen.

go on, **1.** go ahead; go forward. **2.** manage. **3.** behave.

go out, **1.** stop being; end. **2.** go to parties, etc. **3.** give sympathy. **4.** go on strike.

go over, *Informal.* **1.** look at carefully. **2.** do again. **3.** read again. **4.** succeed.

go through, **1.** go to the end of; do all of. **2.** undergo; experience. **3.** search. **4.** be accepted or approved: *The new schedule did not go through.*

go through with, complete; carry out to the end.

go together, keep steady company as lovers.

go under, **1.** be overwhelmed or sunk. **2.** be ruined; fail.

go up, **1.** ascend; rise. **2.** increase.

go with, **1.** accompany. **2.** be in harmony with.

go without, do without the thing stated or implied.

let go, **1.** allow to escape. **2.** give up one's hold. **3.** give up. **4.** fail to keep in good condition.

let oneself go, **1.** give way to one's feelings or desires. **2.** fail to keep oneself in good condition.

no go, *Informal.* not to be done or had; useless; worthless.

on the go, *Informal.* always moving or acting.

Go a (gō′ə), former Portuguese colony on the SW coast of India, now a part of India. *n.*

goad (gōd), **1.** a sharp-pointed stick for driving cattle, etc.; gad. **2.** anything that drives or urges one on. **3.** drive or urge on; act as a goad to: *Hunger goaded him to steal a loaf of bread.* 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.*

go-a head (gō′ə hed′), *Informal.* **1.** action of going forward; ambition; spirit. **2.** authority to proceed. **3.** disposed to push ahead. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

goal (gōl), **1.** place where a race ends. **2.** place to which players try to advance a ball, etc., in certain games. **3.** act of advancing a ball, etc., to this place. **4.** score or points won by advancing a ball, etc., to this place. **5.** goalkeeper. **6.** thing for which an effort is made; thing wanted: *The goal of his ambition was to be a great doctor. n.* **—goal′less,** *adj.*

goal ie (gōl′ē), goalkeeper. *n.*

goal keep er (gōl′kēp′ər), player who tries to prevent the ball, etc., from reaching the goal in certain games. *n.*

goal line, line marking the goal in a game.

goal post, one of a pair of posts with a bar across them, forming a goal in football and soccer.

Goat

goat (gōt), **1.** a cud-chewing mammal with hollow horns and long, usually straight hair, closely related to the sheep. Goats are stronger, less timid, and more active than sheep. **2.** *U.S.Slang.* person made to take the blame or suffer for the mistakes of others; scapegoat. *n., pl.* **goats** or (*esp. collectively*) **goat. —goat′like′,** *adj.*

get one's goat, *U.S. Slang.* make a person angry or annoyed; tease him.

goat ee (gō tē′), a pointed beard on a man's chin. See the picture just below. *n.*

goat herd (gōt′hûrd′), person who tends goats. *n.*

goat skin (gōt′skin′), **1.** skin of a goat. **2.** leather made from it. *n.*

Goatee

goat suck er (gōt′suk′ər), bird with a flat head, wide mouth, and long wings that flies at night and feeds on flying insects. A whippoorwill is a goatsucker. *n.*

gob[1] (gob), *Slang.* sailor in the United States Navy. *n.*

gob[2] (gob), *Informal.* lump; mass. *n.*

gob ble[1] (gob′ĭl), eat fast and greedily; swallow quickly in big pieces. *v.*, **gob bled, gob bling.**

gobble up, *U.S. Informal.* seize upon eagerly.

gob ble[2] (gob′ĭl), **1.** make the throaty sound that a turkey does. **2.** the throaty sound that a turkey makes. 1 *v.*, **gob bled, gob bling;** 2 *n.*

gob ble dy gook or **gob ble de gook** (gob′l dē-gŭk′), *Informal.* speech or writing that is hard to understand because technical terminology, involved sentences, and big words have been used too much. *n.*

gob bler (gob′lər), a male turkey. *n.*

go-be tween (gō′bi twēn′), person who goes back and forth between others with messages, proposals, suggestions, etc.; intermediary. *n.*

Go bi (gō′bē), desert in E Asia. Most of it is in Mongolia. 500,000 sq. mi. *n.*

Goblet (def. 1)

gob let (gob′lit), **1.** a drinking glass with a base and stem. **2.** *Archaic.* a hollow dish to drink from that has no handle. *n.*

gob lin (gob′lən), a mischievous sprite or elf in the form of an ugly-looking dwarf. *n.*

go by (gō′bē), a bony fish living near seacoasts. The ventral fins of gobies are united to form a cup-shaped suction pad with which they cling to rocks. *n., pl.* **go bies** or (*esp. collectively*) **go by.**

go-by (gō′bī′), *Informal.* a going by; casting off; intentional neglect: *give one the go-by.* *n.*

go cart (gō′kärt′), **1.** a low seat on wheels to take a small child around on. **2.** a small framework with casters in which children sometimes learn to walk. **3.** a light carriage. *n.*

God (god), the maker and ruler of the world; Supreme Being. *n.*

god (god), **1.** a being thought of as superior to nature and to human beings and considered worthy of worship. **2.** a male god. **3.** image of a god; idol. **4.** person intensely admired and respected. *n.*

god child (god′chīld′), child for whom a grown-up person takes vows at its baptism. *n., pl.* **god chil dren.**

god daugh ter (god′dô′tər), a female godchild. *n.*

god dess (god′is), **1.** a female god. **2.** a very beautiful or charming woman. *n.*

god fa ther (god′fä′ŦHər), man who takes vows for a child when it is baptized. *n.*

god for sak en (god′fər sāk′ən), forlorn, desolate, or miserable. *adj.*

God-giv en (god′giv′ən), **1.** given by God. **2.** very welcome and suitable. *adj.*

God head (god′hed), God. *n.*

god head (god′hed), divine nature; divinity. *n.*

god hood (god′hŭd), divine character; divinity. *n.*

god less (god′lis), **1.** not believing in God; not religious. **2.** wicked; evil. *adj.* **—god′less ness,** *n.*

god like (god′līk′), **1.** like God or a god; divine. **2.** suitable for God or a god. *adj.*

god ly (god′lē), **1.** obeying God's laws; religious; pious; devout. **2.** *Archaic.* of or from God; divine. *adj.*, **god li er, god li est. —god′li ness,** *n.*

god moth er (god′muŦH′ər), woman who takes vows for a child when it is baptized. *n.*

god par ent (god′pär′ənt), godfather or godmother. *n.*

god send (god′send′), something unexpected and very welcome, as if sent from God: *The chance to go to a warm climate was a godsend to the sick man.* *n.*

god ship (god′ship), character of a god; divinity. *n.*

god son (god′sun′), a male godchild. *n.*

God speed (god′spēd′), wish of success to a person starting on a journey or undertaking. *n.*

Godt haab (gôt′hôp), capital of Greenland. 1389. *n.*

goes (gōz), the third person singular, present indicative of **go.** *He goes to school.* *v.*

Goe the (gœ′tə), **Johann Wolfgang von,** 1749-1832, German poet, prose writer, and dramatist. *n.*

go-get ter (gō′get′ər), *U.S. Slang.* an energetic person who gets what he is after. *n.*

gog gle (gog′l), **1.** roll one's eyes; stare with bulging eyes. **2.** roll; bulge: *The children's eyes goggled as the magician pulled a rabbit out of the empty hat.* **3.** rolling; bulging: *A frog has goggle eyes.* 1,2 *v.*, **gog gled, gog-gling;** 3 *adj.*

goggles, large, close-fitting spectacles to protect the eyes from light, dust, etc.

gog gle-eyed (gog′l īd′), having rolling, bulging, or staring eyes. *adj.*

Gogh (gō), **Vincent van,** 1853-1890, Dutch painter. *n.*

go ing (gō′ing), **1.** a going away; leaving: *His going was sudden.* **2.** moving; acting; working; running: *The clock is going.* **3.** condition of the ground or road for walking, riding, etc.: *The going is bad on a muddy road.* **4.** that goes; that can or will go. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *adj.*

be going to, will; be about to: *I am going to call you up from San Francisco when I get there.*

going on, almost; nearly: *It is going on four o'clock.*

go ings on (gō′ingz), actions; behavior; conduct.

goi ter or **goi tre** (goi′tər), **1.** disease of the thyroid gland, that often causes a large swelling in the neck, usually caused by a diet with too little iodine. **2.** the swelling. *n.*

gold (gōld), **1.** a shiny, bright-yellow, precious metal, used for making coins and jewelry. Gold is a chemical element. *Symbol:* Au **2.** coins made of gold. **3.** money in large sums; wealth; riches. **4.** a bright, beautiful, or precious thing or material: *a heart of gold.* **5.** made of gold. **6.** of or like gold. **7.** bright yellow. 1-4,7 *n.*, 5-7 *adj.*

gold brick, *Informal.* anything that looks good at first, but turns out to be worthless.

gold-brick (gōld′brik′), *Informal.* **1.** pretend illness to avoid duties. **2.** person, especially in the army or navy, who avoids duty or shirks work. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

Gold Coast, a region in W Africa, former British colony, now largely included in Ghana.

gold en (gōld′n), **1.** made or consisting of gold: *golden dishes.* **2.** containing or yielding gold. **3.** shining like gold; bright-yellow: *golden hair.* **4.** very good; most excellent; extremely favorable, valuable, or important: *a golden opportunity.* **5.** very happy; joyous; flourishing: *the golden hours of one's youth.* **6.** having to do with the fiftieth year or event in a series: *a golden wedding anniversary.* *adj.*

Golden Age, a legendary and imaginary age, long past, of perfect human happiness and innocence.

golden age, the finest or most flourishing period.

golden calf, **1.** in the Bible, an idol made of gold, set up by the Israelites in the wilderness. **2.** wealth thought of too highly.

golden eagle, a large eagle with golden-brown feathers on the back of its neck.

Golden Fleece, in Greek legend, a fleece of gold taken from a ram. It was guarded by a dragon until Jason and the Argonauts carried it away with the help of Medea.

Golden Gate, entrance to San Francisco Bay.

golden glow, a tall garden plant with showy, double yellow flowers and a yellow center.

Golden Horn, the inner harbor of Istanbul, Turkey.

golden mean, avoidance of extremes; safe, sensible way of doing things; moderation.

gold en rod (gōld′n rod′), plant of the same family as the aster, that blooms in the autumn and has many small yellow flowers on tall, branching stalks. *n.*

golden rule, rule of conduct set forth by Jesus: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Matthew 7:12.

golden wedding, the 50th anniversary of a wedding.

gold-filled (gōld′fild′), made of cheap metal covered with a layer of gold. *adj.*

gold finch (gōld′finch′), **1.** a small American songbird. The male is yellow marked with black. **2.** a European songbird with yellow on its wings. *n.*

American goldfinch (5 in. long)

gold fish (gōld′fish′), a small, reddish-golden fish. Goldfish are often kept in garden pools or glass bowls. *n., pl.* **gold fish es** or (*esp. collectively*) **gold fish.**

gold i locks (gōl′dē loks′), **1.** person with yellow hair. **2.** plant with many small yellow flowers. *n.*

gold leaf, gold beaten into very thin sheets.

gold mine, **1.** mine where ore yielding gold is obtained. **2.** source of something of great value.

gold rush, a sudden rush of people to a place where gold has just been found.

gold smith (gōld′smith′), man whose work is making articles of gold. *n.*

Gold smith (gōld′smith′), **Oliver,** 1728-1774, British poet, novelist, and dramatist. *n.*

gold standard, use of gold as the standard of value for the money of a country. A nation's unit of money value is declared by the government to be equal and exchangeable for a certain amount of gold.

golf (golf), **1.** an outdoor game played with a small, hard ball and a set of long-handled clubs having wooden or iron heads. The player tries to hit the ball into a series of holes with as few strokes as possible. **2.** play this game. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.* **—golf′er,** *n.*

golf club, **1.** one of the set of long-handled clubs having wooden or iron heads that is used in playing golf. **2.** group of people joined together for the purpose of playing golf. **3.** buildings, land, etc., used by such a group.

golf links, place where golf is played, containing tees, greens, and fairway.

Gol go tha (gol′gə thə), **1.** place of Christ's crucifixion; Calvary. **2.** place of burial. *n.*

Go li ath (gə lī′əth), in the Bible, a giant whom David killed with a stone from a sling. *n.*

Go mor rah or **Go mor rha** (gə môr′ə), **1.** in the Bible, a wicked city destroyed, together with Sodom, by fire from heaven. Genesis 18 and 19. **2.** any extremely wicked place. *n.*

Gom pers (gom′pərz), **Samuel,** 1850-1924, American labor leader. *n.*

gon ad (gon′ad or gō′nad), organ in which reproductive cells develop. Ovaries and testes are gonads. *n.*

gon do la (gon′də lə), **1.** a long, narrow boat with a high peak at each end, used on the canals of Venice. **2.** *U.S.* a large, flat-bottomed river boat with pointed ends. **3.** *U.S.* a freight car that has low sides and no top. **4.** car that hangs under a dirigible and holds the motors, passengers, etc. *n.*

Gondola

gon do lier (gon′də lir′), man who rows or poles a gondola. *n.*

gone (gôn), **1.** moved away; left. **2.** lost: *a gone case.* **3.** dead. **4.** used up. **5.** failed; ruined. **6.** weak; faint: *a gone feeling.* **7.** pp. of **go.** *He has gone far away.* 1-6 *adj.*, 7 *v.*

far gone, much advanced; deeply involved.

gone on, *Informal.* in love with.

gon er (gôn′ər), *Informal.* person or thing that is dead, ruined, past help, etc. *n.*

gong (gông), **1.** a metal disk with a turned-up rim, that makes a loud noise when struck. **2.** bell shaped like a shallow bowl or saucer. *n.*

gon or rhe a or **gon or rhoe a** (gon′ə rē′ə), a contagious venereal disease that causes inflammation of the genital and urinary organs. *n.*

goo ber (gü′bər), *Informal.* in the southern United States, a peanut. *n.*

good (gůd), **1.** having the right qualities; admirable; desirable: *a good book, a good game.* **2.** as it ought to be; right; proper: *Do what seems good to you.* **3.** well-behaved: *a good boy.* **4.** kind; friendly: *Say a good word for me.* **5.** doing right: *a good king.* **6.** honorable; worthy: *my good friend.* **7.** reliable; dependable: *good judgment.* **8.** real; genuine: *It is hard to tell counterfeit money from good money.* **9.** agreeable; pleasant: *Have a good time.* **10.** beneficial; advantageous; useful: *drugs good for a fever.* **11.** benefit; advantage; use: *work for the common good.* **12.** satisfying; enough; full: *a good meal.* **13.** skillful; clever: *a good manager, be good at arithmetic.* **14.** fairly great; more than a little: *a good while.* **15.** that which is good: *find the good in people.* **16.** a good thing. **17.** good people. **18.** that is good! 1-10,12-14 *adj.*, **bet ter, best;** 11,15-17 *n.*, 18 *interj.*

as good as, almost the same as; almost; practically.

feel good, *Informal.* feel well or elated.

for good or **for good and all,** forever; finally; permanently.

good for, **1.** able to do, live, or last. **2.** able to pay. **3.** worth.

make good, **1.** make up for; give or do in place of; pay for. **2.** fulfill; carry out. **3.** succeed in doing. **4.** succeed. **5.** prove.

to the good, on the side of profit or advantage; in one's favor.

good-by (gůd′bī′), farewell: *We say "Good-by" to a friend when he goes away. interj., n., pl.* **good-bys.**

good-bye (gůd′bī′), good-by. *interj., n., pl.* **good-byes.**

good cheer, **1.** feasting and merrymaking. **2.** good food. **3.** courage.

good day, form of greeting or farewell.

good deal, much; many.

good English, language that is effective for a particular communication, that is appropriate to the subject and situation, to the listener or reader, and to the speaker or writer.

good evening, form of greeting or farewell in the evening.

good-for-noth ing (gůd′fər nuth′ing), **1.** worthless; useless. **2.** person who is worthless or useless. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Good Friday, Friday before Easter, observed in commemoration of Christ's crucifixion.

good-heart ed (gůd′här′tid), kind and generous. *adj.* **—good′-heart′ed ly,** *adv.* **—good′-heart′ed ness,** *n.*

Good Hope, Cape of, cape near the SW tip of Africa.

good humor, a cheerful, pleasant disposition or mood.

good-hu mored (gůd′hū′mərd or gůd′ū′mərd), cheerful; pleasant. *adj.* **—good′-hu′mored ly,** *adv.*

good ish (gůd′ish), **1.** pretty good. **2.** *Esp. Brit.* fairly great; considerable. *adj.*

good-look ing (gůd′lůk′ing), having a pleasing appearance; handsome. *adj.*

good looks, handsome or pleasing personal appearance.

good ly (gůd′lē), **1.** pleasant; excellent; fine: *a goodly land.* **2.** good-looking: *a goodly youth.* **3.** considerable: *a goodly quantity. adj.*, **good li er, good li est. —good′-li ness,** *n.*

good man (gůd′mən), *Archaic.* **1.** master of a household; husband. **2.** title for a man ranking below a gentleman: *Goodman Brown. n., pl.* **good men.**

good morning, form of greeting or farewell in the morning.

good nature, a pleasant or kindly disposition; cheerfulness; agreeableness.

good-na tured (gud′nā′chərd), pleasant; kindly; cheerful; agreeable. *adj.* **—good′-na′tured ly,** *adv.* **—good′-na′tured ness,** *n.*

good ness (gud′nis), **1.** quality or state of being good. **2.** excellence; virtue: *His goodness is shown by the many good deeds he does.* **3.** kindness; friendliness. **4.** valuable quality; best part. **5.** exclamation of surprise. 1-4 *n.,* 5 *interj.*

good night, form of farewell said at night.

goods (gudz), **1.** personal property; belongings: *He gave half of his goods to the poor.* **2.** thing or things for sale; wares. **3.** *U.S.* material for clothing; cloth. **4.** *U.S. Slang.* what is needed to do something. **5.** *Brit.* freight. *n.pl.*

Good Samaritan, **1.** in the Bible, a traveler who rescued another traveler who had been beaten and robbed by thieves. Luke 10:30-37. **2.** person who is unselfish in helping others.

good-sized (gud′sīzd′), large; somewhat large. *adj.*

good speed, farewell expressing a wish for success or good luck.

goods train, *Brit.* freight train.

good-tem pered (gud′tem′pərd), easy to get along with; cheerful; agreeable. *adj.* **—good′-tem′pered-ly,** *adv.*

good turn, a kind or friendly act; favor.

good wife (gud′wif′), *Archaic.* **1.** mistress of a household. **2.** title for a woman ranking below a lady: *Goodwife Brown.* *n., pl.* **good wives.**

good will, **1.** kindly or friendly feeling. **2.** cheerful consent; willingness. **3.** reputation and steady trade that a business has with its customers.

good y[1] (gud′ē), *Informal.* **1.** something very good to eat; piece of candy or cake. **2.** exclamation of pleasure: *Are we going? Oh, goody!* **3.** making too much of being good; weakly good. 1 *n., pl.* **good ies;** 2 *interj.,* 3 *adj.*

good y[2] (gud′ē), an old woman of humble station. *n., pl.* **good ies.**

Good year (gud′yir), **Charles,** 1800-1860, American who invented vulcanized rubber. *n.*

good y-good y (gud′ē gud′ē), **1.** making too much of being good; weakly good. **2.** person who makes too much of being good. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n., pl.* **good y-good ies.**

goon (gün), *U.S. Slang.* **1.** thug hired to disrupt labor disputes. **2.** a stupid person. *n.*

goose (güs), **1.** a wild or tame webfooted swimming bird, like a duck but larger and having a longer neck. **2.** a female goose. **3.** flesh of a goose used for food. **4.** a silly person. **5.** a tailor's smoothing iron that has a long, curved handle like a goose's neck. *n., pl.* **geese** for 1-4, **gooses** for 5. **—goose′like′,** *adj.*

Wild goose of North America (about 3 ft. long)

cook one's goose, ruin one's reputation, plan, chances, etc.

The goose hangs high. All is well. Prospects are good.

Goose Bay, air base in Labrador, built in World War II and now important in transatlantic air service.

goose ber ry (güs′ber′ē), **1.** a small, sour berry somewhat like a currant but larger, used to make pies, tarts, jam, etc. **2.** the thorny bush that it grows on. *n., pl.* **goose ber ries.**

goose flesh, a rough condition of the skin caused by cold or fear.

goose foot (güs′fůt), plant with coarse leaves, clusters of very small flowers, and dry, seedlike fruits. Beets and spinach are goosefoots. *n., pl.* **goose foots.**

goose pimples, goose flesh.

goose step, a marching step in which the leg is swung high with straight, stiff knee.

G.O.P., Grand Old Party; the Republican Party in the United States.

go pher (gō′fər), **1.** a burrowing, ratlike rodent with large cheek pouches. **2.** ground squirrel. *n.*

Gopher (def. 1) (about 9 in. long, including the tail)

Gor di an knot (gôr′dē ən).

cut the Gordian knot, find and use a quick, easy way out of a difficulty.

gore[1] (gôr), blood that is shed; thick blood; clotted blood. *n.*

gore[2] (gôr), wound with a horn or tusk: *The savage bull gored the old bullfighter to death.* *v.,* **gored, gor ing.**

gore[3] (gôr), **1.** a long, triangular piece of cloth put or made in a skirt, sail, etc., to give greater width or change the shape. **2.** put or make a gore in. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **gored, gor ing.**

Gor gas (gôr′gəs), **William Crawford,** 1854-1920, American army physician and sanitation expert. *n.*

gorge (gôrj), **1.** a deep, narrow valley, usually steep and rocky. **2.** eat greedily until full; stuff with food. **3.** fill full; stuff. **4.** a gorging; gluttonous meal. **5.** contents of a stomach. **6.** feeling of disgust, indignation, resentment, or the like. **7.** a narrow rear entrance from a fort into an outwork or outer part. **8.** mass stopping up a narrow passage: *An ice gorge blocked the river.* **9.** *Archaic.* throat. 1,4-9 *n.,* 2,3 *v.,* **gorged, gorg ing. —gorg′er,** *n.*

Gorge (def. 1)

gor geous (gôr′jəs), richly colored; splendid: *a gorgeous sunset.* *adj.* **—gor′geous ly,** *adv.* **—gor′geous ness,** *n.*

gor get (gôr′jit), **1.** piece of armor for the throat. **2.** covering for neck and breast, formerly worn by women. *n.*

G, gorget (def. 1)

Gor gon (gôr′gən), in Greek legend, any of three horrible sisters who had snakes for hair and whose look turned the beholder to stone. *n.*

gor gon (gôr′gən), a very ugly or terrible woman. *n.*

go ril la (gəril′ə), **1.** a very large, fierce, powerful manlike ape of Africa. **2.** *Slang.* a strong and brutal man. *n.*

Gorilla (standing height of male 6 ft.)

Gor ki (gôr′kē), city in W central Soviet Union, on the Volga River. 942,000. *n.*

gorse (gôrs), *Esp. Brit.* furze. *n.*

gor y (gôr′ē), bloody. *adj.,* **gor i er, gor i est. —gor′i ly,** *adv.* **—gor′i ness,** *n.*

gosh (gosh), exclamation or mild oath. *interj.*

gos hawk (gos′hôk′), a powerful, short-winged hawk, formerly much used in falconry. *n.*

Go shen (gō′shən), **1.** in the Bible, a fertile part of Egypt where the Israelites were permitted to live. Exodus 8:20-22. **2.** land of plenty and comfort. *n.*

gos ling (goz′ling), a young goose. *n.*

Goshawk (2 ft. long)

gos pel (gos′pl), **1.** the teachings of Jesus and the Apostles. **2.** *Informal.* anything earnestly believed or taken as a guide for action: *Drink plenty of water; that is my gospel.* **3.** the absolute truth: *They take her words for gospel.* *n.*

Gos pel (gos′pl), **1.** any one of the first four books of the New Testament, by Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. **2.** part of one of these books read during a religious service. *n.*

gos sa mer (gos′ə mər), **1.** film or thread of cobweb. **2.** a very thin, light cloth. **3.** a thin, light, waterproof cloth or coat. **4.** like gossamer; very light and thin; filmy. **5.** anything very light and thin. 1-3,5 *n.*, 4 *adj.*

gos sip (gos′ip), **1.** idle talk, not always true, about other people and their affairs. **2.** repeat what one knows, or the idle talk that one hears, about other people and their affairs. **3.** person who gossips a good deal. **4.** *Archaic.* friend. **5.** *Archaic.* godparent. 1,3-5 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **gos siped, gos sip ing.** **—gos′sip er,** *n.*

gos sip y (gos′ip ē), **1.** fond of gossip. **2.** full of gossip. *adj.*

gos soon (go sün′), **1.** boy. **2.** a male servant. *n.*

got (got), a pt. and a pp. of **get.** *We got the letter yesterday. We had got tired of waiting for it.* *v.*

Go ta ma (gō′tə mə), Gautama. *n.*

Gö te borg (yœ′tə bôrg′), seaport in SW Sweden. 401,000. *n.*

Goth (goth), **1.** member of a Teutonic tribe that overran the Roman Empire in the third, fourth, and fifth centuries A.D. The Goths settled in S and E Europe. **2.** an uncivilized person; barbarian. *n.*

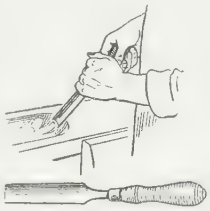
Cathedral in the Gothic style

Goth am (goth′əm for 1; got′əm for 2), **1.** New York City. **2.** an English village, proverbial for the foolishness of its inhabitants. *n.*

Goth ic (goth′ik), **1.** a style of architecture using pointed arches and high, steep roofs, developed in W Europe during the Middle Ages from about 1150 to 1550. **2.** of this kind of architecture. **3.** of the Goths or their language. **4.** language of the Goths. **5.** uncivilized; crude; barbarous. **6.** medieval. **7.** *U.S.* kind of type used in printing. **This sentence is in Gothic.** 1,4,7 *n.*, 2,3,5,6 *adj.*

Got land (got′lənd), a Swedish island in the Baltic between Sweden and Latvia. 58,000 pop.; 1225 sq. mi. *n.*

got ten (got′n), a pp. of **get.** *It has gotten to be quite late.* *v.*


Gouge

gouge (gouj), **1.** chisel with a curved blade. Gouges are used for cutting round grooves or holes in wood. **2.** cut with a gouge. **3.** groove or hole made by gouging. **4.** dig out; tear out; force out. **5.** *U.S. Informal.* trick; cheat; swindle. 1,3,5 *n.*, 2,4,5 *v.*, **gouged, goug ing.**

gou lash (gü′läsh), stew made of beef or veal and vegetables, usually highly seasoned. *n.*

Gourds (def. 1)

gourd (gôrd or gůrd), **1.** the hard-shelled fruit of certain vines. Gourds are dried and hollowed out to be used as cups, bowls, etc. **2.** vine that gourds grow on. **3.** bowl, bottle, etc., made from a dried shell of a gourd. **4.** any plant of the family to which cucumbers, pumpkins, and muskmelons belong. *n.*

gourde (gůrd), unit of money of Haiti, worth about 20 cents in 1964. *n.*

gour mand (gůr′mənd), person who is fond of good eating. *n.*

gour met (gůr′mā), person who is expert in judging and choosing fine foods, wines, etc.; epicure. *n.*

gout (gout), **1.** a painful disease of the joints, often characterized by a painful swelling of the big toe. **2.** drop; splash; clot: *gouts of blood.* *n.*

gout y (gout′ē), **1.** diseased or swollen with gout. **2.** of gout; caused by gout. **3.** causing gout. *adj.*, **gout i er, gout i est.** **—gout′i ness,** *n.*

gov. or **Gov.,** governor.

gov ern (guv′ərn), **1.** rule; control; manage. **2.** exercise a directing or restraining influence over; determine: *the motives governing a person's decision.* **3.** hold back; restrain; check. **4.** be a rule or law for: *the principles governing a case.* **5.** in grammar, require (a word) to be in a certain case or mood; require (a certain case or mood). *v.* **—gov′ern a ble,** *adj.*

gov ern ance (guv′ər nəns), government; rule; control. *n.*

gov ern ess (guv′ər nis), woman who teaches children in a private house. *n.*

gov ern ment (guv′ərn mənt), **1.** rule or authority over a country, state, district, etc.; direction of the affairs of state. **2.** person or persons ruling a country, state, district, etc.; administration. **3.** system of ruling: *republican government.* **4.** country, state, district, etc., ruled. **5.** rule; control: *self-government.* **6.** in grammar, the influence of one word in determining the case or mood of another. *n.*

gov ern men tal (guv′ərn men′tl), of or having to do with government. *adj.* **—gov′ern men′tal ly,** *adv.*

gov er nor (guv′ər nər), **1.** the official elected as the executive head of a State of the United States. **2.** official appointed to govern a province, city, fort, etc. **3.** person who manages or directs a club, society, institution, etc. A club often has a board of governors. **4.** an automatic device that controls the supply of steam, gas, etc., and keeps a machine going at a certain speed. **5.** *Esp. Brit. Slang.* one's father. *n.*

governor general, governor who has subordinate or deputy governors under him. *pl.* **governors general.**

gov er nor ship (guv′ər nər ship′), position or term of office of governor. *n.*

Governors Island, a small fortified island in upper New York Bay, belonging to the United States government.

govt. or **Govt.,** government.

Gown of college graduate

gown (goun), **1.** a woman's dress. **2.** a loose outer garment. Judges, clergymen, members of a university, and students graduating from college wear gowns to show their position, profession, etc. **3.** nightgown or dressing gown. **4.** put a gown on; dress in a gown. **5.** members of a university. 1-3,5 *n.*, 4 *v.*

gowns man (gounz′mən), person who wears a gown to show his position, profession, etc.; judge, lawyer, clergyman, or member of a university. *n., pl.* **gowns men.**

Gr., **1.** Greek. **2.** Grecian. **3.** Greece.

gr., **1.** gram; grams. **2.** grain; grains. **3.** gross.

grab (grab), **1.** seize suddenly; snatch: *The dog grabbed the meat and ran.* **2.** a snatching; a sudden seizing. **3.** that which is grabbed. **4.** a mechanical device for firmly holding something that is to be lifted or raised. 1 *v.*, **grabbed, grab bing;** 2-4 *n.* **—grab′ber,** *n.*

grace (grās), **1.** beauty of form, movement, or manner; pleasing or agreeable quality. **2.** give or add grace to; set off with grace. **3.** favor; good will: *I wonder if I am in the teacher's good graces or bad graces.* **4.** mercy; pardon. **5.** God's free and undeserved favor to and love for mankind; influence of God operating in man to improve or strengthen. **6.** a short prayer of thanks before or after a meal. **7.** favor shown by granting a delay. **8.** allowance of time: *The bank gave him three days' grace.* **9.** do a favor or honor to: *The queen graced the ball with her presence.* **10.** virtue; merit; excellence. **11.** behavior put on to seem attractive: *Do you like that girl's little airs and graces?* **12.** note or group of notes not essential

to the harmony or melody in music, added for ornament. **13.** add such notes to. 1,3-8,10-12 *n.*, 2,9,13 *v.*, **graced, grac ing.**

have the grace, show a sense of what is right or proper.

in the bad graces of, disfavored or disliked by.

in the good graces of, favored or liked by.

with bad grace, unpleasantly; unwillingly.

with good grace, pleasantly; willingly.

Grace (grās), title used in speaking to or of a duke, duchess, or archbishop: *May I assist Your Grace?* *n.*

grace ful (grās′fl), having or showing grace; beautiful in form, movement, or manner; pleasing; agreeable: *A good dancer must be graceful. She thanked him with a graceful speech.* *adj.* **—grace′ful ly,** *adv.* **—grace′ful ness,** *n.*

grace less (grās′lis), **1.** without grace. **2.** not caring for what is right or proper: *That boy is a graceless rascal.* *adj.* **—grace′less ly,** *adv.* **—grace′less ness,** *n.*

grace note, note or group of notes not essential to the harmony or melody in music, added for ornament.

Grac es (grās′iz), three Greek sister goddesses controlling beauty and charm in people and in nature. *n.pl.*

gra cious (grā′shəs), **1.** pleasant; kindly; courteous: *She welcomed her guests in a gracious manner that made them feel at ease.* **2.** pleasant, kindly, and courteous to people of lower social position: *The queen greeted the crowd with a gracious smile.* **3.** merciful; kindly. **4.** exclamation of surprise. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.* **—gra′cious ly,** *adv.* **—gra′cious ness,** *n.*

Grackle (1 ft. long)

grack le (grak′l), kind of blackbird that has black feathers with a metallic luster. *n.*

gra da tion (grā dā′shən), **1.** a change by steps or stages; gradual change: *Our acts show gradation between right and wrong.* **2.** step, stage, or degree in a series: *There are many gradations between poverty and wealth. The rainbow shows gradations of color.* **3.** act or process of grading. *n.*

grade (grād), **1.** any one division of a school arranged according to the pupils' progress: *the seventh grade.* **2.** step or stage in a course or process. **3.** degree in a scale of rank, quality, value, etc.: *Grade A milk is the best milk.* **4.** group of people or things having the same rank, quality, value, etc. **5.** place in classes; arrange in grades; sort: *These apples are graded by size.* **6.** be of a particular grade or quality. **7.** *U.S.* number or letter that shows how well one has done. **8.** *U.S.* give a grade to: *The teacher graded the papers.* **9.** slope of a road, railroad track, etc.: *a steep grade.* **10.** amount of slope. **11.** make more nearly level: *The road up the steep hill was graded.* **12.** change gradually; go through a series of steps, stages, or degrees: *Red and yellow grade into orange.* 1-4,7,9,10 *n.*, 5,6,8,11,12 *v.*, **grad ed, grad ing.**

at grade, on the same level.

down grade, **1.** going down. **2.** getting worse.

make the grade, **1.** ascend a steep slope. **2.** overcome difficulties.

the grades, *U.S.* elementary school; grammar school.

up grade, **1.** going up. **2.** getting better.

grade crossing, place where a railroad crosses a street or another railroad on the same level.

grad er (grād′ər), **1.** person or thing that grades. **2.** *Orig. U.S.* person who is in a certain grade at school. *n.*

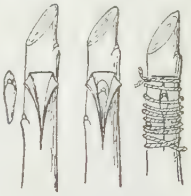
grade school, elementary school; grammar school.

gra di ent (grā′dē ənt), **1.** rate at which a road, railroad track, etc., rises. **2.** the sloping part of a road, etc. **3.** rate at which temperature or pressure changes. **4.** going up or down gradually. **5.** moving by taking steps; walking. 1-3 *n.*, 4,5 *adj.*

grad u al (graj′ū əl), by degrees too small to be separately noticed; little by little. *adj.* **—grad′u al ly,** *adv.*

grad u ate (graj′ū āt for 1,2,6,8,9; graj′ū it for 3-5,7), **1.** finish a course of study at a school, college, or university and receive a diploma or paper saying so: *Mary's brother graduated from the University last year.* **2.** give a diploma to for finishing a course of study. **3.** person who has graduated. **4.** that is a graduate: *a graduate student.* **5.** of or for graduates: *a graduate school.* **6.** mark with degrees for measuring: *A thermometer is graduated.* **7.** container marked with degrees for measuring. **8.** arrange in regular steps, stages, or degrees: *An income tax is graduated so that people who make more money pay a higher rate of taxes.* **9.** change gradually. 1,2,6,8,9 *v.*, **grad u at ed, grad u at ing;** 3,7 *n.*, 4,5 *adj.* **—grad′u a′tor,** *n.*

grad u a tion (graj′ū ā′shən), **1.** a graduating from a school, college, or university. **2.** ceremony of graduating; graduating exercises. **3.** a marking with degrees for measuring. **4.** mark or set of marks to show degrees for measuring. **5.** arrangement in regular steps, stages, or degrees. *n.*



Process of grafting a bud into a slit in a branch

graft[1] (graft), **1.** insert (a shoot, bud, etc.) from one tree or plant into a slit in another so that it will grow there permanently. **2.** shoot, bud, etc., used. **3.** place on a tree or plant where the shoot, bud, etc., is inserted. **4.** tree or plant that has had a shoot, bud, etc., grafted on it. **5.** act of grafting. **6.** produce or improve (fruit, flower, etc.) by grafting. **7.** do grafting on. **8.** transfer (a piece of skin, bone, etc.) from one part of the body to another so that it will grow there permanently. **9.** piece of skin, bone, etc., so transferred. 1,6-8 *v.*, 2-5,9 *n.* **—graft′er,** *n.*

graft[2] (graft), *U.S.* **1.** the taking of money dishonestly in connection with city or government business; political dishonesty, corruption, etc. **2.** method of getting money dishonestly. **3.** money dishonestly taken or obtained. **4.** *Informal.* make money dishonestly through one's job, especially in political positions. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.* **—graft′er,** *n.*

gra ham (grā′əm), made from whole-wheat flour. Graham flour is wheat flour that has not been sifted. *adj.*

Grail (grāl), cup or dish supposed to have been used by Christ at the Last Supper, in which one of His followers received the last drops of blood from Christ's body on the cross; Holy Grail. *n.*

grain (grān), **1.** a single seed or seedlike fruit of wheat, corn, oats, and similar cereal grasses. **2.** seeds or seedlike fruits of such plants in the mass. **3.** plants that these seeds or seedlike fruits grow on. **4.** a tiny, hard particle of sand, salt, sugar, etc. **5.** form into grains. **6.** the smallest unit of weight. One pound avoirdupois equals 7000 grains; one pound troy equals 5760 grains. **7.** the smallest possible amount; tiniest bit: *a grain of truth.* **8.** arrangement or direction of fibers in wood, layers in stone, etc. Wood and stone split along the grain. **9.** little lines and other markings in wood, marble, etc.: *That mahogany table has a fine grain.* **10.** paint in imitation of the grain in wood, marble, etc. **11.** the rough surface of leather. It is on the side of the skin from which the hair has been removed. **12.** remove the hair from (a skin or skins); roughen the surface of (leather). **13.** natural character; disposition: *Bad luck goes against the grain.* 1-4,6-9,11, 13 *n.*, 5,10,12 *v.* **—grain′less,** *adj.*

grain alcohol, ethyl alcohol, often made from grain.

grained (grānd), **1.** having little lines and markings. **2.** painted in imitation of the grain in wood, marble, etc. **3.** roughened on the surface. *adj.*

grain elevator, a building for storing grain.

grain field (grān′fēld′), field in which grain grows. *n.*

gram (gram), unit of weight in the metric system. Twenty-eight grams weigh about one ounce avoirdupois. *n.* Also, *Brit.* **gramme.**

gra mer cy (grə mėr′sē), *Archaic.* **1.** many thanks; thank you. **2.** exclamation of surprise. *interj.*

gram mar (gram′ər), **1.** scientific study and classification of the classes, forms, sounds, and uses of words of a particular language. **2.** systematic study comparing the forms and constructions of two or more languages. **3.** systematic study comparing present with past forms and usage of a language. **4.** a treatise or book on one of these subjects. **5.** manner of speech or writing with reference to conformity to established usage. **6.** statements about the use of words. **7.** the elements of any subject: *grammar of painting.* *n.*

gram mar i an (grə mär′ē ən), expert in grammar. *n.*

grammar school, **1.** a public school in the United States having the grades between primary school and high school. **2.** a secondary school in England in which Latin and Greek are important subjects.

gram mat i cal (grə mat′ə kl), **1.** according to correct use of words: *Our French teacher speaks grammatical English but has a French accent.* **2.** of grammar: *"Between you and I" is a grammatical mistake.* *adj.*

gram mat i cal ly (grə mat′ik lē), according to the principles and rules of grammar; as regards grammar. *adv.*

gramme (gram), *Brit.* gram. *n.*

Gram pi an Hills (gram′pē ən), Grampians.

Gram pi ans (gram′pē ənz), low mountains across central Scotland. They divide the Highlands from the Lowlands. The highest peak, Ben Nevis, is 4406 feet. *n.pl.*

gram pus (gram′pəs), **1.** a large, fierce dolphin; killer whale. **2.** a sea mammal somewhat like a whale. **3.** *Informal.* person who breathes loudly. *n.*

Gra na da (grə nä′də), **1.** district in S Spain. See **Castile** for map. **2.** its chief city, the last stronghold of the Moors in Spain. 145,000. *n.*

gran a ry (gran′ə rē or grān′ə rē), **1.** place or building where grain is stored. **2.** region having much grain. *n., pl.* **gran a ries.**

Gran Cha co (grän′ chä′kō), a low-lying plain in central South America. It extends over parts of Bolivia, Paraguay, and N Argentina. 300,000 sq. mi.

grand (grand), **1.** large and of fine appearance: *grand mountains.* **2.** fine; noble; dignified; stately; splendid: *a very grand palace, grand music, a grand old man.* **3.** highest or very high in rank; chief: *grand jury, grand duke.* **4.** great; important; main: *the grand staircase.* **5.** complete; comprehensive: *grand total.* **6.** *Informal.* very satisfactory. **7.** in names of relationship, in the second degree of ascent or descent: *grandmother, grandson.* **8.** *Slang.* a thousand dollars. 1-7 *adj.*, 8 *n.* **—grand′ness,** *n.*

gran dam (gran′dam), **1.** grandmother. **2.** an old woman. *n.*

gran dame (gran′dām), grandam. *n.*

grand aunt (grand′ant′), aunt of one's father or mother; great-aunt. *n.*

Grand Bank or **Grand Banks,** shoal off SE Newfoundland. It is important for cod fishing. 300 mi. long.

Grand Canal, **1.** canal in E China connecting the cities of Tientsin and Hangchow. 850 mi. long. **2.** the principal canal in Venice, Italy.

Grand Canyon, **1.** a deep gorge of the Colorado River, in N Arizona. 217 mi. long; over 1 mi. deep. **2.** a national park including the Grand Canyon and the surrounding region. 1009 sq. mi.

grand child (grand′chīld′), child of one's son or daughter. *n., pl.* **grand chil dren.**

grand chil dren (grand′chil′drən), pl. of **grandchild.** *n.*

Grand Cou lee (kü′lē), a large dam on the Columbia River, in E Washington.

grand daugh ter (grand′dô′tər), daughter of one's son or daughter. *n.*

gran dee (gran dē′), **1.** a Spanish or Portuguese nobleman of the highest rank. **2.** person of high rank or great importance. *n.*

gran deur (gran′jər), greatness; majesty; nobility; dignity; splendor. *n.*

grand fa ther (grand′fä′ŦHər), **1.** father of one's father or mother. **2.** forefather. *n.*

grand fa ther ly (grand′fä′ŦHər lē), **1.** of a grandfather. **2.** like or characteristic of a grandfather. *adj.*

grandfather's clock, clock in a tall, wooden case.

Grand Forks, city in E North Dakota. 34,000.

gran dil o quence (gran dil′ə kwəns), use of lofty or pompous words. *n.*

gran dil o quent (gran dil′ə kwənt), using lofty or pompous words. *adj.* **—gran dil′o quent ly,** *adv.*

gran di ose (gran′dē ōs), **1.** grand in an imposing or impressive way; magnificent. **2.** grand in an affected or pompous way; trying to seem magnificent. *adj.* **—gran′di ose ly,** *adv.*

grand jury, jury of from 12 to 23 persons chosen to investigate accusations of crime and bring an indictment against the person accused if there is enough evidence for a trial in court before an ordinary jury.

Grand Lama, Dalai Lama.

grand larceny, theft in which the value of the property taken equals or is more than a certain amount.

grand ly (grand′lē), in a grand manner. *adv.*

grand ma (grand′mä′ or gram′ə), *Informal.* grandmother. *n.*

grand march, ceremony at a ball in which the guests march around the ballroom together.

Grand Master, head of an order of knighthood, a lodge, etc.

grand moth er (grand′muŦH′ər), **1.** mother of one's father or mother. **2.** ancestress. *n.*

grand moth er ly (grand′muŦH′ər lē), **1.** of a grandmother. **2.** like or characteristic of a grandmother. *adj.*

grand neph ew (grand′nef′ū), son of one's nephew or niece. *n.*

grand niece (grand′nēs′), daughter of one's nephew or niece. *n.*

grand opera, a musical drama in which all the speeches are sung to the accompaniment of an orchestra.

grand pa (grand′pä′ or gram′pə), *Informal.* grandfather. *n.*

grand par ent (grand′pär′ənt), grandfather or grandmother. *n.*

grand piano, a large, harp-shaped piano with horizontal strings.

Grand Pré (gräN prā′), village in NW Nova Scotia, on an inlet of the Bay of Fundy. It was the home of the heroine of Longfellow's *Evangeline.*

Grand Rapids, city in SW Michigan. 177,000.

grand sire (grand′sīr′), *Archaic.* **1.** grandfather. **2.** forefather. **3.** an old man. *n.*

grand slam, winning all the tricks in a hand of bridge.

grand son (grand′sun′), son of one's son or daughter. *n.*

grand stand (grand′stand′), the principal seating place at an athletic field, race track, etc. *n.*

Grandstand

grand un cle (grand′ung′kl), uncle of one's father or mother; great-uncle. *n.*

grange (grānj), farm with its buildings. *n.*

Grange (grānj), *U.S.* **1.** organization of farmers for the improvement of their welfare, founded in 1867. **2.** a local branch of this organization. *n.*

grang er (grān′jər), farmer. *n.*

Grang er (grān′jər), *U.S.* member of the Grange. *n.*

gran ite (gran′it), a hard igneous rock made of grains of other rocks, chiefly quartz and feldspar. Granite is much used for buildings and monuments. *n.*

gran ite ware (gran′it wär′), ironware covered with gray enamel. *n.*

gran ny or **gran nie** (gran′ē), *Informal.* **1.** grandmother. **2.** an old woman. **3.** a fussy person. *n., pl.* **gran nies.**

granny knot, knot differing from a square knot in having the ends crossed the wrong way.

grant (grant), **1.** give what is asked; allow: *grant a request, grant permission.* **2.** admit to be true; accept without proof; concede: *I grant that you are right.* **3.** bestow or confer (a right, etc.) by formal act; transfer or convey (the ownership of property), especially by deed or writing. **4.** thing granted, such as a privilege, right, sum of money, or tract of land. **5.** act of granting. 1-3 *v.*, 4,5 *n.* **—grant′a ble,** *adj.* **—grant′er,** *n.*

take for granted, assume to be true; use as proved or agreed to.

Grant (grant), **Ulysses Simpson,** 1822-1885, American general, 18th president of the United States, from 1869 to 1877. *n.*

gran u lar (gran′yə lər), **1.** consisting of or containing grains or granules. **2.** resembling grains or granules. *adj.* **—gran′u lar ly,** *adv.*

granular eyelids, eyelids roughened inside by disease.

gran u late (gran′yə lāt), **1.** form into grains or granules. **2.** roughen on the surface. **3.** become granular; develop granulations. Wounds granulate in healing. *v.*, **gran u lat ed, gran u lat ing.**

gran u lat ed (gran′yə lāt′id), **1.** formed into grains or granules: *granulated sugar.* **2.** roughened on the surface. **3.** having granulations. *adj.*

gran u la tion (gran′yə lā′shən), **1.** formation into grains or granules. **2.** roughening on the surface. **3.** a granule on a roughened surface. *n.*

gran ule (gran′ūl), **1.** a small grain. **2.** a small bit or spot like a grain. *n.*

gran u lose (gran′yə lōs), that part of a starch granule on which diastase and saliva act. *n.*

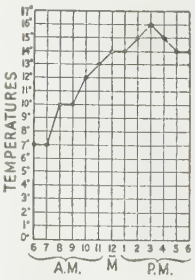
grape (grāp), **1.** a small, round fruit that grows in bunches on a vine. Grapes are eaten raw or made into raisins and wine. There are red, purple, or pale-green grapes. **2.** grapevine. *n.* **—grape′like′,** *adj.*

grape fruit (grāp′früt′), a pale-yellow, roundish, citrus fruit like an orange, but larger and sourer. *n.*

grape shot (grāp′shot′), cluster of small iron balls formerly used as a charge for cannon. *n.*

grape sugar, sugar formed in all green plants, but especially in grapes; dextrose.

grape vine (grāp′vīn′), **1.** vine that bears grapes. **2.** *U.S. Informal.* way in which reports are mysteriously spread. **3.** *U.S. Informal.* a baseless report. *n.*



Graph of the temperature of a winter day for 12 hours

graph (graf), **1.** line or diagram showing how one quantity depends on or changes with another. **2.** any line or lines representing the mathematical relations of equations or functions. **3.** draw (such a line or diagram); draw a line representing (some change, equation, or function). 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

-graph, word element meaning:
1. make a picture, draw, or write, as in *photograph.*
2. machine that makes a picture, draws, or writes, as in *seismograph.*
3. drawn or written, as in *autograph.*
4. something drawn or written, as in *lithograph.*

graph ic (graf′ik), **1.** lifelike; vivid: *a graphic account of a battle.* **2.** of or about diagrams and their use. **3.** shown by a graph: *a graphic record of school attendance for a month.* **4.** of or about drawing, painting, engraving, or etching: *the graphic arts.* **5.** of or used in handwriting: *graphic symbols.* **6.** written; inscribed. *adj.*

graph i cal ly (graf′ik lē), by a diagram or pictures; vividly. *adv.*

graphic arts, drawing, painting, engraving, etching, etc.

graph ite (graf′īt), a soft, black form of carbon with a metallic luster, used for lead in pencils, for lubricating machinery, etc. *n.*

Grapnel (def. 2)

grap nel (grap′nl), **1.** instrument with one or more hooks for seizing and holding something. **2.** a small anchor with three or more hooks. *n.*

grap ple (grap′l), **1.** seize and hold fast; grip or hold firmly. **2.** a seizing and holding fast; firm grip or hold. **3.** struggle; fight. **4.** an iron bar with hooks at one end for seizing and holding fast an object; grappling iron; grapnel. **5.** use a grappling iron; search with a grappling iron. 1,3,5 *v.*, **grap pled, grap pling;** 2,4 *n.* **—grap′pler,** *n.*

grappling iron, grapnel.

grasp (grasp), **1.** seize and hold fast by closing the fingers around. **2.** a seizing and holding tightly; clasp of the hand. **3.** power of seizing and holding; reach: *Success is within his grasp.* **4.** control; possession. **5.** understand. **6.** understanding: *He has a good grasp of mathematics.* 1,5 *v.*, 2-4,6 *n.* **—grasp′a ble,** *adj.* **—grasp′er,** *n.*

grasp at, **1.** try to take hold of. **2.** accept eagerly.

grasp ing (gras′ping), eager to get all that one can; greedy. *adj.* **—grasp′ing ly,** *adv.*

grass (gras), **1.** any of various plants that cover fields, lawns, pastures, etc. Horses, cows, and sheep eat grass. **2.** land covered with grass; pasture. **3.** cover with grass. **4.** feed on growing grass; graze. **5.** any of a group of plants that have jointed stems and long, narrow leaves. Wheat, corn, sugar cane, and bamboo are grasses. 1,2,5 *n.*, 3,4 *v.* **—grass′less,** *adj.* **—grass′like′,** *adj.*

go to grass, **1.** graze; go to pasture. **2.** take a rest.

let the grass grow under one's feet, waste time; lose chances.

grass hop per (gras′hop′ər), **1.** a kind of insect with wings and strong hind legs for jumping. **2.** a small airplane used for scouting and for directing fire from artillery units. *n.*

Grasshopper (2 to 3 in. long)

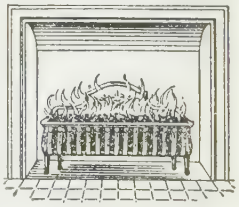
grass land (gras′land′), land with grass on it, used for pasture. *n.*

grass roots, the ordinary citizens of a region or State considered all together: *Senator Tompkins is sure he will get support from the grass roots.*

grass snake, a harmless grayish-green snake living in marshy places.

grass widow, woman divorced or separated from her husband.

grass y (gras′ē), **1.** covered with grass. **2.** of grass. **3.** like grass. *adj.*, **grass i er, grass i est. —grass′i ness,** *n.*


Grate for a fire

grate[1] (grāt), **1.** framework of iron bars to hold a fire. A furnace has a grate. **2.** framework of bars over a window or opening; grating. **3.** furnish with a grate or grating. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **grat ed, grat ing. —grate′like′,** *adj.*

grate[2] (grāt), **1.** have an annoying or unpleasant effect: *His rude manners grate on me.* **2.** make a grinding sound; sound harshly. **3.** rub with a harsh sound: *The door grated on its old, rusty hinges.* **4.** wear down or grind off in small pieces: *grate cheese.* **5.** *Archaic.* wear away by rubbing. *v.*, **grat ed, grat ing.**

grate ful (grāt′fəl), **1.** feeling gratitude; thankful. **2.** pleasing; welcome: *A breeze is grateful on a hot day.* *adj.* **—grate′ful ly,** *adv.* **—grate′ful ness,** *n.*

grat er (grāt′ər), **1.** one that grates. **2.** instrument with a rough surface for rubbing off small particles. *n.*

grat i fi ca tion (grat′ə fə kā′shən), **1.** a gratifying: *The gratification of every wish of every person is not possible.* **2.** a being gratified. **3.** something that satisfies or pleases: *John's success was a great gratification to his parents.* **4.** reward; fee. *n.*

grat i fy (grat′ə fī), **1.** give pleasure or satisfaction to; please: *Flattery gratifies a vain person.* **2.** satisfy; indulge: *A drunkard gratifies his craving for liquor.* **3.** *Archaic.* give a fee to; reward. *v.*, **grat i fied, grat i fy ing.** **—grat′i fi′er,** *n.* **—grat′i fy′ing ly,** *adv.*

grat ing[1] (grāt′ing), framework of bars over a window or opening. Windows in a prison, bank, or ticket office usually have gratings over them. *n.*

grat ing[2] (grāt′ing), **1.** unpleasant; annoying; irritating. **2.** harsh or jarring in sound. *adj.*

grat is (grat′is or grā′tis), for nothing; free of charge. *adv., adj.*

grat i tude (grat′ə tüd or grat′ə tūd), kindly feeling because of a favor received; desire to do a favor in return; thankfulness. *n.*

gra tu i tous (grə tü′ə təs or grə tū′ə təs), **1.** freely given or obtained; free. **2.** without reason or cause; unnecessary; uncalled-for. *adj.* **—gra tu′i tous ly,** *adv.* **—gra tu′i tous ness,** *n.*

gra tu i ty (grə tü′ə tē or grə tū′ə tē), **1.** present of money in return for service; tip. Gratuities are given to waiters, porters, servants, etc. **2.** present; gift. *n., pl.* **gra tu i ties.**

grat u la tion (grach′ə lā′shən), **1.** congratulation. **2.** rejoicing; joy. *n.*

grave[1] (grāv), **1.** hole dug in the ground where a dead body is to be buried. **2.** mound or monument over it. **3.** any place that becomes the receptacle of what is dead: *a watery grave.* **4.** death. *n.*

grave[2] (grāv), **1.** important; weighty; momentous: *grave cares.* **2.** serious; threatening: *grave questions, doubts, symptoms, news.* **3.** dignified; sober; solemn: *a grave face, a grave ceremony.* **4.** somber: *grave colors.* **5.** low in pitch; not acute. **6.** having a particular accent (ˋ) that may indicate pitch, quality of sound (as in French *père*), or syllabic value (as in *belovèd*). **7.** the grave accent. 1-6 *adj.*, **grav er, grav est;** 7 *n.* **—grave′ly,** *adv.* **—grave′ness,** *n.*

grave[3] (grāv), **1.** engrave; carve; sculpture. **2.** impress deeply; fix firmly. *v.*, **graved, graved** or **grav en, grav ing.** **—grav′er,** *n.*

grave dig ger (grāv′dig′ər), person whose work is digging graves. *n.*

grav el (grav′l), **1.** pebbles and rock fragments coarser than sand. Gravel is much used for roads and walks. **2.** lay or cover with gravel. **3.** small, hard substances formed in the bladder and kidneys. **4.** disease causing them. **5.** puzzle; perplex. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2,5 *v.*, **grav eled, grav el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **grav elled, grav el ling.**

grav el ly (grav′l ē), **1.** having much gravel. **2.** consisting of or like gravel. *adj.*

grav en (grāv′ən), **1.** engraved; carved; sculptured. **2.** deeply impressed; firmly fixed. **3.** a pp. of **grave**[3]. *Figures were graven in the rock.* 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *v.*

graven image, **1.** statue. **2.** idol.

grave stone (grāv′stōn′), stone that marks a grave. *n.*

grave yard (grāv′yärd′), place for burying the dead; cemetery; burial ground. *n.*

grav i tate (grav′ə tāt), **1.** move or tend to move by gravitation. **2.** settle down; sink; fall: *The sand and dirt in the water gravitated to the bottom of the bottle.* **3.** tend to go; be strongly attracted: *The attention of the crowd gravitated to the new jet airplane.* *v.*, **grav i tat ed, grav i tat ing.**

grav i ta tion (grav′ə tā′shən), **1.** the fact that the earth pulls any object toward it and that the sun, moon, stars, and other such bodies in the universe do the same; the force or pull that makes bodies in the universe tend to move toward one another. **2.** a moving or tendency to move caused by this force. **3.** a settling down; sinking; falling. **4.** a natural tendency toward some point or object of influence: *the gravitation of population to the cities.* *n.*

grav i ta tion al (grav′ə tā′shən l), of gravitation; having to do with gravitation. *adj.*

grav i ty (grav′ə tē), **1.** the natural force that causes objects to move or tend to move toward the center of the earth. Gravity causes objects to have weight. **2.** the natural force that makes objects move or tend to move toward each other; gravitation. **3.** heaviness; weight: *He balanced the long pole at its center of gravity.* **4.** seriousness; solemnity; earnestness: *The gravity of the child playing nurse was amusing in one so small.* **5.** serious or critical character; importance: *The gravity of the situation was greatly increased by threats of war.* **6.** lowness of pitch. *n., pl.* **grav i ties.**

gra vy (grā′vē), **1.** juice that comes out of meat in cooking. **2.** sauce for meat, potatoes, etc., made from this juice. *n., pl.* **gra vies.**

gray (grā), **1.** color made by mixing black and white. **2.** having this color: *Ashes and lead are gray.* **3.** make or become gray. **4.** gray cloth or clothing. **5.** a gray horse. **6.** something gray. **7.** having gray hair. **8.** old; ancient. **9.** dark; gloomy; dismal. 1,4-6 *n.*, 2,7-9 *adj.*, 3 *v.* Also, *esp. Brit.* **grey.** **—gray′ly,** *adv.* **—gray′ness,** *n.*

gray beard (grā′bird′), old man. *n.* Also, *esp. Brit.* **greybeard.**

Gray Friar, Franciscan friar.

gray-head ed (grā′hed′id), having gray hair. *adj.*

gray hound (grā′hound′), greyhound. *n.*

gray ish (grā′ish), somewhat gray. *adj.* Also, *esp. Brit.* **greyish.**

gray lag (grā′lag′), a wild, gray goose that is common in Europe. *n.*

gray ling (grā′ling), **1.** a fresh-water fish somewhat like a trout, but having a longer and higher dorsal fin. **2.** a gray-and-brown butterfly. *n.*

gray market, the buying and selling of products at prices considered exorbitant.

gray matter, **1.** the grayish tissue in the brain and spinal cord that contains nerve cells and some nerve fibers. **2.** *Informal.* intelligence; brains.

Gray's Inn, one of four legal societies that determine who may practice law in English courts.

graze[1] (grāz), **1.** feed on growing grass. Cattle and sheep graze. **2.** put (cattle, sheep, etc.) to feed on growing grass or a pasture. **3.** tend or look after (cattle, sheep, etc.) while they are grazing. *v.*, **grazed, graz ing.** **—graz′er,** *n.*

graze[2] (grāz), **1.** touch lightly in passing; rub lightly (against): *The car grazed the garage door.* **2.** scrape the skin from: *The bullet grazed his shoulder.* **3.** a grazing. **4.** a slight wound made by grazing. 1,2 *v.*, **grazed, graz ing;** 3,4 *n.*

graz ing (grāz′ing), growing grass that cattle, sheep, etc., feed on; pasture. *n.*

Gr. Br. or **Gr. Brit.,** Great Britain.

grease (grēs), **1.** soft animal fat. **2.** any thick, oily substance. **3.** smear with grease; put grease on or in: *Please grease my car. The teacher explained that many Indians greased their bodies.* **4.** cause to run smoothly by greasing. **5.** *Slang.* give money to as a bribe or tip. **6.** in hunting, the fat or fatness of game, with reference to the season for killing. **7.** shorn, uncleaned wool. 1,2,6,7 *n.*, 3-5 *v.*, **greased, greas ing.**

grease wood (grēs′wud′), a stiff, prickly shrub with narrow leaves, growing in alkaline regions in the W United States. *n.*

greas y (grēs′ē), **1.** smeared with grease; having grease on it. **2.** containing much grease. **3.** like grease; smooth; slippery. *adj.*, **greas i er, greas i est.** **—greas′i ly,** *adv.* **—greas′i ness,** *n.*

great (grāt), **1.** big; large: *a great house, a great crowd.* **2.** more than usual; much: *great ignorance.* **3.** important; remarkable; famous: *a great composer.* **4.** most important; main; chief: *the great seal.* **5.** noble; generous. **6.** much in use; favorite: *That is a great habit of his.* **7.** very much of a: *a great talker.* **8.** *Informal.* very good; fine: *We had a great time at the party.* **9.** in names of relationship, of the next generation before or after: *great-grandmother, great-grandson. adj.* **—great′ly,** *adv.* **—great′ness,** *n.*

great-aunt (grāt′ant′), aunt of one's father or mother; grandaunt. *n.*

Great Barrier Reef, a coral reef in the S Pacific, along the NE coast of Australia. 1250 mi. long.

Great Basin, region in the W United States in which rivers and lakes have no outlet to the ocean. It includes most of Nevada and parts of Utah, California, Oregon, and Idaho. 210,000 sq. mi.

Great Bear, the constellation Ursa Major, containing the seven bright stars forming the Big Dipper.

Great Bear Lake, lake in NW Canada. 11,800 sq. mi.

Great Britain, England, Scotland, and Wales. It is the largest island of Europe. 50,963,000 pop.; 88,745 sq. mi.

great circle, any circle on the surface of a sphere having its plane passing through the center of the sphere. The equator is one of the great circles of the earth.

great coat (grāt′kōt′), *Esp. Brit.* a heavy overcoat. *n.*

Great Dane, one of a breed of large, powerful, short-haired dogs.

Great Dane
(2½ to 3 ft. high at the shoulder)

Great Divide, the Rocky Mountains of North America.

Greater Antilles, Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, and Jamaica, the largest islands in the West Indies.

Great Falls, city in central Montana. 55,000.

great-grand child (grāt′grand′chīld′), grandchild of one's son or daughter. *n., pl.* **great-grand chil dren.**

great-grand daugh ter (grāt′grand′dô′tər), granddaughter of one's son or daughter. *n.*

great-grand fa ther (grāt′grand′fä′ŦHər), grandfather of one's father or mother. *n.*

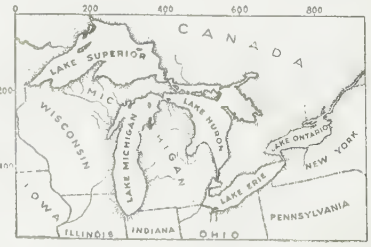
great-grand moth er (grāt′grand′muŦH′ər), grandmother of one's father or mother. *n.*

great-grand son (grāt′grand′sun′), grandson of one's son or daughter. *n.*

great-heart ed (grāt′här′tid), **1.** noble; generous. **2.** brave; fearless. *adj.* **—great′-heart′ed ness,** *n.*

great horned owl, a North American owl that has two hornlike tufts of feathers on its head.

Great Lakes, a series of lakes between the United States and Canada; lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, and Superior. 94,700 sq. mi.



Great Lakes

great ly (grāt′lē), **1.** in a great manner. **2.** much. *adv.*

Great Mogul, the title of the emperor of a large part of India from 1526 until 1857.

Great Plains, a semiarid region just east of the Rocky Mountains in the United States and SW Canada.

Great Salt Lake, a shallow lake in NW Utah. Its water is much saltier than ocean water. 80 mi. long; 2300 sq. mi.

great seal, the most important seal of a country or state, stamped on official documents as proof of their approval by the government.

Great Slave Lake, lake in Northwest Territories, in NW Canada. 300 mi. long; 10,700 sq. mi.

Great Smoky Mountains, part of the Appalachian Mountains in Tennessee and North Carolina. A national park is located there. The highest peak is 6642 feet.

Great Spirit, deity worshiped by certain tribes or groups of American Indians.

great-un cle (grāt′ung′kl), uncle of one's father or mother; granduncle. *n.*

Great Wall of China, a huge, stone wall on the boundary between N and NW China and Mongolia. 1500 mi. long.

Great War, World War I, from 1914 to 1918.

greave (grēv), armor for the leg below the knee. *n.*

grebe (grēb), **1.** a diving bird like a loon, having feet not completely webbed and a pointed bill. **2.** its breast feathers, used to trim hats, etc. *n.*

Grebe
(about 19 in. long)

Gre cian (grē′shən), **1.** Greek. **2.** person who is thoroughly familiar with the Greek language or literature. 1 *adj.*, 1,2 *n.*

Gre co-Ro man (grē′kō rō′mən), Greek and Roman. *adj.*

Greece (grēs), country in S Europe, on the Mediterranean Sea. 8,216,000 pop.; 50,147 sq. mi. *Capital:* Athens. *n.*

greed (grēd), quality of wanting more than one's share; extreme or excessive desire: *a miser's greed for money. n.*

greed y (grēd′ē), **1.** wanting to get more than one's share. **2.** having a very great desire to possess something. **3.** wanting to eat or drink a great deal in a hurry; piggish. *adj.*, **greed i er, greed i est.** **—greed′i ly,** *adv.* **—greed′i ness,** *n.*

Greek (grēk), **1.** of Greece, its people, or their language. **2.** native or inhabitant of Greece. **3.** language of Greece. **Ancient** or **classical Greek** was the language until about 200 A.D.; **modern Greek** is the language from about 1500 on. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.* **It's Greek to me.** I can't understand it.

Greek cross, cross whose four arms are of the same length and form right angles.

Greek cross

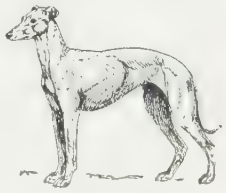
Greek fire, substance easily set on fire whose flames could not be put out by water. It was used in warfare in ancient and medieval times.

Greek Orthodox Church, **1.** the Christian church of the countries in communion or doctrinal agreement with the patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem; Eastern Church. **2.** part of this church that constitutes the established church in Greece.

Gree ley (grē′lē), **Horace,** 1811-1872, American journalist, politician, and antislavery leader. *n.*

green (grēn), **1.** color of most growing plants, grass, and leaves; color in the spectrum between yellow and blue. **2.** having this color. **3.** make or become green. **4.** green coloring matter, dye, paint, etc. **5.** green cloth or clothing. **6.** covered with growing plants, grass, leaves, etc.: *green fields.* **7.** characterized by growing grass, etc.: *a green Christmas.* **8.** grassy land or a plot of grassy ground. **9.** a putting green of a golf course. **10.** full of life and strength: *green old age.* **11.** not dried, cured, seasoned, or otherwise prepared for use: *green tobacco.* **12.** not ripe; not fully grown: *green apples.* **13.** not trained or experienced; not mature in age, judgment, etc.: *He was a green boy in the business.* **14.** easily fooled; easy to trick or cheat.

15. recent; fresh; new: *a green wound.* **16.** having a pale, sickly color because of fear, jealousy, or sickness. 1,4,5,8,9 *n.*, 2,6,7,10-16 *adj.*, 3 *v.* **—green′ness,** *n.*
greens, **1.** green leaves and branches used for decoration. **2.** leaves and stems of plants used for food.
green back (grēn′bak′), piece of United States paper money having the back printed in green. *n.*
Green Bay, **1.** inlet of Lake Michigan extending into NE Wisconsin. 90 mi. long. **2.** port in E Wisconsin at the head of this bay. 63,000.
green bri er (grēn′brĭ′ər), a climbing smilax with prickly stems and green leaves. *n.*
green corn, Indian corn, especially the ears in the milky stage; roasting ears. It is eaten as a vegetable.
Greene (grēn), **Nathanael,** 1742-1786, American general in the American Revolution. *n.*
green er y (grēn′ər ē), **1.** green plants, grass, or leaves; verdure. **2.** place where green plants are grown or kept. *n., pl.* **green er ies.**
green-eyed (grēn′īd′), **1.** having green eyes. **2.** jealous. *adj.*
green gro cer (grēn′grō′sər), *Brit.* person who sells fresh vegetables and fruit. *n.*
green horn (grēn′hôrn′), *Informal.* **1.** person without experience. **2.** person easy to trick or cheat. *n.*
green house (grēn′hous′), building with a glass roof and glass sides kept warm for growing plants; hothouse. *n.*
green ish (grēn′ish), somewhat green. *adj.*
Green land (grēn′lənd or grēn′land′), the largest island in the world, belonging to Denmark. It lies northeast of North America. 30,000 pop.; 839,782 sq. mi. *Capital:* Godthaab. *n.*
green light, *Informal.* official permission to proceed on a particular task or undertaking.
Green Mountains, part of the Appalachian Mountains extending north and south through Vermont. The highest peak is 4393 feet.
Green River, river flowing from W Wyoming into the Colorado River in SE Utah. 730 mi.
Greens bor o (grēnz′bėr′ō), city in N North Carolina. 120,000. *n.*
green sward (grēn′swôrd′), green grass; turf. *n.*
green tea, tea whose leaves have been withered by steam.
green thumb, a remarkable ability to grow flowers, vegetables, etc., especially as a hobby: *When Aunt Mary saw our garden she said Mother must certainly have a green thumb.*
Green ville (grēn′vil), city in NW South Carolina. 66,000. *n.*
Green wich (grin′ij, grin′ich, or gren′ich), borough in SE London, England. It had a famous observatory, which has been moved outside of the city. Longitude is measured east and west of Greenwich. 91,000. *n.*
Green wich Village (gren′ich), section of New York City, famous as a district where artists, writers, etc., live.
green wood (grēn′wud′), forest in spring and summer when the trees are green with leaves. *n.*
greet (grēt), **1.** speak or write to in a friendly, polite way; address in welcome. **2.** address; salute: *She greeted him with words of hate.* **3.** receive: *His speech was greeted with cheers.* **4.** present itself to; meet: *A strange sight greeted her eyes.* *v.* **—greet′er,** *n.*
greet ing (grēt′ing), act or words of a person who greets another; welcome. *n.*
greetings, friendly wishes on a special occasion: *Christmas greetings.*
gre gar i ous (grə gâr′ē əs), **1.** living in flocks, herds, or other groups: *Sheep and cattle are gregarious.* **2.** fond of being with others: *Man is a gregarious animal.* **3.** of or having to do with a flock or crowd. *adj.* **—gre gar′i ous ly,** *adv.* **—gre gar′i ous ness,** *n.*
Gre go ri an (grə gô′rē ən), **1.** of or having to do with Pope Gregory I. **2.** of or introduced by Pope Gregory XIII. *adj.*
Gregorian calendar, calendar now in use in the United States and most other countries, introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582. According to this calendar, the ordinary year has 365 days, and leap year has 366 days. It is a correction of the calendar of Julius Caesar.
Greg o ry I (greg′ə rē), **Saint,** 540?-604 A.D., pope from 590 to 604 A.D. He was called "Gregory the Great."
Gregory XIII, 1502-1585, pope from 1572 to 1585. He introduced the present form of the calendar.
grem lin (grem′lən), an imaginary elf that troubles the pilots of airplanes. *n.*
Gre na da (grə nā′də), one of the Windward Islands, in the West Indies. 89,000 pop.; 133 sq. mi. *Capital:* St. George's. *n.*
gre nade (grə nād′), **1.** a small bomb, usually thrown by hand: *The soldiers threw grenades into the enemy's trenches.* **2.** a round, glass bottle filled with chemicals that scatter as the glass breaks. Fire grenades are thrown on fires to put them out. *n.*
gren a dier (gren′ə dir′), **1.** originally, a soldier who threw grenades. **2.** later, a very tall foot soldier. **3.** now, a member of a special regiment of guards in the British army. *n.*
gren a dine[1] (gren′ə dēn or gren′ə dēn′), a thin, openwork fabric used for women's dresses. *n.*
gren a dine[2] (gren′ə dēn or gren′ə dēn′), syrup made from pomegranate or currant juice. *n.*
Gren fell (gren′fel), Sir **Wilfred Thomason,** 1865-1940, English physician and missionary in Labrador. *n.*
Gre no ble (grə nō′bl), city in SE France. 116,000. *n.*
Gret na Green (gret′nə), village in S Scotland where many runaway couples from England were married.
grew (grü), pt. of **grow.** *It grew cold.* *v.*
grew some (grü′səm), gruesome. *adj.*
grey (grā), *Esp. Brit.* gray. *n., adj., v.* **—grey′ly,** *adv.* **—grey′ness,** *n.*
grey beard (grā′bird′), *Esp. Brit.* graybeard. *n.*
grey-head ed (grā′hed′id), gray-headed. *adj.*
grey hound (grā′hound′), **1.** one of a breed of tall, slender, swift dogs. **2.** a swift ship. *n.* Also, **grayhound.**


Greyhound (about 28 in. high at the shoulder)

grey ish (grā′ish), *Esp. Brit.* grayish. *adj.*
grid (grid), **1.** framework of parallel iron bars; grating; gridiron. **2.** the lead plate in a storage battery. **3.** electrode in a vacuum tube that controls the flow of current between the filament and the plate. *n.*
grid dle (grid′l), a heavy, flat plate of metal or soapstone, used for cooking griddlecakes, etc. *n.*
grid dle cake (grid′l-kāk′), a thin, flat cake of batter cooked on a griddle; pancake; flapjack. *n.*
grid i ron (grid′ī′ərn), **1.** a cooking utensil consisting of a framework of parallel iron bars or wires, usually with a handle. It is used to hold meat, fish, etc., for broiling. **2.** any framework or network that looks like a gridiron. **3.** a football field. **4.** a structure above the stage of a theater, from which scenery that is hung, etc., is manipulated. *n.*

Gridiron (def. 1)

grief (grēf), **1.** deep sadness caused by trouble or loss; heavy sorrow. **2.** cause of sadness or sorrow. *n.*
come to grief, have trouble; fail.

Grieg (grēg), **Edvard,** 1843-1907, Norwegian musical composer. *n.*

griev ance (grēv′əns), a real or imagined wrong; reason for being angry or annoyed; cause for complaint. *n.*

grieve (grēv), **1.** feel grief; be very sad. **2.** cause to feel grief; make very sad; afflict. *v.*, **grieved, griev ing. —griev′er,** *n.* **—griev′ing ly,** *adv.*

griev ous (grēv′əs), **1.** hard to bear; causing great pain or suffering: *grievous cruelty.* **2.** flagrant; atrocious: *Wasting food when people are starving is a grievous wrong.* **3.** causing grief. **4.** full of grief; showing grief: *a grievous cry. adj.* **—griev′ous ly,** *adv.* **—griev′ous ness,** *n.*

grif fin (grif′ən), a mythical creature with the head, wings, and forelegs of an eagle, and the body, hind legs, and tail of a lion. *n.*

grill (gril), **1.** a cooking utensil consisting of a framework of parallel iron bars for broiling meat, fish, etc.; gridiron. **2.** broil. **3.** dish of broiled meat, fish, etc. **4.** restaurant or dining room that specializes in serving broiled meat, fish, etc. **5.** torture with heat. **6.** *U.S.* question severely and persistently: *The detectives grilled the prisoner until he finally confessed.* 1,3,4 *n.*, 2,5,6 *v.* **—grill′er,** *n.*

Grilles

grille (gril), an openwork, metal structure or screen, used as a gate, door, or window; grating. *n.*

grilse (grils), a young salmon that has returned from the sea to the river for the first time. *n.*, *pl.* **grilse.**

grim (grim), **1.** without mercy; stern; harsh; fierce. **2.** not yielding; not relenting: *a grim resolve.* **3.** looking stern, fierce, or harsh: *Father was grim when he heard about the six broken windows.* **4.** horrible; ghastly: *He made grim jokes about death and ghosts. adj.*, **grim mer, grim mest. —grim′ly,** *adv.* **—grim′ness,** *n.*

gri mace (grə māsʹ or grim′is), **1.** a twisting of the face; ugly or funny smile: *a grimace caused by pain.* **2.** make grimaces. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **gri maced, gri mac ing. —gri mac′er,** *n.*

gri mal kin (grə mal′kən), **1.** cat. **2.** an old female cat. **3.** a spiteful old woman. *n.*

grime (grīm), **1.** dirt rubbed deeply and firmly into a surface: *the grime on a coal miner's hands.* **2.** cover with grime; make very dirty. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **grimed, grim ing.**

Grimm (grim), **1. Jakob,** 1785-1863, German philologist and collector of fairy tales. **2.** his brother, **Wilhelm,** 1786-1859, German philologist and collector of fairy tales. *n.*

grim y (grīm′ē), covered with grime; very dirty. *adj.*, **grim i er, grim i est. —grim′i ly,** *adv.* **—grim′i ness,** *n.*

grin (grin), **1.** smile broadly. **2.** a broad smile. **3.** show, make, or express by smiling broadly: *He grinned approval.* **4.** draw back the lips and show the teeth in anger, pain, scorn, etc.: *A snarling dog grins.* **5.** act of showing the teeth in anger, pain, scorn, etc. 1,3,4 *v.*, **grinned, grin ning;** 2,5 *n.* **—grin′ner,** *n.*

grind (grīnd), **1.** crush into bits or into powder: *Your back teeth grind food.* **2.** crush by harshness or cruelty: *The slaves were ground down by their masters.* **3.** sharpen, smooth, or wear by rubbing on something rough: *An ax is ground on a grindstone.* **4.** rub harshly (on, into, against, or together): *grind one's heel into the earth, grind one's teeth in anger.* **5.** work by turning a crank; produce by turning a crank: *A man grinds a hand organ to grind out music.* **6.** act of grinding. **7.** *Informal.* long, hard work or study. **8.** *Informal.* work or study long and hard. **9.** *Informal.* person who works long and hard at his studies. 1-5,8 *v.*, **ground** or (*Rare*) **grind ed, grind ing;** 6,7,9 *n.*

grind er (grīn′dər), **1.** person or thing that grinds. **2.** man or machine that sharpens tools. **3.** a back tooth for grinding food; molar. *n.*

grind stone (grīnd′stōn′), a flat, round stone set in a frame and turned by a crank, treadle, etc. It is used to sharpen tools, such as axes and knives, or to smooth and polish things. *n.*

Man using a grindstone

have, keep, or **put one's nose to the grindstone,** work long and hard.

grin go (gring′gō), among Spanish Americans, an unfriendly term for an American or Englishman. *n.*, *pl.* **grin gos.**

grip (grip), **1.** a firm hold; seizing and holding tight; tight grasp. **2.** take a firm hold on; seize and hold tight: *The dog gripped the stick.* **3.** power of gripping. **4.** thing for gripping something. **5.** part to take hold of; handle. **6.** special way of shaking hands. **7.** *U.S.* a small suitcase; handbag. **8.** firm control. **9.** mental grasp. **10.** get and keep the interest and attention of: *An exciting story grips you.* **11.** a sudden, sharp pain. **12.** grippe; influenza. 1,3-9, 11,12 *n.*, 2,10 *v.*, **gripped** or **gript, grip ping. —grip′less,** *adj.* **—grip′per,** *n.*

come to grips, fight hand to hand; struggle close together.

gripe (grīp), **1.** clutch; pinch. **2.** oppress; distress. **3.** cause pain in the bowels. **4.** *U.S. Informal.* complain. **5.** a fast hold; gripping; clutch. **6.** grasp; control: *The empire held small nations in its gripe.* **7.** *U.S. Informal.* complaint. 1-4 *v.*, **griped, grip ing;** 5-7 *n.*

gripes, pain in the bowels; colic.

grippe (grip), a contagious disease like a very severe cold with fever; influenza. It is very dangerous and exhausting. *n.*

grip ping (grip′ing), that grips; especially, that catches and holds the attention or interest. *adj.*

gript (gript), gripped, a pt. of **grip.** *v.*

Gri sel da (grə zel′də), **1.** heroine of an old romance famed for her patience when cruelly ill-treated by her husband. **2.** a very meek, patient woman. *n.*

gris ly (griz′lē), frightful; horrible; ghastly. *adj.*, **gris li er, gris li est. —gris′li ness,** *n.*

grist (grist), **1.** grain to be ground. **2.** grain that has been ground; meal or flour. *n.*

grist to one's mill, source of profit to one.

gris tle (gris′l), cartilage; firm, tough elastic tissue. Babies have gristle instead of bone in some parts of the skull. *n.*

gris tly (gris′lē), of, containing, or like gristle. *adj.*, **gris tli er, gris tli est.**

grist mill, mill for grinding grain.

grit (grit), **1.** very fine gravel or sand. **2.** a coarse sandstone. **3.** *U.S. Informal.* courage; pluck. **4.** grate; grind: *He gritted his teeth and plunged into the cold water.* 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **grit ted, grit ting.**

grits (grits), **1.** coarsely ground corn, oats, etc., with the husks removed. **2.** *U.S.* coarse hominy. *n.pl.*

grit ty (grit′ē), **1.** of or containing grit; like grit; sandy. **2.** *U.S. Informal.* courageous; plucky. *adj.*, **grit ti er, grit ti est. —grit′ti ness,** *n.*

griz zled (griz′ld), **1.** grayish; gray. **2.** gray-haired. *adj.*

griz zly (griz′lē), **1.** grayish; gray. **2.** gray-haired. **3.** grizzly bear. 1,2 *adj.*, **griz zli er, griz zli est;** 3 *n.*, *pl.* **griz zlies.**

Grizzly bear (about 8 ft. long)

grizzly bear, a large, fierce, gray or brownish-gray bear of W North America.

groan (grōn), **1.** a deep-throated sound expressing grief, pain, or disapproval; deep, short moan: *We heard the groans of the wounded men.* **2.** give a groan or groans. **3.** be loaded or overburdened: *The table groaned with food.* **4.** express by groaning. **5.** suffer greatly. 1 *n.*, 2-5 *v.* **—groan′er,** *n.*

groat (grōt), **1.** an old English silver coin worth fourpence. **2.** a very small sum. *n.*

groats (grōts), hulled and crushed grain. *n.pl.*

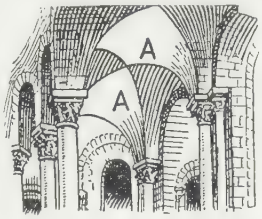
gro cer (grō′sər), person who sells food and household supplies. *n.*

gro cer y (grō′sər ē), **1.** *U.S.* store that sells food and household supplies. **2.** business of a grocer. *n., pl.* **gro cer ies.**

groceries, food and household supplies sold by a grocer.

grog (grog), *Esp. Brit.* **1.** drink made of rum or any other strong alcoholic liquor, diluted with water. **2.** any strong alcoholic liquor. *n.*

grog gy (grog′ē), *Informal.* **1.** shaky; unsteady. **2.** drunk; intoxicated. *adj.,* **grog gi er, grog gi est. —grog′gi ly,** *adv.* **—grog′gi ness,** *n.*



A, Medieval groins (def. 2).

groin (groin), **1.** the hollow on either side of the body where the thigh joins the abdomen. **2.** a curved line where two vaults of a roof cross. **3.** form or build with groins. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.*

Gro my ko (grō mē′kō), **Andrei Andreievich,** born 1909, Russian diplomat. *n.*

Gro ning en (grō′ning ən), city in N Netherlands. 144,000. *n.*

groom (grüm), **1.** man or boy who has charge of horses. **2.** feed and take care of (horses); rub down and brush. **3.** take care of the appearance of; make neat and tidy: *He was grooming himself for the party.* **4.** prepare (a person) to run for a political office. **5.** man just married or about to be married; bridegroom. **6.** any of several officers of the English royal household. **7.** *Archaic.* manservant. 1,5-7 *n.,* 2-4 *v.* **—groom′er,** *n.*

grooms man (grümz′mən), man who attends the bridegroom at a wedding. *n., pl.* **grooms men.**

groove (grüv), **1.** a long, narrow channel or furrow, especially one cut by a tool: *The plate rests in a groove on the rack.* **2.** any similar channel; rut: *Wheels leave grooves in a dirt road.* **3.** make a groove in: *The sink shelf is grooved so that the water will run off.* **4.** a fixed way of doing things: *It is hard to get out of a groove.* 1,2,4 *n.,* 3 *v.,* **grooved, groov ing.**

in the groove, *Slang.* **1.** in music, playing or played smoothly and with great skill. **2.** perfect; perfectly.

grope (grōp), **1.** feel about with the hands: *He groped for a flashlight when the lights went out.* **2.** search blindly and uncertainly: *The detectives groped for some clue to the murder.* **3.** find by feeling about with the hands; feel (one's way) slowly: *The blind man groped his way to the door. v.,* **groped, grop ing. —grop′ing ly,** *adv.*

Red-breasted grosbeak (about 8 in. long)

gros beak (grōs′bēk′), finch with a large, stout, cone-shaped bill. *n.*

gro schen (grō′shən), *Informal.* **1.** a small silver coin formerly used in Germany. **2.** a small nickel coin used in Germany, worth 10 pfennigs. *n., pl.* **gro schen.**

gros grain (grō′grān′), a closely woven silk or rayon cloth with heavy cross threads and a dull finish. *n.*

gross (grōs), **1.** with nothing taken out; whole; entire. Gross receipts are all the money taken in before costs are deducted. **2.** whole sum; total amount. **3.** unit consisting of twelve dozen; 144. **4.** very bad; easy to see: *She makes gross errors in pronouncing words.* **5.** coarse; vulgar: *Her manners are too gross for a lady.* **6.** too big and fat; overfed. **7.** thick; heavy; dense: *the gross growth of a jungle.* 1,4-7 *adj.,* 2,3 *n., pl.* **gross es** for 2, **gross** for 3. **—gross′ly,** *adv.* **—gross′ness,** *n.*

in the gross, **1.** as a whole; in bulk. **2.** wholesale.

gross national product, the total monetary value of all the goods and services produced in a nation during a certain period of time.

gross ton, 2240 pounds.

gro tesque (grō tesk′), **1.** odd or unnatural in shape, appearance, manner, etc.; fantastic; queer: *The book had pictures of hideous dragons and other grotesque monsters.* **2.** ridiculous; absurd: *The monkey's grotesque antics made the children laugh.* **3.** painting, sculpture, etc., combining designs, ornaments, figures of persons or animals, etc., in a fantastic or unnatural way. 1,2 *adj.,* 3 *n.* **—gro tesque′ly,** *adv.* **—gro tesque′ness,** *n.*

grot to (grot′ō), **1.** cave. **2.** an artificial cave made for coolness or pleasure. *n., pl.* **grot toes** or **grot tos.**

grouch (grouch), *U.S. Informal.* **1.** be sulky or ill-tempered; complain. **2.** a sulky person. **3.** a sulky, discontented feeling. 1 *v.,* 2,3 *n.*

grouch y (grouch′ē), *U.S. Informal.* sulky; sullen; discontented. *adj.,* **grouch i er, grouch i est. —grouch′i ly,** *adv.* **—grouch′i ness,** *n.*

ground[1] (ground), **1.** the solid part of the earth's surface. **2.** soil; dirt. **3.** of, on, at, or near the ground; living or growing in, on, or close to the ground: *the ground floor of a building.* **4.** put on the ground; cause to touch the ground. **5.** run aground; hit the bottom or shore: *The boat grounded in shallow water.* **6.** a particular piece of land; land for some special purpose: *The West was his favorite hunting ground.* **7.** foundation for what is said, thought, claimed, or done; basis; reason: *There is no ground for complaining of his conduct. On what ground do you say that is true?* **8.** put on a firm foundation or basis; establish firmly. **9.** instruct in the first principles or elements: *The class is well grounded in grammar.* **10.** underlying surface; background: *The cloth has a blue pattern on a white ground.* **11.** furnish with a background. **12.** connection of an electrical conductor with the earth. **13.** connect (an electric wire or other conductor) with the earth. **14.** connection in a radio for the conductor that leads to the ground. 1,2,6,7,10,12,14 *n.,* 3 *adj.,* 4,5,8,9, 11,13 *v.*

grounds, **1.** land or area for some purpose or special use. **2.** land, lawns, and gardens around a house. **3.** small bits that sink to the bottom of a drink such as coffee or tea; dregs; sediment. **4.** foundation; basis.

above ground, alive.

break ground, **1.** dig; plow. **2.** begin building.

cover ground, **1.** go over a certain distance or area. **2.** travel. **3.** do a certain amount of work, etc.

cut the ground from under one's feet, spoil a person's defense or argument by meeting it in advance.

fall to the ground, fail; be given up.

from the ground up, completely; entirely; thoroughly.

gain ground, **1.** go forward; advance; progress. **2.** become more common or widespread.

give ground, retreat; yield.

hold one's ground, keep one's position; not retreat or yield.

lose ground, **1.** go backward; retreat; yield. **2.** become less common or widespread.

on the ground of, because of; by reason of.

run into the ground, *Informal.* overdo.

shift one's ground, change one's position; use a different defense or argument.

stand one's ground, keep one's position; refuse to retreat or yield.

ground[2] (ground), pt. and pp. of **grind.** *The wheat was ground to make flour. v.*

ground crew, *U.S.* the nonflying personnel responsible for conditioning and maintenance of airplanes.

ground er (groun′dər), baseball hit or thrown so as to bound or roll along the ground. *n.*

ground floor, *U.S.* the best position in relation to a business deal, etc.

ground hog, woodchuck. Ground hogs grow fat in summer and sleep in their holes in the ground all winter. The ground hog is supposed to come out of his hole on

February 2. If the sun is shining and he sees his shadow, he goes back in his hole for six more weeks of winter.

ground less (ground′lis), without foundation, basis, or reason. *adj.*, **—ground′less ly,** *adv.* **—ground′less ness,** *n.*

ground ling (ground′ling), **1.** plant or animal that lives close to the ground. **2.** fish that lives at the bottom of the water. **3.** spectator or reader who has poor taste. *n.*

ground nut (ground′nut′), **1.** any of various plants having edible underground parts, such as the peanut. **2.** the edible tuber, pod, or the like, of such a plant. *n.*

ground plan, **1.** plan of a floor of a building. **2.** first or fundamental plan.

ground sel (ground′sl), plant with small heads of yellow flowers. The seeds of some kinds are used for bird food. *n.*

ground squirrel, any one of various burrowing rodents belonging to the same family as the squirrel; especially, the chipmunk.

ground swell, broad, deep waves caused by a distant storm, earthquake, etc.

ground wire, wire connecting electric wiring, a radio, etc., with the ground.

ground work (ground′wėrk′), foundation; basis. *n.*

ground zero, the exact point where a bomb strikes the ground or, in an atomic explosion, the area directly beneath the core of radiation.

group (grüp), **1.** number of persons or things together: *A group of children were playing tag.* **2.** number of persons or things belonging or classed together: *Wheat, rye, and oats belong to the grain group.* **3.** form into a group: *The children grouped themselves at the monkey's cage.* **4.** put in a group: **5.** arrange in groups. **6.** an air-force unit smaller than a wing and larger than a squadron, corresponding to an infantry regiment. 1,2,6 *n.*, 3-5 *v.*

group er (grüp′ər), a large food fish of warm seas. *n., pl.* **group ers** or (*esp. collectively*) **group er.**

group ing (grüp′ing), placing or manner of being placed in a group or groups. *n.*

grouse[1] (grous), a game bird with feathered legs. The prairie chicken, sage hen, and ruffed grouse of the United States are different kinds. *n., pl.* **grouse.**

Ruffed grouse (about 17 in. long)

grouse[2] (grous), *Slang.* **1.** grumble; complain. **2.** complaint. 1 *v.*, **groused, grous ing;** 2 *n.* **—grous′er,** *n.*

grove (grōv), group of trees standing together. *n.*

grov el (gruv′l or grov′l), **1.** lie face downward, crawl at someone's feet; humble oneself: *The frightened slaves groveled before their cruel master.* **2.** enjoy low, mean, or contemptible things. *v.*, **grov eled, grov el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **grov elled, grov el ling.** **—grov′el er,** *esp. Brit.* **grov′el ler,** *n.*

grow (grō), **1.** become bigger by taking in food, as plants and animals do: *a tree growing only in the tropics.* **2.** exist; sprout; spring; arise. **3.** become greater; increase: *His fame grew.* **4.** become gradually attached or united by growth: *The vine has grown fast to the wall.* **5.** become: *grow cold, grow rich.* **6.** cause to grow; produce; raise: *grow corn.* **7.** allow to grow: *grow a beard.* **8.** develop. *v.*, **grew, grown, grow ing.**

grow on or **upon,** have an increasing effect or influence on: *The habit grew on me.*

grow up, **1.** advance to or arrive at full growth. **2.** come into being; be produced; develop.

grow er (grō′ər), **1.** person who grows something: *a fruit grower.* **2.** plant that grows in a certain way: *a quick grower.* *n.*

growl (groul), **1.** make a deep, low, angry sound: *The dog growled at the tramp.* **2.** a deep, low, angry sound; deep, warning snarl. **3.** express by growling. **4.** complain angrily. **5.** angry complaint. **6.** rumble. 1,3,4,6 *v.*, 2,5,6 *n.*

growl er (groul′ər), **1.** person or animal that growls. **2.** *Slang.* pail or pitcher to get beer in. *n.*

grown (grōn), **1.** arrived at full growth: *A grown man is an adult.* **2.** covered with a growth. **3.** pp. of **grow:** *This flower has grown very tall.* 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *v.*

grown-up (grōn′up′), **1.** adult. **2.** characteristic of or suitable for adults. 1,2 *adj.*, 1 *n.*

growth (grōth), **1.** process of growing; development. **2.** amount of growing or developing; increase: *one year's growth.* **3.** what has grown or is growing: *A thick growth of bushes covered the ground.* **4.** an unhealthy mass of tissue formed in or on the body. Cancer causes a growth. *n.*

grub (grub), **1.** a wormlike form or larva of an insect. A grub is usually the smooth, thick larva of a beetle. **2.** dig: *Pigs grub for roots.* **3.** root out of the ground; dig up: *It took the farmer weeks to grub the stumps on his land.* **4.** rid (ground) of roots, etc. **5.** drudge. **6.** *Slang.* food. 1,5,6 *n.*, 2-5 *v.*, **grubbed, grub bing.** **—grub′ber,** *n.*

grub by (grub′ē), **1.** dirty; grimy. **2.** infested with grubs. *adj.*, **grub bi er, grub bi est.** **—grub′bi ness,** *n.*

grub stake (grub′stāk′), *U.S. Informal.* **1.** food, outfit, money, etc., supplied to a prospector on the condition of sharing in whatever he finds. **2.** supply with a grubstake. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **grub staked, grub staking.** **—grub′stak′er,** *n.*

grudge (gruj), **1.** ill will; sullen feeling against; dislike of long standing. **2.** feel anger or dislike toward (a person) because of (something); envy the possession of: *He grudged me my little prize even though he had won a bigger one.* **3.** give or let have unwillingly: *The mean man grudged his horse the food that it ate.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **grudged, grudg ing.**

bear a grudge, have and keep a grudge.

grudg ing ly (gruj′ing lē), unwillingly. *adj.*

gru el (grü′əl), **1.** a thin, almost liquid food made by boiling oatmeal, etc., in water or milk. Gruel is often given to those who are sick or old. **2.** *Informal.* tire out completely; exhaust. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **gru eled, gru eling** or *esp. Brit.* **gru elled, gru el ling.**

gru el ing or **gru el ling** (grü′əl ing), *Informal.* **1.** exhausting; very tiring: *a grueling contest.* **2.** an exhausting or very tiring experience. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

grue some (grü′səm), horrible; frightful; revolting. *adj.* **—grue′some ly,** *adv.* **—grue′some ness,** *n.*

gruff (gruf), **1.** deep and harsh; hoarse: *a gruff voice.* **2.** rough; rude; unfriendly; bad-tempered. *adj.* **—gruff′ly,** *adv.* **—gruff′ness,** *n.*

grum ble (grum′bl), **1.** mutter in discontent; complain in a bad-tempered way. **2.** mutter of discontent; bad-tempered complaint. **3.** express by grumbling. **4.** rumble. 1,3,4 *v.*, **grum bled, grum bling;** 2,4 *n.* **—grum′bler,** *n.*

grump y (grump′ē), surly; ill-humored; gruff: *The grumpy old man found fault with everything.* *adj.*, **grump i er, grump i est.** **—grump′i ly,** *adv.* **—grump′i ness,** *n.*

Grun dy (grun′dē), **Mrs.,** social censorship of manners and morals. *n.*

grunt (grunt), **1.** the deep, hoarse sound that a hog makes. **2.** sound like this: *The old man got out of his chair with a grunt.* **3.** make the deep, hoarse sound of a hog. **4.** say with this sound: *The sullen boy grunted his apology.* **5.** an edible sea fish that grunts when taken out of the water. 1,2,5 *n.*, 3,4 *v.* **—grunt′er,** *n.*

Gt. Br. or **Gt. Brit.,** Great Britain.

Gua da la ja ra (gwäd′l ə hä′rə), a city in SW Mexico. 734,000. *n.*

Gua dal ca nal (gwä′dl kə nal′), one of the Solomon Islands in the Pacific. The Japanese were defeated here by United States forces in 1942 and 1943. *n.*

Gua dal quiv ir (gwä′dl kwiv′ər; *Spanish* gwä′ŦHälkē vēr′), river in S Spain. 374 mi. *n.*

Gua de loupe (gwäd′l üp′), a French island in the West Indies. 268,000 pop.; 583 sq. mi. *Capital:* Basse-Terre. *n.*

Guam (gwäm), island in the W Pacific, east of the Philippines. Guam belongs to the United States. 67,000 pop.; 209 sq. mi. *Capital:* Agaña. *n.*

gua na co (gwä nä′kō), a wild South American mammal like a small camel without a hump. Llamas and alpacas are thought to have been domesticated from guanacos. *n., pl.* **gua na cos.**

Guanaco (about 4 ft. high at the shoulder)

gua no (gwä′nō), **1.** manure of sea birds, found especially on islands near Peru. Guano is an excellent fertilizer. **2.** an artificial fertilizer made from fish. *n., pl.* **gua nos.**

Guan tá na mo Bay (gwän tä′nə-mō), inlet of the Caribbean Sea in SE Cuba. A United States naval station is located there.

guar an tee (gar′ən tē′), **1.** a promise to pay or do something if another fails; pledge to replace goods if they are not as represented; backing. **2.** person who so promises. **3.** one to whom such a pledge is made. **4.** stand back of; give a guarantee for; assure genuineness or permanence of; answer for fulfillment of (a contract, etc.): *This company guarantees its clocks for a year. The father guaranteed his son's future behavior.* **5.** undertake to secure for another: *He will guarantee us possession of the house by May.* **6.** secure (against or from): *His insurance guaranteed him against money loss in case of fire.* **7.** engage (to do something): *I will guarantee to prove every statement I made.* **8.** engage that (something) has been or will be: *The advance payment of money guarantees the good faith of the purchaser. The new naval compact is supposed to guarantee peace between Great Britain and the United States.* 1-3 *n.*, 4-8 *v.*, **guar an teed, guar an tee ing.**

guar an tor (gar′ən tôr), one who makes or gives a guarantee. *n.*

guar an ty (gar′ən tē), **1.** act or fact of giving security. **2.** pledge or promise given as security; security. **3.** guarantee. 1,2 *n., pl.* **guar an ties;** 3 *v.*, **guar an tied, guar an ty ing.**

guard (gärd), **1.** keep safe; watch over carefully; defend; protect: *The dog guarded the child day and night.* **2.** keep in check; prevent from getting out; hold back: *Guard the prisoners. Guard your tongue.* **3.** person or group that guards. A soldier or group of soldiers guarding a person or place is a guard. **4.** take precautions (against). **5.** anything that gives protection; contrivance or appliance to protect against injury, loss, etc. **6.** careful watch: *A soldier kept guard over the prisoners.* **7.** defense; protection. **8.** position of defense in boxing, fencing, or cricket. **9.** arms or weapons held in a position of defense. **10.** person who opens and closes the doors or gates on a train; brakeman. **11.** player at either side of the center in football. **12.** either of two players defending the goal in basketball. 1,2,4 *v.*, 3,5-12 *n.* **—guard′er,** *n.*

guards, certain groups of soldiers in the British army.

on guard, ready to defend or protect; watchful.

guard ed (gär′did), **1.** kept safe; carefully watched over; protected. **2.** careful; cautious: *"Maybe" is a guarded answer to a question.* *adj.* **—guard′ed ness,** *n.*

guard ed ly (gär′did lē), in a guarded manner. *adv.*

guard house (gärd′hous′), **1.** building used as a jail for soldiers. **2.** building used by soldiers on guard. *n.*

guard i an (gär′dē ən), **1.** person who takes care of another or of some special thing. **2.** person appointed by law to take care of the affairs of someone who is young or cannot take care of them himself. **3.** protecting: *a guardian angel.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

guard i an ship (gär′dē ən ship′), position or care of a guardian. *n.*

guard rail (gärd′rāl′), rail or railing for protection. *n.*

guard room (gärd′rüm′), **1.** room used by soldiers on guard. **2.** room used as a jail for soldiers. *n.*

guards man (gärdz′mən), **1.** guard. **2.** *U.S.* soldier who belongs to the National Guard. *n., pl.* **guards men.**

Gua te ma la (gwä′tə mä′lə), **1.** country in NW Central America. 3,759,000 pop.; 42,042 sq. mi. **2.** its capital. 383,000. See **Central America** for map. *n.* **—Gua′te ma′lan,** *adj., n.*

gua va (gwä′və), **1.** a tropical American tree or shrub with a yellow or red, round or pear-shaped fruit. **2.** the fruit, used for jelly, jam, etc. *n.*

Guava

Guay a quil (gwī′ə kēl′), seaport in W Ecuador. 410,000. *n.*

gua yu le (gwä ū′lā), a small shrub growing in Mexico and Texas. Rubber is obtained from its juice. *n.*

gu ber na to ri al (gū′bər nə tô′rē əl or gü′bər nə-tô′rē əl), *Esp. U.S.* of a governor; having to do with a governor. *adj.*

gudg eon (guj′ən), **1.** a small European fresh-water fish that is easy to catch and is often used for bait. **2.** minnow. **3.** person easily fooled or cheated. *n.*

guer don (gèrd′n), *Poetic.* reward. *n., v.*

gue ril la (gə ril′ə), guerrilla. *n.*

Guern sey (gèrn′zē), **1.** a British island in the English Channel. 45,000 pop.; 25 sq. mi. See **Channel Islands** for map. **2.** any of a breed of dairy cattle resembling the Jersey, but somewhat larger. *n., pl.* **Guern seys.**

guer ril la (gə ril′ə), **1.** fighter in a war carried on by independent bands. Guerrillas harass the enemy by sudden raids, ambushes, plundering supply trains, etc. **2.** of or by guerrillas. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

guess (ges), **1.** form an opinion (of) without really knowing: *guess the height of a tree.* **2.** opinion formed without really knowing: *My guess is that it will rain tomorrow.* **3.** get right by guessing: *guess a riddle.* **4.** *Esp. U.S.* think; believe; suppose: *I guess he is really sick after all.* 1,3,4 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—guess′er,** *n.*

guess work (ges′wèrk′), work, action, or results based on guessing; guessing. *n.*

guest (gest), **1.** person who is received and entertained at one's home, club, etc.; person who is not a regular member; visitor. **2.** person staying at a hotel, boarding house, etc. *n.*

guf faw (gu fô′), **1.** a loud, coarse burst of laughter. **2.** laugh loudly and coarsely. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

Gui a na (gē an′ə or gē ä′nə), region in N South America, including Guyana (former British Guiana), Surinam (former Dutch Guiana), and French Guiana. *n.*

guid ance (gīd′ns), **1.** a guiding; leadership; direction: *Under her mother's guidance, Nan learned how to cook.* **2.** thing that guides. *n.*

guide (gīd), **1.** show the way; lead; conduct; direct: *The Indian guided the hunters.* **2.** manage; control; regulate. **3.** person or thing that shows the way, leads, conducts, or directs: *Tourists and hunters sometimes hire guides.* **4.** part of a machine for directing or regulating motion or action. **5.** guidebook. 1,2 *v.*, **guid ed, guid ing;** 3-5 *n.* **—guid′er,** *n.* **—guide′less,** *adj.*

guide board (gīd′bôrd′), board or sign with directions for travelers, often attached to a guidepost. *n.*

guide book (gīd′bůk′), book of directions and information, especially one for travelers, tourists, etc. *n.*

guided missile, projectile that can be guided accurately often for great distances and usually by means of transmitted electronic impulses.

guide post (gīd′pōst′), post with signs and directions on it for travelers. A guidepost where roads meet tells travelers what places each road goes to and how far it is to each place. *n.*

guide word, word put at the top of a page as a guide to the contents of the page.

gui don (gīd′n or gī′don), **1.** a small flag or streamer carried as a guide by soldiers, or used for signaling.

2. in the United States army, a flag, streamer, or pennant of a company, regiment, etc. 3. soldier who carries the guidon. *n.*

guild (gild), 1. society for mutual aid or for some common purpose: *the Ladies' Auxiliary Guild of the Church.* 2. in the Middle Ages, a union of the men in one trade to keep standards high and to look out for the interests of their trade. *n.* Also, **gild.**

guil der (gil′dər), 1. a silver coin or unit of money in the Netherlands, worth 27.7 cents in United States money. 2. a gold or silver coin formerly used in the Netherlands, Germany, or Austria. *n.* Also, **gulden.**

guild hall (gild′hôl′), 1. hall in which a guild meets. 2. *Brit.* a town hall; city hall. *n.*

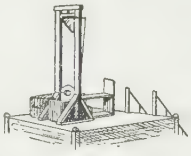
guilds man (gildz′mən), member of a guild. *n., pl.* **guilds men.**

guile (gīl), crafty deceit; craftiness; sly tricks: *A swindler uses guile; a robber uses force.* *n.*

guile ful (gīl′fəl), crafty and deceitful; sly and tricky. *adj.* **—guile′ful ly,** *adv.* **—guile′ful ness,** *n.*

guile less (gīl′lis), without guile; honest; frank; sincere. *adj.* **—guile′less ly,** *adv.* **—guile′less ness,** *n.*

guil le mot (gil′ə mot), any of several arctic diving birds of the same family as the auk, with narrow bills. *n.*


Guillotine

guil lo tine (gil′ə tēn for 1; gil′ə-tēn′ for 2), 1. machine for beheading persons by means of a heavy blade that slides down between two grooved posts. The guillotine was used during the French Revolution. 2. behead with this machine. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **guil lo tined, guil lo-tin ing. —guil′lo tin′er,** *n.*

guilt (gilt), 1. fact or state of having done wrong; being guilty; being to blame: *The evidence proved Ray's guilt.* 2. guilty action or conduct; crime; offense; wrongdoing. *n.*

guilt less (gilt′lis), not guilty; free from guilt; innocent. *adj.*

Girl wearing a guimpe under her dress

guilt y (gil′tē), 1. having done wrong; deserving to be blamed and punished: *The jury pronounced the prisoner guilty of murder.* 2. knowing or showing that one has done wrong: *The one who did the crime had a guilty conscience and a guilty look.* *adj.*, **guilt i er, guilt i est. —guilt′i ly,** *adv.* **—guilt′i ness,** *n.*

guimpe (gimp or gamp), blouse worn under a dress and showing at the neck or at the neck and arms. *n.*

guin ea (gin′ē), 1. amount equal to 21 shillings, used in England in stating prices, fees, etc. 2. a former English gold coin worth 21 shillings, so called because originally made of gold from Guinea. 3. guinea fowl. *n.*

Guin ea (gin′ē), 1. a republic in W Africa on the Atlantic, between Portuguese Guinea and Sierra Leone. 2,600,000 pop.; 95,218 sq. mi. *Capital:* Conakry. 2. **Gulf of,** a large gulf of the Atlantic in W Africa. *n.*

Guinea fowl (about 1½ ft. long, from bill to tip of tail)

guinea fowl, a domestic fowl somewhat like a pheasant, having dark-gray feathers with small, white spots.

guinea hen, 1. guinea fowl. 2. a female guinea fowl.

guinea pig, 1. a short-eared animal like a big, fat, harmless rat. Guinea pigs make good pets and are often used for laboratory experiments. 2. any person or thing serving as a subject for experiment or observation.

Guinea pig (about 6 in. long)

Guin e vere (gwin′ə vir), King Arthur's queen. *n.*

guise (gīz), 1. style of dress; garb: *The soldier went in the guise of a monk and was not recognized.* 2. external appearance; aspect; semblance: *His theory is nothing but an old idea in a new guise.* 3. assumed appearance; pretense: *Under the guise of friendship he plotted treachery.* *n.*

Man playing a guitar

gui tar (gə tär′), a musical instrument having six strings, played with the fingers. *n.*

gulch (gulch), *U.S.* a deep, narrow ravine with steep sides, especially one marking the course of a stream or torrent. *n.*

gul den (gůl′dən), guilder. *n., pl.* **gul dens** or **gul den.**

gules (gūlz), red. *n., adj.*

gulf (gulf), 1. a large bay; arm of an ocean or sea extending into the land: *The Gulf of Mexico is between Florida and Mexico.* 2. a very deep break or cut in the earth. 3. any wide separation: *The quarrel left a gulf between the old friends.* 4. something that swallows up; whirlpool. *n.* **—gulf′like′,** *adj.*

Gulf States, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida.

Gulf Stream, current of warm water in the Atlantic. It flows north from the Gulf of Mexico along the United States coast to Newfoundland and then northeast toward the British Isles. 50 mi. wide.

Gull[1] (about 18 in. long)

gulf weed (gulf′wēd′), an olive-brown seaweed having many berry-like sacs that keep it afloat. *n.*

gull[1] (gul), a graceful gray-and-white bird with long wings, webbed feet, and a thick, strong beak, living on or near large bodies of water. *n.*

gull[2] (gul), 1. deceive; cheat. 2. person who is easily deceived or cheated. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

gul let (gul′it), 1. passage for food from the mouth to the stomach; esophagus. 2. throat. *n.*

gul li bil i ty (gul′ə bil′ə tē), a being gullible; tendency to be easily deceived or cheated. *n.*

gul li ble (gul′ə bl), easily deceived or cheated. *adj.* **—gul′li bly,** *adv.*

gul ly (gul′ē), 1. a narrow gorge; small ravine; ditch made by running water. 2. make gullies in. 1 *n., pl.* **gul lies;** 2 *v.*, **gul lied, gul ly ing.**

gulp (gulp), 1. swallow eagerly or greedily. 2. act of swallowing. 3. amount swallowed at one time; mouthful. 4. keep in; choke back; repress: *The disappointed boy gulped down a sob.* 5. gasp; choke. 1,4,5 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

gum[1] (gum), 1. a sticky juice, obtained from or given off by certain trees and plants, that hardens in the air and dissolves in water. Gum is used to make candy, medicine, and mucilage. 2. any similar secretion, such as resin, gum resin, etc. 3. preparation of such a substance for use in industry or the arts. 4. chewing gum. 5. substance on the back of a stamp, the flap of an envelope, etc.; mucilage; glue. 6. rubber. 7. gum tree; eucalyptus. 8. smear, stick together, or stiffen with gum. 9. give off gum; form gum. 10. make or become sticky; clog with something sticky: *Bill's pocket was all gummed with candy.* 1-7 *n.*, 8-10 *v.*, **gummed, gum ming.**

gums, rubber overshoes.

gum[2] (gum), flesh around the teeth. *n.*

gum ammoniac, a natural mixture of gum and resin, used in medicine.

gum arabic, gum obtained from acacia trees, used in making candy, medicine, mucilage, etc.

gum bo (gum′bō), 1. the okra plant. 2. its sticky pods. 3. soup thickened with okra pods. 4. soil found in the southern and western parts of the United States that contains much silt and becomes very sticky when wet. *n., pl.* **gum bos.**

gum boil (gum′boil′), a small abscess on the gums. *n.*

gum drop (gum′drop′), *U.S.* a stiff, jellylike piece of candy made of gum arabic, gelatin, etc., sweetened and flavored. *n.*

gum my (gum′ē), **1.** sticky like gum. **2.** covered with gum. **3.** giving off gum. *adj.*, **gum mi er, gum mi est. —gum′mi ness,** *n.*

gump tion (gump′shən), *Informal.* **1.** initiative; energy. **2.** common sense; good judgment. *n.*

gum resin, a natural mixture of gum and resin, obtained from certain plants.

gum shoe (gum′shü′), **1.** a rubber overshoe. **2.** *U.S. Slang.* detective. **3.** *U.S. Slang.* go around quietly and secretly. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **gum shoed, gum shoe ing.**

gumshoes, sneakers.

gum tree, tree that yields gum. The sweet gum, sour gum, and eucalyptus are gum trees.

gum wood (gum′wud′), wood of a gum tree. *n.*

gun (gun), **1.** weapon with a long metal tube for shooting bullets, shot, etc. A rifle or cannon is a gun. Pistols and revolvers are called guns in ordinary speech. **2.** anything resembling a gun in use or shape. **3.** the shooting of a gun as a signal or salute. **4.** shoot with a gun; hunt with a gun. **5.** *Slang.* put at high speed; accelerate: *The pilot of the airplane gunned his engine for a sharp climb.* 1-3 *n.*, 4,5 *v.*, **gunned, gun ning.**

spike one's guns, make a person powerless; defeat him.

stick to one's guns, keep one's position; refuse to retreat or yield.

gun boat (gun′bōt′), a small warship that can be used in shallow water. *n.*

gun carriage, structure on which a gun is mounted or moved and on which it is fired.

gun cot ton (gun′kot′n), explosive made by treating cotton with nitric and sulfuric acids. *n.*

gun fire (gun′fīr′), the shooting of a gun or guns. *n.*

gun lock (gun′lok′), part of a gun by which the charge is fired. *n.*

gun man (gun′mən), *U.S.* man who uses a gun to rob, kill, etc. *n.*, *pl.* **gun men.**

gun metal, **1.** a dark-gray alloy used for chains, buckles, handles, etc. **2.** a dark gray. **3.** kind of bronze formerly used for making guns. **—gun′-met′al,** *adj.*

gun nel (gun′l), gunwale. *n.*

gun ner (gun′ər), **1.** man trained to fire artillery; soldier who handles and fires cannon. **2.** a naval officer in charge of a ship's guns. **3.** person who hunts with a gun. *n.*

gun ner y (gun′ər ē), **1.** art and science of constructing and managing big guns. **2.** use of guns; shooting of guns. **3.** guns collectively. *n.*

gun ning (gun′ing), shooting with a gun; hunting with a gun. *n.*

gun ny (gun′ē), **1.** a strong, coarse fabric used for sacks, bags, etc. **2.** sack, bag, etc., made of this. *n.*, *pl.* **gun nies.**

gun pow der (gun′pou′dər), powder that explodes with force when brought into contact with fire. Gunpowder is used in guns, fireworks, and blasting. One kind of gunpowder is made of saltpeter, sulfur, and charcoal. *n.*

gun shot (gun′shot′), **1.** shot fired from a gun. **2.** the shooting of a gun: *We heard gunshots.* **3.** distance that a gun will shoot: *The deer was within gunshot.* *n.*

gun smith (gun′smith′), person whose work is making or repairing small guns. *n.*

gun stock (gun′stok′), the wooden support or handle to which the barrel of a gun is fastened. *n.*

gun wale (gun′l), the upper edge of a ship's or boat's side. *n.* Also, **gunnel.**

gup py (gup′ē), a very small, brightly colored fish of tropical fresh water. The female bears young instead of producing eggs. *n.*, *pl.* **gup pies.**

gur gle (gėr′gl), **1.** flow or run with a bubbling sound: *Water gurgles when it is poured out of a bottle or flows over stones.* **2.** a bubbling sound. **3.** make a bubbling sound: *The baby gurgled happily.* **4.** express with a gurgle. 1,3,4 *v.*, **gur gled, gur gling;** 2 *n.*

gush (gush), **1.** rush out suddenly; pour out. **2.** rush of water or other liquid from an enclosed place: *If you get a deep cut, there usually is a gush of blood.* **3.** talk in a silly way about one's affections or enthusiasms. **4.** *Informal.* silly, emotional talk. **5.** give forth suddenly or very freely. 1,3,5 *v.*, 2,4 *n.*

gush er (gush′ər), **1.** *Esp. U.S.* an oil well that gives oil in large quantities without pumping. **2.** a gushy person. *n.*

gush ing (gush′ing), **1.** that gushes. **2.** effusive. *adj.*

gush y (gush′ē), showing silly feeling; effusive; sentimental. *adj.*, **gush i er, gush i est. —gush′i ness,** *n.*

gus set (gus′it), a triangular piece of material inserted to give greater strength or more room. *n.*

gust (gust), **1.** a sudden, violent rush of wind: *A gust upset the small sailboat.* **2.** a sudden burst of rain, smoke, sound, etc. **3.** outburst of anger, enthusiasm, etc.: *Gusts of laughter greeted the clown.* *n.*

gus ta to ry (gus′tə tô′rē), of the sense of taste; having to do with tasting. *adj.*

Gus ta vus V (gus tā′vəs or gus tä′vəs), 1858-1950, king of Sweden from 1907 to 1950.

Gustavus VI, born 1882, king of Sweden since 1950.

gus to (gus′tō), **1.** keen relish; hearty enjoyment: *The hungry boy ate his dinner with gusto.* **2.** liking or taste. *n.*, *pl.* **gus tos.**

gust y (gus′tē), **1.** coming in gusts; windy; stormy. **2.** marked by outbursts: *gusty laughter.* *adj.*, **gust i er, gust i est. —gust′i ly,** *adv.* **—gust′i ness,** *n.*

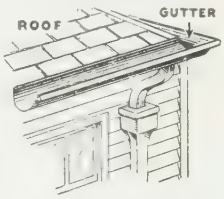
gut (gut), **1.** intestine. **2.** a tough string made from the dried and twisted intestines of sheep or other animals; catgut. Gut is used for violin strings and tennis rackets. **3.** remove the entrails of; disembowel. **4.** plunder or destroy the inside of: *Fire gutted the building and left only the brick walls standing.* **5.** a narrow channel or gully. 1,2,5 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **gut ted, gut ting.**

guts, **1.** *Slang.* pluck; courage; endurance. **2.** entrails; bowels.

Gu ten berg (güt′n bėrg), **Johann,** 1398?-1468, German printer. He is supposed to have been the first European to print from movable type. *n.*

gut ta-per cha (gut′ə pėr′chə), substance resembling rubber, obtained from the thick, milky juice of certain tropical trees, used in dentistry, in insulating electric wires, etc. *n.*

gut ter (gut′ər), **1.** channel or ditch along the side of a street or road to carry off water; low part of a street beside the sidewalk. **2.** channel or trough along the lower edge of a roof to carry off rain water. **3.** channel; groove. **4.** form gutters in. **5.** flow or melt in streams: *A candle gutters when the melted wax runs down its sides.* **6.** become channeled. **7.** a low, poor, or wretched place: *a child of the gutter.* 1-3,7 *n.*, 4-6 *v.*



gut ter snipe (gut′ər snīp′), *Informal.* gamin that lives in the streets. *n.*

gut tur al (gut′ər əl), **1.** of the throat. **2.** formed in the throat; harsh: *The man spoke in a guttural voice.* **3.** formed between the back of the tongue and the soft palate. The *g* in *go* is a guttural sound. **4.** sound formed between the back of the tongue and the soft palate. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.* **—gut′tur al ly,** *adv.*

guy[1] (gī), **1.** rope, chain, wire, etc., attached to something to steady or secure it. **2.** steady or secure with a guy or guys: *The mast was guyed by four ropes.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **guyed, guy ing.**

guy[2] (gī), **1.** *Slang.* fellow; chap. **2.** a queer-looking person. **3.** *Informal.* make fun of; tease. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **guyed, guy ing.**

Guy an a (gī an′ə), a country in N South America, a member of the British Commonwealth, formerly the colony of British Guiana. 561,000 pop.; 89,480 sq. mi. *Capital:* Georgetown. See **South America** for map. *n.*

guz zle (guz′l), drink greedily; drink too much. *v.*, **guz zled, guz zling. —guz′zler,** *n.*

gym (jim), gymnasium. *n.*

gym na si a (jim nā′zē ə), a pl. of **gymnasium.** *n.*

gym na si um (jim nā′zē əm), room, building, etc., fitted up for physical exercise or training and for indoor athletic sports. *n., pl.* **gym na si ums** or **gym na si a.**

gym nast (jim′nast), expert in gymnastics. *n.*

gym nas tic (jim nas′tik), having to do with bodily exercise or activities. *adj.* **—gym nas′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

gym nas tics (jim nas′tiks), physical exercises for developing the muscles. *n.pl.*

gym no sperm (jim′nə spėrm), any of a large group of plants having the seeds exposed. The pine, fir, and spruce, which bear seeds on the surface of cone scales instead of in pods, are gymnosperms. *n.*

gyp (jip), *U.S. Slang.* **1.** cheat; swindle. **2.** a cheat; swindler. 1 *v.*, **gypped, gyp ping;** 1,2 *n.* **—gyp′per,** *n.*

gyp sum (jip′səm), mineral used for making plaster of Paris, fertilizer, etc.; hydrated calcium sulfate. Alabaster is one form of gypsum. *n.*

Gyp sy (jip′sē), **1.** person belonging to a wandering group of people having dark skin and black hair, who probably came from India originally. **2.** language of the Gypsies. *n., pl.* **Gyp sies.** Also, *esp. Brit.* **Gipsy.**

gyp sy (jip′sē), **1.** a Gypsy. **2.** *U.S.* person who looks or lives like a Gypsy. **3.** of the Gypsies: *a gypsy girl, gypsy music.* **4.** resembling a Gypsy or gypsy. 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **gyp sies;** 3,4 *adj.* Also, *esp. Brit.* **gipsy.**

gypsy moth, a brownish or white moth whose larvae eat the leaves of trees. Also, **gipsy moth.**

gy rate (jī′rāt), move in a circle or spiral; rotate: *A top gyrates.* *v.*, **gy rat ed, gy rat ing. —gy ra′tor,** *n.*

gy ra tion (jī rā′shən), circular or spiral motion; whirling; rotation. *n.*

gy ra to ry (jī′rə tô′rē), gyrating. *adj.*

gyr fal con (jėr′fôl′kən or jėr′fô′kən), gerfalcon. *n.*

gy ro com pass (jī′rō kum′pəs), compass using a motor-driven gyroscope instead of a magnetic needle to point to the north. It points to the geographic North Pole instead of to the magnetic pole. *n.*

Gyroscope. It is mounted on very accurately made bearings and will stay in the same plane no matter how much the support is tilted and will rotate in the same direction regardless of magnetic forces. Thus stabilizers and compasses can be regulated by it.

gy ro scope (jī′rə skōp), a heavy wheel or disk mounted so that its axis can turn freely in one or more directions. A spinning gyroscope tends to resist change in the direction of its axis. It is used to keep ships and airplanes balanced. *n.*

gy ro scop ic (jī′rə skop′ik), having to do with a gyroscope. *adj.*

gy ro sta bi liz er (jī′rō stā′bə-līz′ər), device for stabilizing a seagoing vessel by counteracting its rolling motion. *n.*

gyve (jīv), fetter; shackle. *n.*, *v.*, **gyved, gyv ing.**

H

H or **h** (āch), the eighth letter of the alphabet. *n., pl.* **H's** or **h's.**

H, hydrogen.

ha (hä), **1.** exclamation of surprise, joy, triumph, etc.: *"Ha! I've caught you!" cried the giant to Jack.* **2.** sound of a laugh: *"Ha! ha! ha!" laughed the boys.* *interj.*

Haa kon VII (hô′kůn), 1872-1957, king of Norway from 1905 to 1957, in exile 1940-1945.

Haar lem (här′ləm), city in W Netherlands, near Amsterdam. 169,000. *n.*

Ha ba na (ä vä′nä), Spanish name of **Havana.** *n.*

ha be as cor pus (hā′bē əs kôr′pəs), writ or order requiring that a prisoner be brought before a judge or into court to decide whether he is being held lawfully. The right of habeas corpus is a protection against unjust imprisonment.

hab er dash er (hab′ər dash′ər), **1.** *U.S.* dealer in men's furnishings, such as hats, ties, shirts, socks, etc. **2.** dealer in small articles, such as buttons, needles, trimmings, etc. *n.*

hab er dash er y (hab′ər dash′ər ē), **1.** articles sold by a haberdasher. **2.** shop of a haberdasher. *n., pl.* **hab er dash er ies.**

hab er geon (hab′ər jən), **1.** a short coat of mail without sleeves; haubergeon. **2.** hauberk. *n.*

ha bil i ment (hə bil′ə mənt), **1.** articles of clothing. **2.** dress; attire. *n.*

hab it (hab′it), **1.** tendency to act in a certain way or to do a certain thing; usual way of acting; custom; practice: *the habit of brushing your teeth.* **2.** the distinctive dress or costume worn by members of a religious order. Monks and nuns wear habits. **3.** a woman's riding dress. **4.** put a habit on; dress. **5.** condition of body or mind: *The runner was of lean habit.* **6.** the characteristic form, mode of growth, etc., of an animal or plant: *The woodbine is of a twining habit.* 1-3,5,6 *n.*, 4 *v.*

hab it a ble (hab′ə tə bl), fit to live in. *adj.*

hab it ant (hab′ə tənt for 1; hab′ə tənt, *French* ä bē-tän′ for 2), inhabitant. **2.** farmer of French descent in Canada or Louisiana. *n.*

hab i tat (hab′ə tat), **1.** place where an animal or plant naturally lives or grows: *The jungle is the habitat of tigers.* **2.** place of living; dwelling place. *n.*

hab i ta tion (hab′ə tā′shən), **1.** place to live in. **2.** an inhabiting: *Is this house fit for habitation?* *n.*

ha bit u al (hə bich′ů əl), **1.** done by habit; caused by habit: *a habitual smile, habitual courtesy.* **2.** being or doing something by habit: *A habitual reader reads a great deal.* **3.** often done, seen, or used; usual; customary: *Ice and snow are a habitual sight in arctic regions.* *adj.* **—ha bit′u al ly,** *adv.*

ha bit u ate (hə bich′ů āt), make used (*to*); accustom: *Lumbermen are habituated to hard work.* *v.*, **ha-bit u at ed, ha bit u at ing. —ha bit′u a′tion,** *n.*

ha bit u é (hə bich′ů ā′), person who has the habit of going to any place frequently: *a habitué of the theater.* *n.*

Habs burg (haps′bėrg; *German* häps′bůrk), Hapsburg. *n.*

ha ci en da (hä′sē en′də), *Spanish American.* a large ranch; landed estate; country house. *n.*

hack[1] (hak), **1.** cut roughly or unevenly; deal cutting blows: *He hacked the box apart with a dull ax.* **2.** a rough cut. **3.** tool or instrument for hacking or cutting, such as an ax, pick, hoe, etc. **4.** give short dry coughs. **5.** a short dry cough. 1,4 *v.*, 2,3,5 *n.* **—hack′er,** *n.*

hack[2] (hak), **1.** *U.S.* carriage for hire: *Hacks were waiting at the railroad station.* **2.** *Informal.* taxi. **3.** *Brit.* horse for hire. **4.** an old or worn-out horse. **5.** horse for ordinary riding. **6.** ride on horseback over roads. **7.** *Informal.* drive a taxi. **8.** person hired to do routine literary work; drudge. **9.** working or done merely for money; hired; drudging. 1-5,8 *n.*, 6,7 *v.*, 9 *adj.*

hack a more (hak′ə môr), *U.S.* halter (def. 1); rope, strap, etc., for leading or tying an animal. *n.*

hack ber ry (hak′ber′ē), **1.** tree related to the elm, that has small, cherrylike fruit. **2.** the fruit. *n., pl.* **hack ber ries.**

hack le[1] (hak′l), **1.** comb used in dressing flax, hemp, etc. **2.** comb (flax, hemp, etc.) with a hackle. **3.** one of the long slender feathers on the neck of certain birds. **4.** the neck plumage of certain birds. **5.** a wingless artificial fly used by fishermen. 1,3-5 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **hack led, hack ling.**

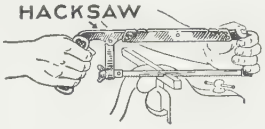
hack le[2] (hak′l), cut roughly; hack; mangle. *v.*, **hack led, hack ling.**

hack man (hak′mən), driver of a hack or carriage for hire. *n.*, *pl.* **hack men.**

hack ney (hak′nē), **1.** horse for ordinary riding. **2.** carriage for hire. **3.** hired; let out, employed, or done for hire: *a hackney coach.* **4.** use too often; make commonplace. 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **hack neys;** 3 *adj.*, 4 *v.*, **hack neyed, hack ney ing.**

hack neyed (hak′nēd), used too often; commonplace: *"White as snow" is a hackneyed comparison. adj.*

hack saw (hak′sô′), saw for cutting metal, consisting of a narrow, fine-toothed blade fixed in a frame. *n.*



had (had; *unstressed* həd or əd), pt. and pp. of **have.** *She had a party. A fine time was had by all who came. v.*

had dock (had′ək), a food fish of the N Atlantic, somewhat like a cod, but smaller. *n.*, *pl.* **had docks** or (*esp. collectively*) **had dock.**

Ha des (hā′dēz), **1.** in Greek mythology, the home of the dead, below the earth. **2.** in Greek mythology, the ruler of the lower world; Pluto. **3.** *Informal.* hell. *n.*

had n't (had′nt), had not.

Ha dri an (hā′drē ən), 76-138 A.D., Roman emperor from 117 to 138 A.D. *n.*

hadst (hadst), *Archaic.* 2nd person singular pt. of **have.** had. "Thou hadst" means "you had." *v.*

haf ni um (haf′nē əm), a rare metallic element somewhat like zirconium. *Symbol:* Hf *n.*

haft (haft), **1.** handle (of a knife, sword, dagger, etc.). **2.** furnish with a handle or hilt; set in a haft. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

hag (hag), **1.** a very ugly old woman, especially one who is vicious or malicious. **2.** witch. *n.*

Ha gar (hā′gär or hā′gər), in the Bible, a slave of Abraham's wife Sarah. She and her son were driven into the desert because of Sarah's jealousy. Genesis 16. *n.*

Ha gers town (hā′gərz toun), city in N Maryland. 37,000. *n.*

hag fish (hag′fish′), a small salt-water fish shaped like an eel. Hagfish attach themselves to other fish by their round mouths and bore into them with their horny teeth. *n.*, *pl.* **hag fish es** or (*esp. collectively*) **hag fish.**

Hag ga dah or **Hag ga da** (hə gä′də), **1.** story or legend in the Talmud that explains the law. **2.** the legendary part of the Talmud. **3.** the religious rites for the first two nights of the Jewish Passover. *n.*, *pl.* **Hag ga doth** (-dōth).

Hag ga i (hag′ē ī or hag′ī), **1.** a Hebrew prophet. **2.** book of the Old Testament. *n.*

hag gard (hag′ərd), looking worn from pain, fatigue, worry, hunger, etc.; gaunt; careworn. *adj.* **—hag′gard ly,** *adv.* **—hag′gard ness,** *n.*

hag gis (hag′is), *Scottish.* heart, lungs, and liver of a sheep mixed with suet and oatmeal and boiled in the stomach of the animal. *n.*

hag gle (hag′l), **1.** dispute about a price or the terms of a bargain; wrangle. **2.** mangle in cutting; hack. *v.*, **hag gled, hag gling. —hag′gler,** *n.*

hag rid den (hag′rid′n), worried or tormented, as if by witches; harassed. *adj.*

Hague (hāg), **The,** city in SW Netherlands. The World Court is located there. 606,000. *n.*

hah (hä), ha. *interj.*

Hai fa (hī′fə), seaport in NW Israel. 170,000. *n.*

hail[1] (hāl), **1.** greet; cheer; shout in welcome to: *The crowd hailed the winner.* **2.** greeting; cheer; shout of welcome. **3.** *Poetic.* greetings! welcome!: *Hail to the winner!* **4.** greet as; call: *They hailed him leader.* **5.** call loudly to; shout to: *The captain hailed the passing ship.* **6.** a loud call; shout: *The ship moved on without heeding our hails.* 1,4,5 *v.*, 2,6 *n.*, 3 *interj.* **—hail′er,** *n.*

hail fellow well met, very friendly.

hail from, come from.

within hail, near enough to hear a call or shout.

hail[2] (hāl), **1.** small, roundish pieces of ice coming down from the clouds in a shower; frozen rain: *Hail fell with such violence that it broke windows.* **2.** come down in hail: *Sometimes it hails during a summer thunderstorm.* **3.** a shower like hail: *A hail of bullets met the soldiers.* **4.** pour down in a shower like hail: *The angry mob hailed blows on the thief.* 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*

Hai le Se las sie (hī′lē sə las′ē), born 1890, emperor of Ethiopia from 1930 to 1936 and since 1941.

hail stone (hāl′stōn′), a small, roundish piece of ice coming down from the clouds. *n.*

hail storm (hāl′stôrm′), storm with hail. *n.*

hair (hãr), **1.** a fine, threadlike growth from the skin of people and animals. **2.** mass of such growths. **3.** a fine, threadlike growth from the outer layer of plants. **4.** made of or with hair. **5.** a very small space or thing; least degree. 1-3,5 *n.*, 4 *adj.* **—hair′like′,** *adj.*

not turn a hair, not show any sign of being disturbed or embarrassed.

split hairs, make too fine distinctions.

hair breadth (hãr′bredth′), **1.** very narrow; extremely close: *a hairbreadth escape.* **2.** a very narrow space; very small distance. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

hair cloth (hãr′klôth′), cloth made of horsehair or camel's hair, used to cover furniture, stiffen garments, etc.: *The hermit wore haircloth shirts as a penance. n.*

hair cut (hãr′kut′), act or manner of cutting the hair. *n.*

hair do (hãr′dü′), way of arranging the hair. *n.*, *pl.* **hair dos.**

hair dress er (hãr′dres′ər), person whose work is taking care of people's hair or cutting it. *n.*

hair less (hãr′lis), without hair. *adj.*

hair line (hãr′līn′), a very thin line. *n.*

hair pin (hãr′pin′), pin, usually a U-shaped piece of wire, shell, etc., used by women to keep the hair in place. *n.*

hair-rais ing (hãr′rāz′ing), *Informal.* making the hair stand on end; terrifying. *adj.*

hair's-breadth or **hairs breadth** (hãrz′bredth′), hairbreadth. *adj.*, *n.*

hair shirt, a rough shirt or girdle made of horsehair, worn as a penance.

hair split ting (hãr′split′ing), making too fine distinctions. *n.*, *adj.*

hair spring (hãr′spring′), a fine, hairlike spring that regulates the motion of the balance wheel in a watch or clock. *n.*

hair trigger, trigger that operates by very slight pressure.

hair y (hãr′ē), **1.** covered with hair; having much hair: *hairy hands, a hairy ape.* **2.** of or like hair. *adj.*, **hair i er, hair i est. —hair′i ness,** *n.*

Hai ti (hā′tē), **1.** a former name of Hispaniola. **2.** a republic in the W part of this island. 3,505,000 pop.; 10,714 sq. mi. *Capital:* Port-au-Prince. See **West Indies** for map. *n.*

Hai ti an (hā′tē ən or hā′shən), **1.** of or having to do with Haiti or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Haiti. **3.** the native language of Haiti, a dialect of French. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

hake (hāk), a sea fish related to the cod but slenderer and inferior as food. *n.*, *pl.* **hakes** or (*esp. collectively*) **hake.**

ha kim[1] (hə kēm′), in Arabia, Pakistan, and other Moslem countries: 1. a wise or learned man. 2. a doctor. *n.*

ha kim[2] (hä′kim), in Arabia, Pakistan, and other Moslem countries, a ruler; judge; governor. *n.*

Ha ko da te (hä′kō dä′tā), seaport in N Japan. 243,000. *n.*

hal berd (hal′bərd), weapon that is both a spear and a battle-ax, used in warfare in the 15th and 16th centuries. *n.*

hal berd ier (hal′bər dir′), soldier armed with a halberd. *n.*

hal bert (hal′bərt), halberd. *n.*

hal cy on (hal′sē ən), 1. calm; peaceful; happy. 2. *Archaic* or *Poetic.* bird that was supposed to calm the waves; kingfisher. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Halberdier

hale[1] (hāl), strong and well; healthy. *adj.*, **hal er, hal est.**

hale[2] (hāl), 1. drag by force. 2. compel to go. *v.*, **haled, hal ing.**

Hale (hāl), 1. **Edward Everett,** 1822-1909, American author. 2. **Nathan,** 1755-1776, American patriot hanged as a spy by the British. *n.*

Ha le a ka la (hä′lā ä′kä lä′), an extinct volcano on the island of Maui, Hawaii, that has the largest crater in the world. 19 sq. mi.; 10,032 ft. high. *n.*

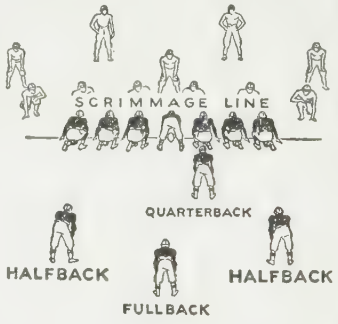
half (haf), 1. one of two equal parts: *A half of 4 is 2.* 2. forming a half; being or making half of. 3. to half of the full amount or degree: *half cooked, a glass half full of milk.* 4. one of two equal periods in certain games. 5. one of two nearly equal parts: *Which is the bigger half?* 6. not complete; being only part of: *A half-truth is often no better than a lie.* 7. partly: *She spoke half aloud.* 8. almost: *The beggar was half dead from hunger.* 1,4,5 *n.*, *pl.* **halves;** 2,6 *adj.*, 3,7,8 *adv.*

by half, by far.

not half bad, fairly good.

half-and-half (haf′ənd haf′), 1. half one thing and half another. 2. not clearly one thing or the other. 3. in two equal parts. 4. *U.S.* mixture of milk and cream. 5. *Brit.* beverage of two mixed liquors, especially ale and porter. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *adv.*, 4,5 *n.*

half back (haf′-bak′), player whose position is behind the forward line in football. *n.*



A football formation

half-baked (haf′-bākt′), 1. not cooked enough. 2. *Informal.* not fully worked out; incomplete. 3. *Informal.* not experienced; showing poor judgment. *adj.*

half-blood (haf′blud′), 1. half-breed. 2. person related to another person through one parent only. *n.*

half blood, relationship between persons who are related through one parent only.

half-blood ed (haf′blud′id), 1. having parents of different races. 2. related through only one parent. *adj.*

half boot, boot reaching about halfway to the knee.

half-breed (haf′brēd′), person whose parents are of different races. *n.*

half brother, brother related through one parent only.

half-caste (haf′kast′), 1. child of one European parent and one Hindu or Mohammedan parent. 2. half-breed. *n.*

half crown, a British silver coin worth two shillings and sixpence. It is worth about 35 cents in United States money (1964).

half dollar, a silver coin of the United States and Canada, worth 50 cents.

half-heart ed (haf′här′tid), lacking courage, interest, or enthusiasm. *adj.* **—half′-heart′ed ly,** *adv.* **—half′heart′ed ness,** *n.*

half hitch, knot formed by passing the end of a rope under and over its standing part and then inside the loop.

Half hitch

half-hour (haf′our′), 1. thirty minutes. 2. the halfway point in an hour. 3. of a half-hour; lasting a half-hour. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.* **—half′-hour′ly,** *adv.*

half-life (haf′līf′ or häf′lif′), time in which half of the original radiant energy of an element is given off, used in nuclear physics as a measurement of radio-activity. *n.*

half-mast (haf′mast′), position halfway or part way down from the top of a mast, staff, etc. A flag is lowered to half-mast as a mark of respect for someone who has died, or as a signal of distress. *n.*

half moon, 1. moon when only half of its surface appears bright. 2. something shaped like a half moon or crescent.

half note, a musical note held half as long as a whole note.

Half note

half pence (hā′pəns), a pl. of **halfpenny.** *n.*

half pen ny (hā′pə nē), 1. a British bronze coin worth half a penny. It is worth half a cent in United States money. 2. worth only a halfpenny. 3. having little value; trifling. 1 *n.*, *pl.* **half pen nies** (hā′pə niz or hāp′niz) or **half pence;** 2,3 *adj.*

half sister, sister related through one parent only.

half step, difference in pitch between two adjacent keys on a piano; half tone.

half-tim bered (haf′tim′bərd), built with a timber frame with the spaces filled by plaster, stone, or brick. *adj.*

Half-timbered house

half-tone (haf′-tōn′), 1. a process in photoengraving for making pictures for books and magazines. 2. picture made by this process. 3. in paintings, a tone between the high light and deep shades. *n.*

half tone, an interval equal to half a musical tone on the scale; half step.

half-track or **half track** (haf′trak′), *U.S.* an army motor vehicle that has wheels in front and short tracks in the rear for driving, used to carry personnel and weapons. *n.*

half way (haf′wā′), 1. half the way: *a rope reaching only halfway.* 2. midway: *a halfway house between two towns.* 3. not going far enough; incomplete: *halfway prevention of fires.* 1 *adv.*, 2,3 *adj.*

go or **meet halfway,** do one's share to agree or be friendly with.

half-wit (haf′wit′), 1. a feeble-minded person. 2. a stupid, foolish person. *n.*

half-wit ted (haf′wit′id), 1. feeble-minded. 2. very stupid; foolish. *adj.*

hal i but (hal′ə bət), a large flat fish much used for food, often weighing several hundred pounds. *n.*, *pl.* **hal i buts** or (*esp. collectively*) **hal i but.**

Hal i car nas sus (hal′ə kär nas′əs), an ancient city in southwestern Asia Minor. The Mausoleum was built there. *n.*

hal ide (hal′īd or hā′līd), 1. any compound of a halogen with another element or radical. Sodium chloride is a halide. 2. haloid. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Hal i fax (hal′ə faks), seaport in SE Canada, the capital of Nova Scotia. 90,000. *n.*

hal i to sis (hal′ə tō′sis), bad or offensive breath. *n.*

hall (hôl), **1.** *U.S.* way to go through a building; passageway: *A hall ran the length of the upper floor of the house.* **2.** passageway or room at the entrance of a building: *Leave your umbrella in the hall.* **3.** a large room for holding meetings, parties, banquets, etc.: *No hall in town was large enough for the crowd gathered to hear the famous singer.* **4.** building for public business: *The mayor's office is in the town hall.* **5.** building of a school, college, or university. **6.** residence of an English landowner. *n.*

Hal le (häl′ə), city in East Germany. 279,000. *n.*

hal le lu jah or **hal le lu iah** (hal′ə lü′yə), **1.** praise ye the Lord! **2.** song of praise. 1 *interj.*, 2 *n.* Also, **alleluia.**

Hal ley (hal′ē), **Edmund,** 1656-1742, English astronomer. He was the first to predict correctly the return of a comet. *n.*

Halley's comet, comet that Halley predicted could be seen about every 75 years. It was last seen in 1910.

hal liard (hal′yərd), halyard. *n.*

hall mark (hôl′märk′), **1.** an official mark indicating standard of purity, put on gold and silver articles. **2.** mark or sign of genuineness or good quality: *Courtesy and self-control are hallmarks of a gentleman.* **3.** put a hallmark on. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

hal lo (hə lō′), **1.** call or shout to attract attention. **2.** call of greeting or surprise. **3.** shout; call. 1,2 *interj.*, 1-3 *n.*, *pl.* **hal los;** 3 *v.*, **hal loed, hal lo ing.**

hal loa (hə lō′), hallo. *interj.*, *n.*, *v.*

hal loo (hə lü′), **1.** shout to make hounds run faster. **2.** call or shout to attract attention. **3.** shout; call. 1,2 *interj.*, 1-3 *n.*, *pl.* **hal loos;** 3 *v.*, **hal looed, hal loo ing.**

hal low[1] (hal′ō), **1.** make holy; make sacred. **2.** honor as holy or sacred. *v.*

hal low[2] (hə lō′), halloo. *interj.*, *n.*, *v.*

hal lowed (hal′ōd; *in worship, often* hal′ō id), **1.** made holy; sacred; consecrated: *A churchyard is hallowed ground.* **2.** honored or observed as holy. *adj.*

Hal low een or **Hal low e'en** (hal′ō ēn′), evening of October 31. The next day is Allhallows or All Saints' Day. *n.*

Hal low mas (hal′ō məs), a former name of the church feast of Allhallows or All Saints' Day, observed on November 1. *n.*

hal lu ci na tion (hə lü′sn ā′shən), **1.** a seeing or hearing things that have no basis outside a person's brain. A person alone in a perfectly quiet room suffers from hallucination if he sees people around him or hears voices. **2.** thing seen or heard when there is no external cause for it. *n.*

hall way (hôl′wā′), **1.** *U.S.* way to go through a building; passageway; corridor. **2.** passageway or room at the entrance of a building. *n.*

ha lo (hā′lō), **1.** ring of light around the sun, moon, or other shining body. **2.** a golden circle or disk of light represented about the head of a saint, etc., in pictures, etc. **3.** glory or glamour that surrounds an idealized person or thing: *A halo of romance surrounds King Arthur and his knights.* **4.** surround with a halo. 1-3 *n.*, *pl.* **ha los** or **ha loes;** 4 *v.*, **ha loed, ha lo ing.**

Halo about the head of Joan of Arc

hal o gen (hal′ə jən), any one of the chemical elements iodine, bromine, chlorine, fluorine, and astatine, that combine directly with metals to form salts. The halogens are the most active elements. *n.*

hal oid (hal′oid or hā′loid), **1.** of or like a salt. **2.** formed from a halogen. **3.** halide. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

Hals (häls), **Frans,** 1580?-1666, Dutch painter of portraits and scenes of everyday life. *n.*

halt[1] (hôlt), **1.** stop for a time; stop: *The soldiers halted and rested from their march. The policeman halted the speeding car.* **2.** a stop for a time. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

call a halt, order a stop.

halt[2] (hôlt), **1.** be in doubt; hesitate; waver: *Shyness made her halt as she talked.* **2.** be faulty or imperfect: *A poor argument halts.* **3.** lame; crippled; limping. **4.** be lame or crippled; limp. **5.** *Archaic.* lameness; crippled condition; limping walk. 1,2,4 *v.*, 3 *adj.*, 5 *n.* **—halt′ing ly,** *adv.*

Halter (def. 1)

hal ter (hôl′tər), **1.** rope, strap, etc., for leading or tying an animal. **2.** put a halter on; tie with a halter. **3.** rope for hanging a person; noose. **4.** death by hanging. **5.** an abbreviated shirt for women which fastens behind the neck and across the back. 1,3-5 *n.*, 2 *v.*

halve (hav), **1.** divide into two equal parts; share equally: *The knight halved his bread with the beggar.* **2.** reduce to half: *The new machine halves the time of doing the work.* *v.*, **halved, halv ing.**

halves (havz), pl. of **half.** *n.*

by halves, **1.** not completely; partly. **2.** in a half-hearted way.

go halves, share equally.

hal yard (hal′yərd), rope or tackle used on a ship to raise or lower a sail, yard, flag, etc. *n.* Also, **halliard.**

ham (ham), **1.** salted and smoked meat from the upper part of a hog's hind leg. **2.** the upper part of an animal's hind leg, used for food. **3.** back of the thigh; thigh and buttock. **4.** part of the leg back of the knee. **5.** *Slang.* a poor actor or performer. **6.** *Slang.* an amateur radio operator. *n.*

Ham (ham), in the Bible, the second son of Noah, supposed by legend to be the ancestor of African races. *n.*

ham a dry ad (ham′ə drī′əd), in Greek mythology, a wood nymph supposed to live and die with the tree she dwelt in; dryad. *n.*

Ha man (hā′mən), in the Bible, an enemy of the Jews who was hanged on a gallows about 75 feet high. Esther 7. *n.*

ham burg (ham′bėrg), hamburger. *n.*

Ham burg (ham′bėrg; *German* häm′bůrk), city in N West Germany, on the Elbe River. 1,824,000. *n.*

ham burg er (ham′bėr gər), **1.** ground beef, usually shaped into round, flat cakes and fried or broiled. **2.** *Informal.* sandwich made with this meat. *n.*

hame (hām), either of two curved pieces on either side of the collar in a horse's harness. The traces are fastened to the hames. *n.*

Ha mil car Bar ca (hə mil′kär bär′kə), died 228? B.C., Carthaginian general, father of Hannibal.

Ham il ton (ham′l tən), **1. Alexander,** 1757-1804, American statesman, the first secretary of the treasury. **2.** city in SE Canada, near the W end of Lake Ontario. 271,000. **3.** city in SW Ohio. 72,000. **4.** capital of Bermuda. 3000. **5. Mount,** mountain in W California, near San Francisco. 4209 ft. *n.*

ham let (ham′lit), a small village; little group of houses in the country. *n.*

Ham let (ham′lit), **1.** one of Shakespeare's greatest tragedies, first printed in 1603. **2.** the principal character in this play. *n.*

Ham mar skjöld (ham′ər shēld′), **Dag,** 1905-1961, Swedish statesman, Secretary General of the United Nations, 1953-1961. *n.*

ham mer (ham′ər), **1.** tool with a metal head and a handle, used to drive nails and beat metal into shape. **2.** thing shaped or used like a hammer. The hammer of a gun explodes the charge. **3.** drive, hit, or work with a hammer. **4.** beat into shape with a hammer: *The metal was hammered into ornaments.* **5.** fasten by using a hammer. **6.** hit again and again. **7.** force by many efforts: *Arithmetic has to be hammered into that dull boy's head.* **8.** work out with much effort. 1,2 *n.*, 3-8 *v.* **—ham′mer er,** *n.* **—ham′mer like′,** *adj.*

hammer and tongs, with all one's force and strength.

hammer away, keep working hard.
hammer out, **1.** beat into shape with a hammer. **2.** flatten or spread with a hammer. **3.** remove with a hammer. **4.** work out with much effort. **5.** make clear by much thinking or talking.
hammer and sickle, symbol of a sickle and hammer crossed, used on the flag of the Soviet Union since 1923. The two elements represent the farmer and the laborer.
Ham mer fest (häm′ər fest′), seaport in N Norway. It is the northernmost town in Europe. 4000. *n.*
ham mer head (ham′ər-hed′), a fierce shark whose wide head looks somewhat like a double-headed hammer. *n.*

Hammerhead (about 14 ft. long)

ham mer less (ham′ər lis), having no hammer or no visible hammer. A hammerless pistol has its hammer covered. *adj.*
hammer lock, a hold used in wrestling, in which an opponent's arm is twisted and held behind his back.
ham mock (ham′ək), a hanging bed or couch made of canvas, netted cord, etc. *n.*
Ham mond (ham′ənd), city in Indiana. 112,000. *n.*
ham per[1] (ham′pər), hold back; hinder: *A lame leg and a heavy bundle hampered Joe.* *v.*
ham per[2] (ham′pər), a large basket, usually with a cover: *a picnic hamper.* *n.*
Hamp shire (hamp′shir), **1.** county in S England that includes Southampton and the Isle of Wight. **2.** New Hampshire. *n.*
Hamp ton (hamp′tən), **Wade,** 1818-1902, Confederate general and United States senator. *n.*
Hamp ton Roads (hamp′tən), a southern extension of Chesapeake Bay at the mouth of the James River in SE Virginia. The battle between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor* took place there in 1862.
ham ster (ham′stər), a small, short-tailed rodent with large cheek pouches, often kept as a pet. *n.*
ham string (ham′string′), **1.** one of the tendons at the back of the knee in man. **2.** the great tendon at the back of the hock of a four-footed animal. **2.** cripple by cutting the hamstring. **4.** cripple; disable; destroy the activity, efficiency, etc., of. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **ham-strung** or (*Rare*) **ham stringed, ham string ing.**
ham strung (ham′strung′), pt. and pp. of **hamstring.** *Our building plans have been hamstrung by the bad weather.* *v.*
Han (hän), river in central China, flowing into the Yangtze River at Hankow. 900 mi. *n.*
Han cock (han′kok), **John,** 1737-1793, American statesman, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence. **2. Winfield Scott,** 1824-1886, Union general during the Civil War. *n.*
hand (hand), **1.** the end part of an arm; part that a person grasps and holds things with. **2.** end of any limb that grasps, holds, or clings. We call a monkey's feet hands. **3.** something resembling a hand in shape, appearance, or use: *The hands of a clock or watch show the time.* **4.** a hired worker who uses his hands: *a factory hand, a farm hand.* **5.** give with the hand; pass; pass along: *Please hand me the butter.* **6.** help with the hand: *The polite boy handed the lady into her car.* **7.** possession; control: *The property is no longer in my hands.* **8.** part or share in doing something: *He had no hand in the matter.* **9.** side: *At her left hand stood two men.* **10.** source: *She heard the story at second hand.* **11.** style of handwriting: *He writes in a clear hand.* **12.** a person's signature. **13.** skill; ability: *The artist's work showed a master's hand.* **14.** person, with reference to action, skill, or ability: *She is a great hand at thinking up new games.* **15.** round of applause or clapping: *The crowd gave the winner a big hand.* **16.** promise of marriage. **17.** measure used in giving the height of horses, etc.; breadth of a hand; 4 inches: *This horse is 18 hands high.* **18.** cards held by a player in one round of a card game. **19.** one round of a card game. **20.** player in a card game. **21.** of, for, by, or in the hand. 1-4, 7-20 *n.*, 5,6 *v.*, 21 *adj.* **—hand′like′,** *adj.*
all hands, **1.** all sailors of a ship's crew. **2.** *Informal.* all members of a group.
at hand, **1.** within reach; near; close. **2.** ready.
bear or **give a hand,** help.
by hand, by using the hands, not machinery.
change hands, pass from one person to another.
eat out of one's hand, follow one's ideas, leadership, etc.; submit to one's authority.
force one's hand, **1.** make a person do something. **2.** make a person show what he is going to do.
from hand to mouth, without providing for the future.
hand and glove, intimate; in close relations.
hand down, pass along.
hand in, give; deliver.
hand in glove, intimate; in close relations.
hand in hand, **1.** holding hands. **2.** together.
hand on, pass along.
hand out, give out; distribute.
hand over, give to another; deliver.
hand to hand, close together.
have one's hands full, be very busy; be able to do no more; have all one can do.
in hand, **1.** under control. **2.** in possession. **3.** going along; being done.
in one's hands, in one's care or charge.
join hands, **1.** become partners. **2.** marry.
keep one's hand in, keep up one's skill; keep in practice.
lay hands on, **1.** seize; take; get. **2.** arrest. **3.** attack; harm. **4.** bless by touching with the hands.
lend a hand, help.
off one's hands, out of one's care or charge.
on hand, **1.** within reach; near; close. **2.** ready. **3.** *U.S.* present.
on one's hands, in one's care or charge.
on the other hand, considering the other side; from the opposite point of view.
out of hand, **1.** out of control. **2.** at once. **3.** finished; done with.
take in hand, **1.** bring under control. **2.** consider; deal with. **3.** attempt.
tie one's hands, make one unable to do something.
to hand, **1.** within reach; near; close. **2.** in one's possession.
turn one's hand to, work at.
wash one's hands of, have no more to do with; refuse to be responsible for.
hand bag (hand′bag′), **1.** a woman's small bag for money, keys, cosmetics, etc. **2.** a small traveling bag to hold clothes, etc. *n.*
hand ball (hand′bôl′), **1.** game played by hitting a small ball against a wall with the hand. **2.** ball used in this game. *n.*
hand bill (hand′bil′), a printed announcement, advertisement, etc., to be handed out to people. *n.*
hand book (hand′bůk′), **1.** a small book of reference on some field of study; manual: *a handbook of engineering.* **2.** guidebook for tourists. **3.** book for recording bets. **4.** place where bets are taken. *n.*
hand breadth (hand′bredth′), breadth of a hand, used as a measure. It varies from 2½ to 4 inches. *n.*
hand cart (hand′kärt′), a small cart pulled or pushed by hand. *n.*
hand cuff (hand′kuf′), **1.** device to keep a person from using his hands, usually one of a pair of metal clasps joined by a short chain and fastened around the wrists. **2.** put handcuffs on. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

Handcuffs and key

Han del (han′dl), **George Frederick,** 1685-1759, German musical composer. *n.*
hand ful (hand′fůl), **1.** as much or as many as the hand can hold: *a handful of candy.* **2.** a small number or quantity: *A handful of men could defend this pass*

against hundreds. **3.** *Informal.* person or thing that is hard to manage. *n., pl.* **hand fuls.**

hand i cap (han′dē kap), **1.** race, contest, game, etc., in which the better contestants are given certain disadvantages, or the poorer ones certain advantages, so that all have an equal chance to win. **2.** disadvantage or advantage given: *A runner with a 5-yard handicap in a 100-yard race has to run either 105 yards or 95 yards.* **3.** give a handicap to. **4.** something that puts a person at a disadvantage; hindrance: *A sore throat is a handicap to a singer.* **5.** put at a disadvantage; hinder: *The pitcher was handicapped by a lame arm.* 1,2,4 *n.*, 3,5 *v.*, **hand i capped, hand i cap ping. —hand′i cap′per,** *n.*

hand i craft (han′dē kraft), **1.** skill with the hands. **2.** trade or art requiring skill with the hands. *n.*

hand i work (han′dē wėrk′), **1.** work done with the hands. **2.** work that a person has done himself. **3.** result of a person's action. *n.*

hand ker chief (hang′kər chif), **1.** a soft, usually square piece of cloth used for wiping the nose, face, eyes, etc. **2.** piece of cloth worn over the head or around the neck; kerchief. *n.*

han dle (han′dl), **1.** part of a thing made to be held or grasped by the hand. Spoons, pitchers, hammers, and pails have handles. **2.** touch, feel, hold, or move with the hand; use the hands on: *Don't handle that book until you wash your hands.* **3.** manage; direct; control: *The captain handles his soldiers well.* **4.** behave or act when handled: *This car handles easily.* **5.** deal with; treat: *The cruel boy handled his kitten roughly.* **6.** deal in; trade in: *That store handles meat and groceries.* **7.** chance; opportunity; occasion: *Don't let your conduct give any handle for gossip.* 1,7 *n.*, 2-6 *v.*, **han dled, han dling.**

fly off the handle, *Slang.* get angry or excited; lose one's temper or self-control.

handle to one's name, *Informal.* title.

handle bars, the bars, usually curved, in front of the rider, by which a bicycle, etc., is guided.

han dler (han′dlər), **1.** person or thing that handles. **2.** person who helps to train a boxer, or who acts as his second during a boxing match. *n.*

hand made (hand′mād′), made by hand, not by machinery; not machine-made. *adj.*

hand maid (hand′mād′), **1.** a female servant. **2.** a female attendant. *n.*

hand maid en (hand′mād′n), handmaid. *n.*

hand organ, a large music box that is made to play tunes by turning a crank. See **hurdy-gurdy** for another picture.

Man playing a hand organ

hand out (hand′out′), *U.S. Slang.* **1.** portion of food handed out: *The tramp was given a handout.* **2.** a news story or piece of publicity issued to the press by a business organization, government agency, etc. *n.*

hand-picked (hand′pikt′), **1.** picked by hand. **2.** carefully selected. **3.** unfairly selected. *adj.*

hand rail (hand′rāl′), railing used as a guard or support on a stairway, platform, etc. *n.*

hand saw (hand′sô′), saw used with one hand. *n.*

hand sel (han′sl), gift made at New Year's or on entering a new job, house, etc. *n.*

hand shake (hand′shāk′), a clasping and shaking each other's hands in friendship. *n.*

hand some (han′səm), **1.** good-looking; pleasing in appearance. We usually say that a man is handsome, but a woman is pretty or beautiful. **2.** fairly large; considerable: *Ten thousand dollars is a handsome sum of money.* **3.** generous: *Each year he gave the servants a handsome gift of one hundred dollars.* *adj.*, **hand som er, hand som est. —hand′some ly,** *adv.* **—hand′some-ness,** *n.*

hand spike (hand′spīk′), bar used as a lever, especially on a ship. *n.*

hand spring (hand′spring′), spring or leap in which a person turns his heels over his head while balancing on one or both hands. *n.*

hand-to-hand (hand′tə hand′), close together; at close quarters: *a hand-to-hand fight.* *adj.*

hand-to-mouth (hand′tə mouth′), not providing for the future; not thrifty. *adj.*

hand work (hand′wėrk′), work done by hand, not by machinery. *n.*

hand writ ing (hand′rīt′ing), **1.** writing by hand; writing with pen, pencil, etc. **2.** manner or style of writing: *He recognized his mother's handwriting on the envelope.* *n.*

hand y (han′dē), **1.** easy to reach or use; saving work; useful; convenient. **2.** skillful with the hands: *Ross is handy with tools.* **3.** easy to handle or manage. *adj.*, **hand i er, hand i est. —hand′i ly,** *adv.* **—hand′i-ness,** *n.*

handy man, man who does odd jobs.

Han ford (han′fərd), community in S Washington, important industrial center for atomic research. *n.*

hang (hang), **1.** fasten or be fastened to something above: *Hang your cap on the hook. The swing hangs from a tree.* **2.** fasten or be fastened so as to swing or turn freely: *hang a door on its hinges.* **3.** put to death by hanging with a rope around the neck. **4.** die by hanging. **5.** cover or decorate with things that hang: *hang a window with curtains. The walls were hung with pictures.* **6.** bend down; droop: *He hung his head in shame.* **7.** fasten in position. **8.** attach (paper, etc.) to walls. **9.** depend. **10.** hold fast; cling. **11.** be doubtful or undecided; hesitate; waver. **12.** keep (a jury) from making a decision or reaching a verdict. One member can hang a jury by refusing to agree with the others. **13.** way that a thing hangs: *She changed the hang of her skirt.* **14.** *U.S. Informal.* way of using or doing: *Riding a bicycle is easy after you get the hang of it.* **15.** *U.S. Informal.* idea; meaning: *After studying an hour he finally got the hang of the lesson.* **16.** loiter; linger. **17.** hover. **18.** a trifle: *not care a hang.* 1-12,16,17 *v.*, **hung** or (*esp. for execution or suicide*) **hanged, hang ing;** 13-15,18 *n.*

hang back, be unwilling to go forward; be backward.

hang it! expression of annoyance.

hang on, **1.** hold tightly (to). **2.** be unwilling to let go, stop, or leave. **3.** depend on. **4.** consider or listen to very carefully.

hang over, **1.** be about to happen to; threaten. **2.** *Informal.* remain from an earlier time or condition.

hang together, stick together.

hang up, **1.** put on a hook, peg, etc. **2.** put a telephone receiver back in place. **3.** hold back.

hang ar (hang′ər), **1.** shed for airplanes or airships. **2.** shed. *n.*

hang bird (hang′bėrd′), any bird that builds a hanging nest, especially the Baltimore oriole. *n.*

Hang chow (hang′chou′), seaport in E China. 518,000. *n.*

hang dog (hang′dôg′), ashamed; sneaking. *adj.*

hang er (hang′ər), **1.** person who hangs things. A paper hanger puts on wallpaper. **2.** tool or machine that hangs things. **3.** thing on which something else is hung: *a coat hanger.* **4.** a loop, ring, etc., attached to something to hang it up by. **5.** kind of short sword. *n.*

hang er-on (hang′ər on′), **1.** follower; dependent. **2.** an undesirable follower. **3.** person who often goes to a place. *n., pl.* **hang ers-on.**

hang ing (hang′ing), **1.** death by hanging with a rope around the neck. **2.** deserving to be punished by hanging. **3.** thing that hangs from a wall, bed, etc. Curtains and draperies are hangings. **4.** fastened to something above. **5.** leaning over or down. **6.** located on a height or steep slope. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4-6 *adj.*

hang man (hang′mən), man who puts criminals to death by hanging them. *n., pl.* **hang men.**
hang nail (hang′nāl′), bit of skin that hangs partly loose near a fingernail. *n.*
hang out (hang′out′), *Slang.* **1.** place one lives in or goes to often. **2.** rendezvous, especially for criminals. *n.*
hang o ver (hang′ō′vər), *U.S. Informal.* something that remains from an earlier time or condition. *n.*
hank (hangk), **1.** coil; loop. **2.** skein. **3.** skein of yarn containing a definite number of yards. There are 840 yards in a hank of cotton yarn, and 560 yards in a hank of worsted yarn. *n.*
han ker (hang′kər), wish; crave. *v.*
han ker ing (hang′kər ing), longing; craving. *n.*
Han kow (han′kou′), city in E China, on the Han and Yangtze rivers. 642,000. *n.*
Han na (han′ə), **Marcus Alonzo,** 1837-1904, American capitalist and politician. *n.*
Han ni bal (han′ə bl), 247-183? B.C., Carthaginian general who invaded Italy. *n.*
Ha noi (hä noi′), capital of North Vietnam. Hanoi was formerly the capital of French Indochina. 298,000. *n.*
Han o ver (han′ō vər), city in N West Germany. 571,000. *n.*
han som (han′səm), a two-wheeled cab for two passengers, drawn by one horse. The driver sits on a seat high up behind the cab, and the reins pass over the roof. *n.*
Ha nuk kah (hä′nu̇ kä or Hä′nu̇ kä), the yearly Jewish festival celebrating the rededication of the temple in Jerusalem after the victory of the Jews over the Syrians in 165 B.C. *n.*
hap (hap), *Archaic.* **1.** chance; luck. **2.** happen. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **happed, hap ping.**
hap haz ard (hap′haz′ərd for 1; hap′haz′ərd for 2,3), **1.** chance. **2.** random; not planned: *Haphazard answers are usually wrong.* **3.** by chance; at random. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*, 3 *adv.* **—hap′haz′ard ly,** *adv.*
hap less (hap′lis), unlucky; unfortunate. *adj.*
hap ly (hap′lē), *Archaic.* perhaps; by chance. *adv.*
hap pen (hap′ən), **1.** take place; occur: *Nothing interesting happens here.* **2.** be or take place by chance: *Accidents will happen.* **3.** have the fortune; chance: *I happened to sit by Mary.* **4.** be done (to): *Something has happened to this lock; the key won't turn.* *v.*
happen on, **1.** meet. **2.** find.
hap pen ing (hap′ən ing), **1.** event: *the happenings of the day.* **2.** an occurring: *the happening of an event.* *n.*
hap pi ly (hap′ə lē), **1.** in a happy manner; with pleasure, joy, and gladness: *She lives happily.* **2.** luckily; fortunately: *Happily I saved you from falling.* **3.** aptly; appropriately. *adv.*
hap pi ness (hap′ē nis), **1.** being happy; gladness. **2.** good luck; good fortune. **3.** aptness. *n.*
hap py (hap′ē), **1.** feeling or showing pleasure and joy; glad; pleased; contented: *a happy smile.* **2.** lucky; fortunate: *By a happy chance, I found the lost money.* **3.** clever and fitting; apt; successful and suitable: *a happy way of expressing an idea.* *adj.*, **hap pi er, hap pi est.**
hap py-go-luck y (hap′ē gō luk′ē), taking things easily; trusting to luck: *Those people are certainly happy-go-lucky.* *adj.*
Haps burg (haps′bėrg; *German* häps′bu̇rk), a German princely family, prominent since about 1100. The Hapsburgs were rulers of the Holy Roman Empire from 1438 to 1806, of Austria from 1804 to 1918, of Hungary from 1526 to 1918, and of Spain from 1516 to 1700. *n.* Also, **Habsburg.**
har a-kar i (har′ə kar′ē), hara-kiri. *n.*
har a-ki ri (har′ə kir′ē), suicide by ripping open the abdomen with a knife, the national form of honorable suicide in Japan. *n.* Also, **hari-kari.**
ha rangue (hə rang′), **1.** a noisy speech. **2.** a long, pompous speech. **3.** address in a harangue. **4.** deliver a harangue. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **ha rangued, ha rangu ing.**
har ass (har′əs or hə ras′), **1.** trouble by repeated attacks; harry: *Pirates harassed the villages along the coast.* **2.** disturb; worry; torment. *v.*
har ass ment (har′əs mənt or hə ras′mənt), **1.** a harassing. **2.** a being harassed; worry. **3.** something that harasses. *n.*
Har bin (här′bēn′ or här′bin), city in central Manchuria. 1,163,000. *n.*
har bin ger (här′bin jər), **1.** one that goes ahead to announce another's coming; forerunner: *The robin is a harbinger of spring.* **2.** announce beforehand; announce. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*
har bor (här′bər), **1.** place of shelter for ships and boats: *Many yachts are in the harbor.* **2.** any place of shelter. **3.** give shelter to; give a place to hide: *The dog's shaggy hair harbors fleas.* **4.** take shelter or refuge. **5.** keep or nourish in the mind: *Don't harbor unkind thoughts.* 1,2 *n.*, 3-5 *v.* **—har′bor less,** *adj.*
har bor age (här′bər ij), **1.** shelter for ships and boats. **2.** any shelter. *n.*
harbor master, officer who has charge of a harbor or port and enforces the rules respecting it.
har bour (här′bər), *Brit.* harbor. *n., v.*
hard (härd), **1.** solid and firm to the touch; not soft: *hard rocks.* **2.** so as to be hard, solid, or firm: *frozen hard.* **3.** firmly formed; tight: *a hard knot.* **4.** firmly; tightly: *hold hard.* **5.** difficult; needing much ability, effort, or time: *a hard problem, a hard job, a hard lesson, a hard man to get on with.* **6.** with difficulty: *breathe hard.* **7.** severe; causing much pain, trouble, care, etc.: *a hard illness.* **8.** harshly; severely; so as to cause trouble, pain, care, etc.: *It will go hard with the murderer if he is caught.* **9.** stern; unfeeling: *He was a hard father.* **10.** not pleasant; harsh: *a hard face, a hard laugh.* **11.** acting or done with energy, persistence, etc.: *a hard worker.* **12.** with effort or energy: *Try hard.* **13.** vigorous; violent: *a hard storm, a hard run.* **14.** with vigor or violence: *hit hard.* **15.** close; near: *The house stands hard by the bridge.* **16.** fully; to the extreme limit. **17.** containing mineral salts that interfere with the action of soap: *hard water.* **18.** *U.S.* containing much alcohol: *hard liquor.* **19.** made with a puff of breath. The *c* and *g* in *corn* and *get* are "hard"; in *city* and *gem* they are "soft." 1,3,5,7, 9-11,13,17-19 *adj.*, 2,4,6,8,12,14-16 *adv.* **—hard′ness,** *n.*
hard and fast, that cannot be changed or broken; strict.
hard of hearing, somewhat deaf.
hard put to it, in much difficulty or trouble.
hard up, *Informal.* needing money or anything very badly.
hard-bit ten (härd′bit′n), stubborn; unyielding. *adj.*
hard-boiled (härd′boild′), **1.** boiled until hard. **2.** *Slang.* not easily influenced by the feelings; tough; rough. **3.** *Slang.* hard; stiff. *adj.*
hard cider, fermented cider, containing alcohol.
hard coal, anthracite.
hard en (härd′n), **1.** make or become hard. **2.** make or become capable of endurance. **3.** make or become unfeeling or pitiless. *v.*
hard-head ed (härd′hed′id), **1.** not easily excited or deceived; practical; shrewd. **2.** stubborn; obstinate. *adj.* **—hard′-head′ed ly,** *adv.* **—hard′-head′ed ness,** *n.*
hard-heart ed (härd′här′tid), without pity; cruel; unfeeling. *adj.* **—hard′-heart′ed ness,** *n.*
har di hood (här′dē hu̇d), boldness; daring. *n.*
har di ness (här′dē nis), **1.** endurance; strength. **2.** hardihood. *n.*
Har ding (här′ding), **Warren Gamaliel,** 1865-1923, the 29th president of the United States, from 1921 to 1923. *n.*
hard ly (härd′lē), **1.** only just; barely: *We hardly had time for breakfast.* **2.** not quite: *hardly strong enough.* **3.** probably not: *He will hardly come now.* **4.** with trouble or effort: *money hardly earned.* **5.** in a hard manner; harshly; severely: *deal hardly with a person.* *adv.*

hard pan (härd′pan′), **1.** hard, firm, underlying earth. **2.** *U.S.* a solid foundation; hard, underlying reality. *n.*

hard ship (härd′ship), something hard to bear; hard condition of living: *Hunger, cold, and sickness are hardships.* *n.*

hard tack (härd′tak′), a very hard, dry biscuit, eaten by sailors. *n.*

hard top (härd′top′), a passenger car with a nonfolding metal top but maximum window space, comparable to that of a convertible. *n.*

hard ware (härd′wär′), articles made from metal. Locks, nails, screws, knives, etc., are hardware. *n.*

hard wood (härd′wůd′), **1.** any hard, compact wood. **2.** in forestry, any tree that has broad leaves or does not have needles. **3.** wood of such a tree. Oak, cherry, maple, etc., are hardwoods; pine and fir are softwoods. *n.*

har dy (här′dē), **1.** able to bear hard treatment, fatigue, etc.; strong; robust. **2.** able to withstand the cold of winter in the open air: *hardy plants.* **3.** bold; daring. **4.** too bold; rash. *adj.*, **har di er, har di est. —har′di ly,** *adv.*

hare (här), a gnawing animal very much like a rabbit but larger. It has long ears, long hind legs, a short tail, and a divided upper lip. *n.*, *pl.* **hares** or (*esp. collectively*) **hare. —hare′like′,** *adj.*

Hare (about 2 ft. long)

hare bell (här′bel′), a slender plant with blue, bell-shaped flowers; bluebell. *n.*

hare brained (här′brānd′), giddy; heedless; reckless. *adj.*

hare lip (här′lip′), deformity caused when parts of the lip fail to grow together before birth. *n.* **—hare′lipped′,** *adj.*

har em (här′əm), **1.** part of a Moslem house where the women live. **2.** its occupants; the wives, female relatives, female servants, etc., of a Moslem household. *n.*

Har greaves (här′grēvz), **James,** died 1778, Englishman who invented the spinning jenny. *n.*

har i cot (har′ə kō), string bean. *n.*

har i-kar i (har′ē kar′ē), hara-kiri. *n.*

hark (härk), listen. *v.*

hark back, go back; turn back.

hark en (här′kən), hearken. *v.*

Har lem (har′ləm), part of New York City where many Negroes live. *n.*

Har le quin (här′lə kwin or här′lə kin), character in comedy and pantomime who is usually masked, has a costume of varied colors, and carries a wooden sword. *n.*

Harlequin

har le quin (här′lə kwin or här′lə kin), **1.** a mischievous person; buffoon. **2.** varied in color; many-colored. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

har lot (här′lət), prostitute. *n.*

harm (härm), **1.** hurt; damage. **2.** evil; wrong. **3.** damage; injure; hurt: *An unkind and untrue story harmed his reputation.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

harm ful (härm′fəl), causing harm; injurious; hurtful. *adj.* **—harm′ful ly,** *adv.* **—harm′fulness,** *n.*

harm less (härm′lis), causing no harm; that would not harm anyone or anything. *adj.* **—harm′less ly,** *adv.* **—harm′less ness,** *n.*

har mon ic (här mon′ik), **1.** having to do with harmony in music. **2.** having to do with fainter and higher tones heard along with the main tones. **3.** musical. **4.** a fainter and higher tone heard along with the main tone; overtone. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.*

har mon i ca (här mon′ə kə), a small, oblong musical instrument with metal reeds, played by the mouth; mouth organ. *n.*

har mon ics (här mon′iks), science of musical sounds. *n.*

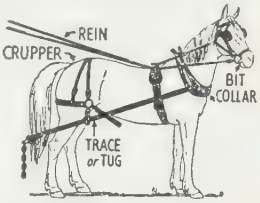
Harmonica

har mo ni ous (här mō′nē əs), **1.** agreeing in feelings, ideas, or actions; getting along well together: *The children played together in a harmonious group.* **2.** arranged so that the parts are orderly or pleasing; going well together: *A beautiful picture has harmonious colors.* **3.** sweet-sounding; musical. *adj.* **—har mo′ni ous ly,** *adv.*

har mo ni um (här mō′nē əm), a small organ with metal reeds. *n.*

har mo nize (här′mə nīz), **1.** bring into harmony or agreement. **2.** be in harmony or agreement: *The colors in the room harmonized.* **3.** add tones to (a melody) to make successive chords in music. *v.*, **har mo nized, har mo niz ing. —har′mo niz′er,** *n.*

har mo ny (här′mə nē), **1.** agreement of feeling, ideas, or actions; getting along well together: *The two brothers lived and worked in perfect harmony.* **2.** an orderly or pleasing arrangement of parts; going well together: *In a beautiful picture there is harmony between the different colors.* **3.** sounding together of musical notes in a chord. **4.** study of chords in music and of relating them to successive chords. **5.** sweet or musical sound; music. **6.** grouping of passages on the same subject from different stories or accounts, showing their points of agreement: *a harmony of the Gospels.* *n.*, *pl.* **har mo nies.**



Horse's harness

har ness (här′nis), **1.** a combination of leather straps, bands, and other pieces used to connect a horse or other animal to a carriage, wagon, plow, etc. **2.** put harness on: *Harness the horse.* **3.** cause to produce power. Water in a stream is harnessed by building a dam and putting in machinery for the water to turn. **4.** *Archaic.* armor for a knight, soldier, or horse. **5.** *Archaic.* put armor on. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3,5 *v.* **in harness,** at one's regular work.

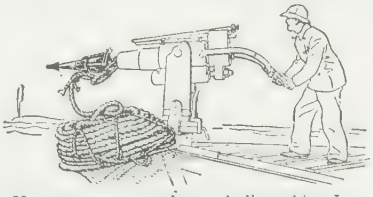
Har ney Peak (här′nē), the highest mountain in the Black Hills, in W South Dakota. 7242 ft.

Woman playing a harp

harp (härp), **1.** a musical instrument with strings set in a triangular frame, played by plucking the strings with the fingers. **2.** play on a harp. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.* **—harp′er,** *n.* **harp on,** keep on tiresomely talking or writing about; refer continually to.

Har pers Ferry (här′pərz), town in NE West Virginia. John Brown's raid on a government arsenal was made there in 1859.

harp ist (här′pist), person who plays the harp. *n.*


Harpoon on a modern whaling ship. It is shot at the whale from a gun. Formerly, harpoons had to be thrown at the whale from small boats at very close range.

har poon (härpün′), **1.** a barbed spear with a rope tied to it, used for catching whales and other sea animals. **2.** strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.* **—har poon′er,** *n.*

harp si chord (härp′sə kôrd), a stringed musical instrument like a piano, used especially from about 1550 to 1750. It had a weak and tinkling sound because the strings were plucked by leather or quill points instead of being struck by hammers. *n.*

Har py (här′pē), in Greek legend, any of several filthy, greedy monsters having women's heads and birds' bodies, wings, and claws. *n., pl.* **Har pies.**

har py (här′pē), a very greedy person; person who preys upon others. *n., pl.* **har pies.**

har que bus (här′kwə bəs), an old form of portable gun used before muskets were invented. *n.* Also, **arquebus.**

har ri dan (har′ə dən), a bad-tempered, disreputable old woman. *n.*

har ri er[1] (har′ē ər), **1.** a small hound of the kind used to hunt hares. **2.** a cross-country runner. *n.*

har ri er[2] (har′ē ər), **1.** person who harries. **2.** hawk that preys on small animals. *n.*

Har ris (har′is), **Joel Chandler,** 1848-1908, American writer, author of the Uncle Remus stories. *n.*

Har ris burg (har′is bėrg), capital of Pennsylvania, in the S part. 80,000. *n.*

Har ri son (har′ə sn), **1. Benjamin,** 1833-1901, the 23rd president of the United States, from 1889 to 1893. **2.** his grandfather, **William Henry,** 1773-1841, American general and ninth president of the United States, in 1841. *n.*

Harrow

har row (har′ō), **1.** a heavy frame with iron teeth or upright disks. Harrows are drawn over plowed land to break up clods, cover seeds, etc. **2.** draw a harrow over (land, etc.). **3.** hurt; wound. **4.** arouse uncomfortable feelings in; distress; torment: *He harrowed us with a tale of ghosts.* 1 *n.,* 2-4 *v.* **—har′row er,** *n.*

har ry (har′ē), **1.** raid and rob with violence: *The pirates harried the towns along the coast.* **2.** keep troubling; worry; torment: *Fear of losing his job harried the clerk.* *v.,* **har ried, har ry ing.**

harsh (härsh), **1.** rough to the touch, taste, eye, or ear; sharp and unpleasant: *a harsh voice, a harsh climate.* **2.** without pity; cruel; severe: *a harsh man.* *adj.* **—harsh′ly,** *adv.* **—harsh′ness,** *n.*

hart (härt), a male deer; stag. A hart is usually a male red deer after its fifth year. *n., pl.* **harts** or (*esp. collectively*) **hart.**

Hartebeest (about 4 ft. high at the shoulder)

har te beest (här′tə bēst′ or härt′bēst′), a large, swift African antelope with ringed, curved horns bent backward at the tips. *n., pl.* **har te beests** or (*esp. collectively*) **har te beest.**

Hart ford (härt′fərd), capital of Connecticut, in the central part. 162,000. *n.*

harts horn (härts′hôrn′), **1.** ammonia dissolved in water. **2.** smelling salts; sal volatile. *n.*

har um-scar um (hăr′əm skăr′əm), **1.** reckless; rash. **2.** recklessly; wildly. **3.** a reckless person. 1 *adj.,* 2 *adv.,* 3 *n.*

Ha run al-Ra shid (hä rün′ äl rä shēd′), 763?-809 A.D., caliph of Bagdad from 786 to 809 A.D. Many stories are told about his adventures incognito.

har vest (här′vist), **1.** a reaping and gathering in of grain and other food crops, usually in the late summer or early autumn. **2.** time or season when grain, fruit, etc., are gathered in. **3.** gather in and bring home for use: *harvest wheat.* **4.** one season's yield of any natural product; crop: *The oyster harvest was small this year.* **5.** result; consequences: *He is reaping the harvest of his mistakes.* 1,2,4,5 *n.,* 3 *v.*

har vest er (här′vis tər), **1.** person who works in a harvest field; reaper. **2.** machine for harvesting crops, especially grain. *n.*

har vest man (här′vist mən), **1.** man who harvests. **2.** daddy-longlegs. *n., pl.* **har vest men.**

harvest moon, the full moon at harvest time or about September 23.

Har vey (här′vē), **William,** 1578-1657, English physician who discovered the circulation of the blood. *n.*

has (haz; *unstressed* həz or əz), 3rd person singular present indicative of **have.** *Who has my book?* *v.*

has-been (haz′bin′), *Informal.* person or thing whose best days are past. *n.*

hash (hash), **1.** mixture of cooked meat, potatoes, etc., chopped into small pieces and fried or baked. **2.** chop into small pieces. **3.** mixture; jumble. **4.** mess; muddle. 1,3,4 *n.,* 2,4 *v.*

settle one's hash, *Informal.* subdue or silence one completely; put an end to one.

hash ish or **hash eesh** (hash′ēsh), the dried flowers, top leaves, and tender parts of Indian hemp prepared for use as a narcotic. In the Orient, hashish is smoked or chewed for its intoxicating effect. *n.*

has n't (haz′nt), has not.

Hasp on a door

hasp (hasp), clasp or fastening for a door, window, trunk, box, etc., especially, a hinged metal clasp that fits over a staple or into a hole and is fastened by a peg, padlock, etc. *n.*

has sle (has′l), struggle; contest. *n.*

has sock (has′ək), **1.** a thick cushion to rest the feet on, sit on, or kneel on. **2.** tuft or bunch of coarse grass. *n.*

hast (hast), *Archaic.* 2nd person singular present indicative of **have.** have. "Thou hast" means "you have." *v.*

haste (hāst), **1.** a trying to be quick; hurrying: *The king's business required haste.* **2.** quickness without thought or care: *Haste makes waste.* **3.** *Poetic.* hasten. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.,* **hast ed, hast ing.**

in haste, 1. in a hurry; quickly. **2.** without careful thought; rashly.

make haste, hurry; be quick.

has ten (hās′n), **1.** cause to be quick; speed; hurry: *hasten everyone off to bed.* **2.** be quick; go fast: *hasten to explain.* *v.*

Has tings (hās′tingz), seaport in SE England. William the Conqueror defeated the Saxons near there in 1066. 65,000. *n.*

hast y (hās′tē), **1.** hurried; quick: *a hasty visit.* **2.** not well thought out; rash: *His hasty decisions caused many mistakes.* **3.** easily angered; quick-tempered. *adj.,* **hast i er, hast i est. —hast′i ly,** *adv.* **—hast′i ness,** *n.*

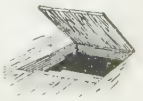
hasty pudding, 1. *U.S.* mush made of corn meal. **2.** *Brit.* mush made of flour or oatmeal.

hat (hat), **1.** a covering for the head, usually with a brim. **2.** a red head covering worn by a cardinal of the Roman Catholic church. **3.** dignity or office of a cardinal. **4.** cover or furnish with a hat. 1-3 *n.,* 4 *v.,* **hat ted, hat ting. —hat′less,** *adj.* **—hat′like′,** *adj.*

pass the hat, take up a collection.

hat band (hat′band′), band around the crown of a hat, just above the brim. *n.*

hatch[1] (hach), **1.** bring forth (young) from an egg or eggs: *A hen hatches chickens.* **2.** keep (an egg or eggs) warm until the young come out: *The heat of the sun hatches turtles' eggs.* **3.** come out from the egg: *Three chickens hatched today.* **4.** develop to be young animals: *Not all eggs hatch properly.* **5.** act of hatching. **6.** the brood hatched: *There are twelve chickens in this hatch.* **7.** arrange; plan. **8.** plan secretly; plot: *The robbers were hatching an evil scheme.* 1-4,7,8 *v.,* 5,6 *n.* **—hatch′er,** *n.*


Hatch (def. 2)

hatch[2] (hach), **1.** an opening in a ship's deck through which the cargo is put in. **2.** opening in the floor or roof of a building, etc. **3.** a trap door covering such an opening. **4.** the lower half of a divided door. *n.*

hatch[3] (hach), **1.** draw, cut, or engrave fine parallel

lines on: *With a sharp pencil the artist hatched certain parts of the picture to darken and shade them.* **2.** one of such a set of lines. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

hatch er y (hach′ər ē), place for hatching eggs of fish, hens, etc. *n., pl.* **hatch er ies.**

hatch et (hach′it), **1.** a small ax with a handle about a foot long, for use with one hand. **2.** tomahawk. *n.*

bury the hatchet, make peace.

dig up the hatchet, make war.

hatch ing (hach′ing), fine, parallel lines drawn, cut, or engraved close together. See **crosshatch** for picture. *n.*

hatch way (hach′wā′), **1.** an opening in the deck of a ship to the lower part. **2.** a similar opening in a floor, roof, etc. *n.*

hate (hāt), **1.** dislike very strongly: *Do good to them that hate you.* **2.** a strong dislike. **3.** dislike: *I hate to study.* **4.** object of hatred. 1,3 *v.*, **hat ed, hat ing;** 2,4 *n.*

hate ful (hāt′fəl), **1.** causing hate; to be hated: *hateful behavior.* **2.** feeling hate; showing hate: *a hateful comment. adj.* **—hate′ful ly,** *adv.* **—hate′ful ness,** *n.*

hat er (hāt′ər), one who hates. *n.*

hath (hath), *Archaic.* 3rd person singular present indicative of **have.** has. "He hath" means "he has." *v.*

hat pin (hat′pin′), a long pin used by women to fasten a hat to the hair. *n.*

hat rack (hat′rak′), rack, shelf, or arrangement of hooks or pegs to put hats on. *n.*

ha tred (hā′trid), very strong dislike; hate. *n.*

hat ter (hat′ər), person who makes or sells hats. *n.*

Hat ter as (hat′ər əs), **Cape,** end of an island off E North Carolina. *n.*

hau ber geon (hô′bər jən), habergeon (def. 1). *n.*

hau berk (hô′bȅrk), a long coat of mail. See **mail**[2] for picture. *n.*

haugh ti ness (hô′tē nis), being haughty; arrogance; looking down on other people. *n.*

haugh ty (hô′tē), **1.** too proud of oneself and too scornful of others: *A haughty girl is always unpopular.* **2.** showing too great pride of oneself and scorn for others: *a haughty smile. adj.,* **haugh ti er, haugh ti est. —haugh′ti ly,** *adv.*

haul (hôl), **1.** pull or drag with force: *The logs were hauled to the mill by horses.* **2.** act of hauling; hard pull. **3.** load hauled: *Powerful trucks are used for heavy hauls.* **4.** distance that a load is hauled. **5.** amount won, taken, etc., at one time; catch: *The fishing boats made a good haul today.* **6.** change the course of (a ship). **7.** change; shift: *The wind hauled around to the east.* 1,6,7 *v.*, 2-5 *n.* **—haul′er,** *n.*

haul off, **1.** turn a ship away from an object. **2.** draw away; withdraw. **3.** draw back one's arm to give a blow.

haul on or **to the wind,** sail closer to the direction of the wind.

haul up, **1.** turn a ship nearer to the direction of the wind. **2.** change the course of (a ship).

haunch (hônch), **1.** part of the body around the hip; the hip. **2.** a hind quarter of an animal: *A dog sits on his haunches.* **3.** leg and loin of a deer, sheep, etc., used for food. *n.*

haunt (hônt), **1.** go often to; visit frequently: *People say ghosts haunt that old house.* **2.** place frequently gone to or often visited: *The swimming pool was the favorite haunt of the boys in the summer.* **3.** be often with; come often to: *Memories of his youth haunted the old man.* **4.** *Dialect.* ghost. 1,3 *v.*, 2,4 *n.* **—haunt′ing ly,** *adv.*

haunt ed (hôn′tid), visited by ghosts. *adj.*

haut boy (hō′boi), oboe. *n.*

hau teur (hō tȅr′), haughtiness; haughty manner or spirit. *n.*

Ha van a (hə van′ə), **1.** capital of Cuba, on the NW coast. 785,000. Also, *Spanish* **Habana.** **2.** cigar made from Cuban tobacco. *n.*

have (hav; *unstressed* həv or əv), **1.** hold: *I have a club in my hand.* **2.** possess; own: *He has a big house and farm.* **3.** cause (somebody to do something or something to be done): *Please have the boy bring my mail. She will have the car washed for me.* **4.** be obliged: *Men have to eat.* **5.** obtain; receive; take; get: *Have a seat.* **6.** show by action: *have the courage to.* **7.** experience: *have a pain, have fear. They had trouble with this engine.* **8.** engage in; carry on; perform: *Have a talk with him.* **9.** allow; permit: *Ann won't have any noise while she is reading.* **10.** maintain; assert: *They will have it so.* **11.** keep; retain: *He has the directions in mind.* **12.** know; understand: *He has no Latin.* **13.** hold in the mind: *have an idea.* **14.** be in a certain relation to: *She has three brothers.* **15.** *Informal.* hold an advantage over: *You have him there.* **16.** *Slang.* outwit or cheat. **17.** become the father or mother of. **18.** *Have* is used with past participles to express completed action (the perfect tense): *They have come. She had gone before. I have called her. They will have seen her by Sunday. v., pres. 1* **have,** *2* **have** or (*Archaic*) **hast,** *3* **has** or (*Archaic*) **hath,** *pl.* **have;** *pt. and pp.* **had;** *ppr.* **hav ing.**

have at, attack; hit.

have done, stop; be through.

have it in for, *Informal.* have a grudge against.

have it out, fight or argue until a question is settled.

have to do with, **1.** be connected with; be related to. **2.** be a companion, partner, or friend of; associate with.

to have and to hold, to keep and possess.

have lock (hav′lok), a white cloth covering for a cap. It falls over the back of the neck and gives protection against the sun. *n.*

ha ven (hā′vən), **1.** harbor; port. **2.** place of shelter and safety: *The cabin was a welcome haven to the weary soldiers.* **3.** shelter in a haven. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

have-not (hav′not′), *Informal.* person or country that has little or no property or wealth. *n.*

have n't (hav′ənt), have not.

hav er sack (hav′ər sak), bag used by soldiers and hikers to carry food. *n.*

hav oc (hav′ək), very great destruction or injury: *Tornadoes, severe earthquakes, and plagues create widespread havoc. n.*

play havoc with, injure severely; ruin; destroy.

Haversack on a hiker

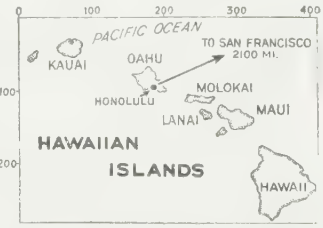
Ha vre (hä′vər or hä′vrə), Le Havre, seaport in NW France. 140,000. *n.*

haw[1] (hô), **1.** the red berry of the hawthorn. **2.** hawthorn. *n.*

haw[2] (hô), **1.** a stammering sound between words. **2.** make this sound; stammer. 1 *interj., n.*, 2 *v.*

haw[3] (hô), **1.** word of command to horses, oxen, etc., directing them to turn to the left. **2.** turn to the left. 1 *interj., n.*, 2 *v.*

Ha wai i (hə wī′ē), **1.** a group of islands in the N Pacific, the 50th State of the United States. 633,000 pop.; 6424 sq. mi. *Capital:* Honolulu. **2.** the largest of the Hawaiian Islands. 61,000 pop.; 4030 sq. mi. *n.*



Ha wai ian (hə wī′yən), **1.** of or having to do with Hawaii, its people, or their language. **2.** native or inhabitant of Hawaii. **3.** language of Hawaii. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

Hawaiian Islands, an island group in the N Pacific, a State of the United States.

hawk[1] (hôk), **1.** bird of prey with a strong hooked beak, large curved claws, short rounded wings, and a long tail. **2.** bird of prey like a hawk; buzzard or kite. **3.** hunt with trained hawks. **4.** person who preys on others. **5.** *Informal.* person who is eager for war; warmonger. 1,2,4,5 *n.*, 3 *v.* **—hawk′like′**, *adj.*

Red-tailed hawk (about 2 ft. long)

hawk[2] (hôk), **1.** carry (goods) about for sale as a street peddler does. **2.** spread (a report) around. *v.*

hawk[3] (hôk), **1.** clear the throat noisily. **2.** a noisy effort to clear the throat. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

hawk er[1] (hôk′ər), person who carries his wares around and offers them for sale by shouting; peddler. *n.*

hawk er[2] (hôk′ər), person who hunts with a hawk. *n.*

hawk-eyed (hôk′īd′), having sharp eyes. *adj.*

hawk ing (hôk′ing), hunting with hawks; falconry. *n.*

hawks bill turtle (hôks′bil′), a sea turtle whose mouth is shaped like a hawk's beak.

hawse (hôz), **1.** part of a ship's bow having holes for hawsers or cables to pass through. **2.** one of these holes. **3.** space between the bow of a ship at anchor and her anchors. *n.*

Hawse

haw ser (hô′zər), a large rope or small cable. Hawsers are used for mooring or towing ships. *n.*

haw thorn (hô′thôrn), a thorny shrub or tree with clusters of white, red, or pink blossoms and small, red berries called haws. *n.*

Haw thorne (hô′thôrn), **Nathaniel,** 1804-1864, American author of novels and short stories. *n.*

hay (hā), **1.** grass, alfalfa, clover, etc., cut and dried for use as food for cattle, horses, etc. **2.** cut and dry grass, alfalfa, clover, etc., for hay. **3.** supply with hay. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

make hay, cut and dry grass, alfalfa, clover, etc., for hay.

Hay (hā), **John,** 1838-1905, American statesman, diplomat, and author. *n.*

hay cock (hā′kok′), *Esp. Brit.* a small, cone-shaped pile of hay in a field. *n.*

Hay dn (hīd′n), **Franz Joseph,** 1732-1809, Austrian composer of symphonies and other music. *n.*

Hayes (hāz), **Rutherford B.,** 1822-1893, the 19th president of the United States, from 1877 to 1881. *n.*

hay fever, disease like a cold, caused by the pollen of ragweed and other plants. It is an allergy that affects the respiratory tract and the eyes.

hay field (hā′fēld′), field where grass, alfalfa, clover, etc., is grown or cut for hay. *n.*

hay loft (hā′lôft′), place in a stable or barn where hay is stored. *n.*

hay mak er (hā′māk′ər), **1.** person who tosses and spreads hay to dry after it is cut. **2.** *Slang.* a hard, swinging, upward blow with the fist in boxing. *n.*

hay mow (hā′mou′), **1.** place in a barn where hay is stored; hayloft. **2.** heap of hay stored in a barn. *n.*

hay rack (hā′rak′), **1.** rack or frame for holding hay to be eaten by cattle, horses, etc. **2.** framework on a wagon used in hauling hay, straw, etc. **3.** wagon and framework together. *n.*

hay rick (hā′rik′), *Esp. Brit.* haystack. *n.*

hay seed (hā′sēd′), **1.** grass seed, especially that shaken out of hay. **2.** small bits of chaff, etc., of hay. **3.** *U.S. Slang.* person from the country; farmer. *n.*

hay stack (hā′stak′), a large pile of hay outdoors. *n.*

hay wire (hā′wīr′), **1.** wire used to tie up bales of hay. **2.** *Slang.* out of order; wrong. **3.** *Slang.* crazy; insane. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

haz ard (haz′ərd), **1.** risk; danger; peril: *The life of an aviator is full of hazards.* **2.** chance. **3.** take a chance with; risk; venture: *I would hazard my life on his honesty.* **4.** any obstruction on a golf course. **5.** a dice game. **6.** expose to risk. 1,2,4,5 *n.*, 3,6 *v.*

at all hazards, whatever the risk; in spite of great danger or peril.

haz ard ous (haz′ər dəs), dangerous; risky; perilous. *adj.* **—haz′ard ous ly,** *adv.* **—haz′ard ous ness,** *n.*

haze[1] (hāz), **1.** a small amount of mist, smoke, dust, etc., in the air: *A thin haze veiled the hills.* **2.** vagueness of the mind; slight confusion. *n.*

haze[2] (hāz), in schools, universities, etc., force to do unnecessary or ridiculous tasks; bully: *The freshmen resented being hazed by the sophomores.* *v.*, **hazed, hazing. —haz′er,** *n.*

ha zel (hā′zl), **1.** shrub or small tree of the same family as the birch, whose light-brown nuts are good to eat. **2.** light brown. 1,2 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

ha zel nut (hā′zl nut′), nut of a hazel. *n.*

ha zy (hā′zē), **1.** full of haze; misty; smoky: *hazy air.* **2.** rather confused; vague; obscure: *hazy ideas.* *adj.*, **ha zi er, ha zi est. —ha′zi ly,** *adv.* **—ha′zi ness,** *n.*

H-bomb (āch′bom′), hydrogen bomb. *n.*

H.C.F. or **h.c.f.,** highest common factor.

hdqrs., headquarters.

he (hē; *unstressed* ē or i), **1.** boy, man, or male animal spoken about or mentioned before: *He works hard, but his work pays him well.* **2.** boy; man; male animal. **3.** anyone: *He who hesitates is lost.* 1,3 *pron.*, *nom.*, **he**; *poss.*, **his**; *obj.*, **him**; *pl. nom.*, **they**; *poss.*, **theirs, their**; *obj.*, **them**; 2 *n.*, *pl.* **he's.**

He, helium.

head (hed), **1.** the top part of the human body where the eyes, ears, and mouth are. **2.** the corresponding part of an animal's body. **3.** the top part of anything: *the head of a pin, the head of a page.* **4.** the foremost part or end of anything; the front: *the head of a procession.* **5.** at the head, top, or front: *the head division of a parade.* **6.** be or go at the head, top, or front of: *head a parade.* **7.** coming from in front: *a head wind.* **8.** cause to move or face in a certain direction: *head a boat toward shore.* **9.** move or go in a certain direction: *It's getting late, we'd better head for home.* **10.** chief person; leader; commander; director. **11.** position of head; chief authority; leadership; command; direction. **12.** chief; leading; commanding; directing. **13.** be the head or chief of; lead; command; direct: *head a business.* **14.** person: *Kings and queens are crowned heads.* **15.** one or ones; individual or individuals: *Ten cows are ten head of cattle.* **16.** anything rounded like a head: *a head of cabbage or lettuce.* **17.** a cluster of flowers in which the flowers are small and do not have individual stems, but grow close together from the main stem: *a head of clover.* **18.** part of a boil or pimple where pus is about to break through the skin. **19.** the striking part of a tool or implement: *the head of a hammer.* **20.** piece of skin stretched tightly over the end of a drum, etc. **21.** either end of a barrel. **22.** put a head on; furnish with a head. **23.** form a head; come to a head. **24.** cut off the head of. **25.** mind; understanding; intelligence; intellect: *The old man has a wise head.* **26.** topic; point: *He arranged his speech under four main heads.* **27.** crisis; conclusion; decisive point: *His sudden refusal brought matters to a head.* **28.** strength or force gained little by little: *As more people joined, the movement gathered head.* **29.** pressure of water, steam, etc. **30.** source of a river or stream. **31.** foam; froth. 1-4,10,11,14-21,25-31 *n.*, 6,8,9,13,22-24 *v.*, 5,7,12 *adj.* **—head′like′,** *adj.*

heads, the top side of a coin.

eat one's head off, **1.** eat very much. **2.** cost more to feed than one is worth.

give one his head, let him go as he pleases.

go to one's head, **1.** affect one's mind. **2.** make one dizzy. **3.** make one conceited.

hang one's head, be ashamed and show that one is.

head off, get in front of and turn back or aside.

head over heels, **1.** in a somersault. **2.** hastily; rashly. **3.** completely; thoroughly.

hide one's head, be ashamed and show that one is.

keep one's head, not get excited; stay calm.
keep one's head above water, 1. stay afloat. 2. avoid failure, loss, defeat, death, etc.
lay heads together, 1. confer; consult. 2. plot; conspire.
lose one's head, get excited; lose one's self-control.
make head, move forward; make progress; advance.
make head or tail of, understand.
off or **out of one's head,** *Informal.* crazy; insane.
on or **upon one's head,** on one's responsibility.
over one's head, 1. beyond one's power to understand. 2. to a person higher in authority.
put heads together, 1. confer; consult. 2. plot; conspire.
take it into one's head, 1. get the idea. 2. plan; intend.
turn one's head, 1. affect the mind. 2. make one dizzy. 3. make one conceited.

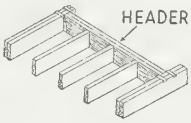
head ache (hed′āk′), 1. pain in the head. 2. *U.S. Slang.* thing, situation, etc., that is the cause of great bother, annoyance, etc. *n.*

Headdress worn about 1395

head cheese (hed′chēz′), a jellied loaf formed of parts of the head and feet of hogs cut up, cooked, and seasoned. *n.*

head dress (hed′dres′), 1. a covering or decoration for the head. 2. way of wearing or arranging the hair. *n.*

head er (hed′ər), 1. person, tool, or machine that puts on or takes off heads of grain, barrels, pins, nails, etc. 2. *Informal.* a plunge or dive headfirst. 3. brick or stone laid with its length across the thickness of a wall. 4. beam forming part of the framework around an opening in a floor or roof, placed so as to fit between two long beams and support the ends of short ones. *n.*



Header (def. 4)

head first (hed′fûrst′), 1. with the head first. 2. hastily; rashly. *adv.*

head fore most (hed′fôr′mōst′), headfirst. *adv.*

head gate, 1. an upstream gate of a lock in a canal or river. 2. floodgate of a race, sluice, etc.

head gear (hed′gir′), 1. covering for the head; hat, cap, etc. 2. harness for an animal's head. *n.*

head-hunt er (hed′hun′tər), member of a savage tribe who tries to get the heads of his enemies as a sign of victory, manhood, etc. *n.*

head ing (hed′ing), 1. part forming the head, top, or front. 2. something written or printed at the top of a page. 3. title of a page, chapter, etc.; topic. *n.*

head land (hed′lənd), point of land jutting out into water; cape. *n.*

head less (hed′lis), 1. having no head. 2. without a leader. 3. without brains; stupid. *adj.*

head light (hed′līt′), 1. a bright light at the front of an automobile, streetcar, locomotive, etc. 2. light at a masthead. *n.*

head line (hed′līn′), 1. words printed at the top of an article in a newspaper indicating what it is about. 2. line printed at the top of a page giving the running title, page number, etc. 3. furnish with a headline. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **head lined, head lin ing.**

head long (hed′lông), 1. headfirst: *to plunge headlong into the sea.* 2. with great speed and force: *to rush headlong into the crowd.* 3. in too great a rush; without stopping to think: *The boy ran headlong at the bull.* 4. rash; rashly. *adv., adj.*

head man (hed′man′), chief; leader. n., *pl.* **head-men.**

head mas ter (hed′mas′tər), person in charge of a school, especially of a private school; principal. *n.*

head most (hed′mōst), first; most advanced. *adj.*

head-on (hed′on′), with the head or front first. *adj.*

head phone (hed′fōn′), a telephone or radio receiver held on the head, against the ears. *n.*

head piece (hed′pēs′), 1. piece of armor for the head; helmet. 2. hat, cap, or other covering for the head. 3. headphone. 4. head; mind; intellect. 5. decoration at the head of a page, chapter, etc. *n.*

head quar ters (hed′kwôr′tərz), 1. place from which the chief or commanding officer of an army, police force, etc., sends out orders. 2. center from which any organization is controlled and directed; main office. *n. pl. or sing.*

head ship (hed′ship), position of head; chief authority. *n.*

heads man (hedz′mən), a man who puts criminals to death by cutting off their heads. *n., pl.* **heads men.**

Headstall

head stall (hed′stôl′), the part of a bridle or halter that fits around a horse's head. *n.*

head stone (hed′stōn′), 1. stone set at the head of a grave; tombstone. 2. principal stone in a foundation; cornerstone. *n.*

head stream (hed′strēm′), stream that is the source of a larger stream. *n.*

head strong (hed′strông′), 1. rashly or foolishly determined to have one's own way; hard to control or manage; obstinate. 2. showing rash or foolish determination to have one's own way. *adj.*

head wait er (hed′wāt′ər), man in charge of the waiters in a restaurant, hotel, etc. *n.*

head wa ters (hed′wô′tərz), sources or upper parts of a river. *n. pl.*

head way (hed′wā′), 1. motion forward: *The ship could make no headway against the strong wind and tide.* 2. progress with work, etc. 3. a clear space overhead in a doorway or under an arch, bridge, etc.; clearance. 4. interval of time between two trains, streetcars, ships, etc., going in the same direction over the same route. *n.*

head wind, wind blowing straight against the front of a ship, etc.

head y (hed′ē), 1. hasty; rash. 2. apt to affect the head and make one dizzy; intoxicating. *adj.*, **head i er, head i est. —head′i ness,** *n.*

heal (hēl), 1. make whole, sound, or well; bring back to health; cure (a disease or wound). 2. become whole or sound; get well; return to health; be cured. 3. free from anything bad. 4. get rid of (anything bad). *v.* **—heal′er,** *n.*

health (helth), 1. a being well; freedom from sickness. 2. condition of body or mind: *She is in poor health.* 3. drink in honor of a person with a wish that he may be healthy and happy: *We all drank a health to the bride.* *n.*

health ful (helth′fəl), 1. giving health; good for the health: *healthful exercise, a healthful diet.* 2. having good health. *adj.* **—health′ful ly,** *adv.* **—health′ful ness,** *n.*

health y (hel′thē), 1. having good health: *a healthy baby.* 2. showing good health: *a healthy appearance.* 3. healthful. *adj.*, **health i er, health i est. —health′i ly,** *adv.* **—health′i ness,** *n.*

heap (hēp), 1. pile of many things thrown or lying together: *a heap of stones, a sand heap.* 2. form into a heap; gather in heaps. 3. *Informal.* a large amount. 4. give generously or in large amounts. 5. fill full or more than full: *heap a plate with food.* 1,3 *n.*, 2,4,5 *v.*

hear (hir), 1. perceive by the ear: *hear sounds, hear voices.* 2. be able to perceive by the ear: *He cannot hear well.* 3. listen to: *hear a person's explanation.* 4. listen. 5. give a chance to be heard; give a formal hearing to, as a king, a judge, a teacher, or an assembly does. 6. find out by hearing: *hear news.* 7. be told; receive news or information: *Have you heard from your friend?*

8. listen to with favor: *Lord, hear my prayer.* *v.*, **heard, hear ing.** —**hear'er,** *n.*

hear! hear! *Esp. Brit.* shouts of approval; cheering.

will not hear of it, will not listen to, think of, agree to, or allow it.

heard (hėrd), pt. and pp. of **hear.** *I heard the noise. The gun was heard a mile away.* *v.*

hear ing (hir'ing), **1.** sense by which sound is perceived: *The old man's hearing is poor.* **2.** act or process of perceiving sound: *Hearing the good news made him happy.* **3.** a formal or official listening: *The judge gave both sides a hearing in court.* **4.** chance to be heard: *Give us a hearing.* **5.** distance that a sound can be heard: *be within hearing of the baby, talk freely in the hearing of others.* *n.*

hark en (här'kən), listen; listen attentively. *v.* Also, **harken.**

hear say (hir'sā'), common talk; gossip. *n.*

hearse (hėrs), automobile, carriage, etc., for carrying a dead person to his grave. *n.*

Hearst (hėrst), **William Randolph,** 1863-1951, American editor and newspaper publisher. *n.*

heart (härt), **1.** a hollow, muscular organ that pumps the blood throughout the body by contracting and dilating. **2.** feelings; mind; soul: *She has a kind heart.* **3.** source of the emotions, especially of love: *give one's heart.* **4.** person loved or praised: *group of stout hearts.* **5.** kindness; sympathy: *have no heart.* **6.** spirit; courage; enthusiasm. **7.** the innermost part; middle; center: *in the heart of the forest.* **8.** the main part; vital or most important part: *the very heart of the matter.* **9.** figure shaped somewhat like the picture. **10.** a playing card with one or more red, heart-shaped figures. *n.*

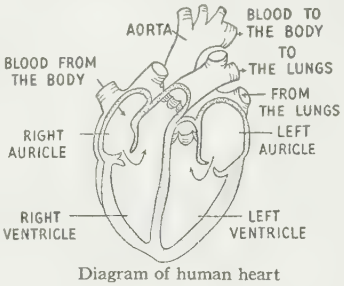


Diagram of human heart

after one's own heart, just as one likes it; pleasing one perfectly.

at heart, in one's deepest thoughts or feelings; really: *He is kind at heart, though he appears to be gruff.*

break the heart of, crush with sorrow or grief.

by heart, 1. by memory. **2.** from memory.

eat one's heart out, feel great sorrow, grief, or worry.

from one's heart, with deepest feeling; sincerely.

get to the heart of, find out the secret or hidden meaning of.

have one's heart in one's boots or mouth, be very frightened.

have one's heart in the right place, mean well; have good intentions.

heart and soul, with all one's affections and energies.

hearts, 1. suit of playing cards with red designs like hearts on them. **2.** game in which the players try to get rid of cards of this suit.

in one's heart of hearts, in one's deepest thoughts or feelings; really.

lay to heart, 1. keep in mind; remember. **2.** think seriously about.

near one's heart, of great value or interest to one.

take heart, be encouraged.

take to heart, think seriously about; be deeply affected by; grieve over.

wear one's heart on one's sleeve, show one's feelings too plainly.

with all one's heart, 1. sincerely. **2.** gladly.

heart ache (härt'āk'), sorrow; grief. *n.*

heart beat (härt'bēt'), pulsation of the heart, including one complete contraction and dilation. *n.*

heart break (härt'brāk'), a crushing sorrow or grief. *n.*

heart break ing (härt'brāk'ing), crushing with sorrow or grief. *adj.*

heart bro ken (härt'brō'kən), crushed with sorrow or grief. *adj.* —**heart'bro'ken ly,** *adv.*

heart burn (härt'bėrn'), **1.** a burning feeling in the stomach, often rising to the chest and throat. **2.** envy; jealousy. *n.*

heart burn ing (härt'bėr'ning), a feeling of envy or jealousy. *n.*

heart ed (här'tid), having a heart (of the kind mentioned): *good-hearted, sad-hearted.* *adj.*

heart en (härt'n), encourage; cheer up: *Good news heartens you.* *v.*

heart felt (härt'felt'), sincere; genuine. *adj.*

hearth (härth), **1.** floor of a fireplace. **2.** home; fireside: *The soldiers longed for their own hearths.* *n.*

hearth side (härth'sīd'), **1.** side of a hearth. **2.** home. *n.*

hearth stone (härth'stōn'), **1.** stone forming a hearth. **2.** home; fireside. *n.*

heart i ly (här'tə lē), **1.** sincerely; genuinely; in a warm, friendly way: *express good wishes very heartily.* **2.** with enthusiasm; with a good will; vigorously: *set to work heartily.* **3.** with a good appetite. **4.** very; completely; thoroughly. *adv.*

heart i ness (här'tē nis), being hearty. *n.*

heart less (härt'lis), **1.** without kindness or sympathy; unfeeling; cruel. **2.** without courage, spirit, or enthusiasm. *adj.* —**heart'less ly,** *adv.* —**heart'lessness,** *n.*

heart-rend ing (härt'ren'ding), causing mental anguish; very distressing. *adj.* —**heart'-rend'ing ly,** *adv.*

hearts ease or **heart's-ease** (härts'ēz'), **1.** peace of mind. **2.** pansy. *n.*

heart sick (härt'sik'), sick at heart; very much depressed; very unhappy. *adj.*

heart sore (härt'sôr'), feeling or showing grief; grieved. *adj.*

heart-strick en (härt'strik'ən), struck to the heart with grief; shocked with fear; dismayed. *adj.*

heart strings (härt'stringz'), deepest feelings; strongest affections. *n. pl.*

heart-to-heart (härt'tə härt'), without reserve; frank; sincere. *adj.*

heart wood (härt'wůd'), the hard, central wood of a tree. *n.*

heart y (här'tē), **1.** warm and friendly; genuine; sincere: *a hearty welcome.* **2.** strong and well; vigorous: *The old man was still hale and hearty.* **3.** full of energy and enthusiasm; not restrained: *He burst out in a loud, hearty laugh.* **4.** with plenty to eat; nourishing: *A hearty meal satisfied his hunger.* **5.** requiring or using much food: *a hearty eater.* **6.** a fellow sailor; brave and good comrade. 1-5 *adj.*, **heart i er, heart i est;** 6 *n.*, *pl.* **heart ies.**

heat (hēt), **1.** hotness; high temperature. **2.** degree of hotness; temperature. **3.** sensation or perception of hotness or warmth. **4.** in physics, a form of energy that consists of the motion of the molecules of a substance. The rate at which the molecules move determines the temperature. **5.** make hot or warm; become hot or warm. **6.** hot weather: *the heat of summer.* **7.** warmth or intensity of feeling; anger; violence; excitement; eagerness; ardor. **8.** fill with strong feeling; inflame; excite; become excited. **9.** the hottest point; most violent or active state: *In the heat of the fight he lost his temper.* **10.** *Slang.* pressure; coercion; torture. **11.** one trial in a race: *He won the first heat, but lost the final race.* **12.** one operation of heating in a furnace or a forge. 1-4,6,7,9-12 *n.*, 5,8 *v.*

heat barrier, point of speed beyond which the wings and fuselage of a plane are made dangerously hot as a result of friction with the atmosphere. The heat barrier is being pushed upward from about 1200 miles per hour by the use of new designs and metals.

heat ed ly (hēt'id lē), in a vigorous, angry, or excited manner. *adv.*

heat er (hēt′ər), thing that gives heat or warmth, such as a stove, furnace, or radiator. *n.*

heath (hēth), **1.** *Brit.* open, waste land with heather or low bushes growing on it; moor. It has few or no trees. **2.** a low bush growing on such land. Heather is one kind of heath. *n.*

one's native heath, place where one was born or brought up.

hea then (hē′ŦHən), **1.** person who does not believe in the God of the Bible; person who is not a Christian, Jew, or Moslem. **2.** people who are heathen. **3.** of or having to do with the heathen; not Christian, Jewish, or Moslem. **4.** an irreligious or unenlightened person. **5.** irreligious; unenlightened. 1,2,4 *n.*, *pl.* **hea thens** or **hea then**; 3,5 *adj.*

hea then dom (hē′ŦHən dəm), **1.** heathen worship or ways. **2.** heathen lands or people. *n.*

hea then ish (hē′ŦHən ish), **1.** having to do with the heathen. **2.** like the heathen. *adj.*

hea then ism (hē′ŦHən iz əm), **1.** heathen worship or ways. **2.** lack of religion or culture; barbarism. *n.*

heath er (heŦH′ər), a low, evergreen shrub with stalks of small, rosy-pink, bell-shaped flowers, covering many heaths of Scotland and northern England. *n.*

heath er y (heŦH′ər ē), **1.** of or like heather. **2.** covered with heather. *adj.*

heating element, part of an electrical heating device that gets hot.

heat lightning, flashes of light without any thunder, seen near the horizon, especially on hot summer evenings.

heat stroke (hēt′strōk′), collapse or sudden illness caused by too much heat. *n.*

heat wave, a long period of very hot weather.

heave (hēv), **1.** lift with force or effort: *He heaved the heavy box into the wagon.* **2.** lift and throw: *The sailors heaved the anchor overboard.* **3.** pull with force or effort; haul: *They heaved on the rope.* **4.** give (a sigh, groan, etc.) with a deep, heavy breath. **5.** rise and fall alternately: *Waves heave in a storm.* **6.** breathe hard; pant. **7.** try to vomit; vomit. **8.** move in some direction; move. **9.** rise; swell; bulge. **10.** act or fact of heaving. 1-9 *v.*, **heaved** or (*esp. Naut.*) **hove, heav ing;** 10 *n.* **—heav′er,** *n.*

heave ho! sailors' cry when pulling up the anchor, etc.

heave in sight, come into view.

heaves, disease of horses characterized by difficult breathing, coughing, and heaving of the flanks: *Heaves is difficult to cure.*

heave to, stop a ship; stop.

heav en (hev′ən), **1.** in Christian use, the place where God and the angels live. **2.** place or condition of greatest happiness. **3.** sky; upper air. *n.*

for heaven's sake or **good heavens!** exclamation of surprise or protest.

Heaven, God; Providence.

heavens, sky; upper air.

move heaven and earth, do everything possible.

heav en ly (hev′ən lē), **1.** of or in heaven; divine; holy: *God is our heavenly Father.* **2.** like heaven; suitable for heaven; very happy, beautiful, or excellent: *a heavenly spot, heavenly peace.* **3.** of or in the heavens; in the sky or upper air: *The sun, moon, stars, planets, and comets are heavenly bodies.* *adj.* **—heav′en li ness,** *n.*

heav en ward (hev′ən wərd), toward heaven. *adv.*, *adj.*

heav en wards (hev′ən wərdz), heavenward. *adv.*

Heav i side layer (hev′ē sīd), the ionosphere's second layer, which reflects radio waves of frequencies produced in short-wave broadcasting.

heav y (hev′ē), **1.** hard to lift or carry; of great weight: *a heavy load, heavy responsibilities.* **2.** having much weight for its size: *heavy metal.* **3.** of more than usual weight for its kind: *heavy silk.* **4.** of great amount, force, or intensity; greater than usual; large: *a heavy vote, heavy strain, heavy sea, heavy sleep, heavy rain, heavy meal, heavy crop.* **5.** being such in an unusual degree: *a heavy buyer, heavy smoker.* **6.** hard to bear or endure: *heavy taxes.* **7.** hard to deal with; trying or difficult in any way: *A heavy road is hard to travel over because it is muddy, sandy, etc. A heavy slope is a steep one. Heavy food is hard to digest. Heavy soil is hard to work.* **8.** weighted down; laden: *air heavy with moisture, eyes heavy with sleep.* **9.** sorrowful; gloomy: *heavy news.* **10.** grave; serious; sober; somber: *a heavy part in a play.* **11.** cloudy: *a heavy sky.* **12.** broad; thick; coarse: *a heavy line, heavy features.* **13.** clumsy; sluggish; slow: *a heavy walk.* **14.** ponderous; dull: *heavy reading.* **15.** loud and deep: *the heavy roar of cannon.* **16.** in military use, heavily armed or equipped. **17.** in military use, of large size: *heavy artillery.* **18.** not risen enough: *heavy bread.* **19.** among isotopes, indicating one possessing a greater atomic weight. **20.** pregnant. **21.** a heavy person or thing. **22.** in a heavy manner; heavily. **23.** *Informal.* villain in a play. 1-20 *adj.*, **heav i er, heav i est;** 21,23 *n.*, *pl.* **heav ies;** 22 *adv.* **—heav′i ly,** *adv.* **—heav′i ness,** *n.*

hang heavy, pass slowly and uninterestingly.

heav y-armed (hev′ē ärmd′), equipped with heavy weapons or armor. *adj.*

heav y-heart ed (hev′ē här′tid), sad; gloomy; in low spirits. *adj.*

heavy hydrogen, deuterium. *Symbol:* H^2 or D

heavy water, water formed of oxygen and heavy hydrogen. Heavy water is much like ordinary water, but is about 1.1 times as heavy and has a higher freezing point. It occurs in very small amounts in ordinary water.

heav y weight (hev′ē wāt′), **1.** person or thing of much more than average weight. **2.** boxer or wrestler who weighs 175 pounds or more. **3.** *Informal.* person who has much intelligence or importance. *n.*

He be (hē′bē), the Greek goddess of youth. Hebe was the cupbearer to the gods before Ganymede was given that duty. *n.*

He bra ic (hi brā′ik), of or having to do with the Hebrews or their language or culture; Hebrew. *adj.*

He brew (hē′brü), **1.** Jew; Israelite. **2.** the ancient language of the Jews, in which the Old Testament was recorded. **3.** Jewish. **4.** the present-day language of Israel. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

He brews (hē′brüz), book of the New Testament. *n.*

Heb ri des (heb′rə dēz), group of Scotch islands off NW Scotland. 80,000 pop.; 2900 sq. mi. *n.pl.*

He bron (hē′brən), in the Bible, a town near Jerusalem. It is now in Jordan. 36,000. *n.*

Hec a te (hek′ə tē), the Greek goddess of the moon, earth, and infernal regions. She was later associated with magic and witchcraft. *n.*

hec a tomb (hek′ə tōm), **1.** sacrifice of 100 oxen at one time. **2.** any great slaughter. *n.*

heck le (hek′l), harass and annoy (a speaker, etc.) by asking many bothersome questions, etc. *v.*, **heckled, heck ling. —heck′ler,** *n.*

hec tare (hek′tär), measure of area in the metric system, equal to 100 ares, 10,000 square meters, or 2.471 acres. *n.*

hec tic (hek′tik), **1.** flushed. **2.** a flush. **3.** feverish. **4.** a fever. **5.** *Informal.* much excited. **6.** *Informal.* very exciting. **7.** showing the signs of tuberculosis; consumptive. 1,3,5-7 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.*

hec to gram or **hec to gramme** (hek′tə gram), weight in the metric system, equal to 100 grams, or 3.527 ounces. *n.*

hec to li ter or **hec to li tre** (hek′tə lē′tər), measure of capacity in the metric system, equal to 100 liters, 2.8378 bushels, or 26.4 United States gallons. *n.*

hec to me ter or **hec to me tre** (hek′tə mē′tər),

measure of length in the metric system equal to 100 meters, one-tenth kilometer, or 328.08 feet. *n.*

Hec tor (hek′tər), in the *Iliad*, a son of Priam and the bravest of the Trojans. Hector was killed by Achilles. *n.*

hec tor (hek′tər), 1. a bragging, bullying fellow. 2. bluster; bully. 3. tease. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

he'd (hēd; *unstressed* ēd, id, or hid), 1. he had. 2. he would.

hedge (hej), 1. a thick row of bushes or small trees, planted as a fence or boundary. 2. any barrier or boundary. 3. put a hedge around: *to hedge a garden.* 4. enclose or separate with a hedge. 5. avoid giving a direct answer; evade questions; avoid taking a definite stand. 6. act of hedging. 7. protect oneself from losing money on (a bet, risk, etc.) by an opposite bet, risk, etc. 1,2,6 *n.*, 3-5,7 *v.*, **hedged, hedg ing.**

Hedge (def. 1)

hedge in, 1. hem in; surround on all sides. 2. keep from getting away or moving freely.

hedge hog (hej′hog′), 1. any of a group of small European mammals that have spines on the back. When attacked, hedgehogs roll up into a bristling ball. 2. porcupine of America. 3. in military use, an X-shaped portable obstacle, usually laced with barbed wire. 4. an area defended by pillboxes, mines, and lanes for machine-gun fire. *n.*

European hedgehog (about 10 in. long)

hedge-hop (hej′hop′), fly an airplane very low. *v.*, **hedge-hopped, hedge-hop ping. —hedge′-hop′per,** *n.*

hedge-hop ping (hej′hop′ing), flying an airplane very low. *n.*

hedge row (hej′rō′), a thick row of bushes or small trees forming a hedge. *n.*

he don ism (hēd′n iz əm), doctrine that pleasure or happiness is the highest good. *n.*

heed (hēd), 1. give careful attention to; take notice of: *Now heed what I say.* 2. careful attention; notice: *She pays heed to her clothes.* 1 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—heed′er,** *n.*

heed ful (hēd′fəl), careful; attentive. *adj.* **—heed′ful ly,** *adv.* **—heed′ful ness,** *n.*

heed less (hēd′lis), careless; thoughtless. *adj.* **—heed′less ly,** *adv.*

heed less ness (hēd′lis nis), carelessness; thoughtlessness. *n.*

hee haw (hē′hô′), 1. the braying sound made by a donkey. 2. make the braying sound of a donkey. 3. a loud coarse laugh. 4. laugh loudly and coarsely. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*

heel[1] (hēl), 1. the back part of a person's foot, below the ankle. 2. part of a stocking or shoe that covers the heel. 3. part of a shoe or boot that is under the heel or raises the heel. 4. part of the hind leg of an animal that corresponds to a person's heel. 5. follow too closely. 6. put a heel or heels on. 7. touch the ground or floor with the heel. 8. anything shaped, used, or placed at an end like a heel, such as an end crust of bread, the rind of cheese, the rear end of a ship's keel, or the lower end of a mast. 1-4,8 *n.*, 5-7 *v.* **—heel′less,** *adj.*

at heel, near the heels; close behind.

down at the heel or **heels,** 1. with the heel of the shoe worn down. 2. shabby. 3. slovenly.

kick one's heels, 1. be kept waiting for a very long time. 2. wait impatiently.

lay by the heels, put in prison or in stocks.

out at the heels, 1. with the heel of the stocking or shoe worn through. 2. shabby. 3. slovenly.

show a clean pair of heels, run away.

take to one's heels, run away.

to heel, near the heels; close behind.

heel[2] (hēl), 1. lean over to one side; tilt; tip: *The ship heeled as it turned.* 2. act of heeling. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

heel[3] (hēl), *U.S. Informal.* a hateful person. *n.*

heeled (hēld), *U.S. Slang.* provided with money. *adj.*

heft (heft), *Informal.* 1. weight; heaviness. 2. judge the weight or heaviness of by lifting. 3. lift; heave. 4. *U.S.* the greater part; bulk. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

heft y (hef′tē), *Informal.* 1. weighty; heavy. 2. big and strong. *adj.*, **heft i er, heft i est.**

he gem o ny (hi jem′ə nē), political domination; especially, the leadership or domination of one state in a group; leadership. *n.*, *pl.* **he gem o nies.**

He gi ra (hi jī′rə), flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina in 622 A.D. The Moslems use a calendar reckoned from this date. *n.* Also, **Hejira.**

he gi ra (hi jī′rə), departure; flight. *n.* Also, **hejira.**

Hei del berg (hī′dl bėrg), city in S West Germany. A famous university is located there. 128,000. *n.*

heif er (hef′ər), a young cow that has not had a calf. *n.*

heigh (hī or hā), sound used to attract attention, give encouragement, express surprise, etc. *interj.*

heigh-ho (hī′hō′ or hā′hō′), sound made to express surprise, joy, sadness, or weariness. *interj.*

height (hīt), 1. measurement from top to bottom; how high a thing is; elevation above ground, sea level, etc.: *the height of a mountain.* 2. a fairly great distance up: *rising at a height above the valley.* 3. a high point or place; hill: *on the mountain heights.* 4. the highest part; top. 5. the highest point; greatest degree: *Being reckless in an automobile is the height of folly.* 6. high rank; high degree. *n.*

height en (hīt′n), 1. make or become higher. 2. make or become stronger or greater; increase. *v.*

heil (hīl), *German.* hail! *interj.*

hei nous (hā′nəs), very wicked; extremely offensive; hateful. *adj.* **—hei′nous ly,** *adv.* **—hei′nous ness,** *n.*

heir (ār), 1. person who receives, or has the right to receive, someone's property or title after the death of its owner; person who inherits property. 2. person who inherits anything; person who receives or has something from someone before him. *n.*

heir apparent, person who will be heir if he lives longer than the one holding the property or title: *The king's oldest son is heir apparent to the throne.* *pl.* **heirs apparent.**

heir ess (ār′is), 1. heir who is a woman or girl. 2. woman or girl inheriting great wealth. *n.*

heir loom (ār′lüm′), possession handed down from generation to generation: *This clock is a family heirloom.* *n.*

heir presumptive, person who will be heir unless a nearer relative is born. *pl.* **heirs presumptive.**

heir ship (ār′ship), position or rights of an heir; right of inheritance; inheritance. *n.*

He ji ra (hi jī′rə), Hegira. *n.*

he ji ra (hi jī′rə), hegira. *n.*

held (held), pt. and pp. of **hold**[1]. *Mary held the baby. The swing is held by strong ropes.* *v.*

Hel e na (hel′ə nə), capital of Montana, in the W part. 20,000. *n.*

Hel en of Troy (hel′ən), in Greek legend, a very beautiful Greek woman, the wife of King Menelaus of Sparta. Her abduction by Paris caused the Trojan War.

hel i cal (hel′ə kl), having to do with, or having the form of, a helix; spiral. *adj.*

hel i ces (hel′ə sēz), a pl. of **helix.** *n.*

Hel i con (hel′ə kon), **Mount,** mountain in S Greece. The ancient Greeks considered it sacred to the Muses. 5738 ft. *n.*

hel i con (hel′ə kon), a large bass tuba. *n.*

hel i cop ter (hel′ə kop′tər or hē′lə kop′tər), an aircraft lifted from the ground and kept in the air by horizontal propellers. *n.*

he li o cen tric (hē′lē ō sen′trik), 1. viewed or measured from the center of the sun. 2. having or representing the sun as a center. *adj.*

he li o graph (hē′lē ə graf′), 1. device for signaling by means of a movable mirror that flashes beams of light to a distance. The flashes of the mirror represent the dots and dashes of the Morse code. 2. communicate or signal by heliograph. 3. apparatus for taking photographs of the sun. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*

He li os (hē′lē os), the sun god of ancient Greece who drove his chariot across the sky. The Romans called him Sol. *n.*

he li o trope (hē′lē ə trōp), **1.** plant with clusters of small, fragrant, purple or white flowers. **2.** pinkish purple. **3.** bloodstone. 1-3 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

he li ot ro pism (hē′lē ot′rə piz əm), an involuntary response to the sun's rays; tendency that makes a plant turn itself toward the light. *n.*

hel i port (hel′ə pôrt), airport designed for use by helicopters. Heliports may be built on the tops of buildings or in other small areas in large cities. *n.*

he li um (hē′lē əm), a very light, inert gas that will not burn, much used in balloons and dirigibles. Helium is a rare element, first discovered in the sun's atmosphere. *Symbol:* He *n.*

Helices in a Corinthian capital

he lix (hē′liks), **1.** spiral. A screw thread or a watch spring is a helix. **2.** a spiral ornament. **3.** rim of the outer ear. *n., pl.* **hel i ces** or **he lix es.**

hell (hel), **1.** in Christian use, a place where wicked persons are punished after death. **2.** the powers of evil. **3.** the persons in hell. **4.** abode of the dead; Hades. **5.** any place or state of wickedness, torment, or misery. *n.*

he'll (hēl; *unstressed* hil), **1.** he will. **2.** he shall.

Hel las (hel′əs), Greece. *n.*

hell bend er (hel′ben′dər), a large salamander that is common in the Ohio River and its tributaries. *n.*

Hellbender (1 to 2 ft. long)

hell cat (hel′kat′), **1.** a mean, spiteful woman. **2.** witch. *n.*

hel le bore (hel′ə bôr), **1.** a European plant of the same family as the buttercup, with showy flowers that bloom before spring. One kind is called **black hellebore.** **2.** cathartic made from the roots of black hellebore. **3.** a tall plant with clusters of purple or white flowers. One kind is called **white hellebore.** **4.** insecticide made from the roots of white hellebore. **5.** a cardiac medicine made from the roots of white hellebore. *n.*

Hel lene (hel′ēn), Greek. *n.*

Hel len ic (he len′ik), **1.** Greek. **2.** of Greek history, language, or culture from 776 B.C. to the death of Alexander the Great in 323 B.C. *adj.*

Hel les pont (hel′is pont), an ancient name of the Dardanelles. *n.*

hell fire (hel′fīr′), fire of hell; punishment in hell. *n.*

Hell Gate, a narrow passage in the East River in New York City.

hell gram mite (hel′grə mīt), larva of a dobson fly, often used for fish bait. *n.*

hel lion (hel′yən), *Informal.* a mischievous, troublesome person. *n.*

hell ish (hel′ish), **1.** fit to have come from hell; devilish; fiendish. **2.** of hell. *adj.* **—hell′ish ly,** *adv.* **—hell′ish ness,** *n.*

hel lo (he lō′ or hə lō′), **1.** exclamation to attract attention or express greeting. **2.** exclamation of surprise. **3.** call of greeting or surprise. **4.** call to attract attention. **5.** shout; call. 1,2 *interj.*, 3,4 *n., pl.* **hel los;** 5 *v.*, **hel loed, hel lo ing.** Also, **hullo.**

Sailor at the helm of a ship

helm[1] (helm), **1.** handle or wheel by which a ship is steered. **2.** position of control or guidance. *n.* **—helm′less,** *adj.*

helm[2] (helm), *Archaic.* **1.** helmet. **2.** put a helmet on. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

hel met (hel′mit), a covering to protect the head. Knights wore helmets as part of their armor. Soldiers wear steel helmets; firemen wear leather helmets. *n.*

Modern Soldiers' helmets — Medieval

hel minth (hel′minth), an intestinal worm, such as the tapeworm, roundworm, etc. *n.*

helms man (helmz′mən), man who steers a ship. *n., pl.* **helms-men.**

hel ot (hel′ət or hē′lət), slave; serf. *n.*

help (help), **1.** provide with what is needed or useful: *help a person with one's money.* **2.** thing done or given in helping. **3.** aid; assist: *help someone with his work.* **4.** give aid or assistance: *We could finish the job faster if he would help.* **5.** aid; assistance. **6.** person or thing that helps; helper. **7.** a hired helper or group of hired helpers. **8.** make better; relieve: *This medicine will help your cough.* **9.** means of making better; remedy. **10.** prevent; stop: *It can't be helped.* **11.** means of preventing or stopping. **12.** avoid; keep from: *He can't help yawning.* **13.** give food to; serve with food: *Help her to some cake.* **14.** helping. 1,3,4,8,10,12,13 *v.*, **helped** or (*Archaic*) **holp, helped** or (*Archaic*) **hol pen, help ing;** 2,5-7,9,11,14 *n.*

help but, avoid; fail to.

help oneself to, take when one wants.

help out, help; help in doing or getting.

so help me God! solemn oath that I am telling the truth.

help er (hel′pər), **1.** person who helps; assistant; supporter. **2.** thing that helps. *n.*

help ful (help′fəl), giving help; useful. *adj.* **—help′ful ly,** *adv.* **—help′ful ness,** *n.*

help ing (hel′ping), portion of food served to a person at one time. *n.*

help less (help′lis), **1.** not able to help oneself; weak. **2.** without help, protection, etc. *adj.* **—help′less ly,** *adv.*

help less ness (help′lis nis), being helpless: *the helplessness of a little baby.* *n.*

help mate (help′māt′), companion and helper; wife or husband. *n.*

help meet (help′mēt′), helpmate. *n.*

Hel sing fors (hel′sing fôrz), Swedish name of Helsinki. *n.*

Hel sin ki (hel′sing kē), seaport and capital of Finland. 454,000. See **Leningrad** for map. *n.*

hel ter-skel ter (hel′tər skel′tər), **1.** with headlong, disorderly haste: *The children ran helter-skelter when the dog rushed at them.* **2.** noisy and disorderly haste, confusion, etc. **3.** carelessly hurried; disorderly; confused. 1 *adv.*, 2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

helve (helv), *Esp. Brit.* handle of an ax, hammer, etc. *n.*

hem[1] (hem), **1.** border or edge on a garment; edge made by folding over the cloth and sewing it down. **2.** fold over and sew down the edge of (cloth): *Amy hemmed six napkins.* **3.** border; edge. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **hemmed, hem ming.**

hem in, around, or **about,** **1.** surround on all sides. **2.** keep from getting away or moving freely.

hem[2] (hem), **1.** sound like clearing the throat, used to attract attention or show doubt or hesitation. **2.** make a sound like clearing the throat. **3.** hesitate in speaking. 1 *interj.*, *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **hemmed, hem ming.**

hem a tite (hem′ə tīt or hē′mə tīt), an important iron ore that is reddish-brown when powdered. *n.*

hemi-, prefix meaning: half, as in *hemisphere.*

he mip ter ous (hi mip′tər əs), belonging to a large group of insects that have pointed beaks for piercing and sucking, usually two pairs of wings, and have young

differing little from adults. Bedbugs, chinch bugs, lice, and aphids belong to this group. *adj.*

hem i sphere (hem′ə sfir), **1.** half of a sphere or globe. **2.** half of the earth's surface. North America and South America are in the Western Hemisphere. Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia are in the Eastern Hemisphere. All countries north of the equator are in the Northern Hemisphere. *n.*

hem i spher i cal (hem′ə sfer′ə kl), **1.** shaped like a hemisphere. **2.** of a hemisphere. *adj.*

hem i stich (hem′ə stik), **1.** half a line of verse, especially the part of a verse preceding or following the caesura. **2.** an incomplete line or line of verse having less than the usual length. *n.*

hem lock (hem′lok), **1.** *Esp. Brit.* a poisonous plant with spotted stems, finely divided leaves, and small white flowers. It belongs to the same family as the carrot. **2.** poison made from it. **3.** *U.S.* an evergreen tree of the same family as the pine, with small cones and drooping branches. Bark from hemlocks is used in tanning. **4.** its wood. *n.*

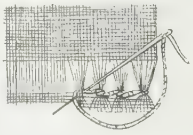
he mo glo bin (hē′mə glō′bən or hem′ə glō′bən), the protein matter in the red corpuscles of the blood that carries oxygen from the lungs to the tissues, and carbon dioxide from the tissues to the lungs. *n.*

he mo phil i a (hē′mə fil′ē ə or hem′ə fil′ē ə), an inherited condition in which the blood does not clot normally, resulting in excessive bleeding after the slightest cut. *n.*

hem or rhage (hem′ə rij), discharge of blood. A nosebleed is a mild hemorrhage. *n.*

hem or rhoids (hem′ə roidz), painful swellings formed by the dilation of blood vessels near the anus; piles. *n.pl.*

hemp (hemp), **1.** a tall Asiatic plant whose tough fibers are made into heavy string, rope, coarse cloth, etc. **2.** the tough fibers of this plant. **3.** hashish or other drug obtained from some kinds of hemp. *n.*


Hemstitching

hemp en (hem′pən), **1.** made of hemp. **2.** like hemp. *adj.*

hem stitch (hem′stich′), **1.** hem along a line from which threads have been drawn out, gathering the cross threads into a series of little groups. **2.** the stitch used. **3.** ornamental needlework made by hemstitching. 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

hen (hen), **1.** a female domestic fowl: *a hen and her chickens.* **2.** female of other birds: *a hen sparrow.* *n.* **—hen′like′,** *adj.*

hen bane (hen′bān′), a coarse, bad-smelling plant with sticky, hairy leaves and clusters of yellowish-brown flowers. It is poisonous to fowls. *n.*

hence (hens), **1.** as a result of this; therefore: *It is very late, hence you must go to bed.* **2.** from now; from this time onward: *years hence.* **3.** from this source or origin. **4.** from here. **5.** from this world. *adv.*

hence! go away!

hence with! take away.

hence forth (hens′fôrth′), from this time on; from now on. *adv.*

hence for ward (hens′fôr′wərd), henceforth. *adv.*

hench man (hench′mən), **1.** a trusted attendant or follower. **2.** an obedient, unscrupulous follower. *n., pl.* **hench men.**

hen coop (hen′küp′), coop for hens. *n.*

hen e quen or **hen e quin** (hen′ə kin), **1.** a yellow fiber from leaves of an agave of Yucatán, used for making binder twine, ropes, coarse fabrics, etc. **2.** plant that yields this fiber. *n.*

hen house (hen′hous′), house for poultry. *n.*

hen na (hen′ə), **1.** a dark, reddish-orange dye used on the hair. **2.** a small thorny tree of Asia and Africa from whose leaves this dye is made. **3.** reddish brown. **4.** dye or color with henna. 1-3 *n.*, 3 *adj.*, 4 *v.*, **hen naed, hen na ing.**

Hen ne pin (hen′ə pin), **Louis,** 1640?-1701?, Belgian Catholic missionary in America who explored the upper Mississippi River. *n.*

hen ner y (hen′ər ē), place where fowls are kept. *n., pl.* **hen ner ies.**

hen peck (hen′pek′), domineer over: *He was henpecked by his wife.* *v.*

Hen ry (hen′rē), **1. Patrick,** 1736-1799, American patriot, orator, and statesman. **2. Cape,** cape in SE Virginia at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. *n.*

hen ry (hen′rē), unit of inductance. When a current varying at the rate of one ampere per second induces an electromotive force of one volt, the circuit has an inductance of one henry. *n., pl.* **hen ries** or **hen rys.**

Henry IV, 1553-1610, king of France from 1589 to 1610. He was known as "Henry of Navarre."

Henry VIII, 1491-1547, king of England from 1509 to 1547. He established the Church of England with himself as its head.

he pat ic (hi pat′ik), **1.** of or having to do with the liver. **2.** acting on the liver as a medicine. **3.** liver-colored. *adj.*

he pat i ca (hi pat′ə kə), a low plant with delicate purple, pink, or white flowers that bloom early in the spring. *n.*

hep cat (hep′kat′), *Slang.* **1.** performer in a swing band. **2.** an informed admirer of swing music. *n.*

He phaes tus (hi fes′təs), the Greek god of fire and metalworking, identified by the Romans with Vulcan. *n.*

Heptagon

hep ta gon (hep′tə gon), a plane figure having seven angles and seven sides. *n.*

hep tag o nal (hep tag′ə nl), having the form of a heptagon. *adj.*

her (hėr; *unstressed* hər or ər), **1.** the objective case of **she**: *I like her.* **2.** the possessive form of **she**: of her; belonging to her; done by her: *her look, her book, her work.* 1 *pron.*, 2 *adj.*

He ra (hir′ə), a Greek goddess, wife of Zeus and queen of gods and men, identified by the Romans with Juno. She was the special goddess of women and marriage. *n.* Also, **Here.**

Her a cles (her′ə klēz), Hercules. *n.*

her ald (her′əld), **1.** formerly, an officer who carried messages, made announcements, arranged and supervised tourneys and other public ceremonies, and regulated the use of armorial bearings. **2.** messenger; person who carries messages and makes announcements. *Herald* is often used as the name of a newspaper. **3.** bring news of; announce: *The newspapers heralded the arrival of the army.* **4.** forerunner; harbinger: *Dawn is the herald of day.* **5.** go before and announce the coming of. **6.** official in Great Britain, etc., who has authority over coats of arms and keeps a record of families that have them. 1,2,4,6 *n.*, 3,5 *v.*

he ral dic (he ral′dik), of or having to do with heraldry or heralds. *adj.*

her ald ry (her′əld rē), **1.** science or art dealing with coats of arms. Heraldry deals with a person's right to use a coat of arms, traces family descent, makes up a coat of arms for a new country, etc. **2.** a heraldic device; collection of such devices. **3.** coat of arms. **4.** ceremony or pomp connected with the life of noble families. *n., pl.* **her ald ries.**

herb (ėrb or hėrb), **1.** plant whose leaves or stems are used for medicine, seasoning, food, or perfume. Sage, mint, and lavender are herbs. **2.** a flowering plant whose stems live only one season. Herbs do not form woody tissue as shrubs and trees do, though their roots may live many years. Peonies, buttercups, corn, wheat, cabbage, lettuce, etc., are herbs. *n.*

her ba ceous (hėr bā′shəs), **1.** of an herb; like an herb; having stems that are soft and not woody. **2.** like a leaf; green. *adj.*

herb age (ėr′bij or hėr′bij), **1.** herbs collectively. **2.** grass. **3.** the green leaves and soft stems of plants. *n.*

herb al (hėr′bl or ėr′bl), **1.** of herbs. **2.** book about herbs. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

her bar i um (hėr bâr′ē əm), **1.** collection of dried plants systematically arranged. **2.** room or building where such a collection is kept. *n., pl.* **her bar i ums, her bar i a** (-bâr′ē ə).

Her bert (hėr′bərt), **Victor,** 1859-1924, American composer of operettas, born in Ireland. *n.*

her biv o rous (hėr biv′ə rəs), feeding on grass or other plants. Cattle are herbivorous animals. *adj.*

Her cu la ne um (hėr′kyə lā′nē əm), an ancient city in SW Italy, near Naples. It was buried by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 A.D. *n.*

her cu le an or **Her cu le an** (hėr kū′lē ən), **1.** of great strength, courage, or size; very powerful. **2.** requiring great strength, courage, or size; very hard to do. *adj.*

Her cu les (hėr′kyə lēz), **1.** in Greek and Roman mythology, a hero famous for his great strength. **2.** a northern constellation. *n.* Also, **Heracles.**

herd (hėrd), **1.** number of animals together: *a herd of cows, a herd of horses, a herd of elephants.* **2.** a large number of people. **3.** the common people; rabble. **4.** join together; flock together. **5.** form into a flock, herd, or group. **6.** tend or take care of (cattle, sheep, etc.). **7.** keeper of a herd, as in *cowherd, goatherd.* 1-3,7 *n.,* 4-6 *v.*

herd er (hėr′dər), herdsman. *n.*

herds man (hėrdz′mən), man who takes care of a herd. *n., pl.* **herds men.**

here (hir), **1.** in this place; at this place: *Place it here. Here the speaker paused.* **2.** to this place: *Come here.* **3.** this place. **4.** at this time; now. **5.** in this life. **6.** this life. **7.** *Here* is used to call attention to some person or thing: *My friend here can help you.* 1,2,4,5,7 *adv.,* 3,6 *n.*

here! answer showing that one is present when roll is called.

here and there, in this place and that; at intervals.

here below, on earth; in this life.

neither here nor there, not to the point; off the subject; unimportant.

He re (hir′ē), Hera. *n.*

here a bout (hir′ə bout′), about this place; around here; near here. *adv.*

here a bouts (hir′ə bouts′), hereabout. *adv.*

here af ter (hir af′tər), **1.** after this; in the future. **2.** the future. **3.** in life after death. **4.** life after death. 1,3 *adv.,* 2,4 *n.*

here at (hir at′), **1.** when this happened; at this time. **2.** because of this. *adv.*

here by (hir bī′), by this means; in this way: *The license said, "You are hereby given the right to hunt and fish in Dover County."* *adv.*

he red i ta ble (hə red′ə tə bl), that can be inherited. *adj.*

he red i tar y (hə red′ə ter′ē), **1.** coming by inheritance: *"Prince" is a hereditary title.* **2.** holding a position by inheritance: *The queen of England is a hereditary ruler.* **3.** transmitted or caused by heredity: *Color blindness is hereditary.* **4.** having to do with inheritance or heredity. *adj.*

he red i ty (hə red′ə tē), **1.** the fact that one generation of plants and animals produces the next. **2.** the transmission of genetic physical or mental characteristics from parent to offspring. **3.** qualities that have come to offspring from parents. **4.** tendency of offspring to be like the parents. *n., pl.* **he red i ties.**

Here ford (hėr′fərd or her′ə fərd), one of a breed of beef cattle having a red body, white face, and white markings under the body. *n.*

here in (hir in′), **1.** in this place. **2.** in this matter; in this way. *adv.*

here in af ter (hir′in af′tər), afterward in this document, statement, etc. *adv.*

here in be fore (hir in′bi fôr′), before in this document, statement, etc. *adv.*

here in to (hir in′tü), **1.** into this place. **2.** into this matter. *adv.*

here of (hir ov′ or hir uv′), of this; about this. *adv.*

here on (hir on′), **1.** on this. **2.** immediately after this. *adv.*

her e sy (her′ə sē), **1.** belief different from the accepted belief of a church, school, profession, etc. **2.** the holding of such a belief. *n., pl.* **her e sies.**

her e tic (her′ə tik), **1.** person who holds a belief that is different from the accepted belief of his church, school, profession, etc. **2.** holding such a belief. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

he ret i cal (hə ret′ə kl), **1.** of or having to do with heresy or heretics. **2.** containing heresy; characterized by heresy. *adj.* **—he ret′i cal ly,** *adv.*

here to (hir tü′), to this place, thing, etc. *adv.*

here to fore (hir′tə fôr′), before this time; until now. *adv.*

here un to (hir′un tü′), to this. *adv.*

here up on (hir′ə pon′), **1.** upon this. **2.** immediately after this. *adv.*

here with (hir wiŦH′ or hēr with′), **1.** with this. **2.** by this means; in this way. *adv.*

her it a ble (her′ə tə bl), **1.** capable of being inherited. **2.** capable of inheriting. *adj.*

her it age (her′ə tij), what is or may be handed on to a person from his ancestors; inheritance. *n.*

her maph ro dite (hėr maf′rə dīt), animal or plant having the reproductive organs of both sexes. *n.*

hermaphrodite brig, ship with two masts, square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft.

Her mes (hėr′mēz), a Greek god who was the messenger of Zeus and the other gods, identified by the Romans with Mercury. He was the god of boundaries and roads, of science and invention, of eloquence, luck, and cunning, and the patron of thieves. *n.*

her met ic (hėr met′ik), closed tightly so that air cannot get in; airtight. *adj.* **—her met′i cal ly,** *adv.*

her mit (hėr′mit), person who goes away from other people and lives by himself. He often lives a religious life. *n.* **—her′mit like′,** *adj.*

her mit age (hėr′mə tij), **1.** home of a hermit. **2.** place to live away from other people. *n.*

Hermit crab
(1 to 6 in. long)

hermit crab, a soft-bodied crab that uses the empty shells of snails, whelks, etc., as portable shelters.

hermit thrush, a brown thrush of North America, with spotted breast and reddish tail, noted for its song.

Hermit thrush
(about 7 in. long)

Her mon (hėr′mən), **Mount,** mountain in SW Syria. 9200 ft. *n.*

her ni a (hėr′nē ə), protrusion of a part of the intestine or some other organ through a break in its surrounding walls; rupture. *n., pl.* **her ni as, her ni ae** (-nē ē).

he ro (hir′ō), **1.** man or boy admired for his bravery, great deeds, or noble qualities: *George Washington is one of our great heroes.* **2.** the most important male person in a story, play, poem, etc. **3.** man of more than human qualities, favored by the gods. Hercules and Achilles were heroes. *n., pl.* **he roes.**

He ro (hir′ō), in Greek legend, a priestess of Aphrodite. Her lover, Leander, swam the Hellespont nightly to visit her and was drowned. Hero killed herself because of his death. *n.*

Her od (her′əd), in the Bible, 73?-4 B.C., king of the Jews from 37? to 4 B.C. when Jesus was born. He was called "Herod the Great." *n.*

Herod An ti pas (an′tə pas), in the Bible, ruler of Galilee from 4 B.C. to 39 A.D., son of Herod the Great.

He ro di as (hə rō′dē əs), in the Bible, the second wife of Herod Antipas. She caused the death of John the Baptist. Matthew 14:3-11. *n.*

He rod o tus (hə rod′ə təs), 484?-425 B.C., Greek historian. He is called the father of history. *n.*

he ro ic (hi rō′ik), **1.** like a hero, his deeds, or his qualities; brave; great; noble. **2.** of or about heroes and their deeds: *The "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" are heroic poems.* **3.** unusually daring or bold: *Only heroic measures could save the town from the flood.* **4.** unusually large; larger than life size. **5.** a heroic poem. 1-4 *adj.*, 5 *n.* —**he ro′i cal ly,** *adv.*

heroic age, time when the heroes of ancient Greece are supposed to have lived.

he ro i cal (hi rō′ə kl), heroic. *adj.*

he ro ics (hi rō′iks), **1.** high-sounding language. **2.** words, feelings, or actions that seem grand or noble, but are only for effect. *n.pl.*

her o in (her′ō in), a poisonous, habit-forming drug made from morphine. *n.*

her o ine (her′ō in), **1.** woman or girl admired for her bravery, great deeds, or noble qualities. **2.** the most important female person in a story, play, poem, etc. *n.*

her o ism (her′ō iz əm), **1.** actions and qualities of a hero or heroine; great bravery; daring courage. **2.** a very brave act or quality. *n.*

her on (her′ən), a wading bird with a long neck, long bill, and long legs. *n.*

her pes (hėr′pēz), disease of the skin or mucous membrane characterized by clusters of blisters. *n.*

her pe tol o gy (hėr′pə tol′ə jē), branch of zoology dealing with reptiles. *n.*

Great blue heron (about 5 ft. tall)

Herr (her), *German.* **1.** Mr.; Sir. **2.** gentleman. *n., pl.* **Her ren** (her′ən).

her ring (her′ing), a small food fish of the N Atlantic. Herring are bony fish that have spineless fins, the ventral fins back of the pectorals, scaleless heads, and no fleshy fin back of the dorsal fin. *n., pl.* **her rings** or (*esp. collectively*) **her ring.**

her ring bone (her′ing bōn′), **1.** having a zigzag pattern or arrangement. **2.** a zigzag pattern or arrangement. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

H, herringbone masonry.

hers (hėrz), **1.** of her; belonging to her: *This money is hers.* **2.** the one or ones belonging to her: *Your answers are wrong; hers are right.* *pron.*

her self (hėr self′), **1.** the emphatic form of **she** or **her**: *She herself did it. Mary herself bought the book.* **2.** the reflexive form of **her**; *She hurt herself.* **3.** her real self: *In those fits she is not herself.* *pron.*

he's (hēz; *unstressed* ēz, iz, or hiz), he is.

hes i tance (hez′ə təns), hesitancy. *n.*

hes i tan cy (hez′ə tən sē), hesitation; doubt; indecision. *n., pl.* **hes i tan cies.**

hes i tant (hez′ə tənt), hesitating; doubtful; undecided. *adj.* —**hes′i tant ly,** *adv.*

hes i tate (hez′ə tāt), **1.** fail to act promptly; hold back because one feels doubtful; be undecided; show that one has not yet made up one's mind: *I hesitated about taking his side until I knew the whole story.* **2.** feel that perhaps one should not; be unwilling; not want: *I hesitated to ask you; you were so busy.* **3.** stop for an instant; pause. **4.** speak with stops or pauses. *v.*, **hes i tat ed, hes i tat ing.**

hes i tat ing ly (hez′ə tāt′ing lē), with hesitation. *adv.*

hes i ta tion (hez′ə tā′shən), **1.** a hesitating; doubt; indecision; unwillingness; delay. **2.** a speaking with short stops or pauses. *n.*

Hes per i des (hes per′ə dēz), in Greek mythology: **1.** the four nymphs who guarded the golden apples of Hera. **2.** garden where these apples were kept. *n.pl.*

Hes per us (hes′pər əs), Venus, when it appears as the evening star. *n.*

Hesse (hes or hes′ə), district in West Germany. *n.*

Hes sian (hesh′ən), **1.** of Hesse or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Hesse. **3.** *U.S.* a German soldier hired by England to fight against the Americans during the American Revolution. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

Hessian boots, high boots with tassels, popular in England during the 19th century.

Hessian fly, a small, two-winged insect whose larvae are very destructive to wheat.

het er o dox (het′ər ə doks), rejecting the regularly accepted beliefs or doctrines; differing from an acknowledged standard; not orthodox. *adj.*

het er o dox y (het′ər ə dok′sē), **1.** rejection of regularly accepted beliefs or doctrines; departure from an acknowledged standard; opposite of orthodoxy. **2.** belief, doctrine, or opinion not in agreement with what is regularly accepted. *n., pl.* **het er o dox ies.**

het er o dyne (het′ər ə dīn), having to do with the production of sounds by combining radio oscillations of slightly different frequencies. *adj.*

het er o ge ne i ty (het′ər ə jə nē′ə tē), **1.** a being heterogeneous; wide dissimilarity. **2.** a heterogeneous element or part. *n., pl.* **het er o ge ne i ties.**

het er o ge ne ous (het′ər ə jē′nē əs), **1.** different in kind; unlike; not at all similar; varied. **2.** made up of unlike elements or parts; miscellaneous. *adj.* —**het′er o ge′ne ous ly,** *adv.*

het er o nym (het′ər ə nim′), word spelled the same as another but having a different sound and meaning. *Example: lead,* to conduct, and *lead,* a metal. *n.*

hew (hū), **1.** cut with an ax, sword, etc.: *He hewed down the tree.* **2.** cut into shape; form by cutting with an ax, etc.: *hew stone for building, hew logs into beams.* **3.** make or produce with cutting blows: *The knight hewed his way through the enemy.* *v.*, **hewed, hewed** or **hewn, hew ing.**

hew er (hū′ər), person or thing that hews. *n.*

hewn (hūn), hewed, a pp. of **hew.** *v.*

hex (heks), *U.S. Informal.* **1.** practice witchcraft on; bewitch. **2.** witch. **3.** a magic spell. 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

hex a gon (hek′sə gon), a plane figure having six angles and six sides. *n.*

Hexagons

hex ag o nal (heks ag′ə nl), **1.** of a hexagon. **2.** having the form of a hexagon. **3.** having a hexagon as base or cross section. *adj.*

hex a he dral (hek′sə hē′drəl), having six faces. *adj.*

hex a he dron (hek′sə hē′drən), a solid figure having six faces. *n., pl.* **hex a he drons, hex a he dra** (-drə).

hex am e ter (heks am′ə tər), **1.** of poetry, consisting of six feet or measures. **2.** poetry having six feet or measures in each line. *Example:* "This′ is the|for′est pri|me′val. The|mur′mur ing|pines′ and the|hem′locks." 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

hex an gu lar (heks ang′gyə lər), having six angles. *adj.*

hex a pod (hek′sə pod), a true insect; arthropod having six feet. *n.*

hey (hā), sound made to attract attention, to express surprise, etc., or to ask a question: *"Hey! stop!" interj.*

hey day (hā′dā′), period of greatest strength, vigor, spirits, prosperity, etc. *n.*

Hez e ki ah (hez′ə kī′ə), in the Bible, a king of Judah. II Kings 18-20. *n.*

Hf., hafnium.

Hg, mercury.

H.I., Hawaiian Islands.

hi a tus (hī ā′təs), **1.** an empty space; gap; space that needs to be filled. **2.** a slight pause between two vowels that come together in successive syllables or words. There is a hiatus between the *e*'s in *preëminent.* *n., pl.* **hi a tus es** or **hi a tus.**

Hi a wath a (hī′ə woth′ə or hē′ə woth′ə), young Indian brave who is the hero of Longfellow's poem *Hiawatha.* *n.*

hi ber nate (hī′bər nāt), **1.** spend the winter in sleep or in an inactive condition, as bears, woodchucks, and some other wild animals do. **2.** spend the winter. *v.*, **hi ber nat ed, hi ber nat ing.**

hi ber na tion (hī′bər nā′shən), a hibernating. *n.*

Hi ber ni a (hī bėr′nē ə), *Poetic.* Ireland. *n.* **—Hi-ber′ni an,** *n., adj.*

hi bis cus (hə bis′kəs), plant, shrub, or tree of the same family as the mallow, with large, red, pink, or white, bell-shaped flowers. *n.*

hic cough (hik′up), hiccup. *n., v.*

hic cup (hik′up), **1.** an involuntary catching of the breath. **2.** catch the breath in this way. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

hick o ry (hik′ə rē), **1.** a North American tree of the same family as the walnut, whose hard nuts are good to eat. **2.** its tough, hard wood. *n., pl.* **hick o ries.**

hid (hid), pt. and a pp. of **hide**[1]. *The dog hid his bone. The money was hid in a safe place. v.*

hi dal go (hi dal′gō), a Spanish nobleman of the second class, not so high in rank as a grandee. *n., pl.* **hi dal gos.**

hid den (hid′n), **1.** concealed; secret; mysterious; obscure: *The story is about hidden treasure.* **2.** a pp. of **hide**[1]. *The moon was hidden behind a dark cloud.* 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

hide[1] (hīd), **1.** put or keep out of sight; conceal: *Hide it where no one else will know of it or know where it is.* **2.** cover up; shut off from sight: *Clouds hide the sun.* **3.** keep secret: *She hid her anxiety.* **4.** conceal oneself: *I'll hide, and you find me. v.*, **hid, hid den** or **hid, hid ing. —hid′er,** *n.*

hide[2] (hīd), **1.** skin of an animal, either raw or tanned. **2.** a person's skin. **3.** *Informal.* beat; thrash. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **hid ed, hid ing.**

neither hide nor hair, nothing at all.

hide-and-seek (hīd′n sēk′), a children's game in which some hide and others try to find them. *n.*

hide bound (hīd′bound′), **1.** with the skin sticking close to the bones. **2.** narrow-minded and stubborn: *He was too hidebound to accept new ideas even when they were good. adj.*

hid e ous (hid′ē əs), very ugly; frightful; horrible: *a hideous monster. adj.* **—hid′e ous ly,** *adv.* **—hid′e-ous ness,** *n.*

hide-out (hīd′out′) place for hiding or being alone. *n.*

hid ing[1] (hīd′ing), **1.** being hidden; concealment. **2.** place to hide. *n.*

hid ing[2] (hīd′ing), *Informal.* a beating; thrashing. *n.*

hie (hī), hasten; go quickly. *v.*, **hied, hie ing** or **hy ing.**

hi er ar chi cal (hī′ər är′kə kl), of a hierarchy; having to do with or belonging to a hierarchy. *adj.*

hi er ar chy (hī′ər är′kē), **1.** organization of persons or things that has higher and lower ranks. **2.** government by priests. **3.** group of church officials of different ranks. The church hierarchy is composed of archbishops, bishops, priests, etc. *n., pl.* **hi er ar chies.**

hi er o glyph ic (hī′ər ə glif′ik), **1.** picture of an object standing for a word, idea, or sound; character or symbol standing for a word, idea, or sound. The ancient Egyptians used hieroglyphics instead of an alphabet like ours. **2.** of or written in hieroglyphics. **3.** any writing that uses hieroglyphics. **4.** a secret symbol. **5.** symbolical. **6.** letter or word that is hard to read. **7.** hard to read. 1,3,4,6 *n.*, 2,5,7 *adj.* **—hi′er o glyph′i cal ly,** *adv.*

Egyptian hieroglyphics

hieroglyphics, writing that is hard to read.

hi-fi (hī′fī′ for 1, hī′fī′ for 2), *Informal.* **1.** high-fidelity. **2.** high-fidelity reproduction of music or the equipment for this. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

hig gle (hig′l), dispute about terms in a petty way; haggle. *v.*, **hig gled, hig gling.**

hig gle dy-pig gle dy (hig′l dē pig′l dē), **1.** in jumbled confusion. **2.** jumbled; confused. **3.** jumble; confusion. 1 *adv.*, 2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

high (hī), **1.** of more than usual height; **tall:** *a high building.* **2.** rising to a specified extent: *The mountain is 20,000 feet high.* **3.** far above the ground or some base: *an airplane high in the air.* **4.** extending to or done from a height: *a high leap, a high dive.* **5.** above others in rank, quality, character, etc.: *a high official.* **6.** greater, stronger, or better than average; great: *high temperature.* **7.** most important; chief; main: *the high altar.* **8.** extreme of its kind: *high crimes.* **9.** costly: *Strawberries are high in winter.* **10.** not low in pitch; shrill; sharp: *a high voice.* **11.** advanced to its peak: *high summer.* **12.** slightly tainted: *Game is often eaten after it has become high.* **13.** haughty: *a high manner.* **14.** at or to a high point, place, rank, amount, degree, price, pitch, etc.: *The eagle flies high.* **15.** something that is high. **16.** arrangement of gears to give the greatest speed. 1-13 *adj.*, 14 *adv.*, 15,16 *n.*

fly high, have big ideas, plans, hopes, ambitions, etc.

high and dry, 1. up out of water. **2.** all alone; without help.

high and low, everywhere.

on high, 1. high above; up in the air. **2.** in heaven.

high born (hī′bôrn′), of noble birth. *adj.*

high boy (hī′boi′), a tall chest of drawers on legs. *n.*

high bred (hī′bred′), **1.** of superior breeding or stock. **2.** well-mannered; very refined. *adj.*

Highboy

high brow (hī′brou′), *Informal.* **1.** person who claims to care a great deal about knowledge and culture. **2.** of or suitable for a highbrow. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

high-col ored (hī′kul′ərd), **1.** having a high color; deep in color. **2.** florid; red. *adj.*

high er-up (hī′ər up′), *U.S. Informal.* person occupying a superior position. *n.*

high-fi del i ty (hī′fī del′ə tē or hī′fə del′ə tē), indicating reproduction by a radio or phonograph of the full range of sound, or something approaching this, with a minimum of distortion. *adj.*

high-flown (hī′flōn′), **1.** aspiring; extravagant. **2.** attempting to be elegant or eloquent: *high-flown compliments. adj.*

high-fre quen cy (hī′frē′kwən sē), of a frequency having from 1.5 to 30 megacycles per second. *adj.*

high-grade (hī′grād′), of fine quality; superior. *adj.*

high hand, use of bold, arbitrary, domineering, or overbearing ways.

high-hand ed (hī′han′did), arbitrary; domineering; overbearing. *adj.* **—high′-hand′ed ly,** *adv.* **—high′-hand′ed ness,** *n.*

high hat, a tall black silk hat; top hat.

high-hat (hī′hat′), *U.S. Slang.* **1.** treat as inferior; snub. **2.** stylish; grand. **3.** snobbish. 1 *v.*, **high-hat ted, high-hat ting;** 2,3 *adj.*

high jump, an athletic contest or event in which the contestants try to jump as high as possible.

high land (hī′lənd), **1.** country or region that is higher and hillier than the neighboring country. **2.** of or in such country. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

High land er (hī′lən dər), **1.** native or inhabitant of the Highlands of Scotland. **2.** soldier of a regiment from the Highlands of Scotland. *n.*

Highland fling, a lively dance of the Highlands of Scotland.

High lands (hī′ləndz), a mountainous region in N and W Scotland. *n.pl.*

high light, 1. effect or representation of bright light. 2. part of a painting, photograph, etc., in which light is represented as falling with full force. 3. the most conspicuous or interesting part, event, scene, etc.

high light (hī′līt′), 1. cast a bright light on. 2. make prominent. *v.*, **high light ed, high light ing.**

high ly (hī′lē), 1. in a high degree; very; very much. 2. favorably; with much approval; with great praise or honor. 3. at a high price. *adv.*

High Mass, a complete ritual of Mass with music. The priest chants the service, assisted by a deacon and subdeacon.

high-mind ed (hī′mīn′did), 1. having or showing high principles and feelings. 2. proud. *adj.* **—high′-mind′ed ly,** *adv.* **—high′-mind′ed ness,** *n.*

high ness (hī′nis), being high; height. *n.*

High ness (hī′nis), title of honor given to members of royal families: *The Prince of Wales is addressed as "Your Highness" and spoken of as "His Royal Highness."* *n.*

high noon, fully noon.

high-pitched (hī′picht′), 1. of high tone or sound; shrill. 2. having a steep slope. *adj.*

high-pow ered (hī′pou′ərd), having much power: *a high-powered car, rifle, etc.* *adj.*

high-pres sure (hī′presh′ər), 1. having or using more than the usual pressure. 2. *Informal.* using strong, vigorous methods. 3. *Informal.* use strong, vigorous methods in selling, etc. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *v.*, **high-pres sured, high-pres sur ing.**

high priest, 1. a chief priest. 2. head of the ancient Jewish priesthood.

high road (hī′rōd′), 1. a main road; highway. 2. a direct and easy way. *n.*

high school, school attended after the elementary school **—high′-school′,** *adj.*

high seas, the open ocean. The high seas are outside the authority of any country.

high-sound ing (hī′soun′ding), having an imposing or pretentious sound. *adj.*

high-spir it ed (hī′spir′ə tid), 1. proud. 2. courageous. 3. spirited; fiery. *adj.*

high spirits, happiness; cheerfulness; gaiety.

high-strung (hī′strung′), very sensitive; easily excited; nervous. *adj.*

high-test (hī′test′), 1. passing very difficult requirements and tests. 2. having a very low boiling point. High-test gasoline is used in automobiles during winter because it forms a vapor in the engine quickly. *adj.*

high tide, 1. the highest level of the tide. 2. time when the tide is highest. 3. the highest point.

high time, 1. time just before it is too late. 2. *Informal.* a gay, jolly time at a party, etc.

high-toned (hī′tōnd′), 1. high in tone or pitch. 2. having a high character or high principles; dignified. 3. *Informal.* fashionable; stylish. *adj.*

high treason, treason against one's ruler, state, or government.

high water, 1. the highest level of water. 2. high tide.

high-water mark, 1. the highest level reached by a body of water. 2. any highest point.

high way (hī′wā′), 1. a public road. 2. a main road or route. 3. a direct line or way to some end. *n.*

high way man (hī′wā′mən), man who robs travelers on the public road. *n.*, *pl.* **high way men.**

hi jack (hī′jak′), *U.S. Informal.* rob or take by force, especially goods, liquor, etc., being transported illegally. *v.*

hi jack er (hī′jak′ər), *Informal.* robber; especially, one who robs bootleggers of liquor in transit. *n.*

hike (hīk), *Informal.* 1. take a long walk; tramp; march. 2. a march or tramp. 3. move, draw, or raise with a jerk. 4. an increase: *a hike in prices.* 5. raise; increase. 1,3,5 *v.*, **hiked, hik ing;** 2,4 *n.* **—hik′er,** *n.*

hi lar i ous (hə lăr′ē əs), very merry; noisily gay. *adj.* **—hi lar′i ous ly,** *adv.*

hi lar i ty (hə lar′ə tē), great mirth; noisy gaiety. *n.*

hill (hil), 1. a raised part on the earth's surface, not so big as a mountain. 2. a little heap or pile. Ants and moles make hills. The soil put over and around the roots of a plant is a hill. 3. a plant with a little heap of soil over and around its roots: *a hill of corn.* 4. put a little heap of soil over and around. 5. form into a little heap. 1-3 *n.*, 4,5 *v.*

Hill (hil), **James Jerome,** 1838-1916, American railroad builder. *n.*

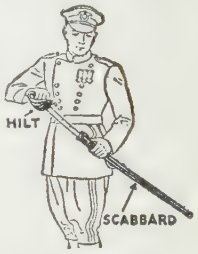
hill bil ly (hil′bil′ē), *U.S. Informal.* person who lives in the backwoods or a mountain region, especially in the South. *n.*, *pl.* **hill bil lies.**

hill ock (hil′ək), a little hill. *n.*

hill side (hil′sīd′), side of a hill. *n.*

hill top (hil′top′), top of a hill. *n.*

hill y (hil′ē), 1. having many hills: *hilly country.* 2. like a hill; steep: *a hilly slope.* *adj.*, **hill i er, hill i est. —hill′i ness,** *n.*



hilt (hilt), handle of a sword, dagger, etc. *n.*
up to the hilt, thoroughly; completely.

hi lum (hī′ləm), mark or scar on a seed at the point of attachment to the seed vessel. The eye of a bean is a hilum. *n.*, *pl.* **hi la** (-lə).

him (him; *unstressed* im), the objective of **he:** *Take him home. Go to him.* *pron.*

Him a la ya Mountains (him′ə lā′ə or hə mäl′yə), Himalayas.

Him a la yan (him′ə lā′ən or hə mäl′yən), of or having to do with the Himalayas. *adj.*

Him a la yas (him′ə lā′əz or hə mäl′yəz), a mountain range extending for 1600 miles along the N borders of India and Pakistan. Their highest peak, Mt. Everest, 29,028 feet, is the highest mountain in the world. *n.pl.*

him self (him self′ or, *except when following a pause,* im self′), 1. the emphatic form of **he** or **him:** *He himself did it.* 2. the reflexive form of **him:** *He hurt himself.* 3. his real self: *He feels like himself again.* *pron.*

hind[1] (hīnd), back; rear. *adj.*, **hind er, hind most** or **hind er most.**

hind[2] (hīnd), a female deer, usually a female red deer after its third year. *n.*, *pl.* **hinds** or (*esp. collectively*) **hind.**

hind[3] (hīnd), *Archaic* or *Brit. Dialect.* 1. a farm worker. 2. peasant. *n.*

hind brain (hīnd′brān′), the back part of the brain. It includes the cerebellum and medulla oblongata. *n.*

Hin den burg (hin′dən bėrg), **Paul von,** 1847-1934, German general and field marshal, president of Germany from 1925 to 1934. *n.*

hin der[1] (hin′dər), keep back; hold back; get in the way of; make difficult; stop; prevent: *Deep mud hindered him.* *v.*

hind er[2] (hīn′dər), hind; back; rear. *adj.*

hind er most (hīn′dər mōst), hindmost. *adj.*

Hin di (hin′dē), 1. an Indo-European vernacular language of N India, comprising various dialects. 2. form of Hindustani. *n.*

hind most (hīnd′mōst), nearest the rear; last. *adj.*

Hin doo (hin′dü), Hindu. *n.*, *pl.* **Hin doos;** *adj.*

hind quar ter (hīnd′kwôr′tər), the hind leg and loin of a carcass of beef, lamb, etc. *n.*

hin drance (hin′drəns), 1. person or thing that hinders; obstacle: *Noise was a hindrance to our studying.* 2. act of hindering. *n.*

hind sight (hīnd′sīt′), ability to see, after the event is over, what should have been done. *n.*

Hin du (hin′dü), 1. member of a native race of India. 2. having to do with the Hindu race, its language, or its religion. 3. person who believes in Hinduism. 1,3 *n.*, *pl.* **Hin dus;** 2 *adj.*

Hindu-Arabic numerals, the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0. Also, **Arabic numerals.**

Hin du ism (hin′dü iz em), the religious and social system of the Hindus. *n.*

Hin du Kush Mountains (hin′dü küsh′), a mountain range in NE Afghanistan. The highest peak is 25,426 feet.

Hin du stan (hin′dù stän′ or hin′dù stan′), **1.** a Persian name for India. **2.** part of India north of the Deccan. **3.** a nation largely Hindu, as the Republic of India. *n.*

Hin du sta ni (hin′dù stä′nē or hin′dù stan′ē), **1.** having to do with India, its people, or their languages. **2.** the commonest language of India. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Hinge on a door

hinge (hinj), **1.** joint on which a door, gate, cover, lid, etc., moves back and forth. **2.** a natural joint doing similar work: *the hinge of the knee, the hinge of a clam.* **3.** furnish with hinges; attach by hinges. **4.** hang or turn on a hinge. **5.** that on which something turns or depends; central principle; critical point. **6.** depend: *The success of the picnic hinges on the kind of weather we will have.* 1,2,5 *n.*, 3,4,6 *v.*, **hinged, hing ing.**

hint (hint), **1.** a slight sign; indirect suggestion: *A black cloud gave a hint of a coming storm.* **2.** give a slight sign of; suggest indirectly: *Nell hinted that she wanted to go to bed by saying, "Do you often stay up this late?"* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.* **—hint′er,** *n.*

hint at, give a hint of; suggest.

hin ter land (hin′tər land′), **1.** land or district behind a coast; back country. **2.** remote parts; background. *n.*

hip[1] (hip), **1.** the projecting part on a person where the leg joins the body; joint formed by the upper thighbone and pelvis. **2.** a similar part in animals where the hind leg joins the body. *n.* **—hip′like′,** *adj.*

on the hip, at a disadvantage.

Rose hip

hip[2] (hip), pod containing the ripe seed of a rose bush. *n.*

hip bone (hip′bōn′), **1.** the lower part of the pelvis on either side. See **pelvis** for diagram. **2.** ilium. **3.** ischium. *n.*

Hip poc ra tes (hi pok′rə tēz), 460?-357? B.C., Greek physician, called "the father of medicine." *n.*

Hip po crat ic (hip′ə krat′ik), of or having to do with Hippocrates. *adj.*

Hippocratic oath, a famous oath describing the duties and obligations of a physician, usually taken by those about to become physicians.

hip po drome (hip′ə drōm), **1.** in ancient Greece and Rome, an oval track for horse races and chariot races, surrounded by tiers of seats for spectators. **2.** arena or building for a circus, rodeo, etc. *n.*

hip po pot a mus (hip′ə pot′ə-məs), a huge, thick-skinned, hairless mammal often weighing as much as four tons, found in and near the rivers of Africa. Hippopotamuses feed on plants and can stay under water for a long time. *n., pl.* **hip po pot a mus es, hip po pot a mi** (-mī).

Hippopotamus (about 13 ft. long)

hir cine (hėr′sīn), of or having to do with goats; resembling a goat, especially in odor. *adj.*

hire (hīr), **1.** pay for the use of (a thing) or the work or services of (a person): *He hired a car, and a man to drive it. The storekeeper hired ten girls for the Christmas rush.* **2.** payment for the use of a thing or the work or services of a person: *Some men fight for glory; some fight for hire.* **3.** give the use of (a thing) or the work or services of (a person) in return for payment. **4.** a hiring. 1,3 *v.*, **hired, hir ing;** 2,4 *n.*

for hire, for use or work in return for payment.

hire out, give one's work in return for payment.

on hire, for use or work in return for payment.

hire ling (hīr′ling), **1.** person who works only for money, without interest or pride in the task. **2.** person hired to do whatever another orders him to do. **3.** to be had for hire; mercenary. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

Hir o hi to (hir′ō hē′tō), born 1901, emperor of Japan since 1926. *n.*

Hir o shi ma (hir′ə shē′mə), seaport in W Japan, largely destroyed by the first military use of the atomic bomb on August 6, 1945. 431,000. *n.*

hir sute (hėr′süt), hairy. *adj.*

his (hiz; *unstressed* iz), **1.** of him; belonging to him: *This is his (pron.). This is his book (adj.).* **2.** the one or ones belonging to him: *The others are not his.* 1,2 *pron.*, 1 *adj.*

His pa ni a (his pā′nē ə), *Poetic.* Spain. *n.*

His pan io la (his′pən yō′lə), the second largest island in the West Indies, divided into the Dominican Republic and the republic of Haiti. 7,575,000 pop.; 30,046 sq. mi. *n.* Former name, **Haiti.**

hiss (his), **1.** make a sound like *ss: Air or steam rushing out of a small opening hisses. Geese and snakes hiss.* **2.** a sound like *ss: Hisses were heard from many who disliked what the speaker was saying.* **3.** show disapproval of or scorn for by hissing. **4.** force or drive by hissing: *They hissed him off the stage.* **5.** say or show by hissing. 1,3-5 *v.*, 2 *n.*

hist (hist), be still! listen! *interj.*

his ta mine (his′tə mēn), a substance released by the body in allergic reactions. It lowers the blood pressure. *n.*

his tol o gy (his tol′ə jē), science of the tissues of animals and plants; study of the tissues of animals and plants with the microscope. *n.*

his to ri an (his tô′rē ən), **1.** person who writes about history. **2.** scholar who is an authority on history. *n.*

his tor ic (his tôr′ik), **1.** famous or important in history: *Plymouth Rock and Bunker Hill are historic spots.* **2.** historical. *adj.*

his tor i cal (his tôr′ə kl), **1.** of history; having to do with history: *a historical town.* **2.** according to history; based on history: *a historical novel.* **3.** known to be real or true; in history, not in legend: *historical facts.* **4.** historic. *adj.*

his tor i cal ly (his tôr′ik lē), in the manner of history; according to history; as history; by way of narration. *adv.*

his to ry (his′tə rē), **1.** statement of what has happened. **2.** story of a man or a nation; systematic written account. **3.** a known past: *This ship has a history.* **4.** all past events considered together; course of human affairs. **5.** a recording and explaining of past events. **6.** study of such records. *n., pl.* **his to ries.**

his tri on ic (his′trē on′ik), **1.** having to do with actors or acting. **2.** theatrical; insincere. *adj.*

his tri on ics (his′trē on′iks), **1.** dramatic representation; theatricals; dramatics. **2.** a theatrical or insincere manner, expression, etc. *n. sing. or pl.*

hit (hit), **1.** give a blow; strike; knock: *He hit the ball with the bat. He hit his head against the shelf.* **2.** a blow; stroke. **3.** get to (what is aimed at): *His second arrow hit the bull's-eye.* **4.** a getting to what is aimed at. **5.** come on; meet with; get to; reach; find: *We hit the right road in the dark.* **6.** have a painful effect on; affect severely: *The stockbroker was hard hit by the fall in stocks.* **7.** attack or criticize sharply: *The reviews hit the new play.* **8.** a sharp attack or criticism. **9.** a successful attempt, performance, or production. A play, book, or song that many people like is a hit. **10.** a stroke of luck. **11.** a clever expression or saying. **12.** agree with; suit ex-

actly: *This hits my fancy.* **13.** baseball struck so that the batter can get to first base safely, and perhaps further. 1,3,5-7,12 *v.*, **hit, hit ting;** 2,4,8-11,13 *n.*

hit it off, agree; get along well together.

hit off, **1.** imitate. **2.** represent or describe cleverly.

hit on or **upon,** **1.** come on; meet with; get to. **2.** find, especially by accident; guess correctly.

hit or miss, whether one succeeds or fails; regardless of results; by chance; at random.

hitch (hich), **1.** fasten with a hook, ring, rope, strap, etc.: *He hitched his horse to a post.* **2.** harness to a wagon, carriage, etc.: *The farmer hitched up his team and drove to town.* **3.** become fastened or caught; fasten; catch. **4.** a fastening; catch: *The hitch joining the plow to the tractor is broken.* **5.** move or pull with a jerk; move jerkily: *He hitched his chair nearer the fire.* **6.** a short, sudden pull or jerk; jerky movement: *The sailor gave his trousers a hitch.* **7.** limp; hobble. **8.** obstacle; hindrance: *A hitch in their plans made them miss the train.* **9.** kind of knot used for temporary fastening. 1-3,5,7 *v.*, 4,6-9 *n.*

without a hitch, smoothly; successfully.

hitch hike (hich′hīk′), *Informal.* travel by walking and getting free rides from passing automobiles. *v.*, **hitch hiked, hitch hik ing. —hitch′hik′er,** *n.*

hith er (hiŦH′ər), **1.** to this place; toward this place; here. **2.** on this side; nearer. 1 *adv.*, 2 *adj.*

hith er most (hiŦH′ər mōst), nearest. *adj.*

hith er to (hiŦH′ər tü′), up to this time; until now. *adv.*

hith er ward (hiŦH′ər wərd), toward this place; hither. *adv.*

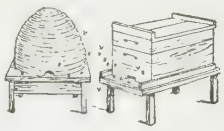
hith er wards (hiŦH′ər wərdz), hitherward. *adv.*

Hit ler (hit′lər), **Adolf,** 1889-1945, German dictator, born in Austria, chancellor of Germany from 1933 to 1945. He was called "Der Führer," which means "the Leader." *n.*

Hit ler ism (hit′lər iz əm), program and teachings of the political party founded in Germany by Hitler and others in 1919 and 1920. *n.*

Hit ler ite (hit′lər īt), supporter of Hitler. *n.*

Hit tite (hit′īt), **1.** member of an ancient people in Asia Minor and Syria. Their civilization existed from about 2000 B.C. until about 1200 B.C. **2.** of or having to do with the Hittites or their language. **3.** language of the Hittites. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *adj.*


Hives for bees

hive (hīv), **1.** house or box for bees to live in. **2.** a large number of bees living together: *The whole hive was busy.* **3.** put (bees) in a hive. **4.** enter a hive. **5.** store up (honey) in a hive. **6.** lay up for future use. **7.** a busy, swarming place full of people or animals. **8.** a swarming crowd. **9.** live close together as bees do. 1,2,7,8 *n.*, 3-6,9 *v.*, **hived, hiv ing.**

hives (hīvz), disease in which the skin itches and shows patches of red. *n.*

H.M., **1.** His Majesty. **2.** Her Majesty.

H.M.S., **1.** His Majesty's Ship. **2.** Her Majesty's Ship. **3.** His Majesty's Service. **4.** Her Majesty's Service.

ho (hō), **1.** exclamation of scornful laughter, joy, or surprise. **2.** exclamation to attract attention. *interj.*

Ho, holmium.

hoar (hôr), hoary. *adj.*

hoard (hôrd), **1.** save and store away: *A squirrel hoards nuts for the winter. The miser hoarded his money.* **2.** what is saved and stored away; things stored: *The squirrel kept his hoard in a tree.* 1 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—hoard′er,** *n.*

hoar frost (hôr′frôst′), white frost. *n.*

hoar hound (hôr′hound′), horehound. *n.*

hoarse (hôrs), **1.** sounding rough and deep: *the hoarse sound of the bullfrog.* **2.** having a rough voice: *A bad cold has made him hoarse. adj.*, **hoars er, hoars est. —hoarse′ly,** *adv.* **—hoarse′ness,** *n.*

hoar y (hôr′ē), **1.** white or gray: *hoary hair.* **2.** white or gray with age. **3.** old; ancient. *adj.*, **hoar i er, hoar-i est. —hoar′i ness,** *n.*

hoar y-head ed (hôr′ē hed′id), having white or gray hair. *adj.*

hoax (hōks), **1.** a mischievous trick; especially, a made-up story: *The report of an attack on the earth from Mars was a hoax.* **2.** play a mischievous trick on; deceive in jest or in malice. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.* **—hoax′er,** *n.*

hob[1] (hob), **1.** shelf at the back or side of a fireplace. **2.** peg at which quoits, etc., are thrown. *n.*

hob[2] (hob), hobgoblin; elf. *n.*

play hob or **raise hob,** *Informal.* cause trouble.

Ho bart (hō′bärt), capital of Tasmania. 111,000. *n.*

hob ble (hob′l), **1.** walk awkwardly; limp: *The wounded man hobbled away.* **2.** cause to walk awkwardly or limp. **3.** an awkward walk; limp. **4.** move unsteadily. **5.** tie the legs of (a horse, etc.) together. **6.** rope or strap used to hobble a horse, etc. **7.** hinder. **8.** an awkward or difficult situation. 1,2,4,5,7 *v.*, **hob bled, hob bling;** 3,6,8 *n.*

hob ble de hoy (hob′l dē hoi′), **1.** youth between boyhood and manhood. **2.** an awkward, clumsy boy. *n.*

hob by (hob′ē), something a person especially likes to work at or study apart from his main business; any favorite pastime, topic of conversation, etc.: *Growing roses is her hobby. n., pl.* **hob bies.**

ride a hobby, give too much time or attention to one's hobby.

hob by horse (hob′ē hôrs′), **1.** stick with a horse's head, used as a toy horse by children. **2.** rocking horse. *n.*

hob gob lin (hob′gob′lən), **1.** goblin; elf. **2.** bogy. *n.*

Hobnails

hob nail (hob′nāl′), a short nail with a large head to protect the soles of heavy shoes. *n.*

hob nob (hob′nob′), **1.** associate intimately; talk together on familiar terms. **2.** drink together. *v.*, **hob-nobbed, hob nob bing.**

ho bo (hō′bō), *U.S.* tramp. *n., pl.* **ho bos** or **ho boes.**

Ho bo ken (hō′bō kən), city in NE New Jersey, near New York City. 48,000. *n.*

Hob son's choice (hob′sənz), choice of taking the thing offered or nothing.

Ho Chi Minh (hō′ chē′ min′), born 1892, Vietnamese Communist leader, president of North Vietnam since 1945.

hock[1] (hok), joint in the hind leg of a horse, cow, etc., above the fetlock joint. See **fetlock** for picture. *n.* Also, **hough.**

hock[2] (hok), *U.S. Slang.* pawn. *v.*, *n.*

hock ey (hok′ē), game played by two teams on ice or on a field. The players hit a rubber disk or ball with curved sticks to drive it across a goal. *n.*

ho cus (hō′kəs), **1.** play a trick on; hoax; cheat. **2.** stupefy with drugs. **3.** put drugs in (alcoholic drink). *v.*, **ho cused, ho cus ing** or *esp. Brit.* **ho cussed, ho-cus sing.**

ho cus-po cus (hō′kəs pō′kəs), **1.** form of words used in conjuring. **2.** sleight of hand; magic. **3.** trickery; deception. *n.*

hod (hod), **1.** trough or tray with a long handle, used for carrying bricks, mortar, etc., on the shoulder. **2.** coal scuttle. *n.*

Man carrying a hod of mortar

hodge podge (hoj′poj′), a disorderly mixture; mess; jumble. *n.*

hoe (hō), **1.** tool with a small blade set across the end of a long handle, used to loosen soil and cut weeds. **2.** loosen, dig, or cut with a hoe. **3.** use a hoe. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **hoed, hoe ing. —ho′er,** *n.*

hoe cake (hō′kāk′), *U.S.* kind of bread made of corn meal. *n.*

hog (hog), **1.** pig. **2.** a full-grown pig, raised for food. **3.** *Informal.* a selfish, greedy, or dirty person. **4.** *Slang.* take more than one's share of. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **hogged, hog ging.**

go the whole hog, *Slang.* go to the limit; do something thoroughly.

ho gan (hō′gən), dwelling used by the Navaho Indians. Hogans are mounded over with earth, and have an opening in the top through which smoke from the fire can escape. *n.*

hog back (hog′bak′), a low, sharp ridge with steep sides. *n.*

hog gish (hog′ish), **1.** like a hog; very selfish; greedy. **2.** dirty; filthy. *adj.* **—hog′gish ly,** *adv.* **—hog′gish ness,** *n.*

hog nose snake (hog′nōz′), a harmless North American snake with an upturned snout.

hogs head (hogz′hed), **1.** a large barrel that contains from 100 to 140 gallons. **2.** a liquid measure equal to 63 gallons. *n.*

hog wash (hog′wosh′), **1.** refuse given to hogs; swill. **2.** worthless stuff; nonsense. *n.*

Hoh en zol lern (hō′ən zol′ərn), the German princely family that includes the kings of Prussia from 1701 to 1918, and the emperors of Germany from 1871 to 1918. *n.*

hoi pol loi (hoi′ pə loi′), ordinary people when considered to be without culture or polish.

hoist (hoist), **1.** raise on high; lift up, often with ropes and pulleys: *hoist sails, hoist blocks of stone.* **2.** a hoisting; lift: *He gave me a hoist up the wall.* **3.** elevator or other apparatus for hoisting heavy loads. 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

hoi ty-toi ty (hoi′tē toi′tē), **1.** exclamation showing surprise and some contempt. **2.** giddy; flighty. **3.** giddy behavior; flightiness. **4.** inclined to put on airs; haughty. **5.** haughtiness. 1 *interj.*, 2,4 *adj.*, 3,5 *n.*

Hok kai do (hō′kī′dō), the second largest island in Japan. 4,775,000 pop.; 30,148 sq. mi. See **Japan** for map. *n.*

ho kum (hō′kəm), *Slang.* **1.** elements of low comedy or crude humor introduced into a play or the like for the laughs they may bring. **2.** sentimental matter similarly introduced merely for effect. **3.** humbug; nonsense; bunk. *n.*

hold[1] (hōld), **1.** take in the hands or arms and keep; not let go; keep from getting away: *Please hold my hat. Hold my watch while I play this game.* **2.** act of holding: *release one's hold.* **3.** thing to hold by. **4.** thing to hold something else with. **5.** keep in some position or condition; force to keep: *He will hold the paper steady while you draw.* **6.** keep from falling; support: *He held his head in his hands.* **7.** not break, loosen, or give way: *The dike held during the flood.* **8.** keep from acting; keep back: *Hold your breath.* **9.** keep by force against an enemy; defend: *Hold the fort.* **10.** keep or have within itself; contain: *This theater holds 500 people.* **11.** have and keep as one's own; possess; occupy: *hold an office.* **12.** have and take part in; carry on together: *Shall we hold a meeting of the club?* **13.** keep or have in mind: *hold a belief.* **14.** think; consider: *People once held that the world was flat.* **15.** remain faithful or firm: *He held to his promise.* **16.** be true; be in force or effect: *The rule holds in all cases.* **17.** keep on; continue: *The weather held warm.* **18.** a controlling force or influence: *A habit has a hold on you.* **19.** decide legally: *The court holds him guilty.* **20.** way of holding one's opponent in wrestling. **21.** keep on singing or playing (a musical note). **22.** sign for a pause in music. **23.** prison. **24.** *Archaic.* fort; stronghold. 1,5-17,19,21 *v.*, **held, held** or (*Archaic*) **hold en, holding;** 2-4,18,20,22-24 *n.*

hold back, **1.** keep back; keep from acting. **2.** avoid telling: *He managed to hold back the truth without lying.*

hold down, keep down; keep under control.

hold forth, **1.** talk; preach (often used disparagingly). **2.** offer.

hold in, **1.** keep in; keep back. **2.** restrain oneself.

hold off, keep at a distance; keep from acting or attacking.

hold on, *Informal.* **1.** keep one's hold. **2.** keep on; continue. **3.** stop! wait a minute!

hold out, **1.** continue; last. **2.** keep resisting; not give in. **3.** offer.

hold over, **1.** keep for future action or consideration. **2.** stay in office beyond the regular term.

hold up, **1.** keep from falling; support. **2.** show; display. **3.** continue; last; endure. **4.** stop. **5.** *Informal.* stop by force and rob.

hold with, **1.** side with. **2.** agree with. **3.** approve of.

lay or **take hold of,** **1.** seize; grasp. **2.** get control or possession.

hold[2] (hōld), interior of a ship below the deck. A ship's cargo is carried in its hold. *n.*

hold back (hōld′bak′), **1.** thing that holds back; restraint; hindrance. **2.** iron or strap on the shaft of a wagon, carriage, etc., to which the harness is attached, enabling a horse to hold back or to back the wagon, carriage, etc. *n.*

hold en (hōld′n), *Archaic.* held, a pp. of **hold**[1]. *v.*

hold er (hōl′dər), **1.** person who holds something. An owner or possessor of property is a holder. **2.** thing to hold something else with. Pads of cloth are used as holders for lifting hot dishes. *n.*

hold ing (hōl′ding), **1.** land; piece of land. **2.** property in stocks or bonds. *n.*

holding company, company that owns stocks or bonds of other companies and often controls them.

hold up (hōld′up′), **1.** *U.S. Informal.* act of stopping by force and robbing. **2.** a stopping. *n.*

hole (hōl), **1.** an open place: *a hole in a stocking.* **2.** a hollow place: *Rabbits dig holes in the ground to live in.* **3.** make holes in. **4.** a small, dark, dirty place. **5.** *Informal.* flaw; defect. **6.** *Informal.* position hard to get out of; embarrassing position. **7.** a small, round, hollow place to hit a golf ball into. **8.** part of a golf course leading from a tee to such a place. A regular golf course consists of 18 holes. **9.** hit or drive (a golf ball) into a hole. **10.** cove; small harbor. 1,2,4-8, 10 *n.*, 3,9 *v.*, **holed, hol ing.**

burn a hole in one's pocket, make a person want very much to spend it.

hole out, hit a golf ball into a hole.

hole up, go into a hole for the winter.

make a hole in, use up a large amount of.

pick holes in, find fault with; criticize.

hol i day (hol′ə dā), **1.** day when one does not work; day for pleasure and enjoyment: *Labor Day and the Fourth of July are both holidays as specified by law.* **2.** *Esp. Brit.* vacation; period of rest or recreation. **3.** suited to a holiday; gay. **4.** holy day; religious festival. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

ho li ness (hō′lē nis), being holy. *n.*

Ho li ness (hō′lē nis), title used in speaking to or of the Pope. *n.*

hol la (hə lä′), hollo. *interj., n., v.*

Hol land (hol′ənd), the Netherlands, a small country in N Europe, west of Germany and north of Belgium. 11,417,000 pop.; 12,868 sq. mi. *Capitals:* The Hague and Amsterdam. *n.*

hol lan daise sauce (hol′ən dāz), a creamy sauce made from egg yolks, butter, lemon juice, and seasoning.

Hol land er (hol′ən dər), native or inhabitant of Holland; Dutchman. *n.*

Hol lands (hol′əndz), a strong gin made in Holland. *n.*

hol lo (hə lō′), **1.** shout to attract attention. **2.** shout of triumph. **3.** call of greeting or surprise. **4.** shout; call. 1-4 *interj., n., pl.* **hol los;** 4 *v.*, **hol loed, hol lo ing.** Also, **holla, hullo.**

hol loa (hə lō′), hollo. *interj., n., v.*

hol low (hol′ō), **1.** having nothing, or only air, inside; empty; with a hole inside; not solid: *A tube or pipe is hollow.* **2.** bowl-shaped; cup-shaped: *a hollow dish for vegetables.* **3.** a hollow place; hole: *a hollow in the road.*

4. make hollow; bend or dig out to a hollow shape: *He hollowed a whistle out of a piece of wood.* 5. become hollow. 6. valley: *Sleepy Hollow.* 7. as if coming from something hollow; dull: *a hollow voice or groan.* 8. not real or sincere; false; worthless: *hollow promises, hollow joys.* 9. deep and sunken: *A starving person has hollow eyes and cheeks.* 10. hungry. 11. *Informal.* thoroughly. 1,2,7-10 *adj.*, 3,6 *n.*, 4,5 *v.*, 11 *adv.* —**hol'low ly,** *adv.* —**hol'low ness,** *n.*

beat all hollow, *Informal.* beat completely.

hollow out, form by hollowing.

hol low-eyed (hol'ō īd'), having eyes set deep in the head. *adj.*

hol ly (hol'ē), 1. tree or shrub with shiny, sharp-pointed, green leaves and bright-red berries. 2. the leaves and berries used as Christmas decorations. *n.*, *pl.* **hol lies.**

hol ly hock (hol'ē hok), a tall plant of the same family as the mallow, with clusters of large showy flowers of various colors. *n.*

Hol ly wood (hol'ē wůd), section of Los Angeles where many motion pictures are made. *n.*

holm[1] (hōm), 1. low, flat land by a stream. 2. a small island in a river or lake near a large island or the mainland. *n.*

holm[2] (hōm), holm oak. *n.*

Holmes (hōmz), 1. **Oliver Wendell,** 1809-1894, American author, humorist, and physician. 2. his son, **Oliver Wendell,** 1841-1935, American lawyer, an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1902 to 1932. 3. **Sherlock,** detective with remarkable powers of observation and reasoning in A. Conan Doyle's stories. *n.*

hol mi um (hōl'mē əm), a rare metallic chemical element belonging to the yttrium group. *Symbol:* Ho *n.*

holm oak (hōm), an evergreen oak of southern Europe with leaves that look like holly.

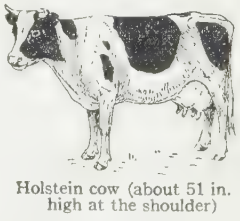
hol o caust (hol'ə kôst), 1. an offering all of which is burned. 2. complete destruction by fire, especially of animals or human beings. 3. great or wholesale destruction. *n.*

hol o graph (hol'ə graf), 1. wholly written in the handwriting of the person in whose name it appears: *a holograph will.* 2. a holograph manuscript, letter, document, etc. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

holp (hōlp), *Archaic.* helped, a pt. of **help.** *v.*

hol pen (hōl'pən), *Archaic.* helped, a pp. of **help.** *v.*

Hol stein (hōl'stīn or hōl'stēn), one of a breed of large black-and-white dairy cattle. *n.*



Holstein cow (about 51 in. high at the shoulder)

hol ster (hōl'stər), a leather case for a pistol, attached to a belt or a horseman's saddle. *n.*

ho ly (hō'lē), 1. belonging to God; set apart for God's service; coming from God; sacred: *the Holy Bible, Holy Communion.* 2. declared sacred by religious use and authority: *a holy day.* 3. like a saint; spiritually perfect; very good; pure in heart: *a holy man.* 4. worthy of reverence: *The grave of the unknown soldier is a holy place.* 5. a holy place. 1-4 *adj.*, **ho li er, ho li est;** 5 *n.*, *pl.* **ho lies.**

Holster

Holy City, 1. city considered sacred by the adherents of any religion. Jerusalem, Rome, and Mecca are Holy Cities. 2. heaven.

Holy Communion, 1. a sharing in the Lord's Supper as a part of church worship; a receiving of the Holy Eucharist. 2. celebration of the Lord's Supper.

holy day, a religious festival, especially one not occurring on Sunday. Ash Wednesday and Good Friday are holy days.

Holy Father, a title of the Pope.

Holy Ghost, spirit of God; third person of the Trinity.

Holy Grail, Grail.

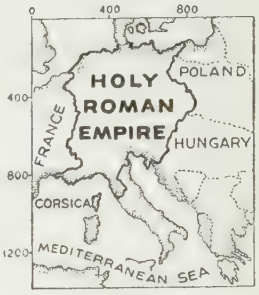
Holy Land, Palestine.

holy of holies, 1. the holiest place. 2. the inner shrine of the Jewish tabernacle and temple.

Hol yoke (hōl'yōk), city in S Massachusetts, on the Connecticut River. 53,000. *n.*

holy orders, 1. the rite or sacrament of ordination. 2. the rank or position of an ordained Christian minister or priest. 3. the three higher ranks or positions in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. Bishops, priests, and deacons are members of holy orders.

take holy orders, become ordained as a Christian minister or priest.



Holy Roman Empire (about 1360 A.D.)

Holy Roman Empire, empire in western and central Europe regarded both as the continuation of the Roman Empire and as the temporal form of a universal dominion whose spiritual head was the Pope. It began in 962 A.D., or, according to some, in 800 A.D., and ended in 1806.

Holy Rood, 1. cross on which Jesus died. 2. representation of it.

Holy Saturday, Saturday before Easter.

Holy Scripture, Bible.

Holy See, 1. position or authority of the Pope. 2. the Pope's court.

Holy Spirit, Holy Ghost.

ho ly stone (hō'lē stōn'), 1. piece of soft sandstone used for scrubbing the wooden decks of ships. 2. scrub with a holystone. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **ho ly stoned, ho ly ston ing.**

Holy Thursday, Thursday before Easter.

holy water, water blessed by a priest.

Holy Week, week before Easter.

Holy Writ, the Bible; the Scriptures.

hom age (hom'ij or om'ij), 1. respect; reverence; honor: *Everyone paid homage to the great leader.* 2. a formal acknowledgment by a vassal that he owed loyalty and service to his lord. 3. thing done or given to show such acknowledgment. *n.*

hom bre (ôm'brā), *Spanish.* man. *n.*

Home (hūm), Sir **Alec Douglas.** See **Douglas-Home.** *n.*

home (hōm), 1. place where a person or family lives; one's own house: *Her home is at 25 South Street.* 2. place where a person was born or brought up; one's own town or country: *His home is New York.* 3. place where an animal or plant lives. 4. place where a thing is very common: *Alaska is the home of fur seals.* 5. place where a person can rest and be safe. 6. place where people who are homeless, poor, old, sick, blind, etc., may live. 7. having to do with one's own home or country: *Write me all the home events.* 8. at, to, or toward one's own home or country: *Go home.* 9. goal in many games. 10. home plate in baseball. 11. to the place where it belongs; to the thing aimed at: *strike home.* 12. to the heart or center; deep in: *drive a nail home.* 13. effective; reaching its goal. 14. go home. 15. have a home. 16. furnish with a home. 1-6,9,10 *n.*, 7,13 *adj.*, 8, 11,12 *adv.*, 14-16 *v.*, **homed, hom ing.**

at home, 1. in one's own home or country. 2. in a friendly place or familiar condition; at ease; comfortable. 3. ready to receive visitors.

bring home, make clear, emphatic, or realistic.

see one home, escort to one's home.

home bred (hōm'bred'), 1. bred or reared at home; domestic. 2. not polished or refined; crude. *adj.*

home economics, science and art that deals with the management of a household.

home land (hōm'land'), country that is one's home; one's native land. *n.*

home less (hōm′lis), having no home. *adj.*

home like (hōm′lik′), like home; friendly; familiar; comfortable. *adj.* **—home′like′ness,** *n.*

home ly (hōm′lē), **1.** *U.S.* not good-looking; ugly; plain. **2.** suited to home life; simple; everyday: *homely pleasures, homely food.* **3.** of plain manners; unpretending: *a simple, homely man. adj.,* **home li er, home-li est. —home′li ness,** *n.*

home made (hōm′mād′), made at home. *adj.*

home mak er (hōm′māk′ər), woman who manages a home and its affairs; housewife. *n.*

ho me op a thy (hō′mē op′ə thē), method of treating disease by drugs, given in very small doses, which would in large doses produce in a healthy person symptoms similar to those of the disease. *n.*

home plate, the block or slab beside which a player stands to bat the ball in baseball, and to which he must return, after hitting the ball and rounding the bases, in order to score. See **baseball** for diagram.

hom er (hōm′ər), *Informal.* a home run in baseball. *n.*

Ho mer (hō′mər), **1.** the great epic poet of ancient Greece. According to legend, Homer lived about the ninth century B.C. and was the author of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey.* **2. Winslow,** 1836-1910, American painter. *n.*

Ho mer ic (hō mer′ik), **1.** by Homer. The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* are the Homeric poems. **2.** of or having to do with Homer or his poems. **3.** in the style of Homer; having some characteristics of Homer's poems. **4.** of or having to do with the age in Greek life from about 1200 to about 800 B.C. *adj.*

Homeric laughter, loud, hearty laughter.

home rule, management of the affairs of a country, district, or city by its own people; local self-government.

home run, run made by a baseball player on a hit that enables him, without aid from fielding errors of the opponents, to make the entire circuit of the bases without a stop.

home sick (hōm′sik′), ill or depressed because one is away from home; longing for home. *adj.* **—home′sick′ness,** *n.*

home spun (hōm′spun′), **1.** spun or made at home. **2.** cloth made of yarn spun at home. **3.** a strong, loosely woven cloth similar to it. **4.** not polished; plain; simple: *homespun manners.* 1,4 *adj.,* 2,3 *n.*

home stead (hōm′sted), **1.** house with its land and other buildings; farm with its buildings. **2.** *U.S.* parcel of 160 acres of public land granted to a settler under certain conditions by the United States government. *n.*

home stead er (hōm′sted ər), **1.** person who has a homestead. **2.** settler granted a homestead by the United States government. *n.*

homestead law, **1.** law protecting a homestead from seizure or forced sale for debt. **2.** law granting each settler 160 acres of public land under certain conditions established by the United States government.

home stretch, **1.** part of a track over which the last part of a race is run. **2.** the last part.

home ward (hōm′wərd), toward home: *We turned homeward (adv.). The ship is on her homeward course (adj.). adv., adj.*

home wards (hōm′wərdz), homeward. *adv.*

home work (hōm′wûrk′), **1.** work done at home. **2.** lesson to be studied or prepared outside the classroom. *n.*

home y (hōm′ē), *Informal.* like home; cozy and comfortable. *adj.,* **hom i er, hom i est.**

hom i cid al (hom′ə sīd′l), **1.** having to do with homicide. **2.** murderous. *adj.*

hom i cide (hom′ə sīd), a killing of one human being by another. Intentional homicide is murder. *n.*

hom i ly (hom′ə lē), **1.** sermon, usually on some part of the Bible. **2.** a serious moral talk or writing. *n., pl.* **hom i lies.**

homing pigeon, pigeon trained to fly home from great distances carrying written messages.

hom i ny (hom′ə nē), corn hulled and coarsely ground or crushed, usually eaten boiled. *n.*

ho mo (hō′mō), man. *n., pl.* **hom i nes** (hom′ə nēz).

ho mo ge ne i ty (hō′mə jə nē′ə tē), being homogeneous. *n.*

ho mo ge ne ous (hō′mə jē′nē əs), **1.** of the same kind; similar. **2.** composed of similar elements or parts. *adj.* **—ho′mo ge′ne ous ly,** *adv.*

ho mog e nize (hə moj′ə nīz), make homogeneous. In **homogenized milk** the fat is distributed evenly throughout the milk and does not rise to the top in the form of cream. *v.,* **ho mog e nized, ho mog e niz ing.**

hom o graph (hom′ə graf), word having the same spelling as another, but a different origin and meaning. *Mail,* meaning "letters," and *mail,* meaning "armor," are homographs. *n.*

ho mol o gous (hō mol′ə gəs), **1.** corresponding in position, proportion, value, structure, etc. **2.** in biology, corresponding in type of structure and in origin. The wing of a bird and the foreleg of a horse are homologous. *adj.*

hom o logue (hom′ə lôg), homologous thing, organ, or part. *n.*

ho mol o gy (hō mol′ə jē), **1.** correspondence in position, proportion, value, structure, etc. **2.** in biology, correspondence in type of structure and in origin. *n., pl.* **ho mol o gies.**

hom o nym (hom′ə nim), word having the same pronunciation as another, but a different spelling and meaning. *Meat* and *meet* are homonyms. *n.*

hom o phone (hom′ə fōn), **1.** letter or symbol having the same sound as another. The letters *c* and *k* are homophones in the word *cork.* **2.** homonym. *n.*

ho mop ter ous (hō mop′tər əs), belonging to a group of insects that have mouth parts adapted to sucking and wings of the same texture throughout. Aphids and cicadas are homopterous insects. *adj.*

Ho mo sa pi ens (hō′mō sā′pē enz), man; human being; the species including all existing races of mankind.

ho mo sex u al (hō′mə sek′shū əl), **1.** having to do with or manifesting sexual feelings for one of the same sex. **2.** a homosexual person. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

Hon., **1.** Honorable. **2.** Honorary.

Hon du ras (hon dûr′əs or hon dyûr′əs), country in N Central America. 1,950,000 pop.; 43,277 sq. mi. *Capital:* Tegucigalpa. See **Central America** for map. *n.* **—Hon du′ran,** *adj., n.*

hone (hōn), **1.** a fine-grained whetstone on which to sharpen cutting tools, especially razors. **2.** sharpen on a hone. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **honed, hon ing.**

hon est (on′ist), **1.** not lying, cheating, or stealing; fair and upright; truthful: *an honest man.* **2.** obtained by fair and upright means; without lying, cheating, or stealing: *honest profits.* **3.** not hiding one's real nature; frank; open: *honest opposition.* **4.** not mixed with something of less value; genuine; pure: *honest goods. adj.* **—hon′est ly,** *adv.*

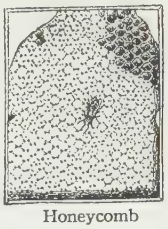
hon es ty (on′is tē), **1.** fairness and uprightness. **2.** truthfulness. **3.** freedom from deceit or fraud. *n.*

hon ey (hun′ē), **1.** a thick, sweet, yellow liquid, good to eat, that bees make out of the drops they collect from flowers. **2.** drop of sweet liquid, found in many flowers, that draws bees to them. **3.** sweetness. **4.** of or like honey; sweet; dear. **5.** darling; dear. **6.** sweeten with or as with honey. **7.** talk sweetly; flatter. 1-3,5 *n., pl.* **hon eys;** 4 *adj.,* 6,7 *v.,* **hon eyed** or **hon ied, hon ey ing. —hon′ey like′,** *adj.*

Honeybee (life size)

hon ey bee (hun′ē bē′), bee that makes honey. *n.*

hon ey comb (hun′ē kōm′), 1. a structure of wax containing rows of six-sided cells formed by bees, in which to store honey, pollen, and their eggs. 2. anything like this. 3. like a honeycomb: *a honeycomb weave of cloth, a honeycomb pattern in knitting.* 4. make like a honeycomb. 5. pierce with many holes: *The rock was honeycombed with passages.* 6. weaken or harm by spreading through: *That city is honeycombed with crime.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*, 4-6 *v.*


Honeycomb

hon ey dew (hun′ē dü′ or hun′ē dū′), 1. a sweet substance on the leaves of certain plants in hot weather. 2. a sweet substance on leaves and stems, secreted by tiny insects called aphids. 3. honeydew melon. *n.*

honeydew melon, a variety of melon with sweet, green flesh and a smooth, whitish skin.

hon eyed (hun′ēd), 1. sweetened with honey: *honeyed drinks.* 2. laden with honey. 3. sweet as honey: *honeyed words.* *adj.* Also, **honied.**

honey locust, a thorny North American tree with long, divided leaves and large, flat pods containing sweet pulp.

hon ey moon (hun′ē mün′), 1. vacation spent together by a newly married couple. 2. the first month of marriage. 3. spend or have a honeymoon. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.* **—hon′ey moon′er.** *n.*

hon ey suck le (hun′ē suk′l), 1. any of various upright or climbing shrubs or vines. Some kinds have fragrant white, yellow, or red tubular flowers. 2. any of various similar plants. *n.*

Hong Kong or **Hong kong** (hong′ kong′), 1. a British colony adjoining SE China. 2,919,000 pop.; 391 sq. mi. 2. its capital, a seaport; Victoria. 767,000. *n.*

hon ied (hun′ēd), 1. a pt. and a pp. of **honey.** 2. honeyed. 1 *v.*, 2 *adj.*

honk (hongk), 1. cry of the wild goose. 2. any similar sound: *the honk of an automobile.* 3. make the cry of the wild goose or a similar sound. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.* **—honk′er,** *n.*

Hon o lu lu (hon′ə lü′lü), seaport and capital of Hawaii, on the southern part of Oahu. 294,000. *n.*

hon or (on′ər), 1. glory; fame; renown. 2. credit for acting well; good name: *It was greatly to his honor that he refused the reward.* 3. source of credit; cause of honor: *to be an honor to one's family, school, country, etc.* 4. a nice sense of what is right or proper; sticking to action that is right or that is usual and expected. 5. great respect; high regard: *held in honor. We pay honor to heroes.* 6. act of respect: *funeral honors.* 7. rank; dignity; distinction: *Knighthood is an honor.* 8. respect greatly; regard highly. 9. show respect to. 10. confer dignity upon; be an honor to; favor: *be honored by a royal visit.* 11. chastity; virtue. 12. accept and pay (a bill, draft, note, etc.) when due. 1-7,11 *n.*, 8-10,12 *v.* Also, *esp. Brit.* **honour.**

honors, 1. special favors or courtesies. 2. special mention, grade, or credit given to a student by a school, college, or university for unusually excellent work. 3. ace, king, queen, jack, and ten of trumps, or the four aces in no-trump, in the game of bridge.

do honor to, 1. show honor to; treat with great respect. 2. cause honor to; bring honor to.

do the honors, act as host or hostess.

Hon or (on′ər), title used in speaking to or of a judge, mayor, etc. *n.*

hon or a ble (on′ər ə bl), 1. having or showing a sense of what is right and proper; honest; upright: *It was not honorable of him to cheat.* 2. causing honor; bringing honor to the one that has it: *honorable wounds.* 3. worthy of honor; to be respected; noble: *to perform honorable deeds.* 4. showing honor or respect. 5. having a title, rank, or position of honor. *adj.* **—hon′or a ble ness,** *n.* **—hon′or a bly,** *adv.*

Hon or a ble (on′ər ə bl), title of respect before the names of certain officials and others. *adj.*

hon o rar i um (on′ə rãr′ē əm), fee for professional services on which no fixed price is set. *n., pl.* **hon o rar i ums, hon o rar i a** (-rãr′ē ə).

hon or ar y (on′ər er′ē), 1. given or done as an honor. 2. as an honor only; without pay or regular duties. Some associations have honorary secretaries, etc., as well as those who do the actual work. *adj.*

hon or if ic (on′ər if′ik), 1. doing or giving honor. 2. showing respect or deference. *adj.*

honors of war, special favors or courtesies shown to a brave but defeated enemy.

honor system, system of trusting people in schools and other institutions to obey the rules and do their work without being watched or forced.

hon our (on′ər), *Esp. Brit.* honor. *n., v.*

Hon shu (hon′shü), the main island of Japan. 66,000,000 pop.; 88,000 sq. mi. See **Japan** for map. *n.*

hood (hůd), 1. a soft covering for the head and neck, either separate or as part of a cloak: *My raincoat has a hood.* 2. anything like a hood in shape or use. 3. a metal covering over the engine of an automobile. 4. in falconry, a cover for the head of a hawk, used to blind the hawk when not pursuing game. 5. cover with a hood. 6. fold of cloth, banded with distinguishing colors to show what degrees are held, that hangs down over the gown worn by graduates of universities and colleges. 7. *Slang.* hoodlum. 1-4,6,7 *n.*, 5 *v.* **—hood′less,** *adj.* **—hood′like′,** *adj.*

Hood (hůd), 1. **Mount,** mountain in N Oregon. 11,253 ft. 2. **Robin,** legendary English outlaw of the 12th century. *n.*

-hood, suffix meaning:
1. state or condition of being, as in *boyhood, likelihood.*
2. character or nature of, as in *manhood, sainthood.*
3. group, body of, as in *priesthood, a sisterhood of noble women.*

hood ed (hůd′id), 1. having a hood. 2. shaped like a hood. *adj.*

hood lum (hüd′ləm), *U.S. Informal.* a young rowdy; street ruffian. *n.*

hoo doo (hü′dü), 1. Negro magic; voodoo. 2. *Informal.* person or thing that brings bad luck. 3. *Informal.* bad luck. 4. *Informal.* bring or cause bad luck to. 1-3 *n., pl.* **hoo doos;** 4 *v.*, **hoo dooed, hoo doo ing.**

hood wink (hůd′wingk), 1. mislead by a trick; deceive. 2. blindfold. *v.* **—hood′wink er,** *n.*

hoof (hůf or hüf), 1. a hard, horny covering on the feet of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and some other animals 2. the whole foot of such animals. 3. *Humorous.* the human foot. 4. *Informal.* walk. 5. *Slang.* dance. 1-3 *n., pl.* **hoofs** or (*Rare*) **hooves;** 4,5 *v.* **—hoof′er,** *n.* **—hoof′less,** *adj.* **—hoof′like′,** *adj.*

on the hoof, alive; not killed and butchered.

hoof beat (hůf′bēt′ or hüf′bēt′), sound made by an animal's hoof. *n.*

hoofed (hůft or hüft), having hoofs. *adj.*

hook (hůk), 1. piece of metal, wood, or other stiff material, curved or having a sharp angle for catching hold of something or for hanging things on. 2. attach or fasten with a hook or hooks: *Will you hook my dress for me?* 3. join; fit; be fastened. 4. a curved piece of wire, usually with a barb at the end, for catching fish. 5. catch or take hold of with a hook. 6. catch (fish) with a hook. 7. give the form of a hook to. 8. anything curved or bent like a hook. 9. a large, curved knife for cutting down grass or grain. 10. a sharp bend: *a hook in the river.* 11. point of land. 12. be curved or bent like a hook. 13. act of hooking. 14. catch by a trick. 15. *Informal.* steal. 16. throw (a ball) so that it curves. 17. such a throw. 18. hit (a golf ball) widely to the left. 19. such a hit. 20. a short, swinging blow in boxing. 21. hit with such a blow. 22. line on the stem of certain musical notes. 1,4,8-11,13,17,19,20,22 *n.*, 2,3,5-7,12, 14-16,18,21 *v.* **—hook′like′,** *adj.*

by hook or by crook, in any way at all; by fair means or foul.

hook up, 1. attach or fasten with a hook or hooks.

2. arrange and connect the parts of (a radio set, telephone, etc.).

on one's own hook, *Informal.* independently.

hook ah or **hook a** (hůk′ə), a tobacco pipe with a long tube by which the smoke is drawn through water and cooled. Hookahs are used in the Orient. *n.*

Man smoking a hookah

hook and eye, a small hook and loop used as a fastener.

hooked (hůkt), 1. curved or bent like a hook. 2. having hooks. 3. made with a hook. *adj.*

hooked rug, *U.S.* rug made by pulling yarn or strips of cloth through a piece of canvas, burlap, etc.

Hook er (hůk′ər), 1. **Joseph,** 1814-1879, Union general during the Civil War. 2. **Thomas,** 1586?-1647, English clergyman, one of the founders of the colony of Connecticut. *n.*

hook up (hůk′up′), arrangement and connection of the parts of a radio set, telephone, radio-broadcasting facilities, etc. *n.*

hook worm (hůk′wėrm′), 1. worm that gets into the intestines and causes a disease characterized by weakness and apparent laziness. 2. the disease. *n.*

hook y (hůk′ē). **Play hooky** means stay away from school without permission. *n.*

hoo li gan (hü′lə gən), *Slang.* one of a gang of street ruffians; hoodlum. *n.*

hoo li gan ism (hü′lə gən iz′əm), rough, noisy behavior; lawless fun. *n.*

hoop (hůp or hüp), 1. ring or flat band in the form of a circle: *a hoop for holding the staves of a barrel.* 2. fasten together with hoops. 3. a large wooden or iron circle to be rolled along the ground by a child. 4. a circular frame formerly used to hold a woman's skirt. 5. an iron arch or piece of wire shaped like a ∩ used in the game of croquet. 6. anything shaped like a hoop. 1,3-6 *n.,* 2 *v.* **—hoop′like′,** *adj.*

hoop skirt, 1. arrangement of flexible hoops connected by tapes, worn to expand a woman's skirt. 2. skirt worn over such a frame.

Hoop skirt

hoo ray (hů rā′), hurrah. *interj.,n.,v.*

Hoo sier (hü′zhər), *U.S.* native or inhabitant of Indiana. *n.*

hoot (hüt), 1. sound that an owl makes. 2. make the sound that an owl makes or one like it. 3. shout to show disapproval or scorn. 4. make a shout to show disapproval or scorn. 5. show disapproval of, or scorn for, by hooting: *The audience hooted the speaker's plan.* 6. force or drive by hooting: *They hooted him off the platform.* 7. say or show by hooting. 1,3 *n.,* 2,4-7 *v.* **—hoot′er,** *n.*

Hoo ver (hü′vər), **Herbert Clark,** 1874-1964, the 31st president of the United States, from 1929 to 1933. *n.*

Hoover Dam, dam on the Colorado River between Arizona and Nevada. Also, **Boulder Dam.**

hooves (hůvz or hüvz), *Rare.* a pl. of **hoof.** *n.*

hop[1] (hop), 1. spring, or move by springing, on one foot. 2. spring, or move by springing, with all feet at once: *Many birds hop.* 3. jump over: *hop a ditch.* 4. *Informal.* jump on (a train, car, etc.). 5. a hopping; spring. 6. *Informal.* fly across in an airplane. 7. *Informal.* flight in an airplane. 8. *Informal.* a dancing party. 9. *Informal.* dance. 1-4,6,9 *v.,* **hopped, hopping;** 5,7-9 *n.*

hop[2] (hop), 1. vine having flower clusters that look like small, yellow pine cones. 2. pick hops. 3. flavor with hops. 1 *n.,* 2,3 *v.,* **hopped, hop ping.**

hops, the dried, ripe, flower clusters of the hop vine, used to flavor beer and other malt drinks.

hope (hōp), 1. a feeling that what one desires will happen: *His promise gave me hope.* 2. wish and expect: *You hope to do well in school this year.* 3. person or thing that expectation centers in: *He is the hope of the family.* 4. thing hoped for. 1,3,4 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **hoped, hop ing.**

hope against hope, keep on hoping even though there is no good reason to have hope.

hope chest, chest in which a young woman collects articles that will be useful after she marries.

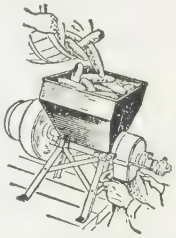
hope ful (hōp′fəl), 1. feeling or showing hope; expecting to receive what one wants. 2. causing hope; giving hope; likely to succeed. *adj.* **—hope′ful ly,** *adv.* **—hope′ful ness,** *n.*

young hopeful, boy or girl thought likely to succeed.

hope less (hōp′lis), 1. feeling no hope: *He was disappointed so often that he became hopeless.* 2. giving no hope: *a hopeless illness.* *adj.* **—hope′less ly,** *adv.* **—hope′less ness,** *n.*

Ho pi (hō′pē), member of a tribe of Pueblo Indians living largely in stone-built towns in N Arizona. *n., pl.* **Ho pis.**

hop per (hop′ər), 1. person or thing that hops. 2. grasshopper or other hopping insect. 3. container to hold something and feed it into another part. A hopper is usually larger at the top than at the bottom. *n.*


Hopper (def. 3)

hop scotch (hop′skoch′), a children's game in which the players hop over the lines of a figure drawn on the ground. *n.*

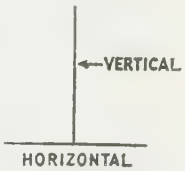
Hor ace (hôr′is), 65-8 B.C., Roman poet and satirist. *n.*

Ho ra tius (hə rā′shəs), in Roman legend, a Roman hero who held back the Etruscan army until a bridge behind him was destroyed. *n.*

horde (hôrd), 1. crowd; swarm: *hordes of grasshoppers.* 2. a wandering tribe or troop: *Hordes of Mongols and Turks invaded Europe in the Middle Ages.* *n.*

Ho reb (hō′reb), Mount Sinai, where, according to the Bible, God gave Moses the Ten Commandments. *n.*

hore hound (hôr′hound′), 1. plant of the same family as the mint, with woolly, whitish leaves and clusters of small, whitish flowers. 2. a bitter extract made from the leaves of this plant. 3. candy or cough medicine flavored with it. *n.* Also, **hoarhound.**



ho ri zon (hə rī′zn), 1. line where the earth and sky seem to meet. You cannot see beyond the horizon. 2. limit of one's thinking, experience, interest, or outlook. *n.*

hor i zon tal (hôr′ə zon′tl), 1. parallel to the horizon; at right angles to a vertical line. 2. flat; level. 3. placed, acting, or working wholly or mainly in a horizontal direction. 4. a horizontal line, plane, direction, position, etc. 1-3 *adj.,* 4 *n.* **—hor′i zon′tal ly,** *adv.*

hor mone (hôr′mōn), 1. substance formed in certain parts of the body that enters the blood stream and influences the activity of some organ. Adrenalin and insulin are hormones. 2. substance carried in the sap of plants that acts similarly. *n.*

horn (hôrn), 1. a hard growth, usually curved and pointed, on the heads of cattle, sheep, goats, and some other animals. 2. one of a pair of branching growths on the head of a deer, which fall off and grow afresh each year. 3. anything that sticks up on the head of an animal: *a snail's horns, an insect's horns.* 4. the substance or material of horns. 5. thing made, or formerly made, of horn. 6. container made by hollowing out a horn: *a drinking horn, a powder horn.* 7. made of horn. 8. instrument sounded by blowing into the smaller end: *a hunting horn, a French horn, an English horn.* 9. device sounded as a warning signal: *a foghorn, an automobile*

horn. **10.** anything that projects like a horn or is shaped like a horn: *a saddle horn, the horn of a bay.* **11.** either pointed tip of a new or old moon, or of a crescent. **12.** hit or wound with horns; gore. 1-6,8-11 *n.*, 7 *adj.*, 12 *v.* **—horn′less,** *adj.* **—horn′like′,** *adj.*

draw or **pull in one's horns,** **1.** restrain oneself. **2.** back down; withdraw.

horns of a dilemma, two unpleasant choices, one of which must be taken.

Indian hornbill (about 4 ft. long)

Horn (hôrn), **Cape,** cape on an island at the S tip of South America. *n.*

horn beam (hôrn′bēm′), tree or shrub of the same family as the birch, with very hard wood. *n.*

horn bill (hôrn′bil′), a large bird having a very large bill with a horn or horny lump on it. *n.*

horn blende (hôrn′blend′), a common black, dark-green, or brown mineral found in granite and other rocks. *n.*

horn book (hôrn′bůk′), **1.** page with the alphabet, etc., on it, covered with a sheet of transparent horn and fastened in a frame with a handle, formerly used in teaching children to read. **2.** a primer. *n.*

horned (hôrnd), having a horn or horns. *adj.*

horned toad, a small lizard with a broad, flat body, short tail, and many spines.

Hornet (about 1 in. long)

hor net (hôr′nit), a large wasp that can give a very painful sting. *n.*

horn of plenty, **1.** a horn-shaped container overflowing with fruits, vegetables, and flowers. **2.** a horn-shaped container or ornament; cornucopia.

horn pipe (hôrn′pīp′), **1.** a lively dance done by one person, formerly popular among sailors. **2.** music for it. **3.** a musical wind instrument of olden times, consisting of a wooden pipe with a bell-shaped end. *n.*

horn pout (hôrn′pout′), catfish with a broad head. *n.*

horn y (hôr′nē), **1.** made of horn or a substance like it. **2.** hard like a horn: *A farmer's hands are horny from work.* **3.** having a horn or horns. *adj.*, **horn i er, horn i est.**

ho rol o gy (hô rol′ə jē), **1.** science of measuring time. **2.** art of making timepieces. *n.*

ho ro scope (hôr′ə skōp), **1.** appearance of the heavens with the relative position of the planets at the hour of a person's birth, regarded as influencing his life. **2.** diagram of the heavens at given times, used in telling fortunes by the planets and the stars. *n.*

hor ren dous (hô ren′dəs), horrible; terrible; frightful. *adj.* **—hor ren′dous ly,** *adv.*

hor ri ble (hôr′ə bl or hor′ə bl), **1.** causing horror; terrible; dreadful; frightful; shocking: *a horrible crime, a horrible disease.* **2.** *Informal.* extremely unpleasant or amazing: *a horrible noise.* *adj.* **—hor′ri ble ness,** *n.* **—hor′ri bly,** *adv.*

hor rid (hôr′id or hor′id), **1.** terrible; frightful. **2.** *Informal.* very unpleasant. *adj.* **—hor′rid ly,** *adv.* **—hor′rid ness,** *n.*

hor ri fy (hôr′ə fī or hor′ə fī), **1.** cause to feel horror. **2.** *Informal.* shock very much: *We were horrified by the wreck.* *v.*, **hor ri fied, hor ri fy ing.**

hor ror (hôr′ər or hor′ər), **1.** a shivering, shaking fear and dislike; terror and disgust caused by something frightful or shocking. **2.** a very strong dislike; very great disgust: *That little girl has a horror of snakes and spiders.* **3.** quality of causing horror. **4.** cause of horror. **5.** *Informal.* something very bad or unpleasant. *n.*

hors de com bat (ôr də kôN bä′), *French.* out of the fight; disabled.

hors d'oeu vre (ôr′dėrv′), relish or light food served before the regular courses of a meal. Olives, celery, anchovies, etc., are hors d'oeuvres. *pl.* **hors d'oeu vres** (dėrvz′).

horse (hôrs), **1.** a four-legged animal with solid hoofs and flowing mane and tail, used from very early times to draw loads, carry riders, etc. **2.** a full-grown male horse. **3.** soldiers on horses; cavalry. **4.** provide with a horse or horses. **5.** put or go on horseback. **6.** having to do with horses. **7.** on horses. **8.** piece of gymnasium apparatus to jump or vault over. **9.** frame with legs to support something. **10.** set or carry on a person's back; carry on one's own back. 1-3,8,9 *n.*, *pl.* **hors es** or (*esp. collectively*) **horse;** 4,5,10 *v.*, **horsed, hors ing;** 6,7 *adj.*

horse of a different color, something different.

to horse! mount horses! get on horseback!

horse back (hôrs′bak′), **1.** the back of a horse. **2.** on the back of a horse. 1 *n.*, 2 *adv.*

horse car (hôrs′kär′), *U.S.* **1.** streetcar pulled by a horse or horses. **2.** car used for transporting horses. *n.*

horse chestnut, **1.** a shade tree with spreading branches, large leaves, clusters of showy white flowers, and glossy brown nuts. **2.** the nut. **3.** any tree or shrub of the same family as the horse chestnut.

horse flesh (hôrs′flesh′), **1.** horses for riding, driving, and racing. **2.** meat from horses. *n.*

horse fly (hôrs′flī′), fly that bites animals, especially horses. *n.*, *pl.* **horse flies.**

horse hair (hôrs′hãr′), **1.** hair from the mane or tail of a horse. **2.** a stiff fabric made of this hair. **3.** made of horsehair; covered with material made of horsehair; stuffed with horsehair. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

horse hide (hôrs′hīd′), **1.** hide of a horse. **2.** leather made from this hide. *n.*

horse latitudes, two regions where there is often very calm weather. They extend around the world at about 30° north and 30° south of the equator.

horse laugh, a loud, boisterous laugh.

horse less (hôrs′lis), **1.** without a horse. **2.** not requiring a horse; self-propelled: *Automobiles used to be called horseless carriages.* *adj.*

horse man (hôrs′mən), **1.** man who rides on horseback. **2.** man skilled in riding or managing horses. *n.*, *pl.* **horse men.**

horse man ship (hôrs′mən ship), skill in riding or managing horses: *Jane is proud of her horsemanship.* *n.*

horse pistol, a large pistol that used to be carried by horsemen.

horse play (hôrs′plā′), rough, boisterous fun. *n.*

horse pow er (hôrs′pou′ər), unit for measuring the power of engines, motors, etc.; 1 horsepower = 550 foot-pounds per second. A foot-pound equals the work of raising one pound one foot. *n.*

horse rad ish (hôrs′rad′ish), **1.** a tall plant with a white, hot-tasting root that is ground up and used as a relish with meat, oysters, etc. **2.** relish made of this root. *n.*

horse sense, *Informal.* common sense; plain, practical good sense.

Horseshoe

horse shoe (hôrs′shů′), **1.** a U-shaped metal plate nailed to a horse's hoof to protect it. **2.** put a horseshoe or horseshoes on. **3.** thing shaped like a horseshoe. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **horse shoed, horse shoe ing.**

horseshoes, game in which the players try to throw horseshoes over or near a stake 40 feet away.

horseshoe crab, a crablike sea animal with a body shaped like a horseshoe and a long, spiny tail; king crab.

horse sho er (hôrs′shů′ər), man who puts horseshoes on horses. *n.*

horse whip (hôrs′hwip′), **1.** whip for driving or controlling horses. **2.** beat with a horsewhip. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **horse whipped, horse whipping.**

U L

Horseshoe crab: U, upper surface; L, lower surface.

horse wom an (hôrs′wům′ən), **1.** woman who rides on horseback. **2.** woman skilled in riding or managing horses. *n.*, *pl.* **horse wom en.**

hors y (hôr′sē), **1.** having to do with horses. **2.** fond of horses or horse racing. **3.** dressing or talking like people who spend much time with

horses. **4.** *Slang.* large and awkward in appearance. *adj.*, **hors i er, hors i est.**

hor ta to ry (hôr′tə tô′rē), serving to urge or encourage; giving advice; exhorting. *adj.*

hor ti cul tur al (hôr′tə kul′chər əl), having to do with the growing of flowers, fruits, vegetables, plants, etc.: *Florists sometimes give a horticultural exhibit in the spring or fall.* *adj.*

hor ti cul ture (hôr′tə kul′chər), **1.** science of growing flowers, fruits, vegetables, etc. **2.** cultivation of a garden. *n.*

hor ti cul tur ist (hôr′tə kul′chər ist), person skilled in horticulture. *n.*

ho san na (hō zan′ə), shout of praise to the Lord. *interj.*, *n.*

hose (hōz), **1.** stockings. **2.** a close-fitting outer garment extending from the waist to the toes, formerly worn by men. **3.** tube made of rubber, canvas, or other material that will bend, used to carry water or other liquids for short distances. **4.** put water on with a hose. 1-3 *n.*, *pl.* **hose,** (*Archaic*) **ho sen** (hō′zən) for 1 and 2, **hos es** for 3; 4 *v.*, **hosed, hos ing.**

Ho se a (hō zē′ə), **1.** book of the Old Testament. **2.** its author, a Hebrew prophet who lived in the eighth century B.C. *n.*

ho sier (hō′zhər), person who makes or sells hosiery. *n.*

ho sier y (hō′zhər ē), **1.** hose; stockings. **2.** business of a hosier. *n.*

hos pice (hos′pis), house where travelers can lodge. It is often kept by monks: *the hospice of the monks of Saint Bernard in the Alps.* *n.*

hos pi ta ble (hos′pi tə bl or hos pit′ə bl), **1.** giving or liking to give a welcome, food and shelter, and friendly treatment to guests or strangers: *a hospitable family, reception, etc.* **2.** willing and ready to entertain; favorably receptive or open: *a person hospitable to new ideas.* *adj.* **—hos′pi ta bly,** *adv.*

hos pi tal (hos′pi tl), **1.** place where sick or injured people are cared for; *The doctor removed my tonsils at the hospital.* **2.** a similar place for animals. *n.*

hos pi tal i ty (hos′pə tal′ə tē), friendly, generous reception and treatment of guests or strangers. *n.*, *pl.* **hos pi tal i ties.**

hos pi tal ize (hos′pi tl īz), **1.** put in a hospital. **2.** accustom to hospital treatment. *v.*, **hos pi tal ized, hos pi tal iz ing. —hos′pi tal i za′tion,** *n.*

host[1] (hōst), **1.** person who receives another at his house as a guest. **2.** keeper of an inn or hotel. **3.** plant or animal in or on which a parasite lives: *The oak tree is the host of the mistletoe that grows on it.* *n.*

reckon without one's host, overlook the chances of one's plans going wrong.

host[2] (hōst), **1.** a large number; multitude: *As it grew dark, a few stars appeared, then a host.* **2.** army. *n.*

Host (hōst), bread or wafer used in the Mass of the Roman Catholic Church. *n.*

hos tage (hos′tij), **1.** person given up to another or held by an enemy as a pledge that certain promises, agreements, etc., will be carried out. **2.** pledge; security. *n.*

give hostages to fortune, have persons or things that one may lose.

hos tel (hos′tl), a lodging place; especially, a supervised lodging place for young people on bicycle trips, hikes, etc.; inn; hotel. *n.*

hos tel ry (hos′tl rē), inn; hotel. *n.*, *pl.* **hos tel ries.**

host ess (hōs′tis), **1.** woman who receives another person as her guest. **2.** woman who keeps an inn or hotel, or helps her husband to do so. *n.*

hos tile (hos′tl; *sometimes* hos′tīl), **1.** of an enemy or enemies: *the hostile army.* **2.** opposed; unfriendly; unfavorable: *a hostile look.* *adj.* **—hos′tile ly,** *adv.*

hos til i ty (hos til′ə tē), **1.** feeling as an enemy does; being an enemy; unfriendliness. **2.** state of being at war. **3.** opposition; resistance: *He showed signs of hostility to our plan.* *n.*, *pl.* **hos til i ties.**

hostilities, acts of war; warfare; fighting.

hos tler (os′lər or hos′lər), person who takes care of horses at an inn or stable. *n.* Also, **ostler.**

hot (hot), **1.** much warmer than the body; having much heat: *The fire is hot.* **2.** having a relatively high temperature: *The food is too hot to eat.* **3.** having a sharp, burning taste: *Pepper and mustard are hot.* **4.** full of any strong feeling: passionate, violent, angry, etc: *hot with rage.* **5.** full of great interest or enthusiasm; very eager. **6.** new; fresh: *a hot scent or trail.* **7.** following closely: *in hot pursuit.* **8.** charged (with radioactivity); radioactive: *the hot debris left by an atomic explosion.* **9.** of swing music or jazz, played with variations from the score. **10.** in a hot manner. 1-9 *adj.*, **hot ter, hot test;** 10 *adv.* **—hot′ly,** *adv.* **—hot′ness,** *n.*

make it hot for, *Informal.* make trouble for; make things unpleasant or uncomfortable for.

hot atom, atom whose nucleus is radioactive.

hot bed (hot′bed′), **1.** bed of earth covered with glass and kept warm for growing plants. **2.** place favorable to rapid growth. *n.*

hot-blood ed (hot′blud′id), **1.** easily excited or angered. **2.** rash; reckless. **3.** passionate. *adj.*

hot box (hot′boks′), an overheated bearing on a shaft or axle. *n.*

hot cake, a griddlecake.

hot dog, *Slang.* **1.** frankfurter. **2.** sandwich made of a hot frankfurter enclosed in a roll and usually served with mustard, relish, etc.

ho tel (hō tel′), house or large building that provides lodging, food, etc., to travelers and others. *n.*

ho tel de ville (ō tel də vēl′), *French.* city hall; town hall.

hot foot (hot′füt′), *Informal.* **1.** in great haste. **2.** go in great haste; hurry. 1 *adv.*, 2 *v.*

hot head (hot′hed′), a hot-headed person. *n.*

hot-head ed (hot′hed′id), **1.** having a fiery temper; easily angered. **2.** impetuous; rash. *adj.* **—hot′head′ed ly,** *adv.* **—hot′head′ed ness,** *n.*

hot house (hot′hous′), building with a glass roof and sides, kept warm for growing plants; greenhouse. *n.*

Hothouse

hot laboratory or **lab,** laboratory exposed to radiations of more than one curie.

hot rod, *U.S. Slang.* **1.** a stripped-down automobile with a supercharged motor. **2.** person, especially an adolescent boy, who drives such an automobile.

Hot Springs, city in central Arkansas. Hot Springs National Park, with many natural hot springs, is located near there. 28,000.

hot spur (hot′spėr′), an impetuous or reckless person. *n.*

hot-tem pered (hot′tem′pərd), having a quick temper; easily angered. *adj.*

Hot ten tot (hot′n tot′), **1.** member of a South African race having a dark, yellowish-brown complexion. **2.** their language. **3.** of the Hottentots or their language. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

hot war, war involving actual fighting.

hot water, *Informal.* trouble.

hou dah (hou′də), howdah. *n.*

hough (hok), hock; joint in the hind leg of a horse, cow, etc. *n.*

hound (hound), **1.** dog of any of various breeds, most of which hunt by scent and have large, drooping ears and short hair. **2.** any dog. **3.** *Slang.* person who is very fond of something. **4.** hunt; chase. **5.** a contemptible person. **6.** urge (on). 1-3,5 *n.*, 4,6 *v.*

follow the hounds or **ride to hounds,** go hunting on horseback with hounds.

hour (our), **1.** 60 minutes; 1/24 of a day. **2.** one of the 12 points that measure time from noon to midnight and from midnight to noon. **3.** time of day: *Some clocks strike the hours and half-hours.* **4.** a particular or fixed time: *Our breakfast hour is at seven o'clock.* **5.** a short or limited space of time: *After his hour of glory, he was soon forgotten.* **6.** period in a classroom, often less than a full hour. **7.** the present time. **8.** 15 degrees of longitude. *n.*

hours, **1.** time for work, study, etc. **2.** usual time for going to bed and getting up. **3.** seven special times of the day for prayer and worship. **4.** prayers or services for these times.

in an evil hour, at a bad or unlucky time.

of the hour, of the present time.

hour glass (our′glas′), device for measuring time, requiring just an hour for its contents (sand or mercury) to go from a glass bulb or container on top to one on the bottom. *n.*

Hourglass

hou ri (hu̇r′ē), a young, eternally beautiful girl of the Moslem paradise. *n., pl.* **hou ris.**

hour ly (our′lē), **1.** done, happening, or counted every hour: *to give hourly doses of a medicine.* **2.** coming very often; frequent. **3.** every hour; hour by hour: *Give two doses hourly.* **4.** very often; frequently: *Messages were coming from the rescue boat hourly.* 1,2 *adj.,* 3,4 *adv.*

Hours (ourz), Greek goddesses of the seasons, orderliness, justice, and peace. *n.pl.*

house (hous for 1-11; houz for 12-15), **1.** building in which people live. **2.** people living in a house; household. **3.** abode; habitation. **4.** building to hold anything: *an engine house.* **5.** assembly for making laws and considering questions of government; lawmaking body: *the House of Representatives.* **6.** building in which such an assembly meets. **7.** place of business. **8.** a business firm. **9.** place of entertainment; theater. **10.** audience: *A large house heard the singer.* **11.** family regarded as consisting of ancestors, descendants, and kindred, especially a noble or royal family: *He was a prince of the house of David.* **12.** put or receive into a house; provide with a house: *Where can we house all these children?* **13.** give shelter to; lodge. **14.** place in a secure or protected position. **15.** take shelter. 1-11 *n., pl.* **hous es** (houz′iz); 12-15 *v.,* **housed, hous ing.**

bring down the house, *Informal.* be loudly applauded.

clean house, **1.** set a house in order. **2.** get rid of bad conditions.

keep house, manage a home and its affairs; do housework.

on the house, free; paid for by the owner of the business.

put or **set one's house in order,** arrange one's affairs in good order.

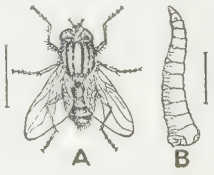
house boat (hous′bōt′), boat that can be used as a place to live in. *n.*

house break er (hous′brāk′ər), person who breaks into a house to steal or commit some other crime. *n.*

house break ing (hous′brāk′ing), act of breaking into a house to steal or commit some other crime. *n.*

house bro ken (hous′brō′kən), of a dog, cat, etc., trained to live indoors. *adj.*

house fly (hous′flī′), a two-winged fly that lives around and in houses, feeding on food, garbage, and filth. Its larvae or maggots develop in decaying organic matter. *n., pl.* **house flies.**



Housefly: A, adult; B, larva (lines show actual length).

house hold (hous′hōld), **1.** all the people living in a house; family; family and servants. **2.** home and its affairs. **3.** a royal household. **4.** of a household; having to do with a household; domestic: *household expenses, household cares.* 1-3 *n.,* 4 *adj.*

house hold er (hous′hōl′dər), **1.** person who owns or lives in a house. **2.** head of a family. *n.*

household word, a very familiar word or phrase.

house keep er (hous′kēp′ər), **1.** woman who manages a home and its affairs and does the housework. **2.** woman who directs the servants that do the housework. *n.*

house keep ing (hous′kēp′ing), **1.** managing a home and its affairs; doing the housework. **2.** directing the servants that do the housework. *n.*

house maid (hous′mād′), a woman servant who does housework. *n.*

housemaid's knee, inflammation near the knee, usually caused by kneeling.

house moth er (hous′mu̇ᴛʜ′ər), woman who supervises and takes care of a group of people living together like a family. *n.*

House of Burgesses, the lower house of the colonial legislature in Virginia or Maryland.

House of Commons, the lower, elective branch of the lawmaking body of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, or of Canada.

house of correction, place of confinement and reform for persons convicted of minor offenses and not regarded as confirmed criminals.

House of Delegates, the lower branch of the legislature in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

House of Lords, the upper, nonelective branch of the lawmaking body of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, composed of nobles and clergymen of high rank.

House of Representatives, **1.** the lower branch of the lawmaking body of the United States. **2.** the lower branch of the lawmaking body of certain States of the United States. **3.** the lower branch of the Parliament of Australia, or of the general assembly of New Zealand.

house party, entertainment of guests in a home or at a college for a few days.

house plant, a small plant in a pot or box, kept inside the house. Ferns are often used as house plants.

house top (hous′top′), top of a house; roof. *n.*

house warm ing (hous′wôr′ming), a party given when a family moves into a house for the first time. *n.*

house wife (hous′wĭf′ for 1, 2; huz′if for 3), **1.** woman who manages a home and its affairs. **2.** woman who is the head of a household. **3.** a small case for needles, thread, etc. *n., pl.* **house wives.**

house wife ly (hous′wĭf′lē), of or like a housewife; thrifty or skilled in household affairs. *adj.*

house wif er y (hous′wĭf′ər ē), work of a housewife; housekeeping. *n.*

house work (hous′wûrk′), work to be done in housekeeping, such as washing, ironing, cleaning, sweeping, cooking, etc. *n.*

hous ing[1] (houz′ing), **1.** act of sheltering; providing houses as homes. **2.** houses: *The housing of that city is inadequate for the number of people who will be there next year.* **3.** shelter; covering. **4.** frame or plate to hold part of a machine in place. *n.*

hous ing[2] (houz′ing), an ornamental covering for a horse: *Under the saddle was a housing of red velvet.* *n.*

Hous ton (hūs′tən), **1. Samuel,** 1793-1863, American frontier soldier and statesman. He was twice president of Texas before it became a State in 1845. **2.** city in SE Texas. 938,000. *n.*

hove (hōv), a pt. and a pp. of **heave.** *The sailors hove at the ropes.* *v.*

hov el (huv′l), **1.** house that is small, mean, and unpleasant to live in. **2.** an open shed for sheltering cattle, tools, etc. *n.*

hov er (huv′ər), **1.** stay in or near one place in the air: *The two birds hovered over their nest.* **2.** stay in or near one place; wait nearby: *The dogs hovered around the meat truck.* **3.** be in an uncertain condition; waver: *The sick man hovered between life and death.* *v.*

how (hou), **1.** in what way; by what means: *Tell her how to do it.* **2.** to what degree, extent, etc.: *How long will it take you to do this?* **3.** at what price: *How do you sell these apples?* **4.** in what state or condition: *Tell*

me how Mrs. Jones is. **5.** for what reason; why: *How is it you are late?* **6.** to what effect; with what meaning; by what name: *How do you mean?* **7.** way or manner of doing: *She considered all the hows and wherefores.* 1-6 *adv.*, 7 *n.*

How now? What does this mean?

How so? Why is it so?

How then? What does this mean?

how be it (hou bē′it), however it may be; nevertheless; however. *adv.*

how dah (hou′də), seat for persons riding on the back of an elephant. *n.* Also, **houdah.**

Howdah

Howe (hou), **1. Elias,** 1819-1867, American who invented the sewing machine. **2. William,** 1729-1814, commander in chief of the British army in the American Revolution. *n.*

how e'er (hou ār′), however. *conj.*, *adv.*

how ev er (hou ev′ər), **1.** nevertheless; yet; in spite of all that: *It is his; however, you may borrow it.* **2.** to whatever degree or amount; no matter how: *However you do it, the effect will be the same.* **3.** in whatever way; by whatever means: *However did you manage to get here?* 1 *conj.*, 2,3 *adv.*

how itz er (hou′it sər), a short cannon for firing shells in a high curve. *n.*

howl (houl), **1.** give a long, loud, mournful cry: *Dogs and wolves howl. The winter winds howled around our cabin.* **2.** a long, loud, mournful cry. **3.** give a long, loud cry of pain, rage, scorn, etc. **4.** a loud cry of pain, rage, etc. **5.** yell of scorn, amusement, etc. **6.** yell; shout: *It was so funny that we howled with laughter* (*v.*). *We heard howls of laughter* (*n.*). **7.** force or drive by howling: *The angry mob howled the speaker off the platform.* 1,3,6,7 *v.*, 2,4-6 *n.*

howl down, drown out the words of by howling.

howl er (houl′ər), **1.** person or thing that howls. **2.** *Informal.* a ridiculous mistake; stupid blunder. *n.*

how so ever (hou′sō ev′ər), **1.** to whatever extent, degree, or amount. **2.** in whatever way; by whatever means. *adv.*

hoy den (hoid′n), a boisterous, romping girl; tomboy. *n.*

hoy den ish (hoid′n ish), of or like a hoyden; boisterous; romping. *adj.*

Hoyle (hoil), book of rules and instructions for playing card games. *n.*

according to Hoyle, according to the rules or customs; fair; correct.

HP, H.P., hp., or **h.p.,** horsepower.

H.Q. or **h.q.,** headquarters.

hr., hour; hours. *pl.*, **hrs.**

H.R., House of Representatives.

H.R.H., **1.** His Royal Highness. **2.** Her Royal Highness.

ht., height.

hub (hub), **1.** the central part of a wheel. See **felloe** for picture. **2.** any center of interest, importance, activity, etc.: *London is the hub of English life.* *n.*

hub bub (hub′ub), a noisy tumult; uproar: *The crowd of boys was in a hubbub.* *n.*

huck a back (huk′ə bak), a heavy, coarse linen or cotton cloth, used for towels. *n.*

huck le ber ry (huk′l ber′ē), **1.** a small berry like a blueberry, but darker. **2.** shrub that it grows on. *n.*, *pl.* **huck le ber ries.**

huck ster (huk′stər), **1.** peddler. **2.** person who sells small articles. **3.** *U.S. Informal.* person who is in the advertising business. **4.** a mean and unfair trader. **5.** sell; peddle; haggle. 1-4 *n.*, 5 *v.*

hud dle (hud′l), **1.** crowd close: *The sheep huddled together in a corner.* **2.** nestle in a heap: *The cat huddled itself on the cushion.* **3.** a confused heap, mass, or crowd. **4.** put on (clothes) with careless haste. **5.** do or finish with careless haste. **6.** confusion; slovenly hurry. **7.** a grouping of football players behind the line of scrimmage to receive signals. **8.** group together behind the line of scrimmage to receive signals. 1,2,4,5,8 *v.*, **hud dled, hud dling;** 3,6,7 *n.*

go into a huddle, *Slang.* confer secretly.

Hud son (hud′sn), **1. Henry,** died 1611, English navigator and explorer in America. Hudson River and Hudson Bay were named for him. **2. William Henry,** 1841-1922, English naturalist and writer. **3.** river in E New York State, flowing into New York Bay. 315 mi. *n.*

Hudson Bay, a large bay in central Canada. 850 mi. long; 400,000 sq. mi.

Hudson's Bay Company, a British joint-stock company chartered in 1670 to carry on the fur trade with the Indians of North America. It still has trading posts.

Hudson seal, a muskrat fur that is dyed and plucked to look like seal.

Hudson Strait, strait connecting Hudson Bay with the Atlantic. 450 mi. long.

hue[1] (hū), color; shade; tint: *all the hues of the rainbow.* *n.*

hue[2] (hū), a shouting. *n.*

hue and cry, shouts of alarm or protest.

huff (huf), **1.** fit of anger or peevishness: *She has such a bad temper that she gets into a huff about nothing.* **2.** make angry; offend. **3.** *Dialect.* puff; blow. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

huff y (huf′ē), **1.** offended; in a huff. **2.** easily offended; touchy. *adj.*, **huff i er, huff i est.** **—huff′i ly,** *adv.* **—huff′i ness,** *n.*

hug (hug), **1.** put the arms around and hold close, especially in affection: *The girl hugs her big doll.* **2.** a tight clasp with the arms. **3.** squeeze tightly with the arms, as a bear does. **4.** a tight squeeze with the arms; grip in wrestling. **5.** cling firmly or fondly to: *hug an opinion.* **6.** keep close to: *The boat hugged the shore.* 1,3,5,6 *v.*, **hugged, hug ging;** 2,4 *n.*

huge (hūj), extremely large: *A whale or an elephant is a huge animal.* *adj.*, **huge r, huge st.** **—huge′ly,** *adv.* **—huge′ness,** *n.*

hug ger-mug ger (hug′ər mug′ər), **1.** confusion; disorder. **2.** confused; disorderly. **3.** in a confused, disorderly manner. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*, 3 *adv.*

Hughes (hūz), **Charles Evans,** 1862-1948, American statesman, chief justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1930 to 1941. *n.*

Hu go (hū′gō), **Victor,** 1802-1885, French poet, novelist, and dramatist. *n.*

Hu gue not (hū′gə not), a French Protestant of the 16th and 17th centuries. *n.*

huh (hu), sound made to express surprise, contempt, etc., or to ask a question. *interj.*

hu la (hü′lə), hula-hula. *n.*

hu la-hu la (hü′lə hü′lə), a native Hawaiian dance. *n.*

hulk (hulk), **1.** body of an old or worn-out ship. **2.** ship used as a prison. **3.** a big, clumsy ship. **4.** a big, clumsy person or thing. *n.*

hulk ing (hul′king), big and clumsy. *adj.*

hull (hul), **1.** body or frame of a ship. Masts, sails, and rigging are not part of the hull. **2.** the main body or frame of a seaplane, airship, etc. **3.** strike or pierce the hull of (a ship) with a shell, torpedo, etc. **4.** the outer covering of a seed. **5.** calyx of some fruits. We call the green frill of a strawberry its hull. **6.** remove the hull or hulls from. **7.** any outer covering. 1,2,4,5,7 *n.*, 3,6 *v.* **—hull′er,** *n.*

hull down, so far away that the hull is below the horizon.

Hull (hul), seaport in E England near the North Sea. Its official name is Kingston-upon-Hull. 301,000. *n.*

hul la ba loo (hul′ə bə lü′), a loud noise or disturbance; uproar. *n.*

hul lo (hə lō′), **1.** hollo. **2.** hello. *interj., n., pl.* **—los,** *v.,* **—loed, —lo ing.**

hum (hum), **1.** make a continuous murmuring sound like that of a bee or of a spinning top: *The sewing machine hums busily.* **2.** a continuous murmuring sound: *the hum of the bees, the hum of a city street.* **3.** make a low sound like the letter *m*, in hesitation, embarrassment, dissatisfaction, etc. **4.** a low sound like that of the letter *m*, used to express hesitation, disagreement, etc. **5.** sing with closed lips, not sounding words: *to hum a little tune.* **6.** a singing in this way. **7.** put or bring by humming: *The mother hummed her baby to sleep.* **8.** *Informal.* be busy and active: *The new president made things hum.* 1,3,5,7,8 *v.,* **hummed, hum ming;** 2,4,6 *n.,* 4 *interj.* **—hum′mer,** *n.*

hu man (hū′mən), **1.** of persons; that people have: *Selfishness is a human weakness.* **2.** being a person or persons; having the form or qualities of people: *Men, women, and children are human beings.* **3.** having or showing qualities (good or bad) natural to people: *He is a very human person, warm and understanding and not too perfect.* **4.** having to do with people: *human affairs.* **5.** having to do with people and what they can or cannot do: *To know the future is beyond human power.* **6.** a human being; person. 1-5 *adj.,* 6 *n.*

hu mane (hū mān′), **1.** kind; merciful; not cruel or brutal: *We believe in humane treatment of prisoners.* **2.** tending to humanize and refine: *humane studies.* *adj.* **—hu mane′ly,** *adv.* **—hu mane′ness,** *n.*

hu man ist (hū′mən ist), **1.** follower of any philosophy concerned with human interests and values. **2.** student of the humanities or of Latin and Greek culture. *n.*

hu man i tar i an (hū man′ə tär′ē ən), **1.** helpful to humanity; philanthropic. **2.** person who is devoted to the welfare of all human beings. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

hu man i tar i an ism (hū man′ə tär′ē ən iz′əm), humanitarian principles or practices. *n.*

hu man i ty (hū man′ə tē), **1.** human beings taken as a group; people: *Advances in science help all humanity.* **2.** fact of being human; human character or quality: *Humanity is a mixture of good and bad qualities.* **3.** fact of being humane; humane treatment; kindness; mercy: *Treat animals with humanity.* *n., pl.* **hu man i ties.**

the humanities, **1.** the Latin and Greek languages and literatures. **2.** languages, literatures, philosophies, art, etc. **3.** branches of learning concerned with man.

hu man ize (hū′mən īz), **1.** make human; give a human character or quality to. **2.** make humane; cause to be kind or merciful. *v.,* **hu man ized, hu man iz ing.**

hu man kind (hū′mən kīnd′), human beings; people; human race; mankind. *n.*

hu man ly (hū′mən lē), **1.** in a human manner. **2.** by human means: *We will do all that is humanly possible.* **3.** according to the feelings, knowledge, or experience of people. *adv.*

Hum ber (hum′bər), estuary of the Trent and Ouse rivers in E England. 37 mi. long. *n.*

hum ble (hum′bl), **1.** low in position or condition; not important or grand: *a humble log cabin.* **2.** having or showing a feeling that one is unimportant, weak, poor, etc.; modest in spirit; not proud: *Defeat makes people humble.* **3.** deeply or courteously respectful: *in my humble opinion.* **4.** make humble; bring down; make lower in position, condition, or pride. 1-3 *adj.,* **hum bler, hum blest;** 4 *v.,* **hum bled, hum bling.** **—hum′ble ness,** *n.* **—hum′bly,** *adv.*

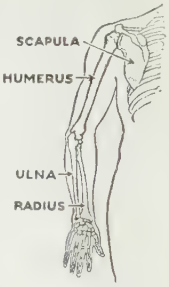
hum ble bee (hum′bl bē′), bumblebee. *n.*

humble pie, an inferior pie made of the inward parts of an animal.

eat humble pie, be forced to do something very disagreeable and humiliating; admit one's mistake, and say that one is sorry.

hum bug (hum′bug′), **1.** person who pretends to be what he is not; fraud. **2.** a cheat; sham. **3.** deceive with a sham; cheat. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.,* **hum bugged, hum bug ging.**

hum drum (hum′drum′), **1.** without variety; commonplace; dull. **2.** humdrum routine. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*



hu mer al (hū′mər əl), **1.** of or near the humerus. **2.** of or near the shoulder. *adj.*

hu mer us (hū′mər əs), **1.** the long bone in the upper part of the forelimb or arm, from the shoulder to the elbow. **2.** the upper part of the forelimb or arm. *n., pl.* **hu mer i** (-mər ī).

hu mid (hū′mid), moist; damp: *The air is very humid near the sea.* *adj.* **—hu′mid ness,** *n.*

hu mid i fi ca tion (hū mid′ə fə kā′shən), a humidifying. *n.*

hu mid i fi er (hū mid′ə fī′ər), device for keeping air moist. *n.*

hu mid i fy (hū mid′ə fī), make humid, moist, or damp. *v.,* **hu mid i fied, hu mid i fy ing.**

hu mid i ty (hū mid′ə tē), **1.** moistness; dampness: *The humidity today is worse than the heat.* **2.** amount of moisture in the air. The **relative humidity** is the ratio between the amount of water vapor present in the air and the greatest amount the air could contain at the same temperature. *n.*

hu mi dor (hū′mə dôr), **1.** box, jar, etc., for keeping tobacco moist. **2.** any similar device. *n.*

hu mil i ate (hū mil′ē āt), lower the pride, dignity, or self-respect of: *We felt humiliated by our failure. That child who behaved badly when guests were present humiliated his parents.* *v.,* **hu mil i at ed, hu mil i at ing.** **—hu mil′i at′ing ly,** *adv.*

hu mil i a tion (hū mil′ē ā′shən), **1.** a lowering of pride, dignity, or self-respect. **2.** state or feeling of being humiliated. *n.*

hu mil i ty (hū mil′ə tē), humbleness of mind; lack of pride; meekness. *n., pl.* **hu mil i ties.**

hu mit (hū′mit), unit of measurement used in expressing humiture. If the temperature is 80° and relative humidity is 60%, the humiture is 70 humits. *n.*

hu mi ture (hū′mə chər), a combined measurement of temperature and humidity arrived at by adding degrees of temperature to percentage of relative humidity and dividing by two. *n.*

hum ming bird (hum′ing bėrd′), a very small, brightly colored American bird with a long narrow bill and narrow wings that move so rapidly they make a humming sound. *n.*

Hummingbird
(about 3¾ in. long)

hum mock (hum′ək), **1.** a very small, rounded hill; knoll; hillock. **2.** bump or ridge in a field of ice. *n.*

hu mor (hū′mər), **1.** funny or amusing quality: *I see no humor in your tricks.* **2.** ability to see or show the funny or amusing side of things: *Mark Twain was famous for his humor.* **3.** speech, writing, etc., showing this ability. **4.** state of mind; mood; disposition: *Success puts you in good humor.* **5.** fancy; whim. **6.** give in to the fancies or whims of (a person); indulge: *A sick person has to be humored.* **7.** adapt oneself to; act so as to agree with. **8.** any of various body fluids formerly supposed to determine a person's health and disposition. The four humors were blood, phlegm, choler (yellow bile), and melancholy (black bile). 1-5,8 *n.,* 6,7 *v.* **—hu′mor less,** *adj.*

out of humor, angry; displeased; in a bad mood.

hu mor ist (hū′mər ist), **1.** person with a strong sense of humor. **2.** a humorous talker; writer of jokes and funny stories. *n.*

hu mor ous (hū′mər əs), full of humor; funny; amusing: *Mark Twain was a humorous writer.* *adj.* **—hu′mor ous ly,** *adv.* **—hu′mor ous ness,** *n.*

hu mour (hū′mər), *Esp. Brit.* humor. *n., v.*

hump (hump), **1.** a rounded lump that sticks out: *Some camels have two humps on their backs.* **2.** raise or bend up into a lump: *The cat humped her back when she saw the dog.* **3.** mound. **4.** *U.S. Slang.* exert (oneself). 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.* **—hump′like′**, *adj.*

hump back (hump′bak′), **1.** hunchback. **2.** back having a hump on it. **3.** a large whale that has a humplike dorsal fin. *n.*

hump backed (hump′bakt′), hunchbacked. *adj.*

humph (humpf), exclamation expressing doubt, disgust, contempt, etc. *interj.*, *n.*

hump y (hump′ē), **1.** full of humps. **2.** humplike. *adj.*, **hump i er, hump i est.**

hu mus (hū′məs), soil made from decayed leaves and other vegetable matter, containing valuable plant foods. *n.*

Hun (hun), **1.** member of a warlike, brutal Asiatic people. Led by their king Attila, the Huns overran eastern and central Europe between about 375 and 453 A.D. **2.** a barbarous, destructive person. *n.*

hunch (hunch), **1.** hump. **2.** draw, bend, or form into a hump: *He sat hunched up with his chin on his knees.* **3.** move, push, or shove by jerks. **4.** *U.S. Informal.* a vague feeling or suspicion. **5.** a thick slice or piece; chunk. 1-3 *v.*, 1,4,5 *n.*

hunch back (hunch′bak′), **1.** person with a hump on his back; humpback. **2.** back having a hump on it. *n.*

hunch backed (hunch′bakt′), having a hump on the back; humpbacked. *adj.*

hun dred (hun′drəd), **1.** ten times ten; 100. **2.** division of an English county. **3.** a similar division in Delaware. 1-3 *n.*, *pl.* **hun dreds** or (*as after a numeral*) **hundred**; 1 *adj.*

hun dred fold (hun′drəd fōld′), a hundred times as much or as many. *adj.*, *adv.*, *n.*

hun dredth (hun′drədth), **1.** next after the 99th; last in a series of 100. **2.** one of 100 equal parts. *adj.*, *n.*

hun dred weight (hun′drəd wāt′), measure of weight, equal to 100 pounds in the United States or 112 pounds in England. *n.*, *pl.* **hun dred weights** or (*as after a numeral*) **hun dred weight.**

hung (hung), a pt. and a pp. of **hang.** *He hung up his cap. A dress has hung here all day.* *v.*

Hun gar i an (hung gär′ē ən), **1.** of Hungary, its people, or their language. **2.** native or inhabitant of Hungary. **3.** language of Hungary. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

Hun ga ry (hung′gə rē), country in central Europe, formerly a part of Austria-Hungary. 9,977,000 pop.; 35,902 sq. mi. *Capital:* Budapest. *n.*

hun ger (hung′gər), **1.** an uncomfortable or painful feeling or weak condition caused by lack of food. **2.** desire or need for food. **3.** feel hunger; be hungry. **4.** starve. **5.** a strong desire: *a hunger for kindness.* **6.** have a strong desire: *The lonely girl hungered for friends.* 1,2,5 *n.*, 3,4,6 *v.*

hunger strike, refusal to eat until certain demands are granted.

hun gry (hung′grē), **1.** feeling a desire or need for food: *Mother says that the boys in our family always seem to be hungry.* **2.** showing hunger: *a hungry look.* **3.** causing hunger. **4.** having a strong desire or craving; eager: *hungry for books.* **5.** not rich or fertile: *hungry soil.* *adj.*, **hun gri er, hun gri est. —hun′gri ly,** *adv.* **—hun′gri ness,** *n.*

hunk (hungk), *Informal.* a big lump or piece. *n.*

hunt (hunt), **1.** chase (wild animals, game birds, etc.) for food or sport. **2.** chase or go out after wild animals or game. **3.** search through (a region) in pursuit of game. **4.** use (horses or dogs) in the chase. **5.** act of hunting. **6.** group of persons hunting together. **7.** drive (out, away); pursue; harry; persecute. **8.** try to find: *hunt a clue.* **9.** look thoroughly; search carefully: *hunt through drawers.* **10.** attempt to find something; thorough look; careful search. 1-4,7-9 *v.*, 5,6,10 *n.*

hunt down, **1.** hunt for until caught or killed. **2.** look for until found.

hunt up, **1.** look carefully for. **2.** find by search.

hunt er (hun′tər), **1.** person who hunts. **2.** horse or dog for hunting. *n.*

hunt ing (hun′ting), act of a person or animal that hunts. *n.*

hunting ground, a place or region for hunting.

hunting horn, horn used in a hunt.

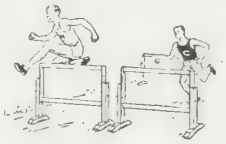
Hunting horn

Hunt ing ton (hun′ting tən), city in W West Virginia, on the Ohio River. 84,000. *n.*

hunt ress (hun′tris), woman who hunts. *n.*

hunts man (hunts′mən), *Esp. Brit.* **1.** hunter. **2.** manager of a hunt. *n.*, *pl.* **hunts men.**

hur dle (hėr′dl), **1.** barrier for people or horses to jump over in a race. **2.** jump over: *The horse hurdled both the fence and the ditch.* **3.** obstacle, difficulty, etc. **4.** overcome (an obstacle, difficulty, etc.). **5.** frame made of sticks used as a temporary fence. **6.** enclose with such frames. **7.** a sledlike frame on which traitors used to be dragged to execution. 1,3,5,7 *n.*, 2,4,6 *v.*, **hur dled, hur dling.**

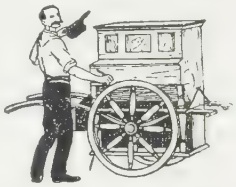


Hurdles for racing

hurdles, race in which the runners jump over hurdles.

hur dler (hėr′dlər), person who jumps over hurdles in a race. *n.*

hur dy-gur dy (hėr′dē gėr′dē), **1.** a hand organ or street piano played by turning a handle. **2.** formerly, an instrument shaped like a guitar, played by turning a wheel. *n.*, *pl.* **hur dy-gur dies.**



Man playing a hurdy-gurdy (def. 1). The crank turns a cylinder inside, on which are pegs arranged so as to open certain valves and produce a tune.

hurl (hėrl), **1.** throw with much force: *The man hurled his spear at one bear, the dogs hurled themselves at the other.* **2.** a forcible or violent throw. **3.** throw forth (words, cries, etc.) violently; utter with vehemence. 1,3 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—hurl′er,** *n.*

hurl y-burl y (hėr′lē bėr′lē), disorder and noise; tumult. *n.*, *pl.* **hurl y-burl ies.**

Hu ron (hyur′ən), **1. Lake,** the second largest of the five Great Lakes, between the United States and Canada. 23,010 sq. mi. See **Great Lakes** for map. **2.** member of a tribe of Iroquois Indians formerly living between Lake Huron and Lake Ontario. *n.*

hur rah (hə rä′ or hə rô′), **1.** shout of joy, approval, etc. **2.** shout hurrahs; cheer. 1 *interj.*, *n.*, 2 *v.* Also, **hooray.**

hur ray (hə rā′), hurrah. *interj.*, *n.*, *v.*

hur ri cane (hėr′ə kān), **1.** a tropical cyclone; storm with violent wind and, usually, very heavy rain. The wind in a hurricane blows from 70 to 100 miles per hour. **2.** a sudden, violent outburst. *n.*

hur ried (hėr′ēd), **1.** forced to hurry. **2.** done or made in a hurry; hasty. *adj.* **—hur′ried ly,** *adv.*

hur ry (hėr′ē), **1.** drive, carry, send, or move quickly: *They hurried the sick child to the doctor.* **2.** move or act with more than an easy or natural speed: *If you hurry, your work may be poor.* **3.** a hurried movement or action: *In her hurry she dropped the eggs.* **4.** eagerness to have quickly or do quickly: *She was in a hurry to see her father.* **5.** urge to act soon or too soon. **6.** urge to great speed or to too great speed: *Don't hurry the driver.* **7.** cause to go on or occur more quickly; hasten: *Please*

hurry dinner. 1,2,5-7 *v.*, **hur ried, hur ry ing;** 3,4 *n.*, *pl.* **hur ries.**

hur ry-scur ry or **hur ry-skur ry** (hėr′ē skėr′ē), **1.** a hurrying and confusion. **2.** hurried and confused. **3.** with hurrying and confusion. 1 *n.*, *pl.* **hur ry-scur-ries** or **hur ry-skur ries;** 2 *adj.*, 3 *adv.*

hurt (hėrt), **1.** cause pain, harm, or damage: *My sprained ankle really hurts.* **2.** cause pain to; give a wound to; injure: *The stone hurt his foot badly.* **3.** pain; injury; wound. **4.** suffer pain: *My hand hurts.* **5.** have a bad effect on; do damage or harm to: *Will it hurt this hat if it gets wet?* **6.** a bad effect; damage; harm: *It would do no hurt to get the house painted this summer.* 1,2,4,5 *v.*, **hurt, hurt ing;** 3,6 *n.*

hurt ful (hėrt′fəl), causing hurt, harm, or damage; injurious. *adj.* **—hurt′ful ly,** *adv.*

hur tle (hėr′tl), **1.** dash or drive violently; rush suddenly; come with a crash: *Spears hurtled against shields.* **2.** move with a clatter; rush noisily or violently: *The express train hurtled past.* **3.** dash or drive violently; fling: *The impact of the crash hurtled the driver against the windshield of the car.* **4.** dash against; collide with. **5.** act or fact of hurtling; clash; clatter. 1-4 *v.*, **hur-tled, hur tling;** 5 *n.*

hus band (huz′bənd), **1.** man who has a wife; married man. **2.** manage carefully; be saving of: *husband one's strength or resources.* **3.** marry. **4.** *Archaic.* manager. **5.** *Archaic.* till (soil); cultivate (plants). 1,4 *n.*, 2,3,5 *v.*

hus band man (huz′bənd mən), farmer. *n.*, *pl.* **hus-band men.**

hus band ry (huz′bənd rē), **1.** farming. **2.** management of one's affairs or resources: *To let a roof leak would be bad husbandry.* **3.** careful management; thrift. *n.*

hush (hush), **1.** stop making a noise; make or become silent or quiet: *The wind has hushed. Hush your dog.* **2.** a stopping of noise; silence; quiet. **3.** stop the noise! be silent! keep quiet! **4.** soothe; calm. 1,4 *v.*, 2 *n.*, 3 *interj.*

hush up, **1.** keep from being told; stop discussion of. **2.** *Informal.* hush!

hush money, money paid to keep a person from telling something.

husk (husk), **1.** the dry outer covering of certain seeds or fruits. An ear of corn has a husk. **2.** the dry worthless outer covering of anything. **3.** remove the husk from: *Husk the corn.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.* **—husk′er,** *n.*

husk ing (hus′king), husking bee. *n.*

husking bee, *U.S.* a gathering of neighbors and friends to husk corn.

husk y[1] (hus′kē), **1.** dry in the throat; hoarse; rough of voice: *a husky tone.* **2.** of, like, or having husks: *a husky covering.* **3.** *U.S. Informal.* big and strong. **4.** *U.S. Informal.* a big, strong person. 1-3 *adj.*, **husk-i er, husk i est;** 4 *n.*, *pl.* **husk ies. —husk′i ly,** *adv.* **—husk′i ness,** *n.*

Husk y or **husk y**[2] (hus′kē), Eskimo dog. *n.*, *pl.* **Husk ies** or **husk ies.**

hus sar (hu zär′), a European light-armed cavalry soldier. *n.*

hus sy (huz′ē), **1.** a bad-mannered or pert girl. **2.** a worthless woman. *n.*, *pl.* **hus sies.**

hus tings (hus′tingz), **1.** platform from which candidates for Parliament were formerly nominated and from which they addressed the voters. **2.** platform from which speeches are made in a political campaign. **3.** proceedings at an election. *n.pl. or sing.*

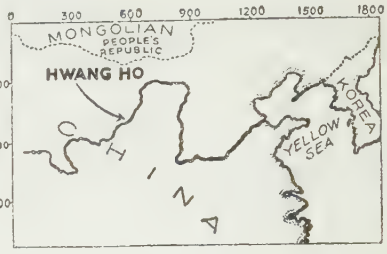
hus tle (hus′l), **1.** hurry: *Mother hustled baby to bed* (*v.*). *It was done with much hustle and bustle* (*n.*). **2.** force hurriedly or roughly: *The police hustled the tramps out of town.* **3.** push or shove roughly; jostle rudely: *The other boys hustled him along the street.* **4.** a rough pushing or shoving; rude jostling. **5.** *Informal.* work with tireless energy. **6.** *Informal.* tireless energy. 1-3,5 *v.*, **hus tled, hus tling;** 1,4,6 *n.* **—hus′tler,** *n.*

hut (hut), a small, roughly built house; small cabin: *The boys built a hut in the woods.* *n.* **—hut′like′,** *adj.*

hutch (huch), **1.** pen for rabbits, etc. **2.** hut. **3.** box; chest; bin. *n.*

Hux ley (huks′lē), **Thomas Henry,** 1825-1895, English biologist. *n.*

huz za (hə-zä′), **1.** a loud shout of joy, encouragement, or applause; hurrah. **2.** shout huzzas; cheer. 1 *interj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **huz zas;** 2 *v.*, **huz zaed, huz-za ing.**



Hwang Ho or **Hwang ho** (hwäng′hō′), river flowing from central China into the Yellow Sea. 2700 mi. *n.* Also, **Yellow River.**

hy a cinth (hī′ə sinth), **1.** plant of the same family as the lily, that grows from a bulb and has a spike of small, fragrant, bell-shaped flowers. **2.** a reddish-orange gem; jacinth. *n.*

Hyacinth

hy a lite (hī′ə līt), a colorless variety of opal, sometimes transparent like glass and sometimes whitish and translucent. *n.*

hy a loid (hī′ə loid), glassy; transparent; crystalline. *adj.*

hy brid (hī′brid), **1.** offspring of two animals or plants of different species, varieties, etc. A loganberry is a hybrid between a raspberry and blackberry. **2.** bred from two different species, varieties, etc. A mule is a hybrid animal. **3.** anything of mixed origin. A word formed of parts from different languages is a hybrid. **4.** of mixed origin. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *adj.*

hy brid ism (hī′brid iz əm), **1.** production of hybrids: **2.** hybrid character, nature, or condition. *n.*

hy brid i za tion (hī′brid ə zā′shən), production of hybrids; crossing of different species. *n.*

hy brid ize (hī′brid īz), **1.** cause to produce hybrids: *Botanists hybridize different kinds of plants to get new varieties.* **2.** produce hybrids. *v.*, **hy brid ized, hy brid-iz ing.**

Hy der a bad (hī′dər ə bad′), **1.** city in S India. 1,086,000. **2.** city in W Pakistan, on the Indus River. 242,000. *n.*

hy dra (hī′drə), **1.** any persistent evil; evil that is hard to overcome. **2.** kind of freshwater polyp, so called because when the tubelike body is cut into pieces, each piece forms a new individual. *n.*, *pl.* **hy dras, hy drae** (-drē).

Hy dra (hī′drə), **1.** in Greek mythology, a monstrous serpent having nine heads, each of which was replaced by two heads after being cut off unless the wound was cauterized. The Hydra was slain by Hercules. **2.** a southern constellation represented as a serpent. *n.*

hy dran gea (hī drān′jə), shrub with opposite leaves and large, showy clusters of small white, pink, or blue flowers. *n.*

hy drant (hī′drənt), an upright cylinder or street fixture with a valve for drawing water directly from a main. Hydrants are used to get water to put out fires, wash the streets, etc. *n.*

hy drate (hī′drāt), **1.** compound produced when certain substances unite with water, represented in formulas as containing molecules of water. Washing soda is a hydrate. **2.** become or cause to become a hydrate; combine with water to form a hydrate. Blue vitriol is hydrated copper sulfate. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **hy drat ed, hy-drat ing.**

hy dra tion (hī drā′shən), combination with water, usually to form a hydrate. *n.*

hy drau lic (hī drô′lik), **1.** having to do with water in motion. **2.** operated by water: *a hydraulic press.* **3.** hardening under water: *hydraulic cement.* *adj.*

hy drau li cal ly (hī drô′lik lē), by hydraulic power. *adv.*

hy drau lics (hī drô′liks), the science dealing with water and other liquids in motion, their uses in engineering, the laws of their actions, etc. *n.*

hy drid (hī′drid), hydride. *n.*

hy dride (hī′drīd), compound of hydrogen with another element or radical. *n.*

hydro-, word element meaning:
1. of or having to do with water, as in *hydroplane.*
2. combined with hydrogen, as in *hydrochloric.*

hy dro car bon (hī′drō kär′bən), any of a class of compounds containing only hydrogen and carbon. Methane, benzene, and acetylene are hydrocarbons. Gasoline is a mixture of hydrocarbons. *n.*

hy dro chlo ric (hī′drə klô′rik), containing hydrogen and chlorine. *adj.*

hydrochloric acid, a clear, colorless gas with a strong, sharp odor.

hy dro cy an ic acid (hī′drō sī an′ik), a deadly poison with an odor like that of bitter almonds; prussic acid.

hy dro dy nam ic (hī′drō dī nam′ik), having to do with the force or motion of fluids, or with hydrodynamics. *adj.*

hy dro dy nam ics (hī′drō dī nam′iks), branch of physics dealing with the forces that water and other liquids exert. It is often called hydraulics. *n.*

hy dro e lec tric (hī′drō i lek′trik), of or having to do with the generation of electricity by water power, or by the friction of water or steam. *adj.*

hy dro e lec tric i ty (hī′drō i lek′tris′ə tē), electricity produced from water power, etc. *n.*

hy dro flu or ic (hī′drō flü ôr′ik), containing hydrogen and fluorine. *adj.*

hydrofluoric acid, a colorless, corrosive, volatile liquid used for etching glass.

hy dro gen (hī′drə jən), a very light, colorless gas that burns easily and weighs less than any other known element. Hydrogen combines chemically with oxygen to form water. *Symbol:* H *n.*

hy dro gen ate (hī′drə jən āt), combine with hydrogen; treat with hydrogen. *v.*, **hy dro gen at ed, hy dro gen at ing.**

hy dro gen a tion (hī′drə jən ā′shən), combination with hydrogen. Hydrogenation changes vegetable oils into solid fats. *n.*

hydrogen bomb, bomb that uses the fusion of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force; fusion bomb; superatomic bomb. It is many times more powerful than the atomic bomb. Also, **H-bomb.**

hy dro gen ize (hī′drə jən īz), hydrogenate. *v.*, **hy dro gen ized, hy dro gen iz ing.**

hydrogen peroxide, a colorless, unstable liquid often used in dilute solution as an antiseptic, bleaching agent, etc.

hy dro graph ic (hī′drə graf′ik), of or having to do with hydrography. *adj.*

hy drog ra phy (hī drog′rə fē), science of the measurement and description of seas, lakes, rivers, etc., with special reference to their use for navigation and commerce. *n.*

hy drol y sis (hī drol′ə sis), chemical decomposition that changes a compound into other compounds by taking up the elements of water. *n., pl.* **hy drol y ses** (-sēz).

hy dro lyze (hī′drə līz), decompose by hydrolysis. *v.*, **hy dro lyzed, hy dro lyz ing.**

hy drom e ter (hī drom′ə tər), a graduated instrument for finding the specific gravity of liquids. A hydrometer is used to test the battery of an automobile. *n.*

hy dro met ric (hī′drə met′rik), 1. of or having to do with hydrometry. 2. of or having to do with a hydrometer. *adj.*

hy drom e try (hī drom′ə trē), determination of specific gravity, density, purity, etc., by means of a hydrometer. *n.*

hy dro path ic (hī′drə path′ik), of or using hydropathy. *adj.*

hy drop a thy (hī drop′ə thē), treatment of disease by using quantities of water externally and internally. *n.*

hy dro pho bi a (hī′drə fō′bē ə), 1. an infectious disease of dogs and other flesh-eating mammals that causes convulsions, frothing at the mouth, and madness; rabies. The disease can be transmitted to man and other animals by the bite of an infected animal. 2. a morbid dread of water. *n.*

hy dro plane (hī′drə plān), 1. motorboat that glides on the surface of water. 2. airplane provided with floats or with a boatlike underpart, enabling it to alight upon and ascend from water; seaplane. *n.*

hy dro pon ics (hī′drə pon′iks), the growing of plants without soil. *n.*

hy dro sphere (hī′drə sfir), 1. water on the surface of the globe. 2. the water vapor in the atmosphere. *n.*

hy dro stat (hī′drə stat), 1. any of various devices for preventing injury to a steam boiler from low water. 2. an electrical device for detecting the presence of water from overflow, leakage, etc. *n.*

hy dro stat ic (hī′drə stat′ik), of or having to do with hydrostatics. *adj.*

hy dro stat ics (hī′drə stat′iks), branch of physics that deals with the equilibrium and pressure of water and other liquids. *n.*

hy dro ther a py (hī′drō ther′ə pē), treatment of disease by means of water; hydropathy. *n.*

hy drot ro pism (hī drot′rə piz əm), tropism in response to water. Hydrotropism causes roots to grow toward water. *n.*

hy drous (hī′drəs), containing water usually in combination. A hydrous salt is a crystalline compound. *adj.*

hy drox id (hī drok′sid), hydroxide. *n.*

hy drox ide (hī drok′sīd), any compound consisting of an element or radical combined with one or more hydroxyl radicals. Hydroxides of metals are bases; those of nonmetals are acids. *n.*

hy drox yl (hī drok′sl), a univalent radical, —OH. It is in all hydroxides. *n.*

hy dro zo an (hī′drə zō′ən), any of a group of invertebrate water animals including hydras, polyps, many jellyfishes, etc. *n.*

Striped hyena (about 2 ft. high at the shoulder)

hy e na (hī ē′nə), a wolflike, flesh-eating mammal of Africa and Asia. Most hyenas are cowardly, but utter bloodcurdling yells. *n.*

Hy ge ia (hī jē′ə), the Greek goddess of health. *n.*

hy giene (hī′jēn), rules of health; science of keeping well. *n.*

hy gi en ic (hī′jē en′ik), 1. healthful; sanitary. 2. having to do with health or hygiene. *adj.*

hy gien ist (hī′jēn ist), person who is trained in hygiene. *n.*

hy grom e ter (hī grom′ə tər), instrument for determining the amount of moisture in the air. *n.*

hy gro met ric (hī′grə met′rik), 1. of or having to do with hygrometry. 2. absorbing moisture readily; sensitive to moisture. *adj.*

hy grom e try (hī grom′ə trē), science of determining the amount of moisture in the air. *n.*

hy gro scope (hī′grə skōp), instrument that shows the variations in the humidity of the air. *n.*

hy gro scop ic (hī′grə skop′ik), 1. having to do with or perceptible by the hygroscope. 2. absorbing or attracting moisture from the air. *adj.*

hy ing (hī′ing), ppr. of **hie.** *v.*

hy la (hī′lə), tree toad. *n.*

Hy men (hī′mən), the Greek god of marriage. *n.*

hy men (hī′mən), a fold of mucous membrane extending partly across the opening into the vagina. *n.*

hy me ne al (hī′mə nē′əl), **1.** having to do with marriage. **2.** a wedding song. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

hy me nop ter ous (hī′mə nop′tər əs), belonging to a group of insects including ants, bees, and wasps. Hymenopterous insects have four membranous wings, when winged. *adj.*

hymn (him), **1.** song in praise or honor of God. **2.** any song of praise. **3.** praise or honor with a hymn. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.* **—hymn′like′,** *adj.*

hym nal (him′nl), book of hymns. *n.*

hy oid (hī′oid), **1.** the U-shaped bone at the root of the tongue in people. **2.** a corresponding bone or collection of bones in animals. **3.** noting or having to do with this bone. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

hy per a cid i ty (hī′pər ə sid′ə tē), excessive acidity. *n.*

hy per bo le (hī pėr′bl ē), exaggeration for effect. *Example:* Waves high as mountains broke over the reef. *n.*

hy per bol ic (hī′pər bol′ik), of, like, or using hyperbole; exaggerated; exaggerating. *adj.*

hy per crit i cal (hī′pər krit′ə kl), too critical. *adj.* **—hy′per crit′i cal ly,** *adv.*

hy per o pi a (hī′pər ō′pē ə), far-sightedness. *n.*

hy per op ic (hī′pər op′ik), far-sighted. *adj.*

hy per sen si tive (hī′pər sen′sə tiv), excessively sensitive. *adj.* **—hy′per sen′si tive ness,** *n.*

hy per sen si tiv i ty (hī′pər sen′sə tiv′ə tē), excessive sensitiveness. *n.*

hy per son ic (hī′pər son′ik), of or having to do with speed five or more times faster than the speed of sound in air (1087 feet per second). *adj.*

hy per ten sion (hī′pər ten′shən), an abnormally high blood pressure. *n.*

hy per tro phy (hī pėr′trə fē), **1.** enlargement of a part or organ; growing too big. **2.** grow too big. 1 *n.*, *pl.* **hy per tro phies;** 2 *v.*, **hy per tro phied, hy per tro phying.**

hy phen (hī′fən), **1.** mark (-) used to connect the parts of a compound word, or the parts of a word divided at the end of a line, etc. **2.** hyphenate. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

hy phen ate (hī′fən āt), connect by a hyphen; write or print with a hyphen. *v.*, **hy phen at ed, hy phen at ing.**

hy phen a tion (hī′fən ā′shən), act of connecting by or writing with a hyphen. *n.*

hyp no sis (hip nō′sis), state resembling deep sleep, but more active, in which a person has little will of his own and little feeling, and acts according to the suggestions of the person who brought about the hypnosis. *n.*, *pl.* **hyp no ses** (-sēz).

hyp not ic (hip not′ik), **1.** of hypnosis. **2.** easily hypnotized. **3.** person who is hypnotized or easily hypnotized. **4.** causing sleep. **5.** drug or other means of causing sleep. 1,2,4 *adj.*, 3,5 *n.* **—hyp not′i cal ly,** *adv.*

hyp no tism (hip′nə tiz əm), **1.** the inducing of hypnosis; hypnotizing. **2.** science dealing with hypnosis. *n.*

hyp no tist (hip′nə tist), person who hypnotizes. *n.*

hyp no tize (hip′nə tīz), **1.** put into a hypnotic state; cause hypnosis. **2.** *Informal.* dominate or control the will of by suggestion. *v.*, **hyp no tized, hyp no tiz ing. —hyp′no tiz′a ble,** *adj.* **—hyp′no tiz′er,** *n.*

hy po[1] (hī′pō), a colorless, crystalline salt, a sodium compound, used as a fixing agent in photography. *n.*, *pl.* **hy pos.**

hy po[2] (hī′pō), *Informal.* hypodermic. *n.*, *pl.* **hy pos.**

hy po chlo rite (hī′pə klô′rīt), salt of hypochlorous acid. *n.*

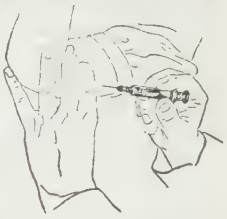
hy po chlo rous acid (hī′pə klô′rəs), a yellow solution with an irritating odor, used as a bleach, disinfectant, etc.

hy po chon dri a (hī′pə kon′drē ə), **1.** unnatural anxiety about one's health; imaginary illness. **2.** low spirits without any real reason. *n.*

hy po chon dri ac (hī′pə kon′drē ak), **1.** person suffering from hypochondria. **2.** suffering from hypochondria. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

hy poc ri sy (hi pok′rə sē), **1.** act or fact of putting on a false appearance of goodness or religion. **2.** pretending to be what one is not; pretense. *n.*, *pl.* **hy poc ri sies.**

hyp o crite (hip′ə krit), **1.** person who puts on a false appearance of goodness or religion. **2.** person who pretends to be what he is not; pretender. *n.*



Hypodermic needle, being withdrawn after an injection. The "needle" actually consists of a hollow needle, which pierces the skin, a tube for the medicine, and a plunger that forces the medicine through the needle.

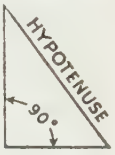
hyp o crit i cal (hip′ə krit′ə kl), of or like a hypocrite; insincere. *adj.* **—hyp′o crit′i cal ly,** *adv.*

hy po der mic (hī′pə dėr′mik), **1.** under the skin. **2.** injected under the skin: *The doctor used a hypodermic needle.* **3.** dose of medicine injected under the skin: *The doctor gave her a hypodermic to make her sleep.* **4.** syringe used to inject a dose of medicine under the skin. 1,2 *adj.*, 3,4 *n.*

hy po der mi cal ly (hī′pə dėr′mik lē), by injection under the skin. *adv.*

hy po sul fite (hī′pə sul′fīt), salt of hyposulfurous acid. *n.*

hy po sul fur ous (hī′pō sul′fər əs), noting or having to do with an acid used as a reducing and bleaching agent. *adj.*



hy pot e nuse (hī pot′n üs or hī pot′n ūs), side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle. *n.*

hy poth e cate (hī poth′ə kāt), pledge (property, stock, etc.) to a creditor as security for a loan or debt; mortgage. *v.*, **hy poth e cat ed, hy poth e cat ing.**

hy poth e ca tion (hī poth′ə kā′shən), **1.** act or fact of depositing as security. **2.** a claim against property deposited as security. *n.*

hy poth e nuse (hī pot′n üs or hī pot′n ūs), hypotenuse. *n.*

hy poth e ses (hī poth′ə sēz), pl. of **hypothesis.** *n.*

hy poth e sis (hī poth′ə sis), **1.** something assumed because it seems likely to be a true explanation; theory: *Let us act on the hypothesis that he is honest.* **2.** proposition assumed as a basis for reasoning. *n.*, *pl.* **hy poth e ses.**

hy poth e size (hī poth′ə sīz), **1.** make a hypothesis. **2.** assume; suppose. *v.*, **hy poth e sized, hy poth e siz ing.**

hy po thet ic (hī′pə thet′ik), hypothetical. *adj.*

hy po thet i cal (hī′pə thet′ə kl), **1.** of or based on a hypothesis; assumed; supposed. **2.** fond of making hypotheses: *a hypothetical scientist.* *adj.* **—hy′po thet′i cal ly,** *adv.*

hys sop (his′əp), **1.** a fragrant, bushy plant of the same family as mint, used for medicine, flavoring, etc. **2.** in the Bible, a plant whose twigs were used in certain Jewish ceremonies. Psalms 51:7. *n.*

hys te ri a (his tir′ē ə or his ter′ē ə), **1.** a nervous disorder that causes violent fits of laughing and crying, imaginary illnesses, or general lack of self-control. **2.** senseless excitement. *n.*

hys ter ic (his ter′ik), hysterical. *adj.*

hys ter i cal (his ter′ə kl), **1.** unnaturally excited. **2.** showing an unnatural lack of control; unable to stop laughing, crying, etc.; suffering from hysteria. *adj.* **—hys ter′i cal ly,** *adv.*

hys ter ics (his ter′iks), fit of hysterical laughing and crying. *n.pl.*

I

I[1] or **i** (ī), the ninth letter of the alphabet. *n., pl.* **I's** or **i's.**

I[2] (ī), person who is speaking or writing: *John said, "I am ten years old." I like my dog, and he likes me. pron., nom.* **I,** *poss.* **my** or **mine,** *obj.* **me;** *pl. nom.* **we,** *poss.* **ours** or **our,** *obj.* **us;** *n., pl.* **I's.**

I[3], **1.** the Roman numeral for 1. **2.** iodine.

i, the Roman numeral for 1.

I., **1.** Island; Islands. **2.** Isle; Isles.

Ia., Iowa.

-ial, suffix meaning the same as **-al,** as in *adverbial, facial,* etc.

i am bic (ī am′bik), **1.** measure in poetry consisting of two syllables, an unaccented followed by an accented. **2.** verse of iambics. **3.** of or containing iambic measures. Much English poetry is iambic.

Example: "The sun | that brief | Decem | ber day
Rose cheer | less o | ver hills | of gray."

1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

-ian, suffix meaning the same as **-an,** as in *Bostonian, Episcopalian,* etc.

I be ri a (ī bir′ē ə), peninsula in SW Europe, occupied by Spain and Portugal. *n.*

I be ri an (ī bir′ē ən), **1.** of or having to do with Iberia or its people. **2.** inhabitant of ancient Iberia. The Basques are supposed to be descended from the Iberians. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

Ibex (about 3½ ft. high at the shoulder)

i bex (ī′beks), a wild goat of Europe, Asia, or Africa. The male has very large horns. *n., pl.* **i bex es, ib i ces** (ib′ə sēz or ī′bə sēz), or (*esp. collectively*) **i bex.**

i bis (ī′bis), a long-legged wading bird like a heron. The ancient Egyptians regarded the ibis as sacred. *n., pl.* **i bis es** or (*esp. collectively*) **i bis.**

Ibis (about 3½ ft. long)

-ible, suffix meaning: that can be——ed, as in *impressible, perfectible, reducible.* It is added to verbs to make adjectives.

ibn-Sa ud (ib′n sä üd′), **Abdul-Aziz,** 1880-1953, king of Saudi Arabia 1932-1953. *n.*

-ic, suffix meaning:
1. of or having to do with, as in *atmospheric, Icelandic.*
2. having the nature of, as in *artistic, heroic.*
3. constituting or being, as in *bombastic, monolithic.*
4. characterized by; containing; made up of, as in *alcoholic, iambic.*
5. made by; caused by, as in *phonographic.*
6. like; like that of; characteristic of, as in *meteoric, antagonistic, idyllic, sophomoric.* Many words ending in *-ic* have two or more of these meanings (1 to 6).
7. in chemical terms, *-ic* implies a smaller proportion of the element than *-ous* implies, as in *boric, chloric, ferric, sulfuric.*

-ical, suffix meaning:
1. *-ic,* as in *geometrical, parasitical, hysterical.*
2. *-ic* specialized or differentiated in meaning, as in *economical.*
3. *-ical* sometimes equals *-al* added to nouns ending in *-ic,* as in *critical, musical.*

-ically, suffix meaning: -ic + -ly. Instead of *artistic-ly* we write *artistically;* instead of *alphabetic-ly* we write *alphabetically.* In speaking, the suffix is ordinarily pronounced in two syllables (-ik li).

Ic a rus (ik′ə rəs), in Greek legend, the son of Daedalus. Icarus and his father escaped from Crete by using wings that Daedalus had made. Icarus flew so high that the sun melted the wax by which his wings were attached. *n.*

ICBM, Intercontinental Ballistic Missile, a ballistic missile of extreme range (up to 5000 miles).

ice (īs), **1.** water made solid by cold; frozen water. **2.** layer or surface of ice. **3.** of ice; having to do with ice. **4.** something that looks or feels like ice. **5.** cool with ice; put ice in or around. **6.** cover with ice. **7.** turn to ice; freeze. **8.** a frozen dessert usually made of sweetened fruit juice. **9.** cover (cake) with icing. **10.** icing. **11.** *Slang.* diamonds. 1,2,4,8,10,11 *n.,* 3 *adj.,* 5-7,9 *v.,* **iced, ic ing.** **—ice′less,** *adj.*

break the ice, **1.** make a beginning; start something dangerous or difficult. **2.** overcome first difficulties in talking or getting acquainted.

on thin ice, in a dangerous or difficult position.

ice age, **1.** any of the times when much of the earth was covered with glaciers. **2.** the most recent such time, when most of the Northern Hemisphere was covered with glaciers.

Iceberg

ice berg (īs′bėrg′), a large mass of ice floating in the sea. *n.*

ice boat (īs′bōt′), **1.** a triangular frame on runners, fitted with sails for sailing on ice. **2.** icebreaker. *n.*

ice bound (īs′bound′), **1.** held fast by ice; frozen in. **2.** shut in or obstructed by ice. *adj.*

ice box (īs′boks′), an insulated box in which to keep food, liquids, etc., cool with ice, etc. *n.*

ice break er (īs′brāk′ər), a strong boat used to break a channel through ice. *n.*

ice cap (īs′kap′), a permanent covering of ice over an area, sloping down on all sides from an elevated center. *n.*

ice cream, a frozen dessert made of cream or custard sweetened and flavored.

iced (īst), **1.** cooled with ice; with ice in or around it. **2.** covered with icing. *adj.*

ice field, a large sheet of ice floating in the sea.

ice hockey, game of hockey played on ice.

ice house (īs′hous′), building where ice is stored. *n.*

Ice land (īs′lənd), a large island in the N Atlantic, formerly a Danish possession. Iceland has been an independent republic since 1944. 174,000 pop.; 39,758 sq. mi. *Capital:* Reykjavik. See **Faeroe Islands** for map. *n.*

Ice land er (īs′lan′dər or īs′lən dər), native or inhabitant of Iceland. *n.*

Ice lan dic (īs lan′dik), **1.** of or having to do with Iceland, its people, or their language. **2.** the language of Iceland. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

ice man (īs′man′), *U.S.* man who sells, delivers, or handles ice. *n., pl.* **ice men** (-men′).

ice pack, **1.** a large area of masses of ice floating in the sea. **2.** bag containing ice for application to the body.

ice sheet, a broad, thick sheet of ice covering a very large area for a long time.

ice-skate (īs′skāt′), skate on ice. *v.,* **ice-skat ed, ice-skat ing.**

ice skates, a pair of metal runners, usually attached to shoes, for skating on ice.

ice water, 1. water cooled with ice. 2. water from melted ice.

ich neu mon (ik nü′mən or ik-nū′mən), 1. a small brown mammal of Egypt, resembling the weasel. 2. ichneumon fly. *n.*

Ichneumon (about 3 ft. long, including the tail)

ichneumon fly, insect that looks like a wasp but does not sting. Its larvae live as parasites in or on other insects.

ich thy ol o gist (ik′thē ol′ə jist), expert in ichthyology. *n.*

ich thy ol o gy (ik′thē ol′ə jē), branch of zoology dealing with fishes. *n.*

ich thy o saur (ik′thē ə sôr′), an extinct fishlike marine reptile with four paddlelike flippers. *n.*

Ichthyosaur (from 4 to 40 ft. long)

ich thy o sau rus (ik′thē ə sô′rəs), ichthyosaur. *n., pl.* **ich thy o sau ri** (-sô′rī).

i ci cle (ī′si kl), a pointed, hanging stick of ice formed by the freezing of dripping water. *n.*

ic ing (īs′ing), mixture of sugar with white of egg or other things, used to cover cakes. *n.*

i con (ī′kon), 1. a sacred picture or image of Christ, an angel, a saint, etc. Icons are venerated in the Greek Orthodox Church. 2. picture; image. *n., pl.* **i cons, i co nes** (ī′kə nēz). Also, **ikon.**

i con o clast (ī kon′ə klast), 1. person opposed to worshiping images. 2. person who attacks cherished beliefs or institutions as wrong or foolish. *n.*

i con o clas tic (ī kon′ə klas′tik), of iconoclasts. *adj.*

i cy (ī′sē), 1. like ice; very cold; slippery. 2. having much ice; covered with ice. 3. of ice. 4. without warm feeling; cold and unfriendly. *adj.,* **i ci er, i ci est. —i′ci ly,** *adv.* **—i′ci ness,** *n.*

I′d (īd), 1. I should. 2. I would. 3. I had.

Id., Idaho.

Ida., Idaho.

I da ho (ī′də hō), a Western State of the United States. 667,000 pop.; 83,557 sq. mi. *Capital:* Boise. *Abbrev.:* Ida. or Id. *n.* **—I′da ho′an,** *n., adj.*

Idaho Falls, city in SE Idaho. 33,000.

i de a (ī dē′ə), 1. plan, picture, or belief of the mind: *have an idea how a thing looks.* 2. thought; fancy; opinion: *He had no idea that work at high school was so hard.* 3. point; purpose: *The idea of a vacation is to get a rest.* *n.* **—i de′a less,** *adj.*

i de al (ī dē′əl), 1. perfect type; model to be imitated; what one would wish to be: *Ruth's mother is her ideal. Religion holds up high ideals for us to follow.* 2. just as one would wish; perfect: *A warm, sunny day is ideal for a picnic.* 3. existing only in thought: *A point without length, breadth, or thickness is an ideal object.* 4. not practical; visionary. 5. having to do with ideas; representing an idea. 1 *n.,* 2-5 *adj.* **—i de′al less,** *adj.*

i de al ism (ī dē′əl iz əm), 1. an acting according to one's ideals of what ought to be, regardless of circumstances or of the approval or disapproval of others. 2. a cherishing of fine ideals. 3. in art or literature, representing imagined types rather than an exact copy of any one person, instance, or situation. Idealism is opposed to realism. 4. the philosophical belief that all our knowledge is a knowledge of ideas and that it is impossible to know whether there really is a world of objects on which our ideas are based. Idealism is opposed to materialism, which holds that objects really exist apart from our ideas. *n.*

i de al ist (ī dē′əl ist), 1. person who acts according to his ideals; person who has fine ideals. 2. person who neglects practical matters in following ideals. 3. adherent of idealism in art, literature, or philosophy. *n.*

i de al is tic (ī′dē əl is′tik or ī dē′əl is′tik), 1. having high ideals and acting according to them. 2. forgetting or neglecting practical matters in trying to follow out one's ideals; not practical. 3. of idealism or idealists. *adj.*

i de al i za tion (ī dē′əl ə zā′shən), 1. an idealizing. 2. a being idealized. 3. result of idealizing. *n.*

i de al ize (ī dē′əl īz), make ideal; think of or represent as perfect rather than as is actually the case: *Mary idealized her older sister and thought that everything she did was right.* *v.,* **i de al ized, i de al iz ing.**

i de al ly (ī dē′əl ē), 1. according to an ideal; perfectly. 2. in idea or theory. *adv.*

i de a tion (ī′dē ā′shən), formation of ideas. *n.*

i den ti cal (ī den′tə kl), 1. the same: *Both events happened on the identical day.* 2. exactly alike: *6 feet 2 inches and 74 inches are identical amounts.* *adj.* **—i den′ti cal ly,** *adv.* **—i den′ti cal ness,** *n.*

identical twins, twins of the same sex and physical appearance who developed from a single fertilized egg cell.

i den ti fi ca tion (ī den′tə fə kā′shən), 1. an identifying. 2. being identified. 3. something used to identify a person or thing: *He offered his driver's license as identification.* *n.*

i den ti fy (ī den′tə fī), 1. recognize as being, or show to be, a certain person or thing; prove to be the same: *Fred identified the bag as his by telling what it contained.* 2. make the same; treat as the same: *A good king identifies the interest of his people with his own prosperity.* 3. connect closely; link; associate. *v.,* **i den ti fied, i den ti fy ing. —i den′ti fi′a ble,** *adj.* **—i den′ti fi′er,** *n.*

i den ti ty (ī den′tə tē), 1. individuality; who a person is; what a thing is: *The writer concealed his identity under an assumed name.* 2. exact likeness; sameness: *The identity of the two crimes led the police to think that the same person committed them.* 3. state or fact of being the same one: *establish the identity of a person seen today with one seen yesterday.* *n., pl.* **i den ti ties.**

i de ol o gy (ī′dē ol′ə jē or id′ē ol′ə jē), 1. set of doctrines; body of opinions. 2. the combined doctrines, assertions, and intentions of a social or political movement. 3. abstract speculation; especially, theorizing or speculation of a visionary or unpractical nature. 4. science of ideas. *n., pl.* **i de ol o gies.**

ides (īdz), in the ancient Roman calendar, the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th day of the other months. *n.pl.*

id i o cy (id′ē ə sē), 1. being an idiot. 2. acting like an idiot. 3. very great stupidity or folly. *n., pl.* **id i o cies.**

id i om (id′ē əm), 1. phrase or expression whose meaning cannot be understood from the ordinary meanings of the words in it: *"How do you do?" and "I have caught cold" are English idioms.* 2. dialect: *He spoke in the idiom of the New England countryside.* 3. a people's way of expressing themselves: *The French idiom can say "of a rapidity" for "rapid."* 4. individual manner of expression in music, art, etc. *n.*

id i o mat ic (id′ē ə mat′ik), 1. using an idiom or idioms. 2. of idioms; concerning idioms. 3. showing the individual character of a language; characteristic of a particular language. *adj.* **—id′i o mat′i cal ly,** *adv.*

id i o syn cra sy (id′ē ō sing′krə sē), a personal peculiarity: *Eating no meat was Amy's idiosyncrasy.* *n., pl.* **id i o syn cra sies.**

id i ot (id′ē ət), 1. person born with such slight mental capacities that he can never learn to read or count; born fool. 2. a very stupid or foolish person. *n.*

id i ot ic (id′ē ot′ik), of or like an idiot; very stupid or foolish. *adj.* **—id′i ot′i cal ly,** *adv.*

i dle (ī′dl), 1. doing nothing; not busy; not working: *idle hands.* 2. not willing to do things; lazy: *The idle boy would not study.* 3. useless; worthless: *He wasted his time in idle pleasures.* 4. without any good reason, cause, or foundation: *idle fears, idle rumors.* 5. be idle; do nothing: *Are you going to spend your whole vacation just idling?* 6. waste (time); spend: *She idled away many hours lying in the hammock.* 7. run slowly without transmitting power. A motor idles when it is out of gear and running slowly. 1-4 *adj.,* **i dler, i dlest;** 5-7 *v.,* **i dled, i dling. —i′dle ness,** *n.* **—i′dly,** *adv.*

i dler (ī′dlər), a lazy person. *n.*

i dol (ī′dl), **1.** image or other object worshiped as a god. **2.** in the Bible, a false god. **3.** person or thing worshiped or loved very much; object of extreme devotion: *Little Michael was the idol of his family.* *n.*

i dol a ter (ī dol′ə tər), **1.** person who worships idols. **2.** admirer; adorer; devotee. *n.*

i dol a tress (ī dol′ə tris), **1.** woman who worships idols. **2.** adorer; devotee. *n.*

i dol a trous (ī dol′ə trəs), **1.** worshiping idols. **2.** having to do with idolatry. **3.** blindly adoring. *adj.* **—i dol′a trous ly,** *adv.*

i dol a try (ī dol′ə trē), **1.** worship of idols. **2.** worship of a person or thing; great love or admiration; extreme devotion: *The queen was adored to the point of idolatry.* *n., pl.* **i dol a tries.**

i dol i za tion (ī′dl ə zā′shən), **1.** an idolizing. **2.** being idolized. *n.*

i dol ize (ī′dl īz), **1.** worship as an idol; make an idol of. **2.** love or admire very much; be extremely devoted to. *v.,* **i dol ized, i dol iz ing.**

i dyl or **i dyll** (ī′dl), **1.** a short description in poetry or prose of a simple and charming scene or event, especially one connected with country life. **2.** a simple and charming scene or event suitable for such a description. *n.*

i dyl lic (ī dil′ik), suitable for an idyl; simple and charming. *adj.*

-ie, suffix meaning: little; darling, as in *dearie, lassie.*

i.e., that is; that is to say.

if (if), **1.** supposing that; on condition that; in case that: *If you are going, leave now.* **2.** whether: *I wonder if he will go.* **3.** *Informal.* although; even though: *If he is little, he is strong.* **4.** condition; supposition. 1-3 *conj.,* 4 *n.*

as if, as it would be if.

Igloo

ig loo (ig′lü), a dome-shaped hut used by Eskimos, often built of blocks of hard snow. *n., pl.* **ig loos.**

Ig na tius Loy o la (ig nā′shəs loi ō′lə). See **Loyola.**

ig ne ous (ig′nē əs), **1.** of fire; having to do with fire. **2.** produced by fire, intense heat, or volcanic action. Granite is an igneous rock. *adj.*

ig nis fat u us (ig′nis fach′ū əs), **1.** a flitting phosphorescent light seen at night chiefly over marshy ground; will-o'-the-wisp. **2.** something deluding or misleading. *pl.* **ig nes fat u i** (ig′nēz fach′ū ī).

ig nite (ig nīt′), **1.** set on fire: *You ignite a match by scratching it.* **2.** make intensely hot; cause to glow with heat. **3.** take fire; begin to burn: *Gasoline ignites easily.* *v.,* **ig nit ed, ig nit ing. —ig nit′er,** *n.*

ig ni tion (ig nish′ən), **1.** a setting on fire. **2.** a catching on fire. **3.** apparatus for igniting the explosive vapor in the cylinders of an internal-combustion engine. A spark plug is a part of the ignition of a gasoline engine. *n.*

ig no ble (ig nō′bl), **1.** mean; base; without honor: *To betray a friend is ignoble.* **2.** of low birth: *Some very great men have come from ignoble families.* *adj.* **—ig no′ble ness,** *n.* **—ig no′bly,** *adv.*

ig no min i ous (ig′nə min′ē əs), **1.** shameful; disgraceful; dishonorable; humiliating. **2.** contemptible. *adj.* **—ig′no min′i ous ly,** *adv.*

ig no min y (ig′nə min′ē), **1.** loss of one's good name; public shame and disgrace; dishonor. **2.** shameful action or conduct. *n., pl.* **ig no min ies.**

ig no ra mus (ig′nə rā′məs), an ignorant person. *n., pl.* **ig no ra mus es.**

ig no rance (ig′nə rəns), lack of knowledge; quality or condition of being ignorant. *n.*

ig no rant (ig′nə rənt), **1.** knowing little or nothing; without knowledge. A person who has not had much chance to learn may be ignorant but not stupid: *People who live in the city are often ignorant of farm life.* **2.** caused by lack of knowledge. **3.** showing lack of knowledge: *an ignorant remark.* **4.** uninformed; unaware: *He was ignorant of the fact that the town had been destroyed.* *adj.* **—ig′no rant ly,** *adv.*

ig nore (ig nôr′), pay no attention to; disregard: *When you scratch your knee it is better to ignore the pain than to cry.* *v.,* **ig nored, ig nor ing.**

Ig o rot (ig′ə rōt′), **1.** member of a Malay tribe of the Philippine Islands. **2.** their language. *n., pl.* **Ig o rot** or **Ig o rots.**

Ig or ro te (ig′ə rō′tē), Igorot. *n., pl.* **Ig or ro te** or **Ig or ro tes.**

I graine (i grān′), mother of King Arthur. *n.*

Iguana (about 5 ft. long)

i gua na (i gwä′nə), a large climbing lizard that has small scales and a fringelike crest of skin along the back, found in tropical America. *n.*

I guas sú (ē′gwä sü′), **1.** river flowing across S Brazil into the Paraná River. 380 mi. **2.** falls on this river. 210 ft. *n.*

IGY, International Geophysical Year.

IHS, first three letters of the name of Jesus in Greek.

I.H.S., **1.** Jesus the Savior of men. **2.** In this sign thou shalt conquer. **3.** In this cross is salvation.

i kon (ī′kon), icon. *n.*

Il, illinium.

il-, prefix meaning: not, as in *illegal, illegible.* **in-** becomes **il-** before *l.*

Il Du ce (ēl dü′chā), title of Benito Mussolini as head of the Fascists of Italy. It means "the Leader."

il e ac (il′ē ak), of or having to do with the ileum. *adj.*

il e um (il′ē əm), the lowest part of the small intestine. *n.*

il i ac (il′ē ak), **1.** of or having to do with the ilium; near the ilium. **2.** of or having to do with the ileum. *adj.*

Il i ad (il′ē əd), a long Greek epic poem about the siege of Ilium, or Troy. Homer is supposed to be its author. *n.*

il i um (il′ē əm), the broad upper portion of the hipbone. *n., pl.* **il i a** (il′ē ə).

Il i um (il′ē əm), ancient Troy. *n.*

ilk (ilk), **1.** *Archaic.* same. **2.** *Informal.* family; kind; sort. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

of that ilk, *Informal.* **1.** of the same place or name. **2.** of that kind or sort.

ill (il), **1.** sick; having some disease; not well: *ill with a fever.* **2.** sickness; disease: *She told us about all the ills she had had.* **3.** an evil; a harm; a trouble: *Poverty is an ill.* **4.** bad; evil; harmful: *an ill deed.* **5.** badly; harmfully: *work done ill.* **6.** unfavorable; unfortunate: *an ill wind.* **7.** unfavorably; unfortunately. **8.** unkind; harsh; cruel: *an ill turn.* **9.** in an unkind manner; harshly; cruelly. **10.** scarcely; with trouble or difficulty: *You can ill afford to waste your money.* 1,4,6,8 *adj.,* **worse, worst;** 2,3 *n.,* 5,7,9,10 *adv.*

ill at ease, uncomfortable.

I'll (īl), **1.** I shall. **2.** I will.

Ill., Illinois.

ill-ad vised (il′əd vīzd′), acting or done without enough consideration; unwise. *adj.*

ill-bred (il′bred′), badly brought up; rude. *adj.*

ill breeding, bad manners; lack of a good bringing-up; impoliteness; rudeness.

ill-con sid ered (il′kən sid′ərd), not well considered; unwise; unsuitable. *adj.*

ill-dis posed (il′dis pōzd′), unfriendly; unfavorable. *adj.*

il le gal (i lē′gl), not lawful; against the law; forbidden by law. *adj.* **—il le′gal ly,** *adv.*

il le gal i ty (il′ē gal′ə tē), **1.** unlawfulness. **2.** an illegal act; act contrary to law. *n., pl.* **il le gal i ties.**

il leg i bil i ty (i lej′ə bil′ə tē), illegible quality or condition. *n., pl.* **il leg i bil i ties.**

il leg i ble (i lej′ə bl), very hard or impossible to read: *The ink had faded so that many words were illegible.* *adj.* **—il leg′i ble ness,** *n.* **—il leg′i bly,** *adv.*

il le git i ma cy (il′i jit′ə mə sē), fact or condition of being illegitimate. *n., pl.* **il le git i ma cies.**

il le git i mate (il′i jit′ə mit), **1.** born of parents who are not married. **2.** not according to the law or the rules. **3.** not logical; not according to good usage; improper. *adj.* **—il′le git′i mate ly,** *adv.*

ill-fat ed (il′fāt′id), **1.** sure to have a bad fate or end. **2.** bringing bad luck; unlucky. *adj.*

ill-fa vored (il′fā′vərd), **1.** not pleasant to look at; ugly. **2.** unpleasant; offensive. *adj.*

ill-fit ted (il′fit′id), unsuited. *adj.*

ill-found ed (il′foun′did), without a good reason or sound basis. *adj.*

ill-got ten (il′got′n), acquired by evil or unfair means; dishonestly obtained. *adj.*

ill-hu mored (il′hū′mərd), cross; unpleasant. *adj.*

il lib er al (i lib′ər əl), **1.** not liberal; narrow-minded; prejudiced. **2.** stingy; miserly. *adj.*

il lic it (i lis′it), not permitted by law; forbidden; improper. *adj.* **—il lic′it ly,** *adv.* **—il lic′it ness,** *n.*

il lim it a ble (i lim′ə tə bl), limitless; boundless; infinite. *adj.* **—il lim′it a bly,** *adv.*

il lin i um (i lin′ē əm), former name of **promethium.** *Symbol:* Il *n.*

Il li nois (il′ə noi′ or il′ə noiz′), **1.** a Middle Western State of the United States. 10,081,000 pop.; 56,400 sq. mi. *Capital:* Springfield. *Abbrev.:* Ill. **2.** river flowing from NE Illinois into the Mississippi River. 273 mi. **3.** member of an American Indian tribe formerly living between the Mississippi and Wabash rivers. *n.* **—Il′li nois′an,** *n., adj.*

il lit er a cy (i lit′ər ə sē), **1.** inability to read or write. **2.** lack of education; deficiency in cultural knowledge. **3.** error in speaking or writing, caused by a lack of education or knowledge. *n., pl.* **il lit er a cies.**

il lit er ate (i lit′ər it), **1.** unable to read or write. **2.** person unable to read or write. **3.** not cultured: *He writes in a very illiterate way.* **4.** person who lacks culture. 1,3 *adj.,* 2,4 *n.* **—il lit′er ate ly,** *adv.* **—il-lit′er ate ness,** *n.*

ill-judged (il′jujd′), unwise; rash. *adj.*

ill-man nered (il′man′ərd), having or showing bad manners; impolite. *adj.* **—ill′-man′nered ly,** *adv.*

ill-na tured (il′nā′chərd), cross; disagreeable; spiteful. *adj.* **—ill′-na′tured ly,** *adv.*

ill ness (il′nis), sickness; disease; poor health: *Scarlet fever is a serious illness.* *n.*

il log i cal (i loj′ə kl), **1.** not logical. **2.** not reasonable. *adj.* **—il log′i cal ly,** *adv.* **—il log′i cal ness,** *n.*

ill-spent (il′spent′), spent badly; wasted. *adj.*

ill-starred (il′stärd′), unlucky; unfortunate. *adj.*

ill-suit ed (il′süt′id), poorly suited; unsuitable. *adj.*

ill-tem pered (il′tem′pərd), having or showing a bad temper; cross. *adj.* **—ill′-tem′pered ly,** *adv.*

ill-timed (il′tīmd′), coming at a bad time; inappropriate. *adj.*

ill-treat (il′trēt′), treat badly or cruelly; do harm to; abuse. *v.*

ill treatment, bad or cruel treatment; harm; abuse.

il lume (i lüm′), *Poetic.* illuminate. *v.,* **il lumed, il-lum ing.**

il lu mi nant (i lü′mə nənt), something that gives light. Gas and oil are illuminants. *n.*

il lu mi nate (i lü′mə nāt), **1.** light up; make bright: *The room was illuminated by four large lamps.* **2.** make clear; explain: *Our interesting teacher could illuminate almost any subject we studied.* **3.** decorate with lights: *The streets were illuminated for the celebration.* **4.** decorate with gold, colors, pictures, and designs. Some old books and manuscripts were illuminated. **5.** enlighten; inform; instruct. **6.** make illustrious. *v.,* **il lu mi nat ed, il lu mi nat ing.**

il lu mi na tion (i lü′mə nā′shən), **1.** an illuminating; a lighting up; a making bright. **2.** amount of light; light. **3.** a making clear; explanation. **4.** decoration with lights. **5.** decoration of books and letters with gold, colors, pictures, and designs. **6.** enlightenment. *n.*

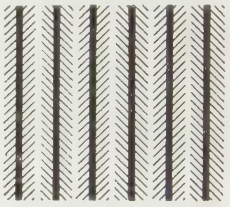
il lu mi na tive (i lü′mə nā′tiv), illuminating; tending to illuminate. *adj.*

il lu mine (i lü′mən), make or become bright; illuminate; light up: *A smile often illumines a homely face.* *v.,* **il lu mined, il lu min ing.**

illus., **1.** illustration. **2.** illustrated.

ill-us age (il′ūs′ij), bad, cruel, or unfair treatment. *n.*

ill-use (il′ūz′ for 1; il′ūs′ for 2), **1.** treat badly, cruelly, or unfairly. **2.** bad, cruel, or unfair treatment. 1 *v.,* **ill-used, ill-us ing;** 2 *n.*



Optical illusion. The verticals appear to converge and diverge under the influence of the cross-pieces.

il lu sion (i lü′zhən), **1.** appearance which is not real; misleading appearance: *an illusion of reality.* **2.** a false impression or perception: *That slender snow-covered bush at the gate produced the illusion of a woman waiting there.* **3.** a false idea, notion, or belief. **4.** a delicate silk net or gauze, often used for veils and over wedding gowns. *n.*

il lu sive (i lü′siv), due to an illusion; unreal; misleading; deceptive. *adj.* **—il lu′sive ly,** *adv.* **—il lu′-sive ness,** *n.*

il lu so ry (i lü′sə rē), illusive. *adj.*

illust., **1.** illustration. **2.** illustrated.

il lus trate (il′əs trāt or i lus′trāt), **1.** make clear or explain by stories, examples, comparisons, etc.: *The way that a pump works is used to illustrate how the heart sends blood around the body.* **2.** provide with pictures, diagrams, maps, etc., that explain or decorate: *This book is well illustrated.* *v.,* **il lus trat ed, il lus trat ing.**

il lus tra tion (il′əs trā′shən), **1.** picture, diagram, map, etc., used to explain or decorate something. **2.** story, example, comparison, etc., used to make clear or explain something: *The teacher cut an apple into four equal pieces as an illustration of what ¼ means.* **3.** act or process of illustrating: *Illustration is used in teaching children.* *n.*

il lus tra tive (i lus′trə tiv or il′əs trā′tiv), illustrating; used to illustrate; helping to explain: *A good teacher uses many illustrative examples to explain hard ideas.* *adj.* **—il lus′tra tive ly,** *adv.*

il lus tra tor (il′əs trā′tər), **1.** artist who makes pictures to be used as illustrations. **2.** person or thing that illustrates. *n.*

il lus tri ous (i lus′trē əs), very famous; great; outstanding: *Washington and Lincoln are illustrious Americans.* *adj.* **—il lus′tri ous ly,** *adv.* **—il lus′tri ous-ness,** *n.*

ill will, unkind or unfriendly feeling; dislike; hate.

Il lyr i a (i lir′ē ə), an ancient country in the region east of the Adriatic. See **Gaul** for map. *n.*

I′m (īm), I am.

im-[1], form of **in-**[1] before *b, m, p,* as in *imbalance, immoral, impatient.*

im-[2], form of **in-**[2] before *b, m, p,* as in *imbibe, immure, impart.*

im age (im′ij), **1.** likeness; picture; copy: *She saw her image in the mirror. She is almost the exact image of her mother.* **2.** likeness made of stone, wood, etc.; statue: *The ancient Greeks and Romans worshiped images of their gods.* **3.** picture in the mind; idea. Your memory or imagination forms images of people and things that you do not actually see. **4.** description or figure of speech that helps the mind to form forceful or beautiful pictures. Poetry often contains images. **5.** form an image of. **6.** reflect as a mirror does: *The clouds were imaged in the still water.* **7.** picture in one's mind; imagine. 1-4 *n.,* 5-7 *v.,* **im aged, im ag ing.**

im age ry (im′ij rē), **1.** pictures in the mind; things imagined. **2.** descriptions and figures of speech that help the mind to form forceful or beautiful pictures. Poetry often contains imagery. **3.** images; statues. *n., pl.* **im age ries.**

i mag i na ble (i maj′ə nə bl), that can be imagined; possible. *adj.* **—i mag′i na bly,** *adv.*

i mag i nar y (i maj′ə ner′ē), existing only in the imagination; not real: *Fairies are imaginary. The equator is an imaginary line around the earth. adj.*

i mag i na tion (i maj′ə nā′shən), **1.** an imagining; power of forming pictures in the mind of things not present to the senses: *The child's imagination filled the woods with strange animals and fairies.* **2.** ability to create new things or ideas or to combine old ones in new forms: *Poets, artists, and inventors need imagination.* **3.** creation of the mind; fancy. *n.*

i mag i na tive (i maj′ə nā′tiv), **1.** showing imagination: *Fairy tales are imaginative.* **2.** able to imagine well; fond of imagining: *The imaginative child made up fairy stories.* **3.** of imagination. *adj.* **—i mag′i na′tive ly,** *adv.*

i mag ine (i maj′ən), **1.** picture in one's mind; have an idea: *We can hardly imagine life without electricity.* **2.** suppose; guess: *I cannot imagine what you mean.* **3.** think; believe: *She imagined someone was watching her. v.,* **i mag ined, i mag in ing.**

i ma go (i mā′gō), insect in the final adult, especially winged, stage. *n., pl.* **i ma gos, i mag i nes** (i maj′ə-nēz).

im balm (im bäm′ or im bälm′), embalm. *v.*

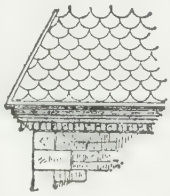
im be cile (im′bə sl), **1.** person of very weak mind. An imbecile is almost an idiot. **2.** very weak in the mind. **3.** a very stupid or foolish person. **4.** very stupid or foolish. 1,3 *n.,* 2,4 *adj.*

im be cil i ty (im′bə sil′ə tē), **1.** feebleness of mind; mental weakness. **2.** great stupidity or dullness. **3.** a very stupid or foolish action, remark, etc. *n., pl.* **im be cil i ties.**

im bed (im bed′), embed. *v.,* **im bed ded, im bed ding.**

im bibe (im bīb′), **1.** drink; drink in. **2.** absorb: *The roots of a plant imbibe moisture from the earth.* **3.** take into one's mind: *Children often imbibe superstitions that last all their life. v.,* **im bibed, im bib ing. —im bib′er,** *n.*

im bri ca tion (im′brə kā′shən), **1.** an overlapping like that of tiles, shingles, etc. **2.** a decorative pattern in imitation of this. *n.*



Imbrication of tiles

im bro glio (im brōl′yō), **1.** a complicated or difficult situation. **2.** a complicated misunderstanding or disagreement. *n., pl.* **im bro glios.**

im brue (im brü′), wet; stain: *His sword was imbrued with blood. v.,* **im brued, im bru ing.**

im bue (im bū′), **1.** fill; inspire: *He imbued his son's mind with the ambition to succeed.* **2.** fill with moisture or color. *v.,* **im bued, im bu ing.**

im i ta ble (im′ə tə bl), that can be imitated. *adj.*

im i tate (im′ə tāt), **1.** try to be like; follow the example of: *The little boy imitated his father.* **2.** make or do something like; copy: *A parrot imitates the sounds it hears.* **3.** act like: *John amused us by imitating a baby, an old man, and a bear.* **4.** be like; look like; resemble: *wood painted to imitate stone. v.,* **im i tat ed, im i tat ing.**

im i ta tion (im′ə tā′shən), **1.** an imitating: *We learn many things by imitation.* **2.** a copy: *Give as good an imitation as you can of a rooster crowing.* **3.** not real: *You can buy imitation pearls.* 1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj.*
in imitation of, in order to be like or look like.

im i ta tive (im′ə tā′tiv), **1.** fond of imitating; likely or inclined to imitate others: *Monkeys are imitative.* **2.** imitating; showing imitation: *"Bang" and "whiz" are imitative words.* **3.** not real. *adj.* **—im′i ta′tive ly,** *adv.* **—im′i ta′tive ness,** *n.*

im i ta tor (im′ə tā′tər), person or animal that imitates. *n.*

im mac u late (i mak′yə lit), **1.** without a spot or stain; absolutely clean. **2.** without sin; pure. *adj.* **—im mac′u late ly,** *adv.* **—im mac′u late ness,** *n.*

im ma nence (im′ə nəns), state of being immanent. *n.*

im ma nent (im′ə nənt), remaining within. *adj.*

Im man u el (i man′yü əl), Christ. *n.* Also, **Emmanuel.**

im ma te ri al (im′ə tir′ē əl), **1.** not important; insignificant. **2.** not material; spiritual rather than physical. *adj.* **—im′ma te′ri al ly,** *adv.* **—im′ma te′ri al ness,** *n.*

im ma ture (im′ə chůr′, im′ə tůr′, or im′ə tyůr′), not mature; not ripe; not full-grown; not fully developed. *adj.* **—im′ma ture′ly,** *adv.*

im ma tu ri ty (im′ə chůr′ə tē, im′ə tůr′ə tē, or im′ə-tyůr′ə tē), a being immature. *n.*

im meas ur a ble (i mezh′ər ə bl), too vast to be measured; boundless; without limits. *adj.*

im meas ur a bly (i mezh′ər ə blē), beyond measure; to an immeasurable extent or degree. *adv.*

im me di a cy (i mē′dē ə sē), a being immediate. *n.*

im me di ate (i mē′dē it), **1.** coming at once; without delay: *an immediate reply.* **2.** with nothing between: *in immediate contact.* **3.** direct: *the immediate result.* **4.** closest; nearest: *my immediate neighbor.* **5.** close; near: *the immediate neighborhood.* **6.** having to do with the present: *our immediate plans. adj.* **—im me′di ate ness,** *n.*

im me di ate ly (i mē′dē it lē), **1.** at once; without delay: *I answered his letter immediately.* **2.** with nothing between. **3.** next. **4.** directly. *adv.*

im me mo ri al (im′ə mô′rē əl), extending back beyond the bounds of memory; extremely old. *adj.* **—im′me mo′ri al ly,** *adv.*

im mense (i mens′), **1.** very big; huge; vast: *An ocean is an immense body of water.* **2.** *Slang.* very good; fine; excellent. *adj.* **—im mense′ness,** *n.*

im mense ly (i mens′lē), very greatly. *adv.*

im men si ty (i men′sə tē), **1.** very great or boundless extent; vastness: *the ocean's immensity.* **2.** infinite space or existence. *n., pl.* **im men si ties.**

im merse (i mėrs′), **1.** plunge into a liquid. **2.** baptize by dipping (a person) under water. **3.** involve deeply; absorb: *immersed in business affairs, immersed in debts. v.,* **im mersed, im mers ing.**

im mer sion (i mėr′zhən or i mėr′shən), **1.** an immersing. **2.** a being immersed. **3.** baptism by dipping a person under water. *n.*

im mi grant (im′ə grənt), **1.** person who comes into a foreign country or region to live: *Canada has many immigrants from Europe. California has many immigrants from other States.* **2.** immigrating. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

im mi grate (im′ə grāt), come into a foreign country or region to live. *v.,* **im mi grat ed, im mi grat ing.**

im mi gra tion (im′ə grā′shən), **1.** a coming into a foreign country or region to live: *There has been immigration to America from all the countries of Europe.* **2.** immigrants: *The immigration of 1918 included many Italians. n.*

im mi nence (im′ə nəns), **1.** state or fact of being imminent. **2.** thing that is imminent; evil or danger about to occur. *n.*

im mi nent (im′ə nənt), likely to happen soon; about to occur: *The black clouds, thunder, and lightning show that a storm is imminent. adj.* **—im′mi nent ly,** *adv.*

im mo bile (i mō′bl), **1.** not movable; firmly fixed. **2.** not moving; not changing; motionless. *adj.*

im mo bil i ty (im′ō bil′ə tē), a being immobile. *n.*

im mo bi lize (i mō′bl īz), make immobile. *v.,* **im mo bi lized, im mo bi liz ing.**

im mod er ate (i mod′ər it), not moderate; too much; going too far; extreme; more than is right or proper. *adj.* **—im mod′er ate ly,** *adv.* **—im mod′er ate ness,** *n.*

im mod est (i mod′ist), 1. not modest; bold and rude. 2. indecent; improper. *adj.* **—im mod′est ly,** *adv.*

im mod es ty (i mod′is tē), 1. lack of modesty; boldness and rudeness. 2. lack of decency; improper behavior. *n.*

im mo late (im′ə lāt), 1. kill as a sacrifice. 2. sacrifice. *v.,* **im mo lat ed, im mo lat ing.**

im mo la tion (im′ə lā′shən), sacrifice. *n.*

im mor al (i môr′əl), 1. morally wrong; wicked: *Lying and stealing are immoral.* 2. lewd; unchaste. *adj.* **—im mor′al ly,** *adv.*

im mo ral i ty (im′ə ral′ə tē), 1. wickedness; wrongdoing; vice. 2. lewdness; unchastity. 3. an immoral act. *n., pl.* **im mo ral i ties.**

im mor tal (i môr′tl), 1. living forever; never dying; everlasting: *A man's body dies, but his soul may be immortal.* 2. an immortal being. 3. one of the gods of ancient Greek and Roman mythology. 4. of or having to do with immortal beings or immortality; divine. 5. remembered or famous forever. 6. person remembered or famous forever: *Shakespeare is one of the immortals.* 1,4,5 *adj.,* 2,3,6 *n.* **—im mor′tal ly,** *adv.*

im mor tal i ty (im′ôr tal′ə tē), 1. endless life; living forever. 2. fame that lasts forever. *n.*

im mor tal ize (i môr′tl īz), 1. make immortal. 2. give everlasting fame to: *Great authors are immortalized by their works.* *v.,* **im mor tal ized, im mor tal iz ing.**

im mor telle (im′ôr tel′), plant whose flowers keep their shape and color for a long time after it has entirely dried. *n.*

im mov a bil i ty (i müv′ə bil′ə tē), a being immovable. *n.*

im mov a ble (i müv′ə bl), 1. that cannot be moved; firmly fixed. 2. not moving; not changing position; motionless: *immovable mountains.* 3. firm; steadfast; unyielding: *an immovable purpose.* 4. unfeeling; impassive. *adj.* **—im mov′a bly,** *adv.*

immovables, land, buildings, and other property that cannot be carried from one place to another.

im mune (i mūn′), 1. protected from disease; not susceptible; inoculated: *Some persons are immune to poison ivy.* 2. exempt: *immune from taxes.* *adj.*

im mu ni ty (i mū′nə tē), 1. resistance to disease, poison, etc.: *One attack of measles usually gives a person immunity to that disease for a number of years.* 2. freedom; protection: *The law gives schools and churches immunity from taxation.* *n., pl.* **im mu ni ties.**

im mu nize (im′yə nīz), give immunity to; make immune: *Vaccination immunizes people against smallpox.* *v.,* **im mu nized, im mu niz ing. —im′mu ni za′tion,** *n.*

im mu nol o gy (im′yə nol′ə jē), science of the nature and causation of immunity from diseases. *n.*

im mure (i myŭr′), 1. imprison. 2. confine closely. *v.,* **im mured, im mur ing. —im mure′ment,** *n.*

im mu ta bil i ty (i mū′tə bil′ə tē), a being immutable. *n.*

im mu ta ble (i mū′tə bl), never changing; unchangeable. *adj.* **—im mu′ta bly,** *adv.*

imp (imp), 1. a young or small devil or demon. 2. a mischievous child. *n.*

imp., imperative.

im pact (im′pakt), a striking (of one thing against another); collision: *The impact of the two swords broke both of them.* *n.*

im pact ed (im pak′tid), 1. firmly wedged in place. 2. of a tooth, pressed between the jawbone and another tooth. 3. closely packed. *adj.*

im pair (im pär′), make worse; damage; weaken: *Poor food impaired his health.* *v.*

im pair ment (im pär′mənt), 1. an impairing. 2. a being impaired. 3. injury; damage. *n.*

im pale (im päl′), 1. pierce through with anything pointed; fasten upon anything pointed: *The butterflies were impaled on small pins stuck in a sheet of cork.* 2. torture or punish by thrusting upon a pointed stake. *v.,* **im paled, im pal ing. —im pale′ment,** *n.*

im pal pa ble (im pal′pə bl), 1. that cannot be perceived by the sense of touch: *Sunbeams are impalpable. A thread of a spider's web is so thin as to be almost impalpable.* 2. very hard for the mind to grasp: *impalpable distinctions.* *adj.* **—im pal′pa bly,** *adv.*

im pan el (im pan′l), 1. put on a list for duty on a jury. 2. select (a jury) from the list. *v.,* **im pan eled, im pan el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **im pan elled, im pan el ling.** Also, **empanel.**

im part (im pärt′), 1. give a share in; give: *The furnishings imparted an air of elegance to the room.* 2. communicate; tell: *I will impart a secret to you.* *v.*

im par tial (im pär′shəl), showing no more favor to one side than to the other; fair; just: *A judge should be impartial.* *adj.* **—im par′tial ly,** *adv.*

im par ti al i ty (im′pär shē al′ə tē), fairness; justice. *n.*

im pass a bil i ty (im pas′ə bil′ə tē), being impassable. *n.*

im pass a ble (im pas′ə bl), not passable; so that one cannot go through or across: *Deep mud made the road impassable.* *adj.* **—im pass′a bly,** *adv.*

im passe (im pas′ or im′pas), 1. position from which there is no escape; deadlock. 2. road or way closed at one end. *n.*

im pas si ble (im pas′ə bl), 1. unable to suffer or feel pain. 2. that cannot be harmed. 3. without feeling; impassive. *adj.*

im pas sioned (im pash′ənd), full of strong feeling; ardent; emotional: *The general made an impassioned speech to his soldiers.* *adj.*

im pas sive (im pas′iv), 1. without feeling or emotion; unmoved: *He listened with an impassive face.* 2. not feeling pain or injury; insensible: *The soldier lay as impassive as if he were dead.* 3. incapable of being injured. *adj.* **—im pas′sive ly,** *adv.*

im pas siv i ty (im′pa siv′ə tē), being impassive. *n.*

im pa tience (im pā′shəns), 1. lack of patience; being impatient. 2. uneasiness and eagerness. *n.*

im pa tient (im pā′shənt), 1. not patient; not willing to bear delay, opposition, pain, bother, etc.: *Jim is impatient with his little sister.* 2. restless: *The horses were impatient to start in the race.* 3. showing lack of patience: *an impatient answer.* *adj.* **—im pa′tient ly,** *adv.* **—im pa′tient ness,** *n.*

impatient of, unwilling to endure.

im peach (im pēch′), 1. call in question: *impeach a person's honor or accuracy.* 2. charge with wrongdoing; accuse. 3. accuse (a public officer) of wrong conduct during office before a competent tribunal: *The judge was impeached for taking a bribe.* *v.*

im peach a ble (im pēch′ə bl), 1. liable to be impeached. 2. likely to cause impeachment: *an impeachable offense.* *adj.*

im peach ment (im pēch′mənt), 1. an impeaching: *The impeachment of the President resulted in a verdict of "Not Guilty."* 2. a being impeached. *n.*

im pec ca bil i ty (im pek′ə bil′ə tē), impeccable quality; faultlessness. *n.*

im pec ca ble (im pek′ə bl), 1. faultless. 2. sinless. *adj.* **—im pec′ca bly,** *adv.*

im pe cu ni ous (im′pi kū′nē əs), having little or no money; penniless; poor. *adj.* **—im′pe cu′ni ous ly,** *adv.*

im pede (im pēd′), hinder; obstruct: *The deep snow impeded travel.* *v.,* **im ped ed, im ped ing.**

im ped i ment (im ped′ə mənt), 1. hindrance; obstruction. 2. defect in speech. *n.*

im ped i men ta (im ped′ə men′tə), 1. traveling equipment; baggage. 2. the military supplies carried along with an army. *n.pl.*

im pel (im pel′), 1. drive; force; cause: *Hunger impelled the lazy man to work.* 2. cause to move, drive forward; push along: *The wind impelled the boat to shore.* *v.,* **im pelled, im pel ling. —im pel′ler,** *n.*

im pend (im pend′), 1. be likely to happen soon; be ready to occur; be near: *When war impends, wise men try to prevent it.* 2. hang; hang threateningly. *v.*

im pend ing (im pen′ding), 1. likely to happen soon; threatening; about to occur. 2. overhanging: *Above him were impending cliffs.* *adj.*

im pen e tra bil i ty (im pen′ə trə bil′ə tē), being impenetrable. *n.*

im pen e tra ble (im pen′ə trə bl), 1. that cannot be entered, pierced, or passed: *A thick sheet of steel is impenetrable by an ordinary bullet.* 2. not open to ideas, influences, etc.: *an impenetrable mind.* 3. impossible for the mind to understand; inscrutable: *an impenetrable secret.* *adj.* **—im pen′e tra bly,** *adv.*

im pen i tence (im pen′ə təns), lack of any sorrow or regret for doing wrong. *n.*

im pen i tent (im pen′ə tənt), not penitent; feeling no sorrow or regret for having done wrong. *adj.* **—im pen′i tent ly,** *adv.*

imper., imperative.

im per a tive (im per′ə tiv), 1. not to be avoided; urgent; necessary: *It is imperative that a very sick child stay in bed.* 2. a command: *The great imperative is "Love thy neighbor as thyself."* 3. expressing a command. "Go!" and "Stop, look, listen!" are in the imperative mood. 4. the imperative mood. 5. a verb form in this mood. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4,5 *n.* **—im per′a tive ly,** *adv.* **—im per′a tive ness,** *n.*

im per cep ti ble (im′pər sep′tə bl), 1. very slight; gradual. 2. that cannot be perceived or felt. *adj.* **—im′per cep′ti bly,** *adv.*

imperf., imperfect.

im per fect (im pėr′fikt), 1. not perfect; having some defect or fault: *A crack in the cup made it imperfect.* 2. not complete; lacking some part. 3. in grammar, expressing continued or customary action in the past. 4. the imperfect tense or verb form. English has no imperfect, but such forms as *was studying* and *used to study* are like the imperfect in other languages. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.* **—im per′fect ly,** *adv.* **—im per′fect ness,** *n.*

im per fec tion (im′pər fek′shən), 1. lack of perfection; imperfect condition or character. 2. fault; defect. *n.*

im pe ri al (im pir′ē əl), 1. of or having to do with an empire or its ruler. 2. of or having to do with the rule or authority of one country over other countries and colonies. 3. having the rank of an emperor. 4. supreme; majestic; magnificent. 5. of larger size or better quality. 6. a very small beard left growing beneath the lower lip. 7. according to the British standard of weights and measures. 8. size of paper, 23 by 31 inches (in England 22 by 30 inches). 1-5,7 *adj.*, 6,8 *n.* **—im pe′ri al ly,** *adv.*

Imperial (def. 6)

imperial gallon, British gallon, equal to about 1⅕ United States gallons.

im pe ri al ism (im pir′ē əl iz′əm), 1. policy of extending the rule or authority of one country over other countries and colonies. 2. an imperial system of government. *n.*

im pe ri al ist (im pir′ē əl ist), 1. person who favors imperialism 2. imperialistic. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

im pe ri al is tic (im pir′ē əl is′tik), 1. of imperialism or imperialists. 2. favoring imperialism. *adj.* **—im pe′ri al is′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

Imperial Valley, a flat irrigated region in S California.

im per il (im per′əl), put in danger: *The weakness of the dam imperiled the village below.* *v.*, **im per iled, im per il ing** or *esp. Brit.* **im per illed, im per il ling.**

im pe ri ous (im pir′ē əs), 1. haughty; arrogant; domineering; overbearing. 2. imperative; necessary; urgent. *adj.* **—im pe′ri ous ly,** *adv.* **—im pe′ri ousness,** *n.*

im per ish a bil i ty (im per′ish ə bil′ə tē), being imperishable; enduring quality. *n.*

im per ish a ble (im per′ish ə bl), everlasting; not perishable; indestructible. *adj.* **—im per′ish a bly,** *adv.*

im per me a bil i ty (im pėr′mē ə bil′ə tē), impermeable quality or condition. *n.*

im per me a ble (im pėr′mē ə bl), 1. that cannot be permeated; impassable. 2. not permitting the passage of fluid through the pores, interstices, etc. *adj.*

impers., impersonal.

im per son al (im pėr′sn l), 1. referring to all or any persons, not to any special one: *"First come, first served" is an impersonal remark.* 2. having no existence as a person: *Electricity is an impersonal force.* 3. of a verb, having nothing but an indefinite *it* for a subject. *Example*: *rained* in "It rained yesterday." *adj.*

im per son al i ty (im pėr′sn al′ə tē), 1. impersonal character; absence of personal quality. 2. an impersonal thing, force, etc. *n.*, *pl.* **im per son al i ties.**

im per son al ly (im pėr′sn l ē), in an impersonal manner; without personal reference or connection. *adv.*

im per son ate (im pėr′sn āt), 1. act the part of: *impersonate Hamlet on the stage.* 2. pretend to be; mimic the voice, appearance, and manners of: *impersonate a well-known news commentator.* 3. represent in personal form; personify; typify: *To many people George Washington impersonates the ideal American.* *v.*, **im per son ated, im per son at ing.**

im per son a tion (im pėr′sn ā′shən), 1. an impersonating. 2. a being impersonated. 3. personification; type. *n.*

im per son a tor (im pėr′sn ā′tər), 1. one who impersonates. 2. actor who impersonates particular persons or types; professional mimic. *n.*

im per ti nence (im pėr′tə nəns), 1. impertinent quality; impudence; insolence. 2. an impertinent act or speech. 3. lack of pertinence; irrelevance. *n.*

im per ti nen cy (im pėr′tə nən sē), impertinence. *n.*, *pl.* **im per ti nen cies.**

im per ti nent (im pėr′tə nənt), 1. saucy; impudent; insolent; rude: *Talking back to older people is impertinent.* 2. not pertinent; not to the point; out of place. *adj.* **—im per′ti nent ly,** *adv.*

im per turb a bil i ty (im′pər tėr′bə bil′ə tē), a being imperturbable; calmness. *n.*

im per turb a ble (im′pər tėr′bə bl), 1. not capable of being excited or disturbed. 2. not easily excited; calm. *adj.* **—im′per turb′a bly,** *adv.*

im per vi ous (im pėr′vē əs), 1. not letting things pass through; not allowing passage: *Rubber cloth is impervious to moisture.* 2. not open to argument, suggestions, etc.: *She is impervious to all the gossip about her.* *adj.* **—im per′vi ous ness,** *n.*

im pe ti go (im′pə tī′gō), an infectious skin disease causing pimples filled with pus. *n.*

im pet u os i ty (im pech′ū os′ə tē), sudden or rash energy; violence; ardor: *The impetuosity of the speaker stirred the audience.* *n.*, *pl.* **im pet u os i ties.**

im pet u ous (im pech′ū əs), 1. moving with great force or speed: *the impetuous rush of water over Niagara Falls.* 2. acting hastily, rashly, or with sudden feeling: *Boys are more impetuous than old men.* *adj.* **—im pet′u ous ly,** *adv.* **—im pet′u ous ness,** *n.*

im pe tus (im′pə təs), 1. force with which a moving body tends to maintain its velocity and overcome resistance: *the impetus of a cannon ball.* 2. a driving force; incentive: *Ambition is an impetus to work for success.* *n.*

im pi e ty (im pī′ə tē), 1. lack of piety or reverence for God; wickedness. 2. lack of dutifulness or respect. 3. an impious act. *n.*, *pl.* **im pi e ties.**

im pinge (im pinj′), 1. hit; strike: *Rays of light impinge on the eye.* 2. encroach; infringe. *v.*, **im pinged, im ping ing.**

im pinge ment (im pinj′mənt), an impinging. *n.*

im pi ous (im′pē əs), not pious; not having or not showing reverence for God; wicked; profane. *adj.* **—im′pi ous ly,** *adv.* **—im′pi ous ness,** *n.*

imp ish (imp′ish), 1. of an imp; like an imp. 2. mischievous. *adj.* **—imp′ish ly,** *adv.* **—imp′ish ness,** *n.*

im pla ca bil i ty (im plā′kə bil′ə tē or im plak′ə-bil′ə tē), a being implacable. *n.*

im pla ca ble (im plā′kə bl or im plak′ə bl), that cannot be placated, pacified, or appeased; relentless. *adj.* **—im pla′ca bly,** *adv.*

im plant (im plant′), 1. instill; fix deeply: *A good teacher implants high ideals in children.* 2. insert: *Teeth are implanted in the jaw.* 3. plant. *v.*

im ple ment (im′plə mənt for 1; im′plə ment for 2-4), 1. a useful article of equipment; tool; instrument; utensil. A plow, an ax, a shovel, and a broom are implements. 2. provide with implements or other means. 3. provide the power and authority necessary to accomplish or put (something) into effect: *implement an order.* 4. carry out; get done: *Do not undertake a project unless you can implement it.* 1 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*

im pli cate (im′plə kāt), 1. show to have a part or to be connected; involve: *The thief's confession implicated two other men.* 2. imply. 3. entangle; fold or twist together. *v.*, **im pli cat ed, im pli cat ing.**

im pli ca tion (im′plə kā′shən), 1. an implying or being implied. 2. something implied; indirect suggestion; hint: *There was no implication of dishonesty in his failure in business.* 3. an implicating or being implicated. *n.*

im plic it (im plis′it), 1. without doubting, hesitating, or asking questions; absolute: *A soldier must give implicit obedience to his officers.* 2. meant, but not clearly expressed or distinctly stated; implied: *Her silence gave implicit consent.* 3. involved as a necessary part or condition. *adj.*

im plic it ly (im plis′it lē), 1. unquestioningly. 2. by implication. *adv.*

im plied (im plīd′), involved, indicated, suggested, or understood without express statement: *an implied contract, an implied rebuke.* *adj.*

im pli ed ly (im plī′id lē), by implication. *adv.*

im plore (im plôr′), 1. beg earnestly for: *The prisoner implored pardon.* 2. beg (a person to do some act): *He implored the judge to spare his life.* *v.*, **im plored, im plor ing. —im plor′er,** *n.* **—im plor′ing ly,** *adv.*

im ply (im plī′), 1. indicate without saying outright; express indirectly; suggest: *Silence often implies consent. Her smile implied that she had forgiven us.* 2. involve as a necessary part or condition: *Speech implies a speaker.* 3. signify; mean. *v.*, **im plied, im ply ing.**

im po lite (im′pə līt′), not polite; having or showing bad manners; rude. *adj.* **—im′po lite′ly,** *adv.* **—im′po lite′ness,** *n.*

im pol i tic (im pol′ə tik), not politic; not expedient; not judicious; unwise: *It is impolitic to offend people who can help you.* *adj.*

im pon der a ble (im pon′dər ə bl), 1. without weight that can be felt or measured: *Faith and love are imponderable forces.* 2. something imponderable. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—im pon′der a bly,** *adv.*

im port (im pôrt′ or im′pôrt for 1,4,7; im′pôrt for 2,3,5,6), 1. bring in from a foreign country for sale or use: *The United States imports coffee.* 2. thing imported: *Rubber is a useful import.* 3. an importing; importation: *The import of diseased animals was forbidden.* 4. mean; signify: *Tell me what your remark imports.* 5. meaning: *What is the import of your remark?* 6. importance. 7. be of importance or consequence; be significant. 1,4,7 *v.*, 2,3,5,6 *n.*

im por tance (im pôrt′ns), being important; consequence; significance: *Anybody can see the importance of good health.* *n.*

im por tant (im pôrt′nt), 1. meaning much; worth noticing or considering; having value or significance: *important business, an important occasion.* 2. having social position or influence: *Mr. Harris is an important man in our town.* 3. acting as if important; seeming to be important: *An important little man rushed around giving orders.* *adj.* **—im por′tant ly,** *adv.*

im por ta tion (im′pôr tā′shən), 1. act of importing. 2. something imported: *Her shawl is a recent importation from Mexico.* *n.*

im port er (im pôr′tər or im′pôr tər), person or company whose business is importing goods. *n.*

im por tu nate (im pôr′chə nit), asking repeatedly; annoyingly persistent; urgent. *adj.* **—im por′tu nate ly,** *adv.*

im por tune (im′pôr tün′ or im′pôr tūn′), ask urgently or repeatedly; trouble with demands: *The boy importuned the teacher to raise his mark.* *v.*, **im por tuned, im por tun ing.**

im por tu ni ty (im′pôr tü′nə tē or im′pôr tū′nə tē), persistence in asking; act of demanding again and again. *n., pl.* **im por tu ni ties.**

im pose (im pōz′), 1. put (a burden, tax, punishment, etc.) on: *The judge imposed a fine of $500 on the guilty man.* 2. force or thrust one's or its authority or influence on another or others. 3. force or thrust (oneself or one's company) on another or others; obtrude; presume. 4. pass off (a thing upon a person) to deceive. 5. lay on (hands) in confirmation or ordination. 6. arrange (pages of type) for printing. *v.*, **im posed, im pos ing. —im-pos′er,** *n.*

impose on or **upon,** 1. take advantage of; use for selfish purposes. 2. deceive; cheat; trick.

im pos ing (im pōz′ing), impressive because of size, appearance, dignity, etc.: *The Capitol at Washington is an imposing building.* *adj.* **—im pos′ing ly,** *adv.*

im po si tion (im′pə zish′ən), 1. act or fact of imposing: *A war requires the imposition of heavy taxes.* 2. tax, duty, task, burden, etc. 3. an unfair tax, etc. 4. an imposing upon a person by taking advantage of his good nature: *Would it be an imposition to ask you to mail this parcel?* 5. deception; fraud; trick. 6. a ceremonial laying on of hands, as in confirmation. *n.*

im pos si bil i ty (im pos′ə bil′ə tē), 1. quality of being impossible: *We all realize the impossibility of living long without food.* 2. something impossible. *n., pl.* **im-pos si bil i ties.**

im pos si ble (im pos′ə bl), 1. that cannot be or happen: *It is impossible for two and two to make six.* 2. not possible to use; not to be done: *Few things are impossible.* 3. that cannot be true: *an impossible rumor.* 4. not possible to endure; very objectionable: *an impossible person.* *adj.* **—im pos′si bly,** *adv.*

im post (im′pōst), 1. tax on goods brought into a country; customs duty: *There is an impost on wool imported from other countries.* 2. tax; tribute. *n.*

im pos tor (im pos′tər), 1. person who assumes a false name or character. 2. deceiver; cheat. *n.*

im pos ture (im pos′chər), deception; fraud. *n.*

im po tence (im′pə təns), lack of power; helplessness; condition or quality of being impotent. *n.*

im po ten cy (im′pə tən sē), impotence. *n.*

im po tent (im′pə tənt), not having power; helpless: *Without guns and ammunition the soldiers were impotent. The cripple fell back in an impotent rage.* *adj.* **—im′-po tent ly,** *adv.*

im pound (im pound′), 1. shut up in a pen or pound: *impound stray animals.* 2. shut up; enclose; confine: *A dam impounds water.* 3. put in the custody of a law court: *The court impounded the documents to use as evidence.* *v.* **—im pound′er,** *n.*

im pov er ish (im pov′ər ish), 1. make very poor. 2. exhaust the strength, richness, or resources of: *impoverish the soil.* *v.* **—im pov′er ish er,** *n.*

im pov er ished (im pov′ər isht), very poor. *adj.*

im pov er ish ment (im pov′ər ish mənt), 1. an impoverishing. 2. a being impoverished. 3. thing that impoverishes. *n.*

im pow er (im pou′ər), empower. *v.*

im prac ti ca bil i ty (im prak′tə kə bil′ə tē), 1. a being impracticable. 2. something impracticable. *n., pl.* **im prac ti ca bil i ties.**

im prac ti ca ble (im prak′tə kə bl), **1.** not working well in practice: *impracticable suggestions.* **2.** very hard to manage: *an impracticable person.* **3.** that cannot be used: *an impracticable road. adj.* **—im prac′ti ca bly,** *adv.*

im prac ti cal (im prak′tə kl), not practical. *adj.* **—im prac′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

im pre cate (im′prə kāt), call down (curses, evil, etc.): *The prophet imprecated ruin on his enemies. v.,* **im pre cat ed, im pre cat ing. —im′pre ca′tor,** *n.*

im pre ca tion (im′prə kā′shən), **1.** act of calling down curses, evil, etc. **2.** a curse. *n.*

im preg na bil i ty (im preg′nə bil′ə tē), a being impregnable. *n.*

im preg na ble (im preg′nə bl), that cannot be overthrown by force; able to resist attack: *an impregnable fortress, an impregnable argument. adj.* **—im preg′na bly,** *adv.*

im preg nate (im preg′nāt), **1.** make pregnant; fertilize. **2.** fill (with); saturate: *Sea water is impregnated with salt.* **3.** instill into (the mind); inspire; imbue: *A great book impregnates the mind with new ideas.* **4.** impregnated. 1-3 *v.,* **im preg nat ed, im preg nat ing;** 4 *adj.* **—im preg′na tor,** *n.*

im preg na tion (im′preg nā′shən), **1.** an impregnating or being impregnated. **2.** thing, influence, etc., with which anything is impregnated. *n.*

im pre sa ri o (im′prə sä′rē ō), organizer or manager of an opera or concert company. *n., pl.* **im pre sa ri os.**

im press[1] (im pres′ for 1,2,4,5; im′pres for 3,6), **1.** have a strong effect on the mind or feelings of: *A hero impresses us with his courage.* **2.** fix in the mind: *She repeated the words to impress them in her memory.* **3.** impression; mark; stamp: *An author leaves the impress of his personality on what he writes.* **4.** make marks by pressing or stamping: *impress wax with a seal.* **5.** imprint; stamp. **6.** act of impressing. 1,2,4,5 *v.,* **im pressed** or (*Archaic*) **im prest, im press ing;** 3,6 *n.* **—im press′er,** *n.*

im press[2] (im pres′), **1.** seize by force for public use: *The police impressed our car in order to pursue the escaping robbers.* **2.** force (men) to serve in the navy or army. **3.** bring in and use. *v.,* **im pressed** or (*Archaic*) **im prest, im press ing.**

im pres sion (im presh′ən), **1.** effect produced on a person: *Punishment seemed to make little impression on the child.* **2.** idea; notion: *I have a vague impression that I left the house unlocked.* **3.** something produced by pressure; mark, stamp, print, etc.: *The thief had left an impression of his foot in the garden.* **4.** act of impressing. **5.** state of being impressed. **6.** the total number of copies of a book made at one time. **7.** a printed copy. *n.*

im pres sion a bil i ty (im presh′ən ə bil′ə tē), impressionable quality or condition. *n.*

im pres sion a ble (im presh′ən ə bl), sensitive to impressions; easily impressed or influenced: *Children are more impressionable than adults. adj.*

im pres sion is tic (im presh′ən is′tik), giving only a general or hasty impression. *adj.*

im pres sive (im pres′iv), able to impress the mind, feelings, conscience, etc.: *an impressive sermon, an impressive storm, an impressive ceremony. adj.* **—im pres′sive ly,** *adv.* **—im pres′sive ness,** *n.*

im press ment (im pres′mənt), act or practice of impressing men or property for public service or use. *n.*

im prest (im prest′), *Archaic.* a pt. and a pp. of **impress.** *v.*

im pri ma tur (im′pri mā′tər), **1.** an official license to print or publish a book, etc., now usually a work sanctioned by the Roman Catholic Church. **2.** sanction; approval. *n.*

im print (im′print for 1-3; im print′ for 4,5), **1.** mark made by pressure; print: *the imprint of a foot in the sand.* **2.** impression; mark: *Suffering left its imprint on her face.* **3.** a publisher's name, with the place and date of publication, on the title page or at the end of a book; printer's name and address as printed on his work. **4.** mark by pressing or stamping; print: *imprint a postmark on an envelope, imprint a letter with a postmark.* **5.** press or impress: *imprint a kiss on someone's cheek, a scene imprinted on my memory.* 1-3 *n.,* 4,5 *v.* **—im print′er,** *n.*

im pris on (im priz′n), **1.** put in prison; keep in prison. **2.** confine closely; restrain. *v.*

im pris on ment (im priz′n mənt), **1.** a putting or keeping in prison. **2.** a being put or kept in prison. **3.** close confinement; restraint. *n.*

im prob a bil i ty (im prob′ə bil′ə tē), **1.** a being improbable; unlikelihood. **2.** something improbable. *n., pl.* **im prob a bil i ties.**

im prob a ble (im prob′ə bl), not probable; not likely to happen; not likely to be true. *adj.*

im prob a bly (im prob′ə blē), with little or no probability. *adv.*

im promp tu (im promp′tü or im promp′tū), **1.** without previous thought or preparation; offhand: *a speech made impromptu (adv.), an impromptu speech, an impromptu party (adj.).* **2.** something impromptu; improvisation. 1 *adv., adj.,* 2 *n.*

im prop er (im prop′ər), **1.** not in accordance with accepted standards: *"We ain't" is an improper usage.* **2.** not suitable: *That bright dress is improper for a funeral.* **3.** not decent. *adj.* **—im prop′er ly,** *adv.*

improper fraction, a fraction that is equal to or greater than 1. *Examples:* $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{4}{3}$, $\frac{27}{4}$, $\frac{8}{5}$ $\frac{21}{12}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{12}{12}$.

im pro pri e ty (im′prə prī′ə tē), **1.** lack of propriety; quality of being improper. **2.** improper conduct. **3.** an improper act, expression, etc.: *Using "learn" to mean "teach" is an impropriety. n., pl.* **im pro pri e ties.**

im prove (im prüv′), **1.** make better: *You could improve your handwriting if you tried.* **2.** become better: *His health is improving.* **3.** increase the value of (land or property). **4.** use well; make good use of: *Improve your time by studying. v.,* **im proved, im prov ing. —im prov′a ble,** *adj.* **—im prov′er,** *n.*

improve on, make better; do better than.

im prove ment (im prüv′mənt), **1.** a making better or becoming better: *Will's schoolwork shows much improvement since last term.* **2.** increase in value. **3.** change or addition that increases value: *An old house can be modernized by making improvements.* **4.** better condition; thing that is better than another; advance: *Automobiles are an improvement over horses.* **5.** good use. *n.*

im prov i dence (im prov′ə dəns), lack of foresight; failure to look ahead; carelessness in providing for the future; lack of thrift. *n.*

im prov i dent (im prov′ə dənt), lacking foresight; not looking ahead; not careful in providing for the future; not thrifty. *adj.* **—im prov′i dent ly,** *adv.*

im pro vi sa tion (im′prə vī zā′shən), **1.** an improvising. **2.** something improvised. *n.*

im pro vise (im′prə vīz), **1.** compose or utter (verse, music, etc.) without preparation: *Fred improvised a new stanza for the school song at the football game.* **2.** prepare or provide offhand; extemporize: *The boys improvised a tent out of two blankets and some long poles. v.,* **im provised, im pro vis ing. —im′pro vis′er,** *n.*

im pru dence (im prü′dns), lack of prudence; imprudent behavior. *n.*

im pru dent (im prü′dnt), not prudent; rash; not discreet. *adj.* **—im pru′dent ly,** *adv.*

im pu dence (im′pyə dəns), lack of shame or modesty; rude boldness. *n.*

im pu dent (im′pyə dənt), without shame or modesty; forward; rudely bold: *The impudent boy made faces at the teacher. adj.* **—im′pu dent ly,** *adv.*

im pugn (im pūn′), call in question; attack by words or arguments; challenge as false: *Do not impugn the umpire's fairness. v.* **—im pugn′a ble,** *adj.*

im pulse (im′puls), **1.** a sudden, driving force or influence; thrust; push: *the impulse of a wave, the impulse*

of hunger. **2.** effect of a sudden, driving force or influence. **3.** a sudden inclination or tendency to act. **4.** the stimulating force of desire or emotion: *An angry mob is influenced more by impulse than by reason.* **5.** a change in living matter that is transmitted, especially by nerve cells, and influences action in the muscle, gland, or other nerve cells that it reaches. *n.*

im pul sion (im pul′shən), **1.** an impelling; driving force: *The impulsion of hunger drove the man to steal.* **2.** impulse. **3.** impetus. *n.*

im pul sive (im pul′siv), **1.** acting upon impulse; easily moved: *The impulsive child gave all his money to the beggar.* **2.** driving onward; impelling; pushing. *adj.* **—im pul′sive ly,** *adv.* **—im pul′sive ness,** *n.*

im pu ni ty (im pū′nə tē), freedom from punishment, injury, or other bad consequences: *If laws are not enforced, crimes are committed with impunity.* *n.*

im pure (im pyŭr′), **1.** not pure; dirty; filthy; unclean: *Avoid impure talk, acts, and people. The air in cities is often impure.* **2.** mixed with something of lower value; adulterated: *The salt we use is slightly impure.* **3.** not of one color, style, etc.; mixed. **4.** forbidden by religion as unclean. *adj.* **—im pure′ly,** *adv.* **—im pure′ness,** *n.*

im pu ri ty (im pyŭr′ə tē), **1.** lack of purity; being impure. **2.** impure thing or element; thing that makes something else impure: *Filtering the water removed some of its impurities.* *n., pl.* **im pu ri ties.**

im pu ta tion (im′pyū tā′shən), **1.** an imputing. **2.** charge or hint of wrongdoing: *No imputation has ever been made against his good name.* *n.*

im pute (im pūt′), consider as belonging; attribute; charge (a fault, etc.) to a person; blame: *I impute his failure to laziness.* *v.,* **im put ed, im put ing. —im put′a ble,** *adj.*

in (in), *In* expresses inclusion, situation, presence, existence, position, and action within limits of space, time, state, circumstances, etc. **1.** inside; within: *in the box.* **2.** into: *Go in the house.* **3.** with; having; by: *cover a letter in an envelope.* **4.** of; made of; using: *a dress in silk.* **5.** from among; out of: *one in a hundred.* **6.** because of; for: *act in self-defense.* **7.** about; concerning: *a book in American history.* **8.** at; during; after: *in the present time.* **9.** while; when: *in crossing the street.* **10.** in or into some place, position, condition, etc.: *come in.* **11.** present, especially in one's home or office: *The doctor is not in today.* **12.** that is in; being in. **13.** coming or going in. 1-9 *prep.,* 10,11 *adv.,* 12,13 *adj.*

in for, unable to avoid; sure to get or have.

ins, people in office; political party in power.

ins and outs, **1.** turns and twists; nooks and corners. **2.** different parts; details.

in that, because.

in with, **1.** friendly with. **2.** partners with.

In, indium.

in-[1], prefix meaning: not; the opposite of; the absence of, as in *inexpensive, inattention, inconvenient.* Also: **im-,** before *b, m, p;* **ir-,** before *r.*

in-[2], prefix meaning:

1. in; into; on; upon, as in *inhale, inscribe.*

2. in- is also used to strengthen a meaning or change an intransitive verb to a transitive, or with little change in meaning. Also: **im-,** before *b, m, p;* **ir-,** before *r.*

in-[3], prefix meaning: in; within; into; toward, as in *inborn, indoors, inland.*

in., inch; inches.

in a bil i ty (in′ə bil′ə tē), lack of ability, power, or means; being unable. *n.*

in ab sen tia (in ab sen′shə), *Latin.* while absent.

in ac ces si bil i ty (in′ək ses′ə bil′ə tē), lack of accessibility; being inaccessible. *n.*

in ac ces si ble (in′ək ses′ə bl), **1.** not accessible; that cannot be reached or entered. **2.** hard to get at; hard to reach or enter: *The fort on top of the steep hill is inaccessible.* **3.** that cannot be obtained; hard to obtain. *adj.* **—in′ac ces′si bly,** *adv.*

in ac cu ra cy (in ak′yə rə sē), **1.** lack of accuracy; being inaccurate. **2.** error; mistake. *n., pl.* **in ac cu ra cies.**

in ac cu rate (in ak′yə rit), not accurate; not exact; containing mistakes. *adj.* **—in ac′cu rate ly,** *adv.*

in ac tion (in ak′shən), absence of action; idleness. *n.*

in ac tive (in ak′tiv), not active; idle; sluggish. *adj.* **—in ac′tive ly,** *adv.*

in ac tiv i ty (in′ak tiv′ə tē), absence of activity; idleness; sluggishness. *n.*

in ad e qua cy (in ad′ə kwə sē), being inadequate. *n.*

in ad e quate (in ad′ə kwit), not adequate; not enough; not as much as is required: *inadequate preparation for an examination.* *adj.* **—in ad′e quate ly,** *adv.*

in ad mis si bil i ty (in′əd mis′ə bil′ə tē), being inadmissible. *n.*

in ad mis si ble (in′əd mis′ə bl), **1.** not allowable. **2.** not to be admitted. *adj.* **—in′ad mis′si bly,** *adv.*

in ad vert ence (in′əd vėrt′ns), **1.** lack of attention; carelessness. **2.** oversight; mistake. *n.*

in ad vert ent (in′əd vėrt′nt), **1.** not attentive; heedless; negligent. **2.** not done on purpose; caused by oversight: *Dan's blunder was inadvertent, and we forgave it.* *adj.* **—in′ad vert′ent ly,** *adv.*

in ad vis a ble (in′əd vīz′ə bl), not advisable; unwise; not prudent. *adj.* **—in′ad vis′a bly,** *adv.*

in al ien a ble (in āl′yən ə bl), that cannot be given away or taken away: *Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness have been called the inalienable rights of man.* *adj.* **—in al′ien a bly,** *adv.*

in ane (in ān′), **1.** silly; senseless. **2.** empty. *adj.* **—in ane′ly,** *adv.*

in an i mate (in an′ə mit), **1.** lifeless: *inanimate stones.* **2.** seeming to be lifeless; unconscious: *The lifeguard pulled her inanimate body out of the pool.* **3.** dull: *an inanimate face.* *adj.* **—in an′i mate ly,** *adv.* **—in an′i mate ness,** *n.*

in a ni tion (in′ə nish′ən), **1.** emptiness. **2.** weakness from lack of food. *n.*

in an i ty (in an′ə tē), **1.** silliness; lack of sense. **2.** a silly or senseless act, practice, remark, etc. **3.** emptiness. *n., pl.* **in an i ties.**

in ap pli ca bil i ty (in ap′lə kə bil′ə tē or in′ə plik′ə bil′ə tē), being inapplicable. *n.*

in ap pli ca ble (in ap′lə kə bl or in′ə plik′ə bl), not applicable; not appropriate; not suitable: *The name Tiny is inapplicable to that big dog.* *adj.* **—in ap′pli ca bly,** *adv.*

in ap po site (in ap′ə zit), not pertinent; not suitable; inappropriate. *adj.* **—in ap′po site ly,** *adv.*

in ap pre ci a ble (in′ə prē′shē ə bl), too small to be noticed or felt; very slight. *adj.* **—in′ap pre′ci a bly,** *adv.*

in ap pro pri ate (in′ə prō′prē it), not appropriate; not suitable; not fitting. *adj.* **—in′ap pro′pri ate ly,** *adv.* **—in′ap pro′pri ate ness,** *n.*

in apt (in apt′), **1.** not apt; not suitable; unfit. **2.** unskillful; awkward. *adj.* **—in apt′ly,** *adv.* **—in apt′ness,** *n.*

in ap ti tude (in ap′tə tüd or in ap′tə tūd), **1.** unfitness. **2.** lack of skill. *n.*

in ar tic u late (in′är tik′yə lit), **1.** not distinct; not like regular speech: *an inarticulate mutter or groan.* **2.** unable to speak in words; unable to say what one thinks; dumb: *Cats and dogs are inarticulate.* **3.** not jointed: *A jellyfish's body is inarticulate.* *adj.* **—in′ar tic′u late ly,** *adv.* **—in′ar tic′u late ness,** *n.*

in ar tis tic (in′är tis′tik), not artistic; lacking good taste. *adj.* **—in′ar tis′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

in as much as (in′əz much′), **1.** because: *Tim was given a head start in the race, inasmuch as he was smaller than the others.* **2.** insofar as.

in at ten tion (in′ə ten′shən), lack of attention; heedlessness; negligence: *That boy lost his job through inattention.* *n.*

in at ten tive (in′ə ten′tiv), not attentive; careless; heedless; negligent. *adj.* **—in′at ten′tive ly,** *adv.* **—in′at ten′tive ness,** *n.*

in au di ble (in ô′də bl), that cannot be heard. *adj.* —**in au′di bly,** *adv.*

in au gu ral (in ô′gyə rəl), **1.** of or for an inauguration: *The President gave an inaugural address when he took office.* **2.** an inaugural address or speech. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

in au gu rate (in ô′gyə rāt), **1.** install in office with a ceremony: *A President of the United States is inaugurated every four years.* **2.** make a formal beginning of; begin: *The invention of the airplane inaugurated a new era in transportation.* **3.** begin public use of with a ceremony or celebration. *v.*, **in au gu rat ed, in au gu rat ing.** —**in au′gu ra′tor,** *n.*

in au gu ra tion (in ô′gyə rā′shən), **1.** act or ceremony of installing a person in office. **2.** a formal beginning; beginning. **3.** opening for public use with a ceremony or celebration. *n.*

in aus pi cious (in′ôs pish′əs), with signs of failure; unfavorable; unlucky. *adj.* —**in′aus pi′cious ly,** *adv.* —**in′aus pi′cious ness,** *n.*

in board (in′bôrd′), inside the hull of a ship; in or toward the middle of a ship. *adv.*, *adj.*

in born (in′bôrn′), born in a person; instinctive; natural: *an inborn love of rhythm.* *adj.*

in bound (in′bound′), inward bound. *adj.*

in bred (in′bred′), **1.** inborn; natural: *an inbred courtesy.* **2.** bred for generations from ancestors closely related: *an inbred strain of horses.* *adj.*

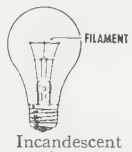
in breed (in′brēd′ or in brēd′), **1.** breed from closely related animals or plants. **2.** produce or develop within. *v.*, **in bred, in breed ing.**

in breed ing (in′brēd′ing), breeding from closely related persons, animals, or plants. *n.*

inc., incorporated.

In ca (ing′kə), **1.** member of the race of South American Indians who ruled Peru before the Spanish conquest. **2.** ruler of this race. *n.* —**In′can,** *n.*, *adj.*

in cal cu la ble (in kal′kyə lə bl), **1.** too great in number to be counted; numerous: *The sands of the beach are incalculable.* **2.** not to be reckoned beforehand: *A flood in the valley would cause incalculable losses.* **3.** not to be relied on; uncertain. *adj.* —**in cal′cu la bly,** *adv.*



Incandescent lamp

in can des cence (in′kən des′ns), red-hot or white-hot condition. *n.*

in can des cent (in′kən des′nt), **1.** glowing with heat; red-hot or white-hot. **2.** intensely bright; brilliant. **3.** having to do with or containing a material that gives light by incandescence. An **incandescent lamp** is an electric lamp with a filament of very fine wire that becomes white-hot when current flows through it. *adj.*

in can ta tion (in′kan tā′shən), **1.** set of words spoken as a magic charm or to cast a magic spell: *"Double, double, toil and trouble, Fire burn and caldron bubble," is an incantation.* **2.** use of such words. *n.*

in ca pa bil i ty (in′kā pə bil′ə tē), incapacity. *n.*

in ca pa ble (in kā′pə bl), without ordinary ability; not efficient; not competent: *An employer cannot afford to hire incapable workers.* *adj.*

incapable of, 1. without the ability, power, or fitness for: *His honesty made him incapable of lying.* **2.** not legally qualified for: *A foreigner is incapable of becoming President of the United States.* **3.** not susceptible to; not capable of receiving or admitting: *incapable of exact measurement.*

in ca pac i tate (in′kə pas′ə tāt), **1.** deprive of ability, power, or fitness; disable: *The man's injury incapacitated him for working.* **2.** legally disqualify. *v.*, **in ca pac i tat ed, in ca pac i tat ing.** —**in′ca pac′i ta′tion,** *n.*

in ca pac i ty (in′kə pas′ə tē), **1.** lack of ability, power, or fitness; disability. **2.** legal disqualification. *n.*, *pl.* **in ca pac i ties.**

in car cer ate (in kär′sər āt), imprison. *v.*, **in car cer at ed, in car cer at ing.**

in car cer a tion (in kär′sər ā′shən), imprisonment. *n.*

in car na dine (in kär′nə din or in kär′nə dīn), **1.** blood-red. **2.** flesh-colored. **3.** make blood-red or flesh-colored. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *v.*, **in car na dined, in car na din ing.**

in car nate (in kär′nit or in kär′nāt for 1; in kär′nāt for 2-4), **1.** embodied in flesh, especially in human form: *The villain was a fiend incarnate.* **2.** make incarnate; embody. **3.** put into an actual form; realize: *The sculptor incarnated his vision in a beautiful statue.* **4.** be the living embodiment of: *She incarnates all womanly virtues in her own person.* 1 *adj.*, 2-4 *v.*, **in car nat ed, in car nat ing.**

in car na tion (in′kär nā′shən), **1.** a taking on of human form by a divine being. **2.** embodiment. **3.** person or thing that represents some quality or idea: *A miser is an incarnation of greed.* *n.*

the Incarnation, the union of divine nature and human nature in the person of Jesus Christ; assumption of human form by the son of God.

in case (in kās′), **1.** put into a case. **2.** cover completely; enclose: *Armor incased the knight's body.* *v.*, **in cased, in cas ing.** Also, **encase.**

in cau tious (in kô′shəs), not cautious; heedless; reckless; rash. *adj.* —**in cau′tious ly,** *adv.* —**in cau′tious ness,** *n.*

in cen di a rism (in sen′dē ə riz′əm), **1.** crime of setting fire to property. **2.** the deliberate stirring up of strife or rebellion. *n.*

in cen di ar y (in sen′dē er′ē), **1.** having to do with the setting of property on fire maliciously. **2.** person who maliciously sets fire to property. **3.** causing fires; used to start a fire: *The enemy town was set on fire with incendiary shells and bombs.* **4.** deliberately stirring up strife or rebellion: *The agitator was arrested for making incendiary speeches.* **5.** person who deliberately stirs up strife or rebellion. **6.** shell or bomb containing chemical agents which cause fire. 1,3,4 *adj.*, 2,5,6 *n.*, *pl.* **in cen di ar ies.**

in cense[1] (in′sens), **1.** substance giving off a sweet smell when burned. **2.** perfume or smoke from it. **3.** something sweet like incense, such as the perfume of flowers, flattery, or praise. *n.*

in cense[2] (in sens′), make very angry; fill with rage. *v.*, **in censed, in cens ing.**

in cen tive (in sen′tiv), thing that urges a person on; cause of action or effort; motive; stimulus: *The fun of playing the game was a greater incentive than the prize.* *n.*

in cep tion (in sep′shən), a beginning; commencement. *n.*

in ces sant (in ses′nt), never stopping; continued or repeated without interruption: *The roar of Niagara Falls is incessant. The incessant noise of whistles kept me awake all night.* *adj.* —**in ces′sant ly,** *adv.*

in cest (in′sest), crime of sexual intercourse between persons so closely related that their marriage is prohibited by law. *n.*

in ces tu ous (in ses′chū əs), **1.** involving incest. **2.** guilty of incest. *adj.* —**in ces′tu ous ly,** *adv.* —**in ces′tu ous ness,** *n.*

inch (inch), **1.** measure of length, 1/12 of a foot. An inch of rainfall is the amount of water that would cover a surface to the depth of one inch. **2.** the smallest part, amount, or degree; very little bit. **3.** move slowly or little by little: *The worm inched along.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

by inches, slowly; little by little.

every inch, in every way; completely.

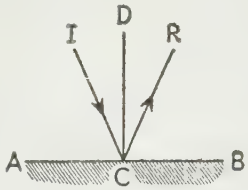
inch by inch, slowly; little by little.

within an inch of, very near; very close to.

in cho ate (in kō′it), just begun; in an early stage; incomplete; undeveloped. *adj.* —**in cho′ate ly,** *adv.* —**in cho′ate ness,** *n.*

inch worm (inch′wėrm′), a measuring worm; larva of a geometrid. *n.*

in ci dence (in′sə dəns), **1.** range of occurrence or influence; extent of effects; way of falling on or affecting: *In an epidemic the incidence of a disease is widespread. The incidence of a tax is limited if only a few people must pay the tax.* **2.** a falling on; a striking. **3.** direction in which one thing falls on or strikes another. *n.*



Angle of incidence. Ray IC impinges on surface AB at point C, CD being the perpendicular and angle ICD the angle of incidence. The angle DCR is the angle of reflection.

angle of incidence, the angle between a ray of light falling upon a surface and a line perpendicular to that surface.

in ci dent (in′sə dənt), **1.** a happening; event. **2.** event that helps or adds to something else. **3.** a distinct piece of action in a story, play, or poem. **4.** liable to happen; belonging: *Hardships are incident to the life of an explorer.* **5.** falling or striking (upon): *rays of light incident upon a mirror.* 1-3 *n.*, 4,5 *adj.*

in ci den tal (in′sə den′tl), **1.** happening or likely to happen along with something else more important: *Certain discomforts are incidental to camping out.* **2.** occurring by chance: *an incidental encounter of an old friend on the street.* **3.** something incidental: *On our trip we spent $52 for meals, room, and railroad fare, and $1.50 for incidentals, such as candy, magazines, and stamps.* 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

in ci den tal ly (in′sə den′tl ē), as an incident along with something else; accidentally: *Fred said, incidentally, that he had had no dinner.* *adv.*

in cin er ate (in sin′ər āt), burn to ashes. *v.*, **in cin er at ed, in cin er at ing. —in cin′er a′tion,** *n.*

in cin er a tor (in sin′ər ā′tər), furnace or other arrangement for burning things. *n.*

in cip i ence (in sip′ē əns), very beginning; early stage. *n.*

in cip i ent (in sip′ē ənt), just beginning; in an early stage: *The medicine stopped David's incipient cold.* *adj.* **—in cip′i ent ly,** *adv.*

in cise (in sīz′), **1.** cut into. **2.** carve; engrave. *v.*, **in cised, in cis ing.**

in cised (in sīzd′), **1.** cut into. **2.** carved; engraved. **3.** having notches around the edge: *an incised leaf.* *adj.*

in ci sion (in sizh′ən), **1.** cut made in something; gash: *The doctor made an incision to take out the splinter in my hand.* **2.** act of incising. **3.** incisive quality. *n.*

in ci sive (in sī′siv), sharp; penetrating; piercing; keen: *an incisive criticism.* *adj.* **—in ci′sive ly,** *adv.* **—in ci′sive ness,** *n.*

in ci sor (in sī′zər), tooth having a sharp edge for cutting; one of the front teeth between the canine teeth in either jaw. Man has eight incisors. *n.*

Teeth: M, molars; B, bicuspids; C, canine; I, incisors.

in ci ta tion (in′sī tā′shən), an inciting. *n.*

in cite (in sīt′), urge on; stir up; rouse: *Their captain's example incited the men to bravery.* *v.*, **in cit ed, in cit ing. —in cit′er,** *n.*

in cite ment (in sīt′mənt), **1.** thing that urges on, stirs up, or rouses: *Selfishness is an incitement to crime.* **2.** act of urging on, stirring up, or rousing. *n.*

in ci vil i ty (in′sə vil′ə tē), **1.** rudeness; lack of courtesy; impoliteness. **2.** a rude or impolite act. *n.*, *pl.* **in ci vil i ties.**

incl., **1.** inclosure. **2.** including. **3.** inclusive.

in clem en cy (in klem′ən sē), severity; harshness: *The inclemency of the weather kept us at home.* *n.*, *pl.* **in clem en cies.**

in clem ent (in klem′ənt), **1.** rough; stormy: *We had inclement weather throughout our vacation.* **2.** severe; harsh: *an inclement ruler.* *adj.* **—in clem′ent ly,** *adv.*

in cli na tion (in′klə nā′shən), **1.** tendency: *an inclination to become fat.* **2.** preference; liking: *a strong inclination for sports.* **3.** a leaning; bending; bowing: *A nod is an inclination of the head.* **4.** slope; slant: *the inclination of a roof.* **5.** difference of direction of two lines, especially as measured by the angle between them. *n.*

in cline (in klīn′ for 1-3, 5; in′klīn or in klīn′ for 3, 4), **1.** be favorable or willing; tend: *Dogs incline to eat meat as a food.* **2.** make favorable or willing; influence: *Incline your hearts to obey God's laws.* **3.** slope; slant. **4.** a sloping surface. **5.** lean; bend; bow. 1-3,5 *v.*, **in clined, in clin ing;** 3,4 *n.*

incline one's ear, listen favorably.

Man pushing a wheelbarrow up an inclined plane

in clined (in klīnd′), **1.** favorable; willing; tending. **2.** sloping; slanting. *adj.*

inclined plane, plank or other plane surface put at an oblique angle with a horizontal surface.

in close (in klōz′), enclose. *v.*, **in closed, in clos ing.**

in clo sure (in klō′zhər), enclosure. *n.*

in clude (in klüd′), **1.** put, hold, or enclose within limits: *The price includes both house and furniture.* **2.** contain; comprise: *The farm includes 160 acres.* **3.** put in a total, a class, or the like; reckon in a count: *All on board the ship were lost, including the captain.* *v.*, **in clud ed, in clud ing. —in clud′a ble,** *adj.*

in clu sion (in klü′zhən), **1.** an including. **2.** being included. **3.** thing included. *n.*

in clu sive (in klü′siv), **1.** including in consideration; including; comprising: *"Read pages 10 to 20 inclusive" means "Begin with page 10 and read through page 20."* **2.** including much; including everything concerned: *Make an inclusive list of your expenses.* *adj.* **—in clu′sive ly,** *adv.* **—in clu′sive ness,** *n.*

inclusive of, including; taking in; counting on.

in cog ni to (in kog′nə tō), **1.** with one's name, character, rank, etc., concealed: *The prince traveled incognito to avoid crowds and ceremonies.* **2.** person who is incognito. **3.** a disguised state or condition. 1 *adj.*, *adv.*, 2,3 *n.*, *pl.* **in cog ni tos.**

in co her ence (in′kō hir′əns), **1.** failure to stick together; looseness. **2.** lack of logical connection. **3.** disconnected thought or speech: *the incoherence of a madman.* *n.*

in co her en cy (in′kō hir′ən sē), incoherence. *n.*

in co her ent (in′kō hir′ənt), **1.** not sticking together. **2.** disconnected; confused. *adj.* **—in′co her′ent ly,** *adv.*

in com bus ti ble (in′kəm bus′tə bl), **1.** that cannot be burned; fireproof. **2.** an incombustible substance. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

in come (in′kum), what comes in from property, business, labor, etc.; receipts; returns: *The grocer's store brings in an income of $5000.* *n.*

income tax, a government tax on a person's income.

in com ing (in′kum′ing), **1.** coming in: *The incoming tenant will pay a higher rent.* **2.** a coming in: *the incoming of the tide.* 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

in com men su ra ble (in′kə men′shə rə bl), **1.** that cannot be compared because not measurable in the same units or by the same scale: *Furniture and human life are incommensurable.* **2.** having no common integral divisor except 1: *8, 17 and 11 are incommensurable numbers.* *adj.* **—in′com men′su ra bly,** *adv.*

in com men su rate (in′kə men′shə rit), **1.** not in proportion; not adequate: *strength incommensurate to a task.* **2.** having no common measure; incommensurable. *adj.* **—in′com men′su rate ly,** *adv.*

in com mode (in′kə mōd′), inconvenience; trouble. *v.*, **in com mod ed, in com mod ing.**

in com mu ni ca ble (in′kə mū′nə kə bl), not capable of being communicated or told. *adj.*

in com mu ni ca do (in′kə mū′nə kä′dō), deprived of communication with others: *The prisoner was being held incommunicado. adj.*

in com pa ra ble (in kom′pə rə bl), 1. without equal; matchless: *Helen of Troy had incomparable beauty.* 2. not to be compared; unsuitable for comparison. *adj.* —**in com′pa ra bly,** *adv.*

in com pat i bil i ty (in′kəm pat′ə bil′ə tē), 1. quality of being incompatible; lack of harmony. 2. an incompatible thing, quality, etc. *n., pl.* **in com pat i bil i ties.**

in com pat i ble (in′kəm pat′ə bl), 1. not able to live or act together peaceably; opposed in character: *My cats and dogs are incompatible.* 2. inconsistent: *Late hours are incompatible with health. adj.* —**in′com pat′i bly,** *adv.*

in com pe tence (in kom′pə təns), 1. lack of ability, power, or fitness: *The workman was discharged for incompetence.* 2. lack of legal qualification. *n.*

in com pe ten cy (in kom′pə tən sē), incompetence. *n.*

in com pe tent (in kom′pə tənt), 1. not competent; lacking ability, power, or fitness. 2. not legally qualified. 3. an incompetent person. 1,2 *adj.,* 3 *n.* —**in-com′pe tent ly,** *adv.*

in com plete (in′kəm plēt′), not complete; lacking some part; unfinished. *adj.* —**in′com plete′ness,** *n.*

in com plete ly (in′kəm plēt′lē), not fully; imperfectly. *adv.*

in com pre hen si bil i ty (in′kom pri hen′sə bil′ə tē), fact or quality of being incomprehensible. *n.*

in com pre hen si ble (in′kom pri hen′sə bl), impossible to understand. *adj.* —**in′com pre hen′si bly,** *adv.*

im com press i ble (in′kəm pres′ə bl), not capable of being squeezed into a smaller size. *adj.*

in con ceiv a bil i ty (in′kən sēv′ə bil′ə tē), being inconceivable. *n.*

in con ceiv a ble (in′kən sēv′ə bl), impossible to imagine; unthinkable; incredible: *A circle without a center is inconceivable. adj.*

in con ceiv a bly (in′kən sēv′ə blē), 1. in an inconceivable manner. 2. to an inconceivable degree. *adv.*

in con clu sive (in′kən klü′siv), not convincing; not settling or deciding something doubtful: *The jury found the evidence against the prisoner inconclusive and acquitted him. adj.* —**in′con clu′sive ly,** *adv.* —**in′con clu′sive ness,** *n.*

in con gru i ty (in′kən grü′ə tē), 1. unfitness; inappropriateness; being out of place. 2. lack of agreement or harmony; inconsistency. 3. something that is incongruous. *n., pl.* **in con gru i ties.**

in con gru ous (in kong′grü əs), 1. out of keeping; not appropriate; out of place: *Heavy walking shoes would be incongruous with a party dress.* 2. lacking in agreement or harmony; not consistent. *adj.* —**in con′gru ous ly,** *adv.* —**in con′gru ous ness,** *n.*

in con se quence (in kon′sə kwens), lack of logic or logical sequence; irrelevance; being inconsequent. *n.*

in con se quent (in kon′sə kwent), 1. not logical; not logically connected: *an inconsequent argument.* 2. not to the point; off the subject: *an inconsequent remark.* 3. apt to think or talk without logical connection. *adj.* —**in con′se quent ly,** *adv.*

in con se quen tial (in′kon sə kwen′shəl), 1. unimportant; trifling. 2. inconsequent. *adj.*

in con sid er a ble (in′kən sid′ər ə bl), not worthy of consideration; not important. *adj.* —**in′con sid′er a bly,** *adv.*

in con sid er ate (in′kən sid′ər it), 1. not thoughtful of the rights and feelings of others. 2. thoughtless; heedless. *adj.* —**in′con sid′er ate ly,** *adv.* —**in′con-sid′er ate ness,** *n.*

in con sist en cy (in′kən sis′tən sē), 1. lack of agreement or harmony; variance. 2. failure to keep to the same principles, course of action, etc.; changeableness. 3. thing, act, etc., that is inconsistent. *n., pl.* **in con-sist en cies.**

in con sist ent (in′kən sis′tənt), 1. lacking in agreement or harmony; at variance: *The policeman's failure to arrest the criminal was inconsistent with his duty.* 2. lacking harmony between its different parts; not uniform. 3. failing to keep to the same principles, course of action, etc.; changeable: *An inconsistent person's opinions change frequently without reason. adj.* —**in′con-sist′ent ly,** *adv.*

in con sol a ble (in′kən sōl′ə bl), not to be comforted; broken-hearted: *May was inconsolable at the loss of her kitten. adj.* —**in′con sol′a bly,** *adv.*

in con so nant (in kon′sə nənt), not harmonious; not in agreement or accord. *adj.* —**in con′so nant ly,** *adv.*

in con spic u ous (in′kən spik′yu əs), not conspicuous; attracting little or no attention: *The woman's dress was an inconspicuous gray. adj.* —**in′con spic′u ous-ly,** *adv.* —**in′con spic′u ous ness,** *n.*

in con stan cy (in kon′stən sē), lack of constancy; changeableness; fickleness. *n.*

in con stant (in kon′stənt), not constant; changeable; fickle. *adj.* —**in con′stant ly,** *adv.*

in con test a ble (in′kən tes′tə bl), not to be disputed; unquestionable. *adj.* —**in′con test′a bly,** *adv.*

in con ti nence (in kon′tə nəns), 1. lack of self-restraint. 2. lack of chastity. *n.*

in con ti nent (in kon′tə nənt), 1. without self-restraint. 2. not chaste; licentious. *adj.* —**in con′ti-nent ly,** *adv.*

in con tro vert i ble (in′kon trə vėr′tə bl), that cannot be disputed; too clear or certain to be argued about; unquestionable. *adj.* —**in′con tro vert′i bly,** *adv.*

in con ven ience (in′kən vēn′yəns), 1. lack of convenience or ease; trouble; bother. 2. cause of trouble, difficulty, or bother. 3. cause trouble, difficulty, etc., to: *Will it inconvenience you to carry this package for me?* 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.,* **in con ven ienced, in con ven ienc ing.**

in con ven ient (in′kən vēn′yənt), not convenient; troublesome; causing bother, difficulty, or discomfort. *adj.* —**in′con ven′ient ly,** *adv.*

in con vert i bil i ty (in′kən vėr′tə bil′ə tē), being inconvertible. *n.*

in con vert i ble (in′kən vėr′tə bl), not convertible; incapable of being converted or exchanged. Paper money is inconvertible when it cannot be exchanged for gold or silver. *adj.*

in cor po rate (in kôr′pə rāt for 1-5; in kôr′pə rit for 6), 1. make (something) a part of something else; join or combine (something) with something else: *We will incorporate your suggestion in this new plan.* 2. form into a corporation: *When Mr. Smith's business became large, he incorporated it.* 3. form a corporation. 4. unite or combine so as to form one body. 5. embody; give material form to: *incorporate one's thoughts in an article.* 6. united; combined; incorporated. 1-5 *v.,* **in cor po-rat ed, in cor po rat ing;** 6 *adj.*

in cor po ra tion (in kôr′pə rā′shən), 1. an incorporating: *The incorporation of air bubbles in the glass spoiled it.* 2. a being incorporated. Incorporation gives a company the power to act as one person. *n.*

in cor po re al (in′kôr pô′rē əl), not made of any material substance; spiritual. *adj.* —**in′cor po′re al ly,** *adv.*

in cor rect (in′kə rekt′), 1. not correct; wrong; faulty. 2. not proper. *adj.* —**in′cor rect′ly,** *adv.* —**in′cor-rect′ness,** *n.*

in cor ri gi bil i ty (in kôr′ə jə bil′ə tē), a being incorrigible. *n.*

in cor ri gi ble (in kôr′ə jə bl), 1. so firmly fixed (in bad ways, a bad habit, etc.) that nothing else can be expected: *an incorrigible liar.* 2. so fixed that it cannot be changed or cured: *an incorrigible habit of wrinkling one's nose.* 3. an incorrigible person. 1,2 *adj.,* 3 *n.* —**in cor′ri gi bly,** *adv.*

in cor rupt i ble (in′kə rup′tə bl), **1.** not to be corrupted; honest: *The incorruptible man could not be bribed.* **2.** not capable of decay: *Diamonds are incorruptible. adj.* **—in′cor rupt′i bly,** *adv.*

in crease (in krēs′ for 1,2; in′krēs for 3-5), **1.** make greater or more numerous; make richer, more prosperous, or more powerful: *The driver increased the speed of the car.* **2.** become greater; grow in numbers, especially by propagation; advance in quality, success, power, etc.: *These flowers will increase every year.* **3.** gain in size, numbers, etc.; growth; multiplication by propagation: *an increase in our family. There has been a great increase in student enrollment during the past year.* **4.** addition; result of increasing; increased product. **5.** offspring. 1,2 *v.,* **in creased, in creas ing;** 3-5 *n.* **on the increase,** increasing.

in creas ing ly (in krēs′ing lē), more and more: *As we traveled south, it became increasingly harder to keep cool. adv.*

in cred i bil i ty (in kred′ə bil′ə tē), a being incredible. *n.*

in cred i ble (in kred′ə bl), seeming too extraordinary to be possible; unbelievable: *The hero fought with incredible bravery. adj.* **—in cred′i bly,** *adv.*

in cre du li ty (in′krə dü′lə tē or in′krə dū′lə tē), lack of belief; doubt. *n.*

in cred u lous (in krej′ə ləs), **1.** not ready to believe; not credulous; doubting: *People nowadays are incredulous about ghosts and witches.* **2.** showing a lack of belief. *adj.* **—in cred′u lous ly,** *adv.*

in cre ment (in′krə mənt or ing′krə mənt), **1.** increase; growth. **2.** amount by which something increases: *The wages are $40 a week with an increment of $5 for each year of service. n.*

in crim i nate (in krim′ə nāt), accuse of a crime; show to be guilty: *In his confession the thief incriminated two others who helped him steal. v.,* **in crim i nat ed, in crim i nat ing. —in crim′i na′tion,** *n.*

in crim i na to ry (in krim′ə nə tôˊrē), tending to incriminate. *adj.*

in crust (in krust′), **1.** cover with a crust or hard coating: *The inside of the kettle is incrusted with lime.* **2.** form a crust; form into a crust: *The extremely cold weather during the night had incrusted the snow so that next morning it would bear our weight.* **3.** decorate with a layer of costly material: *The gold crown was incrusted with precious gems. v.* Also, **encrust.**

in crus ta tion (in′krus tā′shən), **1.** an incrusting. **2.** a being incrusted. **3.** crust or hard coating. **4.** a decorative layer of costly material. *n.*

in cu bate (in′kyə bāt or ing′kyə bāt), **1.** sit on (eggs) in order to hatch them; brood. **2.** keep (eggs, etc.) warm so that they will hatch or grow. *v.,* **in cu bat ed, in cu bat ing.**

in cu ba tion (in′kyə bā′shən or ing′kyə bā′shən), **1.** an incubating. **2.** being incubated. **3.** stage of a disease from the time of infection until the appearance of the first symptoms. *n.*

in cu ba tor (in′kyə bā′tər or ing′kyə bā′tər), **1.** apparatus for keeping eggs warm so that they will hatch. It has a box or chamber that can be kept at a certain temperature. **2.** a similar apparatus for rearing children born prematurely. **3.** apparatus in which bacterial cultures are developed. *n.*

in cu bus (in′kyə bəs or ing′kyə bəs), **1.** an evil spirit supposed to descend upon sleeping persons. **2.** nightmare. **3.** an oppressive or burdensome thing: *This debt will be an incubus until I have paid it. n., pl.* **in cu bi** (-bī) or **in cu bus es.**

in cu des (in kū′dēz), pl. of **incus.** *n.*

in cul cate (in kul′kāt), impress by repetition; teach persistently: *Week after week she inculcated good manners in her pupils. v.,* **in cul cat ed, in cul cat ing. —in cul′ca tor,** *n.*

in cul ca tion (in′kul kā′shən), act or process of impressing principles, etc., on the mind by persistent urging or teaching. *n.*

in cul pate (in kul′pāt), **1.** blame; accuse. **2.** involve in responsibility for wrongdoing; incriminate. *v.,* **in cul pat ed, in cul pat ing.**

in cum ben cy (in kum′bən sē), a holding of an office, position, etc., and performance of its duties; term of office: *During his incumbency as governor the State prospered. n., pl.* **in cum ben cies.**

in cum bent (in kum′bənt), **1.** lying, leaning, or pressing (on). **2.** resting (on a person) as a duty: *She felt it incumbent upon her to answer the letter at once.* **3.** *Poetic.* overhanging. **4.** person holding an office, position, church living, etc. 1-3 *adj.,* 4 *n.*

in cum ber (in kum′bər), encumber. *v.*

in cum brance (in kum′brəns), encumbrance. *n.*

in cur (in kėr′), run or fall into (something unpleasant); bring (blame, punishment, danger, etc.) on oneself: *The hunter incurred great danger in killing the tiger. v.,* **in curred, in cur ring.**

in cur a bil i ty (in kyu̇r′ə bil′ə tē), a being incurable. *n.*

in cur a ble (in kyu̇r′ə bl), **1.** not capable of being cured or remedied: *an incurable invalid.* **2.** person having an incurable disease: *That building is a home for incurables.* 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.* **—in cur′a bly,** *adv.*

in cur sion (in kėr′zhən), **1.** invasion; raid; sudden attack: *The pirates made incursions along the coast.* **2.** a running or flowing in: *Dikes protected the lowland from incursions of the sea. n.*

in cur sive (in kėr′siv), making incursions. *adj.*

in curve (in′kėrv′), baseball that curves toward the batter. *n.*

in cus (ing′kəs), the middle one of a chain of three small bones in the middle ear of man and other animals. It is shaped somewhat like an anvil. *n., pl.* **in cu des.**

Ind (ind), *Poetic.* **1.** India. **2.** Indies. *n.*

Ind., **1.** Indiana. **2.** India. **3.** Indian.

in debt ed (in det′id), in debt; obliged; owing money or gratitude: *We are indebted to men of science for many of our comforts. adj.*

in debt ed ness (in det′id nis), **1.** condition of being in debt. **2.** amount owed; debts. *n.*

in de cen cy (in dē′sn sē), **1.** lack of decency; being indecent. **2.** an indecent act or word. *n., pl.* **in de cen cies.**

in de cent (in dē′snt), **1.** not decent; in very bad taste; improper: *an indecent lack of gratitude to the man who saved his life.* **2.** not modest; morally bad; disgusting; obscene. *adj.* **—in de′cent ly,** *adv.*

in de ci pher a ble (in′di sī′fər ə bl), incapable of being deciphered; illegible. *adj.*

in de ci sion (in′di sizh′ən), lack of decision; tendency to delay or to hesitate; tendency to put off deciding or to change one's mind. *n.*

in de ci sive (in′di sī′siv), **1.** having the habit of hesitating and putting off decisions. **2.** not deciding or settling the matter: *an indecisive battle, an indecisive answer. adj.* **—in′de ci′sive ly,** *adv.* **—in′de ci′sive ness,** *n.*

in de clin a ble (in′di klīn′ə bl), not changing its spelling for changes in grammatical use. *None* is an indeclinable pronoun. *adj.*

in dec o rous (in dek′ə rəs or in′di kôˊrəs), not suitable; improper; unseemly. *adj.* **—in dec′o rous ly,** *adv.* **—in dec′o rous ness,** *n.*

in de co rum (in′di kôˊrəm), **1.** lack of decorum. **2.** improper behavior, speech, dress, etc. *n.*

in deed (in dēd′), **1.** in fact; really; truly; surely: *She is hungry; indeed, she is almost starving. War is indeed terrible.* **2.** expression of surprise, incredulity, irony, or contempt: *Indeed! I would not have done it.* 1 *adv.,* 2 *interj.*

indef., indefinite.

in de fat i ga bil i ty (in′di fat′ə gə bil′ə tē), a being indefatigable; tirelessness. *n.*

in de fat i ga ble (in′di fat′ə gə bl), never getting tired or giving up; tireless. *adj.* **—in′de fat′i ga bly,** *adv.*

in de fea si ble (in′di fē′zə bl), not to be annulled or made void: *Kings used to think that they had an indefeasible right to rule. adj.* **—in′de fea′si bly,** *adv.*

in de fen si ble (in′di fen′sə bl), 1. that cannot be defended: *an indefensible island.* 2. not justifiable: *an indefensible lie. adj.* **—in′de fen′si bly,** *adv.*

in de fin a ble (in′di fīn′ə bl), that cannot be defined. *adj.* **—in′de fin′a bly,** *adv.*

in def i nite (in def′ə nit), 1. not clearly defined; not precise; vague: *"Maybe" is a very indefinite answer.* 2. not limited: *We have an indefinite time to finish this work.* 3. not specifying precisely. An indefinite adjective, pronoun, etc., does not determine the person, thing, time, etc., to which it refers. *Some, many,* and *few* are often indefinite pronouns. *adj.* **—in def′i nite ly,** *adv.* **—in def′i nite ness,** *n.*

indefinite article, *a* or *an.*

in de his cent (in′di his′nt), not opening at maturity. Acorns are indehiscent fruits. *adj.*

in del i bil i ty (in del′ə bil′ə tē), a being indelible; permanence. *n.*

in del i ble (in del′ə bl), 1. that cannot be erased or removed; permanent: *indelible ink, an indelible disgrace.* 2. making an indelible mark: *an indelible pencil. adj.* **—in del′i bly,** *adv.*

in del i ca cy (in del′ə kə sē), lack of delicacy; being indelicate. *n., pl.* **in del i ca cies.**

in del i cate (in del′ə kit), 1. not delicate; coarse; crude. 2. improper; immodest. *adj.* **—in del′i cately,** *adv.*

in dem ni fi ca tion (in dem′nə fə kā′shən), 1. an indemnifying. 2. being indemnified. 3. compensation; recompense. *n.*

in dem ni fy (in dem′nə fī), 1. repay; make good; compensate for damage, loss, or expense incurred: *He promised to indemnify me for my losses.* 2. secure against damage or loss; insure. *v.,* **in dem ni fied, in dem ni fy ing.**

in dem ni ty (in dem′nə tē), 1. payment for damage, loss, or expense incurred. Money demanded by a victorious nation at the end of a war as a condition of peace is an indemnity. 2. security against damage or loss; insurance. *n., pl.* **in dem ni ties.**

Indented molding

in dent[1] (in dent′ for 1-3,5; in′dent or in dent′ for 4), 1. cut (an edge) so that it looks like a row of teeth; notch. 2. form deep notches or bays in. 3. form a notch or recess. 4. a notch; indentation. 5. begin (a line) farther from the edge than the other lines: *We usually indent the first line of a paragraph.* 1-3,5 *v.,* 4 *n.*

in dent[2] (in dent′), 1. make a dent in; mark with a dent. 2. press in; stamp. *v.*

in den ta tion (in′den tā′shən), 1. an indenting or being indented. 2. dent; notch; cut. 3. indentation. *n.*

in den tion (in den′shən), 1. a beginning of a line farther from the edge than the other lines. 2. the blank space left by doing this. 3. indentation. *n.*

in den ture (in den′chər), 1. a written agreement. 2. contract by which a person is bound to serve someone else. 3. bind by a contract to serve someone else: *Many persons came to the colonies indentured for several years.* 4. indentation. 1,2,4 *n.,* 3 *v.,* **in den tured, in den tur ing.**

in de pend ence (in′di pen′dəns), 1. freedom from the control, influence, support, or help of another: *The American colonies won independence from England.* 2. enough to live on. *n.*

In de pend ence (in′di pen′dəns), city in W Missouri. It was one of the terminals of the Santa Fe Trail. 62,000. *n.*

Independence Day, *U.S.* the Fourth of July, a holiday in the United States, celebrating the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776.

in de pend en cy (in′di pen′dən sē), 1. independence. 2. an independent country. *n., pl.* **in de pend en cies.**

in de pend ent (in′di pen′dənt), 1. needing, wishing, or getting no help from others: *independent work, independent thinking.* 2. acting, working, or especially, voting by one's own ideas, not as the crowd does. 3. guiding, ruling, or governing oneself; not under another's rule: *The United States is an independent country.* 4. not depending on others: *Miss Jones has an independent fortune.* 5. not resulting from another thing; not controlled or influenced by something else; separate; distinct. 6. person who is independent in thought or behavior. 7. person who votes without regard to party. 1-5 *adj.,* 6,7 *n.*

independent of, apart from; without regard to.

in de pend ent ly (in′di pen′dənt lē), in an independent manner. *adv.*

independently of, apart from; without regard to.

in de scrib a ble (in′di skrīb′ə bl), that cannot be described; beyond description. *adj.* **—in′de scrib′a bly,** *adv.*

in de struct i bil i ty (in′di struk′tə bil′ə tē), a being indestructible. *n.*

in de struct i ble (in′di struk′tə bl), that cannot be destroyed. *adj.* **—in′de struct′i bly,** *adv.*

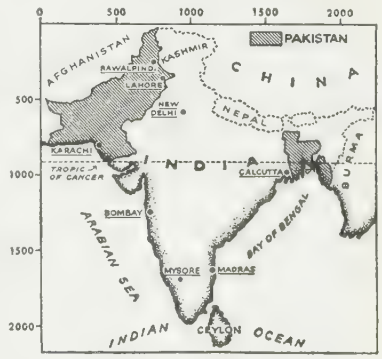
in de ter mi na ble (in′di tėr′mə nə bl), 1. not capable of being settled or decided. 2. not capable of being found out exactly. *adj.* **—in′de ter′mi na bly,** *adv.*

in de ter mi nate (in′di tėr′mə nit), not determined; not fixed; indefinite; vague. *adj.* **—in′de ter′minate ly,** *adv.*

in de ter mi na tion (in′di tėr′mə nā′shən), 1. lack of determination. 2. an unsettled state. *n.*

in dex (in′deks), 1. list of what is in a book, telling on what pages to find topics, names, etc., usually put at the end of the book and arranged in alphabetical order. 2. provide with an index; make an index of. 3. enter in an index. 4. thing that points out or shows; sign: *A person's face is often an index of his mood.* 5. index finger. 6. pointer. A dial or scale usually has an index. 7. in printing, a sign (☞) used to point out a particular note, paragraph, etc. 8. number or formula expressing some property, ratio, etc., in science. 9. *Brit.* in mathematics, an exponent. 10. the number indicating the root: *In* $\sqrt[3]{764}$ *the index is 3.* 1,4-10 *n., pl.* **in dex es** or **in di ces;** 2,3 *v.*

index finger, finger next to the thumb; forefinger.



In di a (in′dē ə), 1. region and former country in S Asia. Until August 15, 1947, most of India was under British rule. It is now chiefly divided between the republic of India and Pakistan, both self-governing affiliated units of the British Commonwealth of Nations. 2. country in S Asia, since 1950 an independent republic within the British Commonwealth. 438,000,000 pop.; 1,259,797 sq. mi. *Capital:* New Delhi. *n.*

India ink, 1. a black pigment consisting of lampblack mixed with a binding material and molded into sticks or cakes. India ink is made chiefly in China and Japan. 2. a liquid ink prepared from this pigment.

In di an (in′dē ən), 1. member of the so-called red race living in America before the Europeans came; an American Indian. 2. of or having to do with American

Indians: *Indian blankets, Indian sign language.* **3.** any one of the languages of the American Indians. **4.** made of Indian corn or maize: *Indian pudding.* **5.** of, living in, or belonging to India or the East Indies: *Indian elephants, Indian temples.* **6.** native of India or the East Indies. 1,3,6 *n.*, 2,4,5 *adj.*

In di an a (in′dē an′ə), a Middle Western State of the United States. 4,662,000 pop.; 36,291 sq. mi. *Capital:* Indianapolis. *Abbrev.:* Ind. *n.* **—In′di an′i an,** *n.*

Indian club

In di an ap o lis (in′dē ən ap′lis), capital of Indiana, near the center of the State. 476,000. *n.*

Indian club, a bottle-shaped wooden club swung for exercise.

Indian corn, **1.** grain that grows on large ears; maize. **2.** plant that it grows on. It is a cereal grass which Europeans found in use in the United States among the Indians.

Indian Empire, parts of India formerly under British control.

Indian file, single file.

Indian giver, *U.S. Informal.* person who takes back a gift after having bestowed it.

Indian Ocean, ocean south of Asia, east of Africa, and west of Australia. 28,350,000 sq. mi.

Indian pipe, a leafless plant with a solitary flower that looks like a tobacco pipe.

Indian summer, time of mild, dry, hazy weather in late October or early November, after the first frosts of autumn.

Indian Territory, a former territory of the United States, now part of Oklahoma. 31,000 sq. mi.

Indian tobacco, weed with small blue flowers and swollen capsules, used in medicine.

India paper, **1.** a thin, tough paper, used for Bibles, prayer books, etc. **2.** a thin, soft paper, used for the first or finest impressions of engravings, etc.

India rubber or **india rubber,** substance of great elasticity obtained from the coagulated, milky juice of various tropical plants; rubber.

indic., indicative.

in di cate (in′də kāt), **1.** point out; point to: *The arrow on the sign indicates the right way to go.* **2.** show; make known: *A thermometer indicates temperature.* **3.** be a sign or hint of: *Fever indicates sickness.* **4.** give a sign or hint of. **5.** show to be needed as a remedy or treatment. *v.*, **in di cat ed, in di cat ing.**

in di ca tion (in′də kā′shən), **1.** an indicating. **2.** thing that indicates; sign. **3.** amount or degree indicated: *The speedometer indication was 45 miles.* *n.*

in dic a tive (in dik′ə tiv), **1.** pointing out; showing; being a sign (of); suggestive: *A headache is sometimes indicative of eyestrain.* **2.** of a verb, expressing or denoting a state, act, or happening as actual; asking a question of simple fact. In "I go" and "Did I go?" the verbs are in the indicative mood. **3.** the indicative mood. **4.** a verb form in this mood. 1,2 *adj.*, 3,4 *n.* **—in dic′a tive ly,** *adv.*

in di ca tor (in′də kā′tər), **1.** person or thing that indicates. **2.** pointer on the dial of an instrument that measures something. **3.** a measuring or recording instrument. **4.** substance used to indicate chemical conditions or changes. Litmus paper is an indicator. *n.*

in di ces (in′də sēz), a pl. of **index.** *n.*

in dict (in dīt′), **1.** charge with an offense or crime; accuse. **2.** find enough evidence against (an accused person) so that a trial is necessary. *v.* **—in dict′er, in dict′or,** *n.*

in dict ment (in dīt′mənt), **1.** a formal accusation; especially, the legal accusation presented by a grand jury. **2.** accusation. *n.*

In dies (in′dēz), **1.** East Indies, India, and Indochina. **2.** the East Indies. **3.** the West Indies. *n.pl.*

in dif fer ence (in dif′ər əns), **1.** lack of interest or attention: *The boy's indifference to his homework worried his parents.* **2.** lack of importance: *Where we ate was a matter of indifference.* *n.*

in dif fer ent (in dif′ər ənt), **1.** having no feeling for or against: *indifferent to an admirer.* **2.** impartial; neutral; without preference: *an indifferent decision.* **3.** unimportant; not mattering much: *The time for starting is indifferent to me.* **4.** neither good nor bad; just fair: *an indifferent ballplayer.* **5.** rather bad. *adj.*

in dif fer ent ly (in dif′ər ənt lē), **1.** with indifference. **2.** without distinction; equally. **3.** moderately; tolerably; passably. **4.** poorly; badly. *adv.*

in di gence (in′də jəns), poverty. *n.*

in dig e nous (in dij′ə nəs), **1.** originating in the region or country where found; native: *Lions are indigenous to Africa.* **2.** innate; inherent. *adj.* **—in dig′e nous ly,** *adv.*

in di gent (in′də jənt), poor; needy. *adj.* **—in′di gent ly,** *adv.*

in di gest i bil i ty (in′də jes′tə bil′ə tē), indigestible nature or quality. *n.*

in di gest i ble (in′də jes′tə bl), that cannot be digested; hard to digest. *adj.*

in di ges tion (in′də jes′chən), inability to digest food; difficulty in digesting food: *Several of us ate too much rich food at the picnic, and we have been suffering from indigestion as a result.* *n.*

in dig nant (in dig′nənt), angry at something unworthy, unjust, or mean. *adj.* **—in dig′nant ly,** *adv.*

in dig na tion (in′dig nā′shən), anger at something unworthy, unjust, or mean; anger mixed with scorn; righteous anger: *Cruelty to animals arouses indignation.* *n.*

in dig ni ty (in dig′nə tē), injury to dignity; an insult; a slight. *n.*, *pl.* **in dig ni ties.**

in di go (in′də gō), **1.** a blue dyestuff that can be obtained from certain plants, but is now usually made artificially. **2.** plant from which indigo is obtained. **3.** deep violet-blue. 1-3 *n.*, *pl.* **in di gos** or **in di goes;** 3 *adj.*

Indigo bunting (about 5 in. long)

indigo bunting, a small American finch, the male of which is a deep violet-blue. The female is brown.

in di rect (in′də rekt′), **1.** not direct; not straight: *an indirect route.* **2.** not directly connected; secondary: *Happiness is an indirect consequence of doing one's work well.* **3.** not straightforward and to the point: *The witness gave an indirect answer to the lawyer's question instead of a frank "Yes" or "No."* **4.** dishonest; deceitful: *indirect methods.* *adj.* **—in′di rect′ly,** *adv.* **—in′di rect′ness,** *n.*

indirect discourse, repetition of the substance of a person's speech without directly quoting it. *Example:* "He said that he would come," instead of "He said, 'I will come.' "

in di rec tion (in′də rek′shən), **1.** a roundabout act, means, or method. **2.** dishonesty; deceit. *n.*

indirect object, person or thing that is indirectly affected by the action of the verb. The indirect object usually comes before the direct object and shows to whom or for whom something is done. In "I gave John a book," *John* is the indirect object and *book* is the direct object.

in dis cern i ble (in′də zèr′nə bl), not discernible; imperceptible. *adj.*

in dis creet (in′dis krēt′), not discreet; not wise and judicious; imprudent: *The indiscreet girl often talked with strangers.* *adj.* **—in′dis creet′ly,** *adv.* **—in′dis creet′ness,** *n.*

in dis cre tion (in′dis kresh′ən), **1.** lack of good judgment; imprudence. **2.** an indiscreet act. *n.*

in dis crim i nate (in′dis krim′ə nit), **1.** confused: *He tipped everything out of his suitcase in an indiscriminate mass.* **2.** not discriminating; with no feeling for differences: *He is an indiscriminate reader and likes*

both good books and bad ones. *adj.* **—in′dis crim′i-nate ly,** *adv.*

in dis pen sa bil i ty (in′dis pen′sə bil′ə tē), being indispensable; absolute necessity. *n.*

in dis pen sa ble (in′dis pen′sə bl), absolutely necessary: *Air is indispensable to life.* *adj.*

in dis pen sa bly (in′dis pen′sə blē), to an indispensable degree; necessarily. *adv.*

in dis pose (in′dis pōz′), **1.** make unwilling; make averse: *Hot weather indisposes a person to work hard.* **2.** make slightly ill. **3.** make unfit or unable. *v.*, **in-dis posed, in dis pos ing.**

in dis posed (in′dis pōzd′), **1.** slightly ill. **2.** unwilling; without inclination; averse. *adj.*

in dis po si tion (in′dis pə zish′ən), **1.** disturbance of health; slight illness. **2.** unwillingness; disinclination. *n.*

in dis put a bil i ty (in′dis pūt′ə bil′ə tē or in dis′-pyū tə bil′ə tē), being indisputable. *n.*

in dis put a ble (in′dis pūt′ə bl or in dis′pyū tə bl), not to be disputed; undoubtedly true; unquestionable. *adj.* **—in′dis put′a bly,** *adv.*

in dis sol u bil i ty (in′di sol′yə bil′ə tē), a being indissoluble; stability. *n.*

in dis sol u ble (in′di sol′yə bl), not capable of being dissolved, undone, or destroyed; lasting; firm. *adj.* **—in′dis sol′u bly,** *adv.*

in dis tinct (in′dis tingkt′), not distinct; not clear to the eye, ear, or mind; confused: *an indistinct picture, an indistinct roar from the distant ocean.* *adj.* **—in′dis-tinct′ly,** *adv.* **—in′dis tinct′ness,** *n.*

in dis tin guish a ble (in′dis ting′gwish ə bl), that cannot be distinguished. *adj.*

in dite (in dīt′), put in words or writing; compose: *indite a letter.* *v.*, **in dit ed, in dit ing.**

in di um (in′dē əm), a rare metallic element that is soft, white, malleable, and easily fusible. *Symbol:* In *n.*

in di vid u al (in′də vij′ū əl), **1.** person: *Robert is a tall individual.* **2.** one person, animal, or thing: *We saw a herd of giraffes containing 30 individuals.* **3.** single; particular; separate: *an individual question.* **4.** for one only: *We use individual saltcellars.* **5.** having to do with or peculiar to one person or thing: *individual tastes.* **6.** marking off one person or thing specially: *Alice has an individual style of arranging her hair.* 1,2 *n.*, 3-6 *adj.*

in di vid u al ism (in′də vij′ū əl iz′əm), **1.** theory that individual freedom is as important as the welfare of the community or group as a whole. **2.** any ethical, economic, or political theory that emphasizes the importance of individuals. **3.** each for himself; absence of coöperation; wanting a separate existence for oneself. **4.** individuality. *n.*

in di vid u al ist (in′də vij′ū əl ist), **1.** one who lives his own life for himself and does not try to coöperate with others. **2.** supporter of individualism. *n.*

in di vid u al is tic (in′də vij′ū əl is′tik), of individualism or individualists. *adj.*

in di vid u al i ty (in′də vij′ū al′ə tē), **1.** individual character; sum of the qualities that make a person himself, not someone else. **2.** state of being individual; existence as an individual. **3.** an individual person or thing. *n.*, *pl.* **in di vid u al i ties.**

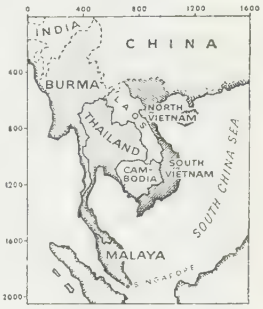
in di vid u al ize (in′də vij′ū əl īz), **1.** make individual; cause to be different from others; give a distinctive character to. **2.** consider as individuals; list one by one; specify. *v.*, **in di vid u al ized, in di vid u al iz ing.**

in di vid u al ly (in′də vij′ū əl ē), **1.** personally; one at a time; as individuals: *The teacher helps us individually.* **2.** each from the others: *People differ individually.* *adv.*

in di vis i bil i ty (in′də viz′ə bil′ə tē), state or quality of being indivisible. *n.*

in di vis i ble (in′də viz′ə bl), **1.** not capable of being divided. **2.** not capable of being divided without a remainder. *adj.* **—in′di vis′i bly,** *adv.*

In do chi na (in′dō chī′nə), **1.** the SE peninsula of Asia comprising Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Malaya, Singapore, Thailand, North Vietnam, and South Vietnam. **2.** countries in the E part of this peninsula formerly comprising French Indochina; Cambodia, Laos, North Vietnam, and South Vietnam. *n.*



Indochina (def. 1)

In do chi nese (in′dō chī nēz′), of or having to do with Indochina, the Mongoloid peoples living there, or their languages. *adj.*

in doc tri nate (in dok′-trə nāt), **1.** teach a doctrine, belief, or principle to. **2.** teach. *v.*, **in doc tri-nat ed, in doc tri nat ing. —in doc′tri na′tion,** *n.*

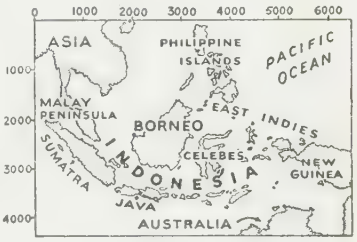
In do-Eu ro pe an (in′dō-yūr′ə pē′ən), **1.** of India and Europe. **2.** of or having to do with a group of related languages spoken in India, western Asia, and Europe. English, German, Latin, Greek, Persian, and Sanskrit are some of the Indo-European languages. *adj.*

in do lence (in′dl əns), laziness; dislike of work. *n.*

in do lent (in′dl ənt), lazy; disliking work. *adj.* **—in′do lent ly,** *adv.*

in dom i ta ble (in dom′ə tə bl), unconquerable; unyielding. *adj.* **—in dom′i ta bly,** *adv.*

In do ne sia (in′-dō nē′zhə), **1.** republic in the East Indies that includes Java, Sumatra, Celebes, parts of Borneo and New Guinea, and over 3000 smaller islands formerly belonging to the Netherlands. 97,085,000 pop.; 575,893 sq. mi. *Capital:* Djakarta. **2.** Malay Archipelago. *n.*



Indonesia (def. 1)

In do ne sian (in′dō nē′zhən), **1.** of or having to do with the Republic of Indonesia or its people. **2.** of or having to do with the Malay Archipelago or its people. **3.** native or inhabitant of Indonesia. **4.** inhabitant of the Malay Archipelago. **5.** member of a race supposed to have been dominant on the Malay Archipelago before the Malays. 1,2 *adj.*, 3-5 *n.*

in door (in′dôr′), done, used, etc., in a house or building: *indoor tennis.* *adj.*

in doors (in′dôrz′), in or into a house or building: *go indoors.* *adv.*

in dorse (in dôrs′), endorse. *v.*, **in dorsed, in dors ing.**

in dor see (in′dôr sē′), endorsee. *n.*

in dorse ment (in dôrs′mənt), endorsement. *n.*

in draft (in′draft′), **1.** a drawing in. **2.** an inward flow or current of water, air, etc. *n.*

in du bi ta ble (in dū′bə tə bl or in dū′bə tə bl), not to be doubted; certain. *adj.* **—in du′bi ta bly,** *adv.*

in duce (in düs′ or in dūs′), **1.** lead on; influence; persuade: *Advertising induces people to buy.* **2.** cause; bring about: *Some drugs induce sleep.* **3.** produce (an electric current, electric charge, or magnetic change) without direct contact. **4.** infer by reasoning from particular facts to a general rule. *v.*, **in duced, in duc ing.**

in duce ment (in düs′mənt or in dūs′mənt), something that influences or persuades; incentive: *Prizes are inducements to work.* *n.*

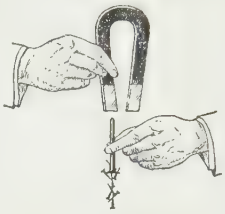
in duct (in dukt′), **1.** bring in; introduce (into a place,

seat, position, office, etc.). 2. put formally in possession (of an office, etc.): *Mr. Gage was inducted into the office of governor.* 3. *U.S.* enroll in military service. 4. initiate. *v.*

in duct ance (in duk′təns), property of an electrical conductor or circuit that makes induction possible. *n.*

in duc tee (in duk′tē), person who is soon to be inducted, especially in the army, navy, etc. *n.*

in duc tion (in duk′shən), 1. process by which an object having electrical or magnetic properties produces similar properties in a nearby object, without direct contact. 2. reasoning from particular facts to a general rule or principle. 3. conclusion reached in this way. 4. act of inducting; act or ceremony of installing a person in office. *n.*



Magnetic induction. Tacks are sticking to the nail and to each other because of induced magnetism.

induction coil, device for producing a high, pulsating voltage from a current of low, steady voltage, such as from a battery.

in duc tive (in duk′tiv), 1. of or using induction; reasoning by induction. 2. having to do with electrical or magnetic induction. *adj.* **—in duc′tive ly,** *adv.*

in duc tiv i ty (in′duk tiv′ə tē), inductive property; capacity for induction. *n., pl.* **in duc tiv i ties.**

in duc tor (in duk′tər), 1. person who inducts another into office. 2. part of an electrical apparatus that works or is worked by induction. *n.*

in due (in dü′ or in dū′), endue. *v.,* **in dued, in du ing.**

in dulge (in dulj′), 1. yield to the wishes of; humor: *We often indulge a sick person.* 2. give way to: *We do not indulge all our desires.* 3. give way to one's pleasures; give oneself up to; allow oneself something desired: *He indulges in tobacco. v.,* **in dulged, in dulg ing. —in dulg′ing ly,** *adv.*

in dul gence (in dul′jəns), 1. an indulging. 2. thing indulged in. 3. favor; privilege. 4. in the Roman Catholic Church, remission of the punishment still due to sin after the guilt has been forgiven. *n.*

in dul gent (in dul′jənt), 1. indulging; kind; almost too kind: *The indulgent mother bought her boy everything he wanted.* 2. lenient; making allowances; not critical: *Our indulgent teacher praised every poem we wrote. adj.* **—in dul′gent ly,** *adv.*

in du rate (in′dù rāt or in′dyù rāt for 1,3; in′dù rit or in′dyù rit for 2,4), 1. harden. 2. hardened. 3. make or become unfeeling. 4. unfeeling. 1,3 *v.,* **in du rat ed, in du rat ing;** 2,4 *adj.*

In dus (in′dəs), river flowing from NW India through Pakistan into the Arabian Sea. 2000 mi. *n.*

in dus tri al (in dus′trē əl), 1. of or resulting from industry or productive labor. 2. having to do with or connected with the industries, trades, or manufactures: *an industrial exhibition, industrial workers.* 3. of or having to do with the workers in industries: *industrial insurance. adj.* **—in dus′tri al ly,** *adv.*

in dus tri al ism (in dus′trē əl iz′əm), system of social and economic organization in which large industries are very important and industrial activities or interests prevail. *n.*

in dus tri al ist (in dus′trē əl ist), 1. person who conducts or owns an industrial enterprise. 2. an industrial worker. *n.*

in dus tri al i za tion (in dus′trē əl ə zā′shən), development of large industries as an important feature in a country or a social or economic system. *n.*

in dus tri al ize (in dus′trē əl īz), 1. make industrial. 2. organize as an industry. *v.,* **in dus tri al ized, in dus tri al iz ing.**

Industrial Revolution, the change from an agricultural to an industrial civilization that took place in England from about the middle of the 18th century to the middle of the 19th century.

in dus tri ous (in dus′trē əs), hard-working. *adj.* **—in dus′tri ous ly,** *adv.* **—in dus′tri ous ness,** *n.*

in dus try (in′dəs trē), 1. any branch of business, trade, or manufacture: *the steel industry, the automobile industry.* 2. systematic work or labor. 3. steady effort; busy application: *Industry and thrift favor success. n., pl.* **in dus tries.**

in dwell ing (in′dwel′ing), dwelling within. *adj.*

in e bri ate (in ē′brē āt for 1; in ē′brē it for 2,3), 1. make drunk; intoxicate. 2. a habitual drunkard; intoxicated person. 3. intoxicated; drunk. 1 *v.,* **in e bri at ed, in e bri at ing;** 2 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

in e bri a tion (in ē′brē ā′shən), drunkenness; intoxication. *n.*

in e bri e ty (in′i brī′ə tē), drunkenness. *n.*

in ed i ble (in ed′ə bl), not fit to eat. *adj.*

in ef fa ble (in ef′ə bl), not to be expressed in words; too great to be described in words: *the ineffable beauty of a sunset. adj.* **—in ef′fa bly,** *adv.*

in ef face a ble (in′ə fās′ə bl), that cannot be rubbed out or wiped out. *adj.* **—in′ef face′a bly,** *adv.*

in ef fec tive (in′ə fek′tiv), 1. not producing the desired effect; of little use. 2. unfit for work; incapable. *adj.* **—in′ef fec′tive ly,** *adv.* **—in′ef fec′tive ness,** *n.*

in ef fec tu al (in′ə fek′chù əl), 1. without effect; useless: *The searchlights were ineffectual in the fog.* 2. not able to produce the effect wanted. *adj.* **—in′ef fec′tu al ly,** *adv.*

in ef fi ca cious (in′ef ə kā′shəs), not efficacious; not able to produce the effect wanted. *adj.*

in ef fi ca cy (in ef′ə kə sē), lack of efficacy; inability to produce the effect wanted. *n.*

in ef fi cien cy (in′ə fish′ən sē), lack of efficiency; inability to get things done. *n.*

in ef fi cient (in′ə fish′ənt), 1. not efficient; not able to produce an effect without waste of time, energy, etc.: *A machine that uses too much power is inefficient.* 2. incapable; not able to get things done. *adj.* **—in′ef fi′cient ly,** *adv.*

in e las tic (in′i las′tik), not elastic; stiff; inflexible; unyielding. *adj.*

in e las tic i ty (in′i las tis′ə tē), lack of elasticity. *n.*

in el e gance (in el′ə gəns), 1. lack of elegance; lack of good taste. 2. something that is not elegant or graceful. *n.*

in el e gant (in el′ə gənt), not elegant; not in good taste; crude; vulgar. *adj.* **—in el′e gant ly,** *adv.*

in el i gi bil i ty (in el′ə jə bil′ə tē), lack of eligibility; being ineligible. *n.*

in el i gi ble (in el′ə jə bl), 1. not suitable; not qualified: *A foreign-born citizen of the United States is ineligible for the Presidency.* 2. person who is not suitable or not qualified. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.* **—in el′i gi bly,** *adv.*

in ept (in ept′), 1. not suitable; out of place. 2. absurd; foolish. *adj.* **—in ept′ly,** *adv.* **—in ept′ness,** *n.*

in ept i tude (in ep′tə tüd or in ep′tə tūd), 1. unfitness; foolishness. 2. a silly or inappropriate act or remark. *n.*

in e qual i ty (in′i kwol′ə tē), 1. lack of equality; a being unequal in amount, size, value, rank, etc.: *the inequality between the salaries of a bank president and an office boy.* 2. lack of evenness, regularity, or uniformity. 3. a mathematical expression showing that two quantities are unequal, like a>b or c<d. *n., pl.* **in e qual i ties.**

in eq ui ta ble (in ek′wə tə bl), unfair; unjust. *adj.* **—in eq′ui ta bly,** *adv.*

in eq ui ty (in ek′wə tē), unfairness; injustice. *n., pl.* **in eq ui ties.**

in e rad i ca ble (in′i rad′ə kə bl), that cannot be rooted out or got rid of. *adj.* **—in′e rad′i ca bly,** *adv.*

in ert (in ėrt′), 1. having no power to move or act; lifeless: *A stone is an inert mass of matter.* 2. inactive; slow; sluggish. 3. with few or no active properties: *Helium and neon are inert gases. adj.* **—in ert′ly,** *adv.* **—in ert′ness,** *n.*

in er tia (in ėr′shə), 1. tendency to remain in the state

one is in and not start changes. **2.** tendency of all objects and matter in the universe to stay still if still, or if moving, to go on moving in the same direction unless acted on by some outside force. *n.*

in es cap a ble (in′es kāp′ə bl), that cannot be escaped or avoided. *adj.* **—in′es cap′a bly,** *adv.*

in es ti ma ble (in es′tə mə bl), too good, great, valuable, etc., to be measured or estimated: *Freedom is an inestimable privilege. adj.*

in es ti ma bly (in es′tə mə blē), so as to be inestimable. *adv.*

in ev i ta bil i ty (in ev′ə tə bil′ə tē), a being inevitable. *n.*

in ev i ta ble (in ev′ə tə bl), not avoidable; sure to happen; certain to come: *Death is inevitable. adj.* **—in ev′i ta bly,** *adv.*

in ex act (in′eg zakt′), not exact; not accurate. *adj.* **—in′ex act′ly,** *adv.* **—in′ex act′ness,** *n.*

in ex cus a ble (in′eks kūz′ə bl), that ought not to be excused; that cannot be justified: *Lulu's failure to thank her hostess when the party ended was inexcusable. adj.* **—in′ex cus′a bly,** *adv.*

in ex haust i bil i ty (in′eg zôs′tə bil′ə tē), inexhaustible nature or quality. *n.*

in ex haust i ble (in′eg zôs′tə bl), **1.** that cannot be exhausted; very abundant: *The wealth of our country seems inexhaustible to many people abroad.* **2.** tireless. *adj.* **—in′ex haust′i bly,** *adv.*

in ex o ra bil i ty (in ek′sə rə bil′ə tē), inexorable nature or quality. *n.*

in ex o ra ble (in ek′sə rə bl), relentless; unyielding; not influenced by prayers or entreaties: *The forces of nature are inexorable. adj.* **—in ex′o ra bly,** *adv.*

in ex pe di en cy (in′eks pē′dē ən sē), lack of expediency; being inexpedient. *n.*

in ex pe di ent (in′eks pē′dē ənt), not expedient; not practicable, suitable, or wise. *adj.*

in ex pen sive (in′eks pen′siv), not expensive; cheap; low-priced. *adj.* **—in′ex pen′sive ly,** *adv.* **—in′ex pen′sive ness,** *n.*

in ex pe ri ence (in′eks pir′ē əns), lack of experience; lack of practice; lack of skill or wisdom gained from experience. *n.*

in ex pe ri enced (in′eks pir′ē ənst), not experienced; without practice; lacking the skill and wisdom gained by experience. *adj.*

in ex pert (in′eks pėrt′ or in eks′pėrt), not expert; unskilled. *adj.* **—in′ex pert′ly,** *adv.* **—in′ex pert′ness,** *n.*

in ex pi a ble (in eks′pē ə bl), that cannot be atoned for: *Murder is an inexpiable crime. adj.*

in ex pli ca bil i ty (in eks′plə kə bil′ə tē or in′eks plik′ə bil′ə tē), unexplainable nature or quality. *n.*

in ex pli ca ble (in eks′plə kə bl or in′eks plik′ə bl), impossible to explain or understand; mysterious. *adj.* **—in ex′pli ca bly,** *adv.*

in ex press i ble (in′eks pres′ə bl), that cannot be expressed; beyond expression. *adj.*

in ex press i bly (in′eks pres′ə blē), beyond expression; indescribably. *adv.*

in ex pres sive (in′eks pres′iv), not expressive; lacking in expression. *adj.*

in ex tin guish a ble (in′eks ting′gwish ə bl), that cannot be put out or stopped: *An inextinguishable fire keeps on burning. adj.* **—in′ex tin′guish a bly,** *adv.*

in ex tri ca ble (in eks′trə kə bl), **1.** that one cannot get out of. **2.** that cannot be disentangled or solved. *adj.* **—in ex′tri ca bly,** *adv.*

in fal li bil i ty (in fal′ə bil′ə tē), absolute freedom from error. The infallibility of the Pope when speaking officially on matters of faith and morals was proclaimed by the Vatican Council in 1870. *n.*

in fal li ble (in fal′ə bl), **1.** free from error; that cannot be mistaken: *an infallible rule.* **2.** absolutely reliable; sure: *infallible obedience. adj.* **—in fal′li bly,** *adv.*

in fa mous (in′fə məs), **1.** deserving or causing a very bad reputation; shamefully bad; extremely wicked: *an infamous betrayal of his country.* **2.** having a very bad reputation; in public disgrace: *A traitor's name is infamous. adj.* **—in′fa mous ly,** *adv.*

in fa my (in′fə mē), **1.** very bad reputation; public disgrace: *Traitors are held in infamy.* **2.** shameful badness; extreme wickedness. *n., pl.* **in fa mies.**

in fan cy (in′fən sē), **1.** condition or time of being an infant; babyhood; early childhood. **2.** early stage; beginning of development: *Space travel is still in its infancy. n., pl.* **in fan cies.**

in fant (in′fənt), **1.** baby; very young child. **2.** of or for an infant: *an infant dress, infant food.* **3.** in an early stage; just beginning to develop: *an infant industry.* **4.** person under the legal age of responsibility; a minor. 1,4 *n.,* 2,3 *adj.*

in fan ti cide (in fan′tə sīd), the killing of a baby. *n.*

in fan tile (in′fən tīl), **1.** of an infant or infants; having to do with infants. **2.** like an infant; babyish; childish. **3.** in an early stage; just beginning to develop. *adj.*

infantile paralysis, an acute infectious disease that destroys tissue in the brain and spinal cord, causing fever, paralysis of various muscles, and often death; poliomyelitis. It attacks children especially, often leaving them crippled.

in fan ti lism (in fan′tə liz əm), an abnormal persistence or appearance of childish traits in adults. *n.*

in fan tine (in′fən tīn), infantile; babyish; childish. *adj.*

in fan try (in′fən trē), soldiers trained, equipped, and organized to fight on foot. *n., pl.* **in fan tries.**

in fan try man (in′fən trē mən), soldier who fights on foot. *n., pl.* **in fan try men.**

in fat u ate (in fach′ū āt for 1,2; in fach′ū it or in fach′ū āt for 3), **1.** make foolish. **2.** inspire with a foolish or extreme passion. **3.** infatuated. 1,2 *v.,* **in fat u at ed, in fat u at ing;** 3 *adj.*

in fat u at ed (in fach′ū āt′id), extremely adoring; foolishly in love. *adj.*

in fat u a tion (in fach′ū ā′shən), **1.** an infatuating. **2.** being infatuated. **3.** foolish love; unreasoning fondness. *n.*

in fect (in fekt′), **1.** cause disease in by introducing germs: *Dirt infects an open cut. Anyone with a bad cold may infect the people around him.* **2.** influence in a bad way: *One bad boy may infect a whole class.* **3.** influence by spreading from one to another: *The captain's courage infected his soldiers. v.*

in fec tion (in fek′shən), **1.** a causing of disease in people, animals, and plants by the introduction of germs. Air, water, clothing, and insects are all means of infection. **2.** disease caused in this way: *Measles is an infection that spreads from one person to another.* **3.** influence, feeling, or idea spreading from one to another. **4.** fact or state of being infected. *n.*

in fec tious (in fek′shəs), **1.** spread by infection: *Measles is an infectious disease.* **2.** causing infection. **3.** apt to spread: *an infectious laugh. adj.* **—in fec′tious ly,** *adv.,* **—in fec′tious ness,** *n.*

in fec tive (in fek′tiv), infectious. *adj.*

in fe lic i tous (in′fə lis′ə təs), **1.** unsuitable; not appropriate. **2.** unfortunate; unhappy. *adj.*

in fe lic i ty (in′fə lis′ə tē), **1.** unsuitability; inappropriateness. **2.** misfortune; unhappiness. **3.** something unsuitable; inappropriate word, remark, etc. *n., pl.* **in fe lic i ties.**

in fer (in fėr′), **1.** find out by reasoning; conclude: *People inferred that so able a governor would make a good President.* **2.** indicate; imply: *Ragged clothing infers poverty.* **3.** draw inferences. *v.,* **in ferred, in fer ring.**

in fer ence (in′fər əns), **1.** process of inferring. **2.** that which is inferred; conclusion: *What inference do you draw from smelling smoke? n.*

in fer en tial (in′fər en′shəl), having to do with inference; depending on inference. *adj.*

in fe ri or (in fir′ē ər), **1.** lower in position or rank: *an inferior officer.* **2.** not so good; lower in quality; worse: *His grades are inferior this semester.* **3.** below average: *an inferior mind, an inferior grade of coffee.* **4.** person who is lower in rank or station: *A good leader gets on well with inferiors.* **5.** an inferior thing. 1-3 *adj.*, 4,5 *n.*

inferior to, **1.** below; lower than: *A lieutenant is inferior to a captain.* **2.** not so good or so great as; worse than: *This cloth is inferior to real silk.*

in fe ri or i ty (in fir′ē ôr′ə tē), inferior condition or quality. *n.*

inferiority complex, an abnormal or morbid feeling of being inferior to other people.

in fer nal (in fėr′nl), **1.** of hell; having to do with the lower world. **2.** hellish; diabolical: *The heartless conqueror showed infernal cruelty.* **3.** *Informal.* abominable; outrageous. *adj.* **—in fer′nal ly,** *adv.*

infernal machine, a disguised bomb or other explosive apparatus for maliciously destroying life and property.

in fer no (in fėr′nō), **1.** hell. **2.** a hell-like place or thing: *Firemen fought their way through a roaring inferno of flames.* *n., pl.* **in fer nos.**

in fer tile (in fėr′tl), not fertile; not fruitful; sterile. *adj.*

in fer til i ty (in′fėr til′ə tē), lack of fertility; being infertile. *n.*

in fest (in fest′), trouble or disturb frequently or in large numbers: *Mosquitoes infest swamps. The mountains were infested by robbers.* *v.*

in fes ta tion (in′fes tā′shən), **1.** an infesting. **2.** being infested. *n.*

in fi del (in′fə dl), **1.** person who does not believe in religion. **2.** not believing in religion. **3.** person who does not accept a particular faith. Moslems call Christians infidels. **4.** person who does not accept Christianity. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

in fi del i ty (in′fə del′ə tē), **1.** lack of religious faith. **2.** unbelief in Christianity. **3.** unfaithfulness, especially of husband or wife; disloyalty. **4.** an unfaithful or disloyal act. *n., pl.* **in fi del i ties.**

in field (in′fēld′), **1.** a baseball diamond. **2.** first, second, and third basemen and shortstop of a baseball team. **3.** the part of farm lands nearest the buildings. *n.*

in field er (in′fēl′dər), a baseball player of the infield. *n.*

in fil trate (in fil′trāt), **1.** pass into or through by, or as by, filtering: *Enemy troops infiltrated the front lines.* **2.** filter into or through; permeate. *v.*, **in fil trat ed, in fil trat ing.**

in fil tra tion (in′fil trā′shən), **1.** an infiltrating or being infiltrated. **2.** thing that infiltrates. **3.** method of attack in which small groups of men penetrate the enemy's lines at various weak points. *n.*

infin., infinitive.

in fi nite (in′fə nit), **1.** without limits or bounds; endless. **2.** extremely great: *Teaching little children takes infinite patience.* **3.** that which is infinite. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.* **—in′fi nite ness,** *n.*

the Infinite, God.

in fi nite ly (in′fə nit lē), to an infinite degree: *"I am infinitely pleased to see you," he said.* *adv.*

in fi ni tes i mal (in′fi nə tes′ə ml), **1.** so small as to be almost nothing: *A millionth of an inch is an infinitesimal length.* **2.** an infinitesimal amount. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

in fi ni tes i mal ly (in′fi nə tes′ə ml ē), to an infinitesimal degree. *adv.*

in fin i tive (in fin′ə tiv), a form of a verb not limited by person and number, often preceded by *to. Examples:* Let him *go.* We want *to go* now. Infinitives are used as nouns: *To swim across the English Channel is his ambition;* as adjectives: *He had money to burn;* as adverbs: *He went home to get his hat.* *n.*

in fin i tude (in fin′ə tüd or in fin′ə tūd), **1.** a being infinite. **2.** an infinite extent, amount, or number. *n.*

in fin i ty (in fin′ə tē), **1.** state of being infinite. **2.** an infinite distance, space, time, or quantity. **3.** an infinite extent, amount, or number: *the infinity of God's mercy.* *n., pl.* **in fin i ties.**

to infinity, without limits or bounds; endlessly.

in firm (in fėrm′), **1.** weak; feeble: *Grandmother was old and infirm.* **2.** weak in will or character; not steadfast: *The boy was infirm in his ambitions.* **3.** not firm; not stable. *adj.* **—in firm′ly,** *adv.* **—in firm′ness,** *n.*

in fir ma ry (in fėr′mə rē), **1.** place for the care of the infirm, sick, or injured; hospital in a school or institution. **2.** hospital. *n., pl.* **in fir ma ries.**

in fir mi ty (in fėr′mə tē), **1.** weakness; feebleness. **2.** sickness; illness. **3.** a moral weakness or failing. *n., pl.* **in fir mi ties.**

in flame (in flām′), **1.** excite; make more violent: *His stirring speech inflamed the crowd.* **2.** become excited with intense feeling. **3.** make unnaturally hot, red, sore, or swollen: *The smoke had inflamed the fireman's eyes.* **4.** become red or hot from disease, etc. *v.*, **in flamed, in flam ing.**

in flam ma bil i ty (in flam′ə bil′ə tē), inflammable quality or condition. *n.*

in flam ma ble (in flam′ə bl), **1.** easily set on fire: *Paper is inflammable.* **2.** easily excited or aroused: *an inflammable temper.* **3.** something inflammable. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.* **—in flam′ma bly,** *adv.*

in flam ma tion (in′flə mā′shən), **1.** a diseased condition of some part of the body, marked by heat, redness, swelling, and pain. **2.** an inflaming. **3.** being inflamed. *n.*

in flam ma to ry (in flam′ə tô′rē), **1.** tending to excite or arouse: *The leader of the mob made an inflammatory speech attacking the government.* **2.** of, causing, or accompanied by inflammation: *an inflammatory condition of the tonsils.* *adj.*

in flate (in flāt′), **1.** blow out or swell with air or gas: *inflate a balloon.* **2.** swell or puff out: *inflate with pride.* **3.** increase (prices or currency) beyond the normal amount. *v.*, **in flat ed, in flat ing. —in flat′a ble,** *adj.* **—in flat′er, in fla′tor,** *n.*

in fla tion (in flā′shən), **1.** a swelling (with air, gas, pride, etc.). **2.** a swollen state; too great expansion. **3.** increase of the currency of a country by issuing much paper money. **4.** a sharp and sudden rise of prices resulting from a too great expansion in paper money or bank credit. *n.*

in fla tion ar y (in flā′shən er′ē), of or having to do with inflation; tending to inflate. *adj.*

in fla tion ist (in flā′shən ist), person who favors inflation. *n.*

in flect (in flekt′), **1.** change the tone or pitch of (the voice). **2.** vary the form of (a word) to show case, number, gender, person, tense, mood, comparison, etc. By inflecting *who* we have *whose* and *whom.* **3.** bend; curve. *v.*

in flec tion (in flek′shən), **1.** change in the tone or pitch of the voice: *We usually end questions with a rising inflection.* **2.** a variation in the form of a word to show case, number, gender, person, tense, mood, or comparison. **3.** bending; curving. **4.** bend; curve. *n.*

in flec tion al (in flek′shən l), of, having to do with, or showing grammatical inflection. *adj.*

in flex i bil i ty (in flek′sə bil′ə tē), lack of flexibility; being inflexible. *n.*

in flex i ble (in flek′sə bl), **1.** firm; unyielding; steadfast: *Neither threats nor promises could change his inflexible determination.* **2.** that cannot be changed; unalterable. **3.** not easily bent; stiff; rigid. *adj.* **—in flex′i bly,** *adv.*

in flex ion (in flek′shən), *Esp. Brit.* inflection. *n.*

in flict (in flikt′), **1.** give or cause (a blow, wound, pain, etc.). **2.** impose (a burden, suffering, anything unwelcome, etc.): *Disagreeable Mrs. Jones inflicted herself on her relatives for a long visit.* *v.*

in flic tion (in flik′shən), **1.** act of inflicting: *The cruel emperor delighted in the infliction of pain.* **2.** something inflicted; pain; suffering; burden; punishment: *The Bible tells how Job endured many inflictions with patience.* *n.*

Common types of inflorescence: R, raceme; U, umbel; S, spike.

in flo res cence (in′flô res′ns), **1.** flowering stage. **2.** arrangement of flowers on the stem or axis. **3.** a flower cluster. *n.*

in flo res cent (in′flô res′nt), showing inflorescence; flowering. *adj.*

in flow (in′flō′), **1.** a flowing in or into: *The discovery of gold in Alaska caused an inflow of people.* **2.** that which flows in. *n.*

in flu ence (in′flu əns), **1.** power of persons or things to act on others: *Use your influence to persuade your friends to join our club.* **2.** power to produce an effect without using coercion: *A person may have influence by his ability, personality, position, or wealth.* **3.** person or thing that has such power: *His thoughtfulness for others made the captain of our football team a good influence throughout the school.* **4.** have power over; change the nature or behavior of: *The moon influences the tides.* 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **in flu enced, in flu enc ing.**

in flu en tial (in′flu en′shəl), **1.** having much influence; having influence: *Influential friends helped him to get a job.* **2.** using influence; producing results. *adj.*

in flu en za (in′flu en′zə), an acute contagious disease, like a very bad cold in its symptoms, but much more dangerous and exhausting; flu. *n.*

in flux (in′fluks), a flowing in; steady flow: *the influx of immigrants into a country.* *n.*

in fold (in fōld′), **1.** fold in; wrap up: *The old lady was infolded in a shawl.* **2.** embrace; clasp: *The mother infolded her baby in her arms.* *v.* Also, **enfold.**

in form (in fôrm′), **1.** supply with knowledge, facts, or news; tell: *Please inform us how to find Dr. Grant's house.* **2.** make an accusation or complaint: *One thief informed against the others.* **3.** inspire; animate: *God informed their hearts with pity.* *v.*

in for mal (in fôr′ml), **1.** not formal; not in the regular or prescribed manner. **2.** done without ceremony: *an informal party.* **3.** used in everyday, common talk, but not used in formal talking or writing. Such an expression as *funny* for *queer* is informal. *adj.* **—in for′mal ly,** *adv.*

in for mal i ty (in′fôr mal′ə tē), **1.** a being informal; lack of ceremony. **2.** an informal act. *n., pl.* **in for mal i ties.**

in form ant (in fôr′mənt), person who gives information to another: *My informant saw it happen.* *n.*

in for ma tion (in′fər mā′shən), **1.** knowledge; facts; news: *A dictionary gives information about words. The general sent the people information of his victory.* **2.** an informing: *A guidebook is for the information of travelers.* **3.** accusation or complaint against a person. *n.*

in for ma tion al (in′fər mā′shən l), giving information; instructive. *adj.*

in form a tive (in fôr′mə tiv), giving information; instructive. *adj.*

in form er (in fôr′mər), **1.** person who makes an accusation or complaint against others: *An informer told the police that the store was selling stolen goods.* **2.** informant. *n.*

in frac tion (in frak′shən), a breaking of a law or obligation; violation: *Reckless driving is an infraction of the law.* *n.*

in fra red (in′frə red′), of the invisible part of the spectrum whose rays have wave lengths longer than those of the red part of the visible spectrum. Most of the heat from sunlight, incandescent lamps, carbon arcs, resistance wires, etc., is from infrared rays. *adj.*

in fre quence (in frē′kwəns), infrequency. *n.*

in fre quen cy (in frē′kwən sē), scarcity; rarity. *n.*

in fre quent (in frē′kwənt), not frequent; occurring seldom or far apart; scarce; rare. *adj.* **—in fre′quent ly,** *adv.*

in fringe (in frinj′), **1.** violate: *A false label infringes the food and drug law.* **2.** trespass; encroach: *infringe upon the rights of another.* *v.*, **in fringed, in fring ing. —in fring′er,** *n.*

in fringe ment (in frinj′mənt), **1.** violation. **2.** a trespassing; encroachment. *n.*

in fu ri ate (in fyu′rē āt), put into a fury; make furious; enrage. *v.*, **in fu ri at ed, in fu ri at ing. —in fu′ri at′ing ly,** *adv.* **—in fu′ri a′tion,** *n.*

in fuse (in fūz′), **1.** pour in; put in: *The captain infused his own courage into his soldiers.* **2.** inspire: *The soldiers were infused with his courage.* **3.** steep or soak in a liquid to get something out: *infuse tea leaves in hot water to make tea.* *v.*, **in fused, in fus ing.**

in fu si ble (in fū′zə bl), that cannot be fused or melted. *adj.*

in fu sion (in fū′zhən), **1.** act or process of infusing. **2.** something poured in or mingled; infused element. **3.** a liquid extract obtained by steeping or soaking. *n.*

-ing¹, suffix meaning:
1. action, result, product, material, etc., of some verb, as in *hard thinking, the art of painting, a beautiful drawing, fine sewing, a blue lining, rich trimming.*
2. action, result, product, material, etc., of some other part of speech, as in *lobstering, offing, shirting.*
3. of one that——s; of those that ——, as in *smoking habit, printing trade, drinking song.*

-ing², **1.** suffix that forms the present participle. **2.** suffix meaning: that ——s, as in *seeing eye, lasting happiness, growing child.*

in gen ious (in jēn′yəs), **1.** clever; skillful in making; good at inventing: *The ingenious boy made a radio set for himself.* **2.** cleverly planned and made: *This mousetrap is an ingenious device.* *adj.* **—in gen′ious ly,** *adv.* **—in gen′ious ness,** *n.*

in gé nue (aN′zhə nü), **1.** a simple, innocent girl or young woman, especially as represented on the stage. **2.** actress who plays such a part. *n., pl.* **in gé nues.**

in ge nu i ty (in′jə nü′ə tē or in′jə nū′ə tē), skill in planning, inventing, etc.; cleverness: *The boy showed ingenuity in making toys.* *n., pl.* **in ge nu i ties.**

in gen u ous (in jen′yu əs), **1.** frank; open; sincere: *The ingenuous boy gave an ingenuous account of his acts, concealing nothing.* **2.** simple; natural; innocent. *adj.* **—in gen′u ous ly,** *adv.* **—in gen′u ous ness,** *n.*

in gest (in jest′), take (food, etc.) into the body for digestion. *v.*

in ges tion (in jes′chən), act of taking food, etc., into the body for digesting. *n.*

Inglenook

in gle nook (ing′gl nuk′), corner by the fire. *n.*

in glo ri ous (in glô′rē əs), **1.** bringing no glory; shameful; disgraceful. **2.** having no glory; not famous. *adj.* **—in glo′ri ous ly,** *adv.* **—in glo′ri ous ness,** *n.*

in got (ing′gət), mass of metal, such as gold, silver, or steel, cast into a convenient shape in a mold. *n.*

in graft (in graft′), engraft. *v.*

in grain (in grān′ for 1; in′grān′ for 2-4), **1.** dye in the fiber before manufacture. **2.** dyed before manufacture. **3.** yarn, wool, etc., dyed before manufacture. **4.** made of yarn dyed before weaving: *an ingrain rug.* 1 *v.*, 2, 4 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

in grained (in grānd′), deeply and firmly fixed; thoroughly imbued: *ingrained honesty.* *adj.*
in grate (in′grāt), **1.** an ungrateful person. **2.** *Archaic.* ungrateful. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*
in gra ti ate (in grā′shē āt), bring (oneself) into favor: *He tried to ingratiate himself with the teacher by giving her presents.* *v.*, **in gra ti at ed, in gra ti at ing.** **—in gra′ti at′ing ly,** *adv.*
in grat i tude (in grat′ə tüd or in grat′ə tūd), lack of gratitude; being ungrateful. *n.*
in gre di ent (in grē′dē ənt), one of the parts of a mixture: *The ingredients of a cake usually include eggs, sugar, flour, and flavoring.* *n.*
in gress (in′gres), **1.** a going in: *A high fence prevented ingress to the field.* **2.** way in; entrance. **3.** right to go in. *n.*
in grow ing (in′grō′ing), **1.** growing within; growing inward. **2.** growing into the flesh: *an ingrowing toenail.* *adj.*
in grown (in′grōn′), **1.** grown within; grown inward. **2.** grown into the flesh. *adj.*
in gulf (in gulf′), engulf. *v.*
in hab it (in hab′it), **1.** live in (a place, region, house, cave, tree, etc.): *Fish inhabit the sea. Thoughts inhabit the mind.* **2.** *Archaic.* live; dwell. *v.*
in hab it a ble (in hab′ə tə bl), **1.** capable of being inhabited. **2.** fit to live in; habitable. *adj.*
in hab it ant (in hab′ə tənt), person or animal that lives in a place. *n.*
in hab it ed (in hab′ə tid), lived in: *an inhabited house.* *adj.*
in hal ant (in hāl′ənt), **1.** medicine to be inhaled. **2.** apparatus for inhaling it. **3.** used for inhaling. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*
in ha la tion (in′hə lā′shən), **1.** act of inhaling. **2.** medicine to be inhaled. *n.*
in hale (in hāl′), draw into the lungs; breathe in (air, gas, fragrance, tobacco smoke, etc.). *v.*, **in haled, in hal ing.**
in hal er (in hāl′ər), **1.** apparatus used in inhaling medicine. **2.** person who inhales. *n.*
in har mo ni ous (in′här mō′nē əs), not harmonious; discordant; disagreeing. *adj.* **—in′har mo′ni ous ly,** *adv.*
in here (in hir′), exist; belong to as a quality or attribute: *Greed inheres in human nature. Power inheres in that ruler.* *v.*, **in hered, in her ing.**
in her ence (in hir′əns), a being inherent. *n.*
in her ent (in hir′ənt), existing; abiding; belonging to (a person or thing) as a quality or attribute: *In spite of flattery, she kept her inherent modesty.* *adj.*
in her ent ly (in hir′ənt lē), by its own nature; essentially. *adv.*
in her it (in her′it), **1.** receive as an heir: *Mr. Jones's widow inherited the farm.* **2.** get or possess from one's ancestors: *Mary inherits her father's blue eyes.* *v.*
in her it a ble (in her′ə tə bl), **1.** capable of being inherited. **2.** capable of inheriting; qualified to inherit. *adj.*
in her it ance (in her′ə təns), **1.** act of inheriting: *He obtained his house by inheritance from an aunt.* **2.** right of inheriting. **3.** anything inherited: *Good health is a fine inheritance.* *n.*
inheritance tax, *U.S.* tax on inherited property.
in her i tor (in her′ə tər), one who inherits; heir. *n.*
in hib it (in hib′it), **1.** check; restrain; hinder by obstruction or restriction: *The soldier's sense of duty inhibited his impulse to run away.* **2.** prohibit; forbid. *v.*
in hi bi tion (in′ə bish′ən or in′hi bish′ən), **1.** act of inhibiting. **2.** state of being inhibited. **3.** idea, emotion, attitude, habit, or other inner force that restrains natural impulses. *n.*
in hib i tive (in hib′ə tiv), inhibitory. *adj.*
in hib i to ry (in hib′ə tô′rē), inhibiting; tending to inhibit. *adj.*
in hos pi ta ble (in hos′pi tə bl or in′hos pit′ə bl), **1.** not hospitable; not making visitors comfortable: *The inhospitable savages would not give us food.* **2.** providing no shelter; barren: *The Pilgrims encountered a rocky, inhospitable shore.* *adj.* **—in hos′pi ta bly,** *adv.*
in hos pi tal i ty (in hos′pə tal′ə tē), lack of hospitality; inhospitable behavior. *n.*
in hu man (in hū′mən), **1.** unfeeling; hard-hearted; brutal; cruel. **2.** not human; not having the qualities natural to a human being. *adj.* **—in hu′man ly,** *adv.*
in hu mane (in′hū mān′), not humane; lacking in compassion, humanity, or kindness. *adj.* **—in′hu mane′ly,** *adv.*
in hu man i ty (in′hū man′ə tē), **1.** inhuman quality; lack of feeling; cruelty; brutality. **2.** an inhuman, cruel, or brutal act. *n.*, *pl.* **in hu man i ties.**
in im i cal (in im′ə kl), **1.** unfriendly; hostile. **2.** adverse; unfavorable; harmful: *Lack of ambition is inimical to success.* *adj.* **—in im′i cal ly,** *adv.*
in im i ta ble (in im′ə tə bl), that cannot be imitated or copied; matchless. *adj.* **—in im′i ta bly,** *adv.*
in iq ui tous (in ik′wə təs), very unjust; wicked. *adj.* **in iq′ui tous ly,** *adv.* **—in iq′ui tous ness,** *n.*
in iq ui ty (in ik′wə tē), **1.** very great injustice; wickedness. **2.** a wicked or unjust act. *n.*, *pl.* **in iq ui ties.**
i ni tial (i nish′əl), **1.** occurring at the beginning; first; earliest: *Tom's initial effort at skating was a failure.* **2.** the first letter of a word: *The initials U.S. stand for United States.* **3.** mark or sign with initials: *John Allen Smith initialed the note J.A.S.* 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **i ni tialed, i ni tial ing** or *esp. Brit.* **i ni tialled, i ni tial ling.**
i ni tial ly (i nish′əl ē), at the beginning. *adv.*
i ni ti ate (i nish′ē āt for 1-3; i nish′ē it or i nish′ē āt for 4,5), **1.** be the one to start; begin: *This year we shall initiate a series of free concerts.* **2.** admit (a person) by special forms or ceremonies (into mysteries, secret knowledge, or a society). **3.** introduce into the knowledge of some art or subject: *initiate a person into business methods.* **4.** person who is initiated. **5.** initiated. 1-3 *v.*, **i ni ti at ed, i ni ti at ing;** 4 *n.*, 5 *adj.* **—i ni′ti a′tor,** *n.*
i ni ti a tion (i nish′ē ā′shən), **1.** an initiating. **2.** a being initiated. **3.** formal admission into a group or society. **4.** ceremonies by which one is admitted to a group or society. *n.*
i ni ti a tive (i nish′ē ə tiv), **1.** active part in taking the first steps in any undertaking; the lead: *A shy person does not like to take the initiative in making acquaintances.* **2.** readiness and ability to be the one to start a course of action: *A leader must have initiative.* **3.** right to be the first to act, legislate, etc. **4.** right of citizens outside the legislature to introduce or enact a new law by vote. *n.*
i ni ti a to ry (i nish′ē ə tô′rē), **1.** first; beginning; introductory. **2.** of initiation. *adj.*
in ject (in jekt′), **1.** force (liquid) into a passage, cavity, or tissue: *inject a drug into the body.* **2.** fill (a cavity, etc.) with fluid forced in. **3.** throw in: *inject a remark into the conversation.* *v.* **—in jec′tor,** *n.*
in jec tion (in jek′shən), **1.** act or process of injecting: *Drugs are given by injection as well as through the mouth.* **2.** liquid injected. *n.*
in ju di cious (in′jü dish′əs), showing lack of judgment; unwise; not prudent. *adj.* **—in′ju di′cious ly,** *adv.* **—in′ju di′cious ness,** *n.*
in junc tion (in jungk′shən), **1.** command; order: *Injunctions of secrecy did not prevent the news from leaking out.* **2.** a formal order issued by a law court ordering a person or group to do, or refrain from doing, something. *n.*
in jure (in′jər), **1.** do damage to; harm; hurt: *Do not break or injure the bushes in the park. Dishonesty injures a business.* **2.** be unfair to; do wrong to. *v.*, **in jured, in jur ing.**
in ju ri ous (in jur′ē əs), **1.** causing injury; harmful. **2.** unfair; unjust; wrongful. *adj.* **—in ju′ri ous ness,** *n.*
in ju ri ous ly (in jur′ē əs lē), harmfully. *adv.*
in ju ry (in′jər ē), **1.** damage; harm; hurt. **2.** unfairness; wrong. *n.*, *pl.* **in ju ries.**
in jus tice (in jus′tis), **1.** lack of justice; being unjust. **2.** an unjust act. *n.*

ink (ingk), **1.** liquid used for writing or printing. **2.** a dark liquid thrown out for protection by cuttlefish, squids, etc. **3.** put ink on; mark or stain with ink. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.* **—ink′er,** *n.* **—ink′like′,** *adj.*

ink horn (ingk′hôrn′), a small container formerly used to hold ink, often made of horn. *n.*

ink ling (ingk′ling), a slight suggestion; vague notion; hint. *n.*

ink stand (ingk′stand′), **1.** stand to hold ink and pens. **2.** container used to hold ink. *n.*

ink well (ingk′wel′), container used to hold ink on a desk or table. *n.*

Inkhorn

ink y (ingk′ē), **1.** like ink; dark; black. **2.** covered with ink; marked or stained with ink. **3.** of ink. *adj.*, **ink i er, ink i est. —ink′i ness,** *n.*

in laid (in′lād′), **1.** set in the surface as a decoration or design: *The desk had an inlaid design of light wood in dark.* **2.** decorated with a design or material set in the surface: *The box had an inlaid cover.* **3.** pt. and pp. of **inlay.** 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *v.*

in land (in′lənd for 1,4; in′lənd or in′land′ for 2,3), **1.** away from the coast or the border; situated in the interior: *an inland sea.* **2.** interior of a country; land away from the border or the coast. **3.** in or toward the interior. **4.** domestic; not foreign: *inland trade.* 1,4 *adj.*, 2 *n.*, 3 *adv.*

Inland Sea, sea or strait formed by the three large islands of W Japan. 240 mi. long.

Design made by inlaying black in white

in-law (in′lô′), *Informal.* relative by marriage. *n.*

in lay (in′lā′), **1.** set in the surface as a decoration or design: *inlay strips of gold.* **2.** decorate with something set in the surface: *inlay a wooden box with silver.* **3.** an inlaid decoration, design, or material. **4.** a shaped piece of gold, porcelain, etc., cemented in a tooth as a filling. 1,2 *v.*, **in laid, in lay ing;** 3,4 *n.*

in let (in′let), **1.** a narrow strip of water extending from a larger body of water into the land or between islands: *The fishing village was on a small inlet of the sea.* **2.** entrance. *n.*

in mate (in′māt), **1.** person confined in a prison, asylum, hospital, etc. **2.** occupant; inhabitant. *n.*

in me mo ri am (in mə mô′rē əm), *Latin.* in memory (of); to the memory (of).

in most (in′mōst), **1.** farthest in; deepest within: *We went to the inmost depths of the mine.* **2.** most private; most secret: *Her inmost desire was to be an actress.* *adj.*

inn (in), **1.** a public house for lodging and caring for travelers. Hotels have largely taken the place of the old inns. **2.** tavern. *n.*

in nate (i nāt′ or in′āt), natural; inborn: *an innate talent for drawing.* *adj.* **—in nate′ly,** *adv.*

in ner (in′ər), **1.** farther in; inside: *A closet is usually an inner room.* **2.** more private; more secret: *She kept her inner thoughts to herself.* **3.** of the mind or soul: *a person's inner life.* *adj.*

inner ear, cavity behind the three bones of the middle ear. In man, it contains the semicircular canals, the cochlea, and part of the auditory nerve.

in ner most (in′ər mōst), farthest in; inmost: *the innermost parts.* *adj.*

in ning (in′ing), **1.** time when each team is at bat in turn in baseball. **2.** turn of one side in a game; chance to play. **3.** time a person or party is in power: *When our party lost the election, the other side had its inning.* *n.*

in nings (in′ingz), *Brit.* an inning. *n.*

inn keep er (in′kēp′ər), person who owns, manages, or keeps an inn. *n.*

in no cence (in′ə sns), **1.** freedom from sin, wrong, or guilt: *The accused man proved his innocence of the crime.* **2.** simplicity: *the innocence of a little child.* **3.** a tiny, blue flower; bluet. *n.*

in no cent (in′ə snt), **1.** doing no wrong; free from sin or wrong; not guilty: *The policeman shot at the murderer, but hit an innocent man.* **2.** without knowledge of evil: *A baby is innocent.* **3.** without evil effects; harmless: *innocent amusements.* **4.** an innocent person. **5.** simple; artless. **6.** idiot; fool. 1-3,5 *adj.*, 4,6 *n.* **—in′no cent ly,** *adv.*

in noc u ous (i nok′yū əs), harmless. *adj.*

in no vate (in′ə vāt), make changes; bring in something new or new ways of doing things. *v.*, **in no vat ed, in no vat ing.**

in no va tion (in′ə vā′shən), **1.** change made in the established way of doing things: *The new teacher made many innovations.* **2.** making changes; bringing in new things or new ways of doing things. *n.*

in no va tor (in′ə vā′tər), person who makes changes or introduces new methods. *n.*

in nu en do (in′yū en′dō), **1.** an indirect hint or reference. **2.** an indirect suggestion against somebody: *spread scandal by innuendo.* *n.*, *pl.* **in nu en does.**

in nu mer a ble (i nū′mər ə bl or i nū′mər ə bl), too many to count; very many. *adj.* **—in nu′mer a ble ness,** *n.*

in nu mer a bly (i nū′mər ə blē or i nū′mər ə blē), countlessly; in very great numbers. *adv.*

in oc u late (in ok′yə lāt), **1.** infect (a person or animal) with germs that will cause a very mild form of a disease so that thereafter the individual will not contract that disease. **2.** use disease germs to prevent or cure diseases. **3.** put bacteria, serums, etc., into. Farmers inoculate the soil with bacteria that will take nitrogen from the air and change it so it can be used by plants. **4.** fill (a person's mind). *v.*, **in oc u lat ed, in oc u lat ing. —in oc′u la′tor,** *n.*

in oc u la tion (in ok′yə lā′shən), **1.** an inoculating; the introduction of a mild form of a disease into a person or animal to prevent his taking the regular disease: *Inoculation has greatly reduced the number of deaths from diphtheria and typhoid fever.* **2.** filling the mind: *a thorough inoculation with patriotism.* *n.*

in of fen sive (in′ə fen′siv), not offensive; harmless; not arousing objections. *adj.* **—in′of fen′sive ly,** *adv.* **—in′of fen′sive ness,** *n.*

in op er a tive (in op′ər ā′tiv), not operative; not working; without effect. *adj.*

in op por tune (in op′ər tün′ or in op′ər tūn′), not opportune; coming at a bad time; unsuitable. *adj.* **—in op′por tune′ly,** *adv.* **—in op′por tune′ness,** *n.*

in or di nate (in ôrd′n it), much too great; excessive; unrestrained. *adj.* **—in or′di nate ly,** *adv.*

in or gan ic (in′ôr gan′ik), **1.** not having the organized physical structure of animals and plants. Minerals are inorganic. **2.** not produced by animal or plant activities. *adj.* **—in′or gan′i cal ly,** *adv.*

inorganic chemistry, branch of chemistry dealing with all compounds except the organic compounds.

in put (in′put′), **1.** what is put in or taken in. **2.** power supplied to a machine. **3.** information put into the storage unit of a computer. *n.*

in quest (in′kwest), a legal inquiry, especially before a jury. An inquest is held to determine the cause of a death that may possibly have been the result of a crime. *n.*

in quire (in kwīr′), **1.** try to find out by questions; ask: *inquire a person's name, inquire about a room.* **2.** make a search for information, knowledge, or truth; make an examination of facts or principles: *The criminal was terrified when he learned that the FBI was inquiring into his past.* *v.*, **in quired, in quir ing.** Also, **enquire. —in quir′er** *n.* **—in quir′ing ly,** *adv.*

in quir y (in kwīr′ē or in′kwə rē), **1.** an inquiring; an asking. **2.** question. **3.** search for information, knowl-

edge, or truth; examination of facts or principles. *n., pl.* **in quir ies.** Also, **enquiry.**

in qui si tion (in′kwə zish′ən), **1.** a thorough investigation; searching inquiry. **2.** an official investigation; judicial inquiry. *n.*

In qui si tion (in′kwə zish′ən), **1.** court appointed by the Roman Catholic Church to discover and suppress heresy and to punish heretics. **2.** activities of this court. *n.*

in quis i tive (in kwiz′ə tiv), **1.** curious; asking many questions. **2.** too curious; prying into other people's affairs. *adj.* **—in quis′i tive ly,** *adv.* **—in quis′i tive ness,** *n.*

in quis i tor (in kwiz′ə tər), person who makes an inquisition; official investigator; judicial inquirer. *n.*

In quis i tor (in kwiz′ə tər), member of the Inquisition. *n.*

in quis i to ri al (in kwiz′ə tô′rē əl), **1.** of an inquisitor or inquisition. **2.** making searching inquiry; thorough. **3.** unduly curious. *adj.*

I.N.R.I., Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.

in road (in′rōd′), **1.** attack; raid. **2.** forcible encroachment: *The expenses of her illness made inroads upon the money that she had saved.* *n.*

in rush (in′rush′), rushing in; inflow: *The inrush of water soon filled the pool.* *n.*

ins., **1.** inches. **2.** insurance.

in sane (in sān′), **1.** not sane; mentally deranged; crazy. **2.** for insane people: *an insane asylum.* **3.** extremely foolish; completely lacking in common sense. *adj.* **—in sane′ly,** *adv.*

in san i tar y (in san′ə ter′ē), unhealthful. *adj.* **—in san′i tar′i ness,** *n.*

in san i ty (in san′ə tē), **1.** state of being insane; madness; mental disease. **2.** extreme folly. *n., pl.* **in san i ties.**

in sa tia ble (in sā′shə bl), that cannot be satisfied; extremely greedy. *adj.* **—in sa′tia bly,** *adv.*

in sa ti ate (in sā′shē it), never satisfied: *an insatiate desire for praise.* *adj.*

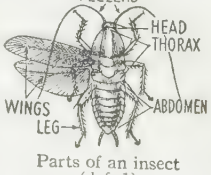
in scribe (in skrīb′), **1.** write, engrave, or mark (words, letters, etc.) on paper, metal, stone, etc.: *What shall we inscribe on the watch? Please inscribe my initials on it.* **2.** mark or engrave (with words, letters, etc.): *His tombstone was inscribed with his name and the date of his death.* **3.** address or dedicate (a book, etc.) informally to a person. **4.** impress deeply: *My father's words are inscribed in my memory.* **5.** put in a list; enroll. *v.,* **in scribed, in scrib ing. —in scrib′er,** *n.*

in scrip tion (in skrip′shən), **1.** something inscribed; words, letters, etc., written or engraved on stone, metal, paper, etc. A monument or a coin has an inscription on it. **2.** an informal dedication in a book, on a picture, etc. *n.*

in scru ta bil i ty (in skrü′tə bil′ə tē), **1.** a being inscrutable. **2.** something inscrutable. *n.*

in scru ta ble (in skrü′tə bl), that cannot be understood; so mysterious or obscure that one cannot make out its meaning; incomprehensible. *adj.* **—in scru′ta bly,** *adv.*

in sect (in′sekt), **1.** any of a group of small invertebrate animals with the body divided into three parts (head, thorax, and abdomen), with three pairs of legs, and usually two pairs of wings. Flies, mosquitoes, grasshoppers, and beetles are insects. **2.** any similar small animal with its body divided into several parts, with several pairs of legs. Spiders, centipedes, mites, and ticks are often called insects. *n.*



Parts of an insect (def. 1)

in sec ti cide (in sek′tə sīd), substance for killing insects. *n.*

in sec ti vore (in sek′tə vôr), **1.** any animal or plant that feeds mainly on insects. **2.** any of a group of small mammals including moles and hedgehogs. *n.*

in sec tiv o rous (in′sek tiv′ə rəs), **1.** insect-eating; feeding mainly on insects. **2.** of or belonging to the insectivores. *adj.*

in se cure (in′si kyůr′), **1.** not secure; unsafe. **2.** liable to give way; not firm: *an insecure lock.* *adj.* **—in′se cure′ly,** *adv.*

in se cu ri ty (in′si kyůr′ə tē), **1.** lack of security; being insecure; unsafe condition. **2.** something insecure. *n., pl.* **in se cu ri ties.**

in sen sate (in sen′sāt), **1.** without sensation. **2.** unfeeling: *insensate cruelty.* **3.** senseless; stupid: *insensate folly.* *adj.* **—in sen′sate ly,** *adv.*

in sen si bil i ty (in sen′sə bil′ə tē), **1.** lack of feeling. **2.** lack of consciousness. *n., pl.* **in sen si bil i ties.**

in sen si ble (in sen′sə bl), **1.** not sensitive; not able to feel or observe: *A blind man is insensible to colors. A lifetime as a soldier had not made him insensible to the suffering and sorrow of war.* **2.** not aware: *The boys in the boat were insensible of the danger.* **3.** not able to feel anything; unconscious: *The man hit by the truck was insensible for four hours.* **4.** not easily felt: *The room grew cold by insensible degrees.* *adj.*

in sen si bly (in sen′sə blē), by imperceptible degrees; little by little. *adv.*

in sen si tive (in sen′sə tiv), **1.** not sensitive; having little or no power to feel or notice. **2.** slow to feel or notice. *adj.* **—in sen′si tive ness,** *n.*

in sep a ra bil i ty (in sep′ə rə bil′ə tē), being inseparable. *n.*

in sep a ra ble (in sep′ə rə bl), that cannot be separated. *adj.* **—in sep′a ra bly,** *adv.*

inseparables, inseparable persons or things.

in sert (in sėrt′ for 1; in′sėrt for 2), **1.** put in; set in: *insert a key into a lock or a letter into a word.* **2.** something set in or to be set in: *The newspaper had an insert of several pages of pictures.* 1 *v.,* 2 *n.*

in ser tion (in sėr′shən), **1.** an inserting. **2.** thing inserted. **3.** band of lace or embroidery to be sewed at each edge between parts of other material. *n.*

in set (in set′ for 1; in′set′ for 2,3), **1.** set in; insert. **2.** something inserted. **3.** influx; inflow. 1 *v.,* **in set, in set ting;** 2,3 *n.*

in shore (in′shôr′), **1.** near the shore. **2.** in toward the shore. 1 *adj.,* 2 *adv.*

in side (in′sīd for 1-3, 7-9; in′sīd′ for 4-6, 10), **1.** the part within; the inner surface: *The inside of the box was lined with colored paper.* **2.** the contents: *The inside of the book was more interesting than the cover.* **3.** being on the inside: *an inside seat.* **4.** on or to the inside; within. **5.** within; in the inner part: *Please step inside.* **6.** in: *The nut is inside the shell.* **7.** private; secret; done or known by those inside: *The police thought that the theft was an inside job and suspected the maid.* **8.** *Slang.* working within a group or company as an emissary or spy: *an inside man.* **9.** indoor. **10.** indoors. 1,2 *n.,* 3,7-9 *adj.,* 4,5,10 *adv.,* 6 *prep.*

insides, *Informal.* parts inside the body; stomach and bowels.

inside of, in; within the limits of: *He'll be back inside of an hour.*

inside out, so that what should be inside is outside; with the inside showing.

in sid er (in′sīd′ər), **1.** person who is inside some place, society, organization, etc. **2.** *Informal.* person who is so situated as to understand the actual conditions or facts of a case. *n.*

in sid i ous (in sid′ē əs), **1.** wily; sly; crafty; tricky; treacherous. **2.** working secretly or subtly: *an insidious disease.* *adj.* **—in sid′i ous ly,** *adv.* **—in sid′i ous ness,** *n.*

in sight (in′sīt′), **1.** a viewing of the inside or inner parts (of something) with understanding: *Take the machine apart and get an insight into how it works.* **2.** wisdom and understanding in dealing with people or with facts: *We study science to gain insight into natural laws.* *n.*

in sig ni a (in sig′nē ə), emblems, badges, or other distinguishing marks of a high position, honor, military order, etc.: *The crown and the scepter are the insignia of kings.* *n. pl. of* **in sig ne** (in sig′nē).

in sig nif i cance (in′sig nif′ə kəns), 1. unimportance. 2. meaninglessness. *n.*

in sig nif i cant (in′sig nif′ə kənt), 1. having little use or importance: *an insignificant-looking person. A tenth of a cent is an insignificant amount of money.* 2. meaningless: *insignificant chatter.* *adj.* **—in′sig nif′i cant ly,** *adv.*

in sin cere (in′sin sir′), not sincere; not honest or candid; deceitful. *adj.* **—in′sin cere′ly,** *adv.*

in sin cer i ty (in′sin ser′ə tē), lack of sincerity; hypocrisy. *n., pl.* **in sin cer i ties.**

in sin u ate (in sin′yū āt), 1. suggest indirectly; hint: *To say "Fred can't do it; no coward can" is to insinuate that Fred is a coward.* 2. push in or get in by an indirect, twisting way: *The spy insinuated himself into the confidence of important army officers.* *v.,* **in sin u at ed, in sin u at ing.**

in sin u a tion (in sin′yū ā′shən), 1. an insinuating. 2. an indirect suggestion against someone. 3. hint; suggestion. 4. act or speech to gain favor. *n.*

in sip id (in sip′id), 1. without much taste: *A mixture of milk and water is an insipid drink.* 2. dull; uninteresting; colorless; weak. *adj.* **—in sip′id ly,** *adv.* **—in sip′id ness,** *n.*

in si pid i ty (in′sə pid′ə tē), 1. lack of flavor; lack of interest. 2. something insipid. *n., pl.* **in si pid i ties.**

in sist (in sist′), keep firmly to some demand, some statement, or some position. *v.*

in sist ence (in sis′təns), 1. act of insisting. 2. quality of being insistent. *n.*

in sist en cy (in sis′tən sē), insistence. *n.*

in sist ent (in sis′tənt), 1. insisting; continuing to make a strong, firm demand or statement: *In spite of the rain he was insistent on going out.* 2. compelling attention or notice; pressing; urgent: *There was an insistent knocking on my door.* *adj.* **—in sist′ent ly,** *adv.*

in snare (in snär′), ensnare. *v.,* **in snared, in snar ing.**

in so bri e ty (in′sə brī′ə tē), intemperance; drunkenness. *n.*

in so far (in′sō fär′), to such an extent or degree. *adv.*

in sole (in′sōl′), 1. the inner sole of a shoe or boot. 2. thickness of warm or waterproof material laid on the sole inside a shoe or boot. *n.*

in so lence (in′sə ləns), bold rudeness; insulting behavior or speech. *n.*

in so lent (in′sə lənt), boldly rude; insulting: *"Shut up!" the insolent boy said to his father.* *adj.* **—in′so lent ly,** *adv.*

in sol u bil i ty (in sol′yə bil′ə tē), being insoluble. *n.*

in sol u ble (in sol′yə bl), 1. that cannot be dissolved: *Diamonds are insoluble.* 2. that cannot be solved: *an insoluble mystery.* *adj.* **—in sol′u bly,** *adv.*

in solv a ble (in sol′və bl), that cannot be solved. *adj.*

in sol ven cy (in sol′vən sē), condition of not being able to pay one's debts; bankruptcy. *n., pl.* **in sol ven cies.**

in sol vent (in sol′vənt), 1. not able to pay one's debts; bankrupt. 2. an insolvent person. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

in som ni a (in som′nē ə), inability to sleep; sleeplessness. *n.*

in so much (in′sō much′), to such an extent or degree; so. *adv.*

in sou ci ance (in sü′sē əns), freedom from care or anxiety; carefree feeling. *n.*

in sou ci ant (in sü′sē ənt), free from care or anxiety. *adj.*

in spect (in spekt′), 1. look over carefully; examine: *A dentist inspects my teeth twice a year.* 2. examine officially: *Mines are inspected by government officials.* *v.*

in spec tion (in spek′shən), 1. an inspecting: *An inspection of the roof showed no leaks.* 2. a formal or official examination: *The soldiers lined up for their daily inspection by their officers.* *n.*

in spec tor (in spek′tər), 1. person who inspects. 2. officer appointed to inspect. 3. a police officer ranking next below a superintendent. *n.*

in spi ra tion (in′spə rā′shən), 1. influence of thought and strong feelings on actions, especially on good actions: *Some people get inspiration from sermons, some from nature.* 2. any influence that arouses effort to do well: *The captain was an inspiration to his men.* 3. idea that is inspired. 4. suggestion to another; act of causing something to be told or written by another. 5. a divine influence directly and immediately exerted upon the mind or soul of man. 6. a breathing in; a drawing of air into the lungs. *n.*

in spi ra tion al (in′spə rā′shən l), 1. inspiring: *The sermon was both instructive and inspirational.* 2. inspired. 3. of or having to do with inspiration. *adj.*

in spire (in spīr′), 1. put thought, feeling, life, force, etc., into: *The speaker inspired the crowd.* 2. cause (thought or feeling): *The leader's courage inspired confidence in others.* 3. affect; influence with a thought or feeling: *His sly ways inspire me with distrust.* 4. arouse or influence by a divine force. 5. suggest; cause to be told or written: *His enemies inspired false stories about him.* 6. breathe in; breathe in air. *v.,* **in spired, in spir ing.** **—in spir′er,** *n.* **—in spir′ing ly,** *adv.*

in spir it (in spir′it), put spirit into; encourage. *v.*

inst., instant. "The 10th inst." means "the tenth day of the present month."

in sta bil i ty (in′stə bil′ə tē), lack of firmness; liability to fall, give way, or change. *n.*

in stall (in stôl′), 1. place (a person) in office with ceremonies: *The new judge was installed without delay.* 2. establish in a place: *The cat installed itself in an easy chair.* 3. put in position for use: *install a telephone.* *v.* **—in stall′er,** *n.*

in stal la tion (in′stə lā′shən), 1. an installing or being installed. 2. thing installed. *n.*

in stall ment[1] or **in stal ment**[1] (in stôl′mənt), 1. part of a sum of money or of a debt to be paid at certain regular times: *The table cost $100; we paid for it in two installments of $50 each.* 2. any of several parts furnished or issued at successive times: *This magazine has a serial story in six installments.* *n.*

in stall ment[2] or **in stal ment**[2] (in stôl′mənt), 1. an installing: *the installment of electric lights in a house.* 2. being installed: *our installment in our new home.* *n.*

installment plan, *U.S.* system of paying for goods in installments.

in stance (in′stəns), 1. example; case: *Lincoln is an instance of a poor boy who became famous.* 2. refer to as an example: *He instanced the fly as a dirty insect.* 3. exemplify. 4. stage or step in an action; occasion: *I went in the first instance because I was asked to go.* 5. request; suggestion; urging: *He came at our instance.* 1,4,5 *n.,* 2,3 *v.,* **in stanced, in stanc ing.**

for instance, as an example.

in stant (in′stənt), 1. particular moment: *Stop talking this instant!* 2. moment of time: *He paused for an instant.* 3. immediate; without delay: *The medicine gave instant relief from pain.* 4. pressing; urgent: *When there is a fire, there is an instant need for action.* 5. of the present month; present: *"The 10th instant" means "the tenth day of the present month."* 6. prepared beforehand and requiring little or no cooking, mixing, or additional ingredients: *instant coffee, instant pudding.* 1,2 *n.,* 3-6 *adj.*

the instant, just as soon as.

in stan ta ne ous (in′stən tā′nē əs), occurring, done, or made in an instant: *an instantaneous photograph.* *adj.* **—in′stan ta′ne ous ly,** *adv.* **—in′stan ta′ne ous ness,** *n.*

in stant ly (in′stənt lē), in an instant; at once; immediately. *adv.*

in stead (in sted′), **1.** in place (*of*): *Instead of studying, she read a book.* **2.** in one's or its place: *If you cannot go, let him go instead.* *adv.*

in step (in′step), **1.** the upper surface of the human foot between the toes and the ankle. **2.** part of a shoe, stocking, etc., over the instep. *n.*

in sti gate (in′stə gāt), urge on; stir up: *Foreign agents instigated a rebellion.* *v.*, **in sti gat ed, in sti gat ing.**

in sti ga tion (in′stə gā′shən), act of instigating. *n.* **at the instigation of,** instigated by.

in sti ga tor (in′stə gā′tər), person who instigates; person who stirs up evil or trouble. *n.*

in still or **in stil** (in stil′), **1.** put in little by little; impart gradually: *Reading good books instills a love for really fine literature.* **2.** put in drop by drop. *v.*, **in stilled, in still ing.**

in stil la tion (in′stə lā′shən), **1.** an instilling. **2.** something instilled. *n.*

in stinct[1] (in′stingkt), **1.** natural feeling, knowledge, or power, such as guides animals; unlearned tendency: *An instinct leads birds to fly.* **2.** a natural bent, tendency, or gift; talent: *Dorothy has such an instinct for color that she will study art.* *n.*

in stinct[2] (in stingkt′), charged or filled with something: *The picture is instinct with life and beauty.* *adj.*

in stinc tive (in stingk′tiv), of or having to do with instinct; caused or done by instinct; born in an animal or person, not learned: *Climbing is instinctive in monkeys.* *adj.* **—in stinc′tive ly,** *adv.*

in sti tute (in′stə tüt or in′stə tūt), **1.** set up; establish; begin: *The Pilgrims instituted Thanksgiving. The police instituted an inquiry into the causes of the accident.* **2.** an established principle, law, custom, organization, or society. **3.** organization or society for some special purpose. An art institute teaches or displays art. A technical school is often called an institute. **4.** building used by such an organization or society: *We spent the afternoon in the Art Institute.* 1 *v.*, **in sti tut ed, in sti tut ing;** 2-4 *n.*

in sti tu tion (in′stə tü′shən or in′stə tū′shən), **1.** organization or society for some public or social purpose. A church, school, college, hospital, asylum, or prison is an institution. **2.** building used by such an organization or society. **3.** an established law, custom, organization, or society: *Giving presents on Christmas is an institution.* **4.** setting up; establishing; beginning: *Wise men favor the institution of a savings bank in every large city.* *n.*

in sti tu tion al (in′stə tü′shən l or in′stə tū′shən l), **1.** of or like an institution. **2.** promoting reputation and establishing good will for a business rather than aiming at immediate sales: *institutional advertising.* *adj.*

in struct (in strukt′), **1.** teach; train; educate. **2.** give directions or orders to; direct; order: *The owner instructed his agent to sell his property.* **3.** inform; tell: *My lawyer instructs me that your last payment is due March first.* *v.*

in struc tion (in struk′shən), a teaching; knowledge; education. *n.*

instructions, directions; orders.

in struc tion al (in struk′shən l), of or for instruction; educational. *adj.*

in struc tive (in struk′tiv), useful for instruction; instructing; giving knowledge or information: *A trip around the world is an instructive experience.* *adj.* **—in struc′tive ly,** *adv.* **—in struc′tive ness,** *n.*

in struc tor (in struk′tər), **1.** teacher. **2.** teacher ranking below an assistant professor in American colleges and universities. *n.*

in struc tress (in struk′tris), a woman instructor or teacher. *n.*

in stru ment (in′strə mənt), **1.** thing with or by which something is done; a person so made use of; means: *The master criminal used many men and women as instruments in his crimes.* **2.** tool or mechanical device: *a dentist's instruments.* **3.** device for producing musical sounds: *wind instruments, stringed instruments.* **4.** a formal legal document, such as a contract, deed, or grant. *n.*

in stru men tal (in′strə men′tl), **1.** acting or serving as a means; useful; helpful: *My uncle was instrumental in getting me a job.* **2.** played on or written for musical instruments: *An orchestra provided instrumental music to accompany the singing.* **3.** of an instrument; made by a device or tool. *adj.* **—in′stru men′tal ly,** *adv.*

in stru men tal ist (in′strə men′tl ist), person who plays on a musical instrument. *n.*

in stru men tal i ty (in′strə men tal′ə tē), helpfulness; agency; means. *n., pl.* **in stru men tal i ties.**

in stru men ta tion (in′strə men tā′shən), **1.** arrangement or composition of music for instruments. **2.** use of instruments; work done with instruments. *n.*

instrument board, board with instruments showing how the parts of a machine, etc., are working.

instrument flying, directing an airplane by instruments only.

in sub or di nate (in′sə bôr′də nit), resisting authority; disobedient; unruly. *adj.*

in sub or di na tion (in′sə bôr′də nā′shən), resistance to authority; disobedience; unruly behavior. *n.*

in sub stan tial (in′səb stan′shəl), **1.** frail; flimsy; weak: *A cobweb is very insubstantial.* **2.** unreal; not actual; imaginary: *Dreams and ghosts are insubstantial.* *adj.*

in suf fer a ble (in suf′ər ə bl), intolerable; unbearable: *insufferable insolence.* *adj.* **—in suf′fer a bleness,** *n.* **—in suf′fer a bly,** *adv.*

in suf fi cien cy (in′sə fish′ən sē), too small an amount; lack; deficiency. *n.*

in suf fi cient (in′sə fish′ənt), not enough. *adj.* **—in′suf fi′cient ly,** *adv.*

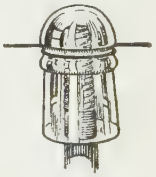
in su lar (in′sə lər), **1.** of or having to do with islands or islanders. **2.** living or situated on an island. **3.** forming an island; standing alone like an island. **4.** narrow-minded; prejudiced. *adj.*

in su lar i ty (in′sə lar′ə tē), **1.** condition of being an island or of living on an island. **2.** narrow-mindedness; prejudice. *n.*

in su late (in′sə lāt), **1.** keep from losing or transferring electricity, heat, sound, etc., especially by covering or surrounding with a nonconducting material. Wires are often insulated by a covering of rubber. **2.** set apart; separate from others; isolate. *v.*, **in su lat ed, in su lat ing.**

in su la tion (in′sə lā′shən), **1.** an insulating. **2.** a being insulated. **3.** material used in insulating. *n.*

in su la tor (in′sə lā′tər), that which insulates; something that prevents the passage of electricity or heat; nonconductor. *n.*



Glass insulator for electric wires. By means of these, the wires can be fastened to poles without any loss of current.

in su lin (in′sə lin), hormone secreted by the pancreas that enables the body to use sugar and other carbohydrates. *n.*

In su lin (in′sə lin), *Trademark.* extract containing insulin, used in treating diabetes. Insulin is obtained from the pancreas of slaughtered animals. *n.*

in sult (in sult′ for 1; in′sult for 2), **1.** treat with scorn, abuse, or great rudeness: *The rebels insulted the flag by throwing mud on it.* **2.** an insulting speech or action: *Stamping on the flag is an insult.* 1 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—in sult′ing ly,** *adv.*

in su per a ble (in sü′pər ə bl), that cannot be passed over or overcome: *an insuperable barrier.* *adj.* **—in su′per a bly,** *adv.*

in sup port a ble (in′sə pôr′tə bl), unbearable; unendurable; intolerable. *adj.*

in sur a ble (in shur′ə bl), capable of being insured; fit to be insured. *adj.*

in sur ance (in shur′əns), **1.** an insuring of property, person, or life. Fire insurance, burglary insurance, accident insurance, life insurance, and health insurance are some of the many kinds. **2.** the business of insuring

property, life, etc. **3.** amount of money for which a person or thing is insured: *He has $10,000 insurance, which his wife will receive when he dies.* **4.** amount of money paid for insurance; premium: *His insurance is $300 a year.* *n.*

in sure (in shŭr′), **1.** arrange for money payment in case of loss of (property, profit, etc.) or accident or death to (a person). An insurance company will insure your property, person, or life if you pay a certain amount of money. **2.** make safe from financial loss by accident, death, etc., by paying money to an insurance company: *He insured his car against accident, theft, and fire.* **3.** make sure; ensure: *Check your work to insure its accuracy.* **4.** make safe; protect; ensure: *More care will insure you against making so many mistakes.* *v.*, **in sured, in sur ing.**

in sured (in shŭrd′), one who is insured. *n.*

in sur er (in shŭr′ər), **1.** person who insures. **2.** something that insures or protects. *n.*

in sur gence (in sėr′jəns), a rising in revolt; rebellion. *n.*

in sur gent (in sėr′jənt), **1.** person who rises in revolt; rebel. **2.** rising in revolt; rebellious: *The insurgent slaves burned their masters' houses.* **3.** *U.S.* rebel within a political party. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

in sur mount a ble (in′sər moun′tə bl), that cannot be overcome. *adj.* **—in′sur mount′a bly,** *adv.*

in sur rec tion (in′sə rek′shən), a rising against established authority; revolt. *n.*

in sur rec tion ar y (in′sə rek′shən er′ē), **1.** having a tendency to revolt. **2.** having to do with revolt. *adj.*

in sur rec tion ist (in′sə rek′shən ist), person who takes part in or favors an insurrection; rebel. *n.*

in sus cep ti bil i ty (in′sə sep′tə bil′ə tē), fact or quality of being insusceptible. *n.*

in sus cep ti ble (in′sə sep′tə bl), not susceptible; not easily influenced. *adj.*

int., **1.** interest. **2.** international.

in tact (in takt′), with no part missing; untouched; uninjured; whole: *dishes left intact after a fall.* *adj.*

in take (in′tāk′), **1.** place where water, air, gas, etc., enters a channel, pipe, or other narrow opening. **2.** a taking in. **3.** amount or thing taken in. *n.*

in tan gi bil i ty (in tan′jə bil′ə tē), a being intangible. *n.*

in tan gi ble (in tan′jə bl), **1.** not capable of being touched: *Sound and light are intangible.* **2.** not easily grasped by the mind; vague: *She had that intangible something called charm.* **3.** something intangible. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.* **—in tan′gi bly,** *adv.*

in te ger (in′tə jər), **1.** a whole number. 1, 2, 3, 15, 106, etc., are integers. **2.** thing complete in itself; something whole. *n.*

in te gral (in′tə grəl), **1.** necessary to the completeness of the whole; essential: *Steel is an integral part of a modern skyscraper.* **2.** entire; complete. **3.** having to do with whole numbers; not fractional. **4.** a whole; a whole number. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.*

in te grate (in′tə grāt), **1.** make into a whole; complete. **2.** bring together (parts) into a whole: *The committee will try to integrate the different plans.* **3.** *U.S.* make all schools, parks, etc., available to white and Negro citizens on an equal basis. *v.*, **in te grat ed, in te grat ing. —in′te gra′tor,** *n.*

in te gra tion (in′tə grā′shən), an integrating. *n.*

in teg ri ty (in teg′rə tē), **1.** honesty; sincerity; uprightness: *A man of integrity is respected.* **2.** wholeness; completeness: *Soldiers defend the integrity of their country against those who want part of it.* **3.** perfect condition; soundness. *n.*

in teg u ment (in teg′yə mənt), a natural outer covering. The skin or shell of an animal is its integument. *n.*

in tel lect (in′tə lekt), **1.** power of knowing; understanding. A man's actions are influenced by his intellect, will, and feelings. **2.** great intelligence; high mental ability: *Isaac Newton was a man of intellect.* **3.** person having high mental ability: *He was one of the greatest intellects of his time.* *n.*

in tel lec tu al (in′tə lek′chū əl), **1.** of the intellect. **2.** needing or using intelligence: *Teaching is a more intellectual occupation than sweeping.* **3.** possessing or showing intelligence: *an intellectual face.* **4.** person who is well informed and intelligent. **5.** directed or inclined toward things that involve the intellect: *intellectual tastes.* 1-3,5 *adj.*, 4 *n.*

in tel lec tu al ly (in′tə lek′chū əl ē), **1.** in an intellectual way. **2.** so far as intellect is concerned. *adv.*

in tel li gence (in tel′ə jəns), **1.** ability to learn and know; understanding; mind: *A dog has more intelligence than a worm.* **2.** knowledge; news; information: *The general had secret intelligence of the plans of the enemy.* **3.** getting or distributing information, especially secret information. **4.** group engaged in obtaining secret information. *n.*

intelligence department, branch of the government that collects and studies information that will help its army and navy.

intelligence quotient, number used to measure a person's intelligence. It is 100 times the mental age shown in tests, divided by the actual age.

intelligence test, test used to measure mental development.

in tel li gent (in tel′ə jənt), having or showing intelligence; able to learn and know; quick at learning: *Elephants are intelligent.* *adj.* **—in tel′li gent ly,** *adv.*

in tel li gent si a (in tel′ə jent′sē ə), persons representing, or claiming to represent, the superior intelligence or enlightened opinion of a country; the intellectuals. *n.pl.*

in tel li gi bil i ty (in tel′ə jə bil′ə tē), fact or quality of being intelligible. *n.*

in tel li gi ble (in tel′ə jə bl), capable of being understood; comprehensible. *adj.* **—in tel′li gi bly,** *adv.*

in tem per ance (in tem′pər əns), **1.** lack of moderation or self-control; excess. **2.** the excessive use of intoxicating liquor. *n.*

in tem per ate (in tem′pər it), **1.** not moderate; lacking in self-control; excessive. **2.** drinking too much intoxicating liquor. **3.** not temperate; severe: *an intemperate winter.* *adj.* **—in tem′per ate ly,** *adv.*

in tend (in tend′), **1.** have in mind as a purpose; plan: *We intend to go home soon.* **2.** mean for a particular purpose or use: *That gift was intended for you.* **3.** *Archaic.* direct: *intend one's course.* *v.* **—in tend′er,** *n.*

in tend ed (in ten′did), **1.** meant; planned: *The medicine did not have the intended effect.* **2.** prospective: *a woman's intended husband.* **3.** *Informal.* a prospective husband or wife. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

in tense (in tens′), **1.** very much; very great; very strong: *intense happiness, intense pain, intense light.* **2.** full of vigorous activity, strong feelings, etc.: *An intense life is crowded with action, interests, etc.* **3.** having or showing strong feeling: *an intense person, an intense face.* *adj.*

in tense ly (in tens′lē), **1.** in an intense manner. **2.** exceedingly; extremely. *adv.*

in ten si fy (in ten′sə fī), make or become intense or more intense; strengthen; increase: *Blowing on a fire intensifies the heat.* *v.*, **in ten si fied, in ten si fy ing. —in ten′si fi ca′tion,** *n.* **—in ten′si fi′er,** *n.*

in ten si ty (in ten′sə tē), **1.** a being intense; great strength; extreme degree. **2.** great strength or violence of feeling. **3.** amount or degree of strength of electricity, heat, light, sound, etc., per unit of area, volume, etc. *n.*, *pl.* **in ten si ties.**

in ten sive (in ten′siv), **1.** deep and thorough: *An intensive study of a few books is more valuable than much careless reading.* **2.** something that makes intense. **3.** of

a word, prefix, etc., giving force or emphasis; expressing intensity. In "He himself said it," *himself* is an intensive pronoun. **4.** an intensive word, prefix, etc. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.* **—in ten′sive ly,** *adv.*

in tent[1] (in tent′), **1.** purpose; intention: *The thief shot with intent to kill.* **2.** meaning; significance: *What is the intent of that sentence?* *n.*
to all intents and purposes, in almost every way; practically.

in tent[2] (in tent′), **1.** very attentive; having the eyes or thoughts earnestly fixed on something; earnest: *an intent look.* **2.** earnestly engaged; much interested: *He is intent on making money.* *adj.* **—in tent′ly,** *adv.*

in ten tion (in ten′shən), **1.** purpose; design; plan: *Good acts are better than good intentions. Tom hurt his sister's feelings without intention.* **2.** meaning. *n.*
intentions, *Informal.* purposes with respect to marrying.

in ten tion al (in ten′shən l), done on purpose; meant; planned; intended: *His insult was intentional; he wanted to hurt your feelings.* *adj.*

in ten tion al ly (in ten′shən l ē), with intention; on purpose. *adv.*

in ter (in tėr′), put (a dead body) into a grave or tomb; bury. *v.*, **in terred, in ter ring.**

inter-, prefix meaning:
1. together; one with the other: *Intercommunicate = communicate with each other.*
2. between: *Interpose = put between.*
3. among a group: *Interscholastic = between or among schools.*

in ter act (in′tər akt′), act on each other. *v.*

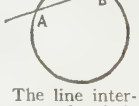
in ter ac tion (in′tər ak′shən), action on each other. *n.*

in ter breed (in′tər brēd′), breed by the mating of different kinds; breed by using different varieties or species of animals or plants. *v.*, **in ter bred, in ter breeding.**

in ter cede (in′tər sēd′), **1.** plead or beg in another's behalf: *Friends of the condemned man interceded with the governor for a pardon.* **2.** interfere in order to bring about an agreement. *v.*, **in ter ced ed, in ter ced ing.**

in ter cel lu lar (in′tər sel′yə lər), situated between or among cells. *adj.*

in ter cept (in′tər sept′), **1.** take or seize on the way from one place to another: *intercept a letter or a messenger.* **2.** cut off (light, water, etc.). **3.** check; stop: *intercept the flight of a criminal.* **4.** mark off between two points or lines. *v.* **—in′ter cep′tion,** *n.*



The line intercepts the circle at A and B.

in ter cep tor (in′tər sep′tər), one that intercepts. *n.*

in ter ces sion (in′tər sesh′ən), act or fact of interceding: *Only the President's intercession could save the spy's life.* *n.*

in ter ces sor (in′tər ses′ər), person who intercedes. *n.*

in ter ces so ry (in′tər ses′ə rē), making or relating to intercession; interceding. *adj.*

in ter change (in′tər chānj′ for 1,3,5; in′tər chānj′ for 2,4,6,7), **1.** put each of (two or more persons or things) in place of the other: *Mary and Alice interchanged hats.* **2.** a putting each of two or more persons or things in the other's place: *The word "team" becomes "meat" by the interchange of the end letters.* **3.** give and take; exchange: *interchange gifts.* **4.** a giving and taking; exchanging. **5.** cause to happen by turns; alternate: *interchange severity with indulgence.* **6.** alternation; alternate succession: *an interchange of hard work with rest.* **7.** point at which a highway, especially an express highway, connects with another main traffic route. 1,3,5 *v.*, **in ter changed, in ter chang ing;** 2,4,6,7 *n.*

in ter change a bil i ty (in′tər chān′jə bil′ə tē), a being interchangeable. *n.*

in ter change a ble (in′tər chān′jə bl), **1.** capable of being used in place of each other. **2.** able to change places. *adj.* **—in′ter change′a bly,** *adv.*

in ter class (in′tər klas′), between classes: *interclass swimming meets.* *adj.*

in ter col le giate (in′tər kə lē′jit), between colleges or universities: *intercollegiate football games.* *adj.*

in ter co lo ni al (in′tər kə lō′nē əl), between colonies: *intercolonial trade.* *adj.*

in ter com (in′tər kom′), *Slang.* a telephone apparatus with which members of the crew of an airplane, tank, ship, etc., can talk to each other. *n.*

in ter com mu ni cate (in′tər kə mū′nə kāt), communicate with each other. *v.*, **in ter com mu ni cat ed, in ter com mu ni cat ing. —in′ter com mu′ni ca′tion,** *n.*

in ter con nect (in′tər kə nekt′), connect with each other. *v.* **—in′ter con nec′tion,** *n.*

in ter con ti nen tal (in′tər kon′tə nen′tl), **1.** for use between continents. **2.** of more than one continent. *adj.*

in ter course (in′tər kôrs), communication; dealings between people; exchange of thoughts, services, feelings, etc.: *Airplanes, good roads, and telephones make intercourse with different parts of the country far easier than it was 50 years ago.* *n.*

in ter de nom i na tion al (in′tər di nom′ə nā′shən l), between or involving different religious denominations. *adj.*

in ter de part men tal (in′tər dē′pärt men′tl), between departments. *adj.*

in ter de pend ence (in′tər di pen′dəns), dependence on each other; mutual dependence. *n.*

in ter de pend ent (in′tər di pen′dənt), dependent each upon the other. *adj.* **—in′ter de pend′ent ly,** *adv.*

in ter dict (in′tər dikt′ for 1, 2, 4; in′tər dikt for 3, 5), **1.** prohibit; forbid. **2.** restrain. **3.** prohibition based on authority; formal order forbidding something. **4.** cut off from certain church privileges. **5.** a cutting off from certain church privileges. 1,2,4 *v.*, 3,5 *n.*

in ter dic tion (in′tər dik′shən), **1.** an interdicting. **2.** a being interdicted. *n.*

in ter est (in′tər ist), **1.** a feeling of wanting to know, see, do, own, share in, or take part in: *Boys usually have an interest in sports.* **2.** power of arousing such a feeling: *A dull book lacks interest.* **3.** arouse the attention, curiosity, etc., of: *An exciting story interests you.* **4.** share; part: *He bought a half interest in the farm.* **5.** cause (a person) to take a share or interest in something: *The agent tried to interest us in buying a car.* **6.** thing in which a person has an interest, share, or part. Any business, activity, or pastime can be an interest. **7.** group of people having the same business, activity, etc.: *the business interests of the town.* **8.** advantage; benefit: *Each person should look after his own interest.* **9.** money paid for the use of money. If you borrow money from a bank, you must pay interest on the loan. **10.** something extra given in return: *She returned our favor with interest.* 1,2,4,6-10 *n.*, 3,5 *v.*
in the interest of, for; to help.

in ter est ed (in′tər is tid or in′tər es′tid), **1.** feeling or showing interest. **2.** having an interest or share. **3.** influenced by personal considerations; prejudiced: *We distrusted the statements of the interested persons.* *adj.* **—in′ter est ed ly,** *adv.* **—in′ter est ed ness,** *n.*

in ter est ing (in′tər is ting or in′tər es′ting), arousing interest; holding one's attention: *an interesting book.* *adj.* **—in′ter est ing ly,** *adv.*

in ter fere (in′tər fir′), **1.** come into opposition; clash: *The two plans interfere; one must be changed. Come on Saturday if nothing interferes.* **2.** disturb the affairs of others; meddle: *That woman is always interfering in other people's affairs.* **3.** take part for a purpose: *The police interfered to stop the riot.* **4.** obstruct the action of an opposing player in a way barred by the rules. **5.** in physics, of waves, act one upon another. *v.*, **in ter fered, in ter fer ing.**
interfere with, hinder.

in ter fer ence (in′tər fir′əns), **1.** act or fact of interfering: *Her interference spoiled our game.* **2.** in physics, the reciprocal action of waves by which they reinforce or neutralize one another. **3.** interruption or scrambling of a desired radio signal by other signals. **4.** signals thus interfering. *n.*

in ter fold (in′tər fōld′), fold one within another; fold together. *v.*

in ter fuse (in′tər fūz′), **1.** be diffused through; permeate. **2.** fuse together; blend. *v.*, **in ter fused, in ter fus ing.** —**in′ter fu′sion,** *n.*

in ter im (in′tər im), **1.** meantime; time between. **2.** for the meantime; temporary. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

in te ri or (in tir′ē ər), **1.** inside; inner surface or part: *The interior of the house was beautifully decorated.* **2.** inner; on the inside. **3.** part of a region or country away from the coast or border. **4.** away from the coast or border. **5.** affairs within a country: *The United States has a Department of the Interior.* **6.** having to do with such affairs; domestic. **7.** private; secret. **8.** picture of the inside of a room, house, etc. 1,3,5,8 *n.*, 2,4,6,7 *adj.*

interj., interjection.

in ter ject (in′tər jekt′), throw in between other things; insert abruptly: *Every now and then the speaker interjected some witty remark.* *v.*

in ter jec tion (in′tər jek′shən), **1.** exclamation regarded as a part of speech. *Oh! ah! alas!* and *hurrah!* are interjections. **2.** an interjecting. **3.** something interjected; remark; exclamation. *n.*

in ter jec tion al (in′tər jek′shən l), **1.** of an interjection; used as an interjection. **2.** containing an interjection. **3.** interjected. *adj.*

Interlaced decoration

in ter lace (in′tər lās′), **1.** cross over and under each other; weave together; intertwine: *Baskets are made by interlacing reeds or fibers.* **2.** cross in an intricate manner: *roads and streams that interlace.* *v.*, **in ter laced, in ter lac ing.**

in ter leaf (in′tər lēf′), leaf of paper put between others. *n.*, *pl.* **in ter leaves.**

in ter leave (in′tər lēv′), insert a leaf or leaves of paper between the pages of. *v.*, **in ter leaved, in ter leav ing.**

in ter line[1] (in′tər līn′), insert an extra lining between the outer cloth and the ordinary lining of (a garment). *v.*, **in ter lined, in ter lin ing.**

in ter line[2] (in′tər līn′), **1.** insert (words, etc.) between the lines of. **2.** write, print, or mark between the lines: *The teacher interlined corrections on the students' themes.* *v.*, **in ter lined, in ter lin ing.**

in ter lin e ar (in′tər lin′ē ər), inserted between the lines. *adj.*

in ter link (in′tər lingk′), link together. *v.*

in ter lock (in′tər lok′), lock or join with one another: *The two stags interlocked their horns.* *v.*

in ter loc u tor (in′tər lok′yə tər), person who takes part in a conversation or dialogue. *n.*

in ter loc u to ry (in′tər lok′yə tôr′ē), **1.** of or in conversation or dialogue. **2.** made during a lawsuit or other action; not final. *adj.*

in ter lop er (in′tər lōp′ər), intruder. *n.*

in ter lude (in′tər lüd), **1.** anything thought of as filling the time between two things; interval: *There were only a few interludes of fair weather during the rainy season.* **2.** piece of music played between the parts of a song, church service, play, etc. **3.** entertainment between the acts of a play. *n.*

in ter lu nar (in′tər lü′nər), between the old moon and the new moon. *adj.*

in ter mar riage (in′tər mar′ij), marriage between (members of different families, tribes, castes, etc.). *n.*

in ter mar ry (in′tər mar′ē), become connected by marriage: *The people of this old town have intermarried for generations.* *v.*, **in ter mar ried, in ter mar ry ing.**

in ter me di ar y (in′tər mē′dē er′ē), **1.** person who acts for one person with another; go-between: *John Alden acted as intermediary for Miles Standish with Priscilla.* **2.** acting between. **3.** being between; intermediate: *A cocoon is an intermediary stage between caterpillar and butterfly.* 1 *n.*, *pl.* **in ter me di ar ies;** 2,3 *adj.*

in ter me di ate (in′tər mē′dē it), **1.** being or occurring between: *Gray is intermediate between black and white.* **2.** something in between. **3.** person who acts between others to bring about an agreement; mediator. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

in ter ment (in tėr′mənt), act of putting a dead body into a grave or tomb; burial. *n.*

in ter mez zo (in′tər met′sō), **1.** a short musical composition between the main divisions of an extended musical work. **2.** an independent musical composition of similar character. *n.*, *pl.* **in ter mez zos, in ter mez zi** (-met′sē).

in ter mi na ble (in tėr′mə nə bl), endless; so long as to seem endless. *adj.*

in ter mi na bly (in tėr′mə nə blē), without end. *adv.*

in ter min gle (in′tər ming′gl), mix together; mingle. *v.*, **in ter min gled, in ter min gling.**

in ter mis sion (in′tər mish′ən), **1.** time between periods of activity; pause: *The band played from eight to twelve with a short intermission at ten.* **2.** stopping for a time; interruption: *The rain continued all day without intermission.* *n.*

in ter mit (in′tər mit′), stop for a time. *v.*, **in ter mit ted, in ter mit ting.**

in ter mit tent (in′tər mit′nt), stopping and beginning again; pausing at intervals: *The intermittent noise of the railroad trains kept me awake.* *adj.* —**in′ter mit′tent ly,** *adv.*

in ter mix (in′tər miks′), mix together; blend: *Oil and water do not intermix.* *v.*

in ter mix ture (in′tər miks′chər), **1.** a mixing together. **2.** a mass of ingredients mixed together. *n.*

in tern[1] (in tėrn′), confine within a country; force to stay in a certain place. Soldiers who enter a neutral country in war are interned there until the war is over. *v.*

in tern[2] (in′tėrn), **1.** doctor acting as a resident assistant in a hospital; interne. **2.** act as an intern. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

in ter nal (in tėr′nl), **1.** inner; on the inside: *internal injuries.* **2.** to be taken inside the body: *internal remedies.* **3.** entirely inside; coming from within: *Internal evidence of a book's date is evidence obtained from the book itself.* **4.** having to do with affairs within a country; domestic: *internal disturbances.* *adj.*

internal-combustion engine, engine in which the pressure is produced by gas or vapor exploding inside the cylinder and against the piston. Automobiles and some airplanes have internal-combustion engines.

in ter nal ly (in tėr′nl ē), **1.** inside. **2.** inside the body: *This ointment must not be taken internally.* *adv.*

in ter na tion al (in′tər nash′ən l), **1.** between or among nations: *A treaty is an international agreement.* **2.** having to do with the relations between nations: *international law.* *adj.*

In ter na tion al (in′tər nash′ən l), one of several international socialist or communist organizations. *n.*

international candle, unit for measuring the intensity of light.

International Date Line, date line (def. 1).

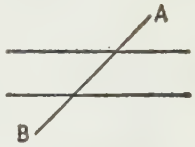
International Geophysical Year, an eighteen-month study of the features of the earth and the forces that produce them by the scientists of many countries working together. It lasted from July 1, 1957 to December 31, 1958. *Abbrev.:* IGY.

in ter na tion al ism (in′tər nash′ən l iz′əm), principle of international coöperation for the good of all nations. *n.*

in ter na tion al ist (in′tər nash′ən l ist), person who favors internationalism. *n.*

in ter na tion al ize (in′tər nash′ən l īz), make international; bring (territory) under the control of several nations. *v.*, **in ter na tion al ized, in ter na tion al iz ing.**

in ter na tion al ly (in′tər nash′ən l ē), in an international manner; between or among nations. *adv.*
in terne (in′tėrn), intern². *n.*
in ter ne cine (in′tər nē′sən), 1. destructive to both sides. 2. deadly; destructive. *adj.*
in tern ee (in′tėr nē′), person interned. Prisoners of war, enemy aliens, etc., may be internees. *n.*
in tern ment (in tėrn′mənt), 1. an interning. 2. a being interned. *n.*
in tern ship (in′tėrn ship), position or service as an intern. *n.*
in ter o ce an ic (in′tər ō′shē an′ik), between oceans. *adj.*
in ter pel late (in′tər pel′āt), ask formally in a legislature for an explanation of official action or government policy. *v.*, **in ter pel lat ed, in ter pel lat ing.**
in ter pel la tion (in′tər pə lā′shən), a formal request made in a legislature for an explanation of official action or government policy. *n.*
in ter pen e trate (in′tər pen′ə trāt), penetrate thoroughly; permeate. *v.*, **in ter pen e trat ed, in ter pen e trat ing. —in′ter pen′e tra′tion,** *n.*
in ter plan e tar y (in′tər plan′ə ter′ē), 1. situated between planets; in the region of the planets. 2. within the solar system, but not within the atmosphere of the sun or any planet. *adj.*
in ter play (in′tər plā′), action or influence on each other: *the interplay of light and shadow.* *n.*
in ter po late (in tėr′pə lāt), 1. alter (a book, passage, etc.) by putting in new words or groups of words. 2. put in (new words, passages, etc.). *v.*, **in ter po lat ed, in ter po lat ing.**
in ter po la tion (in tėr′pə lā′shən), 1. an interpolating. 2. something interpolated: *an old manuscript with many interpolations of later date.* *n.*
in ter pose (in′tər pōz′), 1. put between; insert. 2. come between other things; be between other things. 3. interrupt. 4. interfere in order to help; intervene: *Mother interposed in the dispute.* 5. put in as an interference or interruption: *He interposed an objection at this point.* *v.*, **in ter posed, in ter pos ing. —in′ter pos′er,** *n.*
in ter po si tion (in′tər pə zish′ən), 1. an interposing. 2. thing interposed. *n.*
in ter pret (in tėr′prit), 1. explain the meaning of: *interpret a hard passage in a book, interpret a dream.* 2. bring out the meaning of: *interpret a part in a play.* 3. understand: *We interpret your silence as consent.* 4. serve as an interpreter; translate. *v.*
in ter pre ta tion (in tėr′prə tā′shən), 1. an interpreting; explanation: *different interpretations of the same facts.* 2. a bringing out the meaning of a dramatic part, music, etc.: *The newspapers praised the actor's interpretation of Hamlet.* 3. translation. *n.*
in ter pre ta tive (in tėr′prə tā′tiv), used for interpreting; explanatory. *adj.*
in ter pret er (in tėr′prə tər), 1. person who interprets. 2. person whose business is translating from a foreign language. *n.*
in ter pre tive (in tėr′prə tiv), interpretative. *adj.*
in ter ra cial (in′tər rā′shəl), between or involving different races. *adj.*
in ter reg num (in′tər reg′nəm), 1. time between the end of one ruler's reign and the beginning of the next one. 2. any time during which a nation is without its usual ruler. 3. period of inactivity; pause. *n.*, *pl.* **in ter reg nums, in ter reg na** (-nə).
in ter re lat ed (in′tər ri lāt′id), closely connected with each other; mutually related. *adj.*
in ter re la tion (in′tər ri lā′shən), close connection with each other; mutual relationship. *n.*
in ter ro gate (in ter′ə gāt), 1. question thoroughly; examine by asking questions: *The lawyer took two hours to interrogate the witness.* 2. ask a series of questions. *v.*, **in ter ro gat ed, in ter ro gat ing.**
in ter ro ga tion (in ter′ə gā′shən), 1. a questioning. The formal examination of a witness by asking questions is an interrogation. 2. a question. *n.*
interrogation mark or **point,** question mark(?).
in ter rog a tive (in′tə rog′ə tiv), 1. asking a question; having the form of a question: *an interrogative sentence, an interrogative look or tone of voice.* 2. a word used in asking a question. *Who, why,* and *what* are interrogatives. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*
in ter ro ga tor (in ter′ə gā′tər), questioner. *n.*
in ter rog a to ry (in′tə rog′ə tō′rē), 1. questioning. 2. a formal question or set of questions. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*, *pl.* **in ter rog a to ries.**
in ter rupt (in′tə rupt′), 1. break in upon (talk, work, rest, a person speaking, etc.); hinder; stop: *A fire drill interrupted the lesson.* 2. make a break in: *A building interrupts the view from our window.* 3. cause a break; break in: *It is not polite to interrupt when someone is talking.* *v.* **—in′ter rupt′er,** *n.*
in ter rup tion (in′tə rup′shən), 1. an interrupting. 2. a being interrupted: *The rain continued without interruption all day.* 3. thing that interrupts. 4. intermission. *n.*
in ter scho las tic (in′tər skə las′tik), between schools: *interscholastic competition.* *adj.*
in ter sect (in′tər sekt′), 1. cut or divide by passing through or crossing: *A path intersects the field.* 2. cross each other: *Streets usually intersect at right angles.* *v.*



The line AB intersects the parallel lines.

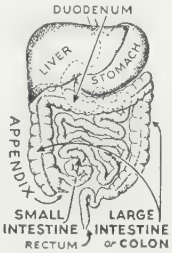
in ter sec tion (in′tər sek′shən), 1. an intersecting: *Bridges are used to avoid the intersection of a railroad and a highway.* 2. point or line where one thing crosses another. In the diagram, there are two intersections where the line AB crosses the parallel lines. *n.*
in ter sperse (in′tər spėrs′), 1. vary with something put here and there: *The grass was interspersed with beds of flowers.* 2. scatter here and there among other things: *Bushes were interspersed among trees.* *v.*, **in ter spersed, in ter spers ing.**
in ter sper sion (in′tər spėr′zhən), an interspersing or being interspersed. *n.*
in ter state (in′tər stāt′), between States: *The federal government regulates interstate commerce.* *adj.*
in ter stel lar (in′tər stel′ər), among the stars. *adj.*
in ter stice (in tėr′stis), a small or narrow space between things or parts; chink. *n.*, *pl.* **in ter sti ces** (-stə siz).
in ter trib al (in′tər trīb′l), between tribes. *adj.*
in ter twine (in′tər twīn′), twine, one with another: *Two vines intertwined on the wall.* *v.*, **in ter twined, in ter twin ing.**
in ter twist (in′tər twist′), twist, one with another. *v.*
in ter ur ban (in′tər ėr′bən), between cities or towns: *an interurban railway.* *adj.*
in ter val (in′tər vl), 1. time or space between: *an interval of a week, intervals of freedom from pain. There are trees at intervals of twenty feet.* 2. the difference in pitch between two musical tones. *n.*
at intervals, 1. now and then. 2. here and there.
in ter vene (in′tər vēn′), 1. come between; be between: *A week intervenes between Christmas and New Year's.* 2. come in to help settle a dispute: *The President was asked to intervene in the coal strike.* *v.*, **in ter vened, in ter ven ing. —in′ter ven′er,** *n.*
in ter ven tion (in′tər ven′shən), 1. an intervening: *The strike was settled by the intervention of the President.* 2. interference by one nation in the affairs of another. *n.*
in ter view (in′tər vū), 1. a meeting, generally of persons face to face, to talk over something special: *Father had an interview with the teacher about John's work.* 2. a meeting between a reporter and a person from whom information is sought for publication. 3. newspaper or magazine article containing the information given at such a meeting. 4. have an interview with; meet and talk with: *Reporters interviewed the returning explorers.* 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.* **—in′ter view′er,** *n.*
in ter weave (in′tər wēv′), 1. weave together. 2. in-

termingle; connect closely. *v.*, **in ter wove** or **in ter weaved, in ter wov en** or **in ter wove** or **in ter weaved, in ter weav ing.**

in ter wove (in′tər wōv′), a pt. and a pp. of **interweave.** *v.*

in ter wo ven (in′tər wō′vən), **1.** woven together. **2.** intermingled. **3.** a pp. of **interweave.** 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *v.*

in tes tate (in tes′tāt), **1.** having made no will. **2.** person who has died without making a will. **3.** not disposed of by a will. 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n.*



Human intestines

in tes ti nal (in tes′tə nl), of or in the intestines. *adj.* **—in tes′ti nal ly,** *adv.*

in tes tine (in tes′tən), **1.** part of the alimentary canal that extends from the stomach to the anus. Food from the stomach passes into the intestine for further digestion and for absorption. In grown people, the **small intestine** is about twenty feet long; the **large intestine** is about five feet long. **2.** within a country; internal: *Intestine strife is civil war.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

intestines, the intestine; the bowels.

in thrall (in thrôl′), enthrall. *v.*

in throne (in thrōn′), enthrone. *v.*, **in throned, in thron ing.**

in ti ma cy (in′tə mə sē), **1.** a being intimate; close acquaintance. **2.** a familiar or intimate act. *n., pl.* **in ti ma cies.**

in ti mate[1] (in′tə mit), **1.** very familiar; known very well; closely acquainted. **2.** close: *an intimate connection, intimate knowledge of a matter.* **3.** very personal; most private: *A diary is a very intimate book.* **4.** a close friend. **5.** far within; inmost. 1-3,5 *adj.*, 4 *n.* **—in′ti mate ly,** *adv.*

in ti mate[2] (in′tə māt), **1.** suggest indirectly; hint. **2.** announce; notify. *v.*, **in ti mat ed, in ti mat ing. —in′ti mat′er,** *n.*

in ti ma tion (in′tə mā′shən), **1.** indirect suggestion; hint: *A frown is often an intimation of disapproval.* **2.** announcement; notice. *n.*

in tim i date (in tim′ə dāt), **1.** frighten; make afraid. **2.** influence or force by fear. *v.*, **in tim i dat ed, in tim i dat ing. —in tim′i da′tion,** *n.* **—in tim′i da′tor,** *n.*

in ti tle (in tī′tl), entitle. *v.*, **in ti tled, in ti tling.**

in to (in′tū; *before consonants often* in′tə), **1.** to the inside of; toward the inside; within: *go into the house. We drove into the city. I will look into the matter.* **2.** to the condition of; to the form of: *a house divided into ten rooms. Divide the apple into three parts. Cold weather turns water into ice.* *prep.*

in tol er a bil i ty (in tol′ər ə bil′ə tē), being intolerable. *n.*

in tol er a ble (in tol′ər ə bl), unbearable; too much, too painful, etc., to be endured: *The pain from the toothache was intolerable.* *adj.*

in tol er a bly (in tol′ər ə blē), unbearably; beyond endurance. *adv.*

in tol er ance (in tol′ər əns), **1.** lack of tolerance; unwillingness to let others do and think as they choose, especially in matters of religion: *The Pilgrims came to this country because of intolerance and persecution.* **2.** inability to endure; unwillingness to endure. *n.*

in tol er ant (in tol′ər ənt), not tolerant; unwilling to let others do and think as they choose, especially in matters of religion. *adj.* **—in tol′er ant ly,** *adv.*

intolerant of, not able to endure; unwilling to endure.

in tomb (in tüm′), entomb. *v.*

in to na tion (in′tō nā′shən), **1.** act of intoning: *the intonation of a psalm.* **2.** production of musical notes. **3.** manner of sounding words. *n.*

in tone (in tōn′), **1.** read or recite in a singing voice; chant: *A priest intones part of the service.* **2.** utter with a particular tone. *v.*, **in toned, in ton ing.**

in to to (in tō′tō), *Latin.* as a whole; completely.

in tox i cant (in tok′sə kənt), **1.** alcoholic liquor. **2.** any drug that intoxicates. **3.** intoxicating. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

in tox i cate (in tok′sə kāt), **1.** make drunk: *Alcohol intoxicates people.* **2.** excite beyond self-control: *The joy of victory so intoxicated the team that they jumped and sang and behaved like crazy men.* *v.*, **in tox i cat ed, in tox i cat ing. —in tox′i cat′ing ly,** *adv.*

in tox i cat ed (in tok′sə kāt′id), **1.** drunk. **2.** excited beyond self-control. *adj.*

in tox i ca tion (in tok′sə kā′shən), **1.** drunkenness. **2.** great excitement. **3.** in medicine, poisoning. *n.*

intr., intransitive.

in trac ta bil i ty (in trak′tə bil′ə tē), a being intractable; stubbornness. *n.*

in trac ta ble (in trak′tə bl), hard to manage; stubborn. *adj.* **—in trac′ta bly,** *adv.*

in tra mu ral (in′trə myur′əl), within the walls; inside. In intramural games all the players belong to the same school. *adj.*

intrans., intransitive.

in tran si gence (in tran′sə jəns), a being intransigent; uncompromising hostility. *n.*

in tran si gen cy (in tran′sə jən sē), intransigence. *n.*

in tran si gent (in tran′sə jənt), **1.** unwilling to agree or compromise. **2.** person who is unwilling to agree or compromise. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—in tran′si gent ly,** *adv.*

in tran si tive (in tran′sə tiv), not taking a direct object. The verbs *belong, go,* and *seem* are intransitive. *adj.* **—in tran′si tive ly,** *adv.*

in tra state (in′trə stāt′), within a State. *adj.*

in tra ve nous (in′trə vē′nəs), **1.** within a vein or the veins. **2.** into a vein: *an intravenous injection.* *adj.* **—in′tra ve′nous ly,** *adv.*

in treat (in trēt′), entreat. *v.*

in trench (in trench′), entrench. *v.*

in trench ment (in trench′mənt), entrenchment. *n.*

in trep id (in trep′id), fearless; dauntless; courageous; very brave: *A policeman or soldier must be intrepid.* *adj.* **—in trep′id ly,** *adv.*

in tre pid i ty (in′trə pid′ə tē), fearlessness; dauntless courage; great bravery. *n.*

in tri ca cy (in′trə kə sē), **1.** a being intricate; complexity: *The intricacy of the plan made it hard to understand.* **2.** complication; something involved; intricate proceedings: *The plan was full of intricacies.* *n., pl.* **in tri ca cies.**

in tri cate (in′trə kit), **1.** with many twists and turns; perplexing, entangled, or complicated: *an intricate knot, an intricate maze, an intricate plot.* **2.** very hard to understand: *an intricate design, an intricate piece of machinery, intricate directions.* *adj.* **—in′tri cate ly,** *adv.* **—in′tri cate ness,** *n.*

in trigue (in trēg′ or in′trēg for 1, 2, 5; in trēg′ for 3, 4, 6), **1.** underhand planning; secret scheming; plotting: *The royal palace was filled with intrigue.* **2.** a crafty plot; secret scheme. **3.** carry on an underhand plan; scheme secretly; plot. **4.** excite the curiosity and interest of: *The book's unusual title intrigued me.* **5.** a secret love affair. **6.** have a secret love affair. 1,2,5 *n.*, 3,4,6 *v.*, **in trigued, in tri guing. —in tri′guing ly,** *adv.*

in trin sic (in trin′sik), belonging to a thing by its very nature; essential; inherent: *The intrinsic value of a dollar bill is only that of a piece of paper.* *adj.*

in trin si cal (in trin′sə kl), intrinsic. *adj.*

in trin si cal ly (in trin′sik lē), by its very nature; essentially; inherently. *adv.*

in tro duce (in′trə düs′ or in′trə dūs′), **1.** bring in: *introduce a story into the conversation.* **2.** put in; insert: *The doctor introduced a long tube into the sick man's throat.* **3.** bring into use, notice, knowledge, etc.: *intro-*

duce a new word. **4.** make known: *The chairman introduced the speaker to the audience.* **5.** bring to acquaintance with something: *I introduced my country cousin to the city by showing him the sights.* **6.** bring forward: *introduce a question for debate.* **7.** begin: *Relative pronouns introduce adjective clauses.* *v.*, **in tro duced, in tro ducing.** —**in′tro duc′er,** *n.*

in tro duc tion (in′trə duk′shən), **1.** an introducing: *The introduction of steel made tall buildings easy to build.* **2.** a being introduced: *She was shy at her introduction to so many strangers.* **3.** thing that introduces; first part of a book, speech, piece of music, etc., leading up to the main part. **4.** a first book for beginners. **5.** thing introduced; thing brought into use: *Radios are a later introduction than telephones.* *n.*

in tro duc to ry (in′trə duk′tə rē), used to introduce; serving as an introduction; preliminary. *adj.*

in tro spec tion (in′trə spek′shən), examination of one's own thoughts and feelings. *n.*

in tro spec tive (in′trə spek′tiv), inclined to examine one's own thoughts and feelings. *adj.* —**in′tro spec′tive ly,** *adv.*

in tro ver sion (in′trə vėr′zhən), tendency to be more interested in one's own thoughts and feelings than in what is going on around one. *n.*

in tro vert (in′trə vėrt′), person more interested in his own thoughts and feelings than in what is going on around him; person tending to think rather than act. *n.*

in trude (in trüd′), **1.** thrust oneself in; come unasked and unwanted: *Would I intrude if I were to come tomorrow?* **2.** thrust in; force in: *Do not intrude your opinions upon others.* *v.*, **in trud ed, in trud ing.** —**in trud′er,** *n.*

in tru sion (in trü′zhən), act of intruding; coming unasked and unwanted. *n.*

in tru sive (in trü′siv), intruding; coming unasked and unwanted. *adj.* —**in tru′sive ly,** *adv.*

in trust (in trust′), entrust. *v.*

in tu i tion (in′tu ish′ən or in′tyu ish′ən), **1.** perception of truths, facts, etc., without reasoning: *By experience with all kinds of people Mr. Jones had developed great powers of intuition.* **2.** something so perceived. *n.*

in tu i tion al (in′tu ish′ən l or in′tyu ish′ən l), of, having to do with, or characterized by, intuition; based on intuition. *adj.*

in tu i tive (in tü′ə tiv or in tū′ə tiv), **1.** perceiving by intuition: *intuitive power.* **2.** acquired by intuition: *intuitive knowledge.* *adj.* —**in tu′i tive ly,** *adv.*

in un date (in′un dāt), overflow; flood. *v.*, **in undat ed, in un dat ing.**

in un da tion (in′un dā′shən), an overflowing; flood. *n.*

in ure (in yur′), **1.** toughen or harden; accustom; habituate: *Poverty had inured the beggar to hardships.* **2.** have effect; be useful: *The agreement inures to the benefit of the employees.* *v.*, **in ured, in ur ing.** —**inure′ment,** *n.*

in vade (in vād′), **1.** enter with force or as an enemy; attack: *Soldiers invaded the country. Grasshoppers invade fields and eat the crops. Disease invades the body.* **2.** enter as if to take possession: *Tourists invaded the city. Night invades the sky.* **3.** interfere with; encroach upon; violate: *The law punishes people who invade the rights of others.* *v.*, **in vad ed, in vad ing.** —**invad′er,** *n.*

in va lid[1] (in′və lid), **1.** a sick, weak person not able to get about and do things. **2.** not well; weak and sick. **3.** of or for an invalid or invalids: *an invalid chair.* **4.** make weak or sick; disable. **5.** remove from active service because of sickness or injury: *The wounded soldier was invalided and sent home.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*, 4,5 *v.*

in val id[2] (in val′id), not valid; without force or effect; worthless: *Unless a will is signed, it is invalid.* *adj.* —**in val′id ly,** *adv.*

in val i date (in val′ə dāt), make valueless; deprive of force or effect: *A contract is invalidated if only one party signs it.* *v.*, **in val i dat ed, in val i dat ing.** —**in val′i da′tion,** *n.*

in va lid ism (in′və lid iz′əm), condition of being an invalid; prolonged ill health. *n.*

in va lid i ty (in′və lid′ə tē), lack of validity, force, or effect; worthlessness. *n.*

in val u a ble (in val′yu ə bl), priceless; very precious; valuable beyond measure. *adj.* —**in val′u a bly,** *adv.* —**in val′u a ble ness,** *n.*

in var i a bil i ty (in vär′ē ə bil′ə tē), unchangeableness; constancy; uniformity. *n.*

in var i a ble (in vär′ē ə bl), always the same; unchangeable; unchanging. *adj.*

in var i a bly (in vär′ē ə blē), in an invariable manner; without change; without exception: *Spring invariably follows winter.* *adv.*

in va sion (in vā′zhən), **1.** an invading; an attack. **2.** interference; encroachment; violation. *n.*

in vec tive (in vek′tiv), violent attack in words; abusive language. *n.*

in veigh (in vā′), make a violent attack in words. *v.*

in vei gle (in vē′gl or in vā′gl), mislead by trickery; entice; allure: *The saleswoman inveigled the poor girl into buying four hats.* *v.*, **in vei gled, in vei gling.** —**in vei′gler,** *n.*

in vent (in vent′), **1.** make or think out (something new): *Bell invented the telephone.* **2.** make up; think up: *invent an excuse.* *v.*

in ven tion (in ven′shən), **1.** a making something new: *the invention of gunpowder.* **2.** thing invented. **3** power of inventing: *To write good stories a person needs invention.* **4.** a made-up story; false statement. *n.*

in ven tive (in ven′tiv), **1.** good at inventing: *An inventive person thinks up ways to save time, money, and work.* **2.** of invention. **3.** showing power of inventing. *adj.* —**in ven′tive ly,** *adv.* —**in ven′tive ness,** *n.*

in ven tor (in ven′tər), person who invents: *Edison was a great inventor.* *n.*

in ven to ry (in′vən tô′rē), **1.** a detailed list of articles with their estimated value. **2.** collection of articles that are or may be so listed; stock: *A storekeeper has a sale to reduce his inventory.* **3.** make a detailed list of; enter in a list: *Some stores inventory their stock once a month.* 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **in ven to ries;** 3 *v.*, **in ven to ried, in ven to ry ing.**

Inverness cape

in ver ness (in′vər nes′), overcoat with a long removable cape. *n.*

in verse (in vėrs′ or in′vėrs), **1.** reversed in position, direction, or tendency; inverted: *DCBA is the inverse order of ABCD.* **2.** something reversed: *The inverse of ¾ is ⅔.* **3.** direct opposite: *Evil is the inverse of good.* 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.* —**in verse′ly,** *adv.*

in ver sion (in vėr′zhən), **1.** an inverting. **2.** being inverted. **3.** something inverted. *n.*

in vert (in vėrt′), **1.** turn upside down: *invert a glass.* **2.** turn around or reverse in position, direction, order, etc. If you invert "I can," you have "Can I?" *v.*

in ver te brate (in vėr′tə brit or in vėr′tə brāt), **1.** without a backbone. **2.** of or having to do with invertebrates. **3.** animal without a backbone. All animals except fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals are invertebrates. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

in vest (in vest′), **1.** use (money) to buy something that is expected to produce a profit, or income, or both: *He invested his money in stocks, bonds, and land.* **2.** invest money: *Learn to invest wisely.* **3.** clothe; cover; surround: *Darkness invests the earth at night.* **4.** give power, authority, or right to: *He invested his lawyer with complete power to act for him.* **5.** install in office with a ceremony: *A king is invested by crowning him.* **6.** surround with soldiers or ships; besiege: *The enemy invested the city and cut it off from our army.* *v.*

in ves ti gate (in ves′tə gāt), search into; examine closely: *Detectives investigate crimes. Scientists investigate nature.* *v.*, **in ves ti gat ed, in ves ti gat ing.**

in ves ti ga tion (in ves′tə gā′shən), careful search; detailed or careful examination. *n.*

in ves ti ga tor (in ves′tə gā′tər), person who investigates. *n.*

in ves ti ture (in ves′tə chŭr), **1.** a formal investing of a person with an office, dignity, power, right, etc. **2.** clothing; covering. *n.*

in vest ment (in vest′mənt), **1.** an investing; a laying out of money: *Getting an education was a wise investment of time and money.* **2.** amount of money invested: *His investments amount to thousands of dollars.* **3.** something that is expected to yield money as income or profit or both: *United States bonds are a safe investment.* **4.** a surrounding with soldiers or ships; siege. **5.** investiture. *n.*

in ves tor (in ves′tər), person who invests money. *n.*

in vet er a cy (in vet′ər ə sē), settled, fixed condition; habitualness. *n.*

in vet er ate (in vet′ər it), **1.** confirmed in a habit, practice, feeling, etc.; habitual: *an inveterate smoker.* **2.** long and firmly established: *Cats have an inveterate dislike of dogs. adj.* **—in vet′er ate ly,** *adv.*

in vid i ous (in vid′ē əs), likely to arouse ill will or resentment; giving offense because unfair or unjust: *Wise teachers avoid invidious rules. adj.* **—in vid′i ous ly,** *adv.* **—in vid′i ous ness,** *n.*

in vig or ate (in vig′ər āt), give vigor to; fill with life and energy. *v.,* **in vig or at ed, in vig or at ing. —in vig′or at′ing ly,** *adv.*

in vig or a tion (in vig′ər ā′shən), an invigorating or being invigorated. *n.*

in vin ci bil i ty (in vin′sə bil′ə tē), a being invincible. *n.*

in vin ci ble (in vin′sə bl), not to be overcome; unconquerable. *adj.* **—in vin′ci bly,** *adv.*

in vi o la bil i ty (in vī′ə lə bil′ə tē), a being inviolable. *n.*

in vi o la ble (in vī′ə lə bl), **1.** that must not be violated or injured; sacred: *an inviolable vow, an inviolable sanctuary.* **2.** that cannot be violated or injured: *The gods are inviolable. adj.* **—in vi′o la bly,** *adv.*

in vi o late (in vī′ə lit or in vī′ə lāt), not violated; uninjured; unbroken; not profaned. *adj.*

in vis i bil i ty (in viz′ə bil′ə tē), a being invisible. *n.*

in vis i ble (in viz′ə bl), not visible; not capable of being seen: *Thought is invisible. The queen kept herself invisible in her palace. Germs are invisible to the naked eye. adj.*

the invisible, the unseen world.

in vis i bly (in viz′ə blē), without being seen; so as not to be seen. *adv.*

in vi ta tion (in′və tā′shən), **1.** request to come to some place or to do something. Formal invitations are written or printed. **2.** act of inviting. *n.*

in vite (in vīt′ for 1-4; in′vīt for 5), **1.** ask (someone) politely to come to some place or to do something: *We invited her to join our club.* **2.** make a polite request for: *Alice invited our opinion of her story.* **3.** give occasion for: *The letter invites some questions.* **4.** attract; tempt; encourage: *The calm water invited us to swim.* **5.** *Informal.* invitation. 1-4 *v.,* **in vit ed, in vit ing;** 5 *n.*

in vit ing (in vīt′ing), attractive; tempting. *adj.* **—in vit′ing ly,** *adv.*

in vo ca tion (in′və kā′shən), **1.** act of calling upon in prayer; appeal for help or protection: *A church service often begins with an invocation to God.* **2.** a calling forth of spirits by magic. **3.** set of magic words used to call forth spirits. *n.*

in voice (in′vois), **1.** list of goods sent to a purchaser showing prices, amounts, shipping charges, etc. **2.** make an invoice of; enter on an invoice. **3.** shipment of invoiced goods. 1,3 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **in voiced, in voic ing.**

in voke (in vōk′), **1.** call on in prayer; appeal to for help or protection: *The Pilgrims invoked God's help in their undertaking.* **2.** ask earnestly for; beg for: *The condemned criminal invoked the judge's mercy.* **3.** call forth by magic: *Aladdin invoked the powerful spirit. v.,* **in voked, in vok ing.**

in vo lu cre (in′və lü′kər), circle of small leaves around a flower or flower cluster. *n.*

in vol un tar y (in vol′ən ter′ē), **1.** not voluntary; not done of one's own free will; unwilling: *John was threatened until he gave involuntary consent to the plan.* **2.** not done on purpose; not intended: *an involuntary injury.* **3.** not controlled by the will: *Breathing is mainly involuntary. adj.* **—in vol′un tar′i ly,** *adv.* **—in vol′un tar′i ness,** *n.*

in volve (in volv′), **1.** have as a necessary part, condition, or result; take in; include: *Housekeeping involves cooking, washing dishes, sweeping, and cleaning.* **2.** have an effect on; affect: *These changes in the business involve the interests of all the owners.* **3.** cause to be unpleasantly concerned; bring (into difficulty, danger, etc.): *One foolish mistake can involve you in a good deal of trouble.* **4.** entangle; complicate: *A sentence that is involved is often hard to understand.* **5.** take up the attention of; occupy: *She was involved in working out a puzzle.* **6.** wrap; enfold; envelop: *Clouds involved the mountain top. The outcome of the war is involved in doubt.* **7.** wind spirally; coil: *The serpent involved his scaly folds. v.,* **in volved, in volv ing. —in volv′er,** *n.*

in volve ment (in volv′mənt), **1.** an involving. **2.** being involved. *n.*

in vul ner a bil i ty (in vul′nər ə bil′ə tē), a being invulnerable. *n.*

in vul ner a ble (in vul′nər ə bl), that cannot be wounded or injured; proof against attack: *Achilles was invulnerable except for his heel. adj.* **—in vul′ner a bly,** *adv.*

in ward (in′wərd), **1.** toward the inside: *a passage leading inward.* **2.** placed within; internal: *the inward parts of the body.* **3.** directed toward the inside: *an inward slant of the eyes.* **4.** into the mind or soul: *Turn your thoughts inward.* **5.** in mind or soul: *inward peace.* 1,4 *adv.,* 2,3,5 *adj.*

in ward ly (in′wərd lē), **1.** on the inside; within. **2.** toward the inside. **3.** in the mind or soul. **4.** not aloud or openly. *adv.*

in ward ness (in′wərd nis), **1.** inner nature or meaning. **2.** spirituality. **3.** earnestness. *n.*

in wards (in′wərdz for 1; in′wərdz or in′ərdz for 2), **1.** inward. **2.** parts inside the body; stomach and intestines. 1 *adv.,* 2 *n.pl.*

in weave (in wēv′), weave in; weave together; interweave. *v.,* **in wove** or **in weaved, in wo ven** or **in wove** or **in weaved, in weav ing.**

in wove (in wōv′), a pt. and a pp. of **inweave.** *v.*

in wo ven (in wō′vən), a pp. of **inweave.** *v.*

in wrap (in rap′), enwrap. *v.,* **in wrapped, in wrapping.**

in wreathe (in rēтн′), enwreathe. *v.,* **in wreathed, in wreath ing.**

in wrought (in rôt′), **1.** having a decoration worked in. **2.** worked in. **3.** mixed together; closely blended. *adj.*

Io, ionium.

i o did (ī′ə did), iodide. *n.*

i o dide (ī′ə dīd), compound of iodine with another element or radical. *n.*

i o din (ī′ə din), iodine. *n.*

i o dine (ī′ə dīn), **1.** a nonmetallic element consisting of blackish crystals that give off a dense, violet-colored vapor with an irritating odor. Iodine is used in medicine, in making dyes, in photography, etc. *Symbol:* I **2.** a brown liquid, **tincture of iodine,** used as an antiseptic. *n.*

i o do form (ī ō′də fôrm), a crystalline compound of iodine, used as an antiseptic. *n.*

i on (ī′ən), **1.** either of the two substances into which a compound is broken up by the action of an electric current. **Positive ions** (cations) are formed in electrolysis by the loss of electrons. **Negative ions** (anions) are formed by the gain of electrons. **2.** an electrically charged particle formed in a gas. *n.*

-ion, suffix meaning:
1. act of ——ing, as in *attraction, calculation.*
2. condition or state of being ——ed, as in *adoption, fascination.*
3. result of ——ing, as in *abbreviation, collection, connection.*

I o ni a (ī ō′nē ə), an ancient region on the W coast of Asia Minor, with nearby islands. The Greeks colonized Ionia in very early times. *n.*

I o ni an (ī ō′nē ən), **1.** of or having to do with Ionia or its people. **2.** having to do with one of the main branches of the ancient Greek race. The Athenians were of Ionian descent. **3.** Greek of this branch. 1,2 *adj.,* 3 *n.*

Ionian Islands, islands along the W coast of Greece. 229,000 pop.; 751 sq. mi.

Ionian Sea, part of the Mediterranean Sea between Greece and S Italy.

Ionic capital

I on ic (ī on′ik), **1.** of or having to do with the order of Greek architecture having scrolls in the capitals of the columns. **2.** of Ionia or its people. *adj.*

i on ic (ī on′ik), having to do with ions. *adj.*

i o ni um (ī ō′nē əm), a radioactive element formed from disintegrating uranium. *Symbol:* Io *n.*

i on i za tion (ī′ən ə zā′shən), separation into ions; dissociation; formation of ions. *n.*

i on ize (ī′ən īz), separate into ions; produce ions in. Acids, bases, and salts ionize in solution. The gas in a neon light must be ionized before it can conduct an electric current. *v.,* **i on ized, i on iz ing. —i′on-iz′er,** *n.*

i on o sphere (ī on′ə sfir), a region of ionized layers of air beginning about 18 to 28 miles above the earth's surface. *n.*

i o ta (ī ō′tə), a very small quantity: *There is not an iota of truth in the prisoner's story. n.*

I.O.U. or **I O U** (ī′ō′ū′), **1.** I owe you. **2.** an informal note showing a debt: *Write me your I.O.U. for ten dollars.*

I o wa (ī′ə wə), **1.** a Middle Western State of the United States. 2,758,000 pop.; 56,280 sq. mi. *Capital:* Des Moines. *Abbrev.:* Ia. **2.** river flowing from N Iowa into the Mississippi River. 291 mi. *n.* **—I′o wan,** *n.*

ip e cac (ip′ə kak), **1.** medicine made from the dried roots of a South American vine, used as an emetic or purgative. **2.** the dried roots. **3.** the vine. *n.*

ip so fac to (ip′sō fak′tō), *Latin.* by that very fact; by the fact itself.

Ips wich (ips′wich), city in SE England. 116,000. *n.*

IQ or **I.Q.,** intelligence quotient.

Ir, iridium.

ir-[1], form of **in-**[1] before *r,* as in *irrational.*

ir-[2], form of **in-**[2] before *r,* as in *irrigate.*

I ran (i ran′ or i rän′), kingdom in SW Asia, south of the Caspian Sea. 21,000,000 pop.; 628,000 sq. mi. *Capital:* Teheran. Formerly called **Persia.** *n.*

I ra ni an (i rā′nē ən), **1.** of or having to do with Iran, its people, or their language. **2.** native or inhabitant of Iran. **3.** language of Iran. 1 *adj.,* 2,3 *n.*

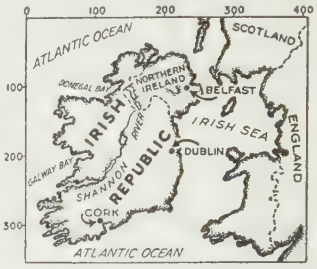
I raq (i rak′ or ē räk′), country in SW Asia, north of Arabia. 6,950,000 pop.; 116,600 sq. mi. *Capital:* Baghdad. *n.*

i ras ci bil i ty (i ras′ə bil′ə tē), quickness of temper; irritability. *n.*

i ras ci ble (i ras′ə bl), **1.** easily made angry; irritable. **2.** showing anger. *adj.* **—i ras′ci bly,** *adv.*

i rate (ī′rāt or ī rāt′), angry. *adj.* **—i′rate ly,** *adv.*

IRBM, Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile, a ballistic missile of great range (up to 1500 miles).



Ireland

ire (īr), anger; wrath. *n.*

Ire., Ireland.

ire ful (īr′fəl), angry; wrathful. *adj.* **—ire′ful ly,** *adv.*

Ire land (īr′lənd), **1.** one of the British Isles, divided into the Irish Republic (or Republic of Ireland) and Northern Ireland. 4,250,000 pop.; 32,450 sq. mi. **2. Republic of,** the Irish Republic. *n.*

ir i des cence (ir′ə des′ns), a changing or play of colors, as in mother-of-pearl. *n.*

ir i des cent (ir′ə des′nt), **1.** displaying colors like those of the rainbow. **2.** changing colors according to position. *adj.* **—ir′i des′cent ly,** *adv.*

i rid i um (i rid′ē əm), a rare metallic element that resembles platinum. *Symbol:* Ir *n.*

i ris (ī′ris), **1.** plant with sword-shaped leaves and large flowers with three upright petals and three drooping petallike sepals. **2.** the flower. **3.** the colored part around the pupil of the eye. See **eye** for diagram. **4.** rainbow. *n.*

I rish (ī′rish), **1.** of or having to do with Ireland, its people, or their language. **2.** people of Ireland. **3.** the Celtic language spoken in part of Ireland; Gaelic. **4.** English as spoken by the Irish. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n. pl.,* 3,4 *n. sing.*

Irish Free State, former name of the Irish Republic.

Irish setter
(about 24 in. high at the shoulder)

I rish man (ī′rish mən), man of Irish birth or descent. *n., pl.* **I rish men.**

Irish potato, the common white potato.

Irish Republic, an independent republic in central and S Ireland. 2,846,000 pop.; 27,000 sq. mi. *Capital:* Dublin. See the map above. Also, **Eire, Republic of Ireland;** formerly, **Irish Free State.**

Irish Sea, part of the Atlantic between Ireland and England.

Irish terrier
(about 18 in. high at the shoulder)

Irish setter, a hunting dog with long, silky, reddish-brown hair.

Irish terrier, a small dog with brown wiry hair, somewhat like a small Airedale.

Irish wolfhound, a very large and powerful dog, formerly used in hunting wolves.

I rish wom an (ī′rish wu̇m′ən), woman of Irish birth or Irish descent. *n., pl.* **I rish wom en.**

irk (ėrk), weary; disgust; annoy; trouble; bore: *It irks us to wait for people who are late. v.*

irk some (ėrk′səm), tiresome; tedious: *Washing dishes all day would be an irksome task. adj.* **—irk′some ly,** *adv.* **—irk′some ness,** *n.*

Irish wolfhound
(about 31 in. high at the shoulder)

Ir kutsk (ir kütsk′), city in SE Soviet Union. 365,000. *n.*

i ron (ī′ərn), **1.** the commonest and most useful metal, from which tools, machinery, etc., are made. It is a very hard, strong silver-white chemical element. *Symbol:* Fe **2.** made of iron; having to do with

iron: *an iron fence.* **3.** tool, instrument, or weapon made from this metal. **4.** like iron; hard or strong; unyielding: *an iron will.* **5.** great hardness and strength; firmness: *men of iron.* **6.** harsh or cruel: *the iron hand of fate.* **7.** tool with a flat surface for smoothing cloth or pressing clothes. **8.** smooth or press (cloth, etc.) with a heated iron. **9.** furnish or cover with iron. **10.** a golf club with an iron or steel head. 1,3,5,7,10 *n.*, 2,4,6 *adj.*, 8,9 *v.*

irons, chains or bands of iron; handcuffs; shackles.

have too many irons in the fire, try to do too many things at once.

strike while the iron is hot, act while conditions are favorable.

Iron Age, period after the Bronze Age, when people used iron tools, weapons, etc.

i ron bound (ī′ərn bound′), **1.** bound with iron. **2.** hard; firm; rigid; unyielding. **3.** rocky. *adj.*

i ron clad (ī′ərn klad′), **1.** protected with iron plates. **2.** warship protected with iron plates. **3.** very hard to change or get out of: *An ironclad agreement must be kept.* 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Iron Cross, a German medal given for services in war.

Iron Curtain, an imaginary wall or dividing line separating the Soviet Union and the nations under Soviet control or influence from the rest of the world, behind which strict censorship and secrecy are enforced.

iron hand, a firm, strict manner.

i ron ic (ī ron′ik), ironical. *adj.*

i ron i cal (ī ron′ə kl), **1.** expressing one thing and meaning the opposite: *"Speedy" would be an ironical name for a snail.* **2.** contrary to what would naturally be expected: *It was ironical that the man was run over by his own automobile. adj.* —**i ron′i cal ly,** *adv.*

iron lung, device to give artificial respiration.

i ron mon ger (ī′ərn mung′gər), *Esp. Brit.* dealer in ironware or hardware. *n.*

iron pyrites, mineral that looks somewhat like gold; fool's gold.

i ron sides (ī′ərn sīdz′), a name given in praise of strength. Oliver Cromwell's soldiers were called **Ironsides.** The old United States frigate *Constitution* is called **Old Ironsides.** *n.*

i ron stone (ī′ərn stōn′), any iron ore with clay or other impurities in it. *n.*

i ron ware (ī′ərn wãr′), articles made of iron, such as pots, kettles, tools, etc.; hardware. *n.*

i ron weed (ī′ərn wēd′), plant of the same family as the aster, with flat-topped clusters of small tubular flowers, usually purple or red. *n.*

i ron-willed (ī′ərn wild′), having a firm will. *adj.*

i ron wood (ī′ərn wud′), **1.** any of various trees with hard heavy wood. **2.** the wood itself. *n.*

i ron work (ī′ərn wėrk′), things made of iron. *n.*

i ron work er (ī′ərn wėr′kər), **1.** person whose work is making iron or iron articles. **2.** person whose work is building the framework of bridges, skyscrapers, etc. *n.*

i ron works (ī′ərn wėrks′), place where iron is made or worked into iron articles. *n. pl. or sing.*

i ro ny (ī′rə nē), **1.** method of expression in which the ordinary meaning of the words is the opposite of the thought in the speaker's mind: *The boys called the very thin boy "Fatty" in irony.* **2.** event contrary to what would naturally be expected: *It was the irony of fate that the great cancer doctor died of cancer himself. n., pl.* **i ro nies.**

Ir o quois (ir′ə kwoi), member of a powerful group of American Indian tribes called the Five Nations, formerly living mostly in New York State. *n. sing. and pl.*

ir ra di ate (i rā′dē āt), **1.** shine upon; make bright; illuminate. **2.** shine. **3.** radiate; give out. **4.** treat with ultraviolet rays. *v.*, **ir ra di at ed, ir ra di at ing.** —**ir ra′di a′tion,** *n.*

ir ra tion al (i rash′ən l), **1.** not rational; unreasonable: *It is irrational to be afraid of the number 13.* **2.** unable to think and reason clearly. *adj.* —**ir ra′tion al ly,** *adv.*

ir ra tion al i ty (i rash′ən al′ə tē), **1.** a being irrational. **2.** something irrational; absurdity. *n., pl.* **ir ration al i ties.**

Ir ra wad dy (ir′ə wod′ē), river in E Asia, flowing through Burma into the Bay of Bengal. 1300 mi. *n.*

ir re claim a ble (ir′i klām′ə bl), that cannot be reclaimed. *adj.* —**ir′re claim′a bly,** *adv.*

ir rec on cil a ble (i rek′ən sīl′ə bl or i rek′ən sīl′ə bl), **1.** that cannot be reconciled; that cannot be made to agree; opposed: *irreconcilable enemies.* **2.** person who persists in opposing. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* —**ir rec′on cil′a bly,** *adv.*

ir re cov er a ble (ir′i kuv′ər ə bl), **1.** that cannot be regained or got back: *Wasted time is irrecoverable.* **2.** that cannot be remedied: *irrecoverable sorrow. adj.* —**ir′re cov′er a bly,** *adv.*

ir re deem a ble (ir′i dēm′ə bl), **1.** that cannot be bought back. **2.** that cannot be exchanged for coin: *irredeemable paper money.* **3.** beyond remedy; hopeless: *an irredeemable misfortune. adj.* —**ir′re deem′a bly,** *adv.*

ir re duc i ble (ir′i düs′ə bl or ir′i dūs′ə bl), that cannot be reduced. *adj.* —**ir′re duc′i bly,** *adv.*

ir ref ra ga ble (i ref′rə gə bl), that cannot be refuted; unanswerable; undeniable. *adj.* —**ir ref′ra ga bly,** *adv.*

ir ref u ta ble (i ref′yə tə bl or ir′i fūt′ə bl), that cannot be refuted or disproved: *irrefutable arguments. adj.* —**ir ref′u ta bly,** *adv.*

ir reg u lar (i reg′yə lər), **1.** not regular; not according to rule; out of the usual order or natural way: *irregular breathing.* **2.** not even; not smooth; not straight; without symmetry: *irregular features, an irregular pattern.* **3.** not according to law or morals: *irregular behavior.* **4.** not in the regular army. **5.** soldier not in the regular army. **6.** of a word, not inflected in the usual way. *Be* is an irregular verb. 1-4,6 *adj.*, 5 *n.* —**ir reg′u lar ly,** *adv.*

ir reg u lar i ty (i reg′yə lar′ə tē), **1.** lack of regularity; being irregular. **2.** something irregular. *n., pl.* **ir reg u lar i ties.**

ir rel e vance (i rel′ə vəns), **1.** a being irrelevant. **2.** something irrelevant. *n.*

ir rel e van cy (i rel′ə vən sē), irrelevance. *n.*

ir rel e vant (i rel′ə vənt), not to the point; off the subject: *A question about arithmetic is irrelevant in a music lesson. adj.* —**ir rel′e vant ly,** *adv.*

ir re li gion (ir′i lij′ən), **1.** lack of religion. **2.** hostility to religion; disregard of religion. *n.*

ir re li gious (ir′i lij′əs), **1.** not religious; indifferent to religion. **2.** contrary to religious principles; impious. *adj.* —**ir′re li′gious ly,** *adv.*

ir re me di a ble (ir′i mē′dē ə bl), that cannot be remedied; incurable. *adj.* —**ir′re me′di a bly,** *adv.*

ir re mov a ble (ir′i müv′ə bl), that cannot be removed. *adj.* —**ir′re mov′a bly,** *adv.*

ir rep a ra ble (i rep′ə rə bl), that cannot be repaired or made good: *Losing a leg is an irreparable injury. adj.* —**ir rep′a ra bly,** *adv.*

ir re place a ble (ir′i plās′ə bl), not replaceable; impossible to replace with another. *adj.*

ir re press i bil i ty (ir′i pres′ə bil′ə tē), being irrepressible. *n.*

ir re press i ble (ir′i pres′ə bl), that cannot be repressed or restrained. *adj.*

ir re press i bly (ir′i pres′ə blē), in an irrepressible manner; uncontrollably. *adv.*

ir re proach a ble (ir′i prōch′ə bl), free from blame; faultless. *adj.* —**ir′re proach′a bly,** *adv.*

ir re sist i ble (ir′i zis′tə bl), that cannot be resisted; too great to be withstood. *adj.* **—ir′re sist′i bly,** *adv.*

ir res o lute (i rez′ə lüt), not resolute; unable to make up one's mind; not sure of what one wants; hesitating: *Irresolute persons make poor leaders. adj.* **—ir res′o lute ly,** *adv.* **—ir res′o lute ness,** *n.*

ir res o lu tion (i rez′ə lü′shən), lack of resolution; being irresolute; hesitation. *n.*

ir re spec tive (ir′i spek′tiv), regardless: *Any person, irrespective of age, may join the club. adj.*

ir re spon si bil i ty (ir′i spon′sə bil′ə tē), lack of responsibility; a being irresponsible. *n.*

ir re spon si ble (ir′i spon′sə bl), **1.** not responsible; that cannot be called to account: *A dictator is an irresponsible ruler.* **2.** without a sense of responsibility. *adj.* **—ir′re spon′si bly,** *adv.*

ir re triev a ble (ir′i trēv′ə bl), that cannot be retrieved or recovered; that cannot be recalled or restored to its former condition. *adj.* **—ir′re triev′a bly,** *adv.*

ir rev er ence (i rev′ər əns), **1.** lack of reverence; disrespect. **2.** act showing irreverence. *n.*

ir rev er ent (i rev′ər ənt), not reverent; disrespectful. *adj.* **—ir rev′er ent ly,** *adv.*

ir re vers i ble (ir′i vėr′sə bl), not capable of being reversed. *adj.* **—ir′re vers′i bly,** *adv.*

ir rev o ca bil i ty (i rev′ə kə bil′ə tē), a being irrevocable. *n.*

ir rev o ca ble (i rev′ə kə bl), not to be recalled, withdrawn, or annulled: *an irrevocable decision. adj.* **—ir rev′o ca bly,** *adv.*

ir ri gate (ir′ə gāt), **1.** supply (land) with water by using ditches. **2.** supply (a wound, cavity in the body, etc.) with a continuous flow of some liquid: *The doctor showed Amy how to irrigate her nose and throat with hot water.* **3.** supply land, wounds, etc., thus: *Is it time to irrigate? v.,* **ir ri gat ed, ir ri gat ing.**

ir ri ga tion (ir′ə gā′shən), **1.** an irrigating. **2.** being irrigated. *n.*

ir ri ta bil i ty (ir′ə tə bil′ə tē), **1.** a being irritable; impatience. **2.** an unnatural sensitiveness (of an organ or part of the body). *n., pl.* **ir ri ta bil i ties.**

ir ri ta ble (ir′ə tə bl), **1.** easily made angry; impatient: *She has been so irritable lately that I think she must be sick.* **2.** unnaturally sensitive or sore. *adj.* **—ir′ri ta ble ness,** *n.* **—ir′ri ta bly,** *adv.*

ir ri tant (ir′ə tənt), **1.** thing that causes irritation: *A mustard plaster is an irritant.* **2.** causing irritation. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

ir ri tate (ir′ə tāt), **1.** arouse to impatience or anger; annoy; provoke; vex: *The boy's foolish questions irritated his father. Flies irritate horses.* **2.** make unnaturally sensitive or sore: *Sunburn irritates the skin. v.,* **ir ri tat ed, ir ri tat ing. —ir′ri tat′ing ly,** *adv.* **—ir′ri ta′tor,** *n.*

ir ri ta tion (ir′ə tā′shən), **1.** act or process of irritating; annoyance; vexation. **2.** irritated condition: *Irritation of John's nose made him sneeze. n.*

ir rup tion (i rup′shən), a breaking or bursting in; violent invasion: *The irruption of barbarians was one cause of the downfall of the Roman Empire. n.*

Ir ving (ėr′ving), **Washington,** 1783-1859, American writer, author of *Rip Van Winkle. n.*

Ir ving ton (ėr′ving tən), city in New Jersey. 59,000. *n.*

is (iz), 3rd person singular, present indicative, of **be.** He is, she is, it is: *The earth is round. He is at school. A child is loved by its mother. v.*

as is, as it is now; in its present condition.

I saac (ī′zək), in the Bible, the son of Abraham and Sarah, and father of Jacob and Esau. Genesis 21:3. *n.*

Is a bel la I (iz′ə bel′ə), 1451-1504, queen of Castile and León. She and her husband Ferdinand were patrons of Columbus.

I sai ah (ī zā′ə), **1.** the greatest of the Hebrew prophets. **2.** book of the Old Testament. *n.*

Is car i ot (is kar′ē ət), **1.** surname of Judas, the disciple who betrayed Christ for money. **2.** a traitor. *n.*

is chi um (is′kē əm), the lowest bone of the three bones forming either half of the pelvis. *n., pl.* **is chi a** (is′kē ə).

Is fa han (is′fə hän′), city in W Iran. 255,000. In the 17th century Isfahan was the capital of Persia. *n.*

-ish, suffix meaning:
1. somewhat, as in *oldish, sweetish.*
2. resembling; like, as in *a childish man.*
3. like that of; having the characteristics of, as in *a childish idea.*
4. of or having to do with; belonging to, as in *British, Spanish, Turkish.*
5. tending to; inclined to, as in *bookish, thievish.*
6. near, but usually somewhat past, as in *fortyish.*

Ish ma el (ish′mē əl), **1.** in the Bible, the son of Abraham and Hagar, driven into the wilderness by Sarah. Genesis 16. **2.** outcast. *n.*

Ish ma el ite (ish′mē əl īt), **1.** descendant of Ishmael. **2.** outcast. *n.*

i sin glass (ī′zing glas′), **1.** kind of gelatin obtained from air bladders of sturgeon, cod, and similar fishes, used for making glue, clearing liquors, etc. **2.** mica, a mineral that divides into thin semitransparent layers. *n.*

I sis (ī′sis), the Egyptian goddess of fertility. *n.*

Is lam (is′ləm or is läm′), **1.** the Moslem religion. **2.** Moslems as a group. **3.** the countries under Moslem rule. *n.*

Is lam ic (is lam′ik or is läm′ik), Moslem. *adj.*

Is lam ism (is′ləm iz əm), the Moslem religion. *n.*

Is lam ite (is′ləm īt), Moslem. *n., adj.*

is land (ī′lənd), **1.** body of land surrounded by water: *Cuba is a very large island. To reach the island you go on a boat.* **2.** something resembling this. Platforms in the middle of busy streets are called safety islands. **3.** superstructure, especially of a battleship or aircraft carrier. **4.** make into an island. 1-3 *n.,* 4 *v.* **—is′land like′,** *adj.*

is land er (ī′lən dər), native or inhabitant of an island. *n.*

isle (īl), **1.** a small island. **2.** island. *n.*

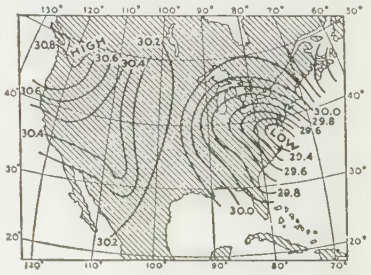
is let (ī′lit), a little island. *n.*

ism (iz′əm), distinctive doctrine, theory, system, or practice: *Capitalism, Socialism, Communism, and Fascism are well-known isms. n.*

-ism, suffix meaning:
1. action; practice, as in *baptism, criticism.*
2. doctrine; system; principle, as in *communism, socialism.*
3. quality; characteristic; state; condition, as in *heroism, paganism, Americanism.*
4. illustration; case; instance, as in *colloquialism, witticism.*
5. unhealthy condition caused by, as in *alcoholism, morphinism.*

is n't (iz′nt), is not.

i so bar (ī′sə bär), line on a weather map connecting places having the same average atmospheric pressure (after allowance for height above sea level). *n.*



Isobars (the dark lines) showing atmospheric pressure in inches. The location and movements of areas of high and low pressure are used in forecasting weather.

i soch ro nous (ī sok′rə nəs), **1.** equal in time. **2.** performed in equal times. *adj.*

i so late (ī′sl āt or is′l āt), **1.** place apart; separate from others: *People with contagious diseases should be isolated.* **2.** obtain (a substance) in a pure or uncombined form: *A chemist can isolate the oxygen from the hydrogen in water. v.,* **i so lat ed, i so lat ing.**

i so la tion (ī′sə lā′shən or is′ə lā′shən), **1.** an isolating. **2.** a being isolated. *n.*

i so la tion ism (ī′sə lā′shən iz əm), principles or practice of isolationists. *n.*

i so la tion ist (ī′sə lā′shən ist), **1.** one who objects to his country's participation in international affairs. **2.** person who favored keeping the United States out of the first or second World War. *n.*

i so met rics (ī′sə met′riks), physical exercises done without athletic activity, as by pressing one part of the body against another or against an object. *n.pl.*

i sos ce les (ī sos′ə lēz), of a triangle, having two sides equal. *adj.*

Isosceles triangles

i so therm (ī′sə thėrm), line connecting places having the same average temperature. *n.*

i so ther mal (ī′sə thėr′ml), **1.** indicating equality of temperatures. **2.** having to do with isotherms. *adj.*

i so tope (ī′sə tōp), any of two or more elements that have the same chemical properties and the same atomic number, but different atomic weights or radioactive behavior. Chlorine, whose atomic weight is 35.5, is a mixture of two isotopes, one having an atomic weight of 37, the other, 35. Hydrogen and heavy hydrogen are isotopes. *n.*

Is ra el (iz′rē əl), **1.** in the Bible, a name given to Jacob after he had wrestled with the angel. Genesis 32:28. **2.** name given to his descendants; the Jews; the Hebrews. **3.** ancient kingdom in N Palestine. See **Philistia** for map. **4.** republic including the major part of Palestine, declared a Jewish state May 15, 1948. 2,150,000 pop.; 7992 sq. mi. *Capital:* Jerusalem. *n.*

Is rae li (iz rā′lē), **1.** citizen or inhabitant of Israel. **2.** of or having to do with Israel. 1 *n., pl.* **Is rae lis**; 2 *adj.*

Is ra el ite (iz′rē əl īt), **1.** Jew; Hebrew; descendant of Israel. **2.** of or having to do with Israel or the Jews. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Is sei (ēs′sā′), a Japanese immigrant living in the United States or Canada. *n., pl.* **Is sei.**

is su ance (ish′ü əns), an issuing; issue. *n.*

is sue (ish′ü), **1.** send out; put forth: *The government issues money and stamps.* **2.** something sent out; quantity (of bonds, stamps, copies of a magazine, etc.) sent out at one time: *Did you read the last issue of our weekly paper?* **3.** a sending out; a putting forth. **4.** come out; go out; proceed from: *Smoke issues from the chimney.* **5.** be published. **6.** publish; put into public circulation: *to issue a new edition of a book.* **7.** a coming forth; a flowing out; a discharge: *Nosebleed is an issue of blood from the nose.* **8.** way out; outlet; exit. **9.** that which comes out. **10.** profit; product. **11.** emerge. **12.** result; outcome: *the issue of the battle.* **13.** to result or end (in): *The game issued in a tie.* **14.** to result (from). **15.** point to be debated; problem: *the issues of a political campaign.* **16.** child or children; offspring. **17.** be born; be descended; be derived. 1,4-6,11,13,14,17 *v.*, **is sued, is su ing**; 2,3,7-10,12,15,16 *n.* **—is′su a ble,** *adj.* **—is′su er,** *n.*

at issue, in question; to be considered or decided.

face the issue, admit the facts and do what must be done.

join issue, take opposite sides in an argument.

take issue, disagree: *I must take issue with you on that point.*

-ist, suffix meaning:

1. a person who does or makes, as in *theorist, tourist.*

2. one who knows about or has skill with, as in *biologist, flutist.*

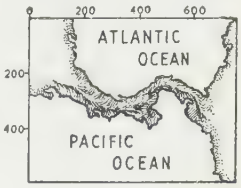
3. one engaged in or busy with, as in *horticulturist, machinist.*

4. one who believes in; adherent of, as in *abolitionist, idealist.*

Is tan bul (is′tän bül′), city in European Turkey. 1,215,000. See **Dardanelles** for map. Formerly called **Constantinople.** *n.*

isth mi an (is′mē ən), of or having to do with an isthmus. *adj.*

Isth mi an (is′mē ən), **1.** of or having to do with the Isthmus of Panama. **2.** of or having to do with the Isthmus of Corinth in Greece. The Isthmian games were national festivals of ancient Greece. *adj.*



Isthmus of Panama

isth mus (is′məs), a narrow strip of land, having water on either side, connecting two larger bodies of land: *The Isthmus of Panama connects North America and South America.* *n., pl.* **isth mus es.**

it (it), **1.** thing, part, animal, or person spoken about. **2.** subject of an impersonal verb: *It rains.* **3.** an apparent subject of a clause when the logical subject comes later: *It is hard to believe that he is dead.* **4.** antecedent to any relative pronoun when separated by the predicate: *It was a blue car that passed.* **5.** object without definite force: *He lorded it over us.* *pron., nom.* **it,** *poss.* **its** or (*Obsolete* or *Dialect*) **it,** *obj.* **it**; *pl. nom.* **they,** *poss.* **their** or **theirs,** *obj.* **them.**

It., **1.** Italy. **2.** Italian.

Ital., **1.** Italy. **2.** Italian.

ital., italic.

I tal ian (i tal′yən), **1.** of Italy, its people, or their language. **2.** native or inhabitant of Italy. **3.** language of Italy. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

Italian East Africa, a former Italian colony in E Africa now included in Ethiopia and Somalia.

I tal ian ize (i tal′yən īz), make Italian. *v.*, **I tal ian ized, I tal ian iz ing.**

Italian Somaliland, a former Italian colony in E Africa, now part of Somalia.

i tal ic (i tal′ik), **1.** of or in type whose letters slant to the right: *These words are in italic type.* **2.** an italic type, letter, or number. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

italics, type whose letters slant to the right.

I tal ic (i tal′ik), of ancient Italy, its peoples, or their languages. *adj.*

i tal i cize (i tal′ə sīz), **1.** print in type in which the letters slant to the right: *This sentence is italicized.* **2.** underline with a single line to indicate italics. **3.** use italics. *v.*, **i tal i cized, i tal i ciz ing.**

It a ly (it′l ē), country in S Europe on the Mediterranean. Sicily and Sardinia are parts of Italy. 49,500,000 pop.; 116,225 sq. mi. *Capital:* Rome. *n.*

I tas ca (ī tas′kə), **Lake,** lake in N Minnesota, a source of the Mississippi River. *n.*

itch (ich), **1.** a tickly, prickling feeling in the skin that makes one want to scratch. **2.** cause an itching feeling: *Mosquito bites itch.* **3.** have an itching feeling. **4.** a restless, uneasy feeling, longing, or desire for anything: *an itch to get away and explore.* **5.** have an uneasy desire: *He itched to know our secret.* 1,4 *n.*, 2,3,5 *v.*

the itch, a contagious disease of the skin caused by a tiny mite, accompanied by an itching feeling.

itch y (ich′ē), itching; like the itch. *adj.*, **itch i er, itch i est. —itch′i ness,** *n.*

i tem (ī′təm), **1.** a separate thing or article: *The list contains twelve items.* **2.** piece of news; bit of information: *There were several interesting items in today's paper.* **3.** also; likewise (in introducing each item of an enumeration). 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adv.*

i tem ize (ī′təm īz), give each item of; list by items: *itemize the cost of a house.* *v.*, **i tem ized, i tem iz ing.**

it er ate (it′ər āt), repeat. *v.*, **it er at ed, it er at ing.**

it er a tion (it′ər ā′shən), repetition. *n.*

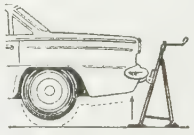
it er a tive (it′ər ā′tiv), repeating. *adj.*
Ith a ca (ith′ə kə), a small island W of Greece, the home of Odysseus. *n.*
i tin er ant (ī tin′ər ənt), **1.** traveling from place to place. **2.** person who travels from place to place. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—i tin′er ant ly,** *adv.*
i tin er ar y (ī tin′ər er′ē), **1.** route of travel; plan of travel. **2.** record of travel. **3.** guidebook for travelers. **4.** of traveling or routes of travel. **5.** itinerant. 1-3 *n.*, *pl.* **i tin er ar ies;** 4,5 *adj.*
-itis, suffix meaning: inflammation of; inflammatory disease of, as in *appendicitis, bronchitis, tonsillitis.*
its (its), of it; belonging to it: *The dog wagged its tail.* *pron., adj.*
it's (its), **1.** it is. **2.** it has.
it self (it self′), **1.** emphatic form of **it:** *The land itself is worth more than the old house.* **2.** reflexive form of **it:** *The horse tripped and hurt itself.* *pron.*
-ity, suffix meaning: condition or quality of being, as in *absurdity, brutality, cordiality, activity, sincerity.*
I've (īv), I have.
-ive, suffix meaning:
1. of or having to do with, as in *captive.*
2. tending to; likely to, as in *imitative.*
i vied (ī′vēd), covered or overgrown with ivy. *adj.*
i vo ry (ī′və rē), **1.** a hard white substance composing the tusks of elephants, walruses, etc. Ivory is used for piano keys, billiard balls, combs, ornaments, etc. **2.** substance like ivory. **3.** made of ivory. **4.** of or like ivory. **5.** creamy white. 1,2,5 *n.*, *pl.* **i vo ries;** 3-5 *adj.*
Ivory Coast, republic in W Africa on the Atlantic. 3,214,100 pop.; 124,503 sq. mi. *Capital:* Abidjan.
ivory tower, place or condition of withdrawal from the world of action into a world of ideas and dreams.
i vy (ī′vē), **1.** a climbing plant with smooth, shiny, evergreen leaves, also called English ivy. **2.** any of various other climbing plants that resemble the English ivy, such as **American ivy, Boston ivy, Japanese ivy, poison ivy.** *n., pl.* **i vies.**

Ivy:
A, English ivy;
B, poison ivy.

I wo Ji ma (ē′wō jē′mə), a small island in the N Pacific, formerly held by the Japanese, captured by United States forces in February and March of 1945.
I.W.W., Industrial Workers of the World.
-ize, suffix meaning:
1. make, as in *legalize, centralize.*
2. become, as in *crystallize, materialize.*
3. engage in; be busy with; use, as in *apologize, theorize.*
4. treat with, as in *circularize, macadamize.*
5. other meanings, as in *alphabetize, colonize, criticize.*
Iz mir (iz′mir), seaport in W Turkey, on the Aegean Sea. 371,000. *n.* Also, **Smyrna.**
iz zard (iz′ərd), *Archaic* or *Dialect.* the letter Z. *n.*
from A to izzard, from beginning to end; completely.

J

J or **j** (jā), the tenth letter of the alphabet. *n., pl.* **J's** or **j's.**
jab (jab), thrust with something pointed; poke: *He jabbed his fork into the potato.* *v.*, **jabbed, jab bing,** *n.*
jab ber (jab′ər), **1.** talk very fast in a confused, senseless way; chatter. **2.** very fast, confused, or senseless talk; chatter. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—jab′ber er,** *n.*
ja bot (zha bō′ or zhab′ō), ruffle or frill of lace, worn at the throat or down the front of a woman's dress or, formerly, on a man's shirt. *n.*
jack (jak), **1.** man; boy; fellow. **2.** sailor. **3.** tool or machine for lifting or pushing up heavy weights a short distance. **4.** lift or push up with a jack. **5.** *U.S.* a playing card with a picture of a court page on it; knave. **6.** jackstone; pebble or piece of metal tossed up and caught in a child's game. **7.** *Brit.* a small ball for players to aim at in bowling. **8.** a small flag used on a ship to show nationality or as a signal. **9.** device to turn roasting meat. **10.** a male donkey. **11.** jack rabbit. **12.** an electrical device to receive a plug. 1-3, 5-12 *n.*, 4 *v.*


A jack raising an automobile by its bumper

every man jack, everyone.
jacks, jackstones; a child's game in which pebbles or pieces of metal are tossed up and caught or picked up in various ways.
jack up, **1.** lift up with a jack. **2.** *Informal.* raise (prices, wages, etc.).
Jack (jak), **1.** nickname for John. **2.** sailor. *n.*
jack al (jak′ôl or jak′əl), **1.** a wild dog of Asia and Africa. It was supposed to hunt prey for the lion and eat what the lion left. **2.** person who does drudgery for another. *n.*

Jackal (about 15 in. high at the shoulder)

jack a napes (jak′ə nāps), a pert, presuming fellow. *n.*
jack ass (jak′as′), **1.** a male donkey. **2.** a very stupid person; fool. *n.*
jack boot (jak′büt′), a large strong boot reaching above the knee. *n.*
jack daw (jak′dô′), a European crow. *n.*
jack et (jak′it), **1.** a short coat. **2.** an outer covering. The paper cover for a book, the casing around a steam pipe, and the skin of a potato are jackets. **3.** put a jacket on; cover with a jacket. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.* **—jack′et less,** *adj.*

Jackboot

Jack Frost, frost or freezing cold weather thought of as a person.
jack-in-a-box (jak′in ə boks′), a jack-in-the-box. *n.*
jack-in-the-box (jak′in ŦHə boks′), a toy figure that springs up from a box when the lid is unfastened. *n.*
jack-in-the-pulpit (jak′in ŦHə půl′pit), plant with a greenish, petallike sheath arched over the flower stalk. *n.*
jack knife (jak′nīf′), *U.S.* **1.** a large strong pocketknife. **2.** kind of dive in which the diver touches his feet with his hands before entering the water. *n., pl.* **jack knives.**
jack of all trades, person who can do many different kinds of work fairly well.
jack-o'-lan tern (jak′ə lan′tərn), **1.** pumpkin hollowed out and cut to look like a face, used as a lantern at Halloween. **2.** will-o'-the-wisp; a moving light appearing at night over marshy places. *n.*
jack pot, stakes that accumulate in a poker game until some player wins with a pair of jacks or something better.
jack rabbit, a large hare of W North America, having very long legs and ears. See **hare** for picture.
jack screw (jak′skrü′), tool or machine for lifting heavy weights short distances, operated by a screw. *n.*
Jack son (jak′sən), **1. Andrew,** 1767-1845, the seventh president of the United States, from 1829 to 1837. He was a general in the War of 1812. **2. Thomas Jonathan,** 1824-1863, American Confederate general. He was called "Stonewall" Jackson. **3.** capital of Mississippi, in the central part. 144,000. **4.** city in S Michigan. 51,000. *n.*

Jack so ni an (jak sō′nē ən), **1.** of or like Andrew Jackson or his principles. **2.** follower of Andrew Jackson. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Jack son ville (jak′sən vil), city in NE Florida. 201,000. *n.*

jack stone (jak′stōn′), pebble or piece of metal tossed up and caught in a child's game. *n.*

jackstones, a child's game in which pebbles or pieces of metal are tossed up and caught or picked up in various ways; jacks.

jack straw (jak′strô′), straw, strip of wood, bone, etc., used in a game. *n.*

jackstraws, game played with a set of these thrown down in a confused pile and picked up one at a time without moving any of the rest of the pile.

Jack Tar or **jack tar,** sailor.

Ja cob (jā′kəb), the son of Isaac, and younger twin brother of Esau. From Jacob's 12 sons the 12 tribes of Israel traced their descent. Genesis 25-50. *n.*

Jacob's ladder, **1.** a ladder to heaven that Jacob saw in a dream. Genesis 28:12. **2.** a rope ladder used on ships.

Ja cob's-lad der (jā′kəbz lad′ər), a common garden plant with ladderlike leaves. *n.*

jade[1] (jād), **1.** a hard stone used for jewels and ornaments. Most jade is green, but some is whitish. **2.** green. 1,2 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

jade[2] (jād), **1.** an inferior or worn-out horse. **2.** (*used contemptuously or playfully*) woman. **3.** wear out; tire; weary. **4.** dull by continual use; surfeit; satiate. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **jad ed, jad ing.**

jad ed (jād′id), **1.** worn out; tired; weary. **2.** dulled from continual use; surfeited; satiated: *a jaded appetite. adj.*

jae ger or **jä ger** (yā′gər), a sea bird like a gull, that pursues weaker birds and makes them disgorge their prey. *n.*

Jaf fa (jaf′ə), seaport in W Israel, adjoining Tel Aviv. In ancient times it was called Joppa. 102,000. *n.*

jag (jag), **1.** a sharp point sticking out; pointed projection: *a jag of rock.* **2.** make notches in. **3.** cut or tear unevenly. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **jagged, jag ging.**

jag ged (jag′id), with sharp points sticking out; notched; unevenly cut or torn: *We cut our bare feet on the jagged rocks. adj.* **—jag′ged-ly,** *adv.*

Jaguar (about 6 ft. long, including the tail)

jag uar (jag′wär), a fierce animal much like a leopard, but more heavily built. It lives in forests in the warmer parts of America. *n.*

jail (jāl), **1.** prison. **2.** prison for people awaiting trial or being punished for minor offenses. **3.** put in jail; keep in jail. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.* Also, *Brit.* **gaol.** **—jail′-like′,** *adj.*

break jail, escape from jail.

jail bird (jāl′bėrd′), **1.** prisoner in jail. **2.** person who has been in jail many times. *n.*

jail break (jāl′brāk′), *Informal.* escape from jail or prison. *n.*

jail delivery, **1.** escape from jail or prison. **2.** clearing a jail of prisoners by bringing them to trial.

jail er or **jail or** (jāl′ər), **1.** keeper of a jail. **2.** person who keeps someone or something confined. *n.* Also, *Brit.* **gaoler.**

Jai pur (jī′pür), city in central India. 291,000. *n.*

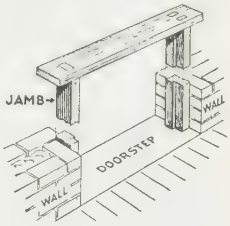
Ja kar ta (jə kär′tə), Djakarta. *n.*

ja lop y (jə lop′ē), *Informal.* an old automobile or airplane in bad condition. *n., pl.* **ja lop ies.**

jal ou sie (zhal′ù zē′), **1.** a window shade or shutter made of horizontal slats set at an angle; Venetian blind. Jalousies let in light and air, but keep out sun and rain. **2.** a ventilating window made of adjustable horizontal strips of glass. *n.*

jam[1] (jam), **1.** press; squeeze: *The ship was jammed between two rocks.* **2.** crush; bruise: *jam your fingers in the door.* **3.** push; shove: *jam a fist into a person's face.* **4.** fill up; block up: *The river was jammed with logs.* **5.** stick or catch so that it cannot be worked: *The window has jammed; I can't open it.* **6.** cause to stick or catch. **7.** mass of people or things crowded together so that they cannot move freely: *a traffic jam.* **8.** a jamming. **9.** being jammed. **10.** *Informal.* a difficulty or tight spot. **11.** make (radio signals, etc.) unintelligible by sending out others of approximately the same frequency. 1-6,11 *v.*, **jammed, jam ming;** 7-10 *n.*

jam[2] (jam), fruit boiled with sugar until thick. *n.* **—jam′like′,** *adj.*



Ja mai ca (jə mā′kə), **1.** an island country in the West Indies, south of Cuba, a member of the British Commonwealth. 1,607,000 pop.; 4411 sq. mi. *Capital:* Kingston. **2.** kind of rum made there. *n.* **—Ja-mai′can,** *adj., n.*

jamb or **jambe** (jam), the upright piece forming the side of a doorway, window, fireplace, etc. *n.*

jam bo ree (jam′bə rē′), **1.** a large rally or gathering of Boy Scouts. **2.** *U.S. Slang.* a noisy party; lively entertainment. *n.*

James (jāmz), **1.** the name of two of Christ's apostles. **2.** book of the New Testament. **3.** river flowing from W Virginia into Chesapeake Bay. 340 mi. *n.*

James Bay, the southern part of Hudson Bay, in SE Canada. 350 mi. long.

James town (jāmz′toun), a ruined village in SE Virginia. The first successful English settlement in North America was made there in 1607. *n.*

jam-packed (jam′pakt′), *Informal.* filled to absolute capacity; packed tightly. *adj.*

jam session, *Slang.* gathering at which musicians play popular compositions with lively improvisations.

Jan., January.

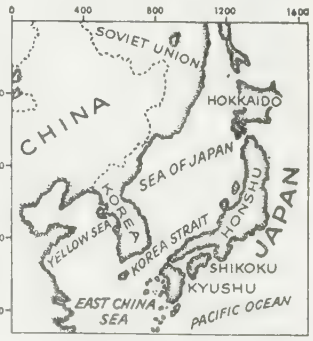
jan gle (jang′gl), **1.** sound harshly. **2.** cause to sound harshly: *The boys jangled cowbells.* **3.** a harsh sound. **4.** quarrel; dispute. 1,2,4 *v.*, **jan gled, jan gling;** 3,4 *n.* **—jan′gler,** *n.*

jan i tor (jan′ə tər), **1.** person hired to take care of a building, offices, etc. **2.** doorkeeper. *n.*

jan i tress (jan′ə tris), a woman janitor. *n.*

Jan u ar y (jan′yù er′ē), the first month of the year. It has 31 days. *n., pl.* **Jan u ar ies.**

Ja nus (jā′nəs), the Roman god of gates and doors, and of beginnings and endings, represented with two faces, one looking forward and the other looking backward. *n.*



Ja nus-faced (jā′nəs fāst′), two-faced; double-dealing; deceitful. *adj.*

Ja pan (jə pan′), **1.** an island empire in the Pacific, east of Asia. 90,500,000 pop.; 142,275 sq. mi. *Capital:* Tokyo. Also, **Nippon.** **2. Sea of,** part of the Pacific between Japan and Asia. 405,000 sq. mi. *n.*

ja pan (jə pan′), **1.** a hard, glossy varnish. Black japan is used on wood or metal. **2.** put japan on. **3.** articles varnished and decorated in the Japanese manner. **4.** liquid used to make paint dry faster. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **ja panned, ja pan ning.**

Japan current, a warm current in the Pacific.

Jap a nese (jap′ə nēz′), **1.** of Japan, its people, or their language: *Japanese art, Japanese writings, Japanese customs.* **2.** native of Japan. **3.** language of Japan. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*, *pl.* **Jap a nese.**

Japanese beetle, a small green-and-brown beetle that eats fruits, leaves, and grasses. It was accidentally brought from Japan to the United States where it has done much damage to crops.

jape (jāp), **1.** joke; jest. **2.** trick. *n.*, *v.*, **japed, japing.** **—jap′er,** *n.*

ja pon i ca (jə pon′ə kə), **1.** camellia. **2.** shrub with showy red, pink, or white flowers. *n.*

jar[1] (jär), **1.** a deep container made of glass, earthenware, etc., with a wide mouth. **2.** amount that it holds: *George claims he can eat a whole jar of jelly at breakfast.* *n.*

jar[2] (jär), **1.** shake; rattle: *Your heavy footsteps jar my table.* **2.** a shake; rattle. **3.** make a harsh, grating noise. **4.** a harsh, grating noise. **5.** have a harsh, unpleasant effect on; shock: *The children's screams jar my nerves.* **6.** a harsh, unpleasant effect; shock. **7.** clash; quarrel: *Our opinions jar.* **8.** a clash; quarrel. 1,3,5,7 *v.*, **jarred, jar ring;** 2,4,6,8 *n.*

jar di niere (järd′n ir′), an ornamental pot or stand for flowers or plants. *n.*

jar gon (jär′gən), **1.** confused, meaningless talk or writing. **2.** language that is not understood. **3.** language of a special group, profession, etc. Doctors, actors, and sailors have jargons. **4.** mixture of languages. **5.** talk jargon. **6.** chatter. 1-4,6 *n.*, 5,6 *v.*

Jas., James.

jas mine or **jas min** (jas′mən), shrub or vine with clusters of fragrant flowers. There are yellow, white, and red jasmines. *n.* Also, **jessamine.**

Ja son (jā′sn), in Greek legend, the Greek hero who led the expedition of the Argonauts and secured the Golden Fleece. *n.*

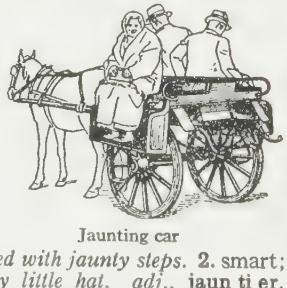
jas per (jas′pər), **1.** a colored quartz, usually red or brown. **2.** a green precious stone of ancient times. *n.*

ja to (jā′tō), in aeronautics, a unit consisting of one or more jet engines, used to provide auxiliary propulsion for speeding up the take-off of an airplane. *n.*

jaun dice (jôn′dis), **1.** disease that causes yellowness of the skin, eyes, and body fluids, and disturbed vision. **2.** cause jaundice in. **3.** a disturbed or unnaturally sour mental outlook, due to envy, jealousy, etc. **4.** prejudice the mind and judgment of, by envy, discontent, etc.; sour the temper of. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **jaun diced, jaundic ing.**

jaunt (jônt), **1.** a short pleasure trip or excursion. **2.** take a short pleasure trip or excursion. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

jaunting car, light cart having two seats back to back, used in Ireland.



Jaunting car

jaun ty (jôn′tē), **1.** easy and lively; sprightly; carefree: *The happy boy walked with jaunty steps.* **2.** smart; stylish: *She wore a jaunty little hat.* *adj.*, **jaun ti er, jaun ti est.** **—jaun′ti ly,** *adv.* **—jaun′ti ness,** *n.*

Ja va (jä′və or jav′ə), **1.** a large island southeast of Asia. It is the most important island of Indonesia. 55,000,000 pop.; 48,800 sq. mi. See **Indonesia** for map. **2.** kind of coffee obtained from Java and nearby islands. **3.** *U.S. Slang.* coffee. *n.*

Jav a nese (jav′ə nēz′), **1.** of Java, its people, or their language. **2.** native of Java. **3.** language of Java. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*, *pl.* **Jav a nese.**

jave lin (jav′lən), a light spear thrown by hand. *n.*

jaw (jô), **1.** either of the two bones, or sets of bones, that form the framework of the mouth. The lower jaw is movable. **2.** either of the parts in a tool or machine that grip and hold. A vise has jaws. **3.** *Slang.* talk; gossip. **4.** find fault; scold. 1-3 *n.*, 3,4 *v.* **—jaw′less,** *adj.*

jaws, **1.** mouth with its jawbones and teeth. **2.** a narrow entrance to a valley, mountain pass, channel, etc.

jaw bone (jô′bōn′), **1.** bone of either jaw. **2.** bone of the lower jaw. *n.*

jay (jā), **1.** a noisy American bird with blue feathers; bluejay. **2.** a noisy European bird with a crest. **3.** any of various birds of the same family as these two. *n.*

Jay (jā), **John,** 1745-1829, American statesman, the first chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, from 1789 to 1795. *n.*

Jay hawk er (jā′hôk′ər), native or inhabitant of Kansas. *n.*

jay walk (jā′wôk′), *Informal.* walk across a street without paying attention to traffic rules. *v.* **—jay′walk′er,** *n.*

jazz (jaz), **1.** music with the accents falling at unusual places; syncopated music. The players slide from tone to tone, introduce dissonances, independent tones, long-drawn wavering or wailing sounds, etc. **2.** of or like jazz: *a jazz band.* **3.** play (music) as jazz. **4.** *Slang.* liveliness. **5.** *Slang.* make lively. 1,4 *n.*, 2 *adj.*, 3,5 *v.*

JCS, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

jct., junction.

Je., June.

jeal ous (jel′əs), **1.** fearful that a person one loves may love someone else better or may prefer someone else. One may be jealous of the person loved or of the rival. **2.** full of envy; envious: *He is jealous of John and of John's marks.* **3.** requiring complete loyalty or faithfulness: *"The Lord thy God is a jealous God."* **4.** watchful in keeping or guarding something; careful: *Our city is jealous of its rights within the State.* **5.** close; watchful; suspicious: *The dog was a jealous guardian of the child.* *adj.* **—jeal′ous ly,** *adv.* **—jeal′ous ness,** *n.*

jeal ous y (jel′əs ē), jealous condition or feeling. *n.*, *pl.* **jeal ous ies.**

jean (jēn), a strong twilled cotton cloth, used for overalls, etc. *n.*

jeans, overalls; trousers.

Jeanne d'Arc (zhän′ därk′), *French.* Joan of Arc.

Jeb el Mu sa (jeb′əl mü′sä), mountain in N Morocco, opposite Gibraltar. 2800 ft.

jeep (jēp), **1.** a small, but powerful, general-purpose automobile with a four-wheel drive. It was originally designed for use by the United States Army and holds a quarter of a ton. **2.** any of certain automobiles for civilian use based on this. *n.*

jeer (jir), **1.** make fun rudely or unkindly; mock; scoff: *Do not jeer at the mistakes or misfortunes of others.* **2.** a jeering remark; rude, sarcastic comment. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

jeer ing ly (jir′ing lē), in a jeering manner; with derision. *adv.*

Jef fer son (jef′ər sən), **Thomas,** 1743-1826, American statesman, third president of the United States, from 1801 to 1809. He drafted the Declaration of Independence. *n.*

Jefferson City, capital of Missouri. 28,000.

Jef fer so ni an (jef′ər sō′nē ən), **1.** of or like Thomas Jefferson or his political principles; democratic. **2.** follower of Thomas Jefferson. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Je ho vah (ji hō′və), one of the names of God in the Old Testament. *n.*

je hu (jē′hū), *Informal.* **1.** a fast driver. **2.** coachman. *n.*

je june (ji jün′), **1.** lacking nourishing qualities. **2.** flat and uninteresting. *adj.*

je ju num (ji jü′nəm), the middle portion of the small intestine, between the duodenum and the ileum. *n.*

jell (jel), *Informal.* **1.** become jelly. **2.** jelly. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

jel lied (jel′id), **1.** turned into jelly; having the consistency of jelly. **2.** spread with jelly. *adj.*

jel ly (jel′ē), **1.** a food, soft when hot, but somewhat firm and partly transparent when cold. Jelly can be

made by boiling fruit juice and sugar together, by cooking bones and meat juice, or by using some stiffening preparation like gelatin. **2.** a jellylike substance. **3.** become jelly; turn into jelly. 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **jel lies**; 3 *v.*, **jel lied, jel ly ing. —jel′ly-like′**, *adj.*

Jellyfish. It moves through the water by opening and shutting like an umbrella. The tentacles convey food into the mouth (the dark oval in the center).

jel ly fish (jel′ē fish′), any of a group of invertebrate sea animals with a body formed of a mass of jellylike tissue that is often transparent. Most jellyfish have long trailing tentacles that may bear stinging hairs or feelers. *n.*, *pl.* **jel ly fish es** or (*esp. collectively*) **jel ly fish.**

Jen ner (jen′ər), **Edward,** 1749-1823, English physician who discovered vaccination for smallpox. *n.*

jen net (jen′it), a small Spanish horse. *n.*

jen ny (jen′ē), **1.** spinning jenny. **2.** female of certain animals: *jenny wren.* *n.*, *pl.* **jen nies.**

jeop ard ize (jep′ər dīz), risk; endanger; imperil: *Soldiers jeopardize their lives in war.* *v.*, **jeop ard ized, jeop ard iz ing.**

jeop ard y (jep′ər dē), risk; danger; peril: *His life was in jeopardy when the tree fell.* *n.*

Jeph thah (jef′thə), in the Bible, a judge of Israel who sacrificed his only daughter to fulfill a rash vow. Judges 11:30-40. *n.*

jer bo a (jər bō′ə), a small, jumping, mouselike mammal of Asia and N Africa. *n.*

Jerboa (about 15 in. long, including the tail)

jer e mi ad (jer′ə mī′ad), a mournful complaint; lamentation. *n.*

Jer e mi ah (jer′ə mī′ə), **1.** a Hebrew prophet who denounced and lamented the evils of his time. **2.** book of the Old Testament. *n.*

Jer i cho (jer′ə kō), **1.** an ancient city in Palestine. According to the Bible, its walls fell down at the noise made by the trumpets of Joshua's attacking army. See **Nazareth** for map. **2.** an out-of-the-way place. *n.*, *pl.* **Jer i chos.**

jerk[1] (jėrk), **1.** a sudden, sharp pull, twist, or start: *His old car started with a jerk.* **2.** pull or twist of the muscles that one cannot control; twitch. **3.** pull or twist suddenly: *If the water is unexpectedly hot, you jerk your hand out.* **4.** throw with a movement that stops suddenly. **5.** move with a jerk: *The old wagon jerked along.* **6.** speak or say abruptly. 1,2 *n.*, 3-6 *v.*

jerk[2] (jėrk), preserve (meat) by cutting it into long thin slices and drying it in the sun. The early settlers in America used to jerk beef. *v.*

jer kin (jėr′kən), a short coat or jacket, with or without sleeves. Men wore tight leather jerkins in the 16th and 17th centuries. *n.*

Jerkin

jerk wa ter (jėrk′wô′tər), *U.S. Informal.* **1.** train on a branch railway. **2.** not on the main line. **3.** insignificant. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

jerk y (jėr′kē), with sudden starts and stops; with jerks. *adj.*, **jerk i er, jerk i est. —jerk′i ly,** *adv.* **—jerk′i ness,** *n.*

Je rome (jə rōm′), **Saint,** 340?-420 A.D., monk and scholar, author of the Latin translation of the Old Testament known as the Vulgate. *n.*

jer ry-built (jer′ē bilt′), built quickly and cheaply of poor materials; flimsy. *adj.*

Jer sey (jėr′zē), **1.** one of a group of British islands, near the coast of France. 55,000 pop.; 45 sq. mi. See **Channel Islands** for map. **2.** one of a breed of small, fawn-colored cattle that came from this island. Jerseys give very rich milk. **3.** New Jersey. *n.*, *pl.* **Jer seys.**

jer sey (jėr′zē), **1.** a close-fitting sweater that is pulled on over the head. **2.** a woman's close-fitting knitted undergarment. **3.** a machine-knitted cloth. *n.*, *pl.* **jer seys.**

Jersey City, seaport in NE New Jersey. 276,000.

Je ru sa lem (jə rü′sl əm), capital of Israel and formerly of Palestine, in the E part. It is a holy city to Jews, Christians, and Moslems. 160,000. See **Nazareth** for map. *n.*

jess (jes), **1.** a short strap fastened around a falcon's leg. A leash could be attached to it. **2.** put the jesses on. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

jes sa mine (jes′ə min), jasmine. *n.*

Jes se (jes′ē), in the Bible, the father of David. *n.*

Jes sel ton (jes′l tən), capital of Sabah. 21,000. *n.*

jest (jest), **1.** joke. **2.** poke fun (at); make fun. **3.** act of poking fun; mockery. **4.** thing to be mocked or laughed at. 1,3,4 *n.*, 1,2 *v.* **—jest′ing ly,** *adv.*

in jest, in fun; not seriously.

jest er (jes′tər), person who jests. In the Middle Ages kings often had jesters to amuse them. *n.*

Je su (jē′zü), *Poetic.* Jesus. *n.*

Jes u it (jezh′ù it or jez′yù it), member of a Roman Catholic religious order called the Society of Jesus, founded by Saint Ignatius Loyola in 1534. Some of the first explorers of North America were Jesuits. *n.*

Je sus (jē′zəs), founder of the Christian religion. *n.*

Jesus Christ, Jesus.

jet[1] (jet), **1.** a stream of water, steam, gas, or any liquid, sent with force, especially from a small opening: *A fountain sends up a jet of water.* **2.** a spout or nozzle for sending out a jet. **3.** gush out; shoot forth in a jet or forceful stream. **4.** a jet plane. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **jet ted, jet ting.**

jet[2] (jet), **1.** a hard black mineral, glossy when polished, used for making beads, buttons, etc. It is a kind of lignite. **2.** made of jet. **3.** deep glossy black. 1,3 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

jet-black (jet′blak′), very black. *adj.*

jet engine, an engine using jet propulsion.

jet pilot, one who operates a jet plane.

jet plane, airplane that is driven by jet propulsion.

jet-pro pelled (jet′prə peld′), propelled in one direction by means of a jet of air, gas, etc., that is forced in the opposite direction. *adj.*

jet propulsion, propulsion in one direction by a jet of air, gas, etc., forced in the opposite direction.

jet sam (jet′səm), **1.** goods thrown overboard to lighten a ship in distress and often afterwards washed ashore. **2.** thing tossed aside as useless. *n.*

jet stream, current of air traveling at very high speed (up to 350 miles per hour or more) from west to east at high altitudes (six to eight miles). Jet streams are often used by airplane pilots to gain extra speed when traveling in an easterly direction.

jet ti son (jet′ə sn), **1.** throw (goods) overboard to lighten a ship in distress. **2.** act of throwing goods overboard to lighten a ship in distress. **3.** goods thrown overboard; jetsam. **4.** throw away; discard. 1,4 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

jet ty (jet′ē), **1.** structure built out into the water to protect a harbor or influence the current; breakwater. **2.** a landing place; pier. *n.*, *pl.* **jet ties.**

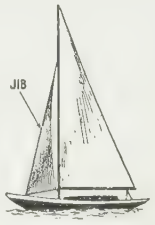
Jew (jü), **1.** member of a people that formerly lived in Palestine, but now live in many countries. **2.** person whose religion is Judaism; Hebrew. **3.** Jewish. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

jew el (jü′əl), **1.** a precious stone; gem. **2.** a valuable ornament to be worn, set with precious stones. **3.** person or thing that is very precious. **4.** gem or some substitute used as a bearing in a watch. **5.** set or adorn with jewels or with things like jewels: *God has jeweled the sky with stars.* 1-4 *n.*, 5 *v.*, **jew eled, jew el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **jew elled, jew el ling. —jew′el like′**, *adj.*

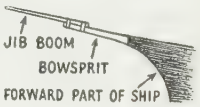
jewel case, box or case to hold jewelry.
jew el er (jü′əl ər), person who makes, sells, or repairs jewels, jeweled ornaments, watches, etc. *n.*
jew el ler (jü′əl ər), *Esp. Brit.* jeweler. *n.*
jew el ler y (jü′əl rē), *Esp. Brit.* jewelry. *n.*
jew el ry (jü′əl rē), jewels. *n.*
jew el weed (jü′əl wēd′), plant with yellow or orange-yellow flowers. *n.*
Jew ess (jü′is), a Jewish woman or girl. *n.*
Jew ish (jü′ish), **1.** of the Jews; belonging to the Jews; characteristic of the Jews: *Jewish customs.* **2.** Yiddish. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*
Jew ry (jü′rē), **1.** Jews as a group; Jewish people. **2.** *Obsolete.* district where Jews live; ghetto. **3.** Judea. *n., pl.* **Jew ries.**
jews'-harp or **jew's-harp** (jüz′härp′), a simple musical instrument, held between the teeth and played by striking the free end of a flexible piece of metal with a finger. *n.*

Jews'-harp. Various tones are produced by changing the position of the lips.

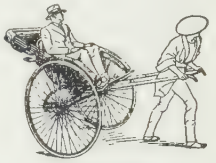
Jez e bel (jez′ə bl), **1.** in the Bible, the wicked wife of Ahab, king of Israel. I Kings 21, II Kings 9:30-37. **2.** a shameless, immoral woman. *n.*
jg or **j.g.,** junior grade.
jib[1] (jib), a triangular sail in front of the foremast. *n.*
cut of one's jib, *Informal.* one's outward appearance.



jib[2] (jib), jibe[1]. *v.*, **jibbed, jib bing.**
jib[3] (jib), move sidewise or backward instead of forward; refuse to go ahead. *v.*, **jibbed, jib bing.**
jib[4] (jib), the projecting arm of a crane or derrick. *n.*
jib boom, spar extending out from a ship's bowsprit. On a large sailing ship the jib is fastened to it.
jibe[1] (jīb), **1.** shift (a sail) from one side of a ship to the other when sailing before the wind. **2.** shift itself in this way: *Be careful or your mainsail will jibe.* **3.** change the course of a ship so that the sails shift in this way. *v.*, **jibed, jib ing.** Also, **jib.**



jibe[2] (jīb), gibe. *v.*, **jibed, jib ing,** *n.* **—jib′er,** *n.*
jibe[3] (jīb), *U.S. Informal.* be in harmony; agree. *v.*, **jibed, jib ing.**
jif fy (jif′ē), *Informal.* a very short time; moment. *n., pl.* **jif fies.**
jig[1] (jig), **1.** a lively dance, often in triple time. **2.** music for it. **3.** dance a jig. **4.** move jerkily; jerk up and down or back and forth. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **jigged, jig ging.** **The jig is up.** *Slang.* It's all over; there's no more chance.
jig[2] (jig), **1.** a fishhook, or set of fishhooks, loaded with a bright metal or having a spoon-shaped piece of bone attached, for drawing through the water. **2.** any of various mechanical contrivances or devices; especially, a guide in using a drill, file, etc. *n.*
jig ger (jig′ər), *Informal.* some device, article, or part that one cannot name more precisely; gadget; contraption. *n.*
jig gle (jig′l), **1.** shake or jerk slightly. **2.** a slight shake; light jerk. 1 *v.*, **jig gled, jig gling;** 2 *n.*
jig saw (jig′sô′), a narrow saw mounted in a frame and worked with an up-and-down motion, used to cut curves or irregular lines. *n.*
jigsaw puzzle, picture sawed into irregular pieces that can be fitted together again.
jill or **Jill** (jil), **1.** woman; girl. **2.** sweetheart; wife. *n.*
jilt (jilt), **1.** cast off (a lover or sweetheart) after giving encouragement. **2.** woman who casts off a lover after encouraging him. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—jilt′er,** *n.*
Jim Crow (jim′ krō′), *U.S.* **1.** *Unfriendly Slang.* Negro. **2.** discrimination against Negroes.
jim my (jim′ē), **1.** a short crowbar used especially by burglars to force windows, doors, etc., open. **2.** force open with a jimmy. 1 *n., pl.* **jim mies;** 2 *v.*, **jim mied, jim my ing.**
jim son weed or **Jim son weed** (jim′sn), a tall, coarse, bad-smelling weed with white flowers and poisonous, narcotic leaves.
jin gle (jing′gl), **1.** sound like that of little bells, or of coins or keys striking together. **2.** make a jingling sound: *The sleigh bells jingle as we ride.* **3.** cause to jingle: *jingle one's money.* **4.** verse or music that has a jingling sound: *Mother Goose rhymes are jingles.* **5.** make jingling verses. **6.** be full of simple rhymes and repetitions. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3,5,6 *v.*, **jin gled, jin gling.**
jin gly (jing′glē), like a jingle. *adj.*
jin go (jing′gō), **1.** person who favors an aggressive foreign policy that might lead to war with other nations. **2.** of jingoes; like that of jingoes. 1 *n., pl.* **jin goes;** 2 *adj.*
jin go ism (jing′gō iz əm), attitude of mind, policy, or practices of jingoes. *n.*
jin go is tic (jing′gō is′tik), of jingoes; like that of jingoes. *adj.*
jinn (jin), in Moslem mythology: **1.** spirits that can appear in human or animal form and do good or harm to people. **2.** one of these spirits; jinni: *The jinn turned the stone into gold.* 1 *n. pl. of* **jinni;** 2 *n. sing., pl.* **jinns.**
jin ni or **jin nee** (ji nē′), one of the jinn. *n., pl.* **jinn.**
jin rik i sha or **jin rick sha** (jin rik′shə), a small, two-wheeled, hooded carriage pulled by one or more men, used in Japan, China, etc. *n.* Also, **rickshaw, ricksha.**


Jinrikisha

jinx (jingks), *Slang.* **1.** person or thing that brings bad luck. **2.** bring bad luck to. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*
jit ney (jit′nē), *U.S. Slang.* **1.** automobile that carries passengers for a small fare. It usually travels along a regular route. **2.** a five-cent piece; nickel. *n., pl.* **jit neys.**
jit ter bug (jit′ər bug′), *Informal.* **1.** person who is very fond of swing music and excited by it to lively dance movements and gestures. **2.** dance in such a way. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **jit ter bugged, jit ter bug ging.**
jit ters (jit′ərz), *U.S. Slang.* extreme nervousness. *n.pl.*
jit ter y (jit′ər ē), *U.S. Slang.* nervous. *adj.*
jiu jit su or **jiu jut su** (jü jit′sü), jujitsu. *n.*
jive (jīv), *Slang.* **1.** swing music. **2.** perform swing music. **3.** dancing to swing music. **4.** the talk of swing enthusiasts. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **jived, jiv ing.**
Joan of Arc (jōn′ əv ärk′), 1412-1431, French heroine who led armies against the invading English and saved the city of Orléans. She was condemned as a witch and burned to death. In 1920 she was made a saint. Also *French,* **Jeanne d'Arc.**
job (job), **1.** piece of work: *Dick had the job of painting the boat.* **2.** a definite piece of work undertaken for a fixed price: *If you want your house painted, Mr. Jones will do the job for $500.* **3.** done by the job; hired for a particular piece of work. **4.** *U.S. Informal.* work; employment: *Mary's brother is hunting for a job.* **5.** anything one has to do: *I'm not going to wash the dishes; that's your job.* **6.** *Informal.* affair; matter. **7.** manage a public job for private gain in a dishonest way. **8.** piece of public or official business managed dishonestly for private gain. **9.** buy (goods) from manufacturers in large quantities and sell to dealers in smaller lots. **10.** let out (work) to different contractors, workmen, etc. **11.** work at odd jobs. 1,2,4-6,8 *n.*, 3 *adj.*, 7,9-11 *v.*, **jobbed, job bing. —job′less,** *adj.*
Job (jōb), **1.** a very patient man in the Bible who kept his faith in God in spite of many troubles. **2.** book of the Old Testament. *n.*
job ber (job′ər), **1.** person who buys goods from manufacturers in large quantities and sells to retailers in

smaller quantities. **2.** person who manages public business dishonestly for private gain. **3.** person who works by the job; pieceworker. *n.*

job hold er (job′hōl′dər), **1.** person regularly employed. **2.** employee of the United States government. *n.*

job lot, quantity of goods bought or sold together, often containing several different kinds of things.

jock ey (jok′ē), **1.** boy or man whose occupation is riding horses in races. **2.** ride (a horse) in a race. **3.** trick; cheat: *Swindlers jockeyed Mr. Smith into buying some worthless land.* **4.** maneuver to get advantage: *The crews were jockeying their boats to get into the best position for the race.* 1 *n., pl.* **jock eys;** 2-4 *v.,* **jock eyed, jock ey ing.**

jo cose (jō kōs′), jesting; humorous; playful. *adj.* **—jo cose′ly,** *adv.*

jo cos i ty (jō kos′ə tē), **1.** jocose quality. **2.** a joking. **3.** joke. *n., pl.* **jo cos i ties.**

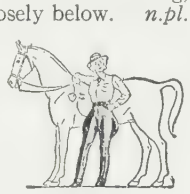
joc u lar (jok′yə lər), funny; joking. *adj.* **—joc′u lar ly,** *adv.*

joc u lar i ty (jok′yə lar′ə tē), **1.** jocular quality. **2.** jocular talk or behavior. **3.** a jocular remark or act. *n., pl.* **joc u lar i ties.**

joc und (jok′ənd), cheerful; merry; gay. *adj.* **—joc′ und ly,** *adv.*

jo cun di ty (jō kun′də tē), cheerfulness; merriment; gaiety. *n.*

jodh purs (jod′pərz), breeches for horseback riding, loose above the knees and fitting closely below. *n.pl.*


Girl wearing jodhpurs

Jo el (jō′əl), **1.** a Hebrew prophet of the fifth century B.C. **2.** book of the Old Testament. *n.*

jog[1] (jog), **1.** shake with a push or jerk: *You may jog a person's elbow to get his attention.* **2.** a shake, push, or nudge. **3.** stir up (one's own or another person's memory). **4.** an urge; a hint or reminder: *give one's memory a jog.* **5.** move up or down with a jerk or a shaking motion: *The old horse jogged along, and jogged me up and down on his back.* **6.** go forward heavily and slowly. **7.** a slow walk or trot. 1,3,5,6 *v.,* **jogged, jog ging;** 2,4,7 *n.* **—jog′ger,** *n.*

jog[2] (jog), *Chiefly U.S. Informal.* part that sticks out or in; unevenness in a line or surface: *a jog in a wall.* *n.*

jog gle[1] (jog′l), **1.** shake slightly. **2.** a slight shake. 1 *v.,* **jog gled, jog ging;** 2 *n.*

jog gle[2] (jog′l), **1.** projection on one of two joining surfaces, or notch on the other, to prevent slipping. **2.** joint made in this way. **3.** join or fasten with a joggle. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.,* **jog gled, jog gling.**

jog trot, **1.** a slow, regular trot. **2.** a routine or humdrum way of doing things.

Jo han nes burg (jō han′is bėrg), the largest city in the Republic of South Africa, noted for its gold mines. 1,053,000. *n.*

John (jon), **1.** one of Christ's Apostles. He may be the author of the Gospel of Saint John, the three epistles of John, and Revelation. **2.** the fourth book of the New Testament. **3.** John the Baptist. **4.** 1167?-1216, king of England from 1199 to 1216. He signed the Magna Charta in 1215. *n.*

John XXIII, 1881-1963, pope from 1958 to 1963.

John Bull, **1.** the typical Englishman. **2.** the English nation.

John Doe, a fictitious name used in legal forms or proceedings for the name of an unknown person.

John Do ry (dô′rē), an edible sea fish that has a high, flat body, spiny fins, and a large, black, yellow-ringed spot on each side. *pl.* **John Do rys.**

John Han cock (han′kok), *U.S.* a person's signature.

john ny cake (jon′ē kāk′), *U.S.* corn bread in the form of a flat cake. It is cooked on a board before an open fire, on a griddle, or in a pan in an oven. *n.*

John ny-jump-up (jon′ē jump′up′), *U.S.* **1.** a popular name for the wild pansy. **2.** any of various American violets. *n.*

John son (jon′sən,) **1. Andrew,** 1808-1875, the 17th president of the United States, from 1865 to 1869. **2. Lyndon B.,** born 1908, vice-president of the United States 1961-1963; the 36th president of the United States, since 1963. **3. Samuel,** 1709-1784, English author, dictionary maker, and literary leader. *n.*

John son ese (jon′sə nēz′), a pompous, learned literary style, resembling that of Samuel Johnson. *n.*

John ston (jon′stən), **1. Albert Sidney,** 1803-1862, Confederate general. **2. Joseph Eggleston,** 1807-1891, Confederate general. *n.*

Johns town (jonz′toun), city in SW Pennsylvania. A serious flood occurred there in 1889. 54,000. *n.*

John the Baptist, man in the Bible who foretold the coming of Christ and baptized Him. Matthew 3.

join (join), **1.** bring or put together; connect; fasten: *join hands. join an island to the mainland by a bridge.* **2.** come together; meet: *The two roads join here.* **3.** meet and unite with: *The brook joins the river.* **4.** make or become one; combine; unite: *join in marriage.* **5.** take part with others: *join in a song.* **6.** become a member of: *join a church.* **7.** come into the company of: *Go now, and I'll join you later.* **8.** take or return to one's place in: *After a few days on shore the sailor joined his ship.* **9.** adjoin: *His farm joins mine.* **10.** place or line of joining; seam. 1-9 *v.,* 10 *n.*

join er (join′ər), **1.** person or thing that joins. **2.** a skilled workman who makes woodwork and furniture. *n.*

join er y (join′ər ē), **1.** skill or trade of a joiner. **2.** woodwork or furniture made by a joiner. *n.*

Finger joints: J, joints; K, knuckles and their joints.

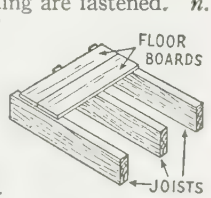
joint (joint), **1.** place at which two things or parts are joined together. **2.** the way parts are joined: *a perfect joint.* **3.** connect by a joint or joints. **4.** in an animal, the parts where two bones move on one another, and the way those parts are put together. **5.** one of the parts of which a jointed thing is made up: *the middle joint of the finger.* **6.** part of the stem from which a leaf or branch grows. **7.** piece of meat cut for cooking. **8.** divide at the joints: *Please joint this chicken before sending it.* **9.** owned together; owned by, held by, or done by two or more persons: *By our joint efforts we managed to push the car back on the road.* **10.** sharing: *My brother and I are joint owners of this dog.* 1,2,4-7 *n.,* 3,8, *v.,* 9,10 *adj.* **—joint′er,** *n.*

out of joint, **1.** out of place at the joint. **2.** out of order; in bad condition.

joint ly (joint′lē), together; in common: *The two boys owned the newsstand jointly.* *adv.*

join ture (join′chər), property given to a woman at the time of her marriage. *n.*

joist (joist), one of the parallel pieces of timber to which the boards of a floor or ceiling are fastened. *n.*



joke (jōk), **1.** something said or done to make somebody laugh; remark that is clever and amusing; something amusing: *This was a good joke on me.* **2.** make jokes; say or do something as a joke. **3.** person or thing laughed at. **4.** something that is not in earnest or actually meant. **5.** laugh at; make fun of; tease. 1,3,4 *n.,* 2,5 *v.,* **joked, jok ing. —jok′ing ly,** *adv.*

no joke, a serious matter.

jok er (jōk′ər), **1.** person who jokes. **2.** *U.S.* phrase or sentence hidden away in a law, contract, etc., to de-

feat its apparent purpose. **3.** an extra playing card used in some games. **4.** trick for getting the better of someone. *n.*

Jo li et (jō′lē et), **1. Louis,** 1645-1700, French explorer of the Mississippi River. **2.** city in NE Illinois. 67,000. *n.*

jol li fi ca tion (jol′ə fə kā′shən), gay entertainment; merrymaking. *n.*

jol li ty (jol′ə tē), fun; merriment; festivity; gaiety. *n., pl.* **jol li ties.**

jol ly (jol′ē), **1.** full of fun; merry. **2.** *Esp. Brit. Informal.* pleasant; agreeable; delightful. **3.** *Esp. Brit. Informal.* extremely; very. **4.** *Informal.* flatter (a person) to make him feel good or agreeable. 1,2 *adj.,* **jol li er, jol li est;** 3 *adv.,* 4 *v.,* **jol lied, jol ly ing. —jol′li ly,** *adv.* **—jol′li ness,** *n.*

Jolly Rog er (roj′ər), a pirates' black flag with a skull and crossbones on it.

jolt (jōlt), **1.** move with a shock or jerk; jar; shake up: *The wagon jolted us when the wheel went over a rock.* **2.** jar; shock; jerk: *He put his brakes on suddenly and the car stopped with a jolt.* 1 *v.,* 2 *n.*

jolt y (jōl′tē), jolting. *adj.*

Jo nah (jō′nə), **1.** in the Bible, a Hebrew prophet who was thrown overboard during a storm, swallowed by a large fish, and later cast up on land. **2.** book of the Old Testament. **3.** person whose presence is supposed to bring bad luck. *n.*

Jon a than (jon′ə thən), in the Bible, the son of Saul, and a devoted friend of David. I Samuel 19:1-10. *n.*

Jones (jōnz), **John Paul,** 1747-1792, American naval commander in the American Revolution. *n.*

jon gleur (jong′glər), a wandering minstrel or entertainer in the Middle Ages. *n.*

jon quil (jong′kwəl), **1.** plant with yellow or white flowers and long slender leaves. It is a kind of narcissus that is much like a daffodil. **2.** the flower. *n.*

Jop pa (jop′ə), an ancient name of **Jaffa.** *n.*

Jor dan (jôr′dn), **1.** river between Israel and Jordan, flowing into the Dead Sea. 200 mi. **2.** country in SW Asia, officially called the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. 1,658,000 pop.; 37,300 sq. mi. *Capital:* Amman. Formerly, **Transjordan.** *n.*

Jo seph (jō′zəf), **1.** in the Bible, the favorite son of Jacob. His jealous brothers sold him into slavery in Egypt, where he finally became governor. Genesis 37,39-41. **2.** the husband of Mary, the mother of Jesus. *n.*

jo seph (jō′zəf), a long riding cloak with a cape, worn by women in the 18th century. *n.*

Joseph of Ar i ma the a (ar′ə mə thē′ə), in the Bible, a rich man who put the body of Jesus in his own tomb. Matthew 27:57-60.

josh (josh), *U.S. Slang.* make good-natured fun of; tease playfully; banter. *v.* **—josh′er,** *n.*

Josh u a (josh′ū ə), **1.** in the Bible, the successor of Moses who led the children of Israel into the Promised Land. **2.** book of the Old Testament. *n.*

joss (jos), image of a Chinese god; Chinese idol. *n.*

joss house, a Chinese temple.

joss stick, a slender stick of dried fragrant paste, burned by the Chinese as incense.

jos tle (jos′l), **1.** crowd, strike, or push against; elbow roughly: *We were jostled by the big crowd at the entrance to the circus.* **2.** a jostling; push; knock. 1 *v.,* **jos tled, jos tling;** 2 *n.* Also, **justle. —jos′tler,** *n.*

jot (jot), **1.** a little bit; very small amount: *I do not care a jot.* **2.** write briefly or in haste: *The clerk jotted down the order.* 1 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **jot ted, jot ting. —jot′ter,** *n.*

joule (joul), a unit of work or energy, equal to ten million ergs. *n.*

jounce (jouns), bounce; bump; jolt. *v.,* **jounced, jounc ing,** *n.*

jour nal (jėr′nl), **1.** a daily record. **2.** account of what happens or of what one thinks, feels, or notices, such as a diary, a ship's log, or the written account of what happens at each meeting of a society or town meeting. **3.** newspaper; magazine. **4.** in bookkeeping, a book in which every item of business is written down so that the item can be entered under the proper account. **5.** part of a shaft or axle that turns on a bearing. *n.*

jour nal ese (jėr′nl ēz′), a careless style of writing such as is sometimes used in newspapers. *n.*

jour nal ism (jėr′nl iz əm), **1.** work of writing for, editing, managing, or producing a newspaper or magazine. **2.** newspapers and magazines as a group. *n.*

jour nal ist (jėr′nl ist), person engaged in journalism. Editors and reporters are journalists. *n.*

jour nal is tic (jėr′nl is′tik), of or like journalism or journalists. *adj.*

jour ney (jėr′nē), **1.** travel; trip: *a journey around the world.* **2.** take a trip; travel: *to journey to Europe.* 1 *n., pl.* **jour neys;** 2 *v.,* **jour neyed, jour ney ing.**

jour ney man (jėr′nē mən), a workman who knows his trade. *n., pl.* **jour ney-men.**

Joust

joust (just, joust, or jüst), **1.** combat between two knights on horseback, armed with lances. **2.** fight with lances on horseback. Knights used to joust with each other for sport. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.* **—joust′er,** *n.*

jousts, a tournament.

Jove (jōv), **1.** the Roman god Jupiter. **2.** *Poetic.* the planet Jupiter. *n.*

by Jove, exclamation of surprise, pleasure, etc.

jo vi al (jō′vē əl), good-hearted and full of fun; good-humored and merry. *adj.* **—jo′vi al ly,** *adv.* **—jo′vi al ness,** *n.*

jo vi al i ty (jō′vē al′ə tē), jollity; merriment. *n.*

Jo vi an (jō′vē ən), **1.** of or like the god Jove. **2.** of the planet Jupiter. *adj.*

jowl[1] (joul), **1.** part under the jaw; jaw. **2.** cheek. *n.*

jowl[2] (joul), fold of flesh hanging from the jaw. *n.*

joy (joi), **1.** a strong feeling of pleasure; gladness; happiness: *Mary showed joy at being promoted.* **2.** something that causes gladness or happiness: *"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."* **3.** expression of happiness; outward rejoicing. **4.** be joyful. 1-3 *n.,* 4 *v.*

joy ful (joi′fəl), **1.** glad; happy: *a joyful heart.* **2.** causing joy: *joyful news.* **3.** showing joy: *a joyful look.* *adj.* **—joy′ful ly,** *adv.* **—joy′ful ness,** *n.*

joy less (joi′lis), **1.** without joy; sad; dismal. **2.** not causing joy: *a joyless prospect.* *adj.*

joy ous (joi′əs), joyful; glad; gay. *adj.* **—joy′ous-ly,** *adv.* **—joy′ous ness,** *n.*

joy ride, *Informal.* a ride in an automobile for pleasure, especially when the car is driven recklessly or used without the owner's permission.

joy-ride (joi′rīd′), *Informal.* take a joy ride. *v.,* **joy-rode, joy-rid den, joy-rid ing. —joy′-rid′er,** *n.*

J.P., Justice of the Peace.

Jr. or jr., Junior.

Juan de Fu ca Strait (hwän də fü′kä), strait between Vancouver Island and NW Washington. 100 mi. long.

Ju ba (jü′bə), river flowing from E Africa into the Indian Ocean. 1000 mi. *n.*

ju bi lance (jü′bl əns), a rejoicing; great joy. *n.*

ju bi lant (jü′bl ənt), **1.** rejoicing; exulting. **2.** expressing or showing joy. *adj.* **—ju′bi lant ly,** *adv.*

ju bi la tion (jü′bl ā′shən), **1.** a rejoicing. **2.** a joyful celebration. *n.*

ju bi lee (jü′bl ē), **1.** time of rejoicing or great joy: *to hold a jubilee over victory.* **2.** rejoicing; great joy: *a day of jubilee.* **3.** a 25th or 50th anniversary. **4.** in the Roman Catholic Church, a year in which punishment for sin is remitted, after repentance and the performance of certain acts. *n.*

Ju dae a (jü dē′ə), Judea. *n.*

Ju dah (jü′də), **1.** son of Jacob and ancestor of the tribe of Judah. **2.** the most powerful of the twelve tribes of Israel. **3.** an ancient Hebrew kingdom in S Palestine, consisting of the tribes of Judah and Benjamin. *n.*

Ju da ic (jü dā′ik), of the Jews; Jewish. *adj.*

Ju da ism (jü′dā iz əm), **1.** religion of the Jews. **2.** the following of Jewish rules and customs. *n.*

Ju da ize (jü′dā īz), conform to Jewish usages or ideas. *v.*, **Ju da ized, Ju da iz ing.**

Ju das (jü′dəs), **1.** in the Bible, Judas Iscariot, the disciple who betrayed Christ for money. **2.** an utter traitor; person treacherous enough to betray a friend. **3.** in the Bible, Jude, one of the Apostles (not Iscariot). Luke 6:13-16. *n.*

Judas tree, tree that has red, pink, or purplish flowers before the leaves come out.

Ju de a (jü dē′ə), the S part of Palestine when it was a province of the Roman Empire. See **Nazareth** for map. *n.*

Ju de an (jü dē′ən), **1.** of Judea. **2.** of the Jews. **3.** a Jew. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

judge (juj), **1.** a government official appointed or elected to hear and decide cases in a law court. **2.** hear and decide in a law court. **3.** person chosen to settle a dispute or decide who wins. **4.** settle (a dispute); decide who wins (a race, contest, etc.). **5.** person qualified to form an opinion: *a good judge of cattle, a poor judge of poetry.* **6.** make up one's mind about; form an opinion or estimate (of): *judge the merits of a book.* **7.** think; suppose; consider: *I judged that you had forgotten to come.* **8.** criticize; condemn: *Who can judge another?* **9.** ruler in ancient Israel before the time of the kings. 1,3,5,9 *n.*, 2,4,6-8 *v.*, **judged, judg ing.** **—judg′er,** *n.*

judge advocate, officer who acts as a prosecutor at a court-martial.

judge ment (juj′mənt), *Esp. Brit.* judgment. *n.*

Judg es (juj′iz), book of the Old Testament dealing with the period in Hebrew history between Joshua and the birth of Samuel. *n.*

judge ship (juj′ship), position, duties, or term of office of a judge. *n.*

judg ment (juj′mənt), **1.** act of judging. **2.** decision, decree, or sentence given by a judge or court. **3.** debt arising from a judge's decision. **4.** opinion: *It was a bad plan in his judgment.* **5.** ability to form sound opinions; good sense: *Solomon was a man of judgment.* **6.** criticism; condemnation: *Do not pass judgment on your neighbors.* **7.** misfortune considered as a punishment from God: *The neighbors considered his broken leg a judgment on him for staying away from church.* *n.*

the Judgment, judgment day.

judgment day, day of God's final judgment of mankind at the end of the world.

ju di ca to ry (jü′də kə tô′rē), **1.** of the administration of justice. **2.** administration of justice. **3.** court of justice. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*, *pl.* **ju di ca to ries.**

ju di cial (jü dish′əl), **1.** of or having to do with courts, judges, or the administration of justice. **2.** ordered, permitted, or enforced by a judge or a court: *Mrs. Barnes got a judicial separation from her husband.* **3.** of or suitable for a judge; impartial; fair: *A judicial mind considers both sides of a dispute fairly before making a decision.* *adj.* **—ju di′cial ly,** *adv.*

ju di ci ar y (jü dish′ē er′ē), **1.** branch of government that administers justice; system of courts of justice of a country. **2.** judges of a country, State, or city. **3.** of or having to do with courts, judges, or the administration of justice. 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **ju di ci ar ies;** 3 *adj.*

ju di cious (jü dish′əs), having, using, or showing good judgment; wise; sensible: *A judicious historian selects and considers facts carefully and critically.* *adj.* **—ju di′cious ly,** *adv.*

Ju dith (jü′dith), a Hebrew woman who saved her countrymen by killing an Assyrian general. *n.*

ju do (jü′dō), jujitsu. *n.*

Ju dy (jü′dē), wife of Punch in the puppet show of *Punch and Judy.* *n.*

jug (jug), **1.** container for liquids. A jug usually has a spout or a narrow neck and a handle. **2.** *Slang.* jail. 1,2 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **jugged, jug ging.**

Jug ger naut (jug′ər nôt), something to which a person blindly devotes himself or is cruelly sacrificed. *n.*

jug gle (jug′l), **1.** do tricks that require skill of hand or eye. **2.** do such tricks with: *He can juggle three balls, keeping them in the air at one time.* **3.** a juggling. **4.** change by trickery: *The bookkeeper juggled the company's accounts to hide his thefts.* **5.** trick; deception; fraud. 1,2,4 *v.*, **jug gled, jug gling;** 3,5 *n.*

jug gler (jug′lər), **1.** person who can do juggling tricks. **2.** person who uses tricks, deception, or fraud. *n.*

jug gler y (jug′lər ē), **1.** skill or tricks of a juggler; sleight of hand. **2.** trickery; deception; fraud. *n.*, *pl.* **jug gler ies.**

Ju go slav or **Ju go-Slav** (ū′gō slāv′), Yugoslav. *n.*, *adj.*

Ju go sla vi a or **Ju go-Sla vi a** (ū′gō slä′vē ə), Yugoslavia. *n.* **—Ju′go sla′vi an, Ju′go-Sla′vi an,** *adj.*, *n.*

jug u lar (jug′yə lər), **1.** of the neck or throat. **2.** of the jugular vein. **3.** jugular vein. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

jugular vein, one of the two large veins in the neck that return blood from the head to the heart.

juice (jüs), **1.** liquid in fruits, vegetables, and meats: *the juice of a lemon, meat juice.* **2.** liquid in the body. The gastric juices of the stomach help to digest food. *n.* **—juice′less,** *adj.*

juic i ness (jüs′ē nis), being juicy. *n.*

juic y (jüs′ē), **1.** full of juice; having much juice. **2.** full of interest; lively. *adj.*, **juic i er, juic i est.** **—juic′i ly,** *adv.*

ju jit su (jü jit′sü), a Japanese method of wrestling or fighting without weapons that uses the strength and weight of an opponent to his disadvantage. *n.* Also, **jiujitsu, jiujutsu, judo.**

ju jube (jü′jüb), **1.** lozenge or small tablet of gummy candy. **2.** an edible datelike fruit of a shrub or tree, used to flavor this candy. *n.*

ju jut su (jü jit′sü), jujitsu. *n.*

juke box (jük), *U.S. Slang.* an automatic phonograph that plays one record for each coin deposited in the slot.

ju lep (jü′ləp), drink made of whiskey or brandy, sugar, crushed ice, and fresh mint. *n.*

Jul ian (jül′yən), of Julius Caesar. *adj.*

Ju li an a (jü′lē an′ə), (in full, *Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina*) born 1909, queen of the Netherlands since 1948. *n.*

Julian calendar, calendar in which the average length of a year was 365¼ days. It was introduced by Julius Caesar in 46 B.C.

ju li enne (jü′lē en′), **1.** cut in thin strips or small pieces. Julienne potatoes are cut in thin strips and fried. **2.** a clear soup containing vegetables cut into thin strips or small pieces. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Ju li et (jü′lē et), the young heroine of Shakespeare's play *Romeo and Juliet.* *n.*

Jul ius Cae sar (jül′yəs sē′zər). See **Caesar.**

Ju ly (jū lī′), the seventh month of the year. It has 31 days. *n.*, *pl.* **Ju lies.**

jum ble (jum′bl), **1.** mix; confuse: *It is easy to jumble up everything in your drawer when you are hunting for something.* **2.** a confused mixture. 1 *v.*, **jum bled, jum bling;** 2 *n.*

jum bo (jum′bō), *Informal.* **1.** a big, clumsy person, animal, or thing; something unusually large of its kind. **2.** very big. 1 *n.*, *pl.* **jum bos;** 2 *adj.*

Jum na (jum′nə), river flowing from N India into the Ganges River. 860 mi. *n.*

jump (jump), **1.** spring from the ground; leap; bound: *jump up and down.* **2.** a spring from the ground; leap; bound. **3.** leap over: *jump a stream.* **4.** cause to jump: *jump a horse over a fence.* **5.** thing to be jumped over. **6.** distance jumped. **7.** contest in jumping: *Who won the broad jump?* **8.** give a sudden start or jerk: *You made me jump.* **9.** a sudden nervous start or jerk. **10.** rise suddenly: *prices jumped.* **11.** a sudden rise: *a jump in the cost of living.* **12.** move in the game of checkers made to capture an opponent's piece. **13.** in checkers, pass over and capture (an opponent's piece). **14.** *Slang.* evade by running away: *jump bail.* **15.** *U.S. Slang.* get aboard (a train) by jumping. 1,3,4,8,10, 13-15 *v.*, 2,5-7,9,11,12 *n.*

jump a claim, seize a piece of land claimed by another.

jump at, accept eagerly and quickly.

jump the track, leave the rails suddenly.

jump area, locality assigned for the landing of parachute troops, usually behind enemy lines.

jump er[1] (jump′ər), one that jumps. *n.*

jump er[2] (jump′ər), **1.** a loose jacket. Workmen and sailors often wear jumpers to protect their clothes. **2.** a loose blouse reaching to the hips. **3.** a one-piece dress without sleeves, worn over a blouse. *n.*

jumpers, rompers.

jump mas ter (jump′mas′tər), officer who controls the dropping of parachute troops and their equipment from an aircraft. *n.*

jump y (jump′ē), **1.** moving by jumps; making sudden, sharp jerks. **2.** easily excited or frightened; nervous. *adj.*, **jump i er, jump i est.** **—jump′i ness,** *n.*

jun co (jung′kō), any of several small North American finches often seen in flocks during the winter; snowbird. *n., pl.* **jun cos.**

Junco (about 6 in. long)

junc tion (jungk′shən), **1.** a joining or being joined: *the junction of two rivers.* **2.** place where things join. **3.** place where railroad lines meet or cross. *n.*

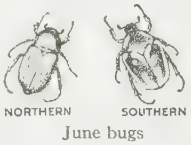
junc ture (jungk′chər), **1.** point of time. **2.** state of affairs. **3.** crisis. **4.** joint. **5.** a joining. **6.** being joined. *n.*

June (jün), the sixth month of the year. It has 30 days. *n.*

Ju neau (jü′nō), capital of Alaska, in the SE part. 7000. *n.*

June beetle, June bug.

June bug, a large brown beetle of the N United States that appears in June.



June bugs

Jung frau (yùng′frou′), mountain in the Alps of S Switzerland. 13,668 ft. *n.*

jun gle (jung′gl), **1.** wild land thickly overgrown with bushes, vines, trees, etc. **2.** a tangled mass. **3.** *U.S. Slang.* camp for tramps. *n.*

jungle fowl, any of several wild birds of southern Asia and the East Indies that are much like domestic fowl.

jun ior (jün′yər), **1.** the younger: *John Parker, Junior, is the son of John Parker, Senior.* **2.** a younger person: *Tom is his brother's junior by two years.* **3.** of lower position, rank, or standing; of more recent appointment: *a junior officer, a junior partner.* **4.** person of lower position, rank, or standing; person of more recent appointment. **5.** student in the third year of high school or college. **6.** of or having to do with these students: *Are you going to the Junior Prom?* **7.** of later date. **8.** of or for younger people: *a junior chair.* 1,3,6,7,8 *adj.*, 2,4,5 *n.*

junior college, school giving only the first two years of a regular four-year college course.

junior high school, school consisting of grades 7, 8, and 9; any school intermediate between elementary school and senior high school.

ju ni per (jü′nə pər), an evergreen shrub or tree of the same family as the pine, with small berrylike cones. *n.*

junk[1] (jungk), **1.** old metal, paper, rags, etc. **2.** *Slang.* rubbish; trash. **3.** *Slang.* throw away or discard as junk. **4.** hard salted meat eaten by sailors. **5.** old rope used for making mats, oakum, etc. 1,2,4,5 *n.*, 3 *v.*

junk[2] (jungk), a Chinese sailing ship. *n.*

Junk

Jun ker or **jun ker** (yùng′kər), member of the aristocratic, formerly privileged class in Prussia. *n.*

jun ket (jung′kit), **1.** curdled milk, sweetened and flavored. **2.** feast; picnic. **3.** a pleasure trip. **4.** go on a pleasure trip. **5.** *Used disparagingly.* trip taken by an American official at the expense of the government. 1-3,5 *n.*, 2,4 *v.* **—jun′ket er,** *n.*

junk man (jungk′man′), man who buys and sells old metal, paper, rags, etc. *n., pl.* **junk men.**

Ju no (jü′nō), **1.** the Roman goddess of marriage, wife of Jupiter and queen of the gods, identified with the Greek goddess Hera. **2.** a stately, majestic woman. *n., pl.* **Ju nos.**

jun ta (jun′tə), **1.** a Spanish council for deliberation or administration. **2.** junto. *n.*

jun to (jun′tō), a political faction; group of plotters or partisans. *n., pl.* **jun tos.**

Ju pi ter (jü′pə tər), **1.** a Roman god, the ruler of the gods and men, identified with the Greek god Zeus. **2.** the largest planet. *n.*

ju ral (jùr′əl), **1.** of law; legal. **2.** having to do with rights and obligations. *adj.*

Ju ra Mountains (jùr′ə), a mountain range in France and Switzerland. The highest peak is 5654 feet.

ju rid i cal (jù rid′ə kl), **1.** having to do with the administration of justice. **2.** of law; legal. *adj.* **—ju rid′i cal ly,** *adv.*

ju ris con sult (jùr′is kən sult′ or jùr′is kon′sult), jurist. *n.*

ju ris dic tion (jùr′is dik′shən), **1.** right or power of administering law or justice. **2.** authority; power; control. **3.** extent of authority: *The judge ruled that the case was not within his jurisdiction.* **4.** territory over which authority extends. *n.*

ju ris pru dence (jùr′is prü′dns), **1.** science or philosophy of law. **2.** system of laws. **3.** branch of laws. Medical jurisprudence deals with the application of medical knowledge to certain questions of law. *n.*

ju rist (jùr′ist), **1.** expert in law. **2.** a learned writer on law. *n.*

ju ris tic (jù ris′tik), of or having to do with jurists or jurisprudence; relating to law. *adj.*

ju ror (jùr′ər), member of a jury. *n.*

ju ry[1] (jùr′ē), **1.** group of persons selected to hear evidence in a law court and sworn to give a decision in accordance with the evidence presented to them. See also **grand jury** and **petty jury.** **2.** group of persons chosen to give a judgment or to decide a contest and award prizes: *The jury gave Helen's poem the first prize.* *n., pl.* **ju ries.**

ju ry[2] (jùr′ē), for temporary use on a ship; makeshift. *adj.*

ju ry man (jùr′ē mən), member of a jury; juror. *n., pl.* **ju ry men.**

just[1] (just), **1.** right; fair: *a just price.* **2.** righteous: *a just life.* **3.** deserved; merited: *a just reward.* **4.** having good grounds; well-founded: *just anger.* **5.** lawful: *a just claim.* **6.** in accordance with standards or requirements; proper: *just proportions.* **7.** true; correct: *a just description.* **8.** exact: *just weights.* **9.** exactly: *just a pound.* **10.** almost exactly: *I saw him just now.* **11.** a very little while ago: *He has just gone.* **12.** barely: *The shot just missed the mark.* **13.** only; merely: *He is just an ordinary man.* **14.** *Informal.* quite; truly; positively: *The weather is just glorious.* 1-8 *adj.*, 9-14 *adv.* **—just′ness,** *n.*

just[2] (just), joust. *v., n.*

jus tice (jus′tis), **1.** just conduct; fair dealing: *have a sense of justice.* **2.** a being just; fairness; rightness; correctness: *uphold the justice of our cause.* **3.** rightfulness; lawfulness; well-founded reason: *He complained with justice of the bad treatment he had received.* **4.** just treatment; deserved reward or punishment. **5.** exercise of power and authority to maintain what is just and right. **6.** administration of law; trial and judgment by process of law: *a court of justice.* **7.** judge. The Supreme Court of the United States consists of nine justices. **8.** justice of the peace. *n.*

bring a person to justice, do what is necessary in order that a person shall be legally punished for his crime or crimes.

do justice to, **1.** treat fairly. **2.** show proper appreciation for.

do oneself justice, do as well as one really can do.

justice of the peace, a local magistrate who tries minor cases, administers oaths, performs civil marriages, etc.

jus tice ship (jus′tis ship), position, duties, or term of office of a justice. *n.*

jus ti fi a bil i ty (jus′tə fī′ə bil′ə tē), being justifiable. *n.*

jus ti fi a ble (jus′tə fī′ə bl), capable of being justified; that can be shown to be just and right; defensible: *An act is justifiable if it can be shown to be just or right. adj.* **—jus′ti fi′a bly,** *adv.*

jus ti fi ca tion (jus′tə fə kā′shən), **1.** a justifying. **2.** being justified. **3.** fact or circumstance that justifies; good reason: *What is your justification for being late?* **4.** a freeing or being freed from the guilt or penalty of sin. *n.*

jus ti fy (jus′tə fī), **1.** show to be just or right; give a good reason for: *The fine quality of the cloth justifies its high price.* **2.** clear of blame or guilt: *You are justified in shooting a man in self-defense. v.,* **jus ti fied, jus ti fy ing. —jus′ti fi′er,** *n.*

jus tle (jus′l), jostle. *v.,* **jus tled, jus tling,** *n.*

just ly (just′lē), **1.** in a just manner. **2.** rightly. *adv.*

jut (jut), **1.** stick out; project: *The pier juts out from the shore into the water.* **2.** part that sticks out; projection. 1 *v.,* **jut ted, jut ting;** 2 *n.*

jute (jüt), a strong fiber used for making coarse sacks, burlap, rope, etc. Jute is obtained from two tropical plants. *n.*

Jute (jüt), member of a Germanic tribe. Some of the Jutes invaded and settled in SE England in the fifth century A.D. *n.*

Jut land (jut′lənd), peninsula of Denmark. The British and the Germans fought a naval battle near there in 1916. *n.*

ju ve nes cence (jü′və nes′ns), renewal of youth; youthfulness. *n.*

ju ve nes cent (jü′və nes′nt), growing young again; youthful. *adj.*

ju ve nile (jü′və nl or jü′və nīl), **1.** young; youthful. **2.** a young person. **3.** of or for young people: *juvenile delinquency, juvenile books.* **4.** book for young people. **5.** actor who plays youthful parts. 1,3 *adj.,* 2,4,5 *n.*

juvenile court, a law court where cases involving boys and girls are heard.

ju ve nil i ty (jü′və nil′ə tē), juvenile quality, condition, or manner. *n.*

jux ta pose (juks′tə pōz′), put close together; place side by side. *v.,* **jux ta posed, jux ta pos ing.**

jux ta po si tion (juks′tə pə zish′ən), **1.** a putting close together; a placing side by side. **2.** position close together or side by side. *n.*

K

K or **k** (kā), the 11th letter of the alphabet. *n., pl.* **K's** or **k's.**

K, potassium.

Kaa ba (kä′bə), the sacred shrine of the Moslems. The Kaaba is a small structure, containing a black stone, in a mosque at Mecca. *n.* Also, **Caaba.**

Ka bul (kä′bul), capital of Afghanistan. 310,000. *n.*

Kae song (kā′sông′ or ka′sung′), city in W North Korea. 89,000. *n.*

Kaf fir (kaf′ər), **1.** member of a Negroid race in South Africa. **2.** their language. *n.*

kaf fir corn (kaf′ər), a sorghum grown for grain and forage in dry regions.

kai ak (kī′ak), kayak. *n.*

Kai ser or **kai ser** (kī′zər), **1.** title of the rulers of Germany from 1871 to 1918. **2.** title of the rulers of Austria from 1804 to 1918. **3.** title of the rulers of the Holy Roman Empire from 962 A.D. to 1806. *n.*

kai ser (kī′zər), emperor. *n.*

Ka la ha ri (kä′lä hä′rē), a large desert and plateau region in S Africa. 350,000 sq. mi. *n.*

Kal a ma zoo (kal′ə mə zü′), city in SW Michigan. 82,000. *n.*

kale (kāl), any of various kinds of cabbage that have loose leaves instead of a compact head. Kale looks somewhat like spinach. *n.*

ka lei do scope (kə lī′də skōp), **1.** tube containing bits of colored glass and two mirrors. As it is turned, it reflects continually changing patterns. **2.** anything that changes continually; a changing pattern. *n.*

ka lei do scop ic (kə lī′də skop′ik), of or like a kaleidoscope; continually changing. *adj.*

kal ends (kal′əndz), calends. *n.pl.*

Ka li man tan (kä′lē män′tän), part of the Republic of Indonesia comprising the greater part of Borneo. 4,000,000 pop., 208,288 sq. mi. *n.*

Ka li nin grad (kə lē′nin grad), city in W Soviet Union, formerly in Germany. 202,000. *n.*

kal mi a (kal′mē ə), mountain laurel, or any similar evergreen shrub with clusters of cup-shaped flowers. *n.*

Kal muck or **Kal muk** (kal′muk), **1.** member of a group of Mongol tribes living in W China and SE Soviet Union. **2.** their language. *n.*

kal so mine (kal′sə min), calcimine. *n., v.,* **kal somined, kal so min ing.**

Kam chat ka (kam chat′kə), peninsula of NE Asia between the Sea of Okhotsk and Bering Sea. 750 mi. long; 104,260 sq. mi. *n.*

ka mi ka ze (kä′mē kä′zē), a pilot who dives an airplane loaded with explosives into the target he seeks to destroy. *n.*

Kam pa la (käm pä′lə), capital of Uganda, in the southern part. 43,000. *n.*

Kan. or **Kans.,** Kansas.

Ka nak a (kə nak′ə), **1.** native of Hawaii. **2.** a South Sea islander. *n.*

Kan dy (kän′dē), city in central Ceylon, famous for its Buddhist temples. 57,000. *n.*

kan ga roo (kang′gə rü′), mammal of Australia and New Guinea having small forelegs and very strong hind legs, which give it great leaping power. The female kangaroo has a pouch in front in which she carries her young. *n., pl.* **kan ga roos** or (*esp. collectively*) **kan ga roo. —kan′ga roo′like′,** *adj.*

Kangaroo (about 8 ft. long, including the tail)

kangaroo rat, a small, burrowing rodent of the desert regions of the United States and Mexico.

Kan pur (kän′pŭr), city in N India, on the Ganges River. 880,000. *n.* Formerly, **Cawnpore.**

Kan sas (kan′zəs), **1.** a Middle Western State of the United States. 2,179,000 pop.; 82,276 sq. mi. *Capital:* Topeka. *Abbrev.:* Kans. or Kan. **2.** river flowing from NE Kansas into the Missouri River. 169 mi. *n.* **—Kan′san,** *adj., n.*

Kansas City, **1.** city in W Missouri, on the Missouri River. 476,000. **2.** city in NE Kansas adjoining it. 122,000

ka o lin or **ka o line** (kā′ə lin), a fine white clay, used in making porcelain. *n.*

ka pok (kā′pok), the silky fibers around the seeds of a tropical tree, used for stuffing pillows and mattresses. *n.*

Ka ra chi (kə rä′chē), city in Pakistan, in the W part. 1,126,000. *n.*

kar a kul (kar′ə kl), **1.** variety of Russian or Asiatic sheep. **2.** fur with flat, loose curls; caracul. *n.*

kar at (kar′ət), carat. *n.*

ka ra te (kə rä′tē), a Japanese method of fighting without weapons by striking with the hands or feet at vulnerable parts of the opponent's body. *n.*

Ka re li a (kə rē′lē ə), a republic in NW Soviet Union. 651,000 pop.; 69,720 sq. mi. *Capital:* Petrozavodsk. *n.*

Karls ruh e (kärlz′rü′ə), city in S West Germany. 235,000. *n.*

Kar nak (kär′nak), village in Egypt on the Nile River. The northern part of ancient Thebes was located there. *n.*

Kash mir (kash mir′), district in N India. *n.*

Ka tah din (kə täd′n), **Mount,** the highest mountain in Maine. 5268 ft. *n.*

Kat man du (kät′män dü′), capital of Nepal. 195,000. *n.*

Kat rine (kat′rin), **Loch,** a beautiful lake in central Scotland. 8 mi. long. *n.*

Kat te gat (kat′ə gat), arm of the North Sea between Denmark and Sweden. 150 mi. long; 40-70 mi. wide. *n.*

ka ty did (kā′tē did), a large green insect somewhat like a grasshopper. The male makes a shrill noise sounding like "Katy did, Katy didn't." *n.*

Katydid (about 1¾ in. long from forehead to tips of folded wings)

Kau nas (kou′näs), a city in W Soviet Union. 214,000. *n.* Also, *Russian* **Kovno.**

kau ri (kou′rē), **1.** a tall pine tree that grows in New Zealand. **2.** a resin obtained from it, used in varnish. *n., pl.* **kau ris.**

kay ak (kī′ak), an Eskimo canoe made of skins stretched over a light frame of wood or bone with an opening in the middle for a person. *n.* Also, **kaiak.**

Kayak. The paddle has a blade at each end; first one blade is dipped in the water, then the other.

Ka zakh (kə zäk′), a Soviet republic in central Asia. 9,301,000 pop.; 1,063,200 sq. mi. *Capital:* Alma-Ata. *n.*

Ka zan (kä zän′), city in NW Soviet Union, near the Volga River. 643,000. *n.*

kc., kilocycle; kilocycles.

ke a (kā′ə or kē′ə), a large, greenish parrot of New Zealand, that kills sheep to feed upon their fat. *n.*

Keats (kēts), **John,** 1795-1821, English poet. *n.*

kedge (kej), **1.** move (a ship, etc.) by pulling on a rope attached to an anchor that has been dropped some distance away. **2.** a small anchor used in kedging a boat, etc. 1 *v.,* **kedged, kedg ing;** 2 *n.*

keel (kēl), **1.** the main timber or steel piece that extends the whole length of the bottom of a ship or boat. **2.** *Poetic.* ship. **3.** part in an airplane or airship resembling a ship's keel. **4.** turn upside down; upset. 1-3 *n.,* 4 *v.* **on an even keel,** horizontal.

KEEL

keel over, **1.** turn over or upside down; upset. **2.** fall over suddenly. **3.** *Informal.* faint.

keel haul (kēl′hôl′), haul (a person) under the keel of a ship for punishment. *v.*

Kee ling Islands (kē′ling), Cocos Islands.

keel son (kel′sən or kēl′sən), beam or line of timbers or iron plates fastened along the top of a ship's keel to strengthen it. *n.*

keen[1] (kēn), **1.** so shaped as to cut well: *a keen blade.* **2.** sharp; piercing; cutting: *keen wind, keen hunger, keen wit, keen pain.* **3.** strong; vivid: *keen competition.* **4.** able to do its work quickly and accurately: *a keen mind, a keen sense of smell.* **5.** *Informal.* full of enthusiasm; eager: *Tom is keen about sailing. adj.* **—keen′ly,** *adv.*

keen[2] (kēn), *Irish.* **1.** a wailing lament for the dead. **2.** wail; lament. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.* **—keen′er,** *n.*

keen ness (kēn′nis), keen or cutting quality; sharpness. *n.*

keep (kēp), **1.** have for a long time or forever: *You may keep this book.* **2.** have and not let go (of): *keep a secret.* **3.** have and take care of: *She keeps chickens. My aunt keeps two boarders.* **4.** take care of and protect: *The bank keeps money for people.* **5.** have; hold: *keep a thing in mind.* **6.** hold back; prevent: *What is keeping her from coming?* **7.** restrain oneself; refrain: *The little boy couldn't keep from crying when he fell down.* **8.** maintain in good condition; maintain: *keep a garden.* **9.** stay in good condition: *The butter kept in the icebox.* **10.** stay the same; continue: *Keep along this road for two miles.* **11.** cause to continue in some stated place, condition, etc.: *keep a light burning, keep a student after school.* **12.** do the right thing with; celebrate: *keep Christmas as a holiday.* **13.** be faithful to: *keep a promise.* **14.** provide for; support: *He is not able to keep himself, much less a family.* **15.** food and a place to sleep: *He works for his keep.* **16.** the strongest part of a castle or fort. **17.** have habitually for sale: *That store keeps canned goods.* 1-14, 17 *v.,* **kept, keep ing;** 15,16 *n.*

for keeps, **1.** for the winner to keep his winnings. **2.** *Informal.* forever.

keep in with, *Informal.* keep acquaintance or friendship with.

keep on, continue; go.

keep time, go correctly; move at the right rate.

keep up, **1.** continue; prevent from ending. **2.** maintain in good condition. **3.** not fall behind.

keep up with, not fall behind; go or move as fast as.

Keep (def. 16)

keep er (kēp′ər), **1.** person or thing that keeps. **2.** guard; watchman. **3.** guardian; protector: *Am I my brother's keeper?* *n.*

keep ing (kēp′ing), **1.** care; charge; maintenance: *The keeping of the orphaned children was paid for by their uncle.* **2.** celebration; observance: *The keeping of Thanksgiving Day is an old American custom.* **3.** agreement; harmony: *A good man's actions are in keeping with his promises.* **4.** preservation for future use. *n.*

keep sake (kēp′sāk′), thing kept in memory of the giver: *She kept my picture as a keepsake when I moved.* *n.*

keg (keg), **1.** a small barrel, usually holding less than 10 gallons. **2.** 100 pounds of nails. *n.*

Kel ler (kel′ər), **Helen,** born 1880, American writer and lecturer. She was deaf, dumb, and blind from babyhood, but was taught to read and speak, and graduated from college. *n.*

kelp (kelp), **1.** a large, tough, brown seaweed. **2.** ashes of seaweed. Kelp contains iodine. *n.*

kel pie or **kel py** (kel′pē), a water spirit, usually in the form of a horse, supposed to drown people or warn them of drowning. *n., pl.* **kel pies.**

Kelt (kelt), Celt. *n.*

Kelt ic (kel′tik), Celtic. *adj., n.*
Kel vin (kel′vən), **Lord,** 1824-1907, William Thomson, British physicist and mathematician. *n.*
ken (ken), **1.** range of sight. **2.** range of knowledge: *What happens on Mars is beyond our ken.* **3.** *Scottish.* know. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.,* **kenned** or **kent** (kent), **ken ning.**
Ken., Kentucky.
Ken il worth (ken′l wėrth), a ruined castle in central England. *n.*
Ken ne bec (ken′ə bek), river flowing from W Maine into the Atlantic. 164 mi. *n.*
Ken ne dy (ken′ə dē), **John F.,** 1917-1963, the 35th president of the United States, 1961-1963. *n.*
ken nel (ken′l), **1.** house for a dog or dogs. **2.** place where dogs are bred. **3.** put or keep in a kennel. **4.** take shelter or lodge in a kennel. **5.** pack of dogs. 1,2,5 *n.,* 3,4 *v.,* **ken neled, ken nel ing** or *esp. Brit.* **ken nelled, ken nel ling.**
Ke no sha (kə nō′shə), city in SE Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan. 68,000. *n.*
Ken sing ton (ken′zing tən), borough in the W part of London, England. *n.*
Kent (kent), **1.** county in SE England. **2.** an early English kingdom. *n.*
Kent ish (ken′tish), of Kent or its people. *adj.*
Ken tuck i an (kən tuk′ē ən), **1.** of Kentucky or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Kentucky. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*
Ken tuck y (kən tuk′ē), **1.** a Southern State of the United States. 3,038,000 pop.; 40,395 sq. mi. *Capital:* Frankfort. *Abbrev.:* Ky. or Ken. **2.** river flowing from E Kentucky into the Ohio River. 259 mi. *n.*
Ken ya (ken′yə or kēn′yə), a country in E Africa, a member of the British Commonwealth. 6,450,000 pop.; 219,730 sq. mi. *Capital:* Nairobi. *n.*
kep i (kep′ē), cap with a round, flat top, worn by French soldiers. *n., pl.* **kep is.**

Man wearing a kepi

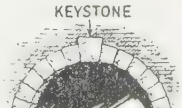
Kep ler (kep′lər), **Johann,** 1571-1630, German astronomer. *n.*
kept (kept), pt. and pp. of **keep.** *I gave him the book and he kept it. The milk was kept in bottles. v.*
ker a tin (ker′ə tin), a complex protein, the chief constituent of horn, nails, hair, feathers, etc. *n.*
kerb (kėrb), *Brit.* curb (of a pavement). *n.*
ker chief (kėr′chif), **1.** piece of cloth worn over the head or around the neck. **2.** handkerchief. *n.*
kerf (kėrf), **1.** cut made by an ax, saw, etc. **2.** piece cut off. *n.*
ker mis or **ker mess** (kėr′mis), **1.** fair with games and merrymaking, held in the Netherlands, Belgium, and adjacent regions. **2.** any fair or entertainment, usually to raise money for charity. *n.*
ker nel (kėr′nl), **1.** the softer part inside the hard shell of a nut or inside the stone of a fruit. **2.** grain or seed like wheat or corn. **3.** the central or most important part. *n.*
ker o sene (ker′ə sēn), a thin oil, a mixture of hydrocarbons, usually produced by distilling petroleum; coal oil. It is used in lamps and stoves. *n.*
ker sey (kėr′zē), a coarse, ribbed, woolen cloth with a cotton warp. *n., pl.* **ker seys.**
kerseys, trousers made of kersey.
kes trel (kes′trəl), a small European falcon. *n.*
ketch (kech), **1.** a fore-and-aft-rigged sailing ship with a large mainmast toward the bow and a smaller mast toward the stern. **2.** formerly, a sturdy sailing vessel with two masts. *n.*

Kestrel (about 1 ft. long)

ketch up (kech′əp), catchup; sauce to use with meat, fish, etc. *n.*
ket tle (ket′l), **1.** a metal container for boiling liquids, cooking fruit, etc. **2.** teakettle. *n.*
kettle of fish, awkward state of affairs; mess; muddle.
ket tle drum (ket′l drum′), drum consisting of a hollow brass or copper hemisphere and a parchment top. *n.*

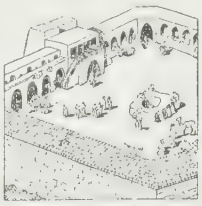
Man playing a kettledrum

key[1] (kē), **1.** instrument that locks and unlocks; thing that turns or opens: *key to a door.* **2.** lock. **3.** thing that explains or answers: *the key to a puzzle. The key to an arithmetic book gives the answers to all the problems.* **4.** place that commands or gives control of a sea, a district, etc., because of its position: *Gibraltar is the key to the Mediterranean.* **5.** controlling; very important: *the key industries of a nation.* **6.** an important or essential person, thing, etc. **7.** pin, bolt, wedge, or other piece put in a hole or space to hold parts together. **8.** fasten or adjust with a key. **9.** device to turn a bolt or nut. Watches used to be wound with keys. **10.** one of a set of parts pressed in playing a piano, in typewriting, and in operating other instruments. **11.** scale or system of notes in music related to one another in a special way and based on a particular note: *a song written in the key of B flat.* **12.** tone of voice; style of thought or expression: *The poet wrote in a melancholy key.* **13.** regulate the pitch of: *key a piano up to concert pitch.* **14.** adjust (a speech, etc.) as if to a particular key: *a letter keyed to a tone of defiance.* 1,3,4,6,7,9-12 *n., pl.* **keys;** 2,8,13,14 *v.,* **keyed, key ing;** 5 *adj.* **—key′less,** *adj.*
key up, raise the courage or nerve of (to the point of doing something): *The coach keyed up the team for the big game.*
key[2] (kē), a low island; reef. There are keys south of Florida. *n., pl.* **keys.**
Key (kē), **Francis Scott,** 1779-1843, American lawyer, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner." *n.*
key board (kē′bôrd′), set of keys in a piano, organ, typewriter, etc. *n.*
keyed (kēd), **1.** having keys: *a keyed flute or trombone.* **2.** set or pitched in a particular key. **3.** fastened or strengthened with a key. **4.** constructed with a keystone. *adj.*
key hole (kē′hōl′), opening in a lock through which a key is inserted to turn the lock. *n.*
key note (kē′nōt′), **1.** note on which a scale or system of tones in music is based. **2.** main idea; guiding principle: *World peace was the keynote of his speech.* **3.** give the keynote speech of. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.,* **key not ed, key not ing.**
keynote speech, speech, usually at a political gathering, that presents the principal issues in which those present are interested.
key signature, sharps or flats placed after the clef at the beginning of a staff of music to indicate the key.
key stone (kē′stōn′), **1.** the middle stone at the top of an arch, holding the other stones or pieces in place. **2.** part on which other associated parts depend; essential principle. *n.*


KEYSTONE

Key West, **1.** island off the coast of SW Florida. **2.** seaport on this island. 34,000.
kg., kilogram; kilograms.
khak i (kak′ē or kä′kē), **1.** dull yellowish-brown. **2.** a stout twilled cloth of this color, used for soldiers' uniforms. **3.** uniform or uniforms made of this cloth. 1 *adj.,* 1-3 *n., pl.* **khak is.**
kha lif (kā′lif or kal′if), caliph. *n.*

khan[1] (kän), **1.** title of a ruler among Tartar or Mongol tribes, or of the emperor of China during the Middle Ages. **2.** title of dignity in Iran, Afghanistan, India, etc. *n.*


Khan[2]

khan[2] (kän), in Turkey and nearby countries, an inn without furnishings. *n.*

khan ate (kän′āt), **1.** territory ruled by a khan. **2.** position or authority of a khan. *n.*

Khar kov (kär′kof), city in SW Soviet Union. 930,000. *n.*

Khar toum or **Khar tum** (kär-tüm′), capital of Sudan, on the Nile. 93,000. *n.*

khe dive (kə dēv′), title of the Turkish viceroys who ruled Egypt between 1867 and 1914. *n.*

Khru shchev (krüsh′chef or krüsh′chof), **Nikita S.**, born 1894, Soviet statesman, secretary of the Russian Communist Party from 1953 to 1964, and head of the Soviet government from 1958 to 1964. *n.*

Khu fu (kü′fü), Cheops. *n.*

Khy ber Pass (kī′bər), an important mountain pass between W Pakistan and Afghanistan. 33 mi. long; 3500 ft. high.

kibe (kīb), a chapped or ulcerated sore, inflammation, or swelling on the heel caused by exposure to cold. *n.*

kib itz (kib′its), *Slang.* look on as an outsider and offer unwanted advice. *v.*

kib itz er (kib′it sər), *Informal.* person who gives unwanted advice; meddler. *n.*

kick (kik), **1.** strike out with the foot: *That horse kicks when anyone comes near him.* **2.** strike with the foot: *The horse kicked the boy.* **3.** drive, force, or move by kicking: *kick a ball.* **4.** act of kicking. **5.** win by a kick: *kick a goal in football.* **6.** spring back when fired: *This shotgun kicks.* **7.** recoil of a gun. **8.** *Informal.* complain; object; grumble. **9.** *Slang.* complaint; objection. **10.** *Slang.* excitement; thrill. **11.** *Slang.* the intoxicating effect of alcohol in a drink. 1-3,5,6,8 *v.*, 4,7,9-11 *n.*

kick back, *Informal.* **1.** spring back suddenly and unexpectedly. **2.** return (a stolen item) to its owner. **3.** return a portion of money received as a fee.

kick off, put a football in play with a kick.

kick back (kik′bak′), *Informal.* **1.** amount or portion returned, especially as a fee. If you were paid $150 a month and paid back $50 a month to your employer, the $50 would be a kickback. **2.** a returning of stolen goods. *n.*

kick er (kik′ər), one that kicks. *n.*

kick off (kik′ôf′), kick that puts a football in play. *n.*

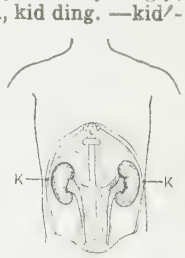
kick shaw (kik′shô′), **1.** a fancy article of food; delicacy. **2.** trifle; trinket. *n.*

kid[1] (kid), **1.** a young goat. **2.** its flesh, used as food. **3.** its skin, used as fur. **4.** leather made from the skin of young goats, used for gloves and shoes. **5.** *Informal.* child. *n.*

kids, gloves or shoes made of kid.

kid[2] (kid), *Slang.* **1.** tease playfully; talk jokingly; banter. **2.** humbug; fool. *v.*, **kid ded, kid ding.** —**kid′der,** *n.*

kid nap (kid′nap), steal (a child); carry off (a person) by force; seize and hold (a person) against his will by force or by fraud: *Four men kidnaped Mr. Lane's son, but the police soon caught them and rescued him.* *v.*, **kid naped, kid nap ing** or *esp. Brit.* **kid napped, kid nap ping.** —**kid′nap er,** *esp. Brit.* **kid′napper,** *n.*



K, kidneys of a human being

kid ney (kid′nē), **1.** one of the pair of organs in the body that separate waste matter and water from the blood and pass them off through the bladder as urine. **2.** kidney or kidneys of an animal, cooked for food. **3.** nature; disposition. **4.** kind; sort: *We don't like cowards, sneaks, tattletales, or any persons of that kidney.* *n., pl.* **kid neys.** —**kid′ney-like′,** *adj.*

Kiel (kēl), seaport in N West Germany, on the Baltic Sea. 269,000. *n.*

Kiel Canal, a ship canal in N West Germany from the North Sea to the Baltic Sea. 61 mi. long.

Kie sing er (kē′zing ər), **Kurt-Georg,** born 1904, German statesman, chancellor of West Germany since 1966. *n.*

Ki ev (kē′ef), capital of the Ukraine, in SW Soviet Union. 1,102,000. *n.*

Ki ga li (ki gä′lē), capital of Rwanda. 2000. *n.*

Ki lau e a (kē′lou ā′ə), crater on the volcano Mauna Loa, in Hawaii. 4040 ft. high. *n.*

Kil i man ja ro (kil′ə mən jä′rō), **Mount,** the highest mountain in Africa, in Tanzania. 19,321 ft. *n.*

kill[1] (kil), **1.** put to death; cause the death of: *The blow killed him.* **2.** cause death: *"Thou shalt not kill."* **3.** act of killing. **4.** animal killed. **5.** put an end to; destroy: *kill odors, kill faith.* **6.** cancel (a word, paragraph, item, etc.). **7.** defeat or veto (a legislative bill). **8.** destroy or neutralize the active qualities of: *kill land in farming.* **9.** spoil the effect of: *One color may kill another near it.* **10.** use up (time). **11.** *Informal.* overcome completely: *It was funny enough to kill anybody.* 1,2,5-11 *v.*, 3,4 *n.*

kill[2] (kil), *U.S. Dialect.* stream; creek; river. *n.*

Kil lar ney (kə lär′nē), **1.** town in the SW part of the Irish Republic. 6000. **2. Lakes of,** three beautiful lakes near there. *n.*

kill dee (kil′dē′), killdeer. *n., pl.* **kill dees** or (*esp. collectively*) **killdee.**

kill deer (kil′dir′), a small wading bird that has a loud, shrill cry, the largest and commonest plover of North America. *n., pl.* **killdeers** or (*esp. collectively*) **kill deer.**

Killdeer (about 10 in. long)

kill er (kil′ər), **1.** person, animal, or thing that kills. **2.** *Slang.* criminal who recklessly or wantonly kills others. *n.*

killer whale, dolphin that kills and eats large fish, seals, and even whales.

kill ing (kil′ing), **1.** deadly; destructive; fatal: *a killing frost.* **2.** overpowering; exhausting: *ride at a killing pace.* **3.** *Informal.* extremely funny. **4.** *Informal.* a sudden great financial success: *make a killing in stocks.* 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.* —**kill′ing ly,** *adv.*

kill-joy (kil′joi′), person who spoils other people's fun. *n.*

kiln (kil or kiln), **1.** furnace or oven for burning, baking, or drying something. Limestone is burned in a kiln to make lime. Bricks are baked in a kiln. **2.** burn, bake, or dry in a kiln. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

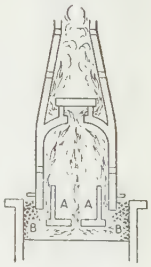


Diagram of an open fire pottery kiln: A, chamber for pottery; B, coal.

ki lo (kē′lō or kil′ō), **1.** kilogram. **2.** kilometer. *n., pl.* **ki los.**

kilo-, prefix meaning: one thousand, as in *kilogram, kilometer, kilowatt.*

kil o cal o rie (kil′ə kal′ə rē), a large calorie. See **calorie.** *n.*

kil o cy cle (kil′ə sī′kl), **1.** 1000 cycles. **2.** 1000 cycles per second. The kilocycle is used especially in radio for measuring the frequency of electric waves. *n.*

kil o gram or **kil o gramme** (kil′ə gram), unit of mass and weight equal to 1000 grams, or 2.2046 pounds avoirdupois. *n.*

kil o gram-me ter or **kil o gram-me tre** (kil′ə-gram mē′tər), unit used in measuring work, equal to 7.2334 foot-pounds. It is the amount of work done in lifting one kilogram one meter. *n.*

kil o li ter or **kil o li tre** (kil′ə lē′tər), unit of capacity equal to 1000 liters, or one cubic meter; 264.17 United States gallons, or 1.308 cubic yards. *n.*

kil o me ter or **kil o me tre** (kil′ə mē′tər or kə lom′-ə tər), distance equal to 1000 meters, or 3280.8 feet. *n.*

kil o met ric (kil′ə met′rik), 1. of a kilometer. 2. measured in kilometers. *adj.*

kil o ton (kil′ə tun), a measure of atomic power equivalent to the energy released by one thousand tons of high explosive, specifically TNT. *n.*

kil o watt (kil′ə wot′), unit of electrical power equal to 1000 watts. *n.*

kil o watt-hour (kil′ə wot′our′), unit of electrical energy equal to the work done by one kilowatt acting for one hour. *n.*

kilt (kilt), 1. a pleated skirt reaching to the knees, worn by men in the Scottish Highlands. 2. *Scottish.* tuck up; fasten up. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.* **—kilt′like,** *adj.*

Man wearing a kilt

kil ter (kil′tər), *Informal.* good condition; order: *Our radio is out of kilter.* *n.*

Kim ber ley (kim′bər lē), city in the central part of the Republic of South Africa. The world's largest diamond mines are near it. 77,000. *n.*

ki mo no (kə mō′nə), 1. a loose outer garment held in place by a sash, worn by Japanese men and women. 2. a woman's loose dressing gown. *n., pl.* **ki mo nos.**

Japanese woman wearing a kimono

kin (kin), 1. family or relatives; kindred: *All our kin came to the family reunion.* 2. family relationship; connection by birth or marriage: *What kin is she to you?* 3. related: *My cousin Ann is kin to me.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.* **—kin′less,** *adj.*

near of kin, closely related.

of kin, related.

kind[1] (kīnd), 1. friendly; doing good: *kind words.* 2. gentle: *Be kind to animals.* 3. showing or characterized by kindness: *a kind master.* *adj.*

kind[2] (kīnd), 1. class; sort; variety: *many kinds of candy.* 2. natural group; race: *Snakes belong to the serpent kind.* *n.*

after one's or **its kind,** *Archaic.* according to one's or its own nature.

in kind, 1. in goods or produce, not in money. 2. in something of the same sort. 3. in characteristic quality: *difference in kind not merely in degree.*

kind of, *Informal.* nearly; almost; somewhat; rather.

of a kind, 1. of the same kind; alike. 2. of a poor or mediocre quality: *Two boxes and a plank make a table of a kind.*

kin der gar ten (kin′dər gärt′n), school that educates children from 3 to 6 years old by games, toys, and pleasant occupations. *n.*

kin der gart ner or **kin der gar ten er** (kin′dərgärt′nər), 1. child who goes to kindergarten. 2. teacher in a kindergarten. *n.*

kind-heart ed (kīnd′härt′tid), having or showing a kind heart; kindly; sympathetic. *adj.* **—kind′-heart′ed ly,** *adv.* **—kind′-heart′ed ness,** *n.*

kin dle (kin′dl), 1. set on fire; light: *Light the paper with a match to kindle the wood.* 2. catch fire; begin to burn: *This damp wood will never kindle.* 3. arouse; stir up: *His cruelty kindled our anger.* 4. become stirred up or aroused. 5. light up; brighten: *The boy's face kindled as he told about the circus.* *v.*, **kin dled, kin dling.**

kind li ness (kīnd′lē nis), 1. kindly feeling or quality. 2. a kindly act. *n.*

kin dling (kin′dling), small pieces of wood for starting a fire. *n.*

kind ly (kīnd′lē), 1. kind; friendly: *kindly faces.* 2. in a kind or friendly way. 3. pleasant; agreeable: *a kindly shower.* 4. pleasantly; agreeably: *He does not take kindly to criticism.* 1,3 *adj.*, **kind li er, kind li est;** 2,4 *adv.*

kind ness (kīnd′nis), 1. quality of being kind; kind nature: *We admire his kindness.* 2. kind treatment: *Thank you for your kindness.* 3. a kind act: *He showed me many kindnesses.* *n.*

kin dred (kin′drid), 1. family or relatives. 2. family relationship; connection by birth or marriage: *Does he claim kindred with you?* 3. related: *kindred tribes.* 4. likeness; resemblance. 5. like; similar: *We are studying about dew, frost, and kindred facts of nature.* 1,2,4 *n.*, 3,5 *adj.*

kine (kīn), *Archaic* or *Dialect.* cows; cattle. *n.pl.*

Kin e scope (kin′ə skōp), *Trademark.* in television, a cathode-ray tube that has a screen at one end on which images are reproduced. *n.*

kin e scope (kin′ə skōp), record on film of a television show or other entertainment that may be rebroadcast. *n.*

kin es the sia (kin′əs thē′zhə), the sensation of movement in the muscles and joints. *n.*

kin es thet ic (kin′əs thet′ik), having to do with sensations from the muscles and joints. *adj.*

ki net ic (ki net′ik), 1. of motion. 2. caused by motion. *adj.*

ki net ics (ki net′iks), branch of physics that deals with the effects of forces in causing or changing the motion of objects. *n.*

kin folk (kin′fōk′), *Dialect.* kinsfolk. *n.pl.*

king (king), 1. the male ruler of a nation; male sovereign, either with absolute or limited power: *Richard the Lion-hearted was king of England. The kings of England really do not rule England now.* 2. *Informal.* man supreme in a certain sphere: *a baseball king.* 3. something best in its class: *the king of the beasts.* 4. the chief piece in chess. 5. piece that has moved entirely across the board in checkers. 6. a playing card bearing a picture of a king. *n.* **—king′less,** *adj.*

King (king), **(William Lyon) Mackenzie,** 1874-1950, leader of the Liberal Party in Canada and prime minister from 1921 to June 1926, September 1926 to 1930, and 1935 to 1948. *n.*

King Arthur, hero in a group of legends about the knights of the Round Table.

king bird (king′bèrd′), a quarrelsome bird that catches and eats insects as it flies. *n.*

king crab, horseshoe crab.

king craft (king′kraft′), art of ruling; royal statesmanship. *n.*

king dom (king′dəm), 1. country that is governed by a king or a queen. 2. realm; domain; province: *The mind is the kingdom of thought.* 3. one of the three divisions of the natural world; the animal kingdom, the vegetable kingdom, or the mineral kingdom. *n.*

king fish (king′fish′), any of several large food fishes of the Atlantic or Pacific coast. *n., pl.* **king fish es** or (*esp. collectively*) **king fish.**

Belted kingfisher (about 1 ft. long)

king fish er (king′fish′ər), a bright-colored bird with a large head and a strong beak. The American kingfishers eat fish; some of the European kinds eat insects. *n.*

king let (king′lit), 1. a petty king; ruler over a small country. 2. any of various small greenish songbirds. *n.*

king ly (king′lē), 1. of a king or kings; of royal rank. 2. fit for a king: *a kingly crown.* 3. like a king; royal; noble. 4. as a king does. 1-3 *adj.*, **king li er, king li est;** 4 *adv.* **—king′li ness,** *n.*

Kings (kingz), 1. in the Protestant Old Testament, either of two books (I Kings or II Kings) containing the history of the reigns of the Hebrew kings after David. 2. in the Roman Catholic Old Testament, one of four books that include I and II Samuel and I and II Kings. *n.*

king's English, correct English.
king's evil, scrofula, a disease that was supposed to be cured by the touch of a king.
king ship (king′ship), **1.** position, rank, or dignity of a king. **2.** rule of a king; government by a king. *n.*
king-size (king′sīz′), *Informal.* large or long for its kind: *a king-size cigarette. adj.*
king snake, a large, harmless snake that lives in the S United States. It eats mice and rats and other snakes.
king's ransom, a very large amount of money.
Kings ton (king′stən), capital and chief seaport of Jamaica. 126,000. *n.*
Kings ton-up on-Hull (king′stən ə pon′hul′), the official name of Hull, a seaport in E England. 301,000. *n.*
Kings town (kingz′toun), capital of St. Vincent. 20,000. *n.*
kink (kingk), **1.** a twist or curl in thread, rope, hair, etc. **2.** form a kink; make kinks in. **3.** pain or stiffness in the muscles of the neck, back, etc.; crick. **4.** *Informal.* a mental twist; queer idea; eccentricity; whim. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2 *v.*
kin ka jou (king′kə jü), a yellowish-brown mammal of Central and South America. It resembles a raccoon, but has a long prehensile tail. *n.*

Kinkajou (about 2½ ft. long, including the tail)

kink y (kingk′ē), full of kinks; twisted; curly. *adj.*, **kink i er, kink i est. —kink′i ness,** *n.*
kins folk (kinz′fōk′), family; relatives; kin. *n.pl.* Also, *Dialect* **kinfolk.**
Kin sha sa (kin shä′sə), capital of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. 390,000. *n.* Formerly, **Léopoldville.**
kin ship (kin′ship), **1.** family relationship: *Sam's kinship with the owner of the factory helped him to get a job.* **2.** relationship. **3.** resemblance. *n.*
kins man (kinz′mən), a male relative. *n., pl.* **kinsmen.**
kins wom an (kinz′wum′ən), a female relative. *n., pl.* **kins wom en.**
ki osk (kē osk′), **1.** a small building with one or more sides open, used as a newsstand, a bandstand, or an opening to a subway. **2.** summerhouse in Turkey or Iran. *n.*
kip (kip), hide of a young or undersized animal. *n.*
Kip ling (kip′ling), **Rudyard,** 1865-1936, English writer of stories, novels, and poems. *n.*
kip per (kip′ər), **1.** salt and dry or smoke (herring, salmon, etc.). **2.** herring, salmon, etc., that has been kippered. **3.** the male salmon or sea trout during or after the spawning season. 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*
Kir ghiz (kir gēz′), **1.** a member of a Mongolian people widely scattered over the western part of central Asia. **2.** their language. **3.** a Soviet republic in central Asia. 2,063,000 pop.; 76,000 sq. mi. *Capital:* Frunze. *n., pl.* **Kir ghiz** or **Kir ghiz es.**
kirk (kėrk), *Scottish.* church. *n.*
the Kirk, the national church of Scotland; the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.
kir tle (kėr′tl), *Archaic.* **1.** skirt or dress. **2.** a man's short coat. *n.*
Kish i nev (kish′ə nef), capital of Moldavia, in SW Soviet Union. 214,000. *n.*
kis met (kiz′met), fate; destiny. *n.*
kiss (kis), **1.** touch with the lips as a sign of love, greeting, or respect. **2.** touch gently: *A soft wind kissed the treetops.* **3.** a gentle touch. **4.** put, bring, take, etc., by kissing: *kiss away tears.* **5.** piece of candy containing coconut, nuts, or the like. **6.** a fancy cake made of white of egg and powdered sugar. 1,2,4 *v.*, 1,3,5,6 *n.* **—kiss′a ble,** *adj.* **—kiss′er,** *n.*
kit (kit), **1.** equipment that a soldier carries with him. **2.** any person's equipment packed for traveling. **3.** outfit of tools: *a shoemaker's kit.* **4.** bag, case, knapsack, etc., for carrying such equipment or such an outfit. **5.** *Informal.* lot; set. **6.** a small wooden tub or pail. *n.*
kitch en (kich′ən), **1.** room where food is cooked. **2.** the cooking department. **3.** outfit for cooking. *n.*
kitch en ette or **kitch en et** (kich′ə net′), **1.** a very small, compactly arranged kitchen. **2.** part of a room fitted up as a kitchen. *n.*
kitchen midden, mound of shells, bones, and other refuse at a place where prehistoric people lived.
kitchen police, an army duty of helping the cook prepare and serve the food, wash the dishes, and clean up the kitchen. *Abbrev.:* K.P.
kitch en ware (kich′ən wär′), kitchen utensils. Pots, kettles, and pans are kitchenware. *n.*
kite (kīt), **1.** a light wooden frame covered with paper or cloth. Kites are flown in the air on the end of a long string. **2.** *Informal.* fly like a kite; move rapidly and easily. **3.** hawk with long pointed wings. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **kit ed, kit ing.**

Swallow-tailed kite (about 2 ft. long)

kith and kin (kith′ ənd kin′), **1.** friends and relatives. **2.** kin.
kit ten (kit′n), a young cat. *n.*
kit ten ish (kit′n ish), **1.** like a kitten. **2.** coquettish. *adj.*
kit ti wake (kit′ē wāk), kind of sea gull. Its hind toe is very short or rudimentary. *n.*
kit ty[1] (kit′ē), **1.** kitten. **2.** a pet name for a cat. *n., pl.* **kitties.**
kit ty[2] (kit′ē), **1.** stakes in a poker game. **2.** money pooled by the players in other games for some special purpose. *n., pl.* **kit ties.**

Kittiwake (about 1½ ft. long)

Kitty Hawk, village in NE North Carolina. Wilbur and Orville Wright made the first successful airplane flight there in 1903.
Kiu shu (kyü′shü), Kyushu. *n.*
ki wi (kē′wē), bird of New Zealand that cannot fly; apteryx. *n., pl.* **ki wis.**

Kiwi (about 27 in. long)

K.K.K. or **KKK,** Ku Klux Klan.
kl., kiloliter.
Klan (klan), Ku Klux Klan. *n.*
Klans man (klanz′mən), member of the Ku Klux Klan. *n., pl.* **Klans men.**
klep to ma ni a (klep′tə mā′nē ə), an insane impulse to steal. *n.*
klep to ma ni ac (klep′tə mā′nē ak), person who has insane impulses to steal. *n.*
klieg light (klēg), a bright, hot arc light used in taking motion pictures.
Kling sor (kling′sôr), the chief enemy of the knights of the Holy Grail. *n.*
Klon dike (klon′dīk), region in NW Canada, along the Yukon River, famous for its gold fields. *n.*
km., **1.** kilometer; kilometers. **2.** kingdom.
knack (nak), **1.** special skill; power to do something easily: *That clown has the knack of saying very funny things.* **2.** trick; habit. *n.*
knap sack (nap′sak′), a canvas or leather bag for carrying clothes, equipment, etc., on the back. *n.*
knap weed (nap′wēd′), a perennial weed with light-purple flowers. *n.*
knave (nāv), **1.** a tricky, dishonest person; rogue; rascal. **2.** the jack, a playing card with a picture of a servant or soldier on it. **3.** *Archaic.* a male servant; man of humble birth or position. *n.*

Boy carrying a knapsack

knav er y (nāv′ər ē), **1.** behavior characteristic of a knave. **2.** a tricky, dishonest act. *n., pl.* **knav er ies.**

knav ish (nāv′ish), tricky; dishonest. *adj.* **—knav′ish ly,** *adv.* **—knav′ish ness,** *n.*

knead (nēd), **1.** mix (dough, clay, etc.) by pressing and squeezing, usually with one's hands: *A baker kneads dough.* **2.** press and squeeze with the hands; massage: *Kneading the muscles in a stiff shoulder will take away the stiffness.* **3.** make or shape by kneading. *v.*

knee (nē), **1.** the joint between the thigh and the lower leg. **2.** any joint corresponding to the human knee or elbow. **3.** anything like a bent knee in shape or position. **4.** part of a garment covering the knee. *n.*

bring to one's knees, force to yield.

knee breeches, breeches reaching to or just below the knees.

knee cap (nē′kap′), **1.** the flat, movable bone at the front of the knee; patella. See **fibula** for picture. **2.** covering to protect the knee. *n.*

kneel (nēl), **1.** go down on one's knee or knees: *She knelt down to pull a weed from the flower bed.* **2.** remain in this position: *They knelt in prayer for half an hour.* *v.*, **knelt** or **kneeled, kneel ing. —kneel′er,** *n.*

knee pad (nē′pad′), pad worn around the knee for protection. *n.*

knee pan (nē′pan′), kneecap; the patella. *n.*

knell (nel), **1.** sound of a bell rung slowly after a death or at a funeral. **2.** ring slowly. **3.** a warning sign of death, failure, etc.: *Their refusal rang the knell of our hopes.* **4.** give such a warning sign. **5.** a mournful sound. **6.** make a mournful sound. 1,3,5 *n.*, 2,4,6 *v.*

knelt (nelt), a pt. and a pp. of **kneel.** *She knelt and prayed.* *v.*

knew (nü or nū), pt. of **know.** *Jean knew the right answer.* *v.*

Knick er bock er (nik′ər bok′ər), **1.** person descended from the early Dutch settlers of New York. **2.** person living in New York. *n.*

knick er bock ers (nik′ər bok′ərz), knickers. *n.pl.*

knick ers (nik′ərz), short loose-fitting trousers gathered in at or just below the knee. *n.pl.*

knick knack (nik′nak′), a pleasing trifle; ornament; trinket. *n.* Also, **nicknack.**

knife (nīf), **1.** a cutting tool with a sharp-edged blade and handle. **2.** a cutting blade in a tool or machine: *The knives of a lawn mower cut grass.* **3.** cut or stab with a knife. 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **knives;** 3 *v.*, **knifed, knif ing. —knife′like′,** *adj.*

under the knife, *Informal.* undergoing a surgical operation.

knight (nīt), **1.** in the Middle Ages, a man raised to an honorable military rank and pledged to do good deeds. After serving as a page and squire, a man was made a knight by the king or a lord. **2.** in modern times, a man raised to an honorable rank because of personal achievement or because he has won distinction in some way. A knight has the title *Sir* before his name. **3.** raise to the rank of knight: *He was knighted by the queen.* **4.** man devoted to the service or protection of a lady. **5.** piece in the game of chess. 1,2,4,5 *n.*, 3 *v.*

knight-er rant (nīt′er′ənt), knight traveling in search of adventure. *n.*, *pl.* **knights-er rant.**

knight-er rant ry (nīt′er′ən trē), **1.** conduct or action characteristic of a knight-errant. **2.** quixotic conduct or action. *n.*, *pl.* **knight-er rant ries.**

knight hood (nīt′hud), **1.** rank or dignity of a knight. **2.** profession or occupation of a knight. **3.** character or qualities of a knight. **4.** knights as a group or class: *All the knighthood of France came to the aid of the king.* *n.*

knight ly (nīt′lē), **1.** of a knight; brave; generous; courteous; chivalrous. **2.** as a knight should do; bravely; generously; courteously. 1 *adj.*, 2 *adv.* **—knight′li ness,** *n.*

knit (nit), **1.** make (cloth or an article of clothing) by looping yarn or thread together with long needles: *Helen is knitting a sweater.* **2.** make an article or fabric by looping yarn or thread together: *She knits all day.* **3.** form (cloth or an article of clothing) by looping stitches, not by weaving: *Jersey is cloth knitted by machine.* **4.** join closely and firmly together. **5.** grow together; be joined closely and firmly: *A broken bone knits.* **6.** draw (the brows) together in wrinkles. *v.*, **knit ted** or **knit, knit ting. —knit′ter,** *n.*

knit ting (nit′ing), knitted work. *n.*

knitting needle, one of a pair of long needles used in knitting.

knives (nīvz), pl. of **knife.** *n.*

knob (nob), **1.** a rounded lump. **2.** handle of a door, drawer, etc. **3.** a rounded hill or mountain. *n.*

knob by (nob′ē), **1.** covered with knobs. **2.** rounded like a knob. *adj.*, **knob bi er, knob bi est. —knob′bi ness,** *n.*

knock (nok), **1.** hit; strike a blow with the fist, knuckles, or anything hard: *He knocked him on the head.* **2.** a hit. **3.** hit and cause to fall: *Bill ran against another boy and knocked him down.* **4.** hit with a noise: *knock on a door.* **5.** a hit with a noise. **6.** make a noise, especially a rattling or pounding noise: *The engine is knocking.* **7.** *U.S. Slang.* criticize; find fault. **8.** act of knocking. **9.** sound of knocking: *She did not hear the knock at the door.* **10.** sound caused by loose parts: *a knock in the engine.* 1,3,4,6,7 *v.*, 2,5,8-10 *n.*

knock about, *Informal.* wander from place to place.

knock down, **1.** sell (an article) to the highest bidder at an auction. **2.** take apart. **3.** strike down.

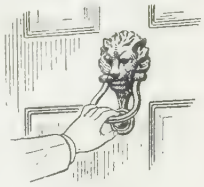
knock off, *Informal.* **1.** take off; deduct: *knock off 10 cents from the price.* **2.** stop work.

knock out, hit so hard as to make helpless or unconscious.

knock together, make or put together hastily.

knock a bout (nok′ə bout′), **1.** a small, easily handled sailboat having one mast, a mainsail, and a jib, but no bowsprit. **2.** suitable for rough use. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

knock er (nok′ər), **1.** person or thing that knocks. **2.** knob, ring, etc., fastened on a door for use in knocking. *n.*


Knocker

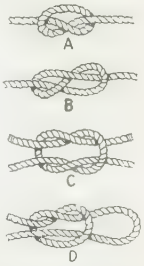
knock-kneed (nok′nēd′), having legs bent inward at the knees. *adj.*

knock out (nok′out′), **1.** act of knocking out. **2.** condition of being knocked out. **3.** blow that knocks out. **4.** *U.S. Slang.* a very attractive person; overwhelming or striking thing. **5.** *Slang.* that knocks out: *a knockout blow.* 1-4 *n.*, 5 *adj.*

knoll (nōl), a small rounded hill; mound. *n.*

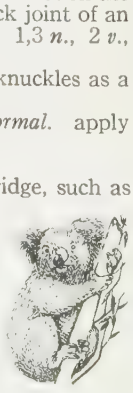
Knos sos (nos′əs), the ancient capital of Crete. *n.*

knot[1] (not), **1.** a fastening made by tying or twining together pieces of rope, cord, string, etc.: *a square knot, a slip knot.* **2.** tie or twine together in a knot. **3.** tangle in knots. **4.** make knots for (fringe). **5.** make (fringe) by tying knots. **6.** bow of ribbon, etc., worn as an ornament: *a shoulder knot.* **7.** group; cluster: *A knot of people stood talking outside the door.* **8.** a hard mass of wood formed where a branch grows out from a tree, which shows as a roundish, cross-grained piece in a board. **9.** a hard lump. A knot sometimes forms in a tired muscle. **10.** form into a hard lump. **11.** joint where leaves grow out on the stem of a plant. **12.** unit of speed used on ships; one nautical mile per hour: *The ship averaged 12 knots.* **13.** nautical mile, 6080.27 feet. **14.** difficulty; problem. **15.** unite closely or intricately. **16.** thing that unites closely or intricately. 1,6-9,11-14,16 *n.*, 2-5,10,15 *v.*, **knot ted, knot ting. —knot′less,** *adj.*

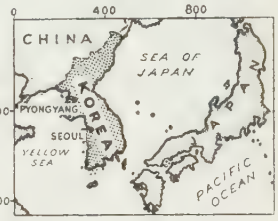


Knots: A, overhand; B, figure of eight; C, square; D, slip.

knot[2] (not), a small, arctic sandpiper. *n.*
knot grass (not′gras′), weed whose stems have large joints. *n.*
knot hole (not′hōl′), hole in a board where a knot has fallen out. *n.*
knot ted (not′id), having a knot or knots; knotty. *adj.*
knot ty (not′ē), **1.** full of knots: *knotty wood.* **2.** difficult; puzzling: *a knotty problem.* *adj.*, **knot ti er, knot ti est.** **—knot′ti ness,** *n.*
knout (nout), **1.** whip formerly used in Russia to inflict punishment. **2.** flog with a knout. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*
know (nō), **1.** be sure of; have true information about: *He knows the facts of the case.* **2.** have firmly in the mind or memory: *know a lesson.* **3.** be aware of; have seen or heard; have information about: *know a person's name.* **4.** be sure; have information: *He does not have to guess, he knows.* **5.** be acquainted with; be familiar with: *I know her.* **6.** have an understanding of; have experience with; be skilled in: *He knows literature.* **7.** recognize; identify: *You would hardly know him since his illness.* **8.** be able to tell apart from others; distinguish: *You will know his house by the red roof.* *v.*, **knew, known, know ing.** **—know′er,** *n.*
in the know, *Informal.* having inside information.
know what's what, *Informal.* be well informed.
know a ble (nō′ə bl), capable of being known. *adj.*
know-how (nō′hou′), *Informal.* ability to do something. *n.*
know ing (nō′ing), **1.** having knowledge; well-informed. **2.** clever; shrewd. **3.** suggesting shrewd or secret understanding of matters: *His only answer was a knowing look.* *adj.*
know ing ly (nō′ing lē), **1.** in a knowing way. **2.** with knowledge; if one knew it; on purpose: *He would not knowingly hurt anyone.* *adv.*
knowl edge (nol′ij), **1.** what one knows: *His knowledge of the subject is limited.* **2.** all that is known or can be learned: *Science is a part of knowledge.* **3.** fact of knowing: *The knowledge of our victory caused great joy.* **4.** act of knowing. *n.*
knowl edge a ble (nol′ij ə bl), *Informal.* well-informed, especially about a particular subject. *adj.*
known (nōn), pp. of **know.** *Washington is known as a general.* *v.*
know-noth ing (nō′nuth′ing), an ignorant person. *n.*
Know-Noth ing (nō′nuth′ing), **1.** an American political party prominent from 1853 to 1856. It aimed to keep control of the government in the hands of native-born citizens. **2.** member of this party. *n.*
Knox ville (noks′vil), city in E Tennessee, on the Tennessee River. 112,000. *n.*
knuck le (nuk′l), **1.** finger joint; joint between a finger and the rest of the hand. **2.** put the knuckles on the ground in playing marbles. **3.** knee or hock joint of an animal used as food: *boiled pigs' knuckles.* 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **knuck led, knuck ling.**
knuckles, pieces of metal worn over the knuckles as a weapon.
knuckle down, **1.** submit; yield. **2.** *Informal.* apply oneself earnestly; work hard.
knuckle under, submit; yield.
knurl (nėrl), **1.** knot; knob. **2.** a small ridge, such as on the edge of a coin or round nut. *n.*
k.o. or **K.O.,** knockout.
ko a la (kō ä′lə), a gray, furry mammal of Australia that carries its young in a pouch. Koalas live in trees. *n.*


Koala (2 ft. long)

Ko be (kō′bē), seaport in W Japan. 1,114,000. *n.*
ko dak (kō′dak), **1.** a small camera with rolls of film on which photographs are taken. **2.** take photographs with a kodak. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **ko daked, ko dak ing.**
Ko dak (kō′dak), *Trademark.* a small camera made by the Eastman Kodak Company. *n.*
Ko di ak (kō′dē ak), island in the N Pacific near Alaska. 100 mi. long. *n.*
Koh i noor (kō′ə nůr), a very large and famous diamond that is now one of the British crown jewels. *n.*
kohl ra bi (kōl′rä′bē), vegetable that looks somewhat like a turnip, but is a kind of cabbage. *n.*, *pl.* **kohl rabies.**
ko la (kō′lə), **1.** kola nut. **2.** stimulant or tonic made from kola nuts. *n.*
kola nut, a bitter brownish nut of a tropical tree. It contains about 3 per cent of caffein.
koo doo (kü′dü), kudu. *n.*, *pl.* **koo doos.**
kook a bur ra (kůk′ə bėr′ə), the laughing jackass, a bird of Australia and New Guinea. *n.*
ko peck or **ko pek** (kō′pek), a Russian copper or bronze coin. 100 kopeks = 1 ruble. *n.*
Ko ran (kô rän′ or kô ran′), the sacred book of the Moslems. It consists of reports of revelations to the prophet Mohammed. *n.*



Ko re a (kô rē′ə), a peninsula in E Asia divided at the 38th parallel between two countries. **North Korea,** 8,000,000 pop.; 46,814 sq. mi. *Capital:* Pyongyang. **South Korea,** 22,974,000 pop.; 38,452 sq. mi. *Capital:* Seoul. *n.* Also, *Japanese* **Chosen.**
Ko re an (kô rē′ən), **1.** of Korea, its people, or their language. **2.** native or inhabitant of Korea. **3.** language of Korea. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*
Korea Strait, strait between Korea and Japan, joining the Sea of Japan to the Yellow Sea.
Kos ci us ko (kos′ē us′kō), **Thaddeus,** 1746-1817, Polish general who served in the American army during the American Revolution. *n.*
ko sher (kō′shər), **1.** right or clean according to Jewish ritualistic law. **2.** prepare (food) according to the Jewish law. **3.** *U.S. Slang.* all right; fine; legitimate: *It's not kosher to change the rules while you are playing the game.* 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *v.*
Kos suth (kos′üth), **Louis,** 1802-1894, Hungarian patriot. *n.*
Ko sy gin (ko sē′gin), **Aleksei,** born 1904, Russian statesman, premier of the Soviet Union since 1964. *n.*
Kov no (kôv′nō), *Russian.* Kaunas. *n.*
kow tow (kou′tou′), **1.** kneel and touch the ground with the forehead to show deep respect, submission, or worship. **2.** show slavish respect or obedience. **3.** act of kowtowing. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.* **—kow′tow′er,** *n.*
K.P., kitchen police.
Kr, krypton.
kraal (kräl), **1.** village of South African natives, protected by a fence. **2.** pen for cattle or sheep in South Africa. *n.*
Krak ów (krak′ou), *Polish.* Cracow. *n.*
Kras no dar (kräs′nō där), city in SW Soviet Union, near the Black Sea. 312,000. *n.*
K-ra tion (kā′rash′ən or kā′rā′shən), *U.S.* one of the emergency army field rations used when other rations are not available. *n.*
Kreis ler (krīs′lər), **Fritz,** 1875-1962, American violinist and composer, born in Austria. *n.*
Krem lin (krem′lən), citadel of Moscow. The chief offices of the Soviet government are in the Kremlin. *n.*
kreut zer (kroit′sər), a former German or Austrian copper coin, worth about half a cent. *n.*
kris (krēs), creese. *n.*
Krish na (krish′nə), one of the most important Hindu gods, one of the incarnations of Vishnu. *n.*
Kriss Krin gle (kris′ kring′gl), Santa Claus.
kro na (krō′nə), **1.** Swedish silver coin worth about 20 cents in 1964. **2.** Icelandic coin worth 2.6 cents in 1964. *n.*, *pl.* **kro nor** (-nôr).
kro ne[1] (krō′nə), a Danish or Norwegian silver coin worth about 14 cents in 1964. *n.*, *pl.* **kro ner** (-nər).

kro ne[2] (krō′nə), **1.** a former German gold coin, worth about $2.38. **2.** a former Austrian silver coin, worth about 20 cents. *n., pl.* **kro nen** (-nən).

krul ler (krul′ər), cruller. *n.*

kryp ton (krip′ton), a rare inert gas, one of the chemical elements. *Symbol:* Kr *n.*

Kua la Lum pur (kwä′lə lu̇m′pu̇r′), capital of the Federation of Malaysia. 316,000.

Ku ching (kü′ching), capital of Sarawak. 38,000. *n.*

ku dos (kū′dos), *Informal.* glory; fame. *n.*

ku du (kü′dü), a large, grayish-brown African antelope with white stripes. *n.* Also, **koodoo.**

Greater kudu (body about 5 ft. long, 4 ft. high at the shoulder)

Kui by shev (kwē′bə shef), city in NW Soviet Union, on the Volga River. 806,000. Formerly, **Samara.** *n.*

Ku-Klux or **Ku klux** (kü′kluks′ or kū′kluks′), Ku Klux Klan. *n.*

Ku Klux Klan (kü′ kluks′ klan′ or kū′ kluks′ klan′), **1.** a secret society of white people in the S United States formed after the Civil War to regain and maintain their control. **2.** a secret society founded in 1915 in the United States, opposed to Negroes, Jews, Catholics, and foreigners. *n.*

ku miss (kü′mis), **1.** fermented mare's or camel's milk used as a drink by Asian nomads. **2.** drink made from cow's milk, used in special diets. *n.*

kum quat (kum′kwot), **1.** a yellow fruit somewhat like a small orange. It has a sour pulp and a sweet rind, and is used in preserves and candy. **2.** tree that it grows on. *n.* Also, **cumquat.**

Kuo min tang (kwō′min tang′), a Chinese nationalist party organized by Sun Yat-sen in 1912. *n.*

Kurd (kėrd), member of a nomadic and warlike Moslem people living chiefly in Kurdistan. *n.*

Kur di stan (kėr′də stan), an extensive plateau and mountainous region in SW Asia now divided among Turkey, Iran, and Iraq. *n.*

Ku rile Islands or **Ku ril Islands** (kyu̇r′əl), chain of 31 small islands N of Japan, returned to the Soviet Union after World War II. 6159 sq. mi.

Ku wait (kü wīt′), **1.** country in E Arabia, on the Persian Gulf. 206,000 pop.; 5800 sq. mi. **2.** its capital. 80,000. *n.*

kw., kilowatt.

Ky., Kentucky.

Kyo to (kyō′tō), city in central Japan. It was formerly the capital. 1,285,000. *n.*

Kyu shu (kyü′shü), a large island at the SW end of Japan. 12,937,000 pop.; 16,247 sq. mi. See **Japan** for map. *n.* Also, **Kiushu.**

L

L or **l** (el), **1.** the 12th letter of the alphabet. **2.** the Roman numeral for 50. *n., pl.* **L's** or **l's.**

L (el), thing shaped like an L; extension to a building at right angles with the main part. *n., pl.* **L's.**

la[1] (lä), the sixth tone of the musical scale. See **do**[2] for diagram. *n.*

la[2] (lä), exclamation of surprise. *interj.*

La, lanthanum.

La., Louisiana.

lab (lab), *Informal.* laboratory. *n.*

la bel (lā′bl), **1.** slip of paper or other material attached to anything and marked to show what or whose it is, or where it is to go: *Can you read the label on the box?* **2.** put or write a label on: *The bottle is labeled "Poison."* **3.** a short phrase used to describe some person, thing, or idea. **4.** put in a class; call; name: *label a man a liar.* 1,3 *n.,* 2,4 *v.,* **la beled, la bel ing** or *esp. Brit.* **la belled, la bel ling.** **—la′bel er,** *esp. Brit.* **la′bel ler,** *n.*

la bi al (lā′bē əl), **1.** of the lips. **2.** made by closing, nearly closing, or rounding the lips. **3.** a sound made in this way. *B, p,* and *m* are labials. 1,2 *adj.,* 3 *n.*

la bi um (lā′bē əm), lip or liplike part. *n., pl.* **la bi a** (-bē ə).

la bor (lā′bər), **1.** work; toil. **2.** piece of work; task. **3.** work done by skilled and unskilled workers who are not clerks, managers, professional workers, or owners. **4.** skilled and unskilled workers as a group: *Labor favors a seven-hour day.* **5.** do work; work hard. **6.** elaborate with effort or in detail: *The speaker labored the point so that we lost interest.* **7.** move slowly and heavily: *The ship labored in the high waves. The old car labored as it climbed the steep hill.* **8.** be burdened, troubled, or distressed: *labor under a mistake.* **9.** childbirth. **10.** be in childbirth. 1-4,9 *n.,* 1,5-8,10 *v.*

lab o ra to ry (lab′ə rə tôr′rē), **1.** place where scientific work is done; room or building fitted with apparatus for conducting scientific investigations, experiments, tests, etc.: *a chemical laboratory.* **2.** place fitted up for manufacturing chemicals, medicines, explosives, etc. *n., pl.* **lab o ra to ries.**

Labor Day, the first Monday in September, a legal holiday in most States of the United States in honor of labor and laborers.

la bored (lā′bərd), done with effort; forced; not easy or natural. *adj.*

la bor er (lā′bər ər), **1.** worker. **2.** person who does work requiring strength rather than skill or training. *n.*

la bo ri ous (lə bôr′rē əs), **1.** requiring much work; requiring hard work: *Climbing a mountain is laborious.* **2.** hard-working; industrious: *Bees and ants are laborious insects.* **3.** showing signs of effort; not easy. *adj.* **—la bo′ri ous ly,** *adv.*

La bor ite (lā′bər īt), member of a labor party. *n.*

labor party, any political party organized to protect and promote the interests of workers.

la bor-sav ing (lā′bər sāv′ing), that takes the place of or lessens labor: *a labor-saving device. adj.*

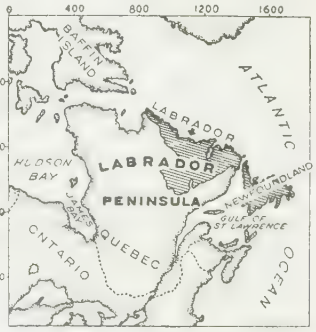
labor turnover, **1.** number of new workers hired by an employer in place of workers who have quit. **2.** proportion of new workers hired (per year, month, etc.) in place of others to the average number of workers an employer has working for him.

labor union, association of workers to protect and promote their interests, and for dealing collectively with employers.

la bour (lā′bər), *Esp. Brit.* labor. *n., v.*

La bour ite (lā′bər īt), member of the British Labour Party. *n.*

Labour Party, a British political party that claims especially to protect and advance the interests of working people. It was founded by the trade unions.



Lab ra dor (lab′rə dôr), **1.** peninsula in NE North America, between Hudson Bay and the Atlantic.

2. the eastern part of this peninsula, part of the Canadian province of Newfoundland. 11,000 pop.; 118,455 sq. mi. *n.*

la bur num (lə bėr′nəm), a small tree or shrub with hanging clusters of yellow flowers. *n.*

lab y rinth (lab′ə rinth), 1. a place through which it is hard to find one's way; maze. 2. a confusing, complicated arrangement. 3. a confusing, complicated state of affairs. 4. the internal ear. *n.*

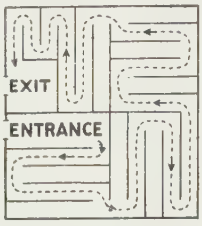


Diagram of a labyrinth (def. 1), designed to puzzle a person or animal trying to find the way through.

Lab y rinth (lab′ə rinth), in Greek mythology, the maze built by Daedalus for King Minos of Crete. The Minotaur was kept there. *n.*

lab y rin thine (lab′ə rin′thən), 1. of a labyrinth; forming a labyrinth. 2. intricate; confusing; complicated. *adj.*

lac[1] (lak), a resinous substance deposited on trees in S Asia by certain insects. Lac is used in making sealing wax, varnish, red dye, etc. *n.*

lac[2] (lak), in India: 1. 100,000. 2. any large number; great amount. *n.* Also, **lakh.**

lace (lās), 1. an open weaving or net of fine thread in an ornamental pattern. 2. trim with lace. 3. cord, string, leather strip, etc., for pulling or holding together: *These shoes need new laces.* 4. put laces through; pull or hold together with a lace or laces. 5. be laced: *These shoes lace easily.* 6. gold or silver braid used for trimming. Some uniforms have lace on them. 7. adorn or trim with narrow braid: *His uniform was laced with gold.* 8. interlace; intertwine. 9. mark with streaks; streak: *a white petunia laced with purple.* 10. *Informal.* lash; beat; thrash. 11. mix (coffee, etc.) with liquor. 12. squeeze in the waist by a tight corset: *In olden times, it was fashionable among women to lace.* 1,3,6 *n.*, 2,4,5,7-12 *v.*, **laced, lac ing.** —**lace′like′**, *adj.*

lace into, 1. attack. 2. criticize severely.

Lac e dae mon (las′ə dē′mən), Sparta. *n.*

Lac e dae mo ni an (las′ə di mō′nē ən), Spartan. *adj.*, *n.*

lac er ate (las′ər āt), 1. tear roughly; mangle: *The bear's claws lacerated his flesh.* 2. wound; hurt (the feelings, etc.): *Sharp words lacerate the soul.* *v.*, **lac er at ed, lac er at ing.**

lac er a tion (las′ər ā′shən), 1. a lacerating. 2. a rough tear; mangled place; wound. *n.*

lace wing (lās′wing′), insect that has four lacelike wings. *n.*

lace work (lās′wėrk′), 1. lace. 2. openwork like lace. *n.*

lach ry mal (lak′rə ml), 1. of tears; producing tears. 2. for tears. *adj.* Also, **lacrimal.**

lachrymals, glands that produce tears.

lach ry mose (lak′rə mōs), tearful; mournful. *adj.* —**lach′ry mose ly,** *adv.*

lac ing (lās′ing), 1. cord, string, etc., for pulling or holding something together. 2. gold or silver braid used for trimming. 3. lashing; beating; thrashing. *n.*

lack (lak), 1. have not enough; need: *A desert lacks water.* 2. shortage; not having enough: *Lack of rest made her tired.* 3. be without; have no: *A homeless person lacks a home.* 4. be absent or missing. 5. fact or condition of being without: *Lack of a fire made him cold.* 6. thing needed: *If you are cold, your lack is heat.* 1,3,4 *v.*, 2,5,6 *n.*

supply the lack, supply what is needed.

lack a dai si cal (lak′ə dā′zə kl), languid; listless; dreamy; weakly sentimental. *adj.* —**lack′a dai′si cal ly,** *adv.*

lack a day (lak′ə dā′), alas. *interj.*

lack ey (lak′ē), 1. a male servant; footman. 2. a slavish follower. 3. wait on. 4. be slavish to. 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **lack eys;** 3,4 *v.*, **lack eyed, lack ey ing.**

lack ing (lak′ing), 1. not having enough; deficient: *A weak person is lacking in strength.* 2. absent; not here: *Water is lacking because the pipe is broken.* 3. without; not having: *Lacking anything better, use what you have.* 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *prep.*

lack lus ter or **lack lus tre** (lak′lus′tər), not shining or bright; dull. *adj.*

La co ni a (lə kō′nē ə), an ancient country in S Greece. Sparta was its capital. *n.* —**La co′ni an,** *adj.*, *n.*

la con ic (lə kon′ik), using few words; brief in speech or expression; concise. *adj.*

la con i cal ly (lə kon′ik lē), in few words; briefly; concisely. *adv.*

lac o nism (lak′ə niz əm), 1. laconic brevity. 2. a laconic speech or expression. *n.*

lac quer (lak′ər), 1. varnish consisting of shellac dissolved in alcohol, used for coating brass. 2. varnish made from the resin of a sumac tree of SE Asia. It gives a very high polish on wood. 3. wooden articles coated with such varnish. 4. coat with lacquer. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.* —**lac′quer er,** *n.*

Girls playing lacrosse

lac ri mal (lak′rə ml), lachrymal. *adj.*

la crosse (lə krôs′), game played with a ball and long-handled rackets by two teams of 10 players each. The players try to send the ball through a goal. *n.*

lac tate (lak′tāt), any salt of lactic acid. *n.*

lac ta tion (lak tā′shən), 1. act of suckling a baby. 2. time during which a mother gives milk. 3. secretion or formation of milk. *n.*

lac te al (lak′tē əl), 1. of milk; like milk; milky. 2. carrying chyle, a milky liquid formed from digested food. 3. any of the tiny vessels that carry chyle to be mixed with the blood. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

lac te ous (lak′tē əs), milky. *adj.*

lac tic (lak′tik), of milk; from milk. *adj.*

lactic acid, a colorless, odorless acid formed in sour milk, the fermentation of vegetable juices, etc.

lac to fla vin (lak′tō flā′vən), riboflavin. *n.*

lac tose (lak′tōs), a crystalline sugar present in milk; milk sugar. *n.*

la cu na (lə kū′nə), 1. an empty space; gap; blank: *There were several lacunas in her letter where words had been erased.* 2. a tiny cavity in bones or tissues. *n.*, *pl.* **la cu nas, la cu nae** (-nē).

la cus trine (lə kus′trin), 1. of lakes. 2. in lakes. *adj.*

lac y (lās′ē), 1. of lace. 2. like lace; having an open pattern. *adj.*, **lac i er, lac i est.** —**lac′i ness,** *n.*

lad (lad), 1. boy; young man. 2. *Informal.* man. *n.*

lad der (lad′ər), 1. set of rungs or steps fastened to two long sidepieces, for use in climbing. 2. means of climbing higher: *Hard work is a ladder to success.* *n.* —**lad′der like′,** *adj.*

lad die (lad′ē), *Scottish.* 1. a young boy. 2. man. *n.*

lade (lād), 1. put a burden on; load. 2. dip; scoop; ladle. 3. take on cargo. *v.*, **lad ed, lad en** or **lad ed, lad ing.**

lad en (lād′n), 1. loaded; burdened: *The camels were laden with bundles of silk.* 2. a pp. of **lade.** 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

lad ing (lād′ing), 1. act of loading. 2. load; freight; cargo. *n.*

la dle (lā′dl), 1. a large cup-shaped spoon with a long handle, for dipping out liquids. 2. dip out. 3. carry in a ladle. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **la dled, la dling.** —**la′dler,** *n.*

Ladle

La do ga (lä′dō gə), **Lake,** lake in NW Soviet Union. It is the largest lake in Europe. 7000 sq. mi. *n.*

La drone Islands (lə drōn′), Marianas Islands.

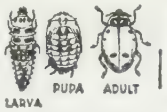
la dy (lā′dē), 1. woman who has the rights or authority of a lord; mistress of a household. 2. noblewoman; woman who has the title of Lady. 3. a well-bred woman; woman of high social position. 4. any woman.

5. woman whom a man loves or is devoted to. 6. wife. *n., pl.* **la dies.**

La dy (lā′dē), title given to women of certain ranks in the British Commonwealth. *n., pl.* **La dies.**

la dy bird (lā′dē bėrd′), ladybug. *n.*

la dy bug (lā′dē bug′), a small round beetle with black spots, that eats other insects. *n.*



Ladybug. Line shows actual length of adult.

Lady Day, March 25, the day when the angel told Mary that she would be the mother of Jesus.

la dy fin ger (lā′dē fing′gər), a small sponge cake shaped somewhat like a finger. *n.*

lady in waiting, lady who is an attendant of a queen or princess.

la dy like (lā′dē līk′), 1. like a lady. 2. suitable for a lady. *adj.*

la dy ship (lā′dē ship), 1. rank or position of a lady. 2. *Brit.* title used in speaking to or of a woman having the rank of Lady: *"your Ladyship," "her Ladyship."* *n.*

la dy-slip per (lā′dē slip′ər), lady's-slipper. *n.*

la dy's-slip per (lā′dēz slip′ər), a wild orchid whose flower looks somewhat like a slipper. *n.*

Lady's-slipper

La er tes (lā ėr′tēz), in Greek legend, the father of Odysseus. *n.*

La fa yette (laf′ē et′ or lä′fē et′), **Marquis de,** 1757-1834, French general and statesman. He commanded the French army that helped the Americans during the American Revolution. *n.*

lag (lag), 1. move too slowly; fall behind: *The child lagged because he was tired.* 2. a lagging. 3. amount by which a person or thing lags. 1 *v.*, **lagged, lag ging;** 2,3 *n.*

la ger (lä′gər), a beer which is slowly fermented at a low temperature and stored from six weeks to six months before being used. *n.*

lag gard (lag′ərd), 1. person who moves too slowly or falls behind; backward person. 2. slow; falling behind; backward. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.* **—lag′gard ly,** *adv.*

la gniappe or **la gnappe** (lan yap′), something given to a customer with a purchase. *n.*

la goon (lə gün′), 1. pond or small lake connected with a larger body of water. 2. shallow water separated from the sea by low sandbanks. 3. water within a ring-shaped coral island. *n.*

La gos (lä′gōs), capital of Nigeria. 364,000. *n.*

La Guar di a Airport (lə gwär′dē ə), a major domestic and international airport, in the Borough of Queens in New York City.

La hore (lə hôr′), a city in W Pakistan. 849,000. *n.*

laid (lād), 1. pt. and pp. of **lay**[1]. *He laid down the heavy bundle.* 2. marked with close parallel lines or watermarks: *laid paper.* 1 *v.*, 2 *adj.*

laid up, 1. stored up; put away for future use. 2. forced to stay indoors or in bed by illness. 3. dismantled and put in dock.

lain (lān), pp. of **lie**[2]. *The snow has lain on the ground a week.* *v.*

lair (lār), den or resting place of a wild animal. *n.*

laird (lārd), *Scottish.* owner of land. *n.*

lais sez faire or **lais ser faire** (les′ā fār′), 1. principle of letting people do as they please. 2. absence of regulation and interference by a government in trade, business, industry, etc.

lais sez-faire (les′ā fār′), of or based on laissez faire. *adj.*

la i ty (lā′ə tē), laymen; the people as distinguished from the clergy or from a professional class: *Doctors use many words that the laity do not understand.* *n., pl.* **la i ties.**

La ius (lā′əs), in Greek legend, the king of Thebes and father of Oedipus. *n.*

lake[1] (lāk), 1. a large body of water entirely or nearly surrounded by land. 2. a wide place in a river. *n.*

lake[2] (lāk), 1. a deep-red or purplish-red coloring matter. 2. an insoluble colored compound formed from animal, vegetable, or coal tar coloring matters and metallic oxides. *n.*

Lake District or **Lake Country,** region of beautiful mountains and lakes in NW England, associated with Wordsworth, Coleridge, and other English poets.

lake dweller, person who lived in a house built on piles over a lake in prehistoric times.

lake dwelling, house built on piles over a lake in prehistoric times.

lake trout, a large gray trout of the lakes of North America.

Lake wood (lāk′wůd), a residential suburb of Cleveland, Ohio, on Lake Erie. 66,000. *n.*

lakh (lak), lac[2]. *n.*

lam (lam), *Slang.* **On the lam** means: 1. escaping. 2. in hiding. *n.*

la ma (lä′mə), a Buddhist priest or monk in Tibet and Mongolia. *n.*

La ma ism (lä′mə iz əm), the religious system of the lamas in Tibet and Mongolia, a form of Buddhism. *n.*

la ma ser y (lä′mə ser′ē), in Tibet and Mongolia, a monastery of lamas. *n., pl.* **la ma ser ies.**

lamb (lam), 1. a young sheep. 2. meat from a lamb: *roast lamb.* 3. lambskin. 4. give birth to a lamb or lambs. 5. a young, dear, or innocent person. 1-3,5 *n.*, 4 *v.* **—lamb′like′,** *adj.*

like a lamb, 1. meekly; timidly. 2. easily fooled.

the Lamb, Christ. John 1:29 and 36.

Lamb (lam), **Charles,** 1775-1834, English writer. *n.*

lam baste (lam bāst′), *Slang.* 1. beat; thrash. 2. scold roughly. *v.*, **lam bast ed, lam bast ing.**

lam ben cy (lam′bən sē), lambent quality or condition. *n.*

lam bent (lam′bənt), 1. moving lightly over a surface: *a lambent flame.* 2. playing lightly and brilliantly over a subject: *a lambent wit.* 3. softly bright: *Moonlight is lambent.* *adj.*

lamb kin (lam′kin), 1. a little lamb. 2. a young or dear person. *n.*

lam bre quin (lam′brə kin), drapery covering the top of a window or door, or hanging from a shelf. *n.*

lamb skin (lam′skin′), 1. skin of a lamb, especially with the wool on it. 2. leather made from the skin of a lamb. 3. parchment. *n.*

lame (lām), 1. not able to walk properly; having an injured leg or foot; crippled. 2. stiff and sore: *His arm is lame from playing ball.* 3. make lame; cripple: *The accident lamed him for life.* 4. become lame; go lame. 5. poor; weak; unsatisfactory: *Sleeping too long is a lame excuse for being late.* 1,2,5 *adj.*, **lam er, lam est;** 3,4 *v.*, **lamed, lam ing. —lame′ly,** *adv.* **—lame′ness,** *n.*

la mé (la mā′), a rich fabric made, wholly or partly, of metal threads. *n.*

lame duck, 1. *U.S.* Congressman who has been defeated for reëlection and is serving the last part of his term. 2. a disabled or helpless person or thing.

la mel la (lə mel′ə), a thin plate, scale, or layer, especially of flesh or bone. *n., pl.* **la mel las, la mel lae** (-mel′ē).

la mel lar (lə mel′ər), having, consisting of, or arranged in lamellas. *adj.*

la ment (lə ment′), 1. express grief for; mourn for: *lament the dead.* 2. express grief; mourn; weep: *Why does she lament?* 3. expression of grief; wail. 4. poem, song, or tune that expresses grief. 5. regret: *We lamented his absence.* 6. a regret. 1,2,5 *v.*, 3,4,6 *n.* **—la ment′er,** *n.* **—la ment′ing ly,** *adv.*

lam en ta ble (lam′ən tə bl), **1.** to be regretted or pitied: *a lamentable accident, a lamentable failure.* **2.** sorrowful; mournful: *It was a lamentable day when our dog died. adj.* **—lam′en ta bly,** *adv.*

lam en ta tion (lam′ən tā′shən), loud grief; mourning; wailing; cries of sorrow. *n.*

Lam en ta tions (lam′ən tā′shənz), book of the Old Testament. It is said to have been written by Jeremiah. *n.*

lam i na (lam′ə nə), **1.** a thin plate, scale, or layer. **2.** the flat wide part of a leaf. *n., pl.* **lam i nae** (-nē) or **lam i nas.**

lam i nar (lam′ə nər), having, consisting of, or arranged in thin layers, plates, or scales. *adj.*

lam i nate (lam′ə nāt for 1-4; lam′ə nāt or lam′ə nit for 5,6), **1.** split into thin layers. **2.** make by putting layer on layer. **3.** beat or roll (metal) into a thin plate. **4.** cover with thin plates. **5.** laminated; laminar. **6.** a laminated plastic. 1-4 *v.,* **lam i nat ed, lam i nat ing;** 5 *adj.,* 6 *n.*

lam i na tion (lam′ə nā′shən), **1.** a laminating. **2.** a being laminated. **3.** laminated structure; arrangement in thin layers. **4.** a thin layer. *n.*

lamp (lamp), **1.** thing that gives light. There are oil lamps, gas lamps, and electric lamps. **2.** something that suggests the light of a lamp. **3.** *Slang.* eye. *n.*

lamp black (lamp′blak′), a fine black soot consisting of almost pure carbon that is deposited when oil, gas, etc., burn incompletely. Lampblack is used as a coloring matter in paint and ink. *n.*

lamp light (lamp′līt′), light from a lamp. *n.*

lamp light er (lamp′līt′ər), **1.** person who lights street lamps. **2.** torch, twisted paper, etc., used to light lamps. *n.*

lam poon (lam pün′), **1.** piece of writing that attacks and ridicules a person in a malicious or abusive way. **2.** attack in a lampoon. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.* **—lam poon′er,** *n.*

lam poon ist (lam pün′ist), person who writes lampoons. *n.*

lamp post (lamp′pōst′), post used to support a street lamp. *n.*

Lamprey (grows to length of 2 or 3 ft.)

lam prey (lam′prē), a water animal having a body like an eel, gill slits like a fish, no jaws, and a large, round mouth. Some species live on the blood of fish they attach themselves to. *n., pl.* **lam preys.**

Lan ca shire (lang′kə shir), county in northwestern England. *n.*

Lan cas ter (lang′kəs tər for 1 and 2; lang′kəs tər or lang′kas′tər for 3), **1.** the English royal house from 1399 to 1461. Its emblem was a red rose. **2.** Lancashire. **3.** city in SE Pennsylvania. 61,000. *n.*

Lan cas tri an (lang kas′trē ən), **1.** of the English royal house of Lancaster. **2.** supporter or member of the house of Lancaster. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

lance (lans), **1.** a long wooden spear with a sharp iron or steel head. Knights carried lances. **2.** soldier armed with a lance. **3.** pierce with a lance. **4.** any instrument like a soldier's lance. **5.** lancet. **6.** cut open with a lancet: *The dentist lanced the gum so that the new tooth could come through.* 1,2,4,5 *n.,* 3,6 *v.,* **lanced, lanc ing.**

Knight carrying a lance

lance corporal, in the British army, a private acting temporarily as a corporal, without increase of pay.

Lan ce lot (lan′sə lot), bravest of King Arthur's knights of the Round Table. *n.*

lanc er (lan′sər), a mounted soldier armed with a lance. *n.*

lanc ers (lan′sərz), **1.** form of square dance. **2.** music for it. *n.pl.*

lance sergeant, in the British army, a corporal appointed to act temporarily as sergeant.

lan cet (lan′sit), a small, sharp-pointed surgical knife, usually having two sharp edges. Doctors use lancets for opening boils, abscesses, etc. *n.*

lance wood (lans′wůd′), **1.** a tough, straight-grained, springy wood, used for fishing rods, carriage shafts, cabinetwork, etc. **2.** the tropical American tree that yields it. *n.*

land (land), **1.** the solid part of the earth's surface: *dry land.* **2.** ground; soil: *This is good land for a garden.* **3.** landed property; real estate. **4.** country; region: *mountainous land.* **5.** people of a country; nation. **6.** come to land; bring to land: *The ship landed at the pier. The pilot landed the airplane in a field.* **7.** put on land; set ashore: *The ship landed its passengers.* **8.** go ashore: *The passengers landed.* **9.** arrive; cause to arrive: *The thief landed in jail.* **10.** *Informal.* catch; get: *land a job.* 1-5 *n.,* 6-10 *v.*

how the land lies, what the state of affairs is.

lan dau (lan′dô or lan′dou), **1.** a four-wheeled carriage with two seats and a top made in two parts that can be folded back. **2.** automobile with a similar top. *n.*

Landau (def. 1)

lan dau let or **lan dau lette** (lan′dô let′), **1.** a small landau. **2.** automobile with a folding top. *n.*

land breeze, breeze blowing from the land toward the sea.

land ed (lan′did), **1.** owning land: *landed nobles.* **2.** consisting of land. Landed property is real estate. *adj.*

land fall (land′fôl′), **1.** approach to land from the sea or air; landing. **2.** sighting land. **3.** land sighted or reached. *n.*

land grant, grant of land; gift of land by the government for colleges, railroads, etc.

land hold er (land′hōl′dər), person who owns or occupies land. *n.*

land hold ing (land′hōl′ding), **1.** that owns or occupies land. **2.** an owning or occupying of land. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

land ing (lan′ding), **1.** a coming to land: *the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth.* **2.** place where persons or goods are landed from a ship: *the steamboat landing.* **3.** platform between flights of stairs. *n.*

landing craft, *U.S.* any of various kinds of boats or ships used for landing troops or equipment on a shore, especially during an assault.

landing field, field large enough and smooth enough for airplanes to land in and take off from safely.

landing gear, wheels, pontoons, etc., under an aircraft. When on land or water an aircraft rests on its landing gear.

landing net, a small net for landing fish.

landing stage, a floating platform used for loading and unloading people and goods.

landing strip, a long, narrow runway for airplanes to take off from and land on.

land la dy (land′lā′dē), **1.** woman who owns buildings or land that she rents to others. **2.** mistress of an inn, lodging house, or boarding house. *n., pl.* **land la dies.**

land less (land′lis), without land; owning no land. *adj.*

land locked (land′lokt′), **1.** shut in, or nearly shut in, by land: *a landlocked harbor.* **2.** living in waters shut off from the sea: *landlocked salmon. adj.*

land lord (land′lôrd′), **1.** person who owns buildings or land that he rents to others. **2.** keeper of an inn, lodging house, or boarding house. *n.*

land lub ber (land′lub′ər), person not used to being on ships; person clumsy on ships. Sailors call landsmen landlubbers in scorn. *n.*

land mark (land′märk′), **1.** something familiar or easily seen, used as a guide: *That tall tower makes a good landmark.* **2.** an important fact or event; happening that stands out above others: *The printing press, the telephone, the telegraph, and the radio are landmarks in the progress of communications.* **3.** stone or other object that marks the boundary of a piece of land. *n.*

land mine, container filled with explosives or chemicals, placed on the ground or lightly covered. It is usually set off by the weight of vehicles or troops passing over it.

land office, a government office that takes care of the business connected with public lands, and records sales, transfers, etc.

land own er (land′ōn′ər), person who owns land. *n.*

land-poor (land′pŭr′), **1.** owning much land but needing ready money. **2.** poor because of taxes, etc., on one's land. *adj.*

land scape (land′skāp), **1.** view of scenery on land: *The two hills with the valley formed a beautiful landscape.* **2.** picture showing a land scene. **3.** make (land) more pleasant to look at by arranging trees, shrubs, flowers, etc.: *The park is landscaped.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **land scaped, land scap ing.**

landscape gardener, person whose business is landscape gardening.

landscape gardening, arrangement of trees, shrubs, flowers, etc., to give a pleasing appearance to grounds, parks, etc.

Land's End, the southwestern tip of England.

land slide (land′slīd′), **1.** a sliding down of a mass of soil or rock on a steep slope. **2.** mass that slides down. **3.** an overwhelming majority of votes for one political party or candidate. *n.*

land slip (land′slip′), *Brit.* landslide (defs. 1,2). *n.*

lands man (landz′mən), **1.** man who lives or works on land. **2.** an inexperienced seaman. *n., pl.* **landsmen.**

land ward (land′wərd), toward the land. *adv., adj.*

land wards (land′wərdz), landward. *adv.*

land wind, wind blowing from the land toward the sea.

lane (lān), **1.** a narrow way between hedges, walls, or fences; narrow country road. **2.** any narrow way: *The six generals walked down a lane formed by two lines of soldiers and sailors.* A highway is often marked off in lanes for lines of traffic. **3.** alley between buildings. **4.** course or route used by ships or airplanes going in the same direction. *n.*

lang., language.

lang syne (lang′ sīn′ or lang′ zīn′), *Scottish.* long since; long ago.

lan guage (lang′gwij), **1.** human speech, spoken or written. **2.** speech of one nation or race: *the French language.* **3.** form, style, or kind of language: *bad language, Shakespeare's language, the language of chemistry.* **4.** wording; words: *in the language of the Lord's Prayer.* **5.** any means of expressing thoughts or feelings: *A dog's language is made up of barks, looks, and actions.* *n.*

lan guid (lang′gwid), **1.** drooping; weak; weary; without energy: *A hot, sticky day makes a person feel languid.* **2.** without interest or enthusiasm; indifferent. **3.** sluggish; dull; not brisk or lively. *adj.* **—lan′guid ly,** *adv.* **—lan′guid ness,** *n.*

lan guish (lang′gwish), **1.** become weak or weary; lose energy; droop: *The flowers languished from lack of water.* **2.** suffer under any unfavorable conditions: *He languished in prison for twenty years.* **3.** grow dull, slack, or less intense: *His vigilance never languished.* **4.** long; pine (*for*): *She languished for home.* **5.** assume a soft, tender look for effect. *v.* **—lan′guish er,** *n.*

lan guish ing (lang′gwish ing), **1.** drooping; pining; longing. **2.** tender; sentimental; loving. **3.** lasting; lingering. *adj.* **—lan′guish ing ly,** *adv.*

lan guish ment (lang′gwish mənt), **1.** a languishing; drooping, pining condition. **2.** a languishing look or manner. *n.*

lan guor (lang′gər), **1.** lack of energy; weakness; weariness: *A long illness causes languor.* **2.** lack of interest or enthusiasm; indifference. **3.** softness or tenderness of mood. **4.** quietness; stillness: *the languor of a summer afternoon.* **5.** lack of activity; sluggishness. *n.*

lan guor ous (lang′gər əs), **1.** languid. **2.** causing languor. *adj.* **—lan′guor ous ly,** *adv.*

lan gur (lung gŭr′), a large, long-tailed, slender monkey of S Asia. *n.*

lan iard (lan′yərd), lanyard. *n.*

lank (langk), **1.** long and thin; slender; lean: *a lank boy.* **2.** straight and flat; not curly or wavy: *lank hair.* *adj.* **—lank′ly,** *adv.* **—lank′ness,** *n.*

lank i ly (langk′l ē), in a lanky condition or form. *adv.*

lank y (langk′ē), awkwardly long and thin; tall and ungraceful. *adj.*, **lank i er, lank i est. —lank′i ness,** *n.*

lan o lin or **lan o line** (lan′ə lin), fat or grease obtained from wool, used in ointments. *n.*

Lan sing (lan′sing), capital of Michigan, in the S part. 108,000. *n.*

lan tern (lan′tərn), **1.** case to protect a light from wind, rain, etc. It has sides of glass or some other material through which the light can shine. **2.** magic lantern. *n.*

lan tha num (lan′thə nəm), a rare metallic element belonging to the same group of chemical elements as cerium. *Symbol:* La *n.*

lan yard (lan′yərd), a short rope or cord used on ships to fasten rigging. Sailors sometimes use a lanyard to hang a knife around their necks. *n.*

La oc o ön (lā ok′ō on), in Greek legend, a priest of Apollo at Troy who warned the Trojans against the wooden horse, and who was killed together with his two sons by two serpents sent by Athena. *n.*

La os (lā′os or lä′ōs), country in SE Asia, in Indochina, formerly under French influence. 1,690,000 pop.; 89,320 sq. mi. *Capital:* Vientiane. *n.*

lap[1] (lap), **1.** the front part from the waist to the knees of a person sitting down, with the clothing that covers it: *Mother holds baby on her lap.* **2.** place where anything rests or is cared for: *the lap of the gods, the lap of luxury.* **3.** a loosely hanging edge of clothing; flap. *n.*

lap[2] (lap), **1.** lay or lie together, one partly over or beside another: *Shingles on a roof lap.* **2.** lapping over. **3.** amount of lapping over. **4.** part that laps over. **5.** extend out beyond a limit: *The reign of Queen Elizabeth (from 1558 to 1603) lapped over into the seventeenth century.* **6.** wind or wrap (around); fold (over or about): *He lapped the blanket around him.* **7.** enwrap; wrap up (in): *He lapped himself in a warm blanket.* **8.** surround; envelop. **9.** one time around a race track. **10.** in a race, get a lap or more ahead of (other racers). 1,5-8,10 *v.*, **lapped, lap ping;** 2-4,9 *n.*

lap[3] (lap), **1.** drink by lifting up with the tongue: *Cats and dogs lap up water.* **2.** move or beat gently with a lapping sound; splash gently: *Little waves lapped against the boat.* **3.** act of lapping: *one lap of the tongue.* **4.** sound of lapping: *the lap of the waves against my boat.* 1,2 *v.*, **lapped, lap ping;** 3,4 *n.* **—lap′per,** *n.*

La Paz (lä päs′), one of the two capitals of Bolivia, in the W part. 321,000.

lap dog, a small pet dog.

la pel (lə pel′), part of the front of a coat folded back just below the collar. *n.*

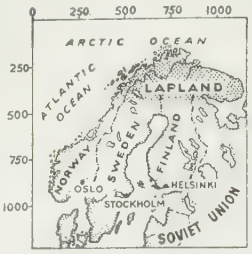
lap ful (lap′fŭl), as much as a lap can hold. *n., pl.* **lap fuls.**

lap i dar y (lap′ə der′ē), **1.** person who cuts, polishes, or engraves precious stones. **2.** hav-

ing to do with cutting or engraving precious stones. **3.** engraved on stone. 1 *n.*, *pl.* **lap i dar ies**; 2,3 *adj.*

lap in (lap′ən), **1.** rabbit. **2.** rabbit fur. *n.*

lap is laz u li (lap′is laz′yə lī), **1.** a deep-blue, opaque semiprecious stone used for an ornament. **2.** deep blue.



Lap land (lap′land), region in northern Norway, Sweden, and Finland, and northwestern Soviet Union. *n.*

Lap land er (lap′lan dər), Lapp (def. 1). *n.*

La Pla ta (lä plä′tə), seaport in E Argentina. 350,000.

Lapp (lap), **1.** member of a Mongoloid race living in Lapland. The Lapps are small and have short, broad heads. **2.** language of the Lapps. *n.*

lap pet (lap′it), **1.** a small flap or fold. **2.** a loose fold of flesh or membrane. **3.** lobe of the ear. *n.*

lap robe, blanket, fur robe, etc., used to keep the lap and legs warm when riding in an automobile, carriage, etc.

lapse (laps), **1.** slight mistake or error. A slip of the tongue, pen, or memory is a lapse. **2.** make a slight mistake or error. **3.** a slipping or falling away from what is right: *a moral lapse.* **4.** slip or fall away from what is right. **5.** a slipping back; sinking down; slipping into a lower condition: *a lapse into savage ways.* **6.** slip back; sink down: *The house lapsed into ruin.* **7.** a slipping by; a passing away: *A minute is a short lapse of time.* **8.** slip by; pass away: *The boy's interest soon lapsed.* **9.** ending of a right or privilege because it was not renewed, not used, or otherwise neglected. **10.** end in this way. If a legal claim is not enforced, it lapses after a certain number of years. 1,3,5,7,9 *n.*, 2,4,6,8,10 *v.*, **lapsed, laps ing.**

Lapwing (about 1 ft. long)

lap wing (lap′wing′), a crested plover of Europe, Asia, and N Africa that has a slow, irregular flight and a peculiar, wailing cry. *n.*

Lar a mie (lar′ə mē), city in SE Wyoming. 18,000. *n.*

lar board (lär′bərd or lär′bôrd), **1.** side of a ship to the left of a person looking from the stern toward the bow; port. **2.** on this side of a ship. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

lar ce nous (lär′sə nəs), **1.** of or like larceny; characterized by larceny. **2.** thievish; guilty of larceny. *adj.*

lar ce ny (lär′sə nē), **1.** theft. **2.** the unlawful taking, carrying away, and using of the personal property belonging to another person without his consent. *n.*, *pl.* **lar ce nies.**

larch (lärch), **1.** tree of the same family as the pine, with small woody cones and needles that fall off in the autumn. **2.** its strong, tough wood. *n.*

lard (lärd), **1.** fat of pigs and hogs, melted down and made clear. It is used in cooking. **2.** insert strips of bacon or salt pork in (meat) before cooking. **3.** put lard on or in; grease: *Lard the pan well.* **4.** give variety to; enrich: *lard a long speech with stories.* 1 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*

lar der (lär′dər), **1.** pantry; place where food is kept. **2.** stock of food. *n.*

La re do (lə rā′dō), city in S Texas. 61,000. *n.*

lar es and pe na tes (lär′ēz ənd pə nā′tēz), **1.** the household gods of the ancient Romans. **2.** the cherished possessions of a family or household.

large (lärj), **1.** of great size, amount, or number; big: *a large crowd, a large sum of money, a large animal.* **2.** of great scope or range; extensive; broad: *a man of large experience.* **3.** on a great scale: *a large employer of labor.* *adj.*, **larg er, larg est.** **—large′ness,** *n.*

at large, **1.** at liberty; free: *Is the prisoner at large?* **2.** fully; in detail. **3.** as a whole; altogether. **4.** representing the whole of a State or district, not merely one division of it: *a congressman at large.*

in large or **in the large,** on a big scale.

large intestine, the lower part of the intestines, between the small intestine and the anus.

large ly (lärj′lē), **1.** in great quantity; much. **2.** to a great extent; mainly. *adv.*

large-scale (lärj′skāl′), **1.** wide; extensive; involving many persons or things: *a large-scale disaster.* **2.** made or drawn to a large scale. *adj.*

lar gess or **lar gesse** (lär′jis), **1.** generous giving. **2.** a generous gift or gifts. *n.*

larg ish (lär′jish), rather large. *adj.*

lar go (lär′gō), in music: **1.** slow and dignified; stately. **2.** a slow, stately passage or piece of music. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*, *pl.* **lar gos.**

lar i at (lar′ē ət), *U.S.* **1.** a long rope with a running noose at one end; lasso. A cowboy throws a lariat at horses or cattle to catch them. See **lasso** for picture. **2.** rope for fastening horses, mules, etc., to a stake while they are grazing. *n.*

Horned lark (about 7 in. long)

lark[1] (lärk), **1.** a small songbird of Europe, Asia, and N Africa with brown feathers and long hind claws. One kind, the skylark, sings while soaring in the air. **2.** meadow lark, titlark, or any of several similar songbirds. *n.*

lark[2] (lärk), *Informal.* **1.** a merry adventure; frolic; prank. **2.** have fun; play pranks. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

lark spur (lärk′spēr), plant whose flowers have a petallike sepal shaped like a spur. Most larkspurs have clusters of blue flowers on tall stalks. *n.*

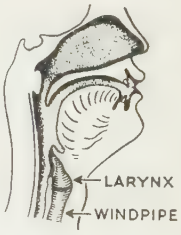
lar va (lär′və), the early form of an insect from the time it leaves the egg until it becomes a pupa. A caterpillar is the larva of a butterfly or moth. A grub is the larva of a beetle. Maggots are the larvae of flies. See **pupa** for picture. *n.*, *pl.* **lar vae.**

lar vae (lär′vē), pl. of **larva.** *n.*

lar val (lär′vl), **1.** of or having to do with larvae. **2.** characteristic of larvae. **3.** in the form of a larva. *adj.*

la ryn ge al (lə rin′jē əl), **1.** of or having to do with the larynx. **2.** in the larynx. **3.** used on the larynx. *adj.*

lar yn gi tis (lar′ən jī′tis), inflammation of the larynx. A person with laryngitis has a very sore throat and can hardly talk. *n.*



lar ynx (lar′ingks), **1.** cavity at the upper end of the human windpipe, containing the vocal cords and acting as an organ of voice. **2.** a similar organ in other mammals, or corresponding structure in other animals. *n.*, *pl.* **la ryn ges** (lə rin′jēz) or **lar ynx es.**

La Salle (lə sal′), **René Robert Cavelier de,** 1643-1687, Frenchman who explored the Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

las car (las′kər), a native sailor of the East Indies. *n.*

las civ i ous (lə siv′ē əs), **1.** feeling lust. **2.** showing lust. **3.** causing lust. *adj.* **—las civ′i ous ly,** *adv.* **—las civ′i ous ness,** *n.*

la ser (lā′zər), device which produces and increases the intensity of a narrow and very concentrated beam of light. *n.*

lash[1] (lash), **1.** the part of a whip that is not the handle. **2.** a stroke or blow with a whip, etc. **3.** beat or drive with a whip, etc.: *The driver of the team lashed his horses on.* **4.** a sudden, swift movement. **5.** wave or beat back and forth: *The lion lashed his tail. The wind lashes the sails.* **6.** pour; rush violently: *The rain lashed against the windows.* **7.** anything that hurts as a blow from a whip does. **8.** attack severely in words; hurt severely. **9.** eyelash. 1,2,4,7,9 *n.*, 3,5,6,8 *v.* **—lash′er,** *n.*

lash out, **1.** hit; attack; strike. **2.** attack severely in words; scold vigorously.

lash[2] (lash), tie or fasten with a rope, cord, etc.: *The boys lashed logs together to make a raft.* *v.*

lash ing[1] (lash′ing), **1.** act of one that lashes. **2.** a severe attack in words; sharp scolding. *n.*

lash ing[2] (lash′ing), rope, cord, etc., used in tying or fastening. *n.*

Lash io (lash′yō), town in E Burma. It is the southern terminus of the Burma Road. 5000. *n.*

Las Pal mas (läs päl′mäs), the largest city in the Canary Islands. 178,000.

La Spe zia (lə spāt′syä), seaport in NW Italy. 114,000.

lass (las), **1.** girl; young woman. **2.** sweetheart. *n.*

Las sen Peak (las′n), a volcano in N California. 10,465 ft. high.

lassie (las′ē), girl. *n.*

las si tude (las′ə tüd or las′ə tūd), lack of energy; weakness; weariness. *n.*

las so (las′ō, las′ü, or la sü′), **1.** a long rope with a running noose at one end; lariat. **2.** catch with a lasso. 1 *n., pl.* **las sos** or **las soes**; 2 *v.*, **las soed, las so ing.**

Cowboy using a lasso. He whirls the loop over his head so that it will be open when he throws it.

last[1] (last), **1.** coming after all others; being at the end; final: *the last page of the book.* **2.** after all others; at the end; finally: *He arrived last.* **3.** latest; most recent: *I saw him last week.* **4.** on the latest or most recent occasion: *When did you last see him?* **5.** most unlikely; least suitable: *That is the last thing one would expect.* **6.** very great; extreme: *a paper of last importance.* **7.** that remains: *He spent his last dollar.* **8.** person or thing that is last: *the last in the row.* **9.** end: *faithful to the last.* 1,3,5-7 *adj.*, 2,4 *adv.*, 8,9 *n.*

at last, at the end; after a long time; finally.

breathe one's last, die.

see the last of, not see again.

last[2] (last), **1.** go on; hold out; continue to be; endure: *The storm lasted three days.* **2.** continue in good condition, force, etc.: *I hope these shoes last a year.* **3.** be enough (for): *while our money lasts.* *v.*

last[3] (last), **1.** block shaped like a person's foot, on which shoes and boots are formed or repaired. **2.** form (shoes and boots) on a last. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

stick to one's last, pay attention to one's own work; mind one's own business.

last ing (las′ting), that lasts a long time; that lasts; that will last; permanent; durable: *The experience had a lasting effect on him.* *adj.* **—last′ing ly,** *adv.*

Last Judgment, God's final judgment of all mankind at the end of the world.

last ly (last′lē), finally; in conclusion. *adv.*

last offices, prayers for a dead person.

last quarter, period between second half moon and new moon; phase of moon represented by the half moon after full moon.

last straw, last of a series of troublesome things that finally causes a collapse, outburst, etc.

Last Supper, supper of Jesus and His disciples on the evening before He was crucified.

last word, **1.** last thing said. **2.** *Informal.* the latest thing; most up-to-date style. **3.** *Informal.* thing that cannot be improved.

Las Vegas (läs vā′gəs), city in SE Nevada. 64,000.

Latch

latch (lach), **1.** catch for fastening a door, gate, or window, with a movable piece of metal or wood that fits into a notch, opening, etc. **2.** fasten with a latch. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

on the latch, not locked; fastened only with a latch.

latch et (lach′it), *Archaic.* strap or lace for fastening a shoe or sandal. *n.*

latch key (lach′kē′), key used to draw back or unfasten the latch on a door. *n.*

latch string (lach′string′), string used to unfasten the latch of a door. *n.*

late (lāt), **1.** happening, coming, etc., after the usual or proper time: *We had a late dinner last night.* **2.** after the usual or proper time: *He worked late.* **3.** happening, coming, etc., at an advanced time: *success late in life.* **4.** at an advanced time: *It rained late in the afternoon.* **5.** recent: *The late storm did much harm.* **6.** recently dead or gone out of office: *the late professor.* **7.** recently. **8.** recently but no longer: *John Smith, late of Boston.* 1,3,5,6 *adj.*, **lat er** or **lat ter, lat est** or **last;** 2,4,7,8 *adv.*, **lat er, lat est** or **last. —late′ness,** *n.*

of late, lately; a short time ago; recently.

la teen (la tēn′), having a lateen sail. *adj.*

la teen-rigged (la tēn′rigd′), having a lateen sail. *adj.*

lateen sail, a triangular sail held up by a long yard on a short mast.

Boat with lateen sails

late ly (lāt′lē), a short time ago; recently. *adv.*

la ten cy (lā′tn sē), latent condition or quality. *n.*

la tent (lāt′nt), present but not active; hidden: *latent disease germs, latent ability.* *adj.* **—la′tent ly,** *adv.*

lat er al (lat′ər əl), **1.** of the side; at the side; from the side; toward the side. A lateral branch of a family is a branch not in the direct line of descent. **2.** a lateral part or outgrowth. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

lat er al ly (lat′ər əl ē), **1.** in a lateral direction; at the side; sideways. **2.** from a lateral branch. *adv.*

la tex (lā′teks), a milky liquid in certain plants, such as milkweed, poppies, and plants yielding rubber. *n., pl.* **lat i ces** (lat′ə sēz), **la tex es** (lā′tek siz).

lath (lath), **1.** one of the thin, narrow strips of wood used to form a support for plaster or to make a lattice. **2.** a wire cloth or sheet metal with holes in it, used in place of laths. **3.** lining made of laths; laths. The walls of a frame house are usually built with lath and plaster. **4.** cover or line with laths. 1-3 *n., pl.* **laths** (laŦHz or laths); 4 *v.*

lathe (lāŦH), machine for holding articles of wood, metal, etc., and turning them against a cutting tool used to shape them. *n.*

lath er[1] (laŦH′ər), **1.** foam made from soap and water. **2.** put lather on: *He lathers his face before shaving.* **3.** form a lather: *This soap lathers well.* **4.** foam formed in sweating. **5.** become covered with such foam. **6.** *Informal.* beat; flog. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3,5,6 *v.*

lath er[2] (lath′ər), workman who puts laths on walls, ceilings, etc. *n.*

lath ing (lath′ing), **1.** laths collectively. **2.** work of putting laths on walls, etc. *n.*

lath work (lath′wėrk′), lathing. *n.*

Lat in (lat′n), **1.** language of the ancient Romans, considered classical in the form acquired during the 2nd and 1st centuries B.C. **2.** of Latin; in Latin: *Latin poetry, Latin grammar, a Latin scholar.* **3.** member of any of the peoples whose languages came from Latin. The Italians, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Romanians are Latins. **4.** of these peoples. **5.** Roman Catholic. 1,3,5 *n.*, 2,4,5 *adj.*

Latin America, South America, where Spanish and Portuguese are spoken; Central America and Mexico, where Spanish is spoken; and the parts of the West Indies where Spanish and French are spoken.

Lat in-A mer i can (lat′n ə mer′ə kən), of or having to do with Latin America. *adj.*

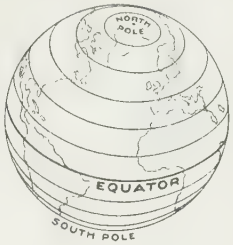
Latin American, native or inhabitant of Latin America.

Latin cross, cross shaped like this ✝.

Latin Quarter, district in Paris, south of the Seine River. Many students and artists live there.

lat ish (lāt′ish), rather late. *adj.*, *adv.*

lat i tude (lat′ə tüd or lat′ə tūd), **1.** distance north or south of the equator, measured in degrees. **2.** place or region having a certain latitude: *Polar bears live in the cold latitudes.* **3.** room to act; scope; freedom from narrow rules: *An artist is allowed more latitude than a bricklayer.* *n.*



Circles of latitude

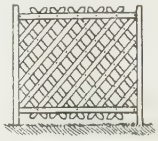
lat i tu di nal (lat′ə tü′də nl or lat′ə tū′də nl), of or relating to latitude. *adj.*

la trine (lə trēn′), toilet in a camp, factory, etc.; privy. *n.*

lat ter (lat′ər), **1.** second of two: *Canada and the United States are in North America; the former lies north of the latter.* **2.** later; more recent; nearer the end: *Friday comes in the latter part of the week.* *adj.*

Latter-day Saint, Mormon.

lat ter ly (lat′ər lē), lately; recently. *adv.*


Lattice

lat tice (lat′is), **1.** structure of crossed wooden or metal strips with open spaces between them. **2.** window, gate, etc., having a lattice. **3.** form into a lattice; make like a lattice. **4.** furnish with a lattice. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **lat ticed, lat tic ing.** **—lat′tice like′,** *adj.*

lat tice work (lat′is wėrk′), **1.** lattice. **2.** lattices. *n.*

Lat vi a (lat′vē ə), Soviet republic in N Europe, on the Baltic Sea. 2,094,000 pop.; 25,395 sq. mi. *Capital:* Riga. See **Lithuania** for map. *n.* **—Lat′vi an,** *adj.*, *n.*

laud (lôd), **1.** praise. **2.** song or hymn of praise. 1 *v.*, 1,2 *n.*

lauds or **Lauds,** **1.** a morning church service with psalms of praise to God. **2.** in Roman Catholic use, a prescribed devotional service for priests and religious, forming, with matins, the first of the seven canonical hours.

laud a bil i ty (lôd′ə bil′ə tē), praiseworthiness. *n.*

laud a ble (lôd′ə bl), worthy of praise; commendable: *Unselfishness is laudable.* *adj.* **—laud′a bly,** *adv.*

lau da num (lô′də nəm), solution of opium in alcohol, used to lessen pain. *n.*

lau da tion (lô dā′shən), praise. *n.*

laud a to ry (lôd′ə tô′rē), expressing praise. *adj.*

laugh (laf), **1.** make the sounds and movements of the face and body that show mirth, amusement, scorn, etc. **2.** express with laughter: *laugh a reply.* **3.** drive, put, bring, etc., by or with laughing: *laugh one's tears away.* **4.** suggest the feeling of joy; be lively. **5.** act or sound of laughing. 1-4 *v.*, 5 *n.* **—laugh′er,** *n.*

laugh at, make fun of.

laugh off, pass off or dismiss with a laugh.

laugh on the other side or **wrong side of one's mouth,** *Informal.* be annoyed; be made sorry.

laugh a ble (laf′ə bl), such as to cause laughter; amusing. *adj.* **—laugh′a ble ness,** *n.* **—laugh′a bly,** *adv.*

laugh ing (laf′ing), **1.** that laughs or seems to laugh: *the laughing brook.* **2.** accompanied by laughter. **3.** laughter. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.* **—laugh′ing ly,** *adv.*

no laughing matter, matter that is serious.

laughing gas, nitrous oxide, a colorless gas that makes one insensible to pain. This gas makes some people laugh and become excited.

laughing jackass, an Australian bird with a harsh cackling voice.

laugh ing stock (laf′ing stok′), object of ridicule; person or thing that is made fun of. *n.*

laugh ter (laf′tər), 1. action of laughing. **2.** sound of laughing. *n.*

launch[1] (lônch), **1.** the largest boat carried by a warship. **2.** a more or less open motorboat used for pleasure trips, etc. *n.*

launch[2] (lônch), **1.** cause to slide into the water; set afloat: *A new ship is launched from the supports on which it was built.* **2.** movement of a boat or ship from the land into the water. **3.** push out or put forth on the water or into the air: *launch a plane from an aircraft carrier.* **4.** start; set going; set out: *His friends launched him in business by lending him money. He used the money to launch into a new business.* **5.** throw; hurl; send out: *An angry person launches threats against enemies. A bow launches arrows into the air.* **6.** burst; plunge: *The rebel launched into a violent attack on the government.* 1,3-6 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—launch′er,** *n.*

launch out, begin; start.

launching pad, the raised level surface on which a rocket or missile is prepared for launching and from which it is shot into the air.

laun der (lôn′dər), **1.** wash and iron (clothes, etc.). **2.** be able to be washed; stand washing. *v.* **—laun′der er,** *n.*

laun dress (lôn′dris), woman whose work is washing and ironing clothes, etc. *n.*

laun dry (lôn′drē), **1.** room or building where clothes, etc., are washed and ironed. **2.** clothes, etc., washed or to be washed. **3.** *Rare.* the washing and ironing of clothes. *n.*, *pl.* **laun dries.**

laun dry man (lôn′drē mən), **1.** man who works in a laundry. **2.** man who collects and delivers laundry. *n.*, *pl.* **laun dry men.**

laun dry wom an (lôn′drē wům′ən), laundress. *n.*, *pl.* **laun dry wom en.**

lau re ate (lô′rē it), **1.** crowned with a laurel wreath as a mark of honor. **2.** honored; distinguished. **3.** poet laureate. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

lau rel (lô′rəl), **1.** a small evergreen tree with smooth, shiny leaves; bay tree. **2.** the leaves. The ancient Greeks and Romans crowned victors with wreaths of laurel. **3.** any tree or shrub of the same family as the bay tree. **4.** an American evergreen shrub, the mountain laurel. Its flower is the state flower of Connecticut. *n.*

laurels, **1.** honor; fame. **2.** victory.

look to one's laurels, guard one's reputation or record from rivals.

rest on one's laurels, be satisfied with the honors that one has already won.

lau reled (lô′rəld), **1.** crowned with a laurel wreath. **2.** honored. *adj.*

lau relled (lô′rəld), *Esp. Brit.* laureled. *adj.*

Lau ren tian Mountains (lô ren′shən), a low mountain range in Canada, between Hudson Bay and the St. Lawrence River.

Lau ri er (lô′rē ā), Sir **Wilfrid,** 1841-1919, Canadian statesman and premier of Canada from 1896 to 1911. *n.*

Lau sanne (lō zan′), city in W Switzerland, on Lake Geneva. 120,000. *n.*

la va (lä′və), **1.** the molten rock flowing from a volcano or fissure in the earth. **2.** rock formed by the cooling of this molten rock. Some lavas are hard and glassy; others are light and porous. *n.*

lav a liere, lav a lier, or **lav al lière** (lav′ə lir′), ornament hanging from a small chain, worn around the neck by women. *n.*

lav a to ry (lav′ə tô′rē), **1.** room where a person can wash his hands and face. **2.** bowl or basin to wash in. **3.** bathroom; toilet. *n.*, *pl.* **lav a to ries.**

lave (lāv), *Poetic.* **1.** wash; bathe. **2.** wash or flow against: *The stream laves its banks.* *v.*, **laved, lav ing.**

lav en der (lav′ən dər), **1.** pale purple. **2.** a small shrub with spikes of fragrant pale-purple flowers, yielding an oil much used in perfumes. **3.** its dried flowers, leaves, and stalks, used to perfume or preserve linens, clothes, etc. 1-3 *n.*, 1 *adj.*

lav ish (lav′ish), **1.** very free or too free in giving or spending; prodigal: *A very rich person can be lavish with money.* **2.** very abundant; more than enough; given or spent too freely: *lavish gifts.* **3.** give or spend very freely or too freely: *It is a mistake to lavish kindness on*

ungrateful people. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *v.* **—lav′ish er,** *n.* **—lav′ish ly,** *adv.* **—lav′ish ness,** *n.*

law (lô), **1.** body of rules recognized by a state or a community as binding on its members: *English law is different from French law.* **2.** one of these rules: *Good citizens obey the laws. There is a law against spitting in buses.* **3.** controlling influence of these rules, or the condition of society brought about by their observance: *maintain law and order.* **4.** law as a system: *courts of law.* **5.** department of knowledge or study concerned with these rules; jurisprudence: *study law.* **6.** body of such rules concerned with a particular subject or derived from a particular source: *commercial law, criminal law.* **7.** legal profession: *enter the law.* **8.** legal action. **9.** any act passed upon by the highest legislative body of a State or nation: *a congressional law.* **10.** any rule or principle that must be obeyed: *the laws of hospitality, a law of grammar.* **11.** statement of a relation or sequence of phenomena invariable under the same conditions: *the law of gravitation, Ohm's law.* **12.** a divine rule or commandment. **13.** a mathematical rule on which the construction of a curve, a series, etc., depends. *n.*

go to law, appeal to law courts; take legal action.

lay down the law, **1.** give orders that must be obeyed. **2.** give a scolding.

read law, study to be a lawyer.

take the law into one's own hands, protect one's rights or punish a crime without appealing to law courts.

the Law, **1.** the books of the Old Testament that contain the Mosaic law. **2.** the Old Testament.

law-a bid ing (lô′ə bīd′ing), obedient to the law; peaceful and orderly. *adj.*

law break er (lô′brāk′ər), person who breaks the law. *n.*

law break ing (lô′brāk′ing), a breaking of the law. *n.*

law court, place where justice is administered; court of law.

law ful (lô′fl), **1.** according to law; done as the law directs: *lawful arrest.* **2.** allowed by law; rightful: *lawful demands. adj.* **—law′ful ly,** *adv.* **—law′ful ness,** *n.*

law giv er (lô′giv′ər), man who prepares and puts into effect a system of laws for a people; lawmaker. *n.*

law less (lô′lis), **1.** paying no attention to the law; breaking the law. **2.** hard to control; unruly. **3.** having no laws. *adj.* **—law′less ly,** *adv.* **—law′less ness,** *n.*

law mak er (lô′māk′ər), person who helps to make laws; member of a legislature, congress, or parliament; legislator. *n.*

law mak ing (lô′māk′ing), **1.** that makes laws; legislative. **2.** a making of laws; legislation. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

lawn[1] (lôn), land covered with grass kept closely cut, especially near or around a house. *n.*

lawn[2] (lôn), a thin, sheer linen or cotton cloth. *n.*

lawn mower, machine with revolving blades for cutting the grass on a lawn.

lawn tennis, tennis.

Law rence (lô′rəns), city in NE Massachusetts. 71,000. *n.*

law ren ci um (lô ren′sē əm), a radioactive, artificial chemical element produced from californium. *Symbol:* Lw *n.*

law suit (lô′süt′), case in a law court; application to a court for justice. *n.*

law yer (lô′yər), person whose profession is giving advice about the laws or acting for others in a law court. *n.*

lax (laks), **1.** not firm or tight; loose; slack: *a lax cord.* **2.** not strict; careless: *Don't let yourself become lax about the schedule you have set for doing your homework.* **3.** loose in morals: *People sometimes become lax when they go away from home.* **4.** not exact; vague. *adj.* **—lax′ly,** *adv.* **—lax′ness,** *n.*

lax a tive (lak′sə tiv), **1.** a medicine that makes the bowels move. **2.** making the bowels move. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

lax i ty (lak′sə tē), lax condition or quality. *n.*

lay[1] (lā), **1.** bring down; beat down: *A storm laid the crops low.* **2.** put down; keep down: *Lay your hat on the table. A shower has laid the dust.* **3.** make quiet or make disappear: *lay a ghost.* **4.** smooth down: *lay the nap of cloth.* **5.** place in a lying-down position or a position of rest: *Lay the baby down gently.* **6.** place, set, or cause to be in a particular situation or condition; place; put; set: *She lays great emphasis on good manners. The scene of the story is laid in New York.* **7.** place in proper position or in orderly fashion: *lay bricks.* **8.** devise; arrange: *lay plans.* **9.** put down as a bet; wager: *I lay five dollars that he will not come.* **10.** impose a burden, penalty, etc.: *lay a tax on tea.* **11.** present; bring forward: *lay claim to an estate.* **12.** impute; attribute: *The theft was laid to him.* **13.** of a hen, produce (an egg or eggs). **14.** lay eggs. **15.** apply oneself vigorously: *The men laid to their oars.* **16.** way or position in which a thing is laid or lies: *the lay of the ground.* 1-15 *v.*, **laid, lay ing;** 16 *n.*

lay about, hit out on all sides.

lay aside, away, or **by,** put away for future use; save.

lay down, **1.** declare; state. **2.** give; sacrifice. **3.** *Slang.* quit; resign. **4.** store away for future use. **5.** bet.

lay for, *Informal.* lie in wait for.

lay in, provide; save; put aside for the future.

lay into, **1.** beat; thrash. **2.** *Slang.* scold.

lay off, **1.** put aside. **2.** *Slang.* stop for a time; stop; desist. **3.** put out of work. **4.** mark off.

lay on, **1.** apply. **2.** supply. **3.** strike; inflict.

lay oneself out, *Informal.* make a big effort; take great pains.

lay out, **1.** spread out. **2.** prepare (a dead body) for burial. **3.** arrange; plan. **4.** *Slang.* spend.

lay to, **1.** blame on; accuse of. **2.** head into the wind and stand still.

lay up, **1.** put away for future use; save. **2.** cause to stay in bed or indoors because of illness or injury. **3.** put (a ship) in dock.

lay[2] (lā), pt. of **lie**[2]. *After a long walk I lay down for a rest. v.*

lay[3] (lā), **1.** of ordinary people; not of the clergy. A lay sermon is one preached by a person who is not a clergyman. **2.** of ordinary people; not of lawyers, doctors, or those learned in the profession in question: *The lay mind understands little of the causes of diseases. adj.*

lay[4] (lā), **1.** a short poem to be sung; poem. **2.** song; tune: *The blackbird whistles his lay. n.*

lay er (lā′ər), **1.** one that lays: *a bricklayer.* **2.** one thickness or fold. A cake is often made of two or more layers put together. *n.*

lay ette (lā et′), set of clothes, bedding, etc., for a newborn baby. *n.*

lay man (lā′mən), person outside of any particular profession, especially one not belonging to the clergy. *n., pl.* **lay men.**

lay off (lā′ôf′), **1.** a dismissing of workmen temporarily. **2.** time during which the workmen are out of work. *n.*

lay out (lā′out′), **1.** act of laying out. **2.** arrangement; plan: *This map shows the layout of the camp.* **3.** plan or design for an advertisement, book, etc. **4.** thing laid or spread out; display. **5.** outfit; supply; set. *n.*

lay o ver (lā′ō′vər), a stopping for a time in a place. *n.*

laz a ret or **laz a rette** (laz′ə ret′), lazaretto. *n.*

laz a ret to (laz′ə ret′ō), **1.** hospital for people having contagious or loathsome diseases; pesthouse. **2.** building or ship used for quarantine purposes. **3.** place in some merchant ships, near the stern, in which supplies are kept. *n., pl.* **laz a ret tos.**

Laz a rus (laz′ə rəs), in the Bible: **1.** the brother of Mary and Martha, whom Jesus raised from the dead.

John 11:1-44. **2.** a beggar in the parable who suffered on earth but went to heaven. Luke 16:19-25. *n.*

laze (lāz), be lazy or idle. *v.*, **lazed, laz ing.**

la zi ness (lā′zē nis), dislike of work; unwillingness to work or be active; being lazy. *n.*

la zy (lā′zē), **1.** not willing to work or be active. **2.** moving slowly; not very active. *adj.*, **la zi er, la zi est.** **—la′zi ly,** *adv.*

lb., pound; pounds. *pl.* **lbs.**

l.c., **1.** lower case; in small letters, not capital letters. **2.** in the place cited.

l.c.m. or **L.C.M.,** least common multiple.

lea (lē), a grassy field; meadow; pasture. *n.*

leach (lēch), **1.** run (water, etc.) through slowly; filter. **2.** dissolve out by running water through slowly: *Potash is leached from wood ashes.* **3.** dissolve out soluble parts from (ashes, etc.) by running water through slowly. **4.** lose soluble parts when water passes through. **5.** container for use in leaching. 1-4 *v.*, 5 *n.*

lead[1] (lēd), **1.** show the way by going along with or in front of: *He leads the horses to water.* **2.** be first among: *She leads the class in spelling.* **3.** be a way or road: *Hard work leads to success.* **4.** pass or spend (time) in some special way: *He leads a quiet life in the country.* **5.** go first; begin a game: *You may lead this time.* **6.** place of leader; place in front: *He always takes the lead when we plan to do anything.* **7.** right to play first: *It is your lead this time.* **8.** amount that one is ahead: *He had a lead of 3 yards in the race.* 1-5 *v.*, **led, lead ing;** 6-8 *n.*

lead off, begin; start.

lead up to, prepare the way for.

lead[2] (led), **1.** a heavy, easily melted, bluish-gray metal, used to make pipe, etc. Lead is a chemical element. *Symbol:* Pb **2.** something made of this metal or one of its alloys. **3.** made of lead. **4.** weight on a line used to find out the depth of water; plummet. **5.** bullets; shot: *a hail of lead.* **6.** a long, thin piece of graphite as used in pencils. **7.** a metal strip for widening the space between lines in printing. **8.** insert leads between the lines of (print). **9.** cover, frame, or weight with lead. 1,2,4-7 *n.*, 3 *adj.*, 8 *v.*

leads, **1.** strips of lead used to cover roofs. **2.** frames of lead in which panes of glass are set.

lead en (led′n), **1.** made of lead: *a leaden coffin.* **2.** heavy; hard to lift or move: *leaden arms tired from working.* **3.** oppressive: *leaden air.* **4.** dull; gloomy. **5.** bluish-gray: *leaden clouds.* *adj.*

lead er (lēd′ər), **1.** person or thing that leads: *an orchestra leader.* **2.** person who is well fitted to lead. **3.** horse harnessed at the front of a team. **4.** an important or leading article or editorial in a newspaper. **5.** a short length of transparent material attaching the lure to a fish line. **6.** article offered at a low price to attract customers. *n.* **—lead′er less,** *adj.*

leaders, row of dots or dashes to guide the eye across a printed page.

lead er ship (lēd′ər ship), **1.** being a leader. **2.** ability to lead. *n.*

lead ing (lēd′ing), **1.** act of one who or that which leads; guidance; direction. **2.** guiding; directing. **3.** most important; chief; principal: *the leading lady in a play.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

lead ing question (lēd′ing), question so worded that it suggests the answer desired.

lead pencil (led), pencil having a graphite lead; ordinary pencil.

leaf (lēf), **1.** one of the thin, flat, green parts that grow on the stem of a tree or other plant. **2.** put forth leaves: *The trees leaf out in the spring.* **3.** petal of a flower: *a rose leaf.* **4.** a sheet of paper. Each side of a leaf is called a page. **5.** turn the pages of. **6.** a very thin sheet of metal, etc.: *gold leaf.* **7.** a flat movable piece in the top of a table. **8.** the sliding, hinged, or movable part of a door, shutter, etc. 1,3,4,6-8 *n.*, *pl.* **leaves;** 2,5 *v.* **—leaf′like′,** *adj.*

take a leaf from one's book, follow one's example; copy one's conduct.

turn over a new leaf, start all over again; try to do or be better in the future.

leaf age (lēf′ij), leaves; foliage. *n.*

leaf i ness (lēf′i nis), leafy condition. *n.*

leaf less (lēf′lis), having no leaves. *adj.*

leaf let (lēf′lit), **1.** a small or young leaf. **2.** one of the separate blades or divisions of a compound leaf. **3.** a small, flat or folded sheet of printed matter: *leaflets containing Sunday-school lessons, advertising leaflets.* *n.*

leaf stalk (lēf′stôk′), stalk by which a leaf is attached to a stem; petiole. *n.*

leaf y (lēf′ē), having many leaves; covered with leaves. *adj.*, **leaf i er, leaf i est.**

league[1] (lēg), **1.** association of persons, parties, or countries formed to help one another. **2.** persons, parties, or countries associated in a league. **3.** associate in a league; form a league. **4.** an association of baseball clubs. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **leagued, lea guing.**

in league, association by agreement; associated.

the League, the League of Nations.

league[2] (lēg), measure of distance, usually about 3 miles. *n.*

League of Nations, association of many countries, formed in 1919 and dissolved in April 1946, to promote peace and coöperation among nations. Its representatives met in Geneva, Switzerland.

lea guer (lē′gər), member of a league. *n.*

Le ah (lē′ə), in the Bible, Jacob's first wife, Rachel's older sister. Genesis 29:16. *n.*

leak (lēk), **1.** hole or crack not meant to be there that lets something in or out: *a leak in a paper bag that lets the sugar run out, a leak in the roof.* **2.** go in or out through a hole or crack not meant to be there. **3.** let something in which should be kept out; let something out which should be kept in: *His boat leaks. Her teakettle leaks.* **4.** let (something) pass in or out: *That pipe leaks gas.* **5.** leakage. **6.** means of escape. **7.** the escape itself. **8.** become known gradually: *The secret leaked out.* 1,5-7 *n.*, 2-4,8 *v.*

leak age (lēk′ij), **1.** a leaking; a going in or out through a leak. **2.** that which leaks in or out. **3.** amount of leaking. *n.*

leak y (lēk′ē), leaking; having a leak or leaks. *adj.*, **leak i er, leak i est. —leak′i ness,** *n.*

leal (lēl), *Archaic* or *Scottish.* loyal. *adj.*

lean[1] (lēn), **1.** stand slanting, not upright; bend: *A small tree leans over in the wind.* **2.** rest sloping or slanting: *Lean against me.* **3.** set or put in a leaning position: *Lean the picture against the wall till I am ready for it.* **4.** act of leaning; inclination. **5.** depend; rely: *lean on a friend's advice.* **6.** bend or turn a little: *lean toward mercy.* 1-3,5,6 *v.*, **leaned** or (*esp. Brit.*) **leant, lean ing;** 4 *n.*

lean over backward, *Informal.* be excessive in one direction so as to more than balance a tendency in the opposite direction.

lean[2] (lēn), **1.** with little or no fat. **2.** meat having little fat. **3.** producing little; scant: *a lean harvest, a lean diet.* 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—lean′ness,** *n.*

Le an der (lē an′dər), in Greek legend, a lover who swam the Hellespont nightly to visit his sweetheart, Hero. *n.*

lean ing (lēn′ing), tendency; inclination. *n.*

leant (lent), leaned, a pt. and a pp. of **lean**[1]. *v.*

lean-to (lēn′tü′), **1.** building attached to another, toward which its supports or roof slants. **2.** having supports pitched against or leaning on an adjoining wall or building: *a lean-to roof.* **3.** a crude shelter built against a tree or post. It is usually open on one side. 1,3 *n.*, *pl.* **lean-tos;** 2 *adj.*

Lean-to (def. 1) on a barn

leap (lēp), **1.** a jump or spring. **2.** thing to be jumped. **3.** distance covered by a jump. **4.** jump: *A frog leaps.* **5.** jump over: *leap a fence.* 1-3 *n.*, 4,5 *v.*, **leaped** or **leapt, leap ing.**

by leaps and bounds, very fast and very much; swiftly.
leap in the dark, thing done without knowing what its results will be.
leap frog (lēp′frog′), game in which one player jumps over another who is bending over. *n.*
leapt (lept or lēpt), leaped, a pt. and a pp. of **leap.** *v.*
leap year, year having 366 days. The extra day is February 29. A year is a leap year if its number can be divided exactly by four, except years at the end of a century, which must be exactly divisible by 400. The years 1952 and 2000 are leap years; 1953 and 1900 are not.
Lear (lir), aged British king, the chief character in Shakespeare's play *King Lear,* who has three daughters, two of them very ungrateful. *n.*
learn (lėrn), **1.** gain knowledge of (a subject) or skill in (an art, trade, etc.) by study, instruction, or experience: *learn French.* **2.** acquire knowledge, skill, etc.: *He learns easily.* **3.** memorize: *learn a poem by heart.* **4.** find out; come to know: *learn the details of the train wreck.* **5.** become informed; hear. *v.,* **learned** or **learnt, learn ing. —learn′a ble,** *adj.*
learn ed (lėr′nid), having, showing, or requiring much knowledge; scholarly. *adj.* **—learn′ed ly,** *adv.*
learn er (lėr′nər), **1.** person who is learning. **2.** beginner. *n.*
learn ing (lėr′ning), **1.** the gaining of knowledge or skill. **2.** possession of knowledge gained by study; scholarship. **3.** knowledge. *n.*
learnt (lėrnt), learned, a pt. and a pp. of **learn.** *v.*
lease (lēs), **1.** contract, usually in the form of a written agreement, giving the right to use property for a certain length of time, usually by paying rent. **2.** length of time for which such an agreement is made. **3.** give a lease on. **4.** to rent: *We have leased an apartment for one year.* **5.** be leased. 1,2 *n.,* 3-5 *v.,* **leased, leas ing.**
new lease on life, chance to live longer, better, or happier.
lease hold (lēs′hōld′), **1.** a holding by a lease. **2.** real estate held by a lease. *n.*
leash (lēsh), **1.** strap, chain, etc., for holding a dog or other animal in check. **2.** fasten or hold in with a leash; control. **3.** group of three. 1,3 *n.,* 2 *v.*
hold in leash, control.
least (lēst), **1.** less than any other; smallest; slightest: *The least bit of dirt in a watch may make it stop.* **2.** least amount or degree: *That is the least you can do.* **3.** to the least extent, amount, or degree: *He liked that book least of all.* 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.,* 3 *adv.*
at least or **at the least,** **1.** at the lowest estimate. **2.** at any rate; in any case.
not in the least, not at all.
least common multiple, the least quantity that contains two or more given quantities exactly. 12 is the least common multiple of 3 and 4 and 6.
least ways (lēst′wāz′), *Informal.* leastwise. *adv.*
least wise (lēst′wīz′), *Informal.* at least; at any rate. *adv.*
leath er (leŦH′ər), **1.** material made from the skin of animals by removing the hair and then tanning it. **2.** article made of leather. **3.** made of leather: *leather gloves.* **4.** furnish or cover with leather. **5.** *Informal.* beat with a strap; thrash. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj.,* 4,5 *v.*
leath er ette (leŦH′ər et′), imitation leather. *n.*
leath ern (leŦH′ərn), **1.** made of leather. **2.** like leather. *adj.*
leath er neck (leŦH′ər nek′), *Slang.* a United States marine. *n.*
leath er y (leŦH′ər ē), like leather; tough. *adj.* **—leath′er i ness,** *n.*
leave[1] (lēv), **1.** go away: *We leave tonight.* **2.** go away from: *He left the house.* **3.** stop living in, belonging to, or working at or for: *leave the country. leave a club, leave a job.* **4.** go without taking; let remain: *I left a book on the table.* **5.** go away and let remain in a particular condition: *leave a window open.* **6.** let remain when one dies; bequeath: *He left a large fortune.* **7.** give to be kept; deposit; give: *I left my suitcase in the station while I walked around the town.* **8.** let (a person, etc.) alone to do something; let be: *Leave me to settle the matter.* **9.** let remain for someone to do: *Leave the matter to me.* **10.** let remain uneaten, unused, unremoved, etc.: *There is some coal left.* *v.,* **left, leav ing.**
leave off, stop.
leave out, fail to do, say, or put in; omit.
leave[2] (lēv), **1.** permission; consent: *They gave him leave to go.* **2.** permission to be absent from duty. **3.** length of time that this lasts: *Our annual leave is thirty days.* *n.*
leave of absence, **1.** permission to stay away (from the army, navy, one's work, school, etc.). **2.** length of time that this lasts.
on leave, absent from duty with permission.
take leave of, say good-by to.
leave[2] (lēv), put forth leaves: *Trees leave in the spring.* *v.,* **leaved, leav ing.**
leav en (lev′ən), **1.** any substance, such as yeast, that will cause fermentation and raise dough. **2.** a small amount of fermenting dough kept for this purpose. **3.** raise with a leaven; make (dough) light or lighter. **4.** influence that, spreading silently and strongly, changes conditions or opinions. **5.** spread through and transform. 1,2,4 *n.,* 3,5 *v.*
leav en ing (lev′ən ing), thing that leavens. *n.*
leaves (lēvz) pl. of **leaf.** *n.*
leave-tak ing (lēv′tāk′ing), act of taking leave: saying good-by. *n.*
leav ings (lēv′ingz), leftovers; remnants. *n.pl.*

Leb a non (leb′ə nən), republic at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, north of Israel. 1,550,000 pop.; 4015 sq. mi. *Capital:* Beirut. *n.*
Lebanon Mountains, a mountain range in SW Syria. The highest peak is 10,050 feet.
lech er (lech′ər), man who indulges in lechery. *n.*
lech er ous (lech′ər əs), lewd; lustful. *adj.*
lech er y (lech′ər ē), lewdness; gross indulgence of lust. *n.*
lec tern (lek′tərn), a reading desk in a church; especially, the desk from which the lessons are read at daily prayer. *n.*

Lectern

lec ture (lek′chər), **1.** speech; planned talk on a chosen subject; such a talk written down or printed. **2.** give a lecture. **3.** instruct or entertain by a lecture. **4.** a scolding: *My mother gives me a lecture when I come home late.* **5.** scold; reprove. 1,4 *n.,* 2,3,5 *v.,* **lec tured, lec tur ing.**
lec tur er (lek′chər ər), person who gives a lecture or lectures. *n.*
led (led), pt. and pp. of **lead**[1]. *The policeman led the child across the street. That blind man is led by his dog.* *v.*
ledge (lej), **1.** a narrow shelf; *a window ledge.* **2.** shelf or ridge of rock. **3.** layer or mass of metal-bearing rock. *n.*
ledg er (lej′ər), book of accounts in which a business keeps a record of all money transactions. *n.*
lee (lē), **1.** shelter. **2.** side or part sheltered from the wind: *The wind was so fierce that we ran to the lee of the*

house. **3.** sheltered from the wind: *the lee side of a ship.* **4.** side away from the wind. **5.** on the side away from the wind. **6.** direction toward which the wind is blowing. **7.** in the direction toward which the wind is blowing. 1,2,4,6 *n.*, 3,5,7 *adj.*

Lee (lē), **1. Charles,** 1731-1782, American general in the American Revolution. **2. Fitzhugh,** 1835-1905, Confederate general in the Civil War and an American general in the Spanish-American War. **3. Henry,** 1756-1818, American general in the American Revolution. He was called "Light-Horse Harry." **4. Richard Henry,** 1732-1794, American statesman. **5. Robert E.,** 1807-1870, the most famous Confederate general in the Civil War. *n.*

lee board (lē′bôrd′), a large, flat board lowered into the water on the lee side of a sailboat to keep the boat from drifting sideways. *n.*

leech[1] (lēch), **1.** worm living in ponds and streams that sucks the blood of animals. Doctors formerly used leeches to suck blood from sick people. **2.** person who tries persistently to get what he can out of others. **3.** *Archaic.* doctor. **4.** *Archaic.* cure; heal. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

leech[2] (lēch), edge of a sail not fastened to a rope or spar. *n.*

Leeds (lēdz), city in N England. 510,000. *n.*

leek (lēk), vegetable somewhat like an onion, but with larger leaves, a smaller bulb shaped like a cylinder, and a milder flavor. *n.*

leer (lir), **1.** a sly sidelong look; evil glance. **2.** give a sly sidelong look; glance evilly. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.* **—leer′ing ly,** *adv.*

leer y (lir′ē), *Slang.* **1.** sly. **2.** suspicious. *adj.*

lees (lēz), dregs; sediment. *n.pl.*

lee shore, shore toward which the wind is blowing.

lee ward (lē′wərd or lü′ərd), **1.** on the side away from the wind. **2.** side away from the wind. **3.** in the direction toward which the wind is blowing. 1,3 *adj.*, *adv.*, 2 *n.*

Lee ward Islands (lē′wərd), **1.** the northern part of the Lesser Antilles in the West Indies. See **West Indies** for map. **2.** the part of the Leeward Islands belonging to the British Commonwealth. 130,000 pop.; 422 sq. mi. *Capital:* St. Johns.

lee way (lē′wā′), **1.** the side movement of a ship to leeward, out of its course. **2.** extra space at the side; time, money, etc., more than is needed; margin of safety: *If you have $10 more than you need on a trip, you are allowing yourself a leeway of $10.* **3.** convenient room or scope for action. *n.*

left[1] (left), **1.** belonging to the side of the less used hand (in most people); having this relation to the front of any object: *the left wing of an army.* **2.** situated nearer the observer's or speaker's left hand than his right. **3.** on or to the left side: *turn left.* **4.** the left side or hand: *He sat at my left.* **5.** part of a lawmaking body consisting of the more radical groups. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *adv.*, 4,5 *n.*

left[2] (left), pt. and pp. of **leave**[1]. *He left his hat in the hall.* *v.*

left face, turn to the left.

left-hand (left′hand′), **1.** on or to the left. **2.** of, for, or with the left hand. *adj.*

left-hand ed (left′han′did), **1.** using the left hand more easily and readily than the right. **2.** done with the left hand. **3.** made to be used with the left hand. **4.** turning from right to left: *a left-handed screw.* **5.** clumsy; awkward. A **left-handed compliment** is one that is very awkward or really not a compliment at all. *Example:* "You must have made that dress yourself." **6.** doubtful; insincere. *adj.* **—left′hand′ed ly,** *adv.* **—left′-hand′ed ness,** *n.*

left ist (lef′tist), **1.** person who has radical ideas. **2.** member of a radical or extreme organization. **3.** *Informal.* having radical ideas. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

left o ver (left′ō vər), **1.** thing that is left. Scraps of food from a meal are leftovers. **2.** that is left; remaining. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

left wing, the radical members, especially of a political party.

leg (leg), **1.** one of the limbs on which men and animals support themselves and walk. **2.** part of a garment that covers a leg. **3.** anything shaped or used like a leg: *a table leg.* **4.** one of the distinct portions or stages of any course: *the last leg of a trip.* **5.** *Informal.* walk; run: *We could not get a ride, so we had to leg it.* **6.** side of a triangle that is not the base or hypotenuse. **7.** course or run made by a sailing vessel on one tack. 1-4,6,7 *n.*, 5 *v.*, **legged, leg ging. —leg′less,** *adj.*

give a leg up, help.

have not a leg to stand on, *Informal.* have no defense or reason.

on one's last legs, about to fail, collapse, die, etc.

pull one's leg, *Informal.* fool, trick, or make fun of him.

stretch one's legs, take a walk.

leg a cy (leg′ə sē), **1.** money or other property left to a person by a will. **2.** something that has been handed down from an ancestor or predecessor. *n.*, *pl.* **leg a cies.**

le gal (lē′gl), **1.** of law: *legal knowledge.* **2.** of lawyers: *legal advice.* **3.** according to law; lawful: *Hunting is legal only during certain seasons.* **4.** recognized by law rather than by equity. *adj.*

le gal ism (lē′gl iz əm), strict adherence to law or prescription. *n.*

le gal ist (lē′gl ist), **1.** person who adheres strictly to laws or rules. **2.** expert in law. *n.*

le gal is tic (lē′gl is′tik), adhering strictly to law or prescription. *adj.*

le gal i ty (li gal′ə tē), accordance with law; lawfulness. *n.*, *pl.* **le gal i ties.**

le gal ize (lē′gl īz), make legal; authorize by law; sanction. *v.*, **le gal ized, le gal iz ing. —le′gal i za′tion,** *n.*

le gal ly (lē′gl ē), **1.** in a legal manner. **2.** according to law: *He is legally responsible for his wife's debts.* *adv.*

legal tender, money that must, by law, be accepted in payment of debts.

leg ate (leg′it), **1.** a representative of the Pope. **2.** ambassador; representative; messenger. *n.*

leg a tee (leg′ə tē′), person to whom a legacy is left. *n.*

le ga tion (li gā′shən), **1.** the diplomatic representative of a country and his staff of assistants. A legation ranks next below an embassy. **2.** the official residence, offices, etc., of such a representative in a foreign country. **3.** office, position, or dignity of a legate. *n.*

le ga to (li gä′tō), in music, smooth and connected; without breaks between successive tones. *adj.*, *adv.*

leg end (lej′ənd), **1.** story coming down from the past, which many people have believed: *The stories about King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table are legends, not history.* **2.** such stories as a group. **3.** inscription on a coin or medal. **4.** words, etc., accompanying a picture or diagram; caption. *n.*

leg end ar y (lej′ən der′ē), of a legend or legends; like a legend; not historical: *Robin Hood is a legendary person.* *adj.*

leg er de main (lej′ər də mān′), **1.** sleight of hand; jugglery: *A common trick of legerdemain is to take rabbits from an apparently empty hat.* **2.** trickery. *n.*

legged (legd or leg′id), having a leg or legs: *two-legged.* *adj.*

leg gings (leg′ingz), extra outer coverings of cloth or leather for the legs, for use out of doors. *n.pl.*

leg gy (leg′ē), **1.** having long legs. **2.** having awkwardly long legs. *adj.*

leg horn (leg′hôrn or leg′ərn), hat made of flat, yellow braided straw. *n.*

Leg horn (leg′hôrn for 1; leg′hôrn or leg′ərn for 2), **1.** seaport in W Italy. 146,000. **2.** a rather small kind of domestic fowl. *n.*

leg i bil i ty (lej′ə bil′ə tē), legible condition or quality; clearness of print or writing. *n.*

leg i ble (lej′ə bl), 1. that can be read. 2. easy to read; plain and clear: *Her handwriting is both beautiful and legible.* *adj.*

leg i bly (lej′ə blē), clearly. *adv.*

le gion (lē′jən), 1. body of soldiers; army. 2. body of soldiers in the ancient Roman army consisting of 3000 to 6000 foot soldiers and 300 to 700 cavalrymen. 3. a great many; very large number: *a legion of difficulties, a legion of supporters.* *n.*

le gion ar y (lē′jən er′ē), 1. of or belonging to a legion. 2. soldier of a legion. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*, *pl.* **legion ar ies.**

le gion naire (lē′jən ãr′), 1. member of the American Legion. 2. soldier of a legion. *n.*

Legion of Honor, an honorary society founded by Napoleon in 1802. Membership is given as a reward for great services to France.

leg is late (lej′is lāt), 1. make laws: *Congress legislates for the United States.* 2. force by legislation: *The council legislated him out of office.* *v.*, **leg is lat ed, leg is lat ing.**

leg is la tion (lej′is lā′shən), 1. the making of laws: *Congress has the power of legislation.* 2. the laws made: *Important legislation is reported in today's newspaper.* *n.*

leg is la tive (lej′is lā′tiv), 1. having to do with making laws: *legislative reforms.* 2. having the duty and power of making laws: *Congress is a legislative body.* 3. ordered by law. *adj.* **—leg′is la′tive ly,** *adv.*

leg is la tor (lej′is lā′tər), lawmaker; member of a legislative body. *n.*

leg is la ture (lej′is lā′chər), group of persons that has the duty and power of making laws for a State or country. *n.*

le git i ma cy (lə jit′ə mə sē), being legitimate or lawful; being recognized as lawful or proper. *n.*

le git i mate (lə jit′ə mit for 1-3,5,6; lə jit′ə māt for 4), 1. rightful; lawful; allowed: *Sickness is a legitimate reason for a child's being absent from school.* 2. conforming to accepted standards. The **legitimate drama** means the body of plays of recognized merit. 3. born of parents who are married. 4. make or declare lawful. 5. resting on, or ruling by, the principle of hereditary right: *the legitimate title to a throne, a legitimate sovereign.* 6. logical: *a legitimate conclusion.* 1-3,5,6 *adj.*, 4 *v.*, **le git i mat ed, le git i mat ing. —le git′i mate ly,** *adv.*

legitimate stage, drama acted on the stage as opposed to motion pictures.

le git i mist (lə jit′ə mist), supporter of legitimate authority, especially of claims to rule based on direct descent. *n.*

le git i mize (lə jit′ə mīz), make or declare to be legitimate. *v.*, **le git i mized, le git i miz ing. —le git′i mi za′tion,** *n.*

leg-of-mut ton (leg′əv mut′n), having the shape of a leg of mutton; wide at one end and narrow at the other: *a leg-of-mutton sleeve.* *adj.*

leg ume (leg′ūm or li gūm′), 1. plant having a number of seeds in a pod, such as beans, peas, etc. Many legumes can absorb nitrogen from the air. 2. the seed pod of such a plant. *n.*

le gu mi nous (li gū′mə nəs), 1. of or bearing legumes. 2. of the same group of plants as beans and peas. *adj.*

Le Ha vre (lə hä′vər or lə hä′vrə), seaport in N France. 140,000. Also, **Havre.**

le hu a (lā hü′ä), a hardwood tree of Hawaii, Samoa, etc., that has clusters of bright-red flowers. *n.*

lei (lā), wreath of flowers, leaves, etc. *n.*, *pl.* **leis.**

Girl wearing a lei

Leices ter (les′tər), city in central England. 281,000. *n.*

Leip zig (līp′sig), city in East Germany. 593,000. *n.*

lei sure (lē′zhər), 1. time free from required work in which a person may rest, amuse himself, and do the things he likes to do: *A busy man hasn't much leisure to read.* 2. free; not busy: *leisure hours.* 3. having leisure. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

at leisure, 1. free; not busy. 2. without hurry; taking plenty of time.

at one's leisure, when one has leisure; at one's convenience.

lei sured (lē′zhərd), 1. having leisure. 2. leisurely. *adj.*

lei sure ly (lē′zhər lē), without hurry; taking plenty of time: *He walked leisurely across the street.* *adj.*, *adv.* **—lei′sure li ness,** *n.*

leit mo tif or **leit mo tiv** (līt′mō tēf′), a short passage in a musical composition, associated throughout the work with a certain person, situation, or idea. *n.*

lem ming (lem′ing), a small, mouselike arctic animal, having a short tail and furry feet. *n.*

Lemming (about 6 in. long)

lem on (lem′ən), 1. a sour, light-yellow citrus fruit growing in warm climates. 2. a thorny tree that bears this fruit. 3. pale yellow. 4. *Slang.* something disagreeable, unpleasant, or worthless. 1-4 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

lem on ade (lem′ən ād′), drink made of lemon juice, sugar, and water. *n.*

le mur (lē′mər), animal somewhat like a monkey, but having a foxlike face and woolly fur, found mainly in Madagascar. *n.*

Lemur (about 3 ft. long, including the tail)

Le na (lē′nə), river in E Soviet Union, flowing into the Arctic Ocean. 2800 mi. *n.*

lend (lend), 1. let another have or use for a time: *Will you lend me your bicycle for an hour?* 2. give the use of (money) for a fixed or specified amount of payment: *Banks lend money and charge interest.* 3. make a loan or loans: *Nell often lends to Kate. A person who borrows should be willing to lend.* 4. give for a time; give: *A becoming dress lends charm to a girl. The Red Cross is quick to lend aid in time of disaster.* *v.*, **lent, lend ing. —lend′er,** *n.*

lend itself or **oneself to,** help or be suitable for.

lend-lease (lend′lēs′), 1. policy of making a loan to an allied country of certain equipment in which the lender is superior, and of receiving some service or material in return. 2. send as a loan. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **lend-leased, lend-leas ing.**

length (lengkth or length), 1. how long a thing is; thing's measurement from end to end; longest way a thing can be measured: *the length of a rope.* 2. distance a thing extends. 3. extent in time: *length of an hour.* 4. a long stretch or extent. 5. piece or portion of given length: *a length of rope.* *n.*

at full length, with the body stretched out flat.

at length, 1. at last; finally. 2. in full; with all the details.

go to any length, do everything possible.

keep at arm's length, keep from being too familiar.

length en (lengk′thən or leng′thən), 1. make longer: *A tailor can lengthen your trousers.* 2. become or grow longer: *Your legs have lengthened a great deal since you were 5 years old.* *v.*

length ways (lengkth′wāz′ or length′wāz′), lengthwise. *adv.*, *adj.*

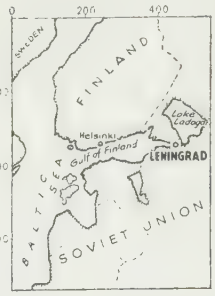
length wise (lengkth′wīz′ or length′wīz′), in the direction of the length: *He cut the cloth lengthwise.* *adv.*, *adj.*

length y (lengk′thē or leng′thē), long; too long. *adj.*, **length i er, length i est.**

len ience (lēn′yəns), leniency. *n.*

len ien cy (lēn′yən sē), mildness; gentleness; mercy. *n.*

len ient (lēn′yənt), mild; gentle; merciful: *a lenient conqueror.* *adj.* **—len′ient ly,** *adv.*



Len in (len′ən), **Nikolay,** 1870-1924, Russian leader, the founder of the Soviet government and its head from 1917 to 1924. *n.*

Len in grad (len′ən grad), seaport in NW Soviet Union, on the Gulf of Finland. 2,888,000. Formerly called **St. Petersburg** and later **Petrograd.** *n.*

len i ty (len′ə tē), mildness; gentleness; mercifulness. *n., pl.* **len i ties.**

lens (lenz), piece of glass, or something like glass, that brings closer together or sends wider apart the rays of light passing through it. The lens of the eye and the lens of a camera form images. The lenses of a telescope make things look larger and nearer. *n., pl.* **lens es.**

lent (lent), pt. and pp. of **lend.** *I lent you my pencils. He had lent me his eraser.* *v.*

Lent (lent), the forty weekdays before Easter, kept as a time for fasting and repenting of sins. *n.*

Lent en or **lent en** (lent′n), of Lent; during Lent; suitable for Lent. *adj.*

len til (len′tl), **1.** plant whose pods contain two seeds shaped like double-convex lenses, growing mostly in S Europe and Asia. **2.** seed of this plant. Lentils are eaten like peas. *n.*

l'en voi or **l'en voy** (len′voi), a short stanza ending a poem. *n.*

Le o (lē′ō), a northern constellation that was thought of as arranged in the shape of a lion. *n.*

Le ón (lā ōn′), **1.** province in NW Spain, formerly a kingdom. **2.** city in central Mexico, NW of Mexico City. 123,000. *n.*

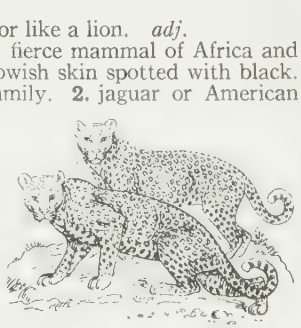
Le o nar do da Vin ci (lā′ə när′dō də vin′chē). See **da Vinci.**

le o nine (lē′ə nīn), of or like a lion. *adj.*

leop ard (lep′ərd), **1.** a fierce mammal of Africa and Asia that has a dull-yellowish skin spotted with black. It belongs to the cat family. **2.** jaguar or American leopard. *n.*

leop ard ess (lep′ər-dis), a female leopard. *n.*

Lé o pold ville (lē′ə-pōld vil′), former name of Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo. 390,000. *n.*



Leopard (in front) and leopardess (length of leopard about 7 ft. to tip of tail)

Le pan to (li pan′tō), **Strait of,** strait leading into the Gulf of Corinth in S Greece. An important naval battle was fought here in 1571 when the sea power of Turkey was destroyed by a group of Italian states. *n.*

lep er (lep′ər), person who has leprosy. *n.*

lep i dop ter ous (lep′ə dop′tər əs), belonging to the group of insects including butterflies and moths. The larvae are wormlike; the adults have four broad wings more or less covered with small scales. *adj.*

lep re chaun (lep′rə kôn), in Irish legend, a sprite or goblin resembling a little old man. *n.*

lep ro sy (lep′rə sē), an infectious disease, characterized by ulcers and white scaly scabs. *n.*

lep rous (lep′rəs), **1.** having leprosy: *a leprous person.* **2.** of or like leprosy: *white leprous scales.* *adj.* **—lep′rous ly,** *adv.*

Les bos (lez′bos), Mytilene. *n.*

lese-maj es ty (lēz′maj′is tē), crime or offense against the sovereign power in a state; treason. *n.*

le sion (lē′zhən), **1.** injury; hurt. **2.** a diseased condition. *n.*

Le so tho (lə sō′tō), a country in S Africa. 975,000 pop.; 11,716 sq. mi. *Capital:* Maseru. *n.* Formerly, **Basutoland.**

less (les), **1.** smaller: *of less width, less importance.* **2.** not so much; not so much of: *to have less rain, to put on less butter, to eat less meat.* **3.** lower in age, rank, or importance: *no less a person than the President.* **4.** a smaller amount or quantity: *He refused to take less than $5.* **5.** to a smaller extent or degree: *less known, less important.* **6.** lacking; without; minus: *a year less two days.* 1-3 *adj.,* 4 *n.,* 5 *adv.,* 6 *prep.*

-less, suffix meaning:
1. without; that has no: *Homeless = without a home.*
2. that does not: *Ceaseless = that does not cease.*
3. that cannot be ____ed: *Countless = that cannot be counted.*

les see (les ē′), person to whom a lease is granted. *n.*

less en (les′n), **1.** grow less. **2.** make less; decrease. **3.** represent as less; minimize; belittle. *v.*

less er (les′ər), **1.** less; smaller. **2.** less important of two. *adj.*

Lesser Antilles, chain of small islands in the West Indies, southeast of Puerto Rico. It consists of the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and the islands north of Venezuela. See **West Indies** for map.

les son (les′n), **1.** something learned or studied: *Children study many different lessons in school.* **2.** unit of learning or teaching; what is to be studied or practiced at one time: *a music lesson.* **3.** an instructive experience, serving to encourage or warn. **4.** give a lesson to. **5.** selection from the Bible, read as part of a church service. **6.** rebuke; lecture. 1-3,5,6 *n.,* 4,6 *v.*

les sor (les′ôr), person who grants a lease. *n.*

lest (lest), **1.** for fear that; that ____not; in order that ____not: *Be careful lest you fall from that tree.* **2.** that: *I was afraid lest he should come too late to save us.* *conj.*

let[1] (let), **1.** allow; permit: *Let the dog have a bone.* **2.** allow to pass, go, or come: *let a person on board a ship.* **3.** allow to run out: *Doctors used to let blood from people to lessen a fever.* **4.** rent; hire out: *let a boat by the hour.* **5.** be rented: *That house lets for $80 a month.* **6.** *Let* is used in giving suggestions or giving commands: *"Let's go home" means "I suggest that we go home."* **7.** suppose; assume: *Let the two lines be parallel.* *v.,* **let, let ting.**

let down, **1.** lower. **2.** slow up. **3.** disappoint.

let in, admit; permit to enter.

let off, allow to go free.

let on, *Informal.* **1.** allow to be known; reveal one's knowledge of. **2.** pretend; make believe.

let out, **1.** permit to go out. **2.** make larger. **3.** rent. **4.** *Informal.* dismiss or be dismissed. **5.** make known.

let up, *Informal.* stop; pause.

let[2] (let), **1.** *Archaic.* prevent; hinder; obstruct. **2.** prevention; hindrance; obstruction. **3.** interference with the ball in tennis and similar games. The ball or point must be played over again. 1 *v.,* **let ted** or **let, let ting;** 2,3 *n.*

without let or hindrance, with nothing to prevent, hinder, or obstruct.

-let, suffix meaning:
1. little, as in *booklet, streamlet, wavelet.*
2. thing worn as a band on, as in *anklet, armlet, wristlet.*
3. other meanings, as in *couplet, gauntlet, ringlet.*

let down (let′doun′), **1.** a slowing up. **2.** *Informal.* disappointment. *n.*

le thal (lē′thəl), causing death; deadly: *lethal weapons, a lethal dose.* *adj.*

le thar gic (lə thär′jik), **1.** unnaturally drowsy; sluggish; dull: *A hot, humid day produces a lethargic condition.* **2.** producing lethargy. *adj.*

leth ar gy (leth′ər jē), **1.** drowsy dullness; lack of energy. **2.** an unnatural sleep. *n., pl.* **leth ar gies.**

Le the (lē′thē), **1.** in Greek mythology, a river in Hades. Drinking its water caused forgetfulness of the past. **2.** forgetfulness; oblivion. *n.*

let's (lets), let us.

Lett (let), **1.** member of a group of people living in Latvia. **2.** their language. *n.*

let ter (let′ər), **1.** mark or sign (on paper, etc.) that stands for any one of the sounds that make up words. **2.** mark with letters. **3.** inscribe (something) in letters. **4.** make letters. **5.** a written or printed message. **6.** an official document granting some right or privilege. **7.** exact wording; actual terms: *He kept the letter of the law but not the spirit.* **8.** bit of metal type bearing a letter, used in printing. 1,5-8 *n.*, 2-4 *v.* **—let′ter er,** *n.*

letters, **1.** literature. **2.** knowledge of literature; literary culture. **3.** profession of an author.

to the letter, very exactly; just as one has been told.

letter carrier, mailman; postman.

let tered (let′ərd), **1.** marked with letters. **2.** able to read and write; educated. **3.** knowing literature; having literary culture. *adj.*

let ter head (let′ər hed′), **1.** words printed at the top of a sheet of paper, usually a name and address. **2.** sheet of paper so printed. *n.*

let ter ing (let′ər ing), **1.** letters drawn, painted, stamped, etc. **2.** making letters. *n.*

let ter-per fect (let′ər pėr′fikt), **1.** knowing one's part or lesson perfectly. **2.** correct in every detail. *adj.*

letters patent, an official document giving a person authority from a government to do some act or to have some right.

let tuce (let′is), **1.** the large, crisp, green leaves of a garden plant of the same family as the chicory, much used in salad. **2.** the plant. *n.*

let up (let′up′), *Informal.* stop; pause. *n.*

leu co cyte (lü′kə sīt), a white blood corpuscle; one of the tiny white cells in the blood that destroy disease germs. *n.*

leu ke mi a (lü kē′mē ə), a rare, and usually fatal, disease characterized by a large excess of white corpuscles in the blood. *n.*

Lev., Leviticus.

Le vant (lə vant′), countries on the Mediterranean Sea, east of Italy. *n.*

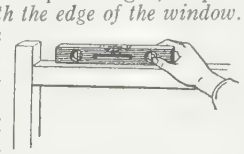
Le van tine (lə-van′tən or lev′ən tīn), **1.** of the Levant. **2.** person or ship of the Levant. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Levant (the shaded parts)

lev ee[1] (lev′ē), **1.** *U.S.* bank built to keep a river from overflowing. There are levees along the lower Mississippi River. **2.** a landing place for boats. *n.*

lev ee[2] or **lev ée** (lev′ē), reception. French kings used to hold levees in the morning while they were getting up and dressing. *n.*

lev el (lev′l), **1.** flat; even; having the same height everywhere: *a level floor.* **2.** of equal height, importance, etc: *The table is level with the edge of the window.* **3.** even; uniform; steady: *a calm and level tone.* **4.** something that is level. **5.** instrument for showing whether a surface is level. **6.** measuring of differences in height with such an instrument. **7.** level position or condition. **8.** make level; put on the same level. **9.** bring to a level. **10.** lay low; bring to the level of the ground. **11.** raise and hold level for shooting; aim. **12.** aim or direct (words, intentions, etc.). **13.** height: *The flood rose to a level of 60 feet.* **14.** position or standard from a social, moral, or intellectual point of view. **15.** remove or reduce (differences, etc.). **16.** *Informal.* well-balanced; sensible. 1-3,16 *adj.*, 4-7,13,14 *n.*, 8-12,15 *v.*, **lev eled, lev el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **lev elled, lev el ling.** **—lev′el er,** *esp. Brit.* **lev′el ler,** *n.* **—lev′el ly,** *adv.* **—lev′el ness,** *n.*


Level in use (def. 5). It contains a glass tube in which is a liquid with an air bubble in it. If the surface is level, the bubble stays at the center; if not, it moves to one side.

find one's or **its level,** arrive at the natural or proper level.

one's level best, *Informal.* one's very best; as well as one can do.

lev el-head ed (lev′l-hed′id), having good common sense or good judgment; sensible. *adj.*

lev er (lev′ər or lē′vər), **1.** bar for raising or moving a weight at one end by pushing down at the other end. It must be supported at a point in between. See **fulcrum** for picture. **2.** any bar working on an axis or support. **3.** move with a lever. **4.** use a lever. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

lev er age (lev′ər ij or lē′vər ij), **1.** action of a lever. **2.** advantage or power gained by using a lever. **3.** increased power of action. *n.*

lev er et (lev′ər it), a young hare. *n.*

Le vi (lē′vī), in the Bible, a son of Jacob and ancestor of the Levites. *n.*

le vi a than (lə vī′ə thən), **1.** in the Bible, a huge sea animal. **2.** a huge ship. **3.** any great and powerful person or thing. *n.*

lev i tate (lev′ə tāt), **1.** rise or float in the air. **2.** cause to rise or float in the air. *v.*, **lev i tat ed, lev i tat ing.**

lev i ta tion (lev′ə tā′shən), a levitating. *n.*

Le vite (lē′vīt), member of the tribe of Levi, from which assistants to the Jewish priests were chosen. *n.*

Le vit i cal (lə vit′ə kl), **1.** of the Levites. **2.** of Leviticus or the law contained in it. *adj.*

Le vit i cus (lə vit′ə kəs), the third book of the Old Testament, containing the laws for the priests and Levites and the ritual for Jewish rites and ceremonies. *n.*

lev i ty (lev′ə tē), lightness of mind, character, or behavior; lack of proper seriousness or earnestness. *n.*, *pl.* **lev i ties.**

lev u lose (lev′yə lōs), form of sugar in honey, fruits, etc.; fruit sugar. *n.*

lev y (lev′ē), **1.** order to be paid: *The government levies taxes to pay its expenses.* **2.** money collected by authority or force. **3.** collect (men) for an army: *levy troops in time of war.* **4.** men collected for an army. **5.** seize by law for unpaid debts: *They levied on his property for unpaid rent.* **6.** a levying. 1,3,5 *v.*, **lev ied, lev y ing;** 2,4,6 *n.*, *pl.* **lev ies.**

levy war on, make war on; start a war against.

lewd (lüd), not decent; lustful. *adj.* **—lewd′ly,** *adv.* **—lewd′ness,** *n.*

Lew is (lü′is), **1. John L(lewellyn),** born 1880, American labor leader. **2. Meriwether,** 1774-1809, American explorer in the Lewis and Clark expedition to Oregon. **3. Sinclair,** 1885-1951, American novelist. *n.*

lew is ite (lü′is īt), a colorless gas that causes extreme injury to skin and lungs, used in warfare. *n.*

Lew is ton (lü′is tən), city in SW Maine. 41,000. *n.*

lex (leks), *Latin.* law. *n.*, *pl.* **le ges** (lē′jēz).

lex i cog ra pher (lek′sə kog′rə fər), dictionary maker. *n.*

lex i co graph ic (lek′sə kə graf′ik), lexicographical. *adj.*

lex i co graph i cal (lek′sə kə graf′ə kl), of or having to do with lexicography. *adj.* **—lex′i co graph′i cal ly,** *adv.*

lex i cog ra phy (lek′sə kog′rə fē), dictionary making. *n.*

lex i con (lek′sə kən), dictionary, especially of Greek, Latin, or Hebrew. *n.*

Lex ing ton (lek′sing tən), **1.** town in E Massachusetts. The first battle of the American Revolution was

fought there on April 19, 1775. 28,000. 2. city in N Kentucky. 63,000. *n.*

Ley den jar (lī′dn), device for accumulating frictional electricity, consisting essentially of a glass jar lined inside and outside, for most of its height, with tin foil.

Ley te (lā′tē), island in the central Philippine Islands. 1,007,000 pop.; 3080 sq. mi. *n.*

Lha sa (lä′sə), capital of Tibet. 20,000. *n.*

Li, lithium.

L.I., Long Island.

li a bil i ty (lī′ə bil′ə tē), 1. state of being susceptible: *liability to disease.* 2. state of being under obligation: *liability for a debt.* 3. debt. 4. thing to one's disadvantage: *Poor handwriting is a liability in getting a job.* *n., pl.* **li a bil i ties.**

li a ble (lī′ə bl), 1. likely; unpleasantly likely: *Glass is liable to break. One is liable to slip on ice.* 2. in danger of having, doing, etc.: *We are all liable to diseases.* 3. responsible; bound by law to pay: *The Post Office Department is not liable for damage to a parcel sent by mail unless it is insured.* 4. under obligation; subject: *Citizens are liable to jury duty.* *adj.*

li ai son (lē′ā zon′ or lē ā′zon), connection between parts of an army to secure proper coöperation. *n.*

liaison officer, a military officer whose duty is to secure proper coöperation between parts of an army or between allied armies.

li a na (lē ä′nə), a climbing vine with a woody stem. Giant lianas wind around the trunks and climb from tree to tree in jungles. *n.*

Liao tung (lyou′dung′), peninsula in southern Manchuria. *n.*

li ar (lī′ər), person who tells lies; person who says what is not true. *n.*

li ba tion (lī bā′shən), 1. a pouring out of wine, water, etc., as an offering to a god. 2. wine, water, etc., offered in this way. *n.*

li bel (lī′bl), 1. a written or printed statement tending to damage a person's reputation. 2. write or print a libel about. 3. crime of writing or printing a libel. 4. any false or damaging statement about a person. 5. make false or damaging statements about. 1,3,4 *n.,* 2,5 *v.,* **li beled, li bel ing** or *esp. Brit.* **li belled, li bel ling.**

li bel er or **li bel ler** (lī′bl ər), person who libels another. *n.*

li bel ous or **li bel lous** (lī′bl əs), 1. containing a libel. 2. spreading libels: *a libelous tongue.* *adj.*

lib er al (lib′ər əl), 1. generous: *a liberal donation.* 2. plentiful; abundant: *He put in a liberal supply of coal for the winter.* 3. broad-minded; not narrow in one's ideas: *a liberal thinker.* 4. favoring progress and reforms. 5. person favorable to progress and reforms. 6. giving the general thought, not a word-for-word rendering: *a liberal translation.* 1-4,6 *adj.,* 5 *n.* **—lib′er al ly,** *adv.* **—lib′er al ness,** *n.*

Lib er al (lib′ər əl), member of a Liberal Party. *n.*

liberal arts, subjects studied for culture rather than for immediate practical use. Literature, languages, history, and philosophy are some of the liberal arts.

liberal education, education for culture rather than as a preparation for a business or profession.

lib er al ism (lib′ər əl iz′əm), liberal principles and ideas; belief in progress and reforms. *n.*

lib er al ist (lib′ər əl ist), person who holds liberal principles and ideas; believer in progress and reforms. *n.*

lib er al i ty (lib′ər al′ə tē), 1. generosity. 2. a gift. 3. broad-mindedness. *n., pl.* **lib er al i ties.**

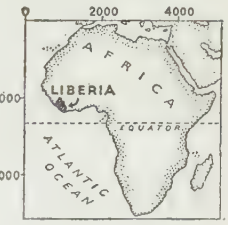
lib er al ize (lib′ər əl īz), make or become liberal. *v.,* **lib er al ized, lib er al iz ing. —lib′er al i za′tion,** *n.*

Liberal Party, a political party that favors progress and reforms.

lib er ate (lib′ər āt), set free: *Lincoln liberated the slaves.* *v.,* **lib er at ed, lib er at ing. —lib′er a′tor,** *n.*

lib er a tion (lib′ər ā′shən), 1. a setting free. 2. a being set free. *n.*

Li be ri a (lī bir′ē ə), country in W Africa, founded by freed American Negro slaves in 1847. 1,500,000 pop.; 43,000 sq. mi. *Capital:* Monrovia. *n.* **—Li be′ri an,** *adj., n.*



lib er tine (lib′ər tēn), 1. person without moral restraints; man who does not respect women. 2. without moral restraints; dissolute; licentious. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

lib er tin ism (lib′ər tēn iz′əm), behavior of a libertine. *n.*

lib er ty (lib′ər tē), 1. freedom: *Lincoln granted liberty to slaves. The American colonies won their liberty.* 2. right or power to do as one pleases; power or opportunity to do something: *liberty of speech or action.* 3. leave granted to a sailor to go ashore. 4. right of being in, using, etc.: *We give our dog the liberty of the yard.* 5. privilege or right granted by a government. 6. too great freedom; setting aside rules and manners: *to take liberties with mother's sewing basket.* *n., pl.* **lib er ties.**

at liberty, 1. free. 2. allowed; permitted: *You are at liberty to make any choice you please.* 3. not busy: *Mr. Brown will see us as soon as he is at liberty.*

take liberties, be too familiar.

Liberty Bell, bell that was rung at Philadelphia on July 4, 1776, when the Continental Congress passed the Declaration of Independence. It is regarded as a symbol of liberty.

liberty cap, kind of cap worn as a symbol of liberty.

li bi do (lə bē′dō), 1. sexual desire or instinct. 2. instinct generally; vital impulse; the force motivating mental life. *n.*

Li bra (lī′brə), a southern constellation that was thought of as arranged in the shape of a pair of scales. *n.*

li brar i an (lī brâr′ē ən), 1. person in charge of a library or part of a library. 2. person trained for work in a library. *n.*

li brar y (lī′brer′ē), 1. collection of books. 2. room or building where a collection of books is kept. *n., pl.* **li brar ies.**

li bret to (lə bret′ō), 1. words of an opera or other long musical composition. 2. book containing the words. *n., pl.* **li bret tos.**

Li bre ville (lē′brə vil), capital of the republic of Gabon, in the NW part. 22,000. *n.*

Lib y a (lib′ē ə), 1. country in N Africa west of Egypt, formerly an Italian colony. 1,200,000 pop.; 679,358 sq. mi. *Capitals:* Tripoli and Benghazi. See **Egypt** for map. 2. an ancient Greek and Roman name for that part of Africa west of Egypt. *n.* **—Lib′y an,** *adj., n.*

Lib y an Desert (lib′ē ən), part of the Sahara Desert, west of the Nile.

lice (līs), pl. of **louse.** *n.*

li cence (lī′sns), license. *n., v.,* **li cenced, li cenc ing.**

li cense (lī′sns), 1. permission given by law to do something. 2. paper, card, plate, etc., showing such permission: *The policeman asked the reckless driver for his license.* 3. give a license to; permit by law: *A doctor is licensed to practice medicine.* 4. fact or condition of being permitted to do something. 5. freedom of action, speech, thought, etc., that is permitted or conceded. Poetic license is the freedom from rules that is permitted in poetry and art. 6. too much liberty; disregard of what is right and proper; abuse of liberty. 1,2,4-6 *n.,* 3 *v.,* **li censed, li cens ing. —li′cens er,** *n.*

li cen see (lī′sn sē′), person to whom a license is given. *n.*

li cen ti ate (lī sen′shē it or lī sen′shē āt), person who has a license or permit to practice an art or profession: *An attorney is a licentiate in law.* *n.*

li cen tious (lī sen′shəs), 1. disregarding commonly accepted rules or principles. 2. lawless; immoral. 3. lewd. *adj.* **—li cen′tious ly,** *adv.* **—li cen′tious ness,** *n.*

li chee (lē′chē), litchi. *n.*

li chen (lī′kən), plant that looks somewhat like moss and grows in patches on trees, rocks, etc. A lichen consists of a fungus and an alga growing together so that they look like one plant. *n.*

Lich gate

lich gate (lich), a roofed gate to a churchyard. Also, **lych gate.**

lick (lik), **1.** pass the tongue over: *lick a stamp.* **2.** lap up with the tongue. **3.** make or bring by using the tongue: *The cat licked the plate clean.* **4.** stroke of the tongue over something. **5.** pass about or play over like a tongue: *The flames were licking the roof.* **6.** place where natural salt is found and where animals go to lick it up. **7.** *Informal.* a blow. **8.** *Informal.* beat; thrash. **9.** *Informal.* defeat in a fight, etc.; conquer. **10.** a small quantity. **11.** *Informal.* a brief stroke of activity or effort. **12.** *Informal.* speed. 1-3,5,8,9 *v.*, 4,6,7,10-12 *n.*

lick into shape, *Informal.* make presentable or usable.

lick er ish (lik′ər ish), **1.** fond of choice food. **2.** greedy. **3.** lecherous. *adj.*

lick spit tle (lik′spit′l), a contemptible flatterer. *n.*

lic o rice (lik′ə ris or lik′ə rish), **1.** a sweet, black gummy extract obtained from the roots of a European plant, used as a flavoring. **2.** plant that yields this. **3.** its root. **4.** candy flavored with this extract. *n.* Also, **liquorice.**

lic tor (lik′tər), attendant on a public official in ancient Rome who punished offenders at his orders. *n.*

lid (lid), **1.** a movable cover; top: *the lid of a box.* **2.** cover of skin that is moved in opening and shutting the eye; eyelid. **3.** *Slang.* hat; cap. *n.*

lid less (lid′lis), **1.** having no lid. **2.** having no eyelids. **3.** *Poetic.* watchful. *adj.*

lie[1] (lī), **1.** a false statement, known to be false by the person who makes it: *Saying his friend stole it was a lie.* **2.** something intended to give a false impression. **3.** tell lies. **4.** get, bring, put, etc., by lying: *lie oneself out of a difficulty.* **5.** a false statement. **6.** make a false statement. 1,2,5 *n.*, 3,4,6 *v.*, **lied, ly ing.**

give the lie to, **1.** call a liar; accuse of lying. **2.** show to be false.

lie[2] (lī), **1.** have one's body in a flat position along the ground or other surface: *lie on the grass.* **2.** assume such a position: *lie down on the couch.* **3.** be in a horizontal or flat position: *The book was lying on the table.* **4.** be kept or stay in a given position, state, etc.: *lie idle.* **5.** be; be placed: *The ship lies to the south of us.* **6.** exist; be; have its place; belong: *The cure lies in education.* **7.** be in the grave; be buried: *His body lies in Plymouth.* **8.** manner, position, or direction in which something lies. **9.** *Archaic.* spend the night; lodge. 1-7,9 *v.*, **lay, lain, ly ing;** 8 *n.*

lie in, be confined in childbirth.

lie off, of a ship, etc., stay not far from.

lie over, be left waiting until a later time.

lie to, of a ship, etc., come almost to a stop, facing the wind.

Liech ten stein (liH′tən shtīn), country between W Austria and NE Switzerland. 16,000 pop.; 62 sq. mi. *Capital:* Vaduz. *n.*

lied (līd), pt. and pp. of **lie**[1]. *That boy lied about his work. He has lied before. v.*

lief (lēf), willingly. *adv.* Also, **lieve.**

liege (lēj), **1.** lord having a right to the homage and loyal service of his vassals. **2.** having a right to the homage and loyal service of vassals. **3.** vassal obliged to give homage and loyal service to his lord. **4.** obliged to give homage and loyal service to a lord. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *adj.*

liege lord, a feudal lord.

Li ége (li āzh′), city in E Belgium. 157,000. *n.*

liege man (lēj′mən), **1.** vassal. **2.** a faithful follower. *n., pl.* **liege men.**

lien (lēn), a legal claim on the property of another for payment of a debt: *The garage owner has a lien upon my automobile until I pay his bill. n.*

lieu (lü), place; stead. *n.*

in lieu of, in place of; instead of.

Lieut., Lieutenant.

lieu ten an cy (lü ten′ən sē), rank, commission, or authority of a lieutenant. *n., pl.* **lieu ten an cies.**

lieu ten ant (lü ten′ənt; *in general British usage, except in the navy,* lef ten′ənt), **1.** person who acts in the place of someone above him in authority. **2.** a commissioned army officer ranking next below a captain. **3.** a commissioned naval officer ranking next below a lieutenant commander. *n.*

lieutenant colonel, a commissioned army officer ranking next below a colonel and next above a major.

lieutenant commander, a commissioned naval officer ranking next below a commander and next above a lieutenant.

lieutenant general, a commissioned army officer ranking next below a general and next above a major general.

lieutenant governor, **1.** in the United States, an officer next in rank to the governor of a State. In case of the governor's absence or death, the lieutenant governor takes his place. **2.** official who acts in place of the governor general in a district or province.

lieve (lēv), lief. *adv.*

life (līf), **1.** living; being alive; quality that people, animals, and plants have and that rocks, dirt, and metals lack. **2.** time of being alive: *a short life.* **3.** time of existence or action of inanimate things: *a machine's life, a lease's life.* **4.** a living being; person: *Five lives were lost.* **5.** living beings considered together: *The desert island had almost no animal or vegetable life.* **6.** way of living: *a dull life.* **7.** account of a person's life: *a life of Lincoln.* **8.** spirit; vigor: *Put more life into your work.* **9.** source of activity or liveliness. **10.** existence in the world of affairs or society: *The life of that government was very short. n., pl.* **lives.**

as big as life, **1.** as big as the living person or thing. **2.** in person.

for life, **1.** during the rest of one's life. **2.** to save one's life.

for the life of me, *Informal.* if my life depended on it.

from life, using a living model.

see life, get experience, especially of the exciting features of human activities.

take life, kill.

take one's own life, kill oneself.

to the life, like the model; exactly; perfectly.

true to life, true to reality; as in real life.

life belt, a life preserver made like a belt.

life blood (līf′blud′), **1.** blood necessary to life. **2.** source of strength and energy. *n.*

life boat (līf′bōt′), a strong boat specially built for saving lives at sea or along the coast. *n.*

life buoy, life preserver.

life guard (līf′gärd′), *U.S.* man employed on a bathing beach or at a swimming pool to help in case of accident or danger to bathers. *n.*

life insurance, **1.** system by which a person pays a small sum regularly to have a large sum paid to his family or heirs at his death. **2.** sum paid by the insurance company at death. **3.** payments made to the insurance company.

life less (līf′lis), **1.** without life: *a lifeless planet.* **2.** dead: *lifeless bodies on the battlefield.* **3.** dull: *a lifeless performance. adj.* —**life′less ly,** *adv.* —**life′less ness,** *n.*

life like (līf′līk′), like life; looking as if alive; like the real thing. *adj.* —**life′like′ness,** *n.*

life line, rope for saving life, such as one thrown to a ship from shore.

life long (līf′lông′), lasting all one's life: *a lifelong companion. adj.*

life net, a strong net or sheet of canvas, used to catch people jumping from burning buildings.

Man using a life preserver

life preserver, 1. a wide belt, jacket, or circular tube, usually made of cloth and cork, to keep a person afloat in the water; something to keep a person afloat until rescued.

life sav er (līf′sāv′ər), 1. person who saves people from drowning. 2. lifeguard. 3. *Informal.* one that saves someone from trouble, discomfort, embarrassment, etc. *n.*

life sav ing (līf′sāv′ing), 1. saving people's lives; keeping people from drowning. 2. designed or used to save people's lives. 1,2 *adj.*, 1 *n.*

life-size (līf′sīz′), as big as the living person, animal, etc.: *a life-size statue. adj.*

life time (līf′tīm′), 1. time of being alive; time during which a life lasts. 2. for life. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

life work (līf′wėrk′), work that takes or lasts a whole lifetime; main work in life. *n.*

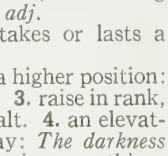
lift (lift), 1. raise; take up; raise into a higher position: *lift a chair.* 2. hold up; display on high. 3. raise in rank, condition, estimation, etc.; elevate; exalt. 4. an elevating influence. 5. rise and go; go away: *The darkness lifts.* 6. go up; yield to an effort to raise something: *This window will not lift.* 7. pull or tug upward. 8. act of lifting. 9. distance through which a thing is lifted. 10. a helping hand: *Give me a lift with this job.* 11. ride in a vehicle given to a traveler on foot; free ride. 12. send up loudly: *lift a voice or cry.* 13. rise to view above the horizon. 14. *Informal.* pick or take up; steal: *lift things from a store.* 15. *U.S.* pay off: *lift a mortgage.* 16. *Esp. Brit.* elevator. 17. one of the layers of leather in the heel of a shoe. 18. a rise in ground. 1-3,5-7,12-15 *v.*, 4,8-11,16-18 *n.*

lift er (lif′tər), 1. person or thing that lifts. 2. thing used for lifting. *n.*

lift-off (lift′ôf′), the firing or launching of a rocket. *n.*

lig a ment (lig′ə mənt), 1. band of strong tissue that connects bones or holds parts of the body in place. 2. tie; bond. *n.*

lig a ture (lig′ə chŭr or lig′ə chər), 1. anything used to bind or tie up; bandage, cord, etc. 2. thread, string, etc., used to tie up a bleeding artery or vein. 3. a binding or tying up. 4. a slur or a group of musical notes connected by a slur. 5. two or three letters joined in printing. *Æ* and *ffl* are ligatures. *n.*



Ligature (def. 4)

light[1] (līt), 1. that by which we see; form of radiant energy that acts on the retina of the eye: *The sun gives light to the earth.* 2. having light. 3. thing that gives light. The sun, a lamp, or a lighthouse is called a light. 4. supply of light: *A tall building cuts off our light.* 5. cause to give light: *She lighted the lamp.* 6. give light to; provide with light: *The room is lighted by six windows.* 7. bright; clear: *It is as light as day.* 8. brightness; clearness; illumination; particular case of this: *a strong or dim light.* 9. a bright part: *light and shade.* 10. make bright: *Her face was lighted by a smile.* 11. become light: *The sky lights up at sunset.* 12. daytime: *The workman gets up before light.* 13. dawn. 14. pale in color; whitish: *light hair, light blue.* 15. something to let light in, such as a window or a windowpane. 16. thing with which to start something burning. 17. set fire to: *She lighted the candles.* 18. take fire. 19. knowledge; information; illumination of mind: *We need more light on this subject.* 20. public knowledge; open view. 21. aspect in which a thing is viewed: *He put the matter in the right light.* 22. shining figure; model; example: *George Washington is one of the lights of history.* 23. favor; approval: *the light of his countenance.* 1,3,4,8,9,12,13, 15,16,19-23 *n.*, 2,7,14 *adj.*, 5,6,10,11,17,18 *v.*, **light ed** or **lit, light ing.**

according to one's lights, following one's own ideas, intelligence, etc., in the best way that one knows.

bring to light, reveal; expose: *The reformer brought to light graft in the city government.*

come to light, be revealed or exposed.

see the light, or **see the light of day,** 1. be born. 2. be made public. 3. get the right idea.

shed or **throw light on,** explain; make clear.

light[2] (līt), 1. easy to carry; not heavy: *a light load.* 2. of little weight for its size: *a light metal.* 3. of less than usual weight: *light clothing.* 4. less than usual in amount, force, etc.: *a light sleep, a light rain.* 5. easy to do or bear; not hard or severe: *light punishment, a light task.* 6. not looking heavy; graceful; delicate: *a light bridge, light carving.* 7. moving easily; nimble: *light on one's feet.* 8. happy; gay; cheerfully careless: *a light laugh.* 9. not serious enough; fickle: *a light mind, light of purpose.* 10. aiming to entertain; not serious: *light reading.* 11. not important: *light losses.* 12. careless in morals. 13. not dense: *a light fog.* 14. porous; sandy: *a light soil.* 15. containing little alcohol. 16. lightly armed or equipped: *light cavalry, in light marching order.* 17. lightly. 1-16 *adj.*, 17 *adv.*

light in the head, 1. dizzy. 2. silly; foolish. 3. crazy; out of one's head.

make light of, treat as of little importance.

light[3] (līt), 1. come down to the ground; alight: *He lighted from his horse.* 2. come down from flight: *A bird lighted on the branch.* 3. come by chance: *His eye lighted upon a sentence.* 4. fall suddenly: *The blow lit on his head. v.*, **light ed** or **lit, light ing.**

light en[1] (lit′n), 1. make light; grow light: *Dawn lightens the sky.* 2. brighten: *Her face lightened.* 3. flash with lightning: *It thundered and lightened outside. v.*

light en[2] (līt′n), 1. reduce the load of (a ship); have the load reduced. 2. make or become less of a burden: *lighten taxes.* 3. make or become more cheerful. *v.*

light er[1] (līt′ər), thing or person that starts something burning. *n.*

light er[2] (līt′ər), 1. a flat-bottomed barge used for loading and unloading ships. 2. carry (goods) in a flat-bottomed barge. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

light-fin gered (līt′fing′gərd), thievish; skillful at picking pockets. *adj.*

light-foot ed (līt′fŭt′id), stepping lightly. *adj.*

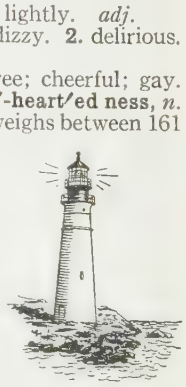
light-head ed (līt′hed′id), 1. dizzy. 2. delirious. 3. frivolous; flighty. *adj.*

light-heart ed (līt′här′tid), carefree; cheerful; gay. *adj.* **—light′-heart′ed ly,** *adv.* **—light′-heart′ed ness,** *n.*

light heavyweight, boxer who weighs between 161 and 175 pounds.

light horse, cavalry that carries light weapons and equipment.

light house (līt′hous′), tower or framework with a bright light that shines far over the water. It is often located at a dangerous place to warn and guide ships. *n.*



Lighthouse. Some have flashing lights, regulated by a revolving lens, part of which is black. Seamen can tell where a lighthouse is by its particular pattern of flashes and dark periods.

light ing (līt′ing), 1. giving of light; providing with light. 2. way in which lights are arranged. 3. a starting to burn. *n.*

light ly (līt′lē), 1. with little weight, force, etc.: *rest lightly on a thing.* 2. to a small degree or extent: *lightly clad.* 3. in an airy way: *flags floating lightly.* 4. quickly; easily: *jump lightly aside.* 5. cheerfully: *take bad news lightly.* 6. indifferently; slightingly: *speak lightly of a person.* 7. thoughtlessly; carelessly: *behave lightly. adv.*

light-mind ed (līt′min′did), empty-headed; thoughtless; frivolous. *adj.* **—light′-mind′ed ly,** *adv.*

light ness[1] (līt′nis), **1.** brightness; clearness. **2.** paleness; whitishness. **3.** amount of light: *The lightness of the sky showed that the rain was really over.* *n.*

light ness[2] (līt′nis), **1.** a being light; not being heavy: *The lightness of this load is a relief after the heavy one I was carrying.* **2.** not being hard or severe. **3.** gracefulness; delicacy. **4.** being gay or cheerful: *lightness of spirits.* **5.** lack of proper seriousness: *Such lightness of conduct is not to be permitted in church.* *n.*

light ning (līt′ning), discharge or flash of electricity in the sky. *n.*

lightning bug, *U.S.* firefly.

lightning rod, a metal rod fixed on a building or ship to conduct lightning into the earth or water.

light ship (līt′ship′), ship with a bright light that shines far over the water, anchored at a dangerous place to warn and guide ships. *n.*

light some (līt′səm), **1.** nimble; lively: *lightsome feet.* **2.** happy; gay; cheerful: *a lightsome heart.* **3.** frivolous. *adj.*

light weight (līt′wāt′), **1.** person or thing of less than average weight. **2.** boxer who weighs less than 135 pounds. **3.** *Informal.* person who has little intelligence or importance. *n.*

light-year (līt′yir′), distance that light travels in one year; about 6,000,000,000,000 miles. *n.*

lig ne ous (lig′nē əs), of or like wood; woody. *adj.*

lig nite (lig′nīt), a dark-brown kind of coal in which the texture of the wood can be seen. *n.*

lig num vi tae (lig′nəm vī′tē), **1.** an extremely heavy and hard wood, used for making pulleys, rulers, etc. **2.** the tropical tree from which it comes.

lik a ble (līk′ə bl), having qualities that win good will or friendship; popular. *adj.* **—lik′a ble ness,** *n.*

like[1] (līk), **1.** similar; similar to; resembling something or each other: *John's uncle promised him $10 if he could earn a like sum* (*adj.*). *She sings like a bird* (*prep.*). **2.** characteristic of: *Isn't that just like a boy?* **3.** in the right state or frame of mind for: *I feel like working.* **4.** giving promise or indicative of: *It looks like rain.* **5.** *Archaic.* likely: *The king is sick and like to die.* **6.** *Informal.* probably: *Like enough it will rain.* **7.** person or thing like another; match; counterpart or equal: *We shall not see his like again.* **8.** in like manner. **9.** *Archaic.* to a like extent or degree. **10.** in like manner with; similarly to: *She works like a beaver.* **11.** *Informal.* like as; as. **12.** *Obsolete.* compare. **13.** *Dialect.* come near. 1-5 *adj.*, *Poetic* **lik er, lik est;** 1-3,11 *prep.*, 6,8-10 *adv.*, 7 *n.*, 11 *conj.*, 12,13 *v.*, **liked, lik ing.**

and the like, **1.** and so forth: *He studied music, painting, and the like.* **2.** and other like things: *We went to the zoo and saw tigers, lions, bears, and the like.*

nothing like, not nearly.

something like, about; almost.

like[2] (līk), **1.** be pleased with; be satisfied with. **2.** wish for; wish. **3.** liking; preference. 1,2 *v.*, **liked, lik ing;** 3 *n.*

-like, suffix meaning:

1. like: *Wolflike = like a wolf.*

2. like that of; characteristic of: *Childlike = like that of a child.*

3. suited to; fit or proper for: *Businesslike = suited to business.*

like a ble (līk′ə bl), likable. *adj.* **—like′a ble ness,** *n.*

like li hood (līk′lē hud), probability: *Is there any great likelihood of rain this afternoon?* *n.*

like ly (līk′lē), **1.** probable: *One likely result of this heavy rain is the rising of the river.* **2.** probably: *I shall very likely be home all day.* **3.** to be expected: *It is likely to be hot in August.* **4.** suitable: *Is there a likely place to fish?* **5.** promising: *a likely boy.* 1,3-5 *adj.*, **like li er, like li est;** 2 *adv.*

lik en (līk′ən), compare; represent as like. *v.*

like ness (līk′nis), **1.** a resembling; a being alike: *a boy's likeness to his father.* **2.** something that is like; copy; picture: *have one's likeness painted.* **3.** appearance; shape: *assume the likeness of a swan.* *n.*

like wise (līk′wīz′), **1.** the same: *Go and do likewise.* **2.** also; moreover; too: *Mary must go home now, and Nell likewise.* *adv.*

lik ing (līk′ing), **1.** preference; fondness; kindly feeling: *a liking for apples.* **2.** taste; pleasure: *food to your liking.* *n.*

li lac (lī′lək), **1.** shrub with clusters of tiny fragrant flowers. **2.** the cluster of flowers. Most lilacs are pale pinkish-purple or white. **3.** pale pinkish-purple. 1-3 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

Lille (lēl), city in N France. 195,000. *n.* Also, **Lisle.**

lilt (lilt), **1.** sing or play (a tune) in a light, tripping manner. **2.** a lively song or tune with a swing. **3.** a lively, springing movement. 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

lil y (lil′ē), **1.** plant that grows from a bulb. Its beautiful flowers are usually shaped like a bell or funnel. **2.** the flower. It is a symbol of whiteness or purity. **3.** the bulb. **4.** like a lily; white; pale; pure; lovely; delicate. **5.** any of various related or similar plants, such as the calla lily or water lily. **6.** design on the royal coat of arms of France; fleur-de-lis. 1-3,5,6 *n.*, *pl.* **lil ies;** 4 *adj.* **—lil′y like′,** *adj.*

Tiger lily (flower 3 to 5 in. in diam.)

lily family, group of herbs, shrubs, and trees that usually have flowers with six parts, grow from rootstocks or bulbs, and have stemless leaves. Tulips, hyacinths, onions, asparagus, and smilax belong to the lily family.

lily of the valley, plant having tiny, fragrant, bell-shaped, white flowers arranged up and down a single stem. *pl.* **lilies of the valley.**

Li ma (lē′mə for 1; lī′mə for 2), **1.** capital of Peru. 1,186,000. **2.** city in NW Ohio. 51,000. *n.*

Li ma bean (lī′mə), **1.** a broad, flat bean used for food. **2.** plant that it grows on.

limb (lim), **1.** leg, arm, or wing. **2.** a large branch of a tree. **3.** part that projects: *the four limbs of a cross.* **4.** person or thing thought of as a branch or offshoot: *I call that rascal a limb of Satan.* **5.** a mischievous child; scamp. *n.* **—limb′less,** *adj.*

limb from limb, completely apart; entirely to pieces.

lim ber[1] (lim′bər), **1.** bending easily; flexible: *A piano player should have limber fingers.* **2.** make or become limber: *Tom is stiff when he begins to skate, but limbers up easily.* 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.* **—lim′ber ness,** *n.*

lim ber[2] (lim′bər), the detachable front part of the carriage of a field gun. *n.*

lim bo (lim′bō), **1.** in Catholic theology, a place for those who have not received the grace of Christ while living, and yet have not deserved the punishments of willful and impenitent sinners. **2.** place for people and things forgotten, cast aside, or out of date: *The belief that the earth is flat belongs to the limbo of outworn ideas.* **3.** prison; jail; confinement. *n.*

Lim burg er (lim′bėr gər), a soft cheese having a strong smell. *n.*

lime[1] (līm), **1.** a white substance obtained by burning limestone, shells, bones, etc.; calcium oxide; quicklime. Lime is used in making mortar and on fields to improve the soil. **2.** put lime on: *He drained the land and limed it.* **3.** birdlime. **4.** smear (branches, etc.) with birdlime. **5.** catch (birds) with birdlime. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4,5 *v.*, **limed, lim ing.**

lime[2] (līm), **1.** a greenish-yellow citrus fruit much like a lemon, but smaller and sourer. Its juice is used as a flavoring and in medicine. **2.** tree that it grows on. *n.*

lime[3] (līm), linden tree, often used for shade. *n.*

lime kiln (līm′kil′ or līm′kiln′), furnace for making lime by burning limestone, shells, etc. *n.*

lime light (līm′līt′), **1.** a strong light thrown upon the stage of a theater to light up certain persons or objects and draw attention to them. **2.** center of public attention and interest. *n.*

lim er ick (lim′ər ik), kind of humorous verse of five lines. *n.* *Example:*

"There was a young lady from Lynn
Who was so exceedingly thin
That when she essayed
To drink lemonade
She slid down the straw and fell in."

lime stone (līm′stōn′), rock consisting mostly of calcium carbonate, used for building and for making lime. Marble is a kind of limestone. *n.*

lime wa ter (līm′wô′tər), solution of slaked lime in water. It is used to counteract an acid condition. *n.*

lim it (lim′it), **1.** farthest edge or boundary; where something ends or must end: *Keep within the limits of the school grounds. I have reached the limit of my patience.* **2.** set a limit to; restrict: *We must limit the expense to $10. Her food was limited to bread and water.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.* **the limit,** *Slang.* as much as, or more than, one can stand. **—lim′it a ble,** *adj.* **—lim′it er,** *n.*
—lim′it a ble, *adj.* **—lim′it er,** *n.*

lim i ta tion (lim′ə tā′shən), **1.** a limiting. **2.** limited condition. **3.** thing that limits; limiting rule or circumstance; restriction. **4.** period of time, set by law, after which a claim cannot be enforced. *n.*

lim it ed (lim′ə tid), **1.** kept within limits; restricted. **2.** traveling fast and making only a few stops: *a limited train, bus, etc.* **3.** *U.S.* train, bus, etc., that travels fast and makes only a few stops. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

limited monarchy, monarchy in which the ruler's powers are limited by the laws of the nation.

lim it less (lim′it lis), without limits; boundless; infinite. *adj.*

limn (lim), **1.** paint (a picture). **2.** portray in words. *v.*

Li moges (li mōzh′), **1.** city in central France. 108,000. **2.** porcelain made at Limoges. *n.*

lim ou sine (lim′ə zēn′ or lim′ə zēn), a closed automobile, seating from three to five passengers inside, with a driver's seat outside under the same roof. *n.*

limp[1] (limp), **1.** a lame step or walk. **2.** walk with a limp. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.* **—limp′er,** *n.*

limp[2] (limp), lacking stiffness or firmness: *A starched collar soon gets limp in hot weather. I feel as limp as a rag.* *adj.* **—limp′ly,** *adv.* **—limp′ness,** *n.*

lim pet (lim′pit), a small shellfish that sticks to rocks, used for bait and sometimes for food. *n.*

lim pid (lim′pid), clear; transparent: *limpid water, limpid eyes.* *adj.* **—lim′pid ly,** *adv.*

lim pid i ty (lim pid′ə tē), limpid quality or condition. *n.*

Lim po po (lim pō′pō), river in SE Africa. 1000 mi. *n.*

lim y (līm′ē), **1.** of, containing, or resembling lime. **2.** smeared with birdlime. *adj.*, **lim i er, lim i est.**

linch pin (linch′pin′), pin inserted through a hole in the end of an axle to keep the wheel on. *n.*

Lin coln (ling′kən), **1. Abraham,** 1809-1865, the 16th president of the United States, from 1861 to 1865. **2.** capital of Nebraska, in the SE part. 129,000. *n.*

Lind bergh (lind′bėrg), **Charles Augustus,** born 1902, American aviator who was the first to fly alone from New York to Paris, in 1927. *n.*

lin den (lin′dən), a shade tree with heart-shaped leaves and clusters of small, fragrant, yellowish flowers. *n.*

line[1] (līn), **1.** piece of rope, cord, or wire. **2.** cord for measuring, making level, etc. **3.** cord with a hook for catching fish. **4.** a long narrow mark: *Draw two lines along the margin.* **5.** anything like such a mark: *the lines in your face.* **6.** mark with lines on paper, etc. **7.** cover with lines: *a face lined by age.* **8.** a straight line: *The lower edges of the two pictures are about on a line.* **9.** in mathematics, the path or track a point may be imagined to leave as it moves. **10.** use of lines in drawing: *clearness of line in an artist's work.* **11.** outline; contour: *a ship of fine lines.* **12.** plan of construction: *two books written on the same lines.* **13.** edge; limit; boundary: *the line between Texas and Mexico.* **14.** row of persons or things: *a line of trees.* **15.** arrange in a line or row; align: *Line your shoes along the edge of the shelf.* **16.** arrange a line along; form a line along: *Cars lined the road for a mile.* **17.** row of words on a page or in a column: *a column of 40 lines.* **18.** a short letter; note: *Drop me a line.* **19.** a connected series of persons or things following one another in time: *The Stuarts were a line of English kings.* **20.** family or lineage: *of noble line.* **21.** course; track; direction: *the line of march of an army.* **22.** course of action, conduct, or thought: *a line of policy.* **23.** in warfare, front row of trenches or other defenses. **24.** double row (front and rear rank) of soldiers. **25.** troops or ships arranged abreast. **26.** arrangement of an army or fleet for battle. **27.** take a position in a line; form a line; range. **28.** wire or wires connecting points or stations in a telegraph or telephone system. **29.** the system itself. **30.** any rope, wire, pipe, hose, etc., running from one point to another. **31.** a single track of railroad. **32.** one branch of a system of transportation: *the main line of a railroad.* **33.** a whole system of transportation or conveyance: *the Grand Trunk Line.* **34.** branch of business; kind of activity: *the dry-goods line.* **35.** kind or branch of goods: *a good line of hardware.* **36.** a single verse of poetry. **37.** one of the horizontal lines that make a staff in music. 1-5,8-14,17-26,28-37 *n.*, 6,7,15,16,27 *v.*, **lined, lin ing.**

lines, **1.** poetry; verse. **2.** words that an actor speaks in a play. **3.** one's fate; one's lot in life. **4.** reins.

all along the line, at every point; everywhere.

bring into line, cause to agree or conform.

come into line, agree; conform.

get or **have a line on,** *Informal.* get or have information about.

in line, **1.** in alignment. **2.** in agreement. **3.** ready.

line up, form a line; form into a line: *Cars were lined up along the road for a mile.*

on a line, even; level.

on the line, in between; neither one thing nor the other.

out of line, in disagreement.

read between the lines, get more from the words than they say; find a hidden meaning.

the line, **1.** the equator. **2.** the regular army or navy; the soldiers or ships that do all the fighting.

line[2] (līn), **1.** put a layer inside of. **2.** fill: *line one's pockets with money.* **3.** serve as a lining for: *This piece of silk would line your coat very nicely.* *v.*, **lined, lin ing.**

lin e age (lin′ē ij), **1.** descent in a direct line from an ancestor. **2.** family; race. *n.*

lin e al (lin′ē əl), **1.** in the direct line of descent: *A grandson is a lineal descendant of his grandfather.* **2.** having to do with such descent; hereditary. **3.** linear. *adj.*

lin e al ly (lin′ē əl ē), in the direct line of descent: *A grandson is descended lineally from his grandfather.* *adv.*

lin e a ment (lin′ē ə mənt), part or feature; part or feature of a face with attention to its outline. *n.*

lin e ar (lin′ē ər), **1.** of a line or lines: *linear designs.* **2.** made of lines; making use of lines. **3.** in a line or lines: *a linear series.* **4.** of length: *linear measure.* **5.** like a line; long and narrow: *A pine tree has linear leaves.* *adj.*

linear measure, **1.** measure of length. **2.** system for measuring length.

12 inches = 1 foot
3 feet = 1 yard
5½ yards = 1 rod
40 rods = 1 furlong
8 furlongs (1760 yards or 5280 feet) = 1 mile.

line man (līn′mən), **1.** man who sets up or repairs telegraph, telephone, or electric wires. **2.** center, guard, tackle, or end in football. **3.** man who inspects railroad tracks. **4.** man who carries the line in surveying. *n., pl.* **line men.**

lin en (lin′ən), **1.** cloth or thread made from flax. **2.** articles made of linen or some substitute. Tablecloths, napkins, sheets, towels, shirts, and collars are all called linen. **3.** made of linen. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

line of battle, soldiers or ships in battle formation.

line of fire, path of a bullet, shell, etc.

line of force, line in a field of electrical or magnetic force that indicates the direction in which the force is acting.

lin er (līn′ər), **1.** ship or airplane belonging to a transportation system. **2.** one who makes lines. **3.** a baseball hit so that it travels not far above the ground. *n.*

lines man (līnz′mən), **1.** lineman. **2.** in certain games, person who watches the lines which mark out the field, court, etc., and assists the umpire. **3.** in football, one of the forwards; center, guard, tackle, or end. *n., pl.* **lines men.**

line-up or **line up** (līn′up′), **1.** formation of persons or things into a line: *a police line-up.* **2.** arrangement of the players in football, baseball, etc., before a play begins. *n.*

ling (ling), fish of N Europe and Greenland, used for food. *n., pl.* **ling** or **lings.**

lin ger (ling′gər), stay on; go slowly, as if unwilling to leave: *Daylight lingers long in the summertime. She lingered after the others had left. v.*

lin ge rie (lan′zhə rē′ or lăn′zhə rā′), women's underwear. *n.*

lin go (ling′gō), *Used humorously or in contempt.* **1.** language. **2.** any speech regarded as outlandish or queer: *Writers about baseball use a strange lingo. n., pl.* **lin goes.**

lin gual (ling′gwəl), **1.** of the tongue: *a lingual defect.* **2.** formed with the aid of the tongue. **3.** a sound formed with the aid of the tongue. *D* and *t* are linguals. 1,2 *adj.,* 3 *n.*

lin guist (ling′gwist), **1.** person skilled in a number of languages besides his own. **2.** person who studies the history and structure of language; philologist. *n.*

lin guis tic (ling gwis′tik), having to do with language or the study of languages. *adj.* **—lin guis′tically,** *adv.*

lin guis tics (ling gwis′tiks), science of language; comparative study of languages. *n.*

lin i ment (lin′ə mənt), liquid for rubbing on the skin to relieve soreness, sprains, bruises, etc. *n.*

lin ing (līn′ing), layer of material covering the inner surface of something: *the lining of a coat, the lining of a stove. n.*

link[1] (lingk), **1.** one ring or loop of a chain. **2.** anything that joins as a link joins. **3.** fact or thought that connects others: *a link in a chain of evidence.* **4.** join as a link does; unite or connect. **5.** link of a surveying chain used as a measure; 7.92 inches. 1-3,5 *n.,* 4 *v.*

link[2] (lingk), torch. *n.*

link age (lingk′ij), **1.** a linking. **2.** being linked. **3.** arrangement or system of links. *n.*

linking verb, a verb with little or no meaning of its own that connects a subject with a predicate adjective or noun.

links (lingks), golf course. *n.pl.*

lin net (lin′it), a small songbird of Europe, Asia, and Africa. *n.*

Linnet (about 6 in. long)

li no le um (lə nō′lē əm), **1.** a floor covering made by putting a hard surface of ground cork mixed with oxidized linseed oil on a canvas back. **2.** any similar floor covering. *n.*

li no type (lī′nə tīp), a typesetting machine that is operated like a typewriter and that casts each line of type in one piece. *n.*

lin seed (lin′sēd′), seed of flax. *n.*

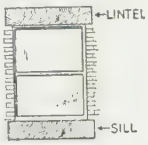
linseed oil, a yellowish oil pressed from linseed, used in making paints, printing inks, and linoleum.

lin sey (lin′zi), linsey-woolsey. *n., pl.* **lin seys.**

lin sey-wool sey (lin′zē wůl′zē), a strong coarse fabric made of linen and wool or of cotton and wool. *n., pl.* **lin sey-wool seys.**

lint (lint), **1.** a soft down or fleecy material obtained by scraping linen. Lint was formerly much used as a dressing for wounds. **2.** tiny bits of thread. *n.*

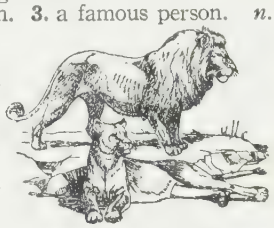
lin tel (lin′tl), a horizontal beam or stone over a door, window, etc., to support the structure above it. *n.*



li on (lī′ən), **1.** a large, strong, tawny, carnivorous mammal of the cat family, found in Africa and S Asia. The male has a full, flowing mane of coarse hair. **2.** a very brave or strong person. **3.** a famous person. *n.* **—li on′like′,** *adj.*

beard the lion in his den, defy a person in his own home, office, etc.

put one's head in the lion's mouth, put oneself in a dangerous position.



Lion (standing) and lioness (about 3 ft. high at the shoulder)

li on ess (lī′ən is), a female lion. *n.*

li on-heart ed (lī′ən här′tid), brave. *adj.*

li on ize (lī′ən īz), treat as very important. *v.,* **li on ized, li on iz ing. —li′on-i za′tion,** *n.*

lion's share, the biggest or best part.

lip (lip), **1.** either of the two fleshy movable edges of the mouth. **2.** touch with the lips. **3.** a folding or bent-out edge of any opening: *the lip of a pitcher.* **4.** mouthpiece of a musical instrument. **5.** use the lips in playing a wind instrument. **6.** not heartfelt or deep, but just on the surface: *lip worship.* **7.** murmur. **8.** *Slang.* impudent talk. 1,3,4,8 *n.,* 2,5,7 *v.,* **lipped, lip ping;** 6 *adj.* **—lip′like′,** *adj.*

lips, mouth.

hang on the lips of, listen to with great attentiveness and admiration.

keep a stiff upper lip, be brave and firm; show no fear or discouragement.

li pase (lī′pās), enzyme occurring in the pancreatic juice, certain seeds, etc., that can change fats into fatty acids and glycerin. *n.*

lip-read (lip′rēd′), understand speech by watching the movements of the speaker's lips. *v.* **—lip reader.**

lip reading, understanding of speech by watching the movements of the speaker's lips.

lip stick (lip′stik′), a small stick of rouge, etc., used for coloring the lips. *n.*

liq ue fac tion (lik′wə fak′shən), **1.** process of changing into a liquid. **2.** liquefied condition. *n.*

liq ue fy (lik′wə fī), change into a liquid: *Liquefied air is extremely cold. v.,* **liq ue fied, liq ue fy ing. —liq′ue fi′a ble,** *adj.* **—liq′ue fi′er,** *n.*

li ques cence (li kwes′ns), liquescent condition. *n.*

li ques cent (li kwes′nt), becoming liquid. *adj.*

li queur (li kyůr′), a strong, sweet, highly flavored alcoholic liquor. *n.*

liq uid (lik′wid), **1.** substance that is neither a solid nor a gas; substance that flows freely like water. **2.** in the form of a liquid; melted: *liquid soap.* **3.** clear and bright like water. **4.** clear and smooth-flowing in sound: *the liquid notes of a bird.* **5.** easily turned into cash: *United States bonds are a liquid investment.* 1 *n.,* 2-5 *adj.*

liquid air, the intensely cold, transparent liquid formed when air is very greatly compressed and then cooled.

liq ui date (lik′wə dāt), **1.** pay (a debt). **2.** settle the accounts of (a business, etc.); clear up the affairs of (a bankrupt). **3.** get rid of (an undesirable person or thing): *The Russian Revolution liquidated the nobility.* **4.** kill ruthlessly; exterminate. *v.,* **liq ui dat ed, liq ui dat ing. —liq′ui da′tion,** *n.*

liquid fire, flaming oil or chemical usually hurled from flame throwers, used against fortified emplacements, tanks, etc.

li quid i ty (li kwid′ə tē), liquid condition or quality. *n.*

liquid measure, 1. measurement of liquids. **2.** system for measuring liquids.

4 gills = 1 pint
2 pints = 1 quart
4 quarts = 1 gallon
31½ gallons = 1 barrel
2 barrels (63 gallons) = 1 hogshead.

liq uor (lik′ər), **1.** an alcoholic drink, especially brandy, gin, rum, or whiskey. **2.** any liquid: *Pickles are put up in a salty liquor.* *n.*

liq uo rice (lik′ə ris or lik′ə rish), licorice. *n.*

li ra (lir′ə), **1.** unit of money in Italy. **2.** coin worth a lira. *n., pl.* **li re** (lir′ā) or **li ras.**

Lis bon (liz′bən), capital of Portugal. 790,000. *n.*

lisle (līl), **1.** a fine, strong, linen or cotton thread, used for making stockings, gloves, etc. **2.** made of lisle. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

Lisle (lēl; *French* lēl), Lille. *n.*

lisp (lisp), **1.** use the sound of *th* in *thin* and *then,* instead of the sound of *s* or the sound of *z* in speaking: *She lisped and said, "Thing a thong" for "Sing a song."* **2.** speak imperfectly. **3.** act, habit, or sound of lisping. 1,2 *v.,* 3 *n.* **—lisp′er,** *n.*

lis some or **lis som** (lis′əm), **1.** lithe; limber; supple. **2.** nimble; active. *adj.*

list[1] (list), **1.** series of names, numbers, words, etc.: *a shopping list.* **2.** make a list of; enter in a list: *I shall list my errands on a card.* **3.** enlist. 1 *n.,* 2,3 *v.*

list[2] (list), the woven edge of cloth, where the material is a little different; selvage. *n.*

list[3] (list), **1.** a tipping to one side; tilt: *the list of a ship.* **2.** tip to one side; tilt. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.*

list[4] (list), *Archaic.* **1.** be pleasing to; please: *Me lists not to speak.* **2.** like; wish: *The wind bloweth where it listeth.* *v.*

list[5] (list), *Archaic* and *Poetic.* **1.** listen. **2.** listen to. *v.*

lis ten (lis′n), **1.** try to hear; attend closely for the purpose of hearing: *The mother listens for her baby's cry. I like to listen to music.* **2.** give heed (to advice, temptation, etc.); pay attention. *v.* **—lis′ten er,** *n.*

listen in, 1. listen to others talking on a telephone. **2.** listen to the radio.

list er (lis′tər), plow that throws the dirt to both sides of the furrow. Some kinds plant and cover seeds at the same time. *n.*

list less (list′lis), seeming too tired to care about anything; not interested in things; not caring to be active. *adj.* **—list′less ly,** *adv.* **—list′less ness,** *n.*

list price, price given in a catalogue or list. Discounts are figured from it.

lists (lists), **1.** place where knights fought in tournaments. **2.** barriers enclosing such a field. **3.** any place or scene of combat. *n.pl.*

enter the lists, join in a contest; take part in a fight, argument, etc.

lit (lit), a pt. and a pp. of **light**[1] and **light**[3]. *She lit the lamp. His eye lit upon a sentence.* *v.*

lit a ny (lit′n ē), **1.** series of prayers by the minister with responses by the congregation. **2.** a repeated series. *n., pl.* **lit a nies.**

li tchi (lē′chē), **1.** a nut-shaped fruit with a hard, rough skin. **2.** the Chinese tree that it grows on. *n., pl.* **li tchis.** Also, **lichee.**

li ter (lē′tər), the common measure of capacity in France, Germany, and other countries which use the metric system. One liter equals 1.0567 qt. liquid measure, or .908 qt. dry measure. *n.* Also, *esp. Brit.* **litre.**

lit er a cy (lit′ər ə sē), ability to read and write. *n.*

lit er al (lit′ər əl), **1.** following the exact words of the original: *a literal translation.* **2.** taking words in their usual meaning, without exaggeration or imagination; matter-of-fact: *the literal meaning of a word, a literal type of mind.* **3.** true to fact: *a literal account.* **4.** of the letters of the alphabet; expressed by letters. *adj.*

lit er al ism (lit′ər əl iz′əm), a keeping to the literal meaning in translation or interpretation. *n.*

lit er al ly (lit′ər əl ē), word for word; without exaggeration or imagination. *adv.*

lit er ar y (lit′ər er′ē), **1.** having to do with literature. **2.** knowing much about literature. **3.** engaged in literature as a profession. *adj.*

lit er ate (lit′ər it), **1.** able to read and write. **2.** person who can read and write. **3.** acquainted with literature; educated. **4.** an educated person. 1,3 *adj.,* 2,4 *n.*

lit e ra ti (lit′ə rä′tē), scholarly or literary people. *n. pl.*

lit er a ture (lit′ər ə chůr or lit′ər ə chər), **1.** writings of a period or of a country, especially those kept alive by their beauty of style or thought: *Shakespeare is a great name in English literature.* **2.** all the books and articles on a subject: *the literature of stamp collecting.* **3.** profession of a writer. **4.** the study of literature: *I shall take literature and mathematics this spring.* **5.** *Informal.* printed matter of any kind. *n.*

lith arge (lith′ärj), a yellow oxide of lead, used in making glass, glazes for pottery, and driers for paints and varnishes. *n.*

lithe (līтн), bending easily; supple. *adj.* **—lithe′ly,** *adv.* **—lithe′ness,** *n.*

lithe some (līтн′səm), lithe. *adj.*

lith i a (lith′ē ə), a white oxide of lithium. *n.*

lith i um (lith′ē əm), a soft silver-white metallic element similar to sodium. Lithium is the lightest of all metals. *Symbol:* Li *n.*

lith o graph (lith′ə graf), **1.** picture, print, etc., made from a flat, specially prepared stone or a metal plate. **2.** print from a stone or plate. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.*

li thog ra pher (li thog′rə fər), person who lithographs or practices lithography. *n.*

lith o graph ic (lith′ə graf′ik), **1.** of a lithograph. **2.** of or made by lithography. *adj.*

li thog ra phy (li thog′rə fē), art or process of making lithographs. *n.*

lith o sphere (lith′ə sfir), crust of the earth. *n.*

Lith u a ni a (lith′ů ā′nē ə), Soviet republic in N Europe, on the Baltic Sea, 2,713,000 pop.; 25,500 sq. mi. *Capital:* Vilna. *n.* **—Lith′u a′ni an,** *adj., n.*

lit i gant (lit′ə gənt), **1.** person engaged in a lawsuit. **2.** engaging in a lawsuit. **3.** inclined to go to law. 1 *n.,* 2,3 *adj.*

lit i gate (lit′ə gāt), **1.** engage in a lawsuit. **2.** contest in a lawsuit. *v.,* **lit i gat ed, lit i gat ing. —lit′i ga′tor,** *n.*

lit i ga tion (lit′ə gā′shən), **1.** a carrying on a lawsuit. **2.** a going to law. *n.*

li ti gious (lə tij′əs), **1.** having the habit of going to law. **2.** offering material for a lawsuit; that can be disputed in a court of law. **3.** of lawsuits. *adj.*

lit mus (lit′məs), a blue coloring matter, obtained from certain plants. *n.*

litmus paper, paper treated with litmus. It turns red when put into acid and back to blue when put into alkali.

li tre (lē′tər), *Esp. Brit.* liter. *n.*

lit ter (lit′ər), **1.** scattered rubbish; things scattered about or left in disorder: *Children must pick up their own litter.* **2.** leave odds and ends lying around; scatter things about. **3.** disorder; untidiness. **4.** make disordered or untidy: *He littered his room with books and papers, and his yard with bottles and cans.* **5.** young animals produced at one time: *a litter of puppies.* **6.** give birth to (young animals). **7.** straw, hay, etc., used as bedding for animals. **8.** make a bed for (an animal) with straw, hay, etc. **9.** stretcher for carrying a sick or wounded person. **10.** framework to be carried on men's shoulders or by beasts of burden, with a couch usually enclosed by curtains. 1,3,5,7,9,10 *n.*, 2,4,6,8 *v.*

Litter (def. 10)

lit tle (lit′l), **1.** not great or big; small: *A grain of sand is little.* **2.** not much; small in number, amount, degree, or importance: *little money, little hope, a little army.* **3.** in a small amount or degree; slightly: *They lived in a little known town.* **4.** a small amount, quantity, or degree: *add a little.* **5.** short; brief: *She took a little walk.* **6.** a short time or distance: *move a little to the left.* **7.** not at all: *He little knows what will happen.* **8.** mean; narrow-minded: *little thoughts.* 1,2,5,8 *adj.*, **less** or **less er, least**; or **lit tler, lit tlest**; 3,7 *adv.*, **less, least**; 4,6 *n.* **—lit′tle ness,** *n.*

in little, on a small scale.

little by little, slowly; gradually; by a small amount at a time.

make little of, treat or represent as of little importance.

not a little, much; very.

think little of, **1.** not value much; consider as unimportant or worthless. **2.** not hesitate about.

Little America, camp of Admiral Byrd and his men near the South Pole in 1929, 1934, 1939, and 1955. See **Antarctica** for map.

Little Assembly, *Informal.* the interim committee of the United Nations General Assembly.

Little Bear, Little Dipper.

Little Dipper, group of stars in the constellation of Ursa Minor (the Little Bear).

Little Rock, capital of Arkansas, in the central part. 108,000.

Little Russia, region in SW Soviet Union that includes the Ukraine and regions near it.

little theatre, a small theater that produces experimental plays.

lit to ral (lit′ə rəl), **1.** of a shore. **2.** on the shore. **3.** region along the shore. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

li tur gic (lə tėr′jik), liturgical. *adj.*

li tur gi cal (lə tėr′jə kl), **1.** of liturgies. **2.** used in liturgies. **3.** of or having to do with the Communion service. *adj.* **—li tur′gi cal ly,** *adv.*

lit ur gy (lit′ər jē), form of public worship. Different churches use different liturgies. *n.*, *pl.* **lit ur gies.**

liv a ble (liv′ə bl), **1.** fit to live in: *a livable house.* **2.** easy to live with: *a livable person.* **3.** worth living; endurable. *adj.*

live (liv), **1.** have life; be alive; exist: *All creatures have an equal right to live.* **2.** remain alive; last; endure: *if I live till May.* **3.** keep up life: *live on one's income.* **4.** feed or subsist: *The Chinese live largely on rice.* **5.** pass (life): *live in peace, live a life of ease.* **6.** dwell: *live in the country. Who lives in this house?* **7.** carry out or show in life: *live one's ideals.* **8.** have a rich and full life. *v.*, **lived, liv ing.**

live down, live so worthily that (some fault or sin) is overlooked or forgotten.

live out, stay alive through; last through.

live up to, act according to; do (what is expected or promised).

live[2] (līv), **1.** having life; alive: *a live dog.* **2.** burning or glowing: *live coals.* **3.** full of energy or activity: *a live person.* **4.** *Informal.* up-to-date: *live ideas.* **5.** *Esp. U.S.* of present interest: *a live question.* **6.** moving or imparting motion: *live wheels, a live axle.* **7.** still in use or to be used: *live steam.* **8.** carrying an electric current: *a live wire.* **9.** loaded: *a live cartridge.* **10.** in the native state; not mined or quarried: *live metal, live rocks.* **11.** not recorded on tape or film: *a live television show.* *adj.*

live a ble (liv′ə bl), livable. *adj.*

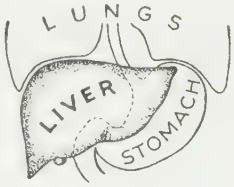
live li hood (līv′lē hud), means of keeping alive; support: *write for a livelihood. Paul earns his livelihood by working for a farmer.* *n.*

live long (liv′lông′), whole length of; whole; entire: *She is busy the livelong day.* *adj.*

live ly (līv′lē), **1.** full of life; active; vigorous; spirited: *A good night's sleep made us all lively again.* **2.** exciting: *We had a lively time during the hurricane.* **3.** bright; vivid: *lively colors.* **4.** cheerful; gay: *a lively conversation.* **5.** bounding back quickly: *a lively baseball.* **6.** in a lively manner. 1-5 *adj.*, **live li er, live li est**; 6 *adv.* **—live′li ness,** *n.*

liv en (līv′ən), make or become more lively; brighten. *v.*

liv er[1] (liv′ər), **1.** a large, reddish-brown organ in vertebrate animals that secretes bile and helps in the absorption of food. A person's liver was once thought to be the source of his emotions. **2.** the liver of an animal used as food. *n.*



Liver of a human being

liv er[2] (liv′ər), person who lives. *n.*

liv er ied (liv′ər ēd), clothed in a livery. *adj.*

Liv er pool (liv′ər pül), seaport in western England. 769,000. *n.*

liv er wort (liv′ər wėrt′), **1.** any of various plants that grow mostly on damp ground, the trunks of trees, etc. Liverworts are somewhat like mosses. **2.** hepatica. *n.*

liv er wurst (liv′ər wėrst′), sausage consisting largely of liver. *n.*

liv er y (liv′ər ē), **1.** any special uniform provided for the servants of a household, or adopted by any group or profession: *A nurse's livery is often white.* **2.** any characteristic dress, garb, or outward appearance. **3.** the feeding, stabling, and care of horses for pay; the hiring out of horses and carriages. **4.** the keeping of cars, boats, bicycles, etc., for hire. **5.** *U.S.* livery stable. *n.*, *pl.* **liv er ies.**

liv er y man (liv′ər ē mən), **1.** person who works in or keeps a livery stable. **2.** person wearing livery. *n.*, *pl.* **liv er y men.**

livery stable, stable engaged in the livery business.

lives (līvz), pl. of **life.** *n.*

live stock (līv′stok′), farm animals. Cows, horses, sheep, and pigs are livestock. *n.*

live wire, **1.** wire in which electric current is flowing. **2.** *Informal.* an energetic, wide-awake person.

liv id (liv′id), **1.** having a dull-bluish or leaden color: *the livid face of a dead man.* **2.** discolored by a bruise: *the livid marks of blows on his arm.* *adj.*

liv ing (liv′ing), **1.** having life; being alive: *a living plant.* **2.** act or condition of one that lives. **3.** means of obtaining what is needed to support life; livelihood: *Mr. Meyer earned his living as a grocer.* **4.** manner of life: *the importance of right living.* **5.** full of life; vigorous; strong; active: *a living faith.* **6.** in actual existence; still in use: *a living language.* **7.** true to life; vivid; lifelike: *a living picture.* **8.** of life; for living in: *good living conditions.* **9.** sufficient to live on: *a living wage.* **10.** position in the church with the income attached; benefice. 1,5-9 *adj.*, 2-4,10 *n.*

living quarters, place to live.

living room, *U.S.* room for general family use.

Liv ing ston (liv′ing stən), **Robert,** 1746-1813, American jurist and statesman. *n.*

Liv ing stone (liv′ing stən), **David,** 1813-1873, Scottish missionary and explorer in Africa. *n.*

living wage, sufficient pay to buy the necessities of life.

Liv y (liv′ē), 59 B.C.-17 A.D., Roman historian. *n.*

liz ard (liz′ərd), any of a large group of reptiles, most of which are small and have long bodies with four legs and a long tail. Chameleons, horned toads, and glass snakes are lizards. Some lizards without limbs look much like snakes, but have movable eyelids. *n.* **—liz′ard like′,** *adj.*

European green lizard (about 11 in. long)

lla ma (lä′mə), a cud-chewing, woolly-haired South American mammal somewhat like a camel, but smaller and without a hump. Llamas are used as beasts of burden. *n., pl.* **lla mas** or (*esp. collectively*) **lla ma.**

Llama (about 3 ft. high at the shoulder)

lla no (lä′nō), a broad treeless plain. *n., pl.* **lla nos.**

LL.D., Doctor of Laws.

lo (lō), look! see! behold! *interj.*

loach (lōch), a small European fresh-water fish. *n.*

load (lōd), **1.** what one is carrying; burden: *The cart has a load of hay. The nurse bears a load of anxiety.* **2.** quantity that can be or usually is carried; such quantity taken as a unit of measure or weight: *Send us four loads of sand.* **3.** place on or in something for conveyance; heap or pile on: *load grain.* **4.** put a load in or on: *load a car, ship, horse, basket, etc.* **5.** take on a load. **6.** burden; oppress. **7.** supply amply or in excess: *They loaded her with compliments.* **8.** in mechanics, the weight supported by a structure or part. **9.** the external resistance overcome by an engine, dynamo, or the like, under a given condition, measured by the power required. **10.** add weight to: *load dice.* **11.** one charge of powder and shot for a gun. **12.** put a charge in (a gun). 1,2,8,9,11 *n.,* 3-7,10,12 *v.* **—load′er,** *n.*

loads, *Informal.* great quantity or number.

load ed (lōd′id), **1.** carrying a load. **2.** with a charge in it. **3.** weighted. *adj.*

load star (lōd′stär′), lodestar. *n.*

load stone (lōd′stōn′), **1.** stone that attracts iron as a magnet does. **2.** something that attracts: *Gold was the loadstone that drew men to Alaska. n.* Also, **lodestone.**

loaf[1] (lōf), **1.** bread shaped and baked as one piece: *The loaf came apart easily from the loaves it was baked with.* **2.** a rather large cake, often baked in the shape of a loaf of bread. **3.** food shaped like a loaf of bread: *Veal loaf is veal chopped and mixed with egg and then baked.* **4.** a cone-shaped mass of sugar. *n., pl.* **loaves.**

loaf[2] (lōf), spend time idly; do nothing: *I can loaf all day Saturday. v.*

loaf er (lōf′ər), **1.** one who loafs. **2.** shoe resembling a moccasin, but with sole and heel stitched to the upper. *n.*

loam (lōm), **1.** rich, fertile earth; earth in which much humus is mixed with clay and sand. **2.** mixture of clay, sand, and straw used to make molds for large metal castings, and also to plaster walls, stop holes, etc. **3.** cover or fill with loam. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.*

loam y (lōm′ē), of or like loam. *adj.*

loan (lōn), **1.** a lending. **2.** money lent. **3.** anything lent. **4.** make a loan; lend. 1-3 *n.,* 4 *v.* **—loan′er,** *n.*

loan shark, *Informal.* person who lends money at an extremely high or unlawful rate of interest.

loan word, a foreign word that has been Anglicized. *Examples:* khaki, intelligentsia.

loath (lōth), unwilling; reluctant: *The little girl was loath to leave her mother. adj.* Also, **loth.**

nothing loath, willing; willingly.

loathe (lōтн), feel strong dislike and disgust for; abhor; hate: *We loathe rotten food. v.,* **loathed, loath ing.**

loath ing (lōтн′ing), strong dislike and disgust; intense aversion. *n.*

loath some (lōтн′səm), disgusting; sickening: *a loathsome odor. adj.* **—loath′some ly,** *adv.* **—loath′someness,** *n.*

loaves (lōvz), pl. of **loaf**[1]. *n.*

lob (lob), **1.** a tennis ball hit high to the back of the opponent's court. **2.** hit (a tennis ball) high to the back of an opponent's court. **3.** a slow underhand throw in cricket. **4.** throw (a cricket ball) with a slow underhand movement. 1,3 *n.,* 2,4 *v.,* **lobbed, lob bing.**

lo bar (lō′bər), of or having to do with a lobe or lobes. *adj.*

lob by (lob′ē), **1.** entrance hall; passageway: *the lobby of a theater. A hotel lobby usually has chairs and couches to sit on.* **2.** *Esp. U.S.* person or group that tries to influence legislators. **3.** *Esp. U.S.* try to influence legislators; get or try to get (a bill) passed by lobbying. 1,2 *n., pl.* **lob bies;** 3 *v.,* **lob bied, lob by ing.**

lob by ist (lob′ē ist), *Esp. U.S.* person who tries to influence legislators. *n.*

lobe (lōb), a rounded projecting part. The lobe of the ear is the lower rounded end. *n.*

lobed (lōbd), having a lobe or lobes. *adj.*

lo bel ia (lō bēl′yə), any of various plants, both wild and cultivated, with blue, red, yellow, or white flowers. *n.*

Lobed oak leaf

lob lol ly (lob′lol′ē), **1.** a long-leaved pine tree that grows in swampy soils in the S United States. It has thick bark and long needles. **2.** its coarse, inferior wood. **3.** thick mud; swamp. *n., pl.* **lob lol lies.**

lob ster (lob′stər), an edible crustacean with two big claws in front and eight legs. *n.*

lobster pot, trap for lobsters.

Lobster (about 1 ft. long, including claws)

lo cal (lō′kl), **1.** of place: *New Jersey is a local name.* **2.** having to do with a certain place or places: *the local doctor, local self-government, local news.* **3.** of just one part of the body: *a local pain, local disease, local application of a remedy.* **4.** making all, or almost all, stops: *a local train.* **5.** train, bus, etc., that makes all, or almost all, stops. **6.** branch or chapter of a labor union, fraternity, etc. **7.** a newspaper item of interest to a particular place. 1-4 *adj.,* 5-7 *n.*

local color, customs, peculiarities, etc., of a certain place or period, used in stories and plays to make them seem more real.

lo cale (lō kal′), place, especially with reference to events or circumstances connected with it: *The locale of "Don Quixote" is Spain in the 17th century. n.*

local government, **1.** administration of local affairs in a town, city, etc., by its own people. **2.** group elected for this purpose.

lo cal ism (lō′kl iz əm), **1.** local expression, custom, etc. **2.** provincialism. **3.** attachment to a certain place. *n.*

lo cal i ty (lō kal′ə tē), place; region; one place and the places near it. A sense of locality enables one to find one's way. *n., pl.* **lo cal i ties.**

lo cal ize (lō′kl īz), make local; fix in, assign, or limit to a particular place or locality: *The infection seemed to be localized in the foot. v.,* **lo cal ized, lo cal iz ing. —lo′cal i za′tion,** *n.*

lo cal ly (lō′kl ē), **1.** in a local manner or respect; with regard to place: *to be separated locally.* **2.** in a particular place or particular places; not everywhere: *Outbreaks of the disease occurred locally. adv.*

local option, right of choice exercised by a minor political division, such as a county or city, especially as to whether the sale of liquor shall be permitted within its limits.

lo cate (lō′kāt), **1.** establish in a place: *He located his new store on Main Street.* **2.** *Esp. U.S.* establish oneself in a place: *Early settlers located where there was water.* **3.** find out the exact position of: *The general tried to locate the enemy's camp.* **4.** state or show the position of: *locate Boston on the map.* *v.*, **lo cat ed, lo cat ing.** —**lo′ca tor,** *n.*

be located, be situated: *Albany is located on the Hudson.*

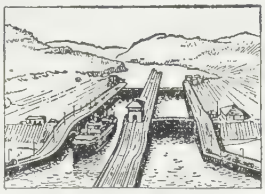
lo ca tion (lō kā′shən), **1.** a locating: *The scouts disputed about the location of the camp.* **2.** being located. **3.** position; place. **4.** plot of ground marked out by boundaries; lot. **5.** a place outside of the studio used in making all or part of a motion picture. *n.*

loch (lok or loн), *Scottish.* **1.** lake: *Loch Lomond.* **2.** arm of the sea partly shut in by land. *n.*

Loch Lomond. See **Lomond.**

lo ci (lō′sī), pl. of **locus.** *n.*

lock[1] (lok), **1.** means of fastening doors, boxes, etc., usually needing a key of special shape to open it. **2.** fasten with a lock. **3.** shut (something in or out or up): *We lock up jewels in a safe.* **4.** hold fast: *The ship was locked in ice. The secret was locked in her heart.* **5.** part of a canal, dock, etc., in which the level of the water can be changed by letting water in or out to raise or lower ships. **6.** go or pass by means of a lock; move (a ship) by means of a lock. **7.** part of a gun by which the charge is fired. **8.** device to keep a wheel from turning. A lock is used when a vehicle is going downhill. **9.** join, fit, jam, or link together: *The girls locked arms.* **10.** become locked: *Two cars locked together in passing.* **11.** an airtight chamber admitting to a compartment in which there is compressed air. **12.** a kind of hold in wrestling. 1,5,7,8, 11,12 *n.*, 2-4,6 9,10 *v.*



Locks in a canal (def. 5). They enable ships to go where there were formerly waterfalls, or to go around a dam. If the ship enters from below, the gates are closed, the water level is raised (by means of pipes) to equal the level above the lock, then the upper gates are opened. If the ship is coming downstream, the process is reversed.

lock out, refuse to give work to workers until they accept the employer's terms.

lock, stock, and barrel, *Informal.* completely; entirely.

under lock and key, lock up; in a place that is locked.

lock[2] (lok), **1.** curl of hair. **2.** portion of wool, flax, etc. *n.*

locks, the hair of the head.

lock er (lok′ər), **1.** person or thing that locks. **2.** chest, drawer, closet, or cupboard that can be locked. **3.** a refrigerated compartment for storing frozen foods. *n.*

lock et (lok′it), a small ornamental case of gold, silver, etc., for holding a picture of someone or a lock of hair. It is usually worn around the neck on a necklace. *n.*

lock jaw (lok′jô′), blood poisoning in which the jaws become firmly closed. Tetanus is another name for lockjaw. *n.*

lock out (lok′out′), refusal to give work to workers until they accept the employer's terms. *n.*

lock smith (lok′smith′), man who makes or repairs locks and keys. *n.*

lock step, way of marching in step very close together.

lock stitch, a sewing-machine stitch in which two threads are fastened together at short intervals.

lock up (lok′up′), jail. *n.*

lo co (lō′kō), *U.S.* **1.** locoweed. **2.** disease caused by eating this weed. **3.** poison with this weed. **4.** *Slang.* crazy. 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **lo cos;** 3 *v.*, **lo coed, lo co ing;** 4 *adj.*

lo co mo tion (lō′kə mō′shən), act or power of moving from place to place. Walking and flying are common forms of locomotion. *n.*

lo co mo tive (lō′kə mō′tiv), **1.** a railroad engine. **2.** any engine that goes from place to place on its own power. **3.** moving from place to place: *locomotive bacteria.* **4.** having to do with the power to move from place to place. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *adj.*

lo co weed (lō′kō wēd′), plant of W United States that affects the brains of horses, sheep, etc., that eat it. *n.* Also, **loco.**

lo cus (lō′kəs), place. *n.*, *pl.* **lo ci.**

lo cust (lō′kəst), **1.** any of the grasshoppers with short antennae, certain kinds of which migrate in great swarms, destroying crops. **2.** cicada. **3.** tree with small rounded leaflets and clusters of sweet-smelling white flowers. **4.** its wood, hard and resisting decay. *n.*

Locust (1¼ to 3 in. long)

lo cu tion (lō kū′shən), **1.** style of speech. **2.** form of expression. *n.*

lode (lōd), vein of metal ore: *The miners struck a rich lode of copper.* *n.*

lode star (lōd′stär′), **1.** star that shows the way. **2.** polestar; North Star. **3.** guiding principle; center of attraction. *n.* Also, **loadstar.**

lode stone (lōd′stōn′), loadstone. *n.*

lodge (loj), **1.** live in a place for a time. **2.** provide with a place to live in or sleep in for a time. **3.** place to live in; small or temporary house; house. **4.** live in a rented room in another's house: *We are merely lodging at present.* **5.** rent a room or rooms to. **6.** get caught or stay in a place: *The kite lodged in the top of a tree.* **7.** put or send into a place: *The hunter lodged a bullet in the lion's heart.* **8.** put for safekeeping. **9.** put before some authority: *We lodged a complaint with the police.* **10.** put (power, authority, etc.) in a person or thing. **11.** branch of a secret society. **12.** place where it meets. **13.** den of a beaver or otter. 1,2,4-10 *v.*, **lodged, lodging;** 3,11-13 *n.*

Lodge (loj), **Henry Cabot,** 1850-1924, United States senator and writer on history and politics. *n.*

lodg er (loj′ər), person who lives in a rented room in another's house. *n.*

lodg ing (loj′ing), place to live in for a time. *n.*

lodgings, a rented room or rooms in a house, not in a hotel.

lodging house, house in which rooms are rented.

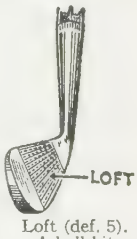
lodg ment (loj′mənt), **1.** a lodging. **2.** being lodged: *the lodgment of a claim against a company.* **3.** something lodged or deposited: *a lodgment of earth on a ledge of rock.* **4.** position gained; foothold. *n.*

Lódź (lùj), city in central Poland. 698,000. *n.*

lo ess (lō′is), a yellowish-brown loam, usually deposited by the wind. *n.*

Lo fo ten (lō fō′tən), group of islands northwest of, and belonging to, Norway. *n.*

loft (lôft), **1.** attic. **2.** room under the roof of a barn. **3.** gallery in a church or hall. **4.** *U.S.* an upper floor of a business building or warehouse. **5.** the backward slope of the face of a golf club. **6.** stroke that drives a golf ball upward. **7.** hit (a golf ball) high up. 1-6 *n.*, 7 *v.*



Loft (def. 5). A ball hit with this club will go upward as well as forward.

loft y (lôf′tē), **1.** very high: *lofty mountains.* **2.** exalted; dignified; grand: *lofty aims.* **3.** proud; haughty: *He had a lofty contempt for others.* *adj.*, **loft i er, loft i est.** —**loft′i ly,** *adv.* —**loft′i ness,** *n.*

log (lôg), **1.** length of wood just as it comes from the tree. **2.** made of logs: *a log house.* **3.** cut down trees,

cut them into logs, and get them out of the forest. **4.** cut (trees) into logs. **5.** cut down trees on (land). **6.** the daily record of a ship's voyage. **7.** enter in a ship's log. **8.** enter name and offense of (a sailor) in a ship's log. **9.** record of an airplane trip, performance of an engine, etc. **10.** float for measuring the speed of a ship. 1,6,9,10 *n.*, 2 *adj.*, 3-5,7,8 *v.*, **logged, logging. —log′like′,** *adj.*

Lo gan (lō′gən), **Mount,** mountain in W Canada, the second highest mountain in North America. 19,850 ft. *n.*

lo gan ber ry (lō′gən ber′ē), a large, purplish-red fruit of a bramble developed from a cross between a blackberry and a red raspberry. *n., pl.* **lo gan ber ries.**

log a rithm (lôg′ə riтн əm), **1.** exponent of the power to which a fixed number (usually 10) must be raised in order to produce a given number. If the fixed number is 10, the logarithm of 1000 is 3; the logarithm of 10,000 is 4; the logarithm of 100,000 is 5. **2.** one of a system of such exponents used to shorten calculations in mathematics. *n.*

log a rith mic (lôg′ə riтн′mik), of or having to do with a logarithm or logarithms. *adj.*

log a rith mi cal (lôg′ə riтн′mə kl), logarithmic. *adj.*

log book (lôg′bůk′), **1.** book in which a daily record of a ship's voyage is kept. **2.** a book for records of an airplane's trip. **3.** a journal of travel. *n.*

loge (lōzh), box in a theater or opera house. *n.*

log ger (lôg′ər), **1.** person whose work is logging. **2.** machine for loading or hauling logs. *n.*

Loggia

log ger head (lôg′ər hed′), **1.** a stupid person. **2.** a large-headed marine turtle of the Atlantic. *n.*

at loggerheads, disputing; at enmity.

log gia (loj′ə; *Italian* lôd′jä), gallery or arcade open to the air on at least one side. *n., pl.* **log gias,** *Ital.* **log gie** (lôd′jā).

log ging (lôg′ing), work of cutting down trees, cutting them into logs, and getting them from the forest. *n.*

log ic (loj′ik), **1.** science of proof. **2.** science of reasoning. **3.** book on logic. **4.** reasoning; use of argument. **5.** reason; sound sense. *n.*

log i cal (loj′ə kl), **1.** having to do with logic; according to the principles of logic. **2.** reasonable; reasonably expected. **3.** reasoning correctly. *adj.* **—log′i cal ly,** *adv.*

lo gi cian (lō jish′ən), expert in logic. *n.*

lo gis tic (lō jis′tik), of or having to do with logistics. *adj.*

lo gis tics (lō jis′tiks), art of planning and carrying out military movement, evacuation, and supply. *n.*

log roll (lôg′rōl′), *Informal.* **1.** get (a bill) passed by logrolling. **2.** take part in logrolling. *v.* **—log′roll′er,** *n.*

log roll ing (lôg′rōl′ing), *Chiefly U.S.* **1.** giving of political aid in return for a like favor. **2.** act of rolling logs, especially by treading on them. *n.*

log wood (lôg′wůd′), **1.** the heavy brownish-red wood of a tropical American tree, used in dyeing. *n.* **2.** the tree. *n.*

lo gy (lō′gē), *U.S.* heavy; sluggish; dull. *adj.*, **lo gi er, lo gi est.**

-logy, word element meaning:
1. account, doctrine, or science of, as in *biology, theology.*
2. speaking; discussion, as in *eulogy.*
3. special meanings, as in *analogy, anthology.*

loin (loin), **1.** part of the body between the ribs and the hipbones. The loins are on both sides of the backbone. **2.** piece of meat from this part. See **beef** for diagram. *n.*

gird up one's loins, get ready for action.

loin cloth (loin′klôth′), piece of cloth worn around the hips and between the thighs by natives of warm countries. *n.*

Loire (lwär), river flowing from S France into the Bay of Biscay. It is the longest river in France. 625 mi. *n.*

loi ter (loi′tər), **1.** linger idly; stop and play along the way: *Mary loitered along the street, looking into all the shopwindows.* **2.** spend (time) idly: *loiter the hours away.* *v.* **—loi′ter er,** *n.*

Lo ki (lō′kē), the Norse god of destruction. *n.*

loll (lol), **1.** recline or lean in a lazy manner: *loll on a sofa.* **2.** hang loosely or droop: *A dog's tongue lolls out in hot weather.* **3.** allow to hang or droop: *A dog lolls out his tongue.* **4.** a lolling. 1-3 *v.*, 4 *n.*

lol li pop or **lol ly pop** (lol′ē pop), piece of hard candy, usually on the end of a small stick. *n.*

Lom bard (lom′bärd), **1.** member of a German tribe which in the sixth century A.D. conquered the part of N Italy since known as Lombardy. **2.** native or inhabitant of Lombardy. *n.*

Lom bard y (lom′bər dē), district in N Italy. *n.*

Lombardy poplar, a slender variety of poplar whose branches curve upward.

Lo mé (lô mā′), capital of the republic of Togo, in the SW part. 65,000. *n.*

Lo mond (lō′mənd), **Loch,** lake in W Scotland. 23 mi. long; 27 sq. mi. *n.*

Lon don (lun′dən), **1.** capital of Great Britain and the British Commonwealth, in SE England on the Thames River. City with suburbs, 8,250,000. See **Thames** for map. **2.** city in SE Canada. 167,000. **3. Jack,** 1876-1916, American author. *n.*

Lon don er (lun′dən ər), native or inhabitant of London, England. *n.*

lone (lōn), **1.** alone; solitary: *The lone traveler was cheered by the news that a friend would travel with him.* **2.** lonesome; lonely: *a lone life.* **3.** *Humorous.* single or widowed. **4.** standing apart; isolated: *a lone house.* *adj.*

lone ly (lōn′lē), **1.** feeling oneself alone and longing for company or friends. *She was lonely when among strangers.* **2.** without many people: *a lonely road.* **3.** alone: *a lonely tree.* *adj.*, **lone li er, lone li est. —lone′li ness,** *n.*

lone some (lōn′səm), **1.** feeling lonely. **2.** making one feel lonely. *adj.*, **lone som er, lone som est.**

long[1] (lông), **1.** measuring much or more than usual, from end to end in space or time: *a long distance, a long speech.* **2.** having a specified length in space or time: *five feet long, two hours long.* **3.** far-reaching; extending to a great distance in space or time: *a long memory, a long sight.* **4.** throughout the whole length of: *all night long.* **5.** for a long time: *a reform long advocated.* **6.** a long time: *for long.* **7.** at a point of time far distant from the time indicated: *long before, long since.* **8.** of vowels or syllables, taking a comparatively long time to speak. **9.** a long sound. **10.** well supplied (with some commodity or stock); depending on a rise in prices for profit. 1-3,8,10 *adj.*, **long er** (lông′gər), **long est** (lông′gist); 4,5,7 *adv.*, 6,9 *n.*

as long as or **so long as,** provided that.

before long, soon; in a short time.

long[2] (lông), wish very much; have a strong desire: *He longed for his mother. She longed to see him.* *v.*

long., longitude.

Long Beach, a seaside resort in SW California, near Los Angeles. 344,000.

long boat (lông′bōt′), the largest and strongest boat carried by a sailing ship. *n.*

long bow (lông′bō′), bow drawn by hand and discharging a long, feathered arrow (distinguished from *crossbow*). See **bowman** for picture. *n.*

draw the longbow, tell exaggerated stories.

long-dis tance (lông′dis′təns), *U.S.* **1.** of or having to do with telephone service to another town, city, etc. **2.** operator or exchange that takes care of long-distance calls. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

long-drawn (lông′drôn′), lasting a long time; prolonged to great length. *adj.*

lon gev i ty (lon jev′ə tē), long life: *Good habits promote longevity.* *n.*

Long fel low (lông′fel′ō), **Henry Wadsworth,** 1807-1882, American poet. *n.*

long hand (lông′hand′), ordinary writing, not shorthand or typewriting. *n.*

long-head ed (lông′hed′id), **1.** having a long head. **2.** shrewd; far-sighted. *adj.*

long horn (lông′hôrn′), one of a breed of cattle that has very long horns. *n.*

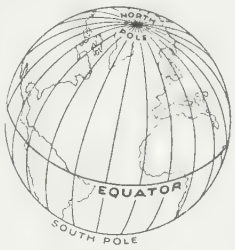
long ing (lông′ing), **1.** earnest desire: *a longing for home.* **2.** having or showing earnest desire: *a child's longing look at a window full of toys.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.* **—long′ing ly,** *adv.*

long ish (lông′ish), somewhat long. *adj.*

Long Island, island south of Connecticut. It is part of New York State. 118 mi. long; 1682 sq. mi.

Long Island Sound, a long, narrow strip of water between Connecticut and Long Island. 110 mi. long.

lon gi tude (lon′jə tüd or lon′jə tūd), **1.** distance east or west on the earth's surface, measured in degrees from a certain meridian. Usually the meridian through Greenwich, England, is used. **2.** *Humorous.* length. *n.*



Circles of longitude

lon gi tu di nal (lon′jə tü′də nl or lon′jə tū′də nl), **1.** of length; in length. **2.** running lengthwise: *Our flag has longitudinal stripes.* **3.** of longitude: *The longitudinal difference between New York and Seattle is about 50 degrees.* *adj.*

lon gi tu di nal ly (lon′jə tü′də nl ē or lon′jə tū′də nl ē), **1.** lengthwise. **2.** according to longitude. *adv.*

long-lived (lông′livd′ or lông′livd′), living or lasting a long time. *adj.*

long measure, linear measure.

long-playing (lông′plā′ing), of a phonograph record, playing at a speed slower than 78 r.p.m., especially at 33⅓ r.p.m. *adj.*

long-range (lông′rānj′), looking ahead; future: *long-range plans.* *adj.*

long shore man (lông′shôr′mən), man whose work is loading and unloading ships. *n., pl.* **long shore men.**

long-sight ed (lông′sīt′id), **1.** far-sighted; focusing at more than the right distance. **2.** having foresight; wise. *adj.* **—long′-sight′ed ness,** *n.*

long-stand ing (lông′stan′ding), having lasted for a long time: *a long-standing feud.* *adj.*

Long street (lông′strēt), **James,** 1821-1904, Confederate general in the Civil War. *n.*

long-suf fer ing (lông′suf′ər ing), **1.** enduring trouble, pain, or injury long and patiently. **2.** long and patient endurance of trouble, pain, or injury. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

long suit, 1. suit in which one has most cards. **2.** strong point.

long ton, the British ton, 2240 pounds.

long-tongued (lông′tungd′), **1.** having a long tongue. **2.** talking much or too much. *adj.*

long ways (lông′wāz′), lengthwise; in the direction of the length. *adv.*

long-wind ed (lông′win′did), **1.** capable of long effort without getting out of breath: *A long-distance runner must be long-winded.* **2.** talking or writing at great lengths; tiresome: *a long-winded speaker.* *adj.* **—long′-wind′ed ly,** *adv.* **—long′-wind′ed ness,** *n.*

long wise (lông′wīz′), lengthwise. *adv.*

look (lůk), **1.** see; try to see; direct the eyes: *He looked this way.* **2.** act of looking. **3.** search: *I looked through the drawer to see if I could find my keys.* **4.** a search. **5.** examine; pay attention: *You must look at all the facts.* **6.** seem; appear: *She looks pale.* **7.** appearance; aspect: *A deserted house has a desolate look.* **8.** face; have a view: *Our house looks upon a garden.* **9.** express or suggest by looks: *He said nothing, but looked his disappointment.* 1,3,5,6,8,9 *v.*, 2,4,7 *n.* **—look′er,** *n.*

looks, personal appearance: *Good looks means a good appearance.*

look after, attend to; take care of.

look alive, hurry.

look back, recollect; think about the past.

look down on, despise; scorn.

look for, expect.

look forward to, expect with pleasure; be eager for.

look in, make a short visit.

look into, examine; inspect.

look on, 1. watch without taking part. **2.** regard; consider.

look oneself, seem like oneself; seem well.

look out, be careful; watch out.

look over, examine; inspect: *look over papers.*

look to, 1. attend to; take care of. **2.** turn to for help.

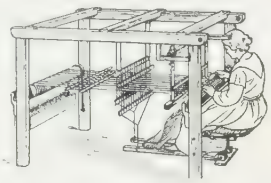
look up, 1. find; refer to. **2.** *Informal.* call on; visit. **3.** *Informal.* get better; improve.

look up to, respect; admire.

look er-on (lůk′ər on′), person who watches without taking part; spectator. *n., pl.* **look ers-on.**

looking glass, mirror.

look out (lůk′out′), **1.** a careful watch for someone to come or for something to happen: *Keep a good lookout for Mother.* **2.** person or group that keeps such a watch. **3.** place from which to watch. **4.** what is seen ahead; outlook: *See those clouds! A poor lookout for our picnic.* **5.** *Informal.* thing to be cared for or worried about. *n.*


Loom[1]: The weaver makes cloth by passing the threads of the wool under and over those of the warp. Many looms are run by machinery.

Lookout Mountain, **1.** range of low mountains in Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama. The highest is 2126 ft. **2.** an important battle of the Civil War, fought near Chattanooga in 1863.

loom[1] (lüm), machine for weaving cloth. *n.*

loom[2] (lüm), **1.** appear indistinctly: *A large iceberg loomed through the fog.* **2.** appear in a vague, unusually large, or threatening shape: *War loomed ahead.* *v.*

Loon[1] (about 32 in. long)

loon[1] (lün), a large, web-footed diving bird that has a loud wild cry. *n.*

loon[2] (lün), a worthless or stupid person. *n.*

loon y (lün′ē), *Slang.* **1.** crazy. **2.** a crazy person; lunatic. 1 *adj.*, **loon i er, loon i est;** 2 *n., pl.* **loon ies.**

loop (lüp), **1.** the shape of a curved string, ribbon, bent wire, etc., that crosses itself. In writing, *b* and *g* and *h* and *l* have loops. **2.** thing, bend, course, or motion shaped like this: *The road makes a wide loop around the lake.* **3.** a fastening or ornament formed of cord, etc., bent and crossed. **4.** make a loop of. **5.** make loops in. **6.** fasten with a loop. **7.** encircle with a loop. **8.** form a loop or loops. **9.** a complete vertical turn or revolution; especially, one made by an airplane. 1-3,9 *n.*, 4-8 *v.*

Loops (def. 1)

loop the loop, turn over and over; make a loop in the air.

loop hole (lüp′hōl′), **1.** a small opening in a wall to shoot through, look through, or let in light and air. **2.** means of escape: *The lawyer found a loophole in the law to save his client.* *n.*

Loophole (def. 1)

loose (lüs), **1.** not fastened: *a loose thread.* **2.** not tight: *loose clothing.* **3.** not firmly set or fastened in: *a loose tooth.* **4.** not bound together: *loose papers.* **5.** not

put up in a box, can, etc.: *loose coffee.* **6.** free; not shut in or up: *The dog has been loose all night.* **7.** not pressed close together: *loose earth, cloth with a loose weave.* **8.** not strict, close, or exact: *a loose translation from another language, loose thinking.* **9.** moving too freely: *a loose tongue.* **10.** careless about morals or conduct: *a loose character.* **11.** set free; let go. **12.** shoot (an arrow, gun, etc.). **13.** make loose; untie; unfasten. **14.** relax. **15.** in a loose manner. 1-10 *adj.*, **loos er, loos est;** 11-14 *v.*, **loosed, loos ing;** 15 *adv.* **—loose′ly,** *adv.* **—loose′ness,** *n.*

cast loose, unfasten; separate.

cut loose, **1.** separate from anything; break a connection or relation. **2.** run away; free oneself. **3.** *Informal.* go on a spree.

let loose, set free; release; let go.

on the loose, **1.** free; without restraint. **2.** *Informal.* on a spree.

set or **turn loose,** set free; release; let go.

loose-joint ed (lüs′join′tid), **1.** having loose joints; loosely built. **2.** able to move very freely. *adj.*

loose-leaf (lüs′lēf′), having pages or sheets that can be taken out and replaced. *adj.*

loos en (lüs′n), **1.** make loose or looser; untie; unfasten. **2.** become loose or looser. *v.* **—loos′en er,** *n.*

loose strife (lüs′strīf′), a tall downy weed, with large purple flowers. *n.*

loot (lüt), **1.** spoils; plunder; booty: *loot taken by soldiers from a captured town, burglar's loot.* **2.** plunder; rob. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.* **—loot′er,** *n.*

lop[1] (lop), **1.** cut; cut off. **2.** cut branches, twigs, etc., from. *v.*, **lopped, lop ping.**

lop[2] (lop), **1.** hang loosely; droop. **2.** flop. *v.*, **lopped, lop ping.**

lope (lōp), **1.** run with a long, easy stride. **2.** a long, easy stride. 1 *v.*, **loped, lop ing;** 2 *n.* **—lop′er,** *n.*

lop-eared (lop′ird′), having ears that hang loosely or droop. *adj.*

lop sid ed (lop′sīd′id), larger or heavier on one side than the other; unevenly balanced; leaning to one side. *adj.* **—lop′sid′ed ly,** *adv.* **—lop′sid′ed ness,** *n.*

lo qua cious (lō kwā′shəs), talking much; fond of talking. *adj.* **—lo qua′cious ly,** *adv.*

lo quac i ty (lō kwas′ə tē), inclination to talk a great deal; talkativeness. *n.*

lo quat (lō′kwot), **1.** a small evergreen tree with small, yellow, edible, plumlike fruit, native in China and Japan. **2.** the fruit. *n.*

Lo rain (lə rān′), city in N Ohio. 69,000. *n.*

lo ran (lô′rən), device by which a navigator can determine his geographical position by utilizing signals sent out from two radio stations. *n.*

lord (lôrd), **1.** owner, ruler, or master; one who has the power. **2.** rule; domineer; behave like a lord. **3.** a feudal superior. **4.** in Great Britain, a man of rank; peer of the realm; person entitled by courtesy to the title of Lord. **5.** raise to the rank of lord. **6.** *Poetic* or *Humorous.* husband. 1,3,4,6 *n.*, 2,5 *v.*

lord it over, domineer over.

Lord (lôrd), **1.** God. **2.** Christ. **3.** in Great Britain, a titled nobleman or peer of the realm belonging to the House of Lords, the upper of the two branches of the British Parliament. **4.** title used in Great Britain in speaking to or of noblemen of certain ranks: *Lord Tennyson.* **5.** title given by courtesy in Great Britain to men holding certain positions: *Lord Chief Justice.* *n.*

the Lords, the House of Lords; the upper house of the British Parliament.

lord ling (lôrd′ling), a little or unimportant lord. *n.*

lord ly (lôrd′lē), **1.** like a lord; suitable for a lord; grand; magnificent. **2.** haughty; insolent; scornful: *Sam's lordly airs annoyed his country cousins.* **3.** in a lordly manner. 1,2 *adj.*, **lord li er, lord li est;** 3 *adv.* **—lord′li ness,** *n.*

Lord Mayor, title of the mayors of London and some other large cities.

Lord's Day, Sunday.

lord ship (lôrd′ship), **1.** rank or position of a lord. **2.** *Brit.* title used in speaking to or of a lord: *your Lordship, his Lordship.* **3.** rule; ownership: *His lordship over these lands is not questioned.* *n.*

Lord's Prayer, in the Bible, a prayer given by Jesus to His disciples. Matthew 6:9-13.

Lord's Supper, **1.** Jesus' last supper with His disciples. **2.** the church service in memory of this; Holy Communion.

Woman using a lorgnette (def. 1)

lore (lôr), **1.** facts and stories about a certain subject: *fairy lore, bird lore, Irish lore.* **2.** learning; knowledge. *n.*

lor gnette (lôr nyet′), **1.** eyeglasses mounted on a handle. **2.** opera glass. *n.*

lorn (lôrn), **1.** forsaken; forlorn. **2.** *Archaic.* lost; ruined. *adj.*

Lor raine (lə rān′), an important mining region in W Europe, now chiefly in NE France. See **Alsace-Lorraine** for map. *n.*

lor ry (lô′rē), **1.** *Brit.* automobile truck. **2.** a long, flat wagon without sides. *n.*, *pl.* **lor ries.**

Lorry (def. 2)

lo ry (lô′rē), a small, bright-colored parrot of Australia and nearby islands. *n.*, *pl.* **lo ries.**

Los Al a mos (lōs al′ə mōs), town in N New Mexico, a center for atomic research. 13,000.

Los An ge les (lôs an′jə ləs or lôs an′jə lēz), city in SW California. 2,479,000.

lose (lüz), **1.** not have any longer; have taken away from one by accident, carelessness, parting, death, etc.: *lose one's life.* **2.** be unable to find: *lose a book.* **3.** fail to keep, preserve, or maintain; cease to have: *lose patience, lose all fear.* **4.** fail to follow with eye, hearing, mind, etc.: *lose words here and there in a speech.* **5.** fail to have, get, catch, etc.: *lose a sale.* **6.** fail to win: *lose the prize.* **7.** be defeated: *Our team lost.* **8.** bring to destruction; ruin: *The ship and its crew were lost.* **9.** let pass without use or profit; waste: *lose an opportunity, lose time. The hint was not lost on him.* **10.** suffer loss: *lose on a contract.* **11.** cause the loss of: *Delay lost the battle.* **12.** cause to lose: *That one act lost him his job.* *v.*, **lost, los ing.** **—los′er,** *n.*

lose oneself, **1.** let oneself go astray; become bewildered. **2.** become absorbed.

los ing (lüz′ing), that cannot win: *You are playing a losing game if you are not careful crossing streets.* *adj.*

los ings (lüz′ingz), losses. *n.pl.*

loss (lôs), **1.** a losing or being lost: *The loss of health is serious but the loss of a pencil is not.* **2.** person or thing lost. **3.** amount lost. **4.** harm or disadvantage caused by losing something: *Our losses by the fire amounted to $2500.* *n.*

at a loss, puzzled; uncertain; in difficulty.

at a loss to, unable to.

lost (lôst), **1.** pt. and pp. of **lose**: *I lost my new pen. My glasses are lost, too.* **2.** no longer possessed or retained: *lost friends.* **3.** no longer to be found; missing: *lost articles.* **4.** attended with defeat: *a lost battle.* **5.** not used to good purpose; wasted: *lost time.* **6.** having gone astray. **7.** destroyed or ruined: *a lost soul.* **8.** bewildered. 1 *v.*, 2-8 *adj.*

lost in, completely absorbed or interested in.

lost to, **1.** no longer possible or open to. **2.** no longer belonging to. **3.** insensible to: *The deserting soldier was lost to all sense of duty to his country.*

lost sheep, person who has strayed from the right sort of conduct or religious belief.

lot (lot), **1.** object used to decide something by chance: *We drew lots to decide who should be captain.* **2.** such a method of deciding: *divide property by lot.* **3.** choice made in this way: *The lot fell to me.* **4.** what one gets by lot; share or portion. **5.** fate; fortune: *a happy lot.*

6. plot of ground: *Fred's house is between two empty lots.* **7.** place where motion pictures are made. **8.** a distinct portion or parcel of anything: *He divided the fruit into ten lots.* **9.** number of persons or things considered as a group; a collection: *a fine lot of boys.* **10.** divide into lots. **11.** *Informal.* a great many; a great deal: *a lot of books, lots of money.* **12.** a great deal; much: *I feel a lot better.* **13.** *Informal.* person of a certain kind: *He is a bad lot.* 1-9,11,13 *n.*, 10 *v.*, **lot ted, lot ting;** 12 *adv.*

cast or **draw lots,** use lots to decide something.

cast or **throw in one's lot with,** share the fate of; become a partner with.

Lot (lot), in the Bible, a righteous man who was allowed to escape from Sodom before God destroyed it. His wife looked back and was changed into a pillar of salt. Genesis 19:1-26. *n.*

loth (lōth), loath. *adj.*

lo tion (lō′shən), liquid containing medicine, used on the skin to soothe, heal, or cleanse. *n.*

lo tos (lō′təs), lotus. *n.*

lot ter y (lot′ər ē), scheme for distributing prizes by lot or chance. In a lottery a large number of tickets are sold, some of which draw prizes. *n., pl.* **lot ter ies.**

lottery wheel, wheel used for shuffling the numbers on lottery tickets.

lot to (lot′ō), game played by drawing numbered disks from a bag or box and covering the corresponding numbers on cards. *n.*

lo tus (lō′təs), **1.** water lily that grows in Egypt and Asia. **2.** plant with red, pink, or white flowers, of the same family as the pea. **3.** plant whose fruit was supposed to cause a dreamy and contented forgetfulness in those who ate it. *n.*

lo tus-eat er (lō′təs ēt′ər), person who leads a life of dreamy, indolent ease. *n.*

loud (loud), **1.** making a noise; not quiet or soft: *a loud voice.* **2.** resounding; noisy: *loud music.* **3.** clamorous; insistent: *be loud in demands.* **4.** *Informal.* showy or flashy: *loud clothes.* **5.** *Informal.* obtrusive; somewhat vulgar. **6.** in a loud manner. 1-5 *adj.*, 6 *adv.* **—loud′ly,** *adv.* **—loud′ness,** *n.*

loud ish (loud′ish), somewhat loud. *adj.*

loud speak er (loud′spēk′ər), device for amplifying the sound of a speaker's voice, music, etc., especially in a radio. *n.*

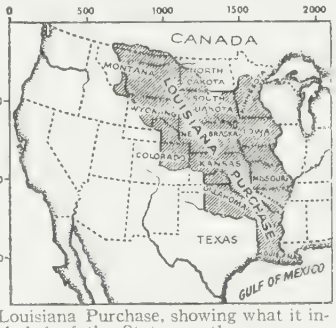
lough (loн), *Irish.* **1.** lake. **2.** arm of the sea. *n.*

Lou is XVI (lü′ē or lü′is), 1754-1793, king of France from 1774 to 1792. He was guillotined in the French Revolution.

lou is d'or (lü′ē dôr′), **1.** an old French gold coin, worth from about $4 to about $4.60. **2.** a later French gold coin worth 20 francs.

Lou ise (lü ēz′), **Lake,** a beautiful lake in the Canadian Rockies. 5670 ft. above sea level. *n.*

Lou i si an a (lü ē′zē an′ə), a Southern State of the United States. 3,257,000 pop.; 48,522 sq. mi. *Capital:* Baton Rouge. *Abbrev.:* La. *n.* **—Lou i′si an′i an, Lou i′si an′an,** *adj., n.*



Louisiana Purchase, showing what it included of the States as they are now.

Louisiana Purchase, an extensive region that the United States bought from France in 1803. It extended from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico.

Lou is ville (lü′ē vil), city in N Kentucky, on the Ohio River. 391,000. *n.*

lounge (lounj), **1.** stand, stroll, sit, or lie at ease and lazily. **2.** act or state of lounging. **3.** a comfortable and informal room in which one can lounge, smoke, and be at ease. **4.** couch; sofa. 1 *v.*, **lounged, loung ing;** 2-4 *n.* **—loung′er,** *n.*

lour (lour), **1.** look dark and threatening. **2.** a dark and threatening look. **3.** frown; scowl. 1,3 *v.*, 2,3 *n.* Also, **lower.**

Lou ren ço Mar ques (lō ren′sō mär′kəs), capital of Mozambique. 93,000.

louse (lous), **1.** a small, wingless insect that infests the hair or skin of people and animals, causing great irritation. **2.** any of various other insects that are parasitic on animals or plants. *n., pl.* **lice.**

lous y (louz′ē), **1.** infested with lice. **2.** *Slang.* dirty; disgusting. **3.** *Slang.* well supplied. *adj.*, **lous i er, lous i est. —lous′i ly,** *adv.* **—lous′i ness,** *n.*

lout (lout), an awkward, stupid fellow; boor. *n.*

lout ish (lout′ish), awkward and stupid; boorish. *adj.*

lou ver (lü′vər), **1.** window or other opening covered with louver boards. **2.** a ventilating slit. *n.*

louver boards, horizontal strips of wood set slanting in a window or other opening, so as to keep out rain, but provide ventilation.

Lou vre (lü′vrə), a famous museum in Paris, formerly a palace of the kings of France. *n.*

lov a ble (luv′ə bl), deserving love; endearing: *She was a most lovable person, always kind and thoughtful.* *adj.* **—lov′a ble ness,** *n.* **—lov′a bly,** *adv.*

love (luv), **1.** strong or passionate affection for a person of the opposite sex. **2.** instance of such feeling. **3.** this feeling as a subject for books, or as a personified influence. **4.** be in love with. **5.** be in love; fall in love. **6.** a loved one; sweetheart. **7.** a warm liking; fond or tender feeling. **8.** a strong liking: *a love of books.* **9.** like very much; take great pleasure in: *Most children love ice cream.* **10.** *Informal.* something charming or delightful. **11.** be fond of; hold dear. **12.** have affection: *He can hate but cannot love.* **13.** the kindly feeling of God for his creatures, or the reverent devotion due from them to God, or the kindly affection they should have for each other. **14.** no score in tennis and certain other games. 1-3,6-8,10,13,14 *n.*, 4,5,9,11,12 *v.*, **loved, lov ing.**

fall in love, begin to love; come to feel love.

for love, **1.** for nothing; without pay. **2.** for pleasure; not for money.

for the love of, for the sake of; because of.

in love, feeling love.

make love, do as lovers do; woo.

not for love or money, not on any terms.

love apple, an old name for the tomato.

love bird (luv′bėrd′), a small parrot that shows great affection for its mate; parakeet. *n.*

love feast, **1.** meal eaten together by the early Christians as a symbol of brotherly love. **2.** a religious ceremony imitating this. **3.** banquet or other gathering to promote good feeling.

love knot, an ornamental knot or bow of ribbon as a token of love.

love less (luv′lis), **1.** not loving. **2.** not loved. *adj.*

love-lies-bleed ing (luv′līz blēd′ing), a kind of amaranth having spikes of crimson flowers. *n.*

love li ness (luv′lē nis), beauty. *n.*

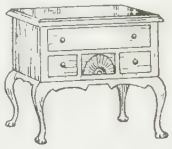
love lorn (luv′lôrn′), suffering because of love; forsaken by the person whom one loves. *adj.*

love ly (luv′lē), **1.** beautiful in mind or character; beautiful. **2.** *Informal.* very pleasing; delightful. *adj.*, **love li er, love li est.**

lov er (luv′ər), **1.** person who loves. **2.** man who is in love with a woman. **3.** person having a strong liking: *a lover of books.* *n.* **—lov′er like′,** *adj.*

lovers, man and woman who are in love with each other.

love seat, seat or small sofa for two persons.
love sick (luv′sik′), languishing because of love. *adj.*
lov ing (luv′ing), feeling or showing love; affectionate; fond. *adj.* **—lov′ing ly,** *adv.*
loving cup, a large cup with handles, passed around for all to drink from.
lov ing-kind ness (luv′ing kīnd′nis), kindness coming from love: *the loving-kindness of God's mercies.* *n.*
low[1] (lō), **1.** not high or tall: *low walls.* **2.** rising but slightly from a surface: *low relief.* **3.** of less than ordinary height, depth, or quantity: *The well is getting low.* **4.** near the ground, floor, or base: *a low shelf (adj.); fly low (adv.).* **5.** lying or being below the general level: *low ground.* **6.** small in amount, degree, force, value, etc.: *a low price.* **7.** in, at, or to a low portion, point, degree, condition, price, etc.: *The sun sank low. Supplies are running low.* **8.** not loud; soft: *a low whisper.* **9.** at low pitch; softly: *speak low.* **10.** not advanced in civilization, organization, etc.: *Bacteria are low organisms.* **11.** lacking in dignity or elevation: *low thoughts.* **12.** humble: *low birth.* **13.** humbly; meanly. **14.** affording little strength; feeble; weak: *a low state of health.* **15.** unfavorable; poor: *I have a low opinion of his abilities.* **16.** depressed or dejected: *low spirits.* **17.** mean or base; coarse; vulgar; degraded: *low company.* **18.** near the horizon. **19.** near the equator. **20.** prostrate or dead: *lay one low.* **21.** deep: *a low bow.* **22.** not high in the musical scale: *a low note.* **23.** lately. **24.** that which is low. **25.** arrangement of the gears used for the lowest speed in an automobile and similar machines. **26.** an area of low barometric pressure. 1-6,8,10-12,14-22 *adj.*, 4,7,9,13,18,19,23 *adv.*, 24-26 *n.* **—low′ness,** *n.*
lay low, **1.** knock down. **2.** kill.
lie low, *Informal.* stay hidden; keep still.
low[2] (lō), **1.** make the sound of a cow; moo. **2.** sound a cow makes; mooing. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*
low born (lō′bôrn′), of humble birth. *adj.*
low boy (lō′boi′), a low chest of drawers. *n.*
low bred (lō′bred′), coarse; vulgar. *adj.*


Lowboy

low brow (lō′brou′), *Slang.* **1.** person lacking in appreciation of intellectual or artistic things. **2.** being a lowbrow; incapable of culture. **3.** fit for lowbrows. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*
Low Countries, Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg.
low-coun try (lō′kun′trē), of the Low Countries. *adj.*
low-down (lō′doun′ for 1; lō′doun′ for 2), *Chiefly U.S.* **1.** *Slang.* actual facts or truth. **2.** *Informal.* low; mean; contemptible. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*
Low ell (lō′əl), **1. James Russell,** 1819-1891, American poet, essayist, and diplomat. **2.** city in NE Massachusetts. 92,000. *n.*
low er[1] (lō′ər), **1.** let down or haul down: *lower the flag.* **2.** make lower: *lower the volume of a radio.* **3.** sink; become lower: *The sun lowered slowly.* **4.** comparative of **low.** *Prices were lower last year than this.* 1-3 *v.*, 4 *adj.*, *adv.*
low er[2] (lou′ər), **1.** look dark and threatening. **2.** a dark and threatening look. **3.** frown; scowl. 1,3 *v.*, 2,3 *n.* Also, **lour.**
Lower California, a narrow peninsula in NW Mexico, south of California. 760 mi. long; 55,654 sq. mi.
Lower Canada, former name of the province of Quebec.
lower case, small letters, not capital.
low er-case (lō′ər kās′), in small letters, not capitals. *adj.*
Lower House or **lower house,** the more representative branch of a legislature that has two branches.
low er ing (lou′ər ing), **1.** dark and threatening. **2.** frowning; scowling. *adj.* **—low′er ing ly,** *adv.*
low er most (lō′ər mōst), lowest. *adj.*
lower regions, hell; Hades.
lower world, **1.** hell; Hades. **2.** earth.
low land (lō′lənd), **1.** land that is lower and flatter than the neighboring country. **2.** of or in the lowlands. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*
Low land er (lō′lən dər), native of the Lowlands of Scotland. *n.*
Low lands (lō′ləndz), a low, flat region in S and E Scotland. *n.pl.*
low ly (lō′lē), **1.** low in rank, station, position, or development: *a lowly corporal, a lowly occupation.* **2.** modest in feeling, behavior, or condition; humble; meek: *He held a lowly opinion of himself.* **3.** humbly; meekly. 1,2 *adj.*, **low li er, low li est;** 3 *adv.* **—low′li ness,** *n.*
Low Mass, a simplified form of High Mass, conducted by one priest assisted by altar boys. Low Mass is usually read, not sung.
low-mind ed (lō′min′did), mean; vulgar. *adj.*
low-pitched (lō′picht′), **1.** of low tone or sound; deep. **2.** having little slope. *adj.*
low-pres sure (lō′presh′ər), having or using less than the usual pressure. *adj.*
low-spir it ed (lō′spir′ə tid), sad; depressed. *adj.*
low spirits, sadness; depression.
low tide, **1.** the lowest level of the tide. **2.** time when the tide is lowest. **3.** the lowest point.
low water, **1.** the lowest level of water. **2.** low tide.
loy al (loi′əl), **1.** faithful to love, promise, or duty. **2.** faithful to one's king, one's government, or one's country. *adj.* **—loy′al ly,** *adv.*
loy al ist (loi′əl ist), person who supports his king or the existing government, especially in time of revolt. *n.*
Loy al ist (loi′əl ist), **1.** American who favored England at the time of the American Revolution. **2.** person loyal to the Republic during the civil war in Spain from 1936 to 1939. *n.*
loy al ty (loi′əl tē), loyal feeling or behavior; faithfulness. *n.*, *pl.* **loy al ties.**
Loy o la (loi ō′lə), **Ignatius,** 1491-1556, Spanish soldier, priest, and saint, founder of the Jesuit order. *n.*
loz enge (loz′inj), **1.** design or figure shaped like this ◊. **2.** a small tablet of medicine or piece of candy. Cough drops are sometimes called lozenges. *n.*
LP, *Trademark.* identification of the long-playing microgroove records made by Columbia Records, Inc.
LSD, drug that produces hallucinations and temporary symptoms of schizophrenia.
L.S.D. or **l.s.d.,** pounds, shillings, and pence.
Lt., Lieutenant.
Ltd. or **ltd.,** *Esp. Brit.* limited.
Lu, lutetium.
Lu an da (lü än′də), capital of Angola. 142,000. *n.*
lub ber (lub′ər), **1.** a big, clumsy, stupid fellow. **2.** a clumsy sailor. *n.*
lub ber ly (lub′ər lē), **1.** loutish; clumsy; stupid. **2.** awkward in the work of a sailor. **3.** in a lubberly manner. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *adv.*
Lub bock (lub′ək), city in NW Texas. 129,000. *n.*
Lü beck (lʏ′bek), seaport in West Germany. 232,000. *n.*
lu bri cant (lü′brə kənt), **1.** oil, grease, etc., for putting on parts of machines that slide or move against one another, to make them work smoothly and easily. **2.** lubricating. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*
lu bri cate (lü′brə kāt), **1.** make (machinery) smooth and easy to work by putting on oil, grease, etc. **2.** make slippery or smooth. *v.*, **lu bri cat ed, lu bri cat ing.** **—lu′bri ca′tion,** *n.*
lu bri ca tor (lü′brə kā′tər), **1.** person or thing that lubricates. **2.** device for lubricating machinery. *n.*
lu bric i ty (lü bris′ə tē), **1.** oily smoothness; slipperiness. **2.** shiftiness. **3.** lewdness. *n.*, *pl.* **lu bric i ties.**
lu cent (lü′snt), **1.** shining; luminous. **2.** letting the light through; clear. *adj.* **—lu′cent ly,** *adv.*
lu cerne (lü sèrn′), *Esp. Brit.* alfalfa. *n.*
Lu cerne (lü sèrn′), **Lake of,** lake in central Switzerland. 24 mi. long; 44 sq. mi. *n.*

lu cid (lü′sid), **1.** easy to understand: *a lucid explanation.* **2.** shining; bright. **3.** sane: *An insane person sometimes has lucid intervals.* **4.** clear; transparent: *a lucid stream. adj.* **—lu′cid ly,** *adv.*

lu cid i ty (lü sid′ə tē), lucid quality or condition. *n.*

Lu ci fer (lü′sə fər), **1.** the chief rebel angel who was cast out of heaven; Satan; the Devil. **2.** planet Venus when it is the morning star. *n.*

lu ci fer (lü′sə fər), match that lights by friction. *n.*

luck (luk), **1.** that which seems to happen or come to one by chance; chance: *Luck favored me, and I won.* **2.** good luck: *She gave me a penny for luck. n.*

down on one's luck, *Informal.* having bad luck; unlucky.

in luck, having good luck; lucky: *I am in luck today; I found a nickel.*

out of luck, having bad luck; unlucky.

try one's luck, see what one can do.

worse luck, unfortunately.

luck i ly (luk′ə lē), by good luck; fortunately. *adv.*

luck less (luk′lis), having or bringing bad luck; unlucky. *adj.* **—luck′less ness,** *n.*

Luck now (luk′nou), city in central India. 497,000. *n.*

luck y (luk′ē), having or bringing good luck. *adj.*, **luck i er, luck i est. —luck′i ness,** *n.*

lu cra tive (lü′krə tiv), bringing in money; profitable. *adj.* **—lu′cra tive ly,** *adv.*

lu cre (lü′kər), money considered as a bad influence. *n.*

Lu cre tius (lü krē′shəs), 99?-55 B.C., Roman poet. *n.*

lu cu bra tion (lü′kyu brā′shən), **1.** study carried on late at night. **2.** laborious study. **3.** a learned or carefully written production, especially one that is labored and dull. *n.*

lu di crous (lü′də krəs), amusingly absurd; ridiculous. *adj.* **—lu′di crous ly,** *adv.*

luff (luf), **1.** turn the bow of a ship toward the wind. **2.** turning the bow of a ship toward the wind. **3.** the forward edge of a fore-and-aft sail. 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

luff the helm, move the helm so that the bow of the ship turns toward the wind.

Luft waf fe (lůft′väf′ə), *German.* the German air force, especially under the Nazis in World War II. *n.*

lug[1] (lug), pull along or carry with effort; drag: *The children lugged home a big Christmas tree. v.*, **lugged, lug ging.**

lug[2] (lug), a projecting part used to hold or grip something. *n.*

lug[3] (lug), lugsail. *n.*

lug gage (lug′ij), baggage. *n.*

lug ger (lug′ər), boat with lugsails. *n.*

Lugger

lug sail (lug′sāl′; *Nautical* lug′səl), a four-cornered sail held by a yard that slants across the mast. *n.*

lu gu bri ous (lü gü′brē əs or lü gū′brē əs), sad; mournful: *the lugubrious howl of a dog. adj.* **—lu gu′bri ous ly,** *adv.*

lug worm (lug′wėrm′), kind of worm that burrows in sand along the seashore. *n.*

Luke (lük), **1.** in the Bible, a physician who was the companion of the Apostle Paul. **2.** the third book of the New Testament. It tells the story of the life of Christ. *n.*

luke warm (lük′wôrm′), **1.** neither hot nor cold. **2.** showing little enthusiasm; half-hearted. *adj.* **—luke′warm′ness,** *n.*

lull (lul), **1.** hush to sleep: *The mother lulled the crying baby.* **2.** quiet: *lull one's suspicions.* **3.** become calm or more nearly calm: *The wind lulled.* **4.** period of less noise or violence; brief calm: *a lull in a storm.* 1-3 *v.*, 4 *n.*

lul la by (lul′ə bī), song to put a baby to sleep. *n.*, *pl.* **lul la bies.**

lum ba go (lum bā′gō), pain in the muscles of the small of the back and in the loins. *n.*

lum bar (lum′bər), **1.** of the loin or loins: *the lumbar region.* **2.** a lumbar vertebra, artery, nerve, etc. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

lum ber[1] (lum′bər), **1.** *U.S.* timber, logs, beams, boards, etc., roughly cut and prepared for use. **2.** *U.S.* cut and prepare lumber. **3.** household articles no longer in use; old furniture, etc., that takes up room. **4.** *U.S.* fill up or obstruct by taking space that is wanted for something else. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*

lum ber[2] (lum′bər), move along heavily and noisily: *The old stagecoach lumbered down the road. v.* **—lum′ber ing ly,** *adv.*

lum ber ing (lum′bər ing), business of cutting and preparing timber for use. *n.*

lum ber jack (lum′bər jak′), *U.S.* man whose work is cutting down trees and getting out the logs. *n.*

lum ber man (lum′bər mən), **1.** lumberjack. **2.** man whose work is cutting and preparing timber for use. **3.** man whose business is buying and selling timber or lumber. *n.*, *pl.* **lum ber men.**

lum ber yard (lum′bər yärd′), place where lumber is stored and sold. *n.*

lu mi nar y (lü′mə ner′ē), **1.** the sun, moon, or other light-giving body. **2.** a famous person. *n.*, *pl.* **lu mi nar ies.**

lu mi nes cence (lü′mə nes′ns), emission of light occurring at a temperature below that of incandescent bodies. Luminescence includes phosphorescence and fluorescence. *n.*

lu mi nes cent (lü′mə nes′nt), giving out light without being much heated. *adj.*

lu mi nos i ty (lü′mə nos′ə ti), **1.** luminous quality or condition. **2.** something luminous. *n.*, *pl.* **lu mi nos ities.**

lu mi nous (lü′mə nəs), **1.** shining by its own light: *The sun and stars are luminous bodies.* **2.** full of light; bright: *a luminous sunset.* **3.** easily understood; clear; enlightening. *adj.* **—lu′mi nous ly,** *adv.* **—lu′mi nous ness,** *n.*

lum mox (lum′əks), *Informal.* an awkward, stupid person. *n.*

lump[1] (lump), **1.** a solid mass of no particular shape: *a lump of coal.* **2.** swelling; bump: *a lump on the head.* **3.** make lumps of, on, or in. **4.** form into a lump or lumps: *The cornstarch lumped because we cooked it too fast.* **5.** in lumps; in a lump. **6.** put together; deal with in a mass or as a whole: *We will lump all our expenses.* **7.** including a number of items: *The girls were given a lump sum of $10 to pay all their expenses.* **8.** lot; mass. **9.** *Informal.* a stupid person. 1,2,8,9 *n.*, 3,4,6 *v.*, 5,7 *adj.*

lump[2] (lump), *Informal.* put up with; endure: *If you don't like it, you can lump it. v.*

lump ish (lump′ish), **1.** like a lump; heavy and clumsy. **2.** stolid; stupid. *adj.*

lump y (lump′ē), **1.** full of lumps: *lumpy gravy.* **2.** covered with lumps: *lumpy ground.* **3.** heavy and clumsy: *a lumpy animal.* **4.** rough: *lumpy water. adj.*, **lump i er, lump i est. —lump′i ly,** *adv.* **—lump′i ness,** *n.*

Lu na (lü′nə), **1.** the Roman goddess of the moon. **2.** moon. *n.*

lu na cy (lü′nə sē), **1.** insanity. **2.** extreme folly. *n.*, *pl.* **lu na cies.**

luna moth or **Luna Moth,** a large American moth with light-green wings having crescent-shaped spots.

lu nar (lü′nər), **1.** of the moon: *a lunar eclipse.* **2.** like the moon. *adj.*

lunar month, interval between one new moon and the next, about 29½ days.

lu nate (lü′nāt), crescent-shaped. *adj.*

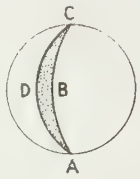
lu na tic (lü′nə tik), **1.** an insane person. **2.** insane. **3.** for insane people. **4.** extremely foolish. **5.** an extremely foolish person. 1,5 *n.*, 2-4 *adj.*

lunch (lunch), **1.** a light meal between breakfast and dinner, or breakfast and supper. **2.** a light meal. **3.** eat lunch. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.* **—lunch′er,** *n.*

lunch eon (lun′chən), **1.** lunch. **2.** a formal lunch. **3.** eat lunch. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

lunch eon ette (lun′chən et′), restaurant that serves lunches. *n.*

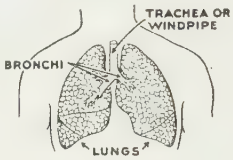
lune (lün), **1.** anything shaped like a crescent or a half moon. **2.** a crescent-shaped plane figure bounded by two arcs of circles; a figure formed on a sphere by two arcs of circles that enclose a space. *n.*



ABCD is a lune (def. 2).

lu nette (lü net′), **1.** a crescent-shaped opening or space in a vaulted ceiling, dome, wall, etc. **2.** an arched or rounded opening, window, etc. **3.** a projecting part of a rampart, shaped like this ∩. *n.*

lung (lung), in vertebrates that breathe air, one of the pair of organs by means of which the blood receives oxygen and is relieved of carbon dioxide. *n.*



Lungs of a human being

lunge (lunj), **1.** any sudden forward movement; thrust. **2.** move suddenly forward; thrust. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **lunged, lung ing. —lung′er,** *n.*

lung fish (lung′fish′), fish that can obtain oxygen by gulping air through the mouth as well as by passing water through its gills. Lungfishes are found in Australia, Africa, and South America. *n., pl.* **lung fish es** or (*esp. collectively*) **lung fish.**

lung wort (lung′wėrt′), a European plant of the same family as borage, with blue flowers and spotted leaves. *n.*

lu pine[1] (lü′pən), any of several plants of the same family as peas and beans, that have long spikes of flowers, radiating clusters of grayish, hairy leaflets, and flat pods with bean-shaped seeds. *n.*

lu pine[2] (lü′pīn), **1.** wolflike; fierce. **2.** related to the wolf. *adj.*

lurch[1] (lėrch), **1.** a sudden leaning or roll to one side: *The car gave a lurch and upset.* **2.** make a lurch; stagger: *The wounded man lurched forward.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

lurch[2] (lėrch), **Leave in the lurch** means leave in a helpless condition or difficult situation. *n.*

lurch er (lėr′chər), **1.** prowler; petty thief; poacher. **2.** a kind of crossbred hunting dog much used by poachers. *n.*

lure (lůr), **1.** attraction: *the lure of the sea.* **2.** lead away or into something by arousing desire; attract; tempt: *Bees are lured by the scent of flowers.* **3.** decoy; bait. **4.** attract with a bait. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **lured, lur ing. —lur′er,** *n.*

lu rid (lůr′id), **1.** lighted up with a red or fiery glare: *The sky was lurid with the flames of the burning city.* **2.** terrible; sensational; startling: *lurid crimes.* *adj.*

lurk (lėrk), **1.** stay about without arousing attention; wait out of sight: *A tiger was lurking in the jungle.* **2.** be hidden. *v.*

Lu sa ka (lü sä′kə), capital of Zambia. 114,000. *n.*

lus cious (lush′əs), **1.** delicious; richly sweet: *a luscious peach.* **2.** very pleasing to taste, smell, hear, see, or feel. *adj.* **—lus′cious ly,** *adv.* **—lus′cious ness,** *n.*

lush (lush), **1.** tender and juicy; growing thick and green: *Lush grass grows along the river banks.* **2.** characterized by abundant growth. **3.** abundant. *adj.* **—lush′ly,** *adv.* **—lush′ness,** *n.*

lust (lust), **1.** strong desire. **2.** bad desire or appetite. **3.** desire for indulgence of sex. **4.** have a strong desire: *A miser lusts after gold.* 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

lus ter (lus′tər), **1.** bright shine on the surface: *the luster of pearls.* **2.** brightness: *Her eyes lost their luster.* **3.** fame; glory; brilliance. **4.** kind of china or pottery that has a lustrous metallic, often iridescent, surface. **5.** a thin fabric of cotton and wool that has a lustrous surface. *n.*

lust ful (lust′fəl), **1.** desiring indulgence of sex; sensual; lewd. **2.** *Archaic.* lusty. *adj.* **—lust′ful ly,** *adv.* **—lust′ful ness,** *n.*

lus tral (lus′trəl), **1.** of or used in ceremonial purification. **2.** occurring every five years. *adj.*

lus trate (lus′trāt), purify by a propitiatory offering; purify by any ceremonial method. *v.*, **lus trat ed, lus trat ing.**

lus tra tion (lus trā′shən), ceremonial washing or purification. *n.*

lus tre (lus′tər), *Esp. Brit.* luster. *n.*

lus trous (lus′trəs), having luster; shining; glossy: *lustrous satin.* *adj.* **—lus′trous ly,** *adv.*

lust y (lus′tē), strong and healthy; full of vigor: *a lusty boy.* *adj.*, **lust i er, lust i est. —lust′i ly,** *adv.* **—lust′i ness,** *n.*

lute (lüt), a stringed musical instrument, formerly much used, having a long neck and a hollow resonant body, played with the fingers of one hand or with a plectrum. *n.*

Lute player

lu te ti um (lü tē′shē əm), a rare metallic element. *Symbol:* Lu *n.*

Lu ther (lü′thər), **Martin,** 1483-1546, leader of the Protestant Reformation in Germany. *n.*

Lu ther an (lü′thər ən), **1.** having to do with Luther or the church that was named for him. **2.** member of the Lutheran Church. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Lu ther an ism (lü′thər ən iz′əm), doctrine, organization, and manner of worship of the Lutheran Church. *n.*

Lux em bourg (luk′səm bėrg), **1.** a small country surrounded by Germany, France, and Belgium. 325,000 pop.; 999 sq. mi. **2.** its capital. 70,000. **3.** an art museum in Paris, where the Senate of France meets. It was formerly a palace, and its gardens are now a park. *n.*

Lux or (luk′sôr), town in E Egypt on the site of part of ancient Thebes. 15,000. *n.*

lux u ri ance (lug zhůr′ē əns or luk shůr′ē əns), luxuriant growth or productiveness; rich abundance. *n.*

lux u ri ant (lug zhůr′ē ənt or luk shůr′ē ənt), **1.** growing thick and green. **2.** producing abundantly. **3.** rich in ornament. *adj.* **—lux u′ri ant ly,** *adv.*

lux u ri ate (lug zhůr′ē āt or luk shůr′ē āt), **1.** indulge in luxury. **2.** take great delight: *The explorer planned to luxuriate in hot baths and clean clothes when he came home.* **3.** grow very abundantly. *v.*, **lux u ri at ed, lux u ri at ing.**

lux u ri ous (lug zhůr′ē əs or luk shůr′ē əs), **1.** fond of luxury; tending toward luxury; self-indulgent. **2.** giving luxury; very comfortable and beautiful. *adj.* **—lux u′ri ous ly,** *adv.* **—lux u′ri ous ness,** *n.*

lux u ry (luk′shə rē or lug′zhə rē), **1.** comforts and beauties of life beyond what is really necessary: *Even very poor people today live in what would have been considered luxury 1000 years ago.* **2.** use of the best and most costly food, clothes, houses, furniture, and amusements: *The movie star soon became accustomed to luxury.* **3.** thing that one enjoys, usually something choice and costly: *He saves some money for luxuries such as fine paintings.* **4.** thing pleasant but not necessary: *Candy is a luxury.* *n., pl.* **lux u ries.**

Lu zon (lü zon′), the chief island of the Philippines. 11,800,000 pop.; 40,420 sq. mi. See **Philippines** for map. *n.*

Lvov (lə vôf′), city in SW Soviet Union, formerly in Poland. 410,000. *n.*

Lw, lawrencium.

Lwów (lə vüf′), *Polish.* Lvov. *n.*

-ly[1], suffix forming adverbs having the following patterns of meaning:
1. in a ____ manner: *Cheerfully = in a cheerful manner.*
2. in ____ ways or respects: *Financially = in financial respects.*
3. to a ____ degree or extent: *Greatly = to a great degree.*
4. in, to, or from a ____ direction: *Northwardly = to or from the north.*
5. in a ____ place: *Thirdly = in the third place.*
6. at a ____ time: *Recently = at a recent time.*

-ly[2], suffix forming adjectives having the following patterns of meaning:
1. like a ____ : *A ghostly form = a form like a ghost.*
2. like that of a ____; characteristic of a ____: *A brotherly kiss = a kiss like that of a brother.*
3. suited to a ____; fit or proper for a ____: *Womanly kindness = kindness suited to a woman.*
4. of each or every ____; occurring once per ____: *Daily = of every day.*
5. being a ____; that is a ____: *A heavenly home = a home that is a heaven.*

ly cée (lē sā′), a French secondary school. *n.*

ly ce um (lī sē′əm or lī′sē əm), 1. lecture hall; place where lectures are given. 2. *U.S.* association for instruction and entertainment through lectures, debates, and concerts. 3. lycée. *n.*

Ly ce um (lī sē′əm or lī′sē əm), a grove and gymnasium near Athens, where Aristotle taught. *n.*

lych gate (lich), lich gate.

ly co po di um (lī′kə pō′dē əm), 1. any of a group of plants that are either erect or creeping, usually mosslike, and have evergreen leaves. Club moss is a lycopodium. 2. a fine yellow powder made from the spores of certain lycopodiums. *n.*

lydd ite (lid′īt), a high explosive, consisting chiefly of picric acid. *n.*

Lyd i a (lid′ē ə), an ancient country in W Asia Minor, famous for its wealth and luxury. *n.* **—Lyd′i an,** *adj., n.*

lye (lī), any strong alkaline solution. Lye is used in making soap and in cleaning. Sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide are kinds of lye. *n.*

ly ing[1] (lī′ing), 1. telling a lie; habit of telling lies. 2. false; untruthful. 3. ppr. of **lie**[1]. *I was not lying; I told the truth.* 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.,* 3 *v.*

ly ing[2] (lī′ing), ppr. of **lie**[2]. *He was lying on the ground. v.*

lymph (limf), a nearly colorless liquid in the tissues of the body, somewhat like blood without the red corpuscles. *n.*

lym phat ic (lim fat′ik), 1. of lymph; carrying lymph. 2. vessel that contains or carries lymph. 3. sluggish; lacking energy. 1,3 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

lymph gland or **lymphatic gland,** any of the glandlike bodies occurring in the course of the lymphatic vessels, and supposed to be a source of leucocytes.

lym pho cyte (lim′fə sīt), one of the colorless cells of lymph. *n.*

lynch (linch), put (an accused person) to death without a lawful trial. *v.* **—lynch′er,** *n.*

lynch law, putting an accused person to death without a lawful trial.

Lynx (about 3 ft. long, including the tail)

Lynn (lin), city in E Massachusetts. 94,000. *n.*

lynx (lingks), wildcat of the Northern Hemisphere that has a short tail and rather long legs. *n., pl.* **lynx es** or (*esp. collectively*) **lynx.** **—lynx′like′,** *adj.*

lynx-eyed (lingks′īd′), having sharp eyes; sharp-sighted. *adj.*

Ly on (lī′ən), **Mary,** 1797-1849, American pioneer in the education of women. *n.*

ly on naise (lī′ə nāz′), fried with pieces of onions: *lyonnaise potatoes. adj.*

Ly ons (lī′ənz; *French* lyôN), city in E France, on the Rhone River. 471,000. *n.*

Ly ra (lī′rə), a small northern constellation that was thought of as arranged in the shape of a lyre. It contains the star Vega. *n.*

Lyre player

ly rate (lī′rāt), shaped like a lyre. *adj.*

lyre (līr), an ancient stringed musical instrument somewhat like a small harp. *n.*

lyre bird (līr′bėrd′), an Australian bird. The male has a long tail that is lyre-shaped when spread. *n.*

lyr ic (lir′ik), 1. a short poem expressing personal emotion. A love poem, a patriotic song, a lament, and a hymn might all be lyrics. 2. having to do with lyric poems: *a lyric poet.* 3. characterized by a spontaneous expression of feeling. 4. of or suitable for singing. 5. *Informal.* words for a song. 1,5 *n.,* 2-4 *adj.*

Lyrebird (about 3 ft. long including the tail)

lyr i cal (lir′ə kl), 1. emotional; poetic. 2. lyric. *adj.* **—lyr′i cal ly,** *adv.*

ly sin (lī′sn), any of a class of substances which are developed in blood serum, and which are capable of causing the dissolution or destruction of bacteria, blood corpuscles, and other cellular elements. *n.*

M

M or **m** (em), 1. the 13th letter of the alphabet. 2. the Roman numeral for 1000. *n., pl.* **M's** or **m's.**

M′, prefix meaning: Mac or Mc, as in *M′Donald.*

ma (mä), *Informal.* mamma; mother. *n.*

Ma, masurium.

M.A., Master of Arts. Also, **A.M.**

ma′am (mam), *Informal.* madam. *n.*

Mac (mak), prefix meaning: son of, used in Scottish and Irish family names.

ma ca ber (mə kä′bər), macabre. *adj.*

ma ca bre (mə kä′brə or mə kä′bər), gruesome; horrible; ghastly. *adj.*

Macaco

ma ca co (mə kā′kō), a black short-tailed lemur of Asia and Africa. *n., pl.* **ma ca cos.**

mac ad am (mə kad′əm), 1. small, broken stones. Layers of macadam are rolled until solid and smooth to make roads. 2. road made of this. *n.*

mac ad am ize (mə kad′əm īz), make or cover (a road) with macadam. *v.,* **mac ad am ized, mac ad am iz ing.**

Ma cao (mə kou′), 1. seaport situated on a peninsula on the S coast of China. 167,000. 2. a Portuguese colony that includes this peninsula and two small islands nearby. 188,000 pop.; 6 sq. mi. *n.*

ma caque (mə käk′), any of several kinds of monkeys of Asia, the East Indies, and Africa. *n.*

Macaque (1 to 1½ ft. long from neck to rump)

mac a ro ni (mak′ə rō′nē), **1.** flour paste dried, usually in the form of hollow tubes, to be cooked for food. **2.** a fashionable English dandy of the 18th century. *n., pl.* **mac a ro nis** or **mac a ro nies.**

mac a roon (mak′ə rün′), a very sweet cooky made of whites of eggs, sugar, and ground almonds or coconut. *n.*

Macaw (total length about 3 ft.)

Mac Ar thur (mək är′thər), **Douglas,** 1880-1964, American general. *n.*

Ma cau lay (mə kô′lē), **Thomas Babington,** Baron, 1800-1859, English essayist, historian, poet, and statesman. *n.*

ma caw (mə kô′), any of several large parrots of South and Central America, characterized by long tails, brilliant feathers, and harsh voices. *n.*

Mac beth (mək beth′), **1.** play by Shakespeare. **2.** its principal character, who murders his king and becomes king himself. *n.*

Mac Don ald (mək don′ld), **James Ramsay,** 1866-1937, British labor leader and statesman, prime minister in 1924 and from 1929 to 1935. *n.*

Mac Dowell (mək dou′əl), **Edward A.,** 1861-1908, American pianist and composer. *n.*

mace[1] (mās), **1.** a war club used in the Middle Ages. **2.** staff used as a symbol of authority. *n.*

Maces: A, def. 1; B, def. 2.

mace[2] (mās), spice made from the dried outer covering of nutmegs. *n.*

mac é doine (mas′ā dwän′), mixture of vegetables or fruits, sometimes in jelly. *n.*

Mac e don (mas′ə don), Macedonia. *n.*

Mac e do ni a (mas′ə dō′nē ə), an ancient country in Europe, north of Greece. Macedonia now forms parts of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Greece. *n.* **—Mac′e do′ni an,** *adj., n.*

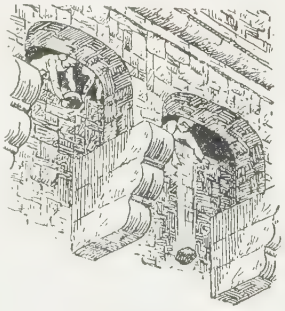
mac er ate (mas′ər āt), **1.** soften by soaking for some time. Flowers are macerated to extract their perfume. **2.** cause to grow thin. **3.** become thin; waste away. *v.,* **mac er at ed, mac er at ing. —mac′er a′tion,** *n.*

ma chet e (mə shet′ē or mä chā′tā), a large heavy knife, used as a tool and weapon in South America, Central America, and the West Indies. *n.*

Mach i a vel li (mak′ē ə vel′ē), 1469-1527, Italian statesman and writer. He advised rulers to use craftiness and deceit to maintain their authority. *n.*

Mach i a vel li an (mak′ē ə vel′ē ən), **1.** of Machiavelli or his political theory. **2.** characterized by subtle or unscrupulous cunning; crafty; wily; astute. **3.** follower of the crafty political methods of Machiavelli. 1,2 *adj.,* 3 *n.*

ma chic o la tion (mə-chik′ə lā′shən), an opening in the floor of a projecting gallery or parapet, or in the roof of an entrance, through which missiles, hot liquids, etc., might be cast upon attackers. Machicolations were much used in medieval fortified structures. *n.*

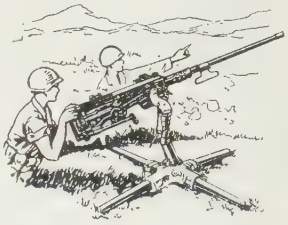


Machicolations

mach i nate (mak′ə nāt), contrive or devise artfully or with evil purpose; plot; intrigue. *v.,* **mach i nat ed, mach i nat ing. —mach′i na′tor,** *n.*

mach i na tion (mak′ə nā′shən), **1.** evil or artful plotting; scheming against authority. **2.** an evil plot; secret or cunning scheme: *He could not have been elected without the machinations of his gang.* *n.*

ma chine (mə shēn′), **1.** arrangement of fixed and moving parts for doing work, each part having some special thing to do: *Sewing machines and washing machines make housework easier.* **2.** make or finish with a machine. **3.** device for applying power or changing its direction. Levers and pulleys are simple machines. **4.** automobile. **5.** airplane. **6.** person or group that acts without thinking. **7.** group of people controlling a political organization: *the Democratic machine.* 1,3-7 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **ma chined, ma chin ing.**



Machine gun. The firing of one shell activates the mechanism that fires the next.

machine gun, gun that fires small arms ammunition automatically and can keep up a rapid fire of bullets.

ma chine-gun (mə shēn′gun′), fire at with a machine gun. *v.,* **ma chine-gunned, ma chine-gun ning.**

ma chin er y (mə shēn′ər ē), **1.** machines: *A factory contains much machinery.* **2.** the parts or works of a machine: *Machinery is oiled to keep it running smoothly.* **3.** any combination of persons or things by which something is kept going or something is done: *Policemen, judges, courts, and prisons are legal machinery.* *n., pl.* **ma chin er ies.**

machine shop, workshop where men make or repair machines or parts of machines.

machine tool, tool or machine worked by power, with little or no human direction, such as an electric drill or lathe.

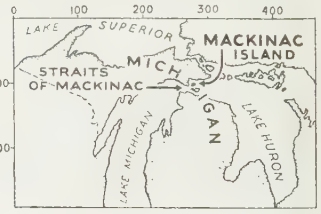
ma chin ist (mə shēn′ist), **1.** a skilled worker with machine tools. **2.** person who runs a machine. **3.** man who makes and repairs machinery. *n.*

Mach One (mok′ wun′), in aeronautics, the speed of sound.

Mac ken zie (mə ken′zē), **1.** river flowing from W Canada into the Arctic. 900 mi. **2. William Lyon,** 1795-1861, Canadian political leader. *n.*

mack er el (mak′ər əl), a saltwater fish of the N Atlantic, much used for food. *n., pl.* **mack er el** or (*in reference to different species*) **mack er els.**

mackerel sky, sky spotted with small, white, fleecy clouds.



Mack i nac (mak′ə nô), **1. Straits of,** strait connecting Lake Michigan and Lake Huron. 4 mi. wide. **2.** island in Lake Huron, near this strait. 3 mi long. *n.*

mack i naw (mak′ə nô), **1.** kind of short coat made of heavy woolen cloth. **2.** kind of thick woolen blanket, often with bars of color, used in N and W United States by Indians, lumbermen, etc. *n.*

mack in tosh (mak′ən tosh), **1.** a waterproof coat; raincoat. **2.** waterproof cloth. *n.*

Mac mil lan (mək mil′ən), **Harold,** born 1894, English statesman, prime minister from 1957 to 1963. *n.*

Ma con (mā′kən), city in central Georgia. 70,000. *n.*

mac ro cosm (mak′rə koz əm), the universe. *n.*

ma cron (mā′kron), a straight, horizontal line (¯) placed over a vowel to show its sound. *Examples:* cāme, bē. *n.*

mad (mad), **1.** out of one's head; crazy; insane: *A man must be mad to do a mad thing like cutting himself on purpose.* **2.** much excited; wild: *The dog made mad efforts to catch up with the automobile.* **3.** foolish; unwise. **4.** blindly and unreasonably fond: *Some girls are mad about going to dances.* **5.** *Informal.* very angry: *The insult made him mad.* **6.** having rabies or hydrophobia. A mad dog foams at the mouth and may bite people. *adj.,* **mad der, mad dest.**

like mad, furiously; very hard, fast, etc.

Mad a gas car (mad′ə gas′kər), the Malagasy Republic, a large island in the Indian Ocean, opposite SE Africa. *n.*

mad am (mad′əm), a polite title used in speaking to or of a lady: *Madam, will you take my seat?* *n., pl.* **mad ams** or **mes dames** (mā däm′).

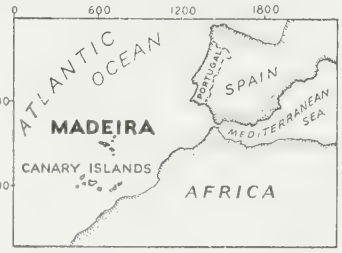
mad ame (mad′əm; *French* mä däm′), **1.** French title for a married woman; Mrs. **2.** title often used by women singers, artists, etc. *n., pl.* **mes dames** (mā däm′).

mad cap (mad′kap′), **1.** a very impulsive person. **2.** impulsive; hasty; wild. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

mad den (mad′n), **1.** make crazy. **2.** make very angry or excited; irritate greatly. *v.*

mad der (mad′ər), **1.** vine with small yellowish flowers. **2.** its red root. **3.** a red dye made from these roots. **4.** red; crimson. *n.*

made (mād), **1.** pt. and pp. of **make.** *The cook made the cake. It was made of flour, milk, butter, eggs, and sugar.* **2.** built; formed. **3.** specially prepared. **4.** artificially produced: *made land.* **5.** invented. **6.** certain of success; successful. 1 *v.*, 2-6 *adj.*



Ma dei ra (mə dir′ə), **1.** group of five Portuguese islands that are northwest of Africa. 270,000 pop.; 308 sq. mi. **2.** kind of wine made there. **3.** a large river flowing from W Brazil into the Amazon. 1046 mi. *n.*

mad e moi selle (mad′ə mə zel′), French title for an unmarried woman; Miss. *Abbrev.:* Mlle. *n., pl.* **mes demoi selles** (mād mwä zel′).

made-to-or der (mād′tū ôr′dər), made according to the buyer's wishes. *adj.*

made-up (mād′up′), **1.** put together. **2.** invented; untrue. **3.** painted, powdered, etc.: *made-up lips.* *adj.*

mad house (mad′hous′), **1.** asylum for insane people. **2.** place of uproar and confusion. *n.*

Mad i son (mad′ə sn), **1. James,** 1751-1836, the fourth president of the United States, from 1809 to 1817. He had an important part in drawing up the Constitution of the United States. **2.** his wife, **Dolly,** 1772-1849. **3.** capital of Wisconsin, in the S part. 127,000. *n.*

mad ly (mad′lē), **1.** insanely. **2.** furiously. **3.** foolishly. *adv.*

mad man (mad′man′), an insane man; crazy person. *n., pl.* **mad men.**

mad ness (mad′nis), **1.** being crazy; loss of one's mind. **2.** great rage; fury: *In his madness he tried to kill his best friend.* **3.** folly: *It would be madness to try to sail a boat in this storm.* *n.*

Ma don na (mə don′ə), **1.** Mary, the mother of Jesus. **2.** picture or statue of her. *n.*

mad ras (mad′rəs or mə dras′), a closely woven cotton cloth, used for shirts, dresses, etc. *n.*

Ma dras (mə dras′), seaport in SE India. 1,416,000. *n.*

mad re pore (mad′rə pôr), a tropical genus of stony corals that often form reefs. *n.*

Ma drid (mə drid′), capital of Spain. 1,975,000. *n.*

mad ri gal (mad′rə gl), **1.** a short poem, often about love, that can be set to music. **2.** song with parts for several voices, sung without instrumental accompaniment. **3.** any song. *n.*

Ma du ra (mə dur′ə), island NE of Java, a part of Indonesia. 1,962,000 pop.; 2112 sq. mi. *n.*

mael strom (māl′strəm), **1.** a great or turbulent whirlpool. **2.** a violent confusion of feelings, ideas, or conditions. *n.*

Mael strom (māl′strəm), a dangerous whirlpool off NW Norway. *n.*

mae nad (mē′nad), **1.** a woman attendant of Bacchus. **2.** a woman extremely excited or in a frenzy. *n.*

maes tro (mīs′trō; *Italian* mä es′trō), **1.** a great composer, teacher, or conductor of music. **2.** master of any art. *n., pl.* **maes tros,** *Italian* **ma es tri** (mä es′trē).

Mae West (mā′ west′), an inflatable vest worn as a life preserver by an aviator when flying over water.

mag., magazine.

mag a zine (mag′ə zēn′ or mag′ə zēn), **1.** publication appearing regularly and containing stories, articles, etc., by various writers. Most magazines are published either weekly or monthly. **2.** room in a fort or warship for storing gunpowder and other explosives. **3.** a building for storing gunpowder, guns, food, or other military supplies. **4.** place for cartridges in a repeating gun. **5.** place for film in a camera, fuel in a stove, etc. *n.*

Mag da len (mag′dl ən), Magdalene. *n.*

Mag da le na (mäg′ᴛʜä lā′nä), river flowing from SW Colombia into the Caribbean Sea. 1060 mi. *n.*

Mag da lene (mag′də lēn). See **Mary Magdalene.** *n.*

mag da lene (mag′də lēn), a woman who has reformed from a sinful life; repentant prostitute. *n.*

Mag de burg (mag′də bėrg), city in East Germany, on the Elbe River. 261,000. *n.*

Ma gel lan (mə jel′ən), **1. Ferdinand,** 1480?-1521, Portuguese navigator. His ship was the first to sail around the world, though he himself was killed soon after he had discovered the Philippine Islands. **2. Strait of,** strait at the S tip of South America. 360 mi. long; 2½-17 mi. wide. *n.*

ma gen ta (mə jen′tə), **1.** a purplish-red dye. **2.** purplish red. 1,2 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Mag gio re (mäd jō′rā), **Lake,** lake between Italy and Switzerland. 40 mi. long; 83 sq. mi. *n.*

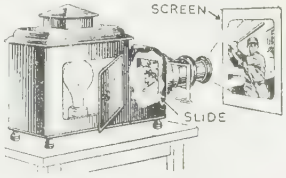
mag got (mag′ət), **1.** legless larva of any of various kinds of flies, often living in decaying matter. **2.** a queer notion; whim. *n.*

Maggot and adult of the housefly. Lines show actual length.

Ma gi (mā′jī), **1.** in the Bible, the Three Wise Men who followed the star to Bethlehem and brought gifts to the infant Jesus. Matthew 2:1 and 2:7-13. **2.** priests of ancient Persia. *n.pl.*

mag ic (maj′ik), **1.** the pretended or supposed art of making things happen by secret charms and sayings: *The fairy's magic changed the brothers into swans.* **2.** done by magic or as if by magic: *A magic palace stood in place of their hut.* **3.** magical. **4.** something that produces results as if by magic; mysterious influence; unexplained power: *the magic of music.* 1,4 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

mag i cal (maj′ə kl), **1.** of magic; used in magic; done by magic. **2.** like magic; mysterious; unexplained. *adj.* **—mag′ical ly,** *adv.*



Magic lantern

ma gi cian (mə jish′ən), **1.** person skilled in the use of magic: *The wicked magician cast a spell over the princess.* **2.** person skilled in sleight of hand. *n.*

magic lantern, device with a lamp and lenses for throwing a picture upon a screen, in magnified form, from a glass slide.

mag is te ri al (maj′is tir′ē əl), 1. of a magistrate; suited to a magistrate: *A judge has magisterial rank.* 2. showing authority: *The captain spoke with a magisterial voice.* 3. imperious; domineering; overbearing. *adj.* —**mag′is te′ri al ly,** *adv.*

mag is tra cy (maj′is trə sē), 1. position, rank, or duties of a magistrate. 2. magistrates as a group. 3. district under a magistrate. *n., pl.* **mag is tra cies.**

mag is trate (maj′is trāt), 1. officer of the government who has power to apply the law and put it in force. The President is the chief magistrate of the United States. 2. judge. A justice of the peace is a magistrate. *n.*

Mag na Char ta or **Mag na Car ta** (mag′nə kär′tə), 1. the great charter guaranteeing the personal and political liberties of the people of England, forcibly secured from King John by the English barons at Runnymede on June 15, 1215. 2. any fundamental constitution guaranteeing civil and political rights.

mag na cum lau de (mag′nə kum lou′də), with high honors.

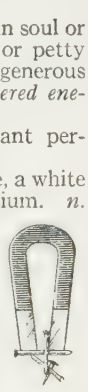
mag na nim i ty (mag′nə nim′ə tē), 1. magnanimous nature or quality; nobility of soul or mind: *The soldiers showed magnanimity by treating their prisoners well.* 2. a magnanimous act. *n., pl.* **mag na nim i ties.**

mag nan i mous (mag nan′ə məs), 1. noble in soul or mind; generous in forgiving; free from mean or petty feelings or acts. 2. showing or arising from a generous spirit: *a magnanimous attitude toward a conquered enemy. adj.* —**mag nan′i mous ly,** *adv.*

mag nate (mag′nāt), a great man; important person. *n.*

mag ne sia (mag nē′shə), 1. magnesium oxide, a white tasteless powder, used as a laxative. 2. magnesium. *n.*

mag ne si um (mag nē′shē əm), a light, silver-white metallic element that burns with a dazzling white light. *Symbol:* Mg *n.*


Magnet attracting nails

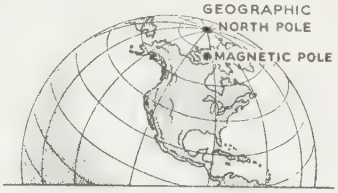
mag net (mag′nit), 1. piece of iron, steel, etc., that has the property of attracting iron or steel. 2. anything that attracts: *The rabbits in our back yard were a magnet that attracted all the children in the neighborhood. n.*

mag net ic (mag net′ik), 1. having the properties of a magnet: *the magnetic needle of a compass.* 2. of magnetism; producing magnetism. 3. of the earth's magnetism: *the magnetic meridian.* 4. capable of being magnetized or of being attracted by a magnet. 5. attractive: *a magnetic personality. adj.* —**mag net′i cal ly,** *adv.*

magnetic field, space around a magnet in which it exerts appreciable magnetic force.

magnetic mine, an underwater mine which is exploded by the action of the metal parts of an approaching ship upon a magnetic needle.

magnetic needle, a slender bar of magnetized steel. When mounted so that it turns easily, it points approximately north and south toward the earth's Magnetic Poles.



North Magnetic Pole

magnetic pole, one of the two poles of a magnet.

Magnetic Pole, point on the earth's surface toward which a magnetic needle points. The **North Magnetic Pole** is approximately in 71° N. latitude and 95° West longitude. The **South Magnetic Pole** is approximately in 72° S. latitude and 154° East longitude.

mag net ism (mag′nə tiz əm), 1. properties of a magnet; manifestation of magnetic properties. 2. branch of physics dealing with magnets and magnetic properties. 3. power to attract or charm: *A person with magnetism has many friends and admirers. n.*

mag net ite (mag′nə tīt), an important iron ore that is strongly attracted by a magnet; black iron oxide. *n.*

mag net ize (mag′nə tīz), 1. give the properties of a magnet to. An electric current in a coil around a bar of iron will magnetize the bar. 2. attract or influence (a person): *Her beautiful voice magnetized the audience. v.,* **mag net ized, mag net iz ing.** —**mag′net iz′a ble,** *adj.* —**mag′net i za′tion,** *n.* —**mag′net iz′er,** *n.*

mag ne to (mag nē′tō), a small machine for producing electricity. In some gasoline engines, a magneto supplies an electric spark to explode the vapor. *n., pl.* **mag ne tos.**

mag ne to e lec tric (mag nē′tō i lek′trik), of electricity produced by magnets. *adj.*

Mag nif i cat (mag nif′ə kat), 1. hymn of the Virgin Mary beginning "My soul doth magnify the Lord." Luke 1:46-55. 2. music for this hymn. *n.*

mag ni fi ca tion (mag′nə fə kā′shən), 1. act of magnifying. 2. magnified condition. 3. power to magnify. 4. a magnified copy, model, or picture. *n.*

mag nif i cence (mag nif′ə sns), richness of material, color, and ornament; grand beauty; splendor. *n.*

mag nif i cent (mag nif′ə snt), richly colored or decorated; splendid; grand; stately: *the magnificent palace of a king, the magnificent jewels of a queen. adj.* —**mag nif′i cent ly,** *adv.*

mag nif i co (mag nif′ə kō), 1. a Venetian nobleman. 2. an important person. *n., pl.* **mag nif i coes.**

mag ni fi er (mag′nə fī′ər), 1. one that magnifies. 2. lens that magnifies things; magnifying glass. *n.*

mag ni fy (mag′nə fī), 1. cause to look larger than the real size; increase the apparent size of an object: *A microscope is a magnifying glass.* 2. make too much of; go beyond the truth in telling: *Lulu not only tells tales on her brother, but she magnifies them.* 3. *Archaic.* praise highly. *v.,* **mag ni fied, mag ni fy ing.**

magnifying glass, lens or combination of lenses that causes things to look larger than they really are.

mag nil o quence (mag nil′ə kwəns), 1. high-flown, lofty style of speaking or writing; use of big and unusual words, elaborate phrases, etc. 2. boastfulness. *n.*

mag nil o quent (mag nil′ə kwənt), 1. using big and unusual words; in high-flown language. 2. boastful. *adj.* —**mag nil′o quent ly,** *adv.*

Mag ni to gorsk (mag nē′tō gôrsk), city in W central Soviet Union. It is an important iron and steel center. 311,000. *n*

mag ni tude (mag′nə tüd or mag′nə tūd), 1. size. 2. importance: *The war brought new problems of very great magnitude to many nations.* 3. degree of brightness of a star. Stars of the first magnitude are the brightest. *n.*

Magnolia blossom

mag no lia (mag nōl′yə), 1. tree with large white, pink, or purplish flowers that come out in the spring. 2. the flower. *n.*

mag num o pus (mag′nəm ō′pəs), 1. a great work of literature or art. 2. person's greatest work.

mag pie (mag′pī), 1. a noisy bird, black and white with a long tail and short wings, related to the jays. 2. person who chatters. *n.*

American magpie (15 to 20 in. long)

Mag say say (mäg sī′sī), **Ramón,** 1907-1957, president of the Philippines from 1953 to 1957. *n.*

mag uey (mag′wā), plant with fleshy leaves, growing in tropical America and SW United States. A century plant or agave is a maguey. *n.*

Mag yar (mag′yär; *Hungarian* mod′yor), 1. member of the chief race living in Hungary. 2. their language; Hungarian. 3. of the Magyars or their language; Hungarian. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

ma ha ra ja or **ma ha ra jah** (mä′hə rä′jə), title of certain great ruling princes in India. *n.*

ma ha ra nee or **ma ha ra ni** (mä′hə rä′nē), wife of a maharaja. *n.*

ma hat ma (mə hät′mə), in India, a wise and holy person who has extraordinary powers. *n.*

Mah di (mä′dē), **1.** leader expected by Moslems to come and establish a reign of righteousness. **2.** person claiming to be this leader. *n., pl.* **Mah dis.**

mah-jongg or **mah-jong** (mä′jong′), game of Chinese origin played with 144 dominolike pieces. Each player tries to form winning combinations by drawing or discarding. *n.*

ma hog a ny (mə hog′ə nē), **1.** a hard reddish-brown wood of a large evergreen tree growing in tropical America. It is much used for furniture. **2.** the tree itself. **3.** made of mahogany. **4.** dark reddish-brown. 1,2,4 *n., pl.* **ma hog a nies**; 3, 4 *adj.*

Ma hom et (mə hom′it), Mohammed. *n.*

Ma hom et an (mə hom′ə tən), Mohammedan. *adj., n.*

ma hout (mə hout′), in the East Indies, the keeper and driver of an elephant. *n.*

maid (mād), **1.** a young unmarried woman; girl. **2.** an unmarried woman. **3.** a woman servant. *n.*

maid en (mād′n), **1.** a young unmarried woman; girl. **2.** of a maiden: *maiden grace.* **3.** unmarried; virgin: *a maiden aunt.* **4.** new; fresh; untried; unused: *maiden ground.* **5.** first: *A ship's maiden voyage is its first voyage.* 1 *n.,* 2-5 *adj.*

maid en hair (mād′n hâr′), fern with very slender stalks and delicate, finely divided fronds. *n.*

maid en hood (mād′n hud), **1.** condition of being a maiden. **2.** time when one is a maiden. *n.*

maid en ly (mād′n lē), **1.** of a maiden. **2.** like a maiden; gentle; modest. **3.** suited to a maiden: *maidenly reserve. adj.* **—maid′en li ness,** *n.*

maiden name, a woman's surname before her marriage.

maid in waiting, an unmarried noble lady who attends a queen or princess. *pl.* **maids in waiting.**

maid of honor, **1.** an unmarried woman who is the chief attendant of the bride at a wedding. **2.** an unmarried noble lady who attends a queen or princess.

Maid of Orléans, Joan of Arc.

maid serv ant (mād′sėr′vənt), a woman servant. *n.*

mail[1] (māl), **1.** letters, postcards, papers, parcels, etc., sent by post. **2.** system by which such mail is sent, managed by the Post Office Department: *You can pay most bills by mail.* **3.** train, boat, etc., that carries mail. **4.** send by mail; put in a mailbox. **5.** of mail. 1-3 *n.,* 4 *v.,* 5 *adj.*

mail[2] (māl), **1.** armor made of metal rings, or small loops of chain, linked together. **2.** armor; protective covering. **3.** cover or protect with mail. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.*

Man wearing a coat of mail[2] (def. 1)

mail box (māl′boks′), **1.** a public box from which mail is collected. **2.** a private box to which mail is delivered. *n.*

mailed (māld), covered or protected with mail. *adj.*

mail man (māl′man′), man who carries or delivers mail; postman. *n., pl.* **mail men.**

mail order, order for goods sent by mail.

maim (mām), cut off or make useless an arm, leg, ear, etc., of; cripple; disable: *Automobile accidents maim thousands of people each year. v.*

main (mān), **1.** most important; largest: *the main street of a town.* **2.** a large pipe for water, gas, etc. **3.** *Poetic.* the open sea; ocean. **4.** *Archaic.* mainland. 1 *adj.,* 2-4 *n.*

by main force or **strength,** by using full strength.

in the main, for the most part; chiefly; mostly.

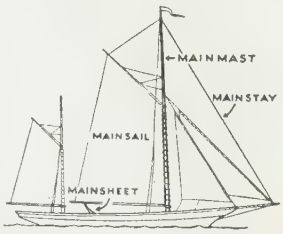
with might and main, with all one's force.

Main (mān; *German* mīn), river flowing through West Germany into the Rhine. 305 mi. *n.*

Maine (mān), **1.** a New England State of the United States. 969,000 pop.; 32,562 sq. mi. *Capital:* Augusta *Abbrev.:* Me. **2.** a United States battleship blown up in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, on February 15, 1898. *n.*

main land (mān′land′), the larger part of a continent; land that is not a small island or peninsula. *n.*

main ly (mān′lē), for the most part; chiefly; mostly: *He is interested mainly in sports and neglects his schoolwork. adv.*



main mast (mān′mast′; *Nautical* mān′məst), the principal mast of a ship. *n.*

main sail (mān′sāl′; *Nautical* mān′sl), the largest sail of a ship. *n.*

main sheet (mān′shēt′), rope that controls the angle at which the mainsail is set. *n.*

main spring (mān′spring′), **1.** the principal spring in a clock, watch, etc. **2.** the main cause, motive, or influence. *n.*

main stay (mān′stā′), **1.** rope supporting the mainmast. **2.** main support: *Loyal friends are a person's mainstay in time of trouble. n.*

main tain (mān tān′), **1.** keep; keep up; carry on: *maintain a business, maintain a family.* **2.** support; uphold: *maintain an opinion.* **3.** declare to be true: *He maintained that he was innocent.* **4.** affirm; assert against opposition: *He maintains his innocence. v.* **—main tain′er,** *n.*

main te nance (mān′tə nəns), **1.** a maintaining: *Maintenance of quiet is necessary in a hospital.* **2.** a being maintained; support: *A government collects taxes to pay for its maintenance.* **3.** enough to support life; means of living: *His small farm provides a maintenance, but not much more. n.*

main top (mān′top′), platform on the mainmast. *n.*

main top gal lant (mān′top′gal′ənt; *Nautical* mān′tə gal′ənt), mast, sail, or yard above the maintopmast. *n.*

main top mast (mān′top′mast′; *Nautical* mān′top′məst), the second section of the mainmast above the deck. *n.*

main top sail (mān′top′sāl′; *Nautical* mān′top′sl), sail above the mainsail. *n.*

main yard, beam or pole fastened across the mainmast, used to support the mainsail.

maî tre d'hô tel (me′trə dō tel′), **1.** butler; steward. **2.** a hotel manager. **3.** headwaiter. **4.** with a sauce of melted butter, chopped parsley, and lemon juice.

maize (māz), **1.** a kind of grain that grows on large ears; corn; Indian corn. **2.** plant that it grows on. **3.** the color of ripe corn; yellow. *n.*

Maize

Maj., Major.

ma jes tic (mə jes′tik), grand; noble; dignified; stately. *adj.* **—ma jes′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

ma jes ti cal (mə jes′tə kl), majestic. *adj.*

maj es ty (maj′is tē), **1.** grandeur; nobility; dignity; stateliness: *The majesty of the starry heavens is displayed above the most wretched shanty.* **2.** supreme power or authority: *Policemen and judges uphold the majesty of the law. n., pl.* **maj es ties.**

Maj es ty (maj′is tē), title used in speaking to or of a king, queen, emperor, empress, etc.: *Your Majesty, His Majesty, Her Majesty. n., pl.* **Maj es ties.**

ma jol i ca (mə jol′ə kə), kind of enameled Italian pottery richly decorated in colors. *n.*

ma jor (mā′jər), **1.** larger; greater; more important: *Take the major share of the profits.* **2.** an army officer ranking next below a lieutenant colonel and next above

a captain. 3. of legal age. 4. person of the legal age of responsibility. 5. subject or course of study to which a student gives most of his time and attention. 6. *U.S.* of a student, give much time and attention to a subject or course of study: *major in mathematics.* 7. one of two sets of musical intervals, chords, scales, or keys: *The scale of C major has neither sharps nor flats.* 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4,5,7 *n.*, 6 *v.*

Ma jor ca (mə jôr′kə), a Spanish island in the W Mediterranean Sea. It is the largest of the Balearic Islands. 327,000 pop.; 1405 sq. mi. *n.* Also, *Spanish* **Mallorca.**

ma jor-do mo (mā′jər dō′mō), 1. man in charge of a royal or noble household. 2. butler; steward. *n., pl.* **ma jor-do mos.**

major general, an army officer ranking next below a lieutenant general and next above a brigadier general.

ma jor i ty (mə jôr′ə tē), 1. the larger number; greater part; more than half: *A majority of the children chose red covers for the books they had made.* 2. a larger number of votes than all the rest. If Smith received 12,000 votes, Adams 7000, and White 3000, Smith had a majority of 2000 and a plurality of 5000. 3. the legal age of responsibility. A person 21 years old has reached his majority and may manage his own affairs. 4. rank or position of an army major. *n., pl.* **ma jor i ties.**

major league, either of the two chief leagues in American professional baseball.

major scale, a musical scale having eight notes, with half steps instead of whole steps after the third and seventh notes.

make (māk), 1. bring into being; put together; build; form; shape: *make a new dress, make a boat, make jelly.* 2. way in which a thing is made; style; fashion: *Do you like the make of that coat?* 3. kind; brand: *What make of car is this?* 4. nature; character. 5. act of making. 6. amount made. 7. have the qualities needed for: *Wood makes a good fire.* 8. cause; bring about: *make trouble, make a noise.* 9. cause to; force to: *He made me go.* 10. cause to be or become; cause oneself to be: *make a room warm, make a fool of oneself.* 11. turn out to be; become: *He will make a good legislator.* 12. get ready for use; arrange: *make a bed.* 13. get; obtain; acquire; earn: *make a fortune, make one's living.* 14. do; perform: *make an attempt, make a mistake.* 15. amount to; add up to; count as: *Two and two make four.* 16. think of as; figure to be: *I make the distance across the room 15 feet.* 17. reach; arrive at: *The ship made port.* 18. go; travel: *Some airplanes can make 200 miles an hour.* 19. cause the success of: *One big deal made the young businessman.* 20. *Informal.* get on; get a place on: *He made the football team.* 21. in card games, win (a trick); state (the trump, or bid). 22. close (an electric circuit). 1,7-22 *v.*, **made, mak ing;** 2-6 *n.*

make after, follow; chase; pursue.

make as if, pretend that; act as if.

make away with, 1. get rid of. 2. kill. 3. steal.

make believe, pretend.

make for, 1. go toward. 2. rush at; attack. 3. help bring about; favor.

make good, 1. succeed. 2. prove: *Can you make your claims good?*

make off, run away.

make off with, steal.

make or break, cause to succeed or fail.

make out, 1. write out. 2. show to be; prove. 3. try to prove; declare to be. 4. understand. 5. see with difficulty: *I can barely make out three ships near the horizon.* 6. complete; fill out: *We need two more eggs to make out a dozen.* 7. *U.S. Informal.* get along; manage: *We must try to make out with what we have.*

make over, 1. alter; make different. 2. hand over; transfer ownership of.

make time, go with speed.

make up, 1. put together: *make up cloth into a dress.* 2. invent: *make up a story.* 3. make satisfactory. 4. pay for; give or do in place of: *make up for lost time.* 5. become friends again after a quarrel. 6. put paint, powder, etc., on the face. 7. arrange (type, pictures, etc.) in the pages of a book, paper, or magazine: *make up a page of type.* 8. decide: *make up one's mind.*

make up to, try to get the friendship of; flatter.

on the make, *Informal.* trying for success, profit, etc.

make-be lieve (māk′bi lēv′), 1. pretense: *the land of make-believe.* 2. pretender. 3. pretended: *Children often have make-believe playmates.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

mak er (māk′ər), one that makes. *n.*

Mak er (māk′ər), God. *n.*

make shift (māk′shift′), 1. something used for a time instead of the right thing; temporary substitute: *When the fuse blew, we used candles as a makeshift.* 2. used for a time instead of the right thing. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

make-up (māk′up′), 1. way of being put together. 2. nature; disposition: *a nervous make-up.* 3. way in which an actor is dressed and painted to look his part. 4. paint, powder, etc., put on the face. 5. arrangement of type, pictures, etc., in a book, paper, or magazine. *n.*

mak ing (māk′ing), 1. cause of a person's success; means of advancement: *Early hardships were the making of him.* 2. material needed. 3. qualities needed: *I see in him the making of a hero.* 4. something made. 5. amount made at one time. *n.*

in the making, in the process of being made; not yet fully developed.

Mal a bar Coast (mal′ə bär), region along the SW coast of India.

Ma lac ca (mə lak′ə), 1. a former British settlement on the Malay Peninsula, now part of the Federation of Malaya. 2. **Strait of,** strait between the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra. 35-185 mi. wide. *n.*

Mal a chi (mal′ə kī), 1. Hebrew prophet who lived about 450 B.C. He was the last of the minor prophets. 2. last book of the Old Testament. *n.*

mal a chite (mal′ə kīt), a green mineral used for ornamental articles. *n.*

mal ad just ed (mal′ə jus′tid), badly adjusted; not in a healthy relation with one's environment. *adj.*

mal ad just ment (mal′ə just′mənt), bad adjustment. *n.*

mal ad min is ter (mal′əd min′is tər), administer badly; manage inefficiently or dishonestly. *v.*

mal ad min is tra tion (mal′əd min′is trā′shən), bad administration; inefficient or dishonest management. *n.*

mal a droit (mal′ə droit′), unskillful; awkward; clumsy. *adj.* —**mal′a droit′ness,** *n.*

mal a dy (mal′ə dē), sickness; illness; disease. *n., pl.* **mal a dies.**

Mál a ga (mal′ə gə), seaport in S Spain. 279,000. *n.*

Mal a ga (mal′ə gə), 1. kind of large, oval, firm, white grape. 2. kind of white wine. *n.*

Mal a gas y Republic (mal ə gas′ē), a republic on Madagascar, a member of the French Community. 5,200,000 pop.; 227,800 sq. mi. *Capital:* Tananarive.

ma laise (ma lāz′), vague bodily discomfort. *n.*

mal a pert (mal′ə pėrt), *Archaic.* too bold. *adj.*

mal a prop ism (mal′ə prop iz′əm), 1. a ridiculous misuse of words; confusing words that sound somewhat alike. 2. a misused word. *n.*

ma lar i a (mə lär′ē ə), 1. disease characterized by periodic chills followed by fever and sweating. Malaria is caused by minute parasitic animals in the red blood corpuscles, and is transmitted by the bite of anopheles mosquitoes which have bitten infected persons. 2. unwholesome or poisonous air, especially of marshes. *n.*

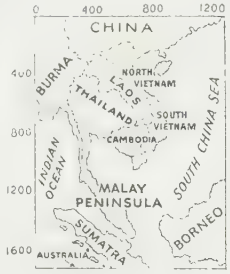
ma lar i al (mə lär′ē əl), 1. having malaria. 2. of or like malaria. *adj.*

Ma la wi (mə lä′wē), country in SE Africa, a member of the British Commonwealth. 3,900,000 pop.; 48,479 sq. mi. *Capital:* Zomba. *n.* Formerly, **Nyasaland.**

Ma lay (mā′lā), 1. member of the brown race living in the Malay Peninsula and nearby islands. 2. their language. 3. of the Malays, their country, or their language. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

Ma lay a (mə lā′ə), **1.** Malay Peninsula. **2. Federation of,** a former country on the Malay Peninsula, now part of the Federation of Malaysia. 6,815,000 pop.; 50,680 sq. mi. *Capital:* Kuala Lumpur. *n.*

Malay Archipelago, group of islands between SE Asia and Australia; East Indies. See **East Indies** for map.



Malay Peninsula, peninsula in SE Asia.

Ma lay sia (mə lā′zhə), **1. Federation of,** federation in the British Commonwealth, consisting of Sabah, Sarawak, and the Federation of Malaya. 8,046,000 pop.; 128,318 sq. mi. *Capital:* Kuala Lumpur. **2.** Malay Archipelago. *n.* **—Ma lay′sian,** *adj., n.*

mal con tent (mal′kən tent′), **1.** discontented; rebellious. **2.** a discontented person; rebellious person. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

Mal den (môld′n), city in E Massachusetts. 58,000. *n.*

Mal dive Islands (mal′dīv), a sultanate consisting of a group of atolls in the Indian Ocean SW of Ceylon. 90,000 pop.; 115 sq. mi. *Capital:* Male.

male (māl), **1.** man; boy; he-animal. **2.** belonging to the sex that includes men, boys, and he-animals. **3.** of men, boys, or he-animals: *male love of fighting.* 1 *n.,* 2,3 *adj.*

Ma le (mä′lē), capital of the Maldive Islands. 8000. *n.*

mal e dic tion (mal′ə dik′shən), a curse. *n.*

mal e fac tion (mal′ə fak′shən), crime; evil deed. *n.*

mal e fac tor (mal′ə fak′tər), criminal; evildoer. *n.*

ma lef i cence (mə lef′ə sns), harm; evil. *n.*

ma lef i cent (mə lef′ə snt), harmful; evil. *adj.*

ma lev o lence (mə lev′l əns), the wish that evil may happen to others; ill will; spite. *n.*

ma lev o lent (mə lev′l ənt), wishing evil to happen to others; showing ill will; spiteful. *adj.* **—ma lev′olent ly,** *adv.*

mal fea sance (mal fē′zns), official misconduct; violation of a public trust or duty: *A judge is guilty of malfeasance if he accepts a bribe.* *n.*

mal for ma tion (mal′fôr mā′shən), distorted or abnormal shape; faulty structure: *A hunchback has a malformation of the spine.* *n.*

mal formed (mal fôrmd′), badly shaped; having a faulty structure. *adj.*

Ma li (mä′lē), **Republic of,** a republic in W Africa south of Algeria. 4,300,000 pop.; 464,873 sq. mi. *Capital:* Bamako. *n.*

mal ic acid (mal′ik), an acid found in apples and numerous other fruits.

mal ice (mal′is), active ill will; wish to hurt others; spite: *Lincoln asked the people of the North to act "with malice toward none, with charity for all."* *n.*

ma li cious (mə lish′əs), showing active ill will; wishing to hurt others; spiteful: *a malicious tell-tale, malicious gossip.* *adj.* **—ma li′cious ly,** *adv.*

ma lign (mə līn′), **1.** speak evil of; slander: *You malign a generous person when you call him stingy.* **2.** evil; injurious: *Gambling often has a malign influence.* **3.** hateful; malicious. **4.** very harmful; threatening to be fatal. 1 *v.,* 2-4 *adj.* **—ma lign′er,** *n.*

ma lig nance (mə lig′nəns), malignancy. *n.*

ma lig nan cy (mə lig′nən sē), malignant quality or tendency. *n.*

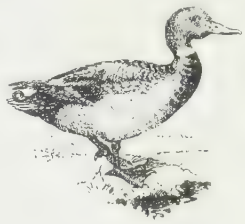
ma lig nant (mə lig′nənt), **1.** very evil; very hateful; very malicious. **2.** very harmful. **3.** very infectious; very dangerous; causing death: *Cancer is a malignant growth.* *adj.* **—ma lig′nant ly,** *adv.*

ma lig ni ty (mə lig′nə tē), **1.** great malice; extreme hate. **2.** great harmfulness; dangerous quality; deadliness. **3.** a malignant feeling or act. *n., pl.* **ma lig ni ties.**

ma lin ger (mə ling′gər), pretend to be sick in order to escape work or duty; shirk. *v.* **—ma lin′ger er,** *n.*

mall (môl), a shaded walk; public walk or promenade. *n.*

mal lard (mal′ərd), kind of wild duck. The male has a greenish-black head and a white band around his neck. *n., pl.* **mal lards** or (*esp. collectively*) **mal lard.**


Mallard (1¾ to 2 ft. long)

mal le a bil i ty (mal′ē ə bil′ə tē), malleable quality or condition. *n.*

mal le a ble (mal′ē ə bl), **1.** capable of being hammered or pressed into various shapes without being broken. Gold, silver, copper, and tin are malleable; they can be beaten into thin sheets. **2.** adaptable; yielding. *adj.*

mal let (mal′it), a wooden hammer. Specially shaped mallets are used to play croquet and polo. *n.*

mal le us (mal′ē əs), the outermost of three small bones in the middle ear, shaped like a hammer. See **ear** for picture. *n., pl.* **mal le i** (mal′ē ī).

Mal lor ca (mä yôr′kä), Spanish name of **Majorca.** *n.*

mal low (mal′ō), an ornamental plant with purple, pink, or white flowers, and hairy leaves and stems. *n.*

Malm ö (mälm′œ′), seaport in S Sweden. 226,000. *n.*

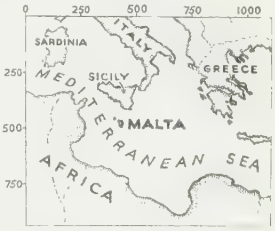
malm sey (mäm′zē), kind of strong, sweet wine. *n.*

mal nu tri tion (mal′nü trish′ən or mal′nū trish′ən), poor nourishment; lack of nourishment. Improper food can cause malnutrition. *n.*

mal o dor ous (mal ō′dər əs), smelling bad. *adj.* **—mal o′dor ous ly,** *adv.*

mal prac tice (mal prak′tis), **1.** criminal neglect or unprofessional treatment of a patient by a doctor. **2.** wrong practice or conduct in any official or professional position. *n.*

malt (môlt), **1.** barley or other grain soaked in water until it sprouts and tastes sweet. Malt is used in brewing and distilling alcoholic liquors. **2.** change into malt. **3.** prepare with malt. **4.** beer or ale. 1,4 *n.,* 2,3 *v.*



Mal ta (môl′tə), **1.** an island in the Mediterranean, south of Sicily. 285,000 pop.; 95 sq. mi. **2.** a country including Malta and smaller islands nearby, a member of the British Commonwealth. 329,000 pop.; 122 sq. mi. *Capital:* Valletta. *n.*

Mal tese (môl tēz′), **1.** native of Malta. **2.** the native language of Malta. It contains many Arabic and Italian words. **3.** of Malta, its people, or their language. 1,2 *n., pl.* **Mal tese;** 3 *adj.*

Maltese cat, kind of bluish-gray cat.

Maltese cross, a kind of cross. See the picture.

malt ose (môl′tōs), a white crystalline sugar made by the action of diastase on starch. *n.*

mal treat (mal trēt′), treat roughly or cruelly; abuse: *Only very vicious persons maltreat animals.* *v.*

mal treat ment (mal trēt′mənt), rough or cruel treatment; abuse. *n.*

malt sugar, maltose.

Maltese cross

ma ma (mä′mə), mother. *n.*

mam ma[1] (mä′mə), mother. *n.*

mam ma[2] (mam′ə), a milk-giving gland in female mammals. *n., pl.* **mam mae** (mam′ē).

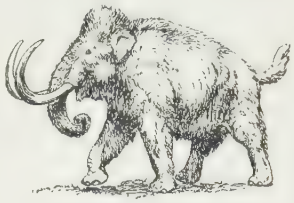
mam mal (mam′l), a vertebrate animal that gives milk to its young. Human beings, horses, dogs, lions, rats, and whales are all mammals. *n.*

mam ma li an (ma mā′lē ən), **1.** of mammals. **2.** mammal. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

mam ma ry (mam′ə rē), of the mammae. The mammary glands give milk. *adj.*

Mam mon or **mam mon** (mam′ən), riches thought of as an evil; greed for wealth. *n.*

mam moth (mam′əth), **1.** a very large, extinct kind of elephant with a hairy skin and long, curved tusks. **2.** huge; gigantic: *Digging the Panama Canal was a mammoth undertaking.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*


Mammoth (about 9 ft. tall)

Mammoth Cave, a huge limestone cave in central Kentucky.

man (man), **1.** an adult male person. **2.** person; human being. **3.** the human race: *Man has existed for thousands of years.* **4.** a male follower, servant, or employee: *Robin Hood and his merry men.* **5.** husband. **6.** one of the pieces used in games such as chess and checkers. **7.** supply with men: *Sailors man a ship.* **8.** serve or operate; get ready to operate: *Man the guns.* **9.** make strong; brace: *The captive manned himself to endure torture.* **10.** person characterized by manly qualities: *He was every inch a man.* 1-6,10 *n.*, *pl.* **men**; 7-9 *v.*, **manned, man ning.**

act the man, to be courageous.

as a man, from a human point of view.

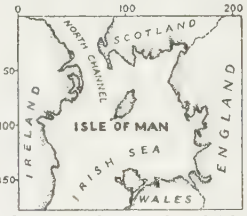
as one man, with complete agreement; unanimously.

be one's own man, **1.** be free to do as one pleases. **2.** have complete control of oneself.

man and boy, from boyhood on.

to a man, without an exception; all.

Man (man), **Isle of,** a small island west of northern England in the Irish Sea; one of the British Isles. 55,000 pop.; 221 sq. mi. *n.*



Man., Manitoba.

man about town, man who spends much of his time in clubs, theaters, etc.

man a cle (man′ə kl), **1.** handcuff; fetter for the hands. See **handcuff** for picture. **2.** put manacles on: *The pirates manacled their prisoners.* **3.** restrain. **4.** restraint. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **man a cled, man a cling.**

man age (man′ij), **1.** control; conduct; handle; direct: *manage a business, manage a horse.* **2.** conduct affairs. **3.** succeed in accomplishing; contrive; arrange: *I shall manage to keep warm.* **4.** get along: *manage on one's income.* **5.** make use of. **6.** get one's way with (a person) by craft or by flattering. *v.*, **man aged, manag ing.**

man age a bil i ty (man′ij ə bil′ə tē), condition or quality of being manageable. *n.*

man age a ble (man′ij ə bl), that can be managed. *adj.* **—man′age a ble ness,** *n.* **—man′age a bly,** *adv.*

managed currency, currency whose purchasing power is regulated by the government. Some European countries have managed currencies.

man age ment (man′ij mənt), **1.** control; handling; direction: *Bad management caused the failure.* **2.** persons that manage a business or an institution: *The management of the store decided to use red wrapping paper at Christmas time.* *n.*

man ag er (man′ij ər), person who manages. *n.*

man a ge ri al (man′ə jir′ē əl), of a manager; having to do with management. *adj.*

Ma na gua (mə nä′gwə), capital of Nicaragua. 109,000. *n.*

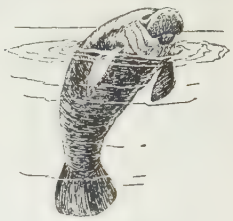
Ma na ma (mə nä′mə), capital of Bahrein. 62,000. *n.*

ma ña na (mä nyä′nä), in the southwestern United States, tomorrow; some time. *n.*, *adv.*

Ma nas sas (mə nas′əs), town in NE Virginia. The Confederate forces won the two battles of Manassas, also called the battles of Bull Run, in 1861 and 1862. *n.*

man-at-arms (man′ət-ärmz′), **1.** soldier. **2.** a heavily armed soldier on horseback. *n.*, *pl.* **men-at-arms.**

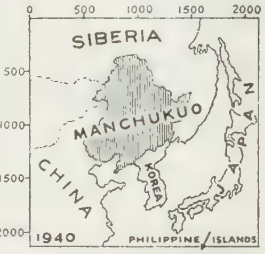
man a tee (man′ə tē′), sea cow, a large sea mammal with two flippers and a flat, oval tail, living in warm shallow water near coasts. *n.*


Manatee (7 to 13 ft. long)

Man ches ter (man′ches′tər), **1.** an important textile-manufacturing city in W England. 682,000. **2.** city in S New Hampshire. 88,000. *n.*

Man chu (man′chü), **1.** member of a Mongolian people living in Manchuria, who conquered China in 1644 and ruled it until 1912. **2.** their language. **3.** of the Manchus, their country, or their language. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

Man chu kuo or **Man chou kuo** (man′chü′kwō′), a former Japanese state (1931-1945) in E Asia, north of China, now a part of China. *n.*



Man chu ri a (man chu̇r′ē ə), region in E Asia, including several provinces of China. *n.* **—Man chu′ri an,** *adj.*, *n.*

man ci ple (man′sə pl), person who buys provisions for a college or other institution; steward. *n.*

Man da lay (man′də lā′), city in central Burma. 186,000. *n.*

man da mus (man dā′məs), a written order from a higher court to a lower court, an official, a city, a corporation, etc., directing that a certain thing be done. *n.*

man da rin (man′də rin), **1.** under the Chinese empire, an official of high rank. **2.** kind of small, sweet, spicy orange with a very loose peel; tangerine. *n.*

Man da rin (man′də rin), the main dialect of the Chinese language, spoken by officials and educated people. *n.*

man date (man′dāt), **1.** command; order. **2.** order from a higher court or official to a lower one. **3.** the expressed will of voters to their representative. **4.** commission given to one nation by a group of nations to administer the government and affairs of a territory, etc. **5.** put (a territory, etc.) under the administration of another nation. **6.** a mandated territory, etc. 1-4,6 *n.*, 5 *v.*, **man dat ed, man dat ing.**

man da to ry (man′də tô′rē), **1.** of or like a mandate; giving a command or order. **2.** required by a command or order. *adj.*

Mandibles (def. 3)

man di ble (man′də bl), **1.** jaw; especially the lower jaw. **2.** either part of a bird's beak. **3.** organ in insects for seizing and biting. *n.*

man do lin (man′dl in), a musical instrument with a pear-shaped body, having metal strings, played with a plectrum. *n.*

Man playing a mandolin

man drag o ra (man drag′ə rə), mandrake. *n.*

man drake (man′drāk), **1.** plant with a very short stem and a thick root, used in medicine. **2.** May apple. *n.*

man drel or **man dril** (man′drəl), **1.** spindle or bar of a lathe that supports the material being turned. **2.** rod or core around which metal is shaped. *n.*

man drill (man′drəl), a large, fierce baboon of W Africa. The face of the male mandrill is marked with blue and scarlet. *n.*

mane (mān), the long, heavy hair on the back of the neck of a horse, lion, etc. *n.*

ma nège (mə nezh′), **1.** art of training or riding horses; horsemanship. **2.** movements of a trained horse. **3.** a riding school. *n.*

Mandrill (about 3 ft. long)

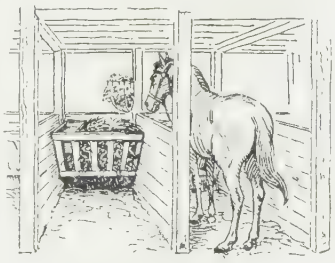
ma neu ver (mə nü′vər), **1.** a planned movement of troops or warships: *Every year the army and navy hold maneuvers for practice.* **2.** perform maneuvers. **3.** cause to perform maneuvers. **4.** a skillful plan; clever trick: *When we refused to use his idea, he tried to force it on us by a series of maneuvers.* **5.** plan skillfully; use clever tricks: *A scheming person is always maneuvering for some advantage.* **6.** force by skillful plans; get by clever tricks: *She maneuvered her lazy brother out of bed.* 1,4 *n.*, 2,3,5,6 *v.*, **ma neu vered, ma neu ver ing.** Also, **manoeuvre.** **—ma neu′ver able,** *adj.*

man Friday, a faithful servant; servile follower.

man ful (man′fəl), manly; brave; resolute. *adj.* **—man′ful ly,** *adv.* **—man′ful ness,** *n.*

man ga nese (mang′gə nēs), a hard, brittle, grayish-white metallic element. Substances containing manganese are used in making glass, paints, and medicines. *Symbol:* Mn *n.*

mange (mānj), a skin disease of animals, caused by parasitic mites, and marked by scabs and loss of hair. *n.*


Two stalls with mangers

man gel-wur zel (mang′gl wėr′zl), a large, coarse variety of beet, used as a food for cattle. *n.*

man ger (mān′jər), box or trough in which hay or other food can be placed for horses or cows to eat. *n.*

man gle[1] (mang′gl), **1.** cut or tear (the flesh) roughly: *The two cats bit and clawed until both were much mangled.* **2.** spoil; ruin: *The music was too difficult for the child to play and she mangled it badly.* *v.*, **man gled, man gling.**

man gle[2] (mang′gl), **1.** machine with rollers for pressing and smoothing sheets and other flat things. **2.** make smooth in a mangle. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **man gled, man gling.**

man go (mang′gō), **1.** a slightly sour, juicy fruit with a thick, yellowish-red rind. Mangoes are eaten ripe or pickled when green. **2.** the tropical tree that it grows on. *n.*, *pl.* **man goes** or **man gos.**

man go steen (mang′gə stēn), **1.** a juicy edible fruit with a thick reddish-brown rind. **2.** tree of the East Indies that it grows on. *n.*

man grove (mang′grōv), a tropical tree that sends down many branches that take root and form new trunks. Mangroves grow in swamps along the banks of rivers. *n.*

Mangrove (10 to 20 ft. high)

man gy (mān′jē), **1.** having the mange; with the hair falling out. **2.** shabby and dirty. **3.** *Informal.* mean; contemptible. *adj.*, **man gi er, man gi est. —man′gi ness,** *n.*

man han dle (man′han′dl), **1.** treat roughly; pull or push about. **2.** move by human strength without mechanical appliances. *v.*, **man han dled, man han dling.**

Man hat tan (man hat′n), **1.** island on which the chief business section of New York City is located. 1,698,000 pop.; 22 sq. mi. **2.** borough of New York City that consists of the island of Manhattan. *n.*

man hole (man′hōl′), hole through which a workman can enter a sewer, steam boiler, etc., to inspect or repair it. *n.*

man hood (man′hud), **1.** condition or time of being a man. **2.** courage; manliness. **3.** men as a group: *the manhood of the United States.* *n.*

man-hour (man′our′), hour of work by one man, used as a time unit in industry. *n.*

ma ni a (mā′nē ə), **1.** kind of insanity characterized by great excitement and sometimes violence. **2.** unusual fondness; craze: *a mania for dancing.* *n.*

ma ni ac (mā′nē ak), **1.** an insane person; raving lunatic. **2.** insane; raving. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

ma ni a cal (mə nī′ə kl), insane; raving. *adj.* **—ma ni′a cal ly,** *adv.*

ma nic (mā′nik or man′ik), **1.** of or like mania. **2.** suffering from mania. *adj.*

man ic-de pres sive (man′ik di pres′iv), having alternating attacks of mania and depression: *manic-depressive insanity.* *adj.*

man i cure (man′ə kyur), **1.** care for (the fingernails and hands); trim, clean, and polish (the fingernails). **2.** care of the hands; trimming, cleaning, and polishing of fingernails. **3.** manicurist. 1 *v.*, **man i cured, man i cur ing;** 2,3 *n.*

man i cur ist (man′ə kyur′ist), person whose work is manicuring. *n.*

man i fest (man′ə fest), **1.** apparent to the eye or to the mind; plain; clear. **2.** show plainly; reveal; display. **3.** prove; put beyond doubt. **4.** list of a ship's cargo. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *v.*, 4 *n.* **—man′i fest′ly,** *adv.*

man i fes ta tion (man′ə fes tā′shən), **1.** a manifesting. **2.** being manifested. **3.** thing that manifests: *A brave deed is a manifestation of courage.* **4.** a public demonstration. *n.*

man i fes to (man′ə fes′tō), a public declaration of intentions, purposes, or motives by an important person or group; proclamation. *n.*, *pl.* **man i fes toes.**

man i fold (man′ə fōld), **1.** of many kinds; many and various. **2.** having many parts or forms. **3.** doing many things at the same time. **4.** pipe with several openings for connection with other pipes. **5.** one of many copies. **6.** make many copies. 1-3 *adj.*, 4,5 *n.*, 6 *v.*

man i kin (man′ə kin), **1.** a little man; dwarf. **2.** mannequin. *n.* Also, **mannikin.**

Ma nil a (mə nil′ə), the largest city and former capital of the Philippines. 1,200,000. See **Philippines** for map. *n.*

ma nil a or **ma nil la** (mə nil′ə), **1.** Manila hemp. **2.** Manila paper. *n.*

Manila Bay, a large bay at Manila. The American fleet under Admiral Dewey defeated the Spanish fleet there in 1898.

Manila hemp, a strong fiber made from the leaves of a Philippine banana plant, used for making ropes and fabrics.

Manila paper, a strong brown or brownish-yellow wrapping paper.

Manila rope, a strong rope made from Manila hemp.

man in the street, the average person.

man i oc (man′ē ok), cassava. *n.*

ma nip u late (mə nip′yə lāt), **1.** handle or treat skillfully; handle: *The driver of an automobile manipulates the levers and pedals.* **2.** manage by clever use of personal influence, especially unfair influence: *He so manipulated the ball team that he was elected captain.* **3.** change for one's own purpose or advantage: *The bookkeeper manipu-*

laled the company's own accounts to conceal his theft. *v.*, **ma nip u lat ed, ma nip u lat ing.** **—ma nip′u la′tor,** *n.*

ma nip u la tion (mə nip′yə lā′shən), **1.** skillful handling or treatment. **2.** clever use of influence. **3.** change made for one's own purpose or advantage. *n.*

ma nip u la tive (mə nip′yə lā′tiv), **1.** of or having to do with manipulation. **2.** done by manipulation. *adj.*

man i to (man′ə tō), spirit worshiped by Algonquian Indians as a force of nature. **The Manito** is the Great Spirit. *n., pl.* **man i tos.**

Man i to ba (man′ə tō′bə), **1.** province in S Canada. 899,000 pop.; 246,512 sq. mi. *Capital:* Winnipeg. *Abbrev.:* Man. **2. Lake,** lake in S Canada. 120 mi. long; 1817 sq. mi. *n.*

man i tou (man′ə tü), manito. *n.*

man kind (man′kīnd′ for 1; man′kind′ for 2), **1.** the human race; all human beings. **2.** men; the male sex: *Mankind and womankind both like praise.* *n.*

man like (man′līk′), **1.** like a man. **2.** suitable for a man. *adj.*

man ly (man′lē), **1.** like a man; as a man should be; strong, frank, brave, noble, independent, and honorable. **2.** suitable for a man; masculine. *adj.*, **man li er, man li est.** **—man′li ness,** *n.*

Mann (man), **Horace,** 1796-1859, American educator. He established the first normal school in the United States. *n.*

man na (man′ə), **1.** in the Bible, the food miraculously supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness. Exodus 16:14-36. **2.** food for the soul. **3.** a much needed thing that is unexpectedly supplied. *n.*

man ne quin (man′ə kin), **1.** woman whose work is wearing new clothes to show them to potential customers. **2.** figure of a person used by tailors, artists, stores, etc. *n.* Also, **manikin.**

man ner (man′ər), **1.** way of doing, being done, or happening: *The trouble arose in this manner.* **2.** way of acting or behaving: *a kind manner.* **3.** kind or kinds: *We saw all manner of birds in the forest.* *n.*

manners, **1.** ways of behaving: *good manners, bad manners.* **2.** polite ways of behaving. **3.** customs.

by all manner of means, most certainly.

by no manner of means, not at all; under no circumstances.

in a manner of speaking, as one might say.

to the manner born, accustomed since birth to some way or condition.

man nered (man′ərd), **1.** having manners of a certain kind, as in *well-mannered.* **2.** affected; artificial; having many mannerisms. *adj.*

man ner ism (man′ər iz əm), **1.** too much use of some manner in speaking, writing, or behaving. **2.** an odd little trick; queer habit; peculiar way of acting. *n.*

man ner less (man′ər lis), without good manners. *adj.*

man ner ly (man′ər lē), **1.** having or showing good manners; polite. **2.** politely. 1 *adj.*, 2 *adv.* **—man′ner li ness,** *n.*

Mann heim (mänʹhīm), city in West Germany, on the Rhine. 306,000. *n.*

man ni kin (man′ə kin), manikin. *n.*

man nish (man′ish), **1.** characteristic of a man: *a mannish way of holding a baby.* **2.** imitating a man: *a mannish style of dress.* *adj.* **—man′nish ly,** *adv.*

ma noeu vre (mə nü′vər), maneuver. *n., v.*, **ma noeu vred, ma noeu vring.**

Man of Galilee, Jesus.

man of God, **1.** a saint or prophet. **2.** clergyman.

man of letters, **1.** writer. **2.** person who has a wide knowledge of literature.

man of the world, man who knows people and customs, and is tolerant of both.

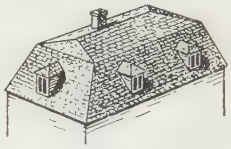
man-of-war (man′əv wôr′), warship. *n., pl.* **men-of-war.**

ma nom e ter (mə nom′ə tər), instrument for measuring the pressure of gases or vapors. *n.*

man or (man′ər), a feudal estate, part of which was set aside for the lord and the rest divided among his peasants, who paid the owner rent in goods, services, or money. In the Middle Ages, if the lord sold his manor, the peasants or serfs were sold with it. *n.*

ma no ri al (mə nô′rē əl), **1.** of a manor. **2.** forming a manor. *adj.*

man power or **man pow er** (man′pou′ər), **1.** power supplied by the physical work of men. **2.** strength thought of in terms of the number of men needed or available. *n.*



Mansard roof

man sard (man′särd), **1.** roof with two slopes on each side. **2.** the story under such a roof. *n.*

manse (mans), a minister's house; parsonage. *n.*

man serv ant (man′sèr′vənt), a male servant. *n., pl.* **men serv ants.**

man sion (man′shən), a large house; stately residence. *n.*

man slaugh ter (man′slô′tər), **1.** killing a human being. **2.** in law, killing a person unlawfully but without deliberate intent. *n.*

man tel (man′tl), **1.** shelf above a fireplace with its supports. **2.** the shelf. *n.*

man tel piece (man′tl pēs′), mantel (def. 2). *n.*

Mantilla (def. 1)

man til la (man til′ə), **1.** a lace or silk veil or scarf covering the hair and falling down over the shoulders. Spanish and Mexican women often wear mantillas. **2.** a short mantle or cape. *n.*

man tis (man′tis), insect that holds its forelegs doubled up as if praying. It eats other insects. *n.*

man tis sa (man tis′ə), the decimal part of a logarithm. In the logarithm 2.95424, the characteristic is 2 and the mantissa is .95424. *n.*

Mantis (about 2½ in. long)

man tle (man′tl), **1.** a loose cloak without sleeves. **2.** anything that covers like a mantle: *The ground had a mantle of snow.* **3.** cover with a mantle. **4.** cover; conceal. **5.** redden: *Her cheek mantled.* **6.** a lacelike tube around a flame that gets so hot it glows and gives light. **7.** become covered with a coating or scum: *The pond has mantled.* 1,2,6 *n.*, 3-5,7 *v.*, **man tled, man tling.**

Man tu a (man′chu ə), city in N Italy. Vergil was born there. 55,000. *n.* **—Man′tu an,** *adj., n.*

man u al (man′yü əl), **1.** of the hands; done with the hands: *manual labor.* **2.** a small book that is easy to understand and use. A cookbook is a manual. **3.** a small book that explains how to use another book. **4.** drill in handling a rifle or other weapons. **5.** an organ keyboard played with the hands. 1 *adj.*, 2-5 *n.*

Man wearing a mantle

man u al ly (man′yü əl ē), **1.** by hand; with the hands. **2.** with respect to handwork. *adv.*

manual training, training in work done with the hands; practice in various arts and crafts, especially in making things out of wood.

man u fac to ry (man′yə fak′tə rē), factory. *n., pl.* **man u fac to ries.**

man u fac ture (man′yə fak′chər), **1.** make by hand or by machine. A big factory manufactures goods in large quantities by using machines and dividing the work up among many people. **2.** act of manufacturing. **3.** thing manufactured. **4.** make into something useful. **5.** invent; make up: *The dishonest lawyer manufactured evidence.* 1,4,5 *v.*, **man u fac tured, man u fac tur ing;** 2,3 *n.*

man u fac tur er (man′yə fak′chər ər), person whose business is manufacturing; owner of a factory. *n.*

man u mis sion (man′yə mish′ən), **1.** a freeing from slavery. **2.** a being freed from slavery. *n.*

man u mit (man′yə mit′), set free from slavery. *v.*, **man u mit ted, man u mit ting.**

ma nure (mə nu̇r′ or mə nyu̇r′), **1.** substance put in or on the soil as fertilizer. Refuse from stables is manure. **2.** put manure in or on. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **ma nured, ma nur ing.**

man u script (man′yə skript), **1.** book or paper written by hand or with a typewriter. Before printing was invented, all books and papers were manuscripts. **2.** written by hand or with a typewriter. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Manx (mangks), **1.** of the Isle of Man, its people, or their language. **2.** people of the Isle of Man. **3.** their language, a Celtic tongue. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

Manx cat, kind of cat that has no tail.

man y (men′ē), **1.** consisting of a great number; numerous: *many people, many years ago.* **2.** a great number: *Did many come?* **3.** many people or things: *There were many at the dance.* 1 *adj.*, **more, most;** 2,3 *n.*, *pron.*

a good many, a fairly large number.

a great many, a very large number.

one too many for, more than a match for.

the many, **1.** most people. **2.** the common people.

man y plies (men′ē plīz), the third stomach of a cow or other ruminant; omasum. *n.*

man y-sid ed (men′ē sīd′id), **1.** having many sides. **2.** having many interests or abilities. *adj.*

Ma o ri (mä′ō rē), **1.** member of the native brown race of New Zealand. **2.** their language. **3.** of the Maoris or their language. 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **Ma o ris;** 3 *adj.*

Mao Tse-tung (mou′ tse′tuṅg′), born 1893, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party since 1945.

map (map), **1.** drawing representing the earth's surface or part of it, usually showing countries, cities, rivers, seas, lakes, and mountains. **2.** drawing representing part of the sky, showing the position of the stars. **3.** make a map of; show on a map. **4.** plan; arrange in detail: *map out the week's work.* 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **mapped, map ping.**

ma ple (mā′pl), **1.** tree grown for its shade, its wood, or its sap. There are many kinds of maples, but all have dry fruits with two wings and opposite leaves without stipules. **2.** its hard, light-colored wood. **3.** flavor of maple sugar or maple syrup. *n.* **—ma′ple like′,** *adj.*

maple sugar, sugar made from the sap of one variety of maple.

maple syrup, syrup made from the sap of one variety of maple.

mar (mär), spoil the beauty of; damage; injure: *The nails in the workmen's shoes have marred our newly finished floors.* *v.*, **marred, mar ring.**

Mar., March.

mar a bou (mar′ə bü), **1.** kind of large stork common in Africa and the East Indies. **2.** a furlike trimming made from its soft, downy feathers. *n.*

Mar a cai bo (mar′ə kī′bō), **1.** seaport in NW Venezuela. 350,000. **2. Lake,** lake in NW Venezuela. 130 mi. long; 60 mi. wide. *n.*

mar a schi no (mar′ə skē′nō), a strong, sweet alcoholic drink made from a kind of small black cherry. *n.*

Mar a thon (mar′ə thon), plain in Greece about 20 miles northeast of Athens. After the Athenians defeated the Persians there in 490 B.C., a runner ran all the way to Athens with the news of the victory. *n.*

mar a thon (mar′ə thon), **1.** a foot race of 26 miles, 385 yards. **2.** any long race or contest. *n.*

ma raud (mə rôd′), go about in search of plunder; make raids on for booty. *v.* **—ma raud′er,** *n.*

ma raud ing (mə rôd′ing), going about in search of plunder; making raids for booty: *The marauding Indians stole many horses.* *adj.*

mar a ve di (mar′ə vā′dē), **1.** a gold coin used by the Moors in Spain during the 11th and 12th centuries. **2.** an old Spanish copper coin worth about one third of a cent. *n.*

mar ble (mär′bl), **1.** a hard limestone, white or colored, capable of taking a beautiful polish. **2.** made of marble. **3.** like marble; white, hard, cold, or unfeeling. **4.** color in imitation of the patterns in marble: *Binders marble the edges of some books.* **5.** a small ball of clay, glass, stone, etc., used in games. 1,5 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*, 4 *v.*, **mar bled, mar bling. —mar′ble like′,** *adj.*

marbles, **1.** game played with marbles. **2.** collection of sculptures.

mar ca site (mär′kə sīt), a native iron disulfide, white iron pyrites, similar to and of the same composition as ordinary pyrites. *n.*

mar cel (mär sel′), **1.** series of regular waves put in the hair. **2.** put a series of regular waves in (the hair). 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **mar celled, mar cel ling.**

march[1] (märch), **1.** walk as soldiers do, in time and with steps of the same length. **2.** walk or proceed steadily: *The spy marched bravely to his death.* **3.** cause to march or go: *The policeman marched the thief off to jail.* **4.** act or fact of marching. **5.** music for marching. **6.** distance marched. **7.** a long, hard walk. **8.** advance; progress: *History records the march of events.* 1-3 *v.*, 4-8 *n.* **—march′er,** *n.*

steal a march, gain an advantage without being noticed.

march[2] (märch), land along the border of a country; frontier. *n.*

the Marches, the districts along the border between England and Scotland, or between England and Wales.

March (märch), the third month of the year. It has 31 days. *n.*

mar chion ess (mär′shən is), **1.** wife or widow of a marquis. **2.** lady equal in rank to a marquis. *n.*

march pane (märch′pān′), marzipan. *n.*

Mar co ni (mär kō′nē), **Guglielmo,** 1874-1937, Italian inventor who perfected the wireless telegraph. *n.*

mar co ni gram (mär kō′nē gram), a wireless telegram. *n.*

Mar co Po lo (mär′kō pō′lō), 1254?-1324?, Italian merchant who wrote about his travels in Asia.

Mar di gras (mär′dē grä′), the last day before Lent; Shrove Tuesday. It is celebrated in New Orleans and other cities with parades and festivities.

mare (mãr), a female horse, donkey, etc. *n.*

mare's-nest (mãrz′nest′), something supposed to be a great discovery that turns out to be a mistake or joke. *n.*

mare's-tail (mãrz′tāl′), **1.** a water plant with many circles of narrow, hairlike leaves around the stems. **2.** a high, white, filmy cloud, shaped somewhat like a horse's tail. *n.*

mar ga rin (mär′jə rin), margarine. *n.*

mar ga rine (mär′jə rin or mär′jə rēn), substitute for butter consisting mainly of vegetable fat derived from cottonseed and soybean oils and to a lesser extent from corn and peanut oils; oleomargarine. *n.*

mar gin (mär′jən), **1.** edge; border: *the margin of a lake.* **2.** the blank space around the writing or printing on a page. **3.** an extra amount; amount beyond what is necessary; difference: *We allow a margin of 15 minutes in catching a train.* **4.** difference between the cost and selling price of stocks, etc. **5.** money or security deposited with a broker to protect him from loss on contracts undertaken for the real buyer or seller. **6.** provide with a margin. 1-5 *n.*, 6 *v.*

mar gin al (mär′jə nl), **1.** written or printed in a margin. **2.** of a margin. **3.** on or near the margin: *Marginal land is barely fit for farming.* *adj.*

mar gin al ly (mär′jə nl ē), in the margin. *adv.*

mar grave (mär′grāv), **1.** title of certain German

princes. 2. formerly, a German military governor of a border province. *n.*

mar gue rite (mär′gə rēt′), kind of daisy with white petals and a yellow center. *n.*

Mar i an a Islands (mar′ē an′ə), group of 15 small islands in the Pacific, east of the Philippine Islands. The largest island, Guam, belongs to the United States; the other 14 islands, formerly under Japanese supervision, are now under United States trusteeship. 65,000 pop.; 451 sq. mi. See **Micronesia** for map. Also, **Ladrone Islands.**

mar i gold (mar′ə gōld), 1. plant of the same family as the aster, with yellow, orange, or red flowers. 2. the flower. *n.*

mar i jua na or **mar i hua na** (mar′ə wä′nə), 1. kind of hemp. 2. a poisonous drug made from its dried leaves and flowers. *n.*

ma rim ba (mə rim′bə), a musical instrument somewhat like a xylophone. *n.*

Marimba. The pipes underneath give a rich quality to the tones.

ma ri na (mə rē′nə), dock where moorings and supplies are available for small boats. *n.*

mar i nade (mar′ə nād′ for 1, 2; mar′ə nād for 3), 1. a spiced vinegar or wine used to pickle meat or fish. 2. meat or fish pickled in this. 3. marinate. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **mar i nad ed, mar i nad ing.**

mar i nate (mar′ə nāt), 1. soak in brine or marinade. 2. soak in oil and vinegar. *v.*, **mar i nat ed, mar i nating.**

ma rine (mə rēn′), 1. of the sea; found in the sea; produced by the sea: *Whales are marine animals.* 2. of shipping; of the navy; for use at sea: *marine supplies.* 3. shipping; fleet: *our merchant marine.* 4. soldier formerly serving only at sea, now also participating in land and air action. 5. picture showing a sea scene. 1,2 *adj.*, 3-5 *n.*

mar i ner (mar′ə nər), sailor; seaman; one who navigates a ship. *n.*

Mar i on (mar′ē ən), **Francis,** 1732-1795, American general in the American Revolution. *n.*

mar i o nette (mar′ē ə net′), a small doll made to imitate persons or animals and moved by strings or the hands. A marionette show is often given on a miniature stage. *n.*

Marionette. One set of strings moves his legs, the other his arms, head, and body. The operator stays out of sight of the audience, behind or above the stage.

Mar i po sa lily (mar′ə pō′sə), 1. plant with tuliplike flowers that grows in the W United States and Mexico. 2. the flower.

mar ish (mar′ish), *Archaic* or *Poetic.* 1. marsh. 2. marshy. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

mar i tal (mar′ə tl), 1. of marriage; having to do with marriage: *A man and woman take marital vows when they marry.* 2. of a husband: *Providing for one's wife is a marital obligation. adj.* —**mar′i tal ly,** *adv.*

mar i time (mar′ə tīm), 1. on or near the sea: *Boston is a maritime city.* 2. living near the sea: *Many maritime peoples are fishermen.* 3. of the sea; having to do with shipping and sailing: *Ships and sailors are governed by maritime law. adj.*

Maritime Provinces, part of Canada along the Atlantic coast; New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

mar jo ram (mär′jə rəm), a fragrant plant of the same family as mint. *n.*

mark[1] (märk), 1. trace or impression made by some object on the surface of another. A line, dot, spot, stain, or scar is a mark. 2. line, dot, etc., to show position. The line where a race starts is the mark. 3. something that shows what or whose a thing is; sign; indication: *Courtesy is a mark of good breeding.* 4. written or printed stroke or sign: *punctuation marks.* 5. grade or rating: *My mark in arithmetic was B.* 6. cross made by a person who cannot write his name: *Make your mark here.* 7. make a mark or marks; put a mark or marks on. 8. trace or form by marks or as if by marks. 9. show by a mark or marks. 10. show clearly; manifest: *A frown marked her displeasure.* 11. something to be aimed at; target; goal. 12. what is usual, proper, or expected; standard: *A tired person does not feel up to the mark.* 13. influence; impression: *A great man leaves his mark on whatever he does.* 14. distinguish; set off: *Many important inventions mark the last 150 years.* 15. pay attention to; notice; observe: *Mark well my words; his plan will fail.* 16. keep (the score); record. 17. tag with a mark on it: *Remove the price mark from your new suit.* 18. put a price mark on; tag. 19. *Archaic.* border or frontier. 20. tract of land held in common by a medieval community. 1-6,11-13,17,19,20 *n.*, 7-10,14-16,18 *v.*

beside the mark, 1. not hitting the thing aimed at. 2. not to the point; not relevant.

hit the mark, 1. succeed in doing what one tried to do. 2. be exactly right.

make one's mark, succeed; become famous.

mark down, 1. write down; note down. 2. mark for sale at a lower price.

mark off or **out,** make lines, etc., to show the position of or to separate.

mark out for, set aside for; select for.

mark time, 1. move the feet as in marching, but without advancing. 2. suspend progress temporarily. 3. go through motions without accomplishing anything.

mark up, mark for sale at a higher price.

miss the mark, 1. fail to do what one tried to do. 2. be not exactly right.

of mark, important; famous.

wide of the mark, 1. missing the thing aimed at by a considerable margin. 2. irrelevant.

mark[2] (märk), 1. a unit of money of West Germany, worth 25 cents (1964). 2. coin or paper note equal to the mark. 3. an old weight for gold and silver, equal to 8 ounces. *n.*

Mark (märk), 1. one of the four Evangelists, a fellow worker with the Apostle Paul and the Apostle Peter. 2. the second book of the New Testament. It tells the story of the life of Christ. *n.*

marked (märkt), 1. having a mark or marks on it. 2. very noticeable; very clear; easily recognized: *There is a marked difference between grapes and oranges. adj.*

mark ed ly (mär′kid lē), in a marked manner or degree; conspicuously; noticeably; plainly. *adv.*

marked man, person watched as an object of suspicion, hatred, or vengeance.

mark er (mär′kər), 1. one that marks. 2. person or thing that keeps the score in a game. 3. bookmark. *n.*

mar ket (mär′kit), 1. a meeting of people for buying and selling. 2. the people so gathered. 3. space or building in which provisions, cattle, etc., are shown for sale. 4. buy or sell in a market. 5. sell: *He cannot market the goods he makes.* 6. carry or send to market. 7. store for the sale of provisions: *a meat market.* 8. trade, especially as regards a particular article: *the cotton market.* 9. opportunity to sell or buy: *lose one's market.* 10. demand (for something); price offered. 11. region where goods can be sold: *Africa is a new market for many products.* 1-3,7-11 *n.*, 4-6 *v.* —**mar′ket er,** *n.*

be in the market for, be a possible buyer of.

play the market, speculate on the stock exchange.

mar ket a bil i ty (mär′kit ə bil′ə tē), quality of being marketable. *n.*

mar ket a ble (mär′kit ə bl), that can be sold; salable. *adj.*

market place, place where a market is held.

mark ing (mär′king), 1. mark or marks. 2. arrangement of marks. *n.*

marks man (märks′mən), person who shoots; person who shoots well. *n., pl.* **marks men.**

marks man ship (märks′mən ship), skill in shooting. *n.*

marl (märl), **1.** soil containing clay and calcium carbonate, used in making cement and as a fertilizer. **2.** *Poetic.* earth. *n.*

Marl bor ough (märl′bėr′ō), **Duke of,** 1650-1722, John Churchill, English general who defeated the French in 1704. *n.*

mar lin (mär′lən), a large sea fish like a sailfish. *n.*

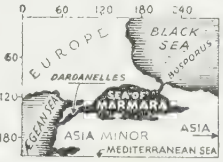
mar line (mär′lən), a small cord which sailors wind around the ends of a rope to keep it from fraying. *n.*

mar line spike or **mar lin spike** (mär′lən spīk′), a pointed iron implement used by sailors to separate strands of rope in splicing, etc. *n.*

Mar lowe (mär′lō), **Christopher,** 1564-1593, English dramatist and poet. *n.*

mar ma lade (mär′ml ād), preserve like jam, made of oranges or of other fruit. The peel is usually sliced up and boiled with the fruit. *n.*

Mar ma ra or **Mar mo ra** (mär′mə rə), **Sea of,** a small sea between Europe and Asia Minor. It is connected with the Aegean Sea by the Dardanelles and with the Black Sea by the Bosporus. 170 mi. long; 50 mi. wide; 4500 sq. mi. *n.*



mar mo re al (mär mô′rē əl), **1.** of marble. **2.** like marble; cold; smooth; white. *adj.*

mar mo set (mär′mə zet), a very small monkey with soft, thick fur, living in South America and Central America. *n.*

mar mot (mär′mət), rodent with a thick body and a bushy tail. Woodchucks and prairie dogs are marmots. See picture below. *n.*

Marmoset (length, including the tail, 16 in.)

Marne (märn), river flowing from NE France into the Seine River. 325 mi. *n.*

ma roon[1] (mə rün′), very dark brownish-red. *n., adj.*

ma roon[2] (mə rün′), **1.** put (a person) ashore in a lonely place and leave him. **2.** leave in a lonely, helpless position. **3.** descendant of escaped Negro slaves living in the West Indies and Surinam. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.*

mar plot (mär′plot′), person who spoils some plan by meddling or blundering. *n.*

marque (märk), official permission from a government to capture enemy merchant ships. *n.*

Marmot (length, including the tail, 2½ ft.)

mar quee (mär kē′), **1.** a large tent, often one put up for some outdoor entertainment. **2.** a rooflike shelter over an entrance. *n.*

Mar que sas Islands (mär kā′səs), group of thirteen islands in the S Pacific. They are part of French Polynesia. 3000 pop.; 480 sq. mi.

mar quess (mär′kwis), a British nobleman ranking below a duke and above an earl; marquis. *n.*

Mar quette (mär ket′), **Father,** 1637-1675, French missionary who explored part of the Mississippi River and its valley. *n.*

mar quis (mär kē′), nobleman ranking below a duke and above an earl or count. In Britain a man of this rank is called a marquess. *n., pl.* **mar quis.**

mar quise (mär kēz′), **1.** wife or widow of a marquis. **2.** woman equal in rank to a marquis. *n.*

mar qui sette (mär′kə zet′), a very thin fabric with square meshes, made of cotton, silk, or rayon and often used for window draperies. *n.*

Mar ra kech (mä rä′kesh), city in W Morocco. 242,000. *n.* Also, **Morocco.**

mar riage (mar′ij), **1.** a living together as husband and wife; married life. **2.** ceremony of being married; a marrying; a wedding. **3.** a close union. *n.*

mar riage a bil i ty (mar′ij ə bil′ə tē), being marriageable. *n.*

mar riage a ble (mar′ij ə bl), fit for marriage; old enough to marry: *of marriageable age. adj.*

marriage portion, dowry.

mar ried (mar′ēd), **1.** living together as husband and wife. **2.** having a husband or wife. **3.** of marriage; of husbands and wives: *Married life has many duties.* **4.** closely united. *adj.*

mar row (mar′ō), **1.** the soft tissue that fills the cavities of most bones. **2.** the inmost or essential part: *The icy wind chilled me to the marrow. n.*

mar row bone (mar′ō bōn′), bone containing marrow. *n.*

marrowbones, **1.** knees. **2.** crossbones.

mar row fat (mar′ō fat′), kind of pea that has a large seed. *n.*

mar ry[1] (mar′ē), **1.** join as husband and wife: *The minister married them.* **2.** take as husband or wife: *John married Grace.* **3.** become married; take a husband or wife: *She married late in life.* **4.** give in marriage: *She has married all her daughters.* **5.** unite closely. *v.*, **mar ried, mar ry ing.**

mar ry[2] (mar′ē), *Archaic.* exclamation showing surprise, indignation, etc. *interj.*

Mars (märz), **1.** the Roman god of war, identified with the Greek god Ares. **2.** war. **3.** planet next beyond the earth. It is the fourth in order from the sun. *n.*

Mar seil laise (mär′sə lāz′), French national song, written in 1792 during the French Revolution. *n.*

Mar seilles (mär sā′ or mär sālz′), seaport in SE France, on the Mediterranean Sea. 661,000. *n.*

marsh (märsh), low land covered at times by water; soft, wet land; swamp. *n.*

mar shal (mär′shəl), **1.** officer of various kinds, especially a police officer. A United States marshal is an officer of a Federal court whose duties are like those of a sheriff. **2.** a high officer in an army. A Marshal of France is a general of the highest rank in the French Army. **3.** person arranging the order of march in a parade. **4.** arrange in order: *He marshaled his facts well.* **5.** person in charge of events or ceremonies. **6.** conduct with ceremony: *We were marshaled before the king.* 1-3,5 *n.*, 4,6 *v.*, **mar shaled, mar shal ing** or *esp. Brit.* **mar shalled, mar shal ling.**

Mar shall (mär′shəl), **1. George Catlett,** 1880-1959, American general, secretary of state from 1947 to 1949, secretary of defense from 1950 to 1951. **2. John,** 1755-1835, chief justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1801 to 1835. *n.*

Marshall Islands, group of islands in the N Pacific, near the equator, formerly under Japanese supervision, now under United States trusteeship. 15,000 pop.; 160 sq. mi. See **Micronesia** for map.

marsh gas, methane.

marsh mal low (märsh′mal′ō or märsh′mel′ō), a soft, white, spongy candy, covered with powdered sugar. *n.*

marsh mallow, plant with pink flowers that grows in marshy places.

marsh marigold, cowslip.

marsh y (mär′shē), **1.** soft and wet like a marsh. **2.** having many marshes. **3.** of marshes. *adj.*, **marsh i er, marsh i est.** —**marsh′i ness,** *n.*

mar su pi al (mär sü′pē əl), **1.** animal that carries its young in a pouch. Kangaroos and opossums are marsupials. **2.** of marsupials. **3.** having a pouch for carrying the young. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

mar su pi um (mär sü′pē əm), pouch or fold of skin on the abdomen of a female marsupial for carrying the young. *n.*, *pl.* **mar su pi a** (-pē ə).

mart (märt), market; center of trade: *New York and London are the great marts of the world.* *n.*

mar ten (märt′n), **1.** a slender carnivorous mammal like a weasel, but larger. **2.** its valuable fur. *n.*, *pl.* **mar tens** or (*esp. collectively*) **mar ten.**

Marten (length, including the tail, about 2½ ft.)

Mar tha (mär′thə), in the Bible, the sister of Lazarus and Mary. Luke 10:38-42. *n.*

Martha's Vineyard, island southeast of Massachusetts. 20 mi. long; 9½ mi. wide.

mar tial (mär′shəl), **1.** of war; suitable for war: *martial music.* **2.** fond of fighting; warlike; brave: *a boy of martial spirit.* *adj.* **—mar′tial ly,** *adv.*

martial law, rule by the army or militia with special military courts instead of by the usual civil authorities. Martial law is declared during a time of trouble or war.

Mar tian (mär′shən), **1.** of the planet Mars. **2.** a supposed inhabitant of the planet Mars. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

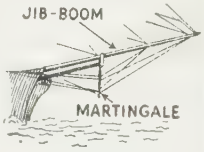
mar tin (märt′n), swallow with a short beak and a forked or square tail. *n.*

Purple martin (about 8 in. long)

Mar tin (märt′n), **Saint,** 316?-400? A.D., French bishop who divided his cloak with a beggar. *n.*

mar ti net (märt′n et′), person who enforces very strict discipline. *n.*

mar tin gale (märt′n gāl), **1.** strap of a horse's harness that prevents the horse from rising on its hind legs or throwing back its head. **2.** rope or spar that steadies the jib boom on a ship. *n.*



Mar ti nique (märt′n ēk′), island in the West Indies, since 1946 an overseas department of France. 267,000 pop.; 385 sq. mi. *Capital:* Fort-de-France. *n.*

Mar tin mas (märt′n məs), November 11, a church festival in honor of Saint Martin. *n.*

mar tyr (mär′tər), **1.** person who chooses to die or suffer rather than renounce his faith; person who is put to death or made to suffer greatly for his religion or other beliefs. Many of the early Christians were martyrs. **2.** put (a person) to death or torture because of his religion or other beliefs. **3.** person who suffers great pain or anguish. **4.** cause to suffer greatly; torture. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.* **—mar′tyr like′,** *adj.*

mar tyr dom (mär′tər dəm), **1.** death or suffering of a martyr. **2.** great suffering; torment. *n.*

mar vel (mär′vl), **1.** something wonderful; astonishing thing: *the marvels of science.* **2.** be filled with wonder; be astonished. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **mar veled, mar vel ing** or *esp. Brit.* **mar velled, mar vel ling.**

mar vel ous or **mar vel lous** (mär′vl əs), **1.** wonderful; extraordinary. **2.** improbable: *Children like tales of marvelous things, like that of Aladdin and his lamp.* *adj.* **—mar′vel ous ly,** *adv.* **—mar′vel ous ness,** *n.*

Marx (märks), **Karl,** 1818-1883, famous German writer on economics and advocate of socialism. *n.*

Marx i an (märk′sē ən), **1.** of Marx or his theories. **2.** follower of Marx; believer in his theories. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Marx ism (märk′siz əm), theories of Karl Marx. *n.*

Marx ist (märk′sist), Marxian. *n.*, *adj.*

Mar y (mär′ē), **1.** the mother of Jesus. Matthew 1: 18-25. **2.** the sister of Lazarus and Martha. Luke 10: 38-42. **3.** 1867-1953, queen of George V of England. *n.*

Mar y land (mer′ə lənd), an Eastern State of the United States. 3,101,000 pop.; 10,577 sq. mi. *Capital:* Annapolis. *Abbrev.:* Md. *n.* **—Mar′y land er,** *n.*

Mary Magdalene, in the Bible, a woman from whom Jesus cast out seven devils. Luke 8:2. She is commonly supposed to be the repentant sinner forgiven by Jesus. Luke 7:37-50.

Mary, Queen of Scots, or **Mary Stuart,** 1542-1587, queen of Scotland from 1542 to 1567. She was beheaded by order of her cousin, Queen Elizabeth I.

mar zi pan (mär′zə pan), ground almonds and sugar molded into various forms. *n.* Also, **marchpane.**

masc., masculine.

mas car a (mas kar′ə), preparation used for coloring the eyelashes. *n.*

mas cot (mas′kot), animal, person, or thing supposed to bring good luck: *The school mascot is a goat.* *n.*

mas cu line (mas′kyə lin), **1.** of men; male. **2.** like a man; manly; strong; vigorous. **3.** having qualities suited to a man; mannish. **4.** in grammar, of the gender of male names. *Actor, king, ram,* and *bull* are masculine nouns. **5.** masculine gender. **6.** word or form in the masculine gender. 1-4 *adj.*, 5,6 *n.* **—mas′cu line ly,** *adv.*

mas cu lin i ty (mas′kyə lin′ə tē), masculine quality or condition. *n.*

ma ser (mā′zər), a device which generates or amplifies electromagnetic waves. *n.*

Mas e ru (maz′ə rü), capital of Lesotho. 6000. *n.*

mash (mash), **1.** a soft mixture; soft mass. **2.** beat into a soft mass; crush to a uniform mass. **3.** a warm mixture of bran or meal and water for horses and other animals. **4.** crushed malt or meal soaked in hot water for making beer. **5.** mix (crushed malt or meal) with hot water in brewing. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2,5 *v.* **—mash′er,** *n.*

mash ie or **mash y** (mash′ē), a golf club with a short sloping face made of steel. *n.*, *pl.* **mash ies.**

mask (mask), **1.** a covering to hide or protect the face. **2.** cover (the face) with a mask. **3.** a false face worn for amusement. **4.** a masked person. **5.** thing that hides or disguises: *He hid his evil plans under a mask of friendship.* **6.** hide; disguise: *A smile masked his disappointment.* **7.** clay, wax, or plaster likeness of a person's face. 1,3-5,7 *n.*, 2,6 *v.* **—mask′er,** *n.*

masked ball, dance at which masks are worn.

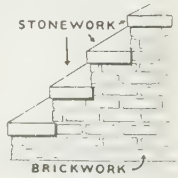
ma son (mā′sn), man whose work is building with stone or brick. *n.*

Ma son (mā′sn), member of the world-wide secret society of Freemasons. *n.*

Ma son-Dix on line (mā′sn dik′sən), boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland, formerly thought of as separating the North and the South of the United States.

ma son ic or **Ma son ic** (mə son′ik), of the Masons; of or having to do with the Freemasons or Freemasonry. *adj.*

ma son ry (mā′sn rē), **1.** work built by a mason; stonework; brickwork. **2.** trade or skill of a mason. *n.*, *pl.* **ma son ries.**



Masonry

masque (mask), **1.** an amateur dramatic entertainment in which fine costumes, scenery, music, and dancing are more important than the story. Masques were much given in England in the 16th and 17th centuries, at court and at the homes of nobles. **2.** play written for such entertainment. **3.** masked ball; masquerade. *n.*

mas quer ade (mas′kər ād′), **1.** party or dance at which masks and fancy costumes are worn. **2.** take part in a masquerade. **3.** false pretense; disguise. **4.** disguise oneself; go about under false pretenses: *The king masqueraded as a beggar to find out if his people really liked him.* 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **mas quer ad ed, mas quer ad ing. —mas′quer ad′er,** *n.*

mass[1] (mas), **1.** lump: *a mass of dough.* **2.** large quantity together: *a mass of treasure.* **3.** form or collect into a mass; assemble: *It would look better to mass the peonies behind the roses than to mix them.* **4.** majority; greater

part: *The great mass of men consider themselves healthy.* **5.** bulk; size. **6.** in physics, a measure of the quantity of matter a body contains: *The mass of a piece of lead is not changed by melting it.* 1,2,4-6 *n.*, 3 *v.*

in the mass, as a whole; without distinguishing parts or individuals.

the masses, the common people; the working classes; the lower classes.

Mass or **mass**[2] (mas), **1.** the central service of worship in the Roman Catholic Church and some other churches; Holy Eucharist as a sacrifice. The ritual of the Mass consists of various prayers and ceremonies. **2.** music written for certain parts of it. *n.*

Mass., Massachusetts.

Mas sa chu setts (mas′ə chü′sits), a New England State of the United States. 5,149,000 pop.; 8257 sq. mi. *Capital:* Boston. *Abbrev.:* Mass. *n.*

Massachusetts Bay, bay off the Massachusetts coast.

Massachusetts Bay Colony, a small settlement that was established at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1628 by a group of Puritans led by John Endicott.

mas sa cre (mas′ə kər), **1.** wholesale, pitiless slaughter of people or animals. **2.** kill (many people or animals) needlessly or cruelly; slaughter in large numbers. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **mas sa cred, mas sa cring.**

mas sage (mə säzh′), **1.** a rubbing and kneading of the muscles and joints to make them work better and to increase the circulation of blood. A thorough massage relaxes tired muscles. **2.** give a massage to. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **mas saged, mas sag ing.**

Mas sa soit (mas′ə soit), 1580?-1661, American Indian chief who was friendly to the Pilgrims. *n.*

mas seur (ma sœr′), man whose work is massaging people. *n.*

mas seuse (ma sœz′), woman whose work is massaging people. *n.*

mas sive (mas′iv), **1.** big and heavy; large and solid; bulky. **2.** imposing; impressive. *adj.* **—mas′sive ly,** *adv.* **—mas′sive ness,** *n.*

mass meeting, a large public gathering of people to hear or discuss some matter of common interest: *The school held a mass meeting to plan for a field day.*

mass production, making of goods in large quantities by machinery.

mass y (mas′ē), massive. *adj.*, **mass i er, mass i est. —mass′i ness,** *n.*

mast[1] (mast), **1.** a long pole of wood or steel set upright on a ship to support the sails and rigging. **2.** any upright pole. *n.* **—mast′less,** *adj.* **—mast′like′,** *adj.*

before the mast, as a common sailor.

mast[2] (mast), acorns, chestnuts, beechnuts, etc., on the ground. Pigs eat mast. *n.*

mas ter (mas′tər), **1.** person who has power or authority; one in control; employer; owner. **2.** man at the head of a household. **3.** captain of a merchant ship. **4.** *Esp. Brit.* a male teacher. **5.** a great artist. **6.** picture or painting by a great artist. **7.** person who knows all about his work; expert. **8.** a skilled worker; craftsman in business for himself. **9.** title of respect for a boy: *Master Henry Adams.* **10.** being master of; of a master. **11.** main; controlling. **12.** become master of; conquer: *Learn to master your temper.* **13.** become expert in; become skillful at: *He has mastered long division.* **14.** victor. **15.** a court officer appointed to assist the judge. 1-9,14,15 *n.*, 10,11 *adj.*, 12,13 *v.*

the Master, Christ.

Mas ter (mas′tər), **1.** Master of Arts. **2.** Master of Science. *n.*

mas ter-at-arms (mas′tər ət ärmz′), a police officer in the navy who keeps order on a ship and takes charge of prisoners. *n., pl.* **mas ters-at-arms.**

master builder, **1.** person skilled in planning buildings; architect. **2.** person who directs the construction of buildings; contractor.

mas ter dom (mas′tər dəm), mastery; control. *n.*

mas ter ful (mas′tər fəl), **1.** fond of power or authority; domineering. **2.** expert; skillful. *adj.* **—mas′ter ful ly,** *adv.*

master key, key that opens all the different locks of a set.

mas ter ly (mas′tər lē), **1.** expert; skillful. **2.** expertly; skillfully. 1 *adj.*, 2 *adv.* **—mas′ter li ness,** *n.*

Master of Arts, **1.** degree given by a college or university to a person who has completed an advanced course of study, or as an honor. *Abbrev.:* M.A. or A.M. **2.** person who has this degree.

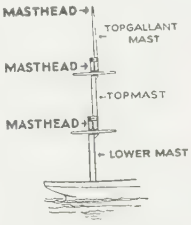
master of ceremonies, person in charge of a ceremony or entertainment who makes sure that all parts of it take place in the proper order.

Master of Science, **1.** degree given by a college or university to a person who has completed an advanced course of study in science, or as an honor. *Abbrev.:* M.S. or M.Sc. **2.** person who has this degree.

mas ter piece (mas′tər pēs′), **1.** anything done or made with wonderful skill; perfect piece of art or workmanship. **2.** person's greatest work. *n.*

master sergeant, the highest ranking noncommissioned officer in the United States Army.

mas ter ship (mas′tər ship), **1.** position of a master. **2.** position of a teacher in a school. **3.** power; rule; control. **4.** great skill; expert knowledge. *n.*



master stroke, a very skillful act or achievement.

mas ter y (mas′tər ē), **1.** power such as a master has; rule; control. **2.** the upper hand; victory. **3.** great skill; expert knowledge. *n., pl.* **mas ter ies.**

mast head (mast′hed′), top of a ship's mast. A crow's-nest near the masthead of the lower mast is used as a lookout. *n.*

mas tic (mas′tik), **1.** a yellowish resin used in making varnish, chewing gum, and incense, and as an astringent. **2.** any of various cements or mortars. *n.*

mas ti cate (mas′tə kāt), chew. *v.*, **mas ti cat ed, mas ti cat ing. —mas′ti ca′tion,** *n.*

mas ti ca tor (mas′tə kā′tər), **1.** animal or organ that chews. **2.** machine for cutting things into small pieces. *n.*

Mastiff (about 28 in. high at the shoulder)

mas ti ca to ry (mas′tə kə-tô′rē), **1.** of chewing; used in chewing. **2.** substance chewed to increase the flow of saliva. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n., pl.* **mas ti ca to ries.**

mas tiff (mas′tif), a large, strong dog with drooping ears and hanging lips. *n.*

mas to don (mas′tə don), a very large extinct animal much like an elephant, but with a furry coat. *n.*

Mastodon (about 9 ft. high at the shoulder)

mas toid (mas′toid), projection of bone behind the ear. *n.*

mas toid i tis (mas′toid ī′tis), inflammation of the mastoid. *n.*

ma su ri um (mə sùr′ē əm), technetium. *Symbol:* Ma *n.*

mat[1] (mat), **1.** piece of coarse fabric like a rug, made

of woven grass, straw, rope, etc. **2.** piece of material to put under a dish, vase, lamp, etc. **3.** cover with mats. **4.** anything packed or tangled thickly together: *a mat of weeds.* **5.** pack or tangle thickly together: *The swimmer's wet hair was matted together.* **6.** a large thick pad used to protect wrestlers or gymnasts. 1,2,4,6 *n.*, 3,5 *v.*, **mat ted, mat ting.**

mat[2] (mat), border or background for a picture, between it and the frame. *n.*

mat[3] (mat), **1.** dull; not shiny. **2.** a dull surface or finish. **3.** give a dull finish to. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **mat ted, mat ting.**

mat a dor (mat′ə dôr), man appointed to kill the bull in bullfights. *n.*

match[1] (mach), **1.** a short, slender piece of wood, pasteboard, etc., tipped with a mixture that takes fire when rubbed on a rough or specially prepared surface. **2.** cord prepared to burn at a uniform rate, for firing guns and cannon. *n.*

match[2] (mach), **1.** person or thing equal to another: *A boy is not a match for a man.* **2.** be equal to; be a match for: *No one could match the unknown archer.* **3.** person or thing like another. **4.** two persons or things that are alike or go well together. **5.** be alike; go well together: *The rugs and the wallpaper match.* **6.** be the same as. **7.** find one like; get a match for. **8.** make like; fit together. **9.** game; contest: *a baseball match.* **10.** put in opposition; oppose: *Tom matched his strength against Dick's.* **11.** marriage: *James and Ida made a match of it.* **12.** marry: *The duke matched his daughter with the king's son.* **13.** person considered as a possible husband or wife: *That young man is a good match.* 1,3,4,9,11,13 *n.*, 2,5-8,10,12 *v.* **—match′er,** *n.*

match less (mach′lis), so great or wonderful that it cannot be equaled. *adj.* **—match′less ly,** *adv.*

match lock (mach′lok′), an old form of gun fired by lighting the powder with a wick or cord. *n.*

match mak er[1] (mach′māk′ər), **1.** person who arranges, or tries to arrange, marriages for others. **2.** person who arranges contests, prize fights, races, etc. *n.*

match mak er[2] (mach′māk′ər), person who makes matches for burning. *n.*

match mak ing (mach′māk′ing), **1.** business of making matches. **2.** practice of trying to arrange marriages. **3.** having to do with matchmakers or matchmaking. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

match wood (mach′wůd′), **1.** wood for making matches. **2.** splinters; tiny pieces. *n.*

mate[1] (māt), **1.** one of a pair: *The eagle mourned his dead mate. Where is the mate to this glove?* **2.** join in a pair: *Birds mate in the spring.* **3.** husband or wife. **4.** marry. **5.** a ship's officer next below the captain. **6.** assistant: *cook's mate.* **7.** companion; fellow worker: *Hand me a hammer, mate.* 1,3,5-7 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **mat ed, mat ing.**

mate[2] (māt), checkmate; defeat in the game of chess. *n.*, *v.*, **mat ed, mat ing.**

ma té or **ma te**[3] (mä′tā), **1.** kind of tea made from the dried leaves of a South American plant. **2.** the plant. **3.** its leaves. *n.*

ma ter (mā′tər), *Brit. Informal.* mother. *n.*

ma te ri al (mə tir′ē əl), **1.** what a thing is made from: *dress material, building materials.* **2.** having to do with whatever occupies space; of matter; physical: *the material world.* **3.** of the body: *Food and shelter are material comforts.* **4.** caring too much for the things of this world and neglecting spiritual needs: *a material point of view.* **5.** that matters; important: *Hard work is a material factor in success.* 1 *n.*, 2-5 *adj.*

ma te ri al ism (mə tir′ē əl iz′əm), **1.** belief that all action, thought, and feeling can be explained by the movements and changes of matter. **2.** tendency to care too much for the things of this world and neglect spiritual needs. *n.*

ma te ri al ist (mə tir′ē əl ist), **1.** believer in materialism. **2.** person who cares too much for the things of this world and neglects spiritual needs. *n.*

ma te ri al is tic (mə tir′ē əl is′tik), of materialism; of materialists. *adj.* **—ma te′ri al is′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

ma te ri al ize (mə tir′ē əl īz), **1.** become an actual fact; be realized: *Our plans were good, but they did not materialize.* **2.** give material form to: *An inventor materializes his ideas by building a model.* **3.** appear in bodily form: *A spirit materialized from the smoke of the magician's fire.* **4.** cause to appear in bodily form. *v.*, **ma te ri al ized, ma te ri al iz ing. —ma te′ri al i za′tion,** *n.*

ma te ri al ly (mə tir′ē əl ē), **1.** with regard to material things; physically: *The nation got better materially but worse spiritually.* **2.** considerably; greatly. **3.** in matter or substance; not in form. *adv.*

ma te ri a med i ca (mə tir′ē ə med′ə kə), **1.** drugs or other substances used in medicine. **2.** branch of medical science dealing with these drugs and substances.

ma té ri el (mə tir′ē el′), everything used by an army, organization, undertaking, etc.; equipment. *n.*

ma ter nal (mə tėr′nl), **1.** of or like a mother; motherly. **2.** related on the mother's side of the family: *Everyone has two maternal grandparents and two paternal grandparents.* **3.** received or inherited from a mother. *adj.* **—ma ter′nal ly,** *adv.*

ma ter ni ty (mə tėr′nə tē), **1.** motherhood; being a mother. **2.** motherliness; qualities of a mother. **3.** for a woman soon to have a baby. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

maternity hospital, hospital for women giving birth to children.

math., mathematics.

math e mat i cal (math′ə mat′ə kl), **1.** of mathematics; having to do with mathematics: *mathematical problems.* **2.** exact; accurate. *adj.*

math e mat i cal ly (math′ə mat′ik lē), **1.** according to mathematics. **2.** exactly; accurately; in a mathematical manner. *adv.*

math e ma ti cian (math′ə mə tish′ən), person skilled in mathematics. *n.*

math e mat ics (math′ə mat′iks), science dealing with the measurement, properties, and relationships of quantities. Mathematics includes arithmetic, algebra, geometry, calculus, etc. *n.*

Math er (maтн′ər), **1. Cotton,** 1663-1728, American clergyman and author. **2.** his father, **Increase,** 1639-1723, American clergyman. *n.*

mat i née or **mat i nee** (mat′n ā′), a dramatic or musical performance held in the afternoon. *n.*

ma tins (mat′ənz), **1.** first of the seven canonical hours in the breviary. **2.** morning prayers in the Church of England. **3.** *Poetic.* morning song. *n.pl.*

ma tri arch (mā′trē ärk), **1.** mother who is the ruler of a family or tribe. **2.** a venerable old woman. *n.*

ma tri ar chal (mā′trē är′kl), **1.** of a matriarch or matriarchy. **2.** suitable for a matriarch. *adj.*

ma tri ar chy (mā′trē är′kē), form of social organization in which the mother is the ruler of a family or tribe, descent being traced through the mother. *n.*, *pl.* **ma tri ar chies.**

ma tri ces (mā′trə sēz or mat′rə sēz), pl. of **matrix.** *n.*

ma tri cid al (mā′trə sīd′l or mat′rə sīd′l), killing or tending to kill one's mother. *adj.*

ma tri cide (mā′trə sīd or mat′rə sīd), act of killing one's mother. *n.*

ma tric u late (mə trik′yə lāt), **1.** enroll as a student in a college or university. **2.** enroll as a candidate for a degree. *v.*, **ma tric u lat ed, ma tric u lat ing. —ma tric′u la′tion,** *n.*

mat ri mo ni al (mat′rə mō′nē əl), of marriage; having to do with marriage. *adj.*

mat ri mo ni al ly (mat′rə mō′nē əl ē), **1.** according to the custom or laws of matrimony. **2.** with regard to matrimony. **3.** by matrimony. *adv.*

mat ri mo ny (mat′rə mō′nē), **1.** married life. **2.** act of marrying; rite or ceremony of marriage. **3.** relation between married persons. *n.*, *pl.* **mat ri mo nies.**

ma trix (mā′triks or mat′riks), **1.** that which gives origin or form to something enclosed within it. A mold

for a casting or the rock in which gems are embedded is called a matrix. **2.** womb. *n., pl.* **ma tri ces** or **ma trix es.**

ma tron (mā′trən), **1.** wife or widow, especially one who is fairly old. **2.** woman who manages the household affairs or supervises the inmates of a school, hospital, or other institution. A police matron has charge of the women in a jail. *n.*

ma tron ly (mā′trən lē), like a matron; suitable for a matron; dignified. *adj.* **—ma′tron li ness,** *n.*

matron of honor, a married woman who is the chief attendant of the bride at a wedding.

Matt., Matthew.

mat ted[1] (mat′id), formed into a mat; entangled in a thick mass: *a matted growth of shrubs.* *adj.*

mat ted[2] (mat′id), having a dull finish. *adj.*

mat ter (mat′ər), **1.** what things are made of; material; substance. Matter occupies space. **2.** substance of the material world; the opposite of mind or spirit. **3.** affair: *business matters, a matter of life and death.* **4.** what is said or written, thought of apart from the way in which it is said or written. **5.** grounds; occasion; cause: *a matter for complaint.* **6.** thing; things: *a matter of fact, a matter of record, a matter of accident.* **7.** amount; quantity: *a matter of 20 miles.* **8.** importance; significance: *Let it go since it is of no matter.* **9.** be of importance. **10.** mail: *Letters are first-class matter.* **11.** pus. **12.** form pus; discharge pus; suppurate. 1-8,10,11 *n.*, 9,12 *v.*

as a matter of fact, actually; in reality.

for that matter, so far as that is concerned.

no matter, **1.** it is not important; let it go. **2.** regardless of.

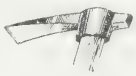
What is the matter? What is the trouble?

Mat ter horn (mat′ər hôrn), a mountain peak in the Alps, between Switzerland and Italy. 14,780 ft. *n.*

mat ter-of-fact (mat′ər əv fakt′), dealing with facts; not fanciful; unimaginative. *adj.*

Mat thew (math′ū), **1.** one of the four Evangelists, a customs official who was a follower of Christ. He was one of the twelve disciples chosen by Jesus as His Apostles. **2.** the first book of the New Testament. It tells the story of the life of Christ. *n.*

mat ting (mat′ing), fabric of grass, straw, hemp, or other fiber, for covering floors, for mats, for wrapping material, etc. *n.*



Mattock

mat tock (mat′ək), tool like a pickax, but having a flat blade on one side or flat blades on both sides, used for loosening soil and cutting roots. *n.*

mat tress (mat′ris), a covering of strong cloth stuffed with hair, cotton, straw, etc., used on a bed or as a bed. A spring mattress contains wire springs. *n.*

mat u rate (mach′ū rāt), **1.** discharge pus; suppurate. **2.** ripen; mature. *v.*, **mat u rat ed, mat u rat ing.**

mat u ra tion (mach′ū rā′shən), **1.** a discharge of pus; suppuration. **2.** a ripening; a maturing. *n.*

ma ture (mə chŭr′, mə tŭr′, or mə tyŭr′), **1.** ripe; full-grown: *Fifty is a mature age.* **2.** ripen; come to full growth: *These apples are maturing fast.* **3.** bring to full growth. **4.** fully worked out; carefully thought out; fully developed: *mature plans.* **5.** work out carefully: *He matured his plans for the long trip.* **6.** due; payable. **7.** fall due: *This note to the bank matured yesterday.* 1,4,6 *adj.*, 2,3,5,7 *v.*, **ma tured, ma tur ing. —ma ture′ly,** *adv.*

ma tu ri ty (mə chŭr′ə tē, mə tŭr′ə tē, or mə tyŭr′ə tē), **1.** full development; ripeness: *He reached maturity at twenty years.* **2.** a being completed or ready. **3.** a falling due; time a debt is payable. *n.*

ma tu ti nal (mə tüt′n l or mə tūt′n l), occurring in the morning; early in the day; having to do with the morning. *adj.*

matz os (mät′sōs), matzoth. *n.pl.*

matz oth (mät′sōth), thin pieces of unleavened bread, eaten by Jews during the Passover. *n.pl.*

maud lin (môd′lən), **1.** sentimental in a weak, silly way: *Sympathy for criminals is often maudlin.* **2.** sentimental and tearful because of drunkenness or excitement. *adj.*

mau gre or **mau ger** (mô′gər), *Archaic.* in spite of; notwithstanding. *prep.*

Mau i (mou′ē), the second largest island of Hawaii. 43,000 pop.; 728 sq. mi. See **Hawaiian Islands** for map. *n.*

maul (môl), **1.** a very heavy hammer or mallet. **2.** beat and pull about; handle roughly: *The lion mauled its keeper badly.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

Mau Mau (mou′ mou′), a society active during the 1950's, consisting chiefly of African tribesmen sworn to expel Europeans from Kenya by violent means.

Mau na Lo a (mou′nə lō′ə), an active volcano in Hawaii. 13,675 ft.

maun der (môn′dər), **1.** talk in a rambling, foolish way: *People who maunder talk much but say little.* **2.** move or act in an aimless, confused manner: *The injured man maundered about in a daze.* *v.*

Maun dy Thursday (môn′dē), the Thursday before Easter.

Mau re ta ni a (mô′rə tā′nē ə), an ancient kingdom in NW Africa, south of Spain. *n.*

Mau ri ta ni a (mô′rə tā′nē ə or mô′rə tān′yə), a republic in W Africa on the Atlantic. 624,000 pop.; 450,000 sq. mi. *Capital:* Nouakchott. *n.*

Mau ri tius (mô rish′əs), a British island in the Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar. 631,000 pop.; 720 sq. mi. *Capital:* Port Louis. *n.*

Mau ser (mou′zər), *Trademark.* a kind of powerful repeating rifle or pistol. *n.*

mau so le um (mô′sə lē′əm), a large, magnificent tomb. *n., pl.* **mau so le ums, mau so le a** (-lē′ə).

Mau so le um (mô′sə lē′əm), a magnificent tomb in SW Asia Minor. It was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. *n.*

mauve (mōv), delicate, pale purple. *n., adj.*

mav er ick (mav′ər ik), *U.S.* **1.** calf or other animal not marked with an owner's brand. **2.** *Informal.* one who refuses to affiliate with a regular political party. *n.*

ma vis (mā′vis), the European song thrush. *n.*

maw (mô), **1.** mouth. **2.** throat. **3.** stomach. *n.*

mawk ish (môk′ish), **1.** sickening. **2.** sickly sentimental; weakly emotional. *adj.* **—mawk′ish ly,** *adv.* **—mawk′ish ness,** *n.*

max., maximum.

max il la (mak sil′ə), **1.** jaw; jawbone; upper jawbone. **2.** either of a pair of appendages just behind the mandibles of insects, crabs, etc. See **mandible** for picture. *n., pl.* **max il lae** (mak sil′ē).

max il lar y (mak′sə ler′ē), **1.** of or having to do with the jaw or jawbone. **2.** maxilla. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n., pl.* **max il lar ies.**

max im (mak′səm), a short rule of conduct; proverb; statement of a general truth: "*Look before you leap*" *is a maxim.* *n.*

max i ma (mak′sə mə), a pl. of **maximum.** *n.*

Max i mil ian (mak′sə mil′yən), 1832-1867, archduke of Austria, emperor of Mexico from 1864 to 1867. *n.*

max i mum (mak′sə məm), **1.** the largest or highest amount; greatest possible amount: *The speed limit is 40 miles an hour; drivers must not exceed this maximum.* **2.** largest; highest; greatest possible: *The maximum score on the test is 100.* 1 *n., pl.* **max i mums** or **max i ma;** 2 *adj.*

may (mā), an auxiliary or helping verb used to express: **1.** permission, opportunity, or possibility: *You may go now. You may if you can. He may have been the one.* **2.** wish or prayer: *May you be very happy.* **3.** contingency, especially in clauses expressing condi-

tion, concession, purpose, result, etc.: *I write that you may know my plans.* **4.** ability or power (more commonly *can*). *v.*, *pt.* **might.**

May (mā), the fifth month of the year. It has 31 days. *n.*

Ma ya (mä′yə), **1.** member of a race of Indians living in Central America. The Mayas had a high degree of civilization when America was discovered. **2.** their language. *n.*

Ma yan (mä′yən), **1.** of the Mayas or their language. **2.** one of the Mayas. **3.** language of the Mayas. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

May apple, **1.** an American plant with a large, white flower. **2.** its yellowish, egg-shaped fruit, sometimes eaten.

may be (mā′bē), possibly; perhaps. *adv.*

May Day, May 1. It is often celebrated by crowning the May queen and dancing around the Maypole. In some parts of the world, labor parades and meetings are held on May Day.

May flow er (mā′flou′ər), **1.** ship on which the Pilgrims came to America in 1620. **2.** plant whose flowers blossom in May; trailing arbutus (in the United States); hawthorn or cowslip (in England). *n.*

May fly, a slender insect, having the forewings much larger than the hind wings, that dies soon after reaching the adult stage; ephemerid.

may hap (mā′hap′), *Archaic.* perhaps. *adv.*

may hem (mā′hem), crime of intentionally maiming a person or injuring him so that he is less able to defend himself. *n.*

May ing (mā′ing), celebration of May Day; taking part in May festivities. *n.*

may n't (mā′ənt), may not.

may on naise (mā′ə nāz′), a salad dressing made of egg yolks, olive oil, vinegar or lemon juice, and seasoning, beaten together until thick. *n.*

may or (mā′ər), the chief official of a city or town. *n.*

may or al ty (mā′ər əl tē or mär′əl tē), **1.** position of mayor. **2.** mayor's term of office. *n.*, *pl.* **may or al ties.**

May pole or **may pole** (mā′pōl′), a high pole decorated with flowers or ribbons, around which merrymakers dance on May Day. *n.*

May queen, girl crowned with flowers and honored as queen on May Day.

mayst (māst), *Archaic.* may. "Thou mayst" means "you may." *v.*

May time (mā′tīm′), month of May. *n.*

maze (māz), **1.** network of paths through which it is hard to find one's way: *A guide led us through a maze of caves.* **2.** state of confusion; muddled condition: *He was in such a maze he couldn't speak.* *n.*

ma zur ka or **ma zour ka** (mə zėr′kə or mə zůr′kə), **1.** a lively Polish dance. **2.** music for it. *n.*

maz y (māz′ē), like a maze; intricate. *adj.*, **maz i er, maz i est.** **—maz′i ness,** *n.*

M.C., **1.** Member of Congress. **2.** Master of Ceremonies.

Mc Clel lan (mə klel′ən), **George B.,** 1826-1885, Union general in the United States Civil War. *n.*

Mc Cor mick (mə kôr′mik), **Cyrus Hall,** 1809-1884, American inventor of harvesting machinery. *n.*

Mc Hen ry (mək hen′rē), **Fort,** a former American fort at the entrance to Baltimore harbor. *n.*

Mc Kees port (mə kēz′pôrt), city in SW Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh. 45,000. *n.*

Mc Kin ley (mə kin′lē), **1. William,** 1843-1901, the 25th president of the United States, from 1897 to 1901. **2. Mount,** mountain in central Alaska, the highest peak in North America. 20,300 ft. *n.*

Md, mendelevium.

Md., Maryland.

M.D., Doctor of Medicine.

mdse., merchandise.

me (mē; *unstressed* mi), the objective, or accusative, case of **I**: *The dog bit me. Give me a bandage.* *pron.*

Me., Maine.

M.E., **1.** Methodist Episcopal. **2.** Mechanical Engineer.

mead[1] (mēd), *Poetic.* meadow. *n.*

mead[2] (mēd), an alcoholic drink made from fermented honey and water. *n.*

Mead (mēd), **Lake,** lake formed by Hoover Dam in the Colorado River, between Arizona and Nevada. 115 mi. long; 227 sq. mi. *n.*

Meade (mēd), **George Gordon,** 1815-1872, Union general in the United States Civil War. *n.*

mead ow (med′ō), **1.** piece of grassy land; field where hay is grown. **2.** low, grassy land near a stream. *n.*

meadow lark, an American songbird about as big as a robin, with a black crescent on a yellow breast.

Meadow lark (about 10 in. long)

mead ow sweet (med′ō swēt′), shrub of the same family as the rose, with dense clusters of small, fragrant pink or white flowers. *n.*

mead ow y (med′ō ē), **1.** like a meadow. **2.** of meadows. *adj.*

mea ger or **mea gre** (mē′gər), **1.** poor; scanty: *a meager meal.* **2.** thin; lean: *a meager face.* *adj.* **—mea′ger ness, mea′gre ness,** *n.*

meal[1] (mēl), **1.** breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper, or tea. **2.** food served or eaten at one time. *n.*

meal[2] (mēl), **1.** ground grain, especially corn meal. **2.** anything ground to a powder. *n.*

meal time (mēl′tīm′), the usual time for eating a meal. *n.*

meal y (mēl′ē), **1.** like meal; dry and powdery: *mealy potatoes.* **2.** of meal. **3.** covered with meal: *the miller's mealy hands.* **4.** pale. **5.** mealy-mouthed. *adj.*, **meal i er, meal i est.** **—meal′i ness,** *n.*

meal y-mouthed (mēl′ē mouтнd′ or mēl′ē moutht′), unwilling to tell the straight truth in plain words; using soft words insincerely. *adj.*

mean[1] (mēn), **1.** signify; import; denote: *What does this word mean?* **2.** intend to express or indicate: "*Keep out; that means you.*" **3.** have as a purpose; have in mind; intend: *I do not mean to go.* *v.*, **meant, mean ing.**
mean well by, have kindly feelings toward.

mean[2] (mēn), **1.** low in quality or grade; poor: "*He is no mean scholar*" means "*he is a good scholar.*" **2.** low in social position or rank; humble: *A peasant is of mean birth; a king is of noble birth.* **3.** of little importance or value: *the meanest flower.* **4.** of poor appearance; shabby: *a mean house.* **5.** small-minded; ignoble: *mean thoughts.* **6.** stingy: *mean about money.* **7.** *Informal.* humiliated; ashamed: *feel mean.* **8.** *Informal.* hard to manage; troublesome; bad-tempered: *a mean horse.* **9.** *Informal.* in poor physical condition; unwell: *I feel mean today.* *adj.* **—mean′ly,** *adv.*
no mean, very good.

mean[3] (mēn), **1.** halfway between two extremes: *Six is the mean number between three and nine.* **2.** intermediate in kind, quality, or degree. **3.** condition, quality, or course of action halfway between two extremes: *a happy mean between extravagance and stinginess.* **4.** in mathematics, quantity having a value intermediate between the values of other quantities, especially the average obtained by dividing the sum of several quantities by their number. **5.** either the second or third term of a mathematical proportion of four terms. **6.** See also **means.** 1,2 *adj.*, 3-6 *n.*

me an der (mē an′dər), **1.** follow a winding course: *A brook meanders through the meadow.* **2.** a winding course. **3.** wander aimlessly: *We meandered through the park.* **4.** aimless wandering. 1,3 *v.*, 2,4 *n.*

mean ing (mēn′ing), **1.** what is meant or intended; significance: *The meaning of the sentence is clear.* **2.** that means something; expressive: *a meaning look.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.* **—mean′ing ly,** *adv.*

mean ing ful (mēn′ing fəl), full of meaning; having much meaning; significant. *adj.* **—mean′ing ful ly,** *adv.*

mean ing less (mēn′ing lis), without meaning; not making sense; not significant. *adj.* **—mean′ing-less ly,** *adv.*

mean ness (mēn′nis), **1.** being mean in grade or quality; poorness. **2.** being selfish in small things; stinginess. **3.** a mean act. *n.*

means (mēnz), **1.** what a thing is done by; agency; method: *by fair means.* **2.** wealth. *n.pl.*
by all means, certainly; without fail.
by any means, at all; in any possible way; at any cost.
by means of, by the use of; through; with.
by no means, certainly not; not at all; under no circumstances.
means to an end, way of getting or doing something.

meant (ment), pt. and pp. of **mean**[1]. *He explained what he meant. That sign was meant as a warning. v.*

mean time (mēn′tīm′), **1.** time between. **2.** in the time between. **3.** at the same time. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adv.*

mean while (mēn′hwīl′), meantime. *n., adv.*

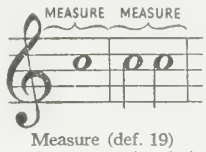
mea sles (mē′zlz), **1.** an infectious disease characterized by a bad cold, fever, and a breaking out of small red spots on the skin. **2.** a similar but much less severe disease, called German measles. *n.*

mea sly (mē′zlē), **1.** of or like measles. **2.** having measles. **3.** *Slang.* scanty; meager. *adj.*, **mea sli er, mea sli est.**

meas ur a ble (mezh′ər ə bl or mā′zhər ə bl), capable of being measured. *adj.*

meas ur a bly (mezh′ər ə blē or mā′zhər ə blē), to an amount or degree that can be measured; perceptibly. *adv.*

meas ure (mezh′ər or mā′zhər), **1.** find out the extent, size, quantity, capacity, etc., of (something); estimate by some standard: *measure a room.* **2.** act or process of finding extent, size, quantity, capacity, etc., of something, especially by comparison with a standard. **3.** size, dimensions, quantity, etc., thus ascertained: *His waist measure is 30 inches.* **Short measure** means less than it should be; **full measure** means all it should be. **4.** be of a certain size or amount: *This brick measures 2 x 4 x 8 inches.* **5.** instrument for measuring: *a pint measure.* **6.** system of measuring: *liquid measure, dry measure, square measure.* **7.** unit or standard of measuring. Inch, quart, pound, and hour are common measures. **8.** any standard of comparison, estimation, or judgment. **9.** get or take by measuring; mark off or out (in inches, feet, quarts, etc.): *Measure off 2 yards of silk. Measure out a bushel of potatoes.* **10.** take measurements; find out sizes or amounts. **11.** admit of measurement. **12.** serve as a measure of. **13.** compare: *The soldier measured his strength with that of his enemy in a hand-to-hand fight.* **14.** adjust: *measure one's behavior by the company one is in.* **15.** quantity or degree that should not be exceeded; reasonable limit: *angry beyond measure.* **16.** quantity; degree; proportion: *Sickness is in great measure preventable.* **17.** rhythm in poetry or music: *the stately measures of blank verse.* **18.** a metrical unit; foot of poetry. **19.** bar of music. **20.** dance or dance movement. **21.** course of action; procedure: *take measures to relieve suffering.* **22.** a legislative enactment. **23.** in mathematics, a quantity contained in another some number of times without remainder. **24.** a definite quantity measured out: *drink a measure.* **25.** *Poetic.* travel over; traverse. 1,4,9-14,25 *v.*, **measured, meas ur ing;** 2,3,5-8,15-24 *n.* **—meas′ur er,** *n.*



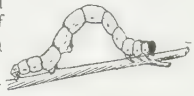
Measure (def. 19)

beyond measure, greatly; exceedingly.
in a measure, to some degree; partly.
measure one's length, fall, be thrown, or lie flat on the ground.
measure out, **1.** distribute by measuring. **2.** distribute carefully.
measure swords, **1.** fight with swords. **2.** take part in a duel, battle, debate, etc.
measure up, have the necessary qualifications.
take measures, do something; act.
take one's measure, judge one's character.
tread a measure, dance.

meas ured (mezh′ərd or mā′zhərd), **1.** regular; uniform: *the measured march of soldiers.* **2.** rhythmical. **3.** written in poetry, not in prose. **4.** deliberate and restrained; not hasty or careless. *adj.*

meas ure less (mezh′ər lis or mā′zhər lis), too great to be measured; unlimited; vast: *the measureless ocean. adj.*

meas ure ment (mezh′ər mənt or mā′zhər mənt), **1.** way of measuring; way of finding the size, quantity, or amount: *Clocks give us a measurement of time.* **2.** act or fact of measuring: *The measurement of length by a yardstick is easy.* **3.** size or amount found by measuring: *The measurements of the room are 10 by 15 feet.* **4.** system of measuring or of measures. *n.*


Measuring worm (actual length)

measuring worm, larva of any geometrid moth. It moves by bringing the rear end of its body forward, forming a loop, and then advancing the front end.

meat (mēt), **1.** animal flesh used as food. Fish and poultry are not usually called meat. **2.** food of any kind: *meat and drink.* **3.** part that can be eaten: *meat of a nut.* **4.** meal: *Say grace before meat.* **5.** substance; food for thought. *n.* **—meat′less,** *adj.*

meat packing, the business of slaughtering animals and preparing their meat for transportation and sale.

meat y (mēt′ē), **1.** of meat; having the flavor of meat. **2.** like meat. **3.** full of meat. **4.** full of substance; giving food for thought: *The speech was very meaty; it contained many valuable ideas. adj.*, **meat i er, meat-i est.**

Mec ca (mek′ə), **1.** one of the two capitals of Saudi Arabia, in the W part. Because Mohammed was born there, Moslems turn toward Mecca when praying and go there on pilgrimages. 200,000. **2.** place that many people visit. **3.** place that a person longs to visit. **4.** goal of one's desires or ambitions. *n.*

me chan ic (mə kan′ik), **1.** worker skilled with tools. **2.** worker who repairs machinery. *n.*

me chan i cal (mə kan′ə kl), **1.** having to do with machinery: *Mechanical problems are usually more interesting to boys than to girls.* **2.** made or worked by machinery. **3.** like a machine; like that of a machine; automatic; without expression: *Her reading is very mechanical.* **4.** of, having to do with, or in accordance with, the science of mechanics. *adj.*

mechanical drawing, drawing done with the help of rulers, scales, compasses, etc.

me chan i cal ly (mə kan′ik lē), **1.** in a mechanical manner: *He greeted us mechanically.* **2.** in mechanical respects: *That new engine is mechanically perfect.* **3.** toward mechanics: *Boys are more mechanically inclined than girls. adv.*

mech a ni cian (mek′ə nish′ən), worker skilled in making and repairing machines. *n.*

me chan ics (mə kan′iks), **1.** branch of physics dealing with the action of forces on bodies and with motion. Mechanics includes kinetics, statics, and kinematics. **2.** knowledge dealing with machinery. **3.** mechanical part; technique: *the mechanics of playing the piano. n.*

mech a nism (mek′ə niz əm), **1.** means or way by which something is done; machinery: *Father said something must be wrong with the mechanism of our refrigerator.* **2.** system of parts working together as the parts of a machine do: *The bones and muscles are parts of the mechanism of the body.* **3.** mechanical part; technique. *n.*

mech a nist (mek′ə nist), mechanician. *n.*

mech a nis tic (mek′ə nis′tik), of or having to do with mechanism, mechanics, or mechanical theories. *adj.*

mech a ni za tion (mek′ə nə zā′shən), **1.** a mechanizing. **2.** being mechanized. *n.*

mech a nize (mek′ə nīz), **1.** make mechanical. **2.** do by machinery, rather than by hand: *Much housework can be mechanized.* **3.** replace men or animals by machinery in (a business, etc.). **4.** equip (a military unit) with armored vehicles, tanks, and other machines. *v.*, **mech a nized, mech a niz ing.**

med al (med′l), a flat piece of metal with a design or words stamped on it. Medals are intended to be worn or exhibited, and are often given to persons who have done something great. Sometimes medals are made to celebrate an important event. *n.*

med al ist (med′l ist), **1.** person who designs or makes medals. **2.** person who has won a medal. *n.*

me dal lion (mə dal′yən), **1.** a large medal. **2.** design, ornament, etc., shaped like a medal. A design on a book or a pattern in lace may be called a medallion. *n.*

Lace medallion

med dle (med′l), busy oneself with other people's things or affairs without being asked or needed: *Don't meddle with my books or my toys. That busybody has been meddling in my business.* *v.*, **med dled, med dling.**

med dler (med′lər), person who interferes or meddles. *n.*

med dle some (med′l səm), fond of meddling in other people's affairs; meddling. *adj.*

Mede (mēd), native or inhabitant of Media. *n.*

Me de a (mi dē′ə), in Greek mythology, an enchantress who helped Jason get the Golden Fleece. *n.*

Me del lín (med′l ēn′; *Spanish* mā′ᴛʜā yēn′), city in W Colombia. 546,000. *n.*

Med ford (med′fərd), city in E Massachusetts, near Boston. 65,000. *n.*

me di a (mē′dē ə), pl. of **medium.** *Newspapers, magazines, billboards, and radio are important media for advertising.* *n.*

Me di a (mē′dē ə), an ancient country in SW Asia, south of the Caspian Sea. *n.*

me di ae val (mē′dē ē′vl or med′ē ē′vl), medieval. *adj.*

me di al (mē′dē əl), **1.** in the middle. **2.** average; ordinary. *adj.*

me di al ly (mē′dē əl ē), in the middle; in a medial position. *adv.*

me di an (mē′dē ən), **1.** middle. **2.** the middle number of a series: *The median of 1,3,4,8,9 is 4.* **3.** measurement so chosen that half the numbers in the series are above it and half are below it: *The median of 1,3,4,8,9, 10 is 6.* **4.** line or point in the middle. 1 *adj.*, 2-4 *n.*

me di ate (mē′dē āt for 1-4; mē′dē it for 5,6), **1.** be a go-between; act in order to bring about an agreement between persons or sides: *The mayor tried to mediate between the bus company and its employees.* **2.** effect by intervening; settle by intervening. **3.** be a connecting link between. **4.** be the medium for effecting (a result), for conveying (a gift), or for communicating (knowledge). **5.** connected, but not directly; connected through some other person or thing: *A vassal's relation to his king was mediate through the lord on whose estate he lived.* **6.** intermediate. 1-4 *v.*, **me di at ed, me di at ing;** 5,6 *adj.*

me di a tion (mē′dē ā′shən), a mediating; effecting an agreement; friendly interference. *n.*

me di a tor (mē′dē ā′tər), one who mediates: *Mother acts as a mediator when John and Jim quarrel.* *n.*

me di a to ry (mē′dē ə tôʳ′rē), mediating; having to do with mediation. *adj.*

med ic (med′ik), **1.** physician. **2.** *Informal.* medical student. *n.*

med i ca ble (med′ə kə bl), capable of being cured or relieved by medical treatment. *adj.*

med i cal (med′ə kl), of or having to do with the science or practice of medicine: *medical advice, medical schools, medical treatment.* *adj.* **—med′i cal ly,** *adv.*

me dic a ment (mə dik′ə mənt), substance used to cure or heal; medicine. *n.*

med i care (med′ə kārʳ′), a government-sponsored program of medical care and hospital services for elderly people. *n.*

med i cate (med′ə kāt), **1.** treat with medicine. **2.** put medicine on or in. *v.*, **med i cat ed, med i cat ing.**

med i ca tion (med′ə kā′shən), **1.** treatment with medicine. **2.** putting medicine on or in. *n.*

Med i ci (med′ə chē), a rich, famous, and powerful family of Florence, Italy, during the 15th and 16th centuries. *n.*

me dic i nal (mə dis′ə nl), having value as medicine; healing; helping; relieving. *adj.*

me dic i nal ly (mə dis′ə nl ē), as medicine. *adv.*

med i cine (med′ə sn), **1.** substance, drug, or means used to cure disease or improve health. **2.** science of curing disease or improving health; skill in healing; doctor's art; treatment of diseases. **3.** magic power that savages believe certain men have over disease, evil spirits, and other things. *n.*

take one's medicine, do what one must; do something one dislikes to do.

medicine ball, a large, heavy leather ball tossed from one person to another for exercise.

medicine man, man believed by North American Indians and other primitive peoples to have magic power over diseases, evil spirits, and other things.

me di e val (mē′dē ē′vl or med′ē ē′vl), **1.** belonging to or having to do with the Middle Ages (the years from about 500 A.D. to about 1450 A.D.). **2.** like that of the Middle Ages. *adj.* Also, **mediaeval.**

Me di na (mə dē′nə), city in W Saudi Arabia. Mohammed's tomb is there. 50,000. *n.*

me di o cre (mē′dē ōʳ′kər or mē′dē ōʳ′kər), neither good nor bad; average; ordinary. *adj.*

me di oc ri ty (mē′dē ok′rə tē), **1.** mediocre quality. **2.** mediocre ability or accomplishment. **3.** a mediocre person. *n., pl.* **me di oc ri ties.**

med i tate (med′ə tāt), **1.** think; reflect: *Monks and nuns meditate on holy things for hours at a time.* **2.** think about; consider; plan; intend: *Our general was meditating an attack.* *v.*, **med i tat ed, med i tat ing.**

med i ta tion (med′ə tā′shən), continued thought; reflection, especially on sacred or solemn subjects. *n.*

med i ta tive (med′ə tā′tiv), **1.** fond of meditating. **2.** expressing meditation. *adj.* **—med′i ta′tive ly,** *adv.*

Med i ter ra ne an (med′ə tə rā′nē ən), **1.** a large sea between Europe and Africa. 2330 mi. long; 1,145,000 sq. mi. **2.** of this sea or the lands around it. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

me di um (mē′dē əm), **1.** having a middle position; moderate: *Eggs can be cooked hard, soft, or medium. Five feet eight inches is a medium height for a man.* **2.** that which is in the middle; neither one extreme nor the other; middle condition. **3.** substance or agent through which anything acts; a means: *Radio is a medium of communication.* **4.** substance in which something can live; environment: *Water is the medium in which fish live.* **5.** liquid with which paints are mixed. **6.** person through whom supposed messages from the world of spirits are sent. 1 *adj.*, 2-6 *n., pl.* **me di ums** or **me di a.**

me di um-sized (mē′dē əm sīzd′), neither large nor small of its kind. *adj.*

med lar (med′lər), **1.** fruit that looks like a small brown apple. It is eaten when partly decayed. **2.** the small, bushy tree, of the same family as the rose, that it grows on. *n.*

med ley (med′lē), **1.** mixture of things that ordinarily do not belong together. **2.** piece of music made up of parts from other pieces. **3.** made up of parts that are not alike; mixed. 1,2 *n., pl.* **med leys**; 3 *adj.*

me dul la (mi dul′ə), **1.** medulla oblongata. **2.** marrow of bones. **3.** the inner substance of an organ or structure. **4.** the pith of plants. *n., pl.* **me dul lae** (mi dul′ē).

me dul la ob lon ga ta (mi dul′ə ob′long gä′tə), the lowest part of the brain, at the top end of the spinal cord. See **brain** for diagram.

med ul lar y (med′ə ler′ē), of or like medulla or the medulla oblongata. *adj.*

Me du sa (mə dü′sə or mə dū′sə), in Greek legend, a horrible monster, one of the three Gorgons. She had snakes for hair, and anyone who looked upon her was turned to stone. *n., pl.* **Me du sas.**

me du sa (mə dü′sə or mə dū′sə), a jellyfish. *n., pl.* **me du sas, me du sae** (-sē).

meed (mēd), *Poetic.* what one deserves; reward. *n.*

meek (mēk), **1.** patient; not easily angered; mild; forbearing. **2.** submitting tamely when ordered about or injured by others; yielding: *The boy was meek as a lamb when he was reproved. adj.* **—meek′ly,** *adv.* **—meek′ness,** *n.*

meer schaum (mir′shəm or mir′shôm), **1.** a very soft, light stone used to make tobacco pipes. **2.** a tobacco pipe made of this material. *n.*

meet[1] (mēt), **1.** come face to face; come face to face with: *Their cars met on the narrow road.* **2.** come together; come into contact or connection with: *Sword met sword in battle.* **3.** join: *where the two streets meet.* **4.** be united; join in harmony: *His is a nature in which courage and caution meet.* **5.** come into company with; be together: *The hosts met their guests at the restaurant.* **6.** keep an appointment with: *Meet me at 1:00.* **7.** be introduced to; become acquainted: *Have you met my sister?* **8.** be present at the arrival of: *meet a boat.* **9.** satisfy: *meet obligations, objections, etc.* **10.** pay: *meet bills, debts, etc.* **11.** fight with; oppose; deal with. **12.** fight. **13.** face directly: *He met her glance with a smile.* **14.** experience: *He met open scorn before he won fame.* **15.** assemble: *Congress will meet next month.* **16.** a meeting; a gathering: *an athletic meet.* **17.** people at a meeting. **18.** place of meeting. 1-15 *v.*, **met, meeting**; 16-18 *n.*

meet the eye or **the ear,** be seen or heard.

meet with, have; get: *The plan met with approval.*

meet[2] (mēt), suitable; proper; fitting: *It is meet that you should help your friends. adj.*

meet ing (mēt′ing), **1.** a coming together. **2.** a coming together of a group of people to discuss or arrange business or action: *The club held a meeting.* **3.** a coming together of people for worship. **4.** place where things meet; junction. **5.** duel. *n.*

meeting house, building used for worship; church.

meet ly (mēt′lē), suitably; properly. *adv.*

meg a cy cle (meg′ə sī′kl), a million cycles in radio. *n.*

meg a death (meg′ə deth), the death of one million persons. *n.*

meg a lith (meg′ə lith), stone of great size, especially in ancient constructive work or in monuments left by primitive people. *n.*

Megaliths

meg a lo ma ni a (meg′ə lō mā′nē ə), insanity marked by delusions of greatness, wealth, etc. *n.*

meg a lo ma ni ac (meg′ə lō mā′nē ak), person who has megalomania. *n.*

meg a phone (meg′ə fōn), a large, funnel-shaped horn used to increase the loudness of the voice or the distance at which it can be heard. *n.*

meg a ton (meg′ə tun), a measure of atomic power equivalent to the energy released by one million tons of high explosive, specifically TNT. *n.*

Cheer leader using a megaphone

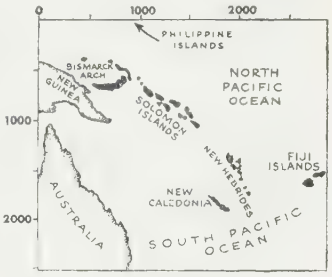
meg ohm (meg′ōm′), a million ohms. *n.*

Me kong (mā′kong′), river flowing from E Tibet through Indochina. 2600 mi. *n.*

mel an cho li a (mel′ən kō′lē ə), a mental disorder characterized by great depression of spirits and gloomy fears. *n.*

mel an chol ic (mel′ən kol′ik), **1.** melancholy; gloomy. **2.** suffering from melancholia. *adj.*

mel an chol y (mel′ən kol′ē), **1.** sadness; low spirits; tendency to be sad. **2.** sad; gloomy. **3.** causing sadness; depressing: *a melancholy scene.* **4.** sober thoughtfulness; pensiveness. **5.** soberly thoughtful; pensive. 1,4 *n., pl.* **melan chol ies**; 2,3,5 *adj.*



Melanesia

Mel a ne sia (mel′ə nē′zhə), group of islands in the Pacific, northeast of Australia. *n.*

Mel a ne sian (mel′ə nē′zhən), **1.** a member of any of the dark-skinned peoples living in Melanesia. **2.** the languages of Melanesia. **3.** of Melanesia or its people, or their languages. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

mé lange (mā länzh′), mixture; medley. *n.*

Mel ba toast (mel′bə), very thin, crisp toast.

Mel bourne (mel′bərn), seaport in SE Australia. 1,778,000. *n.*

meld (meld), **1.** announce and show (cards for a score) in canasta, pinochle, etc. **2.** act of melding. **3.** cards which can be melded. 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

Mel e a ger (mel′ē ā′jər), in Greek legend, the hero who killed the Calydonian boar. He was one of the Argonauts. *n.*

me lee or **mê lée** (mā′lā or mel′ā), a confused fight; hand-to-hand fight among a number of fighters. *n.*

mel i nite (mel′ə nīt), a powerful explosive containing picric acid. *n.*

mel io rate (mēl′yə rāt), improve. *v.*, **mel io rat ed, mel io rat ing. —mel′io ra′tion,** *n.*

mel io ra tive (mēl′yə rā′tiv), tending to improve. *adj.*

mel lif lu ence (mə lif′lu əns), sweet sound; smooth flow. *n.*

mel lif lu ent (mə lif′lu ənt), mellifluous. *adj.* **—mel lif′lu ent ly,** *adv.*

mel lif lu ous (mə lif′lu əs), sweetly or smoothly flowing: *a mellifluous speech. adj.* **—mel lif′lu ous ly,** *adv.*

mel low (mel′ō), **1.** soft and full-flavored from ripeness; sweet and juicy: *a mellow apple.* **2.** fully matured: *mellow wine.* **3.** soft and rich: *a violin with a mellow tone, a mellow light in a picture, a mellow color.* **4.** rich; loamy: *mellow soil.* **5.** softened and made wise by age and experience. **6.** make or become mellow: *The apples mellowed after we picked them.* 1-5 *adj.*, 6 *v.* **—mel′low ly,** *adv.* **—mel′low ness,** *n.*

me lo de on (mə lō′dē ən), a small reed organ. *n.*

me lod ic (mə lod′ik), **1.** having to do with melody. **2.** melodious. *adj.* **—me lod′i cal ly,** *adv.*

me lo di ous (mə lō′dē əs), **1.** sweet-sounding; pleasing to the ear; musical. **2.** producing melody. *adj.* **—me lo′di ous ly,** *adv.* **—me lo′di ous ness,** *n.*

mel o dra ma (mel′ə drä′mə or mel′ə dram′ə), 1. a sensational drama with exaggerated appeal to the emotions and, usually, a happy ending: *Shakespeare's play "The Merchant of Venice" is really a melodrama.* 2. any sensational writing, speech, or action with exaggerated appeal to the emotions. *n.*

mel o dra mat ic (mel′ə drə mat′ik), of, like, or suitable for melodrama; sensational and exaggerated. *adj.* **—mel′o dra mat′i cal ly,** *adv.*

mel o dy (mel′ə dē), 1. sweet music; any sweet sound. 2. succession of single tones in music; tune. Music has melody, harmony, and rhythm. 3. the main tune in harmonized music; air. *n., pl.* **mel o dies.**

mel on (mel′ən), a large juicy fruit that grows on a vine. Watermelons, cantaloupes or muskmelons, and honeydew melons are different kinds. *n.*

cut a melon, *Slang.* divide extra profits.

Mel pom e ne (mel pom′ə nē), in Greek mythology, the Muse of tragedy. *n.*

melt (melt), 1. change from solid to liquid: *Great heat melts iron.* 2. dissolve: *Sugar melts in water.* 3. disappear or cause to disappear gradually: *The clouds melted away, and the sun came out.* 4. change very gradually: *In the rainbow, the green melts into blue, the blue into violet.* 5. soften: *Pity melted her heart.* *v.,* **melt ed, melt ed** or **mol ten, melt ing. —melt′er,** *n.*

melting point, degree of temperature at which a solid substance melts.

melting pot, country or city thought of as a place in which various races or sorts of people are assimilated. America is often called a melting pot.

mel ton (melt′n), a smooth, heavy woolen cloth. Overcoats are often made of melton. *n.*

Mel ville (mel′vil), **Herman,** 1819-1891, American author of sea stories. *n.*

mem ber (mem′bər), 1. one belonging to a group: *a member of Congress.* 2. constituent part of a whole: *a member of an equation.* 3. part of a plant, animal, or human body; especially, a leg or arm. *n.*

mem ber ship (mem′bər ship), 1. fact or state of being a member. 2. members: *The whole membership of the class was present.* 3. number of members. *n.*

mem brane (mem′brān), 1. a thin, soft sheet or layer of animal tissue lining or covering some part of the body. 2. a similar layer of vegetable tissue. *n.*

mem bra nous (mem′brə nəs), 1. of or like membrane. 2. characterized by the formation of a membrane. In **membranous croup,** a membrane forms in the throat and hinders breathing. *adj.*

me men to (mə men′tō), thing serving as a reminder, warning, or remembrance: *These post cards are mementos of our trip abroad.* *n., pl.* **me men tos** or **me men toes.**

mem o (mem′ō), *Informal.* memorandum. *n., pl.* **mem os.**

mem oir (mem′wär), 1. biography. 2. report of a scientific or scholarly study. *n.*

mem oirs (mem′wärz), 1. record of facts and events written from personal knowledge or special information. 2. record of a person's own experiences; autobiography: *The retired general wrote his memoirs.* *n.pl.*

mem o ra bil i a (mem′ə rə bil′ē ə), things or events worth remembering. *n.pl.*

mem o ra ble (mem′ə rə bl), worth remembering; not to be forgotten; notable. *adj.* **—mem′o ra bly,** *adv.*

mem o ran da (mem′ə ran′də), a pl. of **memorandum.** *n.*

mem o ran dum (mem′ə ran′dəm), 1. a short written statement for future use; note to aid one's memory: *Mother made a memorandum of the groceries needed.* 2. an informal letter, note, or report. *n., pl.* **mem o ran dums** or **mem o ran da.**

me mo ri al (mə mô′rē əl), 1. something that is a reminder of some event or person, such as a statue, an arch or column, a book, or a holiday. 2. helping people to remember: *memorial services.* 3. statement sent to a government or person in authority, usually giving facts and asking that some wrong be corrected. 1,3 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

Memorial Day, *U.S.* day for honoring dead soldiers and sailors. In most States it falls on May 30.

me mo ri al ize (mə mô′rē əl īz), 1. preserve the memory of; commemorate. 2. submit a memorial to; petition. *v.,* **me mo ri al ized, me mo ri al iz ing.**

mem o rize (mem′ə rīz), commit to memory; learn by heart: *memorize the alphabet.* *v.,* **mem o rized, mem o riz ing. —mem′o ri za′tion,** *n.* **—mem′o riz′er,** *n.*

mem o ry (mem′ə rē), 1. ability to remember. 2. act of remembering: *That vacation lives in her memory.* 3. all that a person remembers. 4. person, thing, or event that is remembered: *His mother died when he was small; she is only a memory to him now.* 5. length of time during which the past is remembered: *This has been the hottest summer within my memory.* 6. reputation after death. 7. system of storing information in an electronic computer on magnetic tape, coded cards, etc. *n., pl.* **mem o ries.**

in memory of, to help in remembering; as a reminder of: *I sent this card in memory of our summer together.*

Mem phis (mem′fis), 1. city in SW Tennessee, on the Mississippi. 498,000. 2. city in ancient Egypt, near the mouth of the Nile. *n.*

mem sa hib (mem′sä′ib), in India, a native's term of respect for a European lady. *n.*

men (men), human beings; people in general. *n.pl.* *of* **man.**

men ace (men′is), 1. threat: *In dry weather forest fires are a great menace.* 2. threaten: *Floods menaced the valley with destruction.* 1 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **men aced, men ac ing. —men′ac ing ly,** *adv.*

mé nage or **me nage** (mā näzh′), 1. a household; domestic establishment. 2. housekeeping; management of a household. *n.*

me nag er ie (mə naj′ər ē), 1. collection of wild animals kept in cages for exhibition. 2. place where such animals are kept. *n.*

mend (mend), 1. put in good condition again; make whole; repair: *She mended the broken cup with cement.* 2. set right; improve: *He should mend his manners.* 3. place that has been mended: *The mend in your dress scarcely shows.* 4. get back one's health: *The child will soon mend if she has enough to eat.* 5. a mending; improvement. 1,2,4 *v.,* 3,5 *n.*

on the mend, 1. improving. 2. getting well.

men da cious (men dā′shəs), 1. lying; untruthful. 2. false; untrue. *adj.* **—men da′cious ly,** *adv.*

men dac i ty (men das′ə tē), 1. habit of telling lies; untruthfulness. 2. a lie. *n., pl.* **men dac i ties.**

Men del (men′dl), **Gregor,** 1822-1884, Austrian monk and biologist. His investigations of heredity laid the foundations for the science of genetics. *n.*

men de le vi um (men′də lā′vē əm), a rare, radioactive, artificial element, produced as a by-product of nuclear fission. *Symbol:* Mv or Md *n.*

Men de li an (men dē′lē ən), 1. of Mendel. 2. inherited in accordance with Mendel's laws. *adj.*

Mendel's laws, laws describing the inheritance of many characteristics in animals and plants.

Men dels sohn (men′dl sən or men′dl sōn), **Felix,** 1809-1847, German composer of music. *n.*

men di can cy (men′də kən sē), act of begging; state of being a beggar. *n.*

men di cant (men′də kənt), 1. begging: *Mendicant friars ask alms for charity.* 2. beggar: *We were surrounded by mendicants asking for money.* 3. a mendicant friar. 1 *adj.,* 2,3 *n.*

Men e la us (men′ə lā′əs), in Greek legend, a king of Sparta, husband of Helen, and brother of Agamemnon. *n.*

men folk (men′fōk′), 1. men. 2. the male members of a family or other group. *n.pl.*

men ha den (men hād′n), a sea fish common along the E coast of the United States, used for making oil and fertilizer. *n., pl.* **men ha den.**

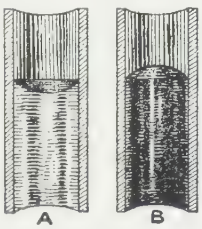
me ni al (mē′nē əl), 1. belonging to or suited to a servant; low; mean: *Cinderella had to do menial tasks.*

2. servant who does the humblest and most unpleasant tasks. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—me′ni al ly,** *adv.*

me nin ges (mə nin′jēz), the three membranes that surround the brain and spinal cord. *n.pl. of* **me ninx** (mē′ningks).

men in gi tis (men′in jī′tis), a very serious disease in which the membranes surrounding the brain or spinal cord are inflamed. *n.*

me nis cus (mə nis′kəs), 1. the curved upper surface of a column of liquid. 2. lens that is convex on one side and concave on the other. See the picture below. 3. crescent; crescent-shaped body. *n., pl.* **me nis cus es, me nis ci** (-nis′ī).



Meniscus of column of liquid: A, concave; B, convex.

Men non ite (men′ən īt), member of a Christian church opposed to infant baptism, taking oaths, holding public office, and military service. The Mennonites wear very plain clothes. *n.*

Men she vik (men′shə vik), member of a Russian liberal political party opposed to the more radical Bolsheviks from 1903 to 1917. *n., pl.* **Men she viks, Men she vi ki** (men′shə vē′kē).

Meniscus lens

men stru ate (men′strū āt), have a discharge of blood from the uterus, normally at intervals of four weeks. *v.*, **men stru at ed, men stru at ing.**

men stru a tion (men′strū ā′shən), act or period of menstruating. *n.*

men stru um (men′strū əm), liquid that dissolves solids; a solvent. *n., pl.* **men stru ums, men stru a** (-strū ə).

men su ra bil i ty (men′shə rə bil′ə tē), the property of being mensurable. *n.*

men su ra ble (men′shə rə bl), measurable. *adj.*

men su ra tion (men′shə rā′shən), 1. act, art, or process of measuring. 2. branch of mathematics that deals with finding lengths, areas, and volumes. *n.*

-ment, suffix forming nouns from verbs or the stems of verbs and meaning:
1. act or state or fact of ____ing, as in *enjoyment, management.*
2. state or condition or fact of being ____ed, as in *amazement, astonishment.*
3. product or result of ____ing, as in *pavement.*
4. means or instrument for ____ing, as in *inducement.*
5. two or more of these meanings, as in *improvement, measurement, settlement.*
6. other meanings, as in *ailment, basement.*

men tal (men′tl), 1. of the mind: *a mental test, a mental disease.* 2. for the mind; done by the mind: *mental arithmetic.* 3. having a mental disease or weakness. 4. for insane people. *adj.*

men tal i ty (men tal′ə tē), mental capacity; mind: *An idiot has a very low mentality. n., pl.* **men tal i ties.**

men tal ly (men′tl ē), 1. in the mind; with the mind. 2. with regard to the mind. *adv.*

mental reservation, an unexpressed qualification of a statement.

mental telepathy, extrasensory perception.

men thol (men′thol), a white, crystalline substance obtained from oil of peppermint, used in medicine. *n.*

men tho lat ed (men′thə lāt′id), containing menthol. *adj.*

men tion (men′shən), 1. speak about; refer to: *Do not mention the accident before the children.* 2. a short statement (about); reference (to): *There was mention of the school party in the newspaper.* 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

make mention of, speak of; refer to: *He made mention of a tiger he had shot.*

not to mention, not even considering; besides.

Men tor (men′tər), in Greek legend, a faithful friend of Ulysses. He was the teacher and adviser of Ulysses' son Telemachus. *n.*

men tor (men′tər), a wise and trusted adviser. *n.*

men u (men′ū), 1. list of the food served at a meal; bill of fare. 2. the food served. *n.*

me ow (mē ou′), 1. sound made by a cat. 2. make this sound. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.* Also, **miaow, miaou.**

Meph i stoph e les (mef′ə stof′ə lēz), 1. the devil of the Faust legend. 2. a powerful evil spirit; crafty devil. *n.*

Meph is to phe li an (mef′is tə fē′lē ən), 1. like Mephistopheles; wicked and crafty; sardonic; scoffing. 2. of or having to do with Mephistopheles. *adj.*

me phit ic (mi fit′ik), 1. having a nasty smell. 2. noxious; poisonous; pestilential. *adj.*

me phi tis (mi fī′tis), 1. a foul or nasty smell. 2. a poisonous or nasty vapor arising from the earth. *n.*

mer can tile (mėr′kən til), of merchants or trade; commercial: *a mercantile firm, mercantile law. adj.*

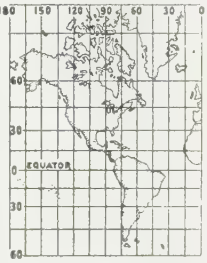
mercantile system, mercantilism.

mer can til ism (mėr′kən til iz′əm), system which favored a balance of exports of commodities over imports, and regulated a nation's agriculture, industry, and trade with that end in view. *n.*

mer can til ist (mėr′kən til ist), person who favors mercantilism. *n.*

Mer ca tor (mėr kā′tər), 1512-1594, Flemish map maker. *n.*

Mercator's projection, method of drawing maps with straight instead of curved lines for latitude and longitude.



Mercator's projection

mer ce nar y (mėr′sə ner′ē), 1. working for money only; acting with money as the motive. 2. done for money or gain. 3. soldier serving for pay in a foreign army. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n., pl.* **mer ce nar ies.**

mer cer (mėr′sər), *Brit.* dealer in cloth. *n.*

mer cer ize (mėr′sər īz), treat (cotton thread or cloth) with a chemical solution that strengthens it and makes it hold dyes better. Mercerizing cotton gives it a silky luster. *v.*, **mer cer ized, mer cer iz ing.**

mer chan dise (mėr′chən dīz or mėr′chən dīs), 1. goods for sale; wares; articles bought and sold. 2. buy and sell; trade. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **mer chan dised, mer chan dis ing. —mer′chan dis′er,** *n.*

mer chant (mėr′chənt), 1. person who buys and sells: *The business of some merchants is mostly with foreign countries.* 2. storekeeper. 3. trading; having to do with trade: *merchant ships.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

mer chant man (mėr′chənt mən), ship used in commerce. *n., pl.* **mer chant men.**

merchant marine, 1. ships used in commerce. 2. sailors who work on such ships, thought of as a group: *John's brother is in the merchant marine.*

merchant vessel, ship used in commerce.

mer ci ful (mėr′si fəl), having mercy; showing or feeling mercy; full of mercy. *adj.* **—mer′ci ful ly,** *adv.* **—mer′ci ful ness,** *n.*

mer ci less (mėr′si lis), without mercy; having no mercy; showing no mercy. *adj.* **—mer′ci less ly,** *adv.* **—mer′ci less ness,** *n.*

mer cu ri al (mər kyūr′ē əl), 1. sprightly; quick. 2. changeable; fickle. 3. caused by the use of mercury: *mercurial poisoning.* 4. containing mercury: *a mercurial ointment.* 5. drug containing mercury. 1-4 *adj.*, 5 *n.* **—mer cu′ri al ly,** *adv.*

mer cu ric (mər kyūr′ik), of compounds, containing mercury with a valence of two. *adj.*

Mer cu ro chrome (mər kyūr′ə krōm′), *Trademark.* a red liquid used as an antiseptic. *n.*

mer cu rous (mər kyūr′əs), of compounds, containing mercury with a valence of one. *adj.*

mer cu ry (mėr′kyə rē), **1.** a heavy, silver-white metallic element that is liquid at ordinary temperatures. *Symbol:* Hg **2.** column of mercury in a thermometer or barometer. *n., pl.* **mer cu ries.**

Mer cu ry (mėr′kyə rē), **1.** in Roman mythology, the messenger of the gods, the god of commerce, of skill of hands, quickness of wit, and eloquence. **2.** planet nearest the sun. *n.*

mer cy (mėr′sē), **1.** more kindness than justice requires; kindness beyond what can be claimed or expected: *The guard showed mercy to the prisoners.* **2.** kindly treatment; pity. **3.** something to be thankful for; blessing: *We thank the Lord for all his mercies. n., pl.* **mer cies.**

at the mercy of, in the power of.

mercy seat, **1.** the gold covering on the Ark of the Covenant, regarded as the resting place of God. **2.** throne of God.

mere[1] (mir), nothing else than; only; simple: *The cut was the merest scratch. adj., superl.* **mer est.**

mere[2] (mir), *Poetic* or *Dialect.* lake; pond. *n.*

Mer e dith (mer′ə dith), **George,** 1828-1909, English novelist and poet. *n.*

mere ly (mir′lē), simply; only; and nothing more; and that is all. *adv.*

mer e tri cious (mer′ə trish′əs), attractive in a showy way; alluring by false charms: *A wooden building painted to look like marble is meretricious. adj.* **—mer′e tri′cious ly,** *adv.* **—mer′e tri′cious ness,** *n.*

mer gan ser (mər gan′sər), any of several kinds of large ducks that have long, slender bills. The male has a crested head. *n., pl.* **mer gan sers** or (*esp. collectively*) **mer gan ser.**

merge (mėrj), **1.** swallow up; absorb; combine and absorb; combine: *The steel trusts merged various small businesses.* **2.** become swallowed up or absorbed in something else: *The twilight merges into darkness. v.,* **merged, merg ing.**

merg er (mėr′jər), a merging; absorption; combination: *One big company was formed by the merger of four small ones. n.*

Mé ri da (mā′rē dä), city in southeastern Mexico. 177,000. *n.*

me rid i an (mə rid′ē ən), **1.** circle passing through any place on the earth's surface and through the North and South Poles. **2.** the half of such a circle from pole to pole. All the places on the same meridian have the same longitude. **3.** the highest point that the sun or a star reaches in the sky. **4.** the highest point: *The meridian of life is the prime of life.* **5.** highest; greatest. 1-4 *n.,* 5 *adj.*

Meridians of longitude

Me rid i an (mə rid′ē ən), city in eastern Mississippi. 49,000. *n.*

me rid i o nal (mə rid′ē ə nl), **1.** southern; southerly; characteristic of the south or people living there, especially of southern France. **2.** inhabitant of the south, especially the south of France. **3.** of, having to do with, or resembling a meridian. 1,3 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

me ringue (mə rang′), **1.** mixture made of egg whites beaten stiff and sweetened with sugar. Meringue is often spread on pies, puddings, etc., and lightly browned in the oven. **2.** a small cake, etc., made of this mixture. *n.*

me ri no (mə rē′nō), **1.** kind of sheep with long, fine wool. **2.** wool of this sheep. **3.** a soft woolen yarn made from it. **4.** a thin, soft woolen cloth made from this yarn or some substitute. **5.** made of this wool, yarn, or cloth. 1-4 *n., pl.* **me ri nos;** 5 *adj.*

Merino (about 2 ft. high at the shoulder)

mer it (mer′it), **1.** goodness; worth; value. **2.** thing that deserves praise or reward: *Each child will get a mark according to the merit of his work.* **3.** deserve: *A hard-working boy merits praise.* **4.** real fact or quality, whether good or bad: *The judge will consider the case on its merits.* 1,2,4 *n.,* 3 *v.*

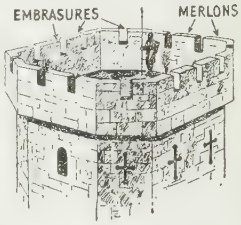
mer i to ri ous (mer′ə tô′rē əs), deserving reward or praise; having merit; worthy. *adj.* **—mer′i to′ri ous ly,** *adv.* **—mer′i to′ri ous ness,** *n.*

Merle (about 10 in. long)

merle or **merl** (mėrl), *Poetic.* the common European blackbird. *n.*

Mer lin (mėr′lən), magician who helped King Arthur. *n.*

mer lon (mėr′lən), the solid part between two openings in a battlement. *n.*



mer maid (mėr′mād′), **1.** maiden in fairy tales having the form of a fish from the waist down. **2.** an expert woman swimmer. *n.*

mer man (mėr′man′), **1.** man in fairy tales having the shape of a fish from the waist down. **2.** an expert swimmer. *n., pl.* **mer men.**

mer ri ly (mer′ə lē), in a merry manner; laughing and gay. *adv.*

Mer ri mac (mer′ə mak), a United States frigate rebuilt with iron armor by the Confederates and renamed the Virginia. The Merrimac was the first armored warship. *n.*

Mer ri mack (mer′ə mak), river flowing from central New Hampshire through NE Massachusetts into the Atlantic. 110 mi. *n.*

mer ri ment (mer′ē mənt), laughter and gaiety; fun; mirth; merry enjoyment. *n.*

mer ri ness (mer′ē nis), being merry; laughter; fun. *n.*

mer ry (mer′ē), **1.** laughing and gay; full of fun. **2.** gay; joyful: *a merry holiday.* **3.** *Archaic.* pleasant; delightful. *adj.,* **mer ri er, mer ri est.**

make merry, laugh and be gay; have fun.

mer ry-an drew (mer′ē an′drü), clown; buffoon. *n.*

mer ry-go-round (mer′ē gō round′), **1.** set of animals and seats on a platform that goes round and round by machinery. **2.** any whirl or rapid round: *The holidays were a merry-go-round of parties. n.*

mer ry mak er (mer′ē māk′ər), person who is being merry; person engaged in merrymaking. *n.*

mer ry mak ing (mer′ē māk′ing), **1.** laughter and gaiety; fun. **2.** gay festival; merry entertainment. **3.** gay and full of fun; engaged in merrymaking. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

me sa (mā′sə), a small, high plateau with steep sides. *n.*

Mesa

Me sa (mā′sə), city in central Arizona. 34,000. *n.*

mé sal li ance (mā zal′ē əns; *French* mā zä lyäNs′), *French.* misalliance; marriage with a person of lower social position. *n*

Me sa Verde (mā′sə vėrd′), a national park in SW Colorado. 80 sq. mi.

mes cal (mes kal′), **1.** an alcoholic drink made from the fermented juice of an agave plant. **2.** the plant itself. **3.** a small cactus whose buttonlike tops are dried and chewed as a stimulant by the Indians. *n.*

mes dames (mā däm′), pl. of **madame.** *n.*

mes de moi selles (mād mwä zel′), pl. of **mademoiselle.** *n.*

me seems (mi sēmz′), *Archaic.* it seems to me. *v., pt.* **me seemed.**

mesh (mesh), **1.** open space of a net or sieve: *This net has half-inch meshes.* **2.** catch or be caught in a net.

3. engage or become engaged. The teeth of a small gear mesh with the teeth of a larger one. See **engage** for picture. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

meshes, 1. network. 2. snares.

in mesh, in gear; fitted together.

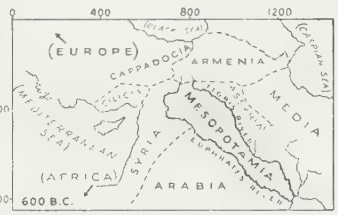
mes mer ic (mes mer′ik), hypnotic. *adj.*

mes mer ism (mes′mər iz əm), hypnotism. *n.*

mes mer ist (mes′mər ist), hypnotist. *n.*

mes mer ize (mes′mər īz), hypnotize. *v.*, **mes mer ized, mes mer iz ing.** —**mes′mer iz′er,** *n.*

mes on (mes′on), a highly unstable heavy electron found in cosmic rays; particle having the same electric charge as an electron, but much greater mass. Theoretically, mesons exert nuclear forces of attraction. *n.*



Mes o po ta mi a (mes′ə pə tā′mē ə), an ancient country in SW Asia, between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. *n.* —**Mes′o po ta′mi an,** *adj.*, *n.*

mes o ton (mes′ə ton), meson. *n.*

mes o tron (mes′ə tron), meson. *n.*

mes quite (mes kēt′), a deep-rooted shrublike tree that often grows in dense clumps or thickets. It is found in SW United States and in Mexico. Cattle eat mesquite pods. *n.*

mess (mes), 1. a dirty or untidy mass or group of things; dirty or untidy condition: *Look what a mess you have made of your dress, playing in that dirt.* 2. make dirty or untidy. 3. confusion; difficulty. 4. make a failure of; confuse; spoil. 5. an unpleasant or unsuccessful affair or state of affairs. 6. group of people who take meals together regularly; especially, such a group in the army or navy. 7. meal of such a group: *The officers are at mess now.* 8. take one's meals (with). 9. portion of food; portion of soft food: *He caught a mess of fish.* 10. food that does not look or taste good. 1,3,5-7,9,10 *n.*, 2,4,8 *v.*

mess about or **mess around,** be busy without really accomplishing anything; putter around.

mes sage (mes′ij), 1. words sent from one person to another. 2. an official speech or writing: *the President's message to Congress.* 3. inspired words: *the message of a prophet.* *n.*

mes sa line (mes′ə lēn′), a thin, soft silk cloth with a surface like satin. *n.*

mes sen ger (mes′ən jər), 1. person who carries a message or goes on an errand. 2. any animal or thing thought of as carrying a message: *Each bullet was a messenger of death.* 3. sign that something is coming; forerunner; herald: *Dawn is the messenger of day.* *n.*

mess hall, place where a group of people eat together regularly.

Mes si ah (mə sī′ə), 1. the expected deliverer of the Jewish people. 2. in Christian use, Jesus. 3. any savior. *n.*

Mes si an ic (mes′ē an′ik), 1. of the Messiah. 2. of a savior. *adj.*

mes sieurs (mes′ərz; *French* mā syœ′), pl. of **monsieur.** gentlemen. *n.*

Mes si na (mə sē′nə), 1. seaport in northeastern Sicily. 242,000. 2. **Strait of,** a narrow, dangerous strait between Italy and Sicily. 2½ to 12 mi. wide. *n.*

mess mate (mes′māt′), one of a group of people who eat together regularly. *n.*

Messrs. (mes′ərz), messieurs, used before names as the plural of Mr.: *Messrs. Smith and Jones.* *n.*

mess y (mes′ē), in a mess; like a mess; untidy; in disorder; dirty. *adj.*, **mess i er, mess i est.** —**mess′i ness,** *n.*

mes ti zo (mes tē′zō), person of mixed blood; especially, the child of a Spaniard and an American Indian. *n.*, *pl.* **mes ti zos** or **mes ti zoes.**

met (met), pt. and pp. of **meet**[1]. *My father met us this morning at ten. We were met at the gate by our dog.* *v.*

met a bol ic (met′ə bol′ik), having to do with metabolism. *adj.*

me tab o lism (mə tab′ə liz əm), processes of building up food into living matter and using living matter until it is broken down into simpler substances or waste matter, giving off energy. *n.*

met a car pal (met′ə kär′pl), 1. of the metacarpus. 2. bone of the metacarpus. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

met a car pus (met′ə kär′pəs), 1. part of a hand between the wrist and the fingers. 2. part of a forefoot between the carpus and the phalanges. *n.*, *pl.* **met a car pi** (-pī).

met al (met′l), 1. substance such as iron, gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, aluminum, steel, bronze, and brass. 2. made of metal. 3. any chemical element whose atoms tend to lend electrons, or any mixture of such elements. 4. broken stone, cinders, etc., used for roads and roadbeds. 5. the melted material that becomes glass or pottery. 6. material; substance: *Cowards are not made of the same metal as heroes.* 1,3-6 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

me tal lic (mə tal′ik), 1. of, containing, or consisting of metal. 2. like metal; characteristic of metal; that suggests metal: *a metallic luster, a metallic voice.* *adj.*

met al lif er ous (met′l if′ər əs), containing or yielding metal: *metalliferous rocks.* *adj.*

met al lur gic (met′l ėr′jik), metallurgical. *adj.*

met al lur gi cal (met′l ėr′jə kl), of or having to do with metallurgy. *adj.*

met al lur gist (met′l ėr′jist), person who is trained in metallurgy. *n.*

met al lur gy (met′l ėr′jē), science or art of separating metals from their ores and refining them for use. *n.*

met al work (met′l wėrk′), 1. things made out of metal. 2. making things out of metal. *n.*

met al work er (met′l wėr′kər), person who makes things out of metal. *n.*

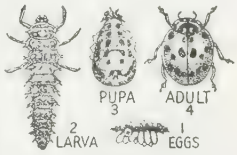
met al work ing (met′l wėr′king), act of making things out of metal. *n.*

met a mor phic (met′ə môr′fik), characterized by change of form; having to do with change of form. *adj.*

met a mor phism (met′ə môr′fiz əm), 1. change of form. 2. change in the structure of a rock caused by pressure, heat, etc. *n.*

met a mor phose (met′ə môr′fōz), change in form; transform: *The witch metamorphosed people into animals.* *v.*, **met a mor phosed, met a mor phos ing.**

met a mor pho sis (met′ə môr′fə sis), 1. change of form. Tadpoles become frogs by metamorphosis; they lose their tails and grow legs. 2. the changed form. 3. a noticeable or complete change of character, appearance, or condition. *n.*, *pl.* **met a mor pho ses** (-sēz).



Metamorphosis of a beetle. Between the egg and the adult it changes form three times.

met a phor (met′ə fər or met′ə fôr), an implied comparison between two different things; figure of speech in which a word or phrase that ordinarily means one thing is used of another thing in order to suggest a likeness between the two: *"A copper sky" and "a heart of stone" are metaphors.* *n.*

mix metaphors, confuse two or more metaphors in the same expression.

met a phor i cal (met′ə fôr′ə kl), using metaphors; figurative. *adj.* —**met′a phor′i cal ly,** *adv.*

met a phys i cal (met′ə fiz′ə kl), 1. of metaphysics; about the real nature of things. 2. highly abstract; hard to understand. *adj.* —**met′a phys′i cal ly,** *adv.*

met a phy si cian (met′ə fə zish′ən), person skilled in or familiar with metaphysics. *n.*

met a phys ics (met′ə fiz′iks), branch of philosophy that tries to explain reality and knowledge; the philosophical study of the real nature of the universe. *n.*

met a tar sal (met′ə tär′sl), **1.** of the metatarsus. **2.** bone of the metatarsus. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

met a tar sus (met′ə tär′səs), **1.** part of a foot between the ankle and the toes. **2.** part (or bony part) of a hind foot between the tarsus and the phalanges. *n., pl.* **met a tar si** (-sī).

Met a zo a (met′ə zō′ə), a large zoological division comprising all animals which are composed of more than one cell. *n.pl.*

mete (mēt), **1.** give to each a share of; distribute; allot: *The judges will mete out praise and blame.* **2.** *Poetic.* measure. *v.*, **met ed, met ing.**

met em psy cho sis (met′əm sī kō′sis), the passing of the soul at death into a new body. Some Oriental philosophies teach that by metempsychosis a person's soul lives again in an animal's body. *n., pl.* **met em psy cho ses** (-sēz).

me te or (mē′tē ər), mass of stone or metal that comes toward the earth from outer space with enormous speed; shooting star. Meteors become so hot from rushing through the air that they glow and often burn up. *n.*

me te or ic (mē′tē ôr′ik), **1.** of meteors: *a meteoric shower.* **2.** flashing like a meteor; brilliant and soon ended; swift: *a man's meteoric rise to fame.* **3.** of the atmosphere: *Wind and rain are meteoric phenomena.* *adj.*

me te or ite (mē′tē ər īt), mass of stone or metal that has fallen to the earth from outer space; a fallen meteor. *n.*

me te or o log ic (mē′tē ər ə loj′ik), meteorological. *adj.*

me te or o log i cal (mē′tē ər ə loj′ə kl), having to do with the atmosphere and weather; having to do with meteorology. *adj.*

me te or o log i cal ly (mē′tē ər ə loj′ik lē), in meteorological respects; by meteorology; according to meteorology. *adv.*

me te or ol o gist (mē′tē ər ol′ə jist), person trained in meteorology. *n.*

me te or ol o gy (mē′tē ər ol′ə jē), science of the atmosphere and weather. *n.*

me ter[1] (mē′tər), **1.** unit of length in the metric system; 39.37 inches. **2.** any kind of poetic rhythm; the arrangement of beats or accents in a line of poetry: *The meter of "Jack and Jill went up the hill" is not the meter of "One, two, buckle my shoe."* **3.** musical rhythm; the arrangement of beats in music: *Three-fourths meter is waltz time.* *n.* Also, *esp. Brit.* **metre.**

me ter[2] (mē′tər), **1.** device for measuring. **2.** device for measuring and recording the amount of gas, water, electricity, etc., used. **3.** measure with a meter. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.* Also, *esp. Brit.* **metre.**

meth ane (meth′ān), a colorless, odorless, inflammable gas, the simplest of the hydrocarbons. Methane comes from marshes, petroleum wells, volcanoes, and coal mines. *n.*

me thinks (mi thingks′), *Archaic.* it seems to me. *v., pt.* **me thought.**

meth od (meth′əd), **1.** way of doing something: *a method of teaching music. Roasting is one method of cooking meat.* **2.** system in doing things; order in thinking: *If you used more method, you wouldn't waste so much time.* *n.*

method in one's madness, system and sense in apparent folly.

me thod ic (mə thod′ik), methodical. *adj.*

me thod i cal (mə thod′ə kl), according to a method; systematic; orderly. *adj.* **—me thod′i cal ly,** *adv.* **—me thod′i cal ness,** *n.*

Meth od ism (meth′əd iz əm), doctrine, organization, and manner of worship of the Methodist Church. *n.*

Meth od ist (meth′əd ist), **1.** member of a church that had its origin in the teachings and work of John Wesley. **2.** of the Methodists or Methodism. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

meth od ize (meth′əd īz), reduce to a method; arrange with method. *v.*, **meth od ized, meth od iz ing.**

me thought (mi thôt′), it seemed to me. *v.*, pt. of **methinks.**

Me thu se lah (mə thü′zə lə), **1.** in the Bible, a man said to have lived 969 years. Genesis 5:27. **2.** a very old man. *n.*

meth yl alcohol (meth′əl), wood alcohol.

me tic u lous (mə tik′yə ləs), extremely or excessively careful about small details. *adj.* **—me tic′u lous ly,** *adv.*

mé tier (mā tyā′), **1.** trade; profession. **2.** kind of work for which one has special ability. *n.*

me ton y my (mə ton′ə mē), use of the name of one thing for that of another which it naturally suggests. *Example:* The pen (power of literature) is mightier than the sword (force). *n.*

me tre (mē′tər), *Esp. Brit.* meter. *n.*

met ric (met′rik), **1.** of the meter or the system of measurement based on it. **2.** metrical. *adj.*

met ri cal (met′rə kl), **1.** of meter; having a regular arrangement of accents; written in verse, not in prose: *a metrical translation of Homer.* **2.** of, having to do with, or used in, measurement. *adj.*

met ri cal ly (met′rik lē), in meter; according to meter. *adv.*

metric system, a decimal system of measurement that uses the meter (39.37 in.) as its unit of length. The gram (.0022046 pound) is the unit of mass or weight, and the liter (61.024 cubic inches or 1 cubic decimeter) is the unit of volume. A cubic centimeter of water weighs approximately one gram. The measures of length and weight are:

1 millimeter = 1/1000 meter	1 milligram = 1/1000 gram
1 centimeter = 1/100 meter	1 centigram = 1/100 gram
1 decimeter = 1/10 meter	1 decigram = 1/10 gram
1 decameter = 10 meters	1 decagram = 10 grams
1 hectometer = 100 meters	1 hectogram = 100 grams
1 kilometer = 1000 meters	1 kilogram = 1000 grams

metric ton, measure of weight, 1000 kilograms or 2204.62 avoirdupois pounds.

met ro nome (met′rə nōm), a clocklike device with a pendulum that can be adjusted to tick at different speeds. Children practicing piano lessons sometimes use a metronome to help them keep time. *n.*

Metronome

met ro nom ic (met′rə nom′ik), of, having to do with, or like a metronome. *adj.*

me trop o lis (mə trop′l is), **1.** the most important city of a country or region: *New York is the metropolis of the United States.* **2.** a large city; important center: *Chicago is a busy metropolis.* **3.** the chief diocese of a church province. *n.*

met ro pol i tan (met′rə pol′ə tn), **1.** of a large city; belonging to large cities: *metropolitan newspapers.* **2.** person who lives in a large city and knows its ways. **3.** bishop who has authority over the bishops of a church province. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

Met ter nich (met′ər nik), **Prince von,** 1773-1859, Austrian diplomat and statesman. *n.*

met tle (met′l), disposition; spirit; courage. *n.*

on one's mettle, ready to do one's best.

met tle some (met′l səm), full of mettle; spirited; courageous. *adj.*

Meuse (mūz; *French* mœz), river flowing from NE France through Belgium and the Netherlands into the Rhine near its mouth. 575 mi. *n.*

Mev (mev), million electron volts. *n.*

mew[1] (mū), **1.** sound made by a cat. **2.** make this sound. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

mew[2] (mū), a sea gull; gull. See **gull**[1] for picture. *n.*

mew[3] (mū), **1.** cage. **2.** shut up in a cage; conceal; confine. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

mewl (mūl), cry like a baby; whimper. *v.*

mews (mūz), *Esp. Brit.* stables built around a court or alley. *n.*

Mex., 1. Mexico. 2. Mexican.

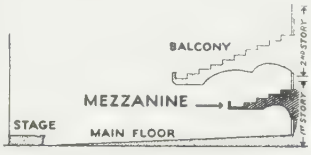
Mex i can (mek′sə kən), 1. of Mexico or its people. 2. native or inhabitant of Mexico. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Mexican War, war between the United States and Mexico from 1846 to 1848.

Mex i co (mek′sə kō), 1. country in North America, just south of W United States. 34,625,000 pop.; 760,375 sq. mi. *Capital:* Mexico City. 2. **Gulf of,** gulf of the Atlantic, south of the United States and east of Mexico. 716,000 sq. mi. *n.*

Mexico City, capital of Mexico, in the southern part. 2,698,000.

mez za nine (mez′nēn), a story with a low ceiling, usually extending above just a part of the main floor to form a balcony. In a theater the lowest balcony is often called a mezzanine. In a hotel the upper part of the lobby is often surrounded by a mezzanine. *n.*



Mezzanine in a theater

mez zo-so pran o (met′sō sə pran′ō), 1. voice between soprano and contralto. 2. singer having such a voice. *n., pl.* **mez zo-so pran os.**

mez zo tint (met′sō tint′ or mez′ō tint′), 1. picture engraved on copper or steel by polishing and scraping away parts of a roughened surface. 2. this method of engraving. 3. engrave in mezzotint. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

mfg., manufacturing.

Mg, magnesium.

mg., milligram; milligrams.

Mgr., 1. Manager. 2. Monseigneur. 3. Monsignor.

mi (mē), the third tone of the musical scale. See **do**[2] for diagram. *n.*

mi., mile; miles.

Mi am i (mī am′ē), city in SE Florida, famous as a winter resort. 292,000. *n.*

mi aow or **mi aou** (mē ou′), meow. *n., v.*

mi as ma (mī az′mə), poisonous vapor rising from the earth and infecting the air. The miasma of swamps was formerly supposed to cause disease. *n., pl.* **mi as mas, mi as ma ta** (-mə tə).

mi ca (mī′kə), mineral that divides into thin, partly transparent layers; isinglass. Mica is sometimes used where heat might break glass, as in electric fuses. *n.*

Mi cah (mī′kə), 1. a Hebrew prophet who lived in the eighth century B.C. 2. book of the Old Testament. *n.*

mice (mīs), pl. of **mouse.** *n.*

Mich., 1. Michigan. 2. Michaelmas.

Mi chael (mī′kl), **Saint,** the archangel who led the loyal angels in defeating the revolt of Lucifer. *n.*

Mich ael mas (mik′l məs), *Esp. Brit.* September 29, church festival in honor of the archangel Michael. *n.*

Mi chel an ge lo (mī′kəl an′jə lō), 1475-1564, Italian sculptor, painter, architect, and poet. *n.*

Mich i gan (mish′ə gən), 1. a Middle Western State of the United States. 7,823,000 pop.; 58,216 sq. mi. *Capital:* Lansing. *Abbrev.:* Mich. 2. **Lake,** the one of the five Great Lakes entirely in the United States. 22,400 sq. mi. See **Great Lakes** for map. *n.*

mick le (mik′l), *Archaic* or *Dialect.* much. *adj., adv., n.*

mi crobe (mī′krōb), 1. a microscopic organism, usually one of vegetable nature; germ. 2. a bacterium, especially one causing disease. *n.*

mi cro bi ol o gy (mī′krō bī ol′ə jē), biology of microörganisms. *n.*

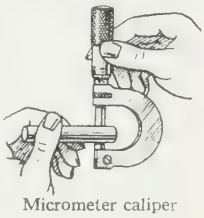
mi cro coc cus (mī′krō kok′əs), a spherical or egg-shaped bacterium. Certain micrococci cause disease; others produce fermentation. *n., pl.* **mi cro coc ci** (-kok′sī).

mi cro cop y (mī′krō kop′ē), a copy made on microfilm. *n., pl.* **mi cro cop ies.**

mi cro cosm (mī′krō koz əm), 1. a little world; universe in miniature. 2. man thought of as a miniature representation of the universe. *n.*

mi cro far ad (mī′krō far′əd), unit of electrical capacity; one millionth of a farad. *n.*

mi cro film (mī′krō film′), 1. film for making very small photographs of pages of a book, newspapers, records, etc., to preserve them in a very small space. 2. photograph on microfilm. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

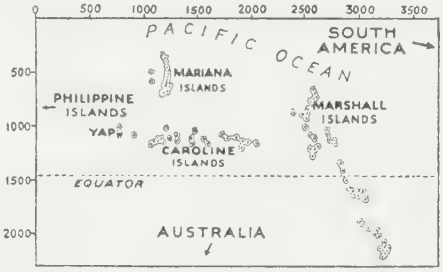

Micrometer caliper

mi cro groove (mī′krō grüv′), a narrow groove used on long-playing phonograph records. *n.*

mi crom e ter (mī krom′ə tər), instrument for measuring very small distances, angles, objects, etc. Certain kinds are used with a microscope or telescope. *n.*

micrometer caliper, caliper having a screw with a very fine thread, used for very accurate measurement.

mi cron (mī′kron), one millionth of a meter. *Symbol:* μ *n., pl.* **mi crons, mi cra** (mī′krə).



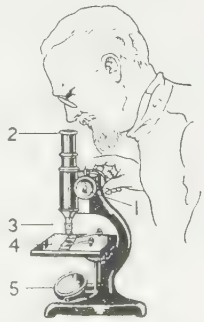
Micronesia

Mi cro ne sia (mī′krō nē′zhə), group of small islands in the Pacific, east of the Philippines. *n.* —**Mi′cro ne′sian,** *adj., n.*

mi cro ör gan ism (mī′krō ôr′gən iz əm), animal or vegetable organism too small to be seen except with a microscope. Bacteria are microörganisms. *n.*

mi cro phone (mī′krə fōn), instrument for magnifying small sounds or for transmitting sounds. Microphones that are used in radio broadcasting change sound waves into variations of an electric current. *n.*

mi cro scope (mī′krə skōp), instrument with a lens or combination of lenses for magnifying objects so that one can see clearly things not visible to, or not clearly visible to, the naked eye. *n.*



Microscope: 1, screws to adjust focus; 2, eyepiece; 3, objective; 4, platform to hold objects; 5, mirror. There are magnifying lenses in the eyepiece and objective. The mirror reflects light up through the platform, which has an opening in it or is made of glass.

mi cro scop ic (mī′krə skop′ik), 1. that cannot be seen without using a microscope; tiny. 2. like a microscope; suggesting a microscope: *a microscopic eye for mistakes.* 3. of a microscope; with a microscope: *Jean made a microscopic examination of a fly's wing. adj.*

mi cro scop i cal (mī′krə skop′ə kl), microscopic. *adj.*

mi cro scop i cal ly (mī′krə skop′ik lē), 1. by the use of a microscope. 2. as if with a microscope; in great detail. *adv.*

mi cros co py (mī kros′kə pē), use of a microscope; microscopic investigation. *n.*

mi cro wave (mī′krō wāv′), an electromagnetic wave, usually having a wave length of less than ten meters. *n.*

mid[1] (mid), in the middle of; middle. *adj.*

mid[2] or **'mid** (mid), *Poetic.* amid. *prep.*

mid-, prefix meaning:
1. the middle point or part of.
2. of, in, or near the middle of.

Mi das (mī′dəs), in Greek legend, a king whose touch turned everything to gold. *n.* —**Mi′das like′,** *adj.*

mid brain (mid′brān′), the middle part of the brain. *n.*

mid chan nel (mid′chan′l), the middle part of a channel. *n.*

mid day (mid′dā′), 1. middle of the day; noon. 2. of midday. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

mid den (mid′n), 1. kitchen midden. 2. *Dialect.* dunghill; refuse heap. *n.*

mid dle (mid′l), 1. halfway between; in the center; at the same distance from either end or side: *the middle house in the row.* 2. point or part that is the same distance from each end or side or other limit; the central part: *the middle of the road.* 3. the middle part of a person's body; waist. 4. in between; medium: *a man of middle size.* 5. intermediate. 6. between old and modern: *Middle English.* 1,4-6 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*,

middle age, time of life between youth and old age.

mid dle-aged (mid′l ājd′), between youth and old age. *adj.*

Middle Ages, period of European history between ancient and modern times, from about 500 A.D. to about 1450 A.D.

middle C, the musical note on the first added line below the treble staff and the first above the bass staff.

middle class, people between the aristocracy or the very wealthy and the working class.

middle ear, cavity between the eardrum and the inner ear; tympanum. In man it contains three bones: the malleus, incus, and stapes.

Middle East, region from the E Mediterranean to India. The term has no exact geographical limits, but is usually taken to include the Near East.

Middle English, 1. period in the development of the English language between Old English and Modern English, lasting from about 1100 to about 1500. 2. language of this period. Chaucer wrote in Middle English.

mid dle man (mid′l man′), trader or merchant who buys goods from the producer and sells them to a retailer or directly to the consumer. *n., pl.* **mid dle men.**

mid dle most (mid′l mōst), in the exact middle; nearest the middle; midmost. *adj.*

Mid dle sex (mid′l seks), county in SE England. *n.*

mid dle weight (mid′l wāt′), 1. one of average weight. 2. boxer or wrestler who weighs more than 147 pounds and less than 160 pounds. *n.*

Middle West, part of the United States west of the Appalachian Mountains, east of the Rocky Mountains, and north of the Ohio River and the southern boundaries of Missouri and Kansas. Also, **Midwest.**

Middle Western, of or having to do with the Middle West.

Middle Westerner, native or inhabitant of the Middle West.

mid dling (mid′ling), 1. medium in size, quality, grade, etc. 2. *Informal* or *Dialect.* moderately; fairly. 1 *adj.*, 2 *adv.*

mid dlings (mid′lingz), 1. products of medium size, quality, grade, or price. 2. coarse particles of ground wheat mixed with bran. *n.pl.*

mid dy (mid′ē), 1. *Informal.* midshipman. 2. middy blouse. *n., pl.* **mid dies.**

middy blouse, a loose blouse like a sailor's.

Mid gard (mid′gärd), in Norse mythology, the earth. *n.*

midge (mij), 1. a kind of very small insect; gnat. 2. a very small person. *n.*

midg et (mij′it), a very small person; dwarf. *n.*

Mi di (mē dē′), southern France. *n.*

mid i ron (mid′ī′ərn), a golf club with a steel or iron head having a face of medium slope. *n.*

mid land (mid′lənd), 1. the middle part of a country; the interior. 2. in or of the midland. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Mid lands (mid′ləndz), the central part of England. *n.pl.*

mid most (mid′mōst), in the exact middle; nearest the middle. *adj.*

mid night (mid′nīt′), 1. twelve o'clock at night; the middle of the night. 2. of or like midnight. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*
burn the midnight oil, study or work late at night.

midnight sun, sun seen at midnight in the arctic and antarctic regions during summer.

mid rib (mid′rib′), the central vein of a leaf. *n.*

mid riff (mid′rif), the muscular wall separating the chest cavity from the abdomen; diaphragm. *n.*

mid ship (mid′ship′), in or of the middle of a ship. *adj.*

mid ship man (mid′ship′mən), 1. student at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. 2. graduate of the British naval schools until he is made sublieutenant; officer of the same rank as such a graduate. 3. formerly, a boy or young man who assisted the officers of a ship. *n., pl.* **mid ship men.**

mid ships (mid′ships′), amidships. *adv.*

midst[1] (midst), middle. *n.*
in the midst of, in the middle of; among; surrounded by.

midst[2] or **'midst** (midst), amidst; amid. *prep.*

mid stream (mid′strēm′), middle of a stream. *n.*

mid sum mer (mid′sum′ər), 1. middle of summer. 2. time around June 21. 3. in the middle of summer. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

mid-Vic to ri an (mid′vik tô′rē ən), 1. of the middle period of Queen Victoria's reign in Great Britain, or from about 1850 to 1890. 2. person who lived during this period. 3. like this period; old-fashioned; strict in morals. 4. person with mid-Victorian ideas and tastes. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.*

mid way (mid′wā′), 1. halfway; in the middle. 2. a middle way or course. 3. place for side shows and other amusements at a fair. 1 *adv., adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

Midway Islands, group of small islands in the Pacific, belonging to the United States. They are about halfway between the United States and the Philippines. 437 pop.; 2 sq. mi.

mid week (mid′wēk′), 1. the middle of the week. 2. in the middle of the week. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Mid week (mid′wēk′), Wednesday. It is so called by the Quakers. *n.*

Mid west (mid′west′), *U.S.* Middle West. *n.*

Mid west ern (mid′wes′tərn), Middle Western. *adj.*

Mid west ern er (mid′wes′tər nər), Middle Westerner. *n.*

mid wife (mid′wīf′), woman who helps women in childbirth. *n., pl.* **mid wives.**

mid wife ry (mid′wīf′ə rē), the helping of women in childbirth. *n.*

mid win ter (mid′win′tər), 1. middle of winter. 2. the time around December 21. 3. in the middle of winter. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

mid year (mid′yir′), happening in the middle of the year. *adj.*
midyears, *Informal.* midyear examinations.

mien (mēn), manner of holding the head and body; way of acting and looking: *George Washington had the mien of a soldier.* *n.*

miff (mif), *Informal.* 1. a peevish fit; petty quarrel. 2. be offended; have a petty quarrel. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

MIG or **Mig** (mig), a Russian-designed jet fighter plane. *n.*

might[1] (mīt), pt. of **may.** *Mother said that we might play in the barn. He might have done it when you were not looking.* *v.*

might[2] (mīt), great power; strength: *Work with all your might.* *n.*
with might and main, with all one's strength.
might i ly (mīt′ə lē), **1.** in a mighty manner; powerfully; vigorously: *Samson strove mightily and pulled the pillars down.* **2.** very much; greatly: *We were mightily pleased at winning.* *adv.*
might i ness (mīt′ē nis), power; strength. *n.*
might y (mīt′ē), **1.** showing strength or power; powerful; strong: *a mighty ruler, mighty force.* **2.** very great: *a mighty famine.* **3.** *Informal.* very. 1,2 *adj.*, **might i er, might i est;** 3 *adv.*
mi gnon (min′yon), small and pretty; dainty. *adj.*
mi gnon ette (min′yən et′), plant with long, pointed clusters of small, fragrant, greenish-white flowers. *n.*
mi graine (mī′grān), a severe headache, usually on one side only. *n.*
mi grant (mī′grənt), **1.** person, animal, bird, or plant that migrates. **2.** migrating. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*
mi grate (mī′grāt), **1.** move from one place to settle in another: *Pioneers from New England migrated to all parts of the United States.* **2.** go from one region to another with the change in the seasons: *Most birds migrate to warmer countries in the winter.* *v.*, **mi grat ed, mi grating.**
mi gra tion (mī grā′shən), **1.** a migrating. **2.** number of people or animals migrating together. *n.*
mi gra to ry (mī′grə tô′rē), **1.** migrating; that migrates: *migratory laborers, migratory birds.* **2.** of migration. **3.** wandering: *a migratory pain.* *adj.*
mi ka do or **Mi ka do** (mə kä′dō), title of the emperor of Japan. The Japanese seldom use this title except in poetry. *n., pl.* **mi ka dos** or **Mi ka dos.**
mike (mīk), *Slang.* microphone. *n.*
mil (mil), unit of length, .001 of an inch, used in measuring the diameter of wires. *n.*
mi la dy or **mi la di** (mi lā′dē), *Used by continental Europeans in speaking to or of an English lady.* **1.** my lady. **2.** an English lady. *n., pl.* **mi la dies.**
Mi lan (mi lan′), city in N Italy. 1,385,000. *n.*
milch (milch), giving milk; kept for the milk it gives: *a milch cow.* *adj.*
mild (mīld), **1.** gentle; kind: *a mild old gentleman.* **2.** warm; temperate; moderate; not harsh or severe: *a mild climate, a mild winter.* **3.** soft or sweet to the senses; not sharp, sour, bitter, or strong in taste: *mild cheese, a mild cigar.* *adj.* **—mild′ly,** *adv.* **—mild′ness,** *n.*
mil dew (mil′dü or mil′dū), **1.** kind of fungus that appears on plants or on paper, clothes, leather, etc., during damp weather. **2.** cover or become covered with mildew. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*
mile (mīl), unit of measure equal to 5280 feet (a statute mile). *n.*
mile age (mīl′ij), **1.** miles covered or traveled: *The mileage of our car last year was 10,000 miles.* **2.** length, extent, or distance in miles: *The mileage of a railroad is its total number of miles of roadbed.* **3.** allowance for traveling expenses at so much a mile: *Congressmen are given mileage between their homes and Washington, D.C.* *n.*
mile post (mīl′pōst′), post set up to show the distance in miles to a certain place. *n.*
mile stone (mīl′stōn′), **1.** stone set up to show the distance in miles to a certain place. **2.** an important event: *The invention of printing was a milestone in progress.* *n.*
Mi le tus (mī lē′təs), an ancient ruined Greek city in W Asia Minor. *n.*
mil foil (mil′foil), yarrow, a plant. *n.*
mi lieu (mē lyœ′) surroundings; environment. *n.*
mil i tan cy (mil′ə tən sē), warlike behavior or tendency; militant spirit or policy. *n.*
mil i tant (mil′ə tənt), **1.** aggressive; fighting; warlike. **2.** a militant person. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—mil′i tant ly,** *adv.*
mil i ta rism (mil′ə tə riz′əm), **1.** policy of making military organization and power very strong. **2.** military spirit and ideals. *n.*
mil i ta rist (mil′ə tə rist), **1.** person who believes in a very powerful military organization. **2.** expert in warfare and military matters. *n.*
mil i ta ris tic (mil′ə tə ris′tik), of or having to do with militarists or militarism. *adj.*
mil i ta rize (mil′ə tə rīz), **1.** make the military organization of (a country) very powerful. **2.** fill with military spirit and ideals. *v.*, **mil i ta rized, mil i ta rizing. —mil′i ta ri za′tion,** *n.*
mil i tar y (mil′ə ter′ē), **1.** of soldiers or war: *military training, military history.* **2.** done by soldiers: *military maneuvers.* **3.** fit for soldiers: *military discipline.* **4.** suitable for war; warlike. **5.** belonging to the army. **6.** the army; soldiers. 1-5 *adj.*, 6 *n.* **—mil′i tar′i ly,** *adv.*
military police, soldiers that act as police for the army. *Abbrev.:* M.P. or MP
mil i tate (mil′ə tāt), act; work; operate (*against* or *in favor of*): *Bad weather militated against the success of the picnic.* *v.*, **mil i tat ed, mil i tat ing.**
mi li tia (mə lish′ə), military force; army of citizens trained for war or any other emergency. Every State has a militia called the National Guard. *n.*
mi li tia man (mə lish′ə mən), soldier in the militia. *n., pl.* **mi li tia men.**
milk (milk), **1.** the white liquid secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young, especially that from cows, which we drink and use in cooking. **2.** any kind of liquid resembling this: *the milk of a coconut.* **3.** draw milk from (a cow, goat, etc.). **4.** yield or produce milk. **5.** extract as if by milking; drain contents, strength, information, wealth, etc., from: *The dishonest treasurer milked the club treasury.* **6.** draw juice, poison, etc., from: *milk a snake.* 1,2 *n.*, 3-6 *v.*
cry over spilt milk, waste sorrow or regret on what has happened and cannot be remedied.
milk er (mil′kər), **1.** person who milks. **2.** machine that milks. **3.** cow, goat, etc., that gives milk. *n.*
milk ing (mil′king), amount of milk obtained at one time. *n.*
milk leg, a painful swelling of the leg caused by clots in the veins.
milk maid (milk′mād′), **1.** woman who milks cows. **2.** woman who works in a dairy. *n.*
milk man (milk′man′), man who sells or delivers milk. *n., pl.* **milk men.**
milk of human kindness, natural sympathy and affection.
milk of magnesia, a milky white medicine in water, used as a laxative and to counteract acidity.
milk snake, a small, harmless, gray snake.
milk sop (milk′sop′), an unmanly fellow; coward. *n.*
milk sugar, lactose.
milk tooth, one of the first set of teeth; temporary tooth of a young child or animal.
milk weed (milk′wēd′), weed with white juice that looks like milk. *n.*
milk-white (milk′hwīt′), white as milk. *adj.*
milk y (mil′kē), **1.** like milk; white as milk; whitish. **2.** of milk; containing milk. **3.** mild; weak; timid. *adj.*, **milk i er, milk i est. —milk′i ness,** *n.*

Milkweed (2 to 3 ft. high)

Milky Way, a broad band of faint light that stretches across the sky at night. It is made up of countless stars too far away to be seen separately without a telescope.
mill[1] (mil), **1.** a machine for grinding grain into flour or meal. **2.** a building containing such a machine. **3.** grind (grain) into flour or meal. **4.** any machine for crushing or grinding: *a coffee mill.* **5.** grind into powder

or pulp. **6.** building where manufacturing is done: *Cotton cloth is made in a cotton mill.* **7.** manufacture. **8.** cut a series of fine notches or ridges on the edge of (a coin): *A dime is milled.* **9.** move around in confusion: *The frightened cattle began to mill.* 1,2,4,6 *n.*, 3,5,7-9 *v.*

go through the mill, *Informal.* **1.** get a thorough training or experience. **2.** learn by hard or painful experience.

put through the mill, *Informal.* **1.** test; examine; try out. **2.** teach by hard or painful experience.

mill[2] (mil), $.001, or 1/10 of a cent. Mills are used in figuring, but not as coins. *n.*

Mill (mil), **John Stuart,** 1806-1873, English economist and philosopher. *n.*

Mil lais (mil′ā), Sir **John Everett,** 1829-1896, English painter. *n.*

MILLDAM

Mil lay (mə lā′), **Edna St. Vincent,** 1892-1950, American poet. *n.*

mill dam (mil′dam′), **1.** dam built in a stream to supply water power for a mill. **2.** pond made by such a dam. *n.*

mil len ni al (mə len′ē əl), **1.** of a thousand years. **2.** like that of a millennium; fit for the millennium. *adj.*

mil len ni um (mə len′ē əm), **1.** period of a thousand years: *The world is many millenniums old.* **2.** the period of a thousand years during which, according to the Bible, Christ is expected to reign on earth. Revelation 20:1-7. **3.** a period of righteousness and happiness. *n., pl.* **mil len ni ums, mil len ni a** (mə len′ē ə).

mil le pede (mil′ə pēd), a small, wormlike arthropod that has two pairs of legs apiece for most of its segments. *n.* Also, **millipede.**

Millepede (about 1 in. long)

mill er (mil′ər), **1.** one who owns or runs a mill, especially a flour mill. **2.** moth whose wings look as if they were powdered with flour. *n.*

Mill er (mil′ər), **Joaquin,** 1841-1913, American poet. *n.*

mill er's-thumb (mil′ərz thum′), a small freshwater fish with spiny fins. *n.*

mil les i mal (mə les′ə ml), **1.** thousandth. **2.** consisting of thousandth parts. **3.** a thousandth part. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

mil let (mil′it), **1.** a very small grain used for food in Asia and Africa. **2.** the plant that it grows on. In the United States and Europe, millet is used for hay. *n.*

Mil let (mə lā′), **Jean François,** 1814-1875, French painter. *n.*

mil li am pere (mil′ē am′pir), one thousandth of an ampere. *n.*

mil liard (mil′yərd), a thousand millions; 1,000,000,000. *n.*

mil li gram or **mil li gramme** (mil′ə gram), one thousandth of a gram, equal to .0154 of a grain, or about two millionths of a pound. *n.*

Mil li kan (mil′ə kən), **Robert A.,** 1868-1953, American physicist. *n.*

mil li li ter or **mil li li tre** (mil′ə lē′tər), one thousandth of a liter, equal to 1.000027 cubic centimeters or .061 cubic inch. *n.*

mil li me ter or **mil li me tre** (mil′ə mē′tər), one thousandth of a meter, or .03937 inch. *n.*

mil li ner (mil′ə nər), person who makes, trims, or sells women's hats. *n.*

mil li ner y (mil′ə ner′ē), **1.** women's hats. **2.** business of making, trimming, or selling women's hats. *n.*

mill ing (mil′ing), **1.** business of grinding grain in a mill. **2.** manufacturing. **3.** cutting notches or ridges on the edge of a coin. **4.** such notches or ridges. *n.*

mil lion (mil′yən), **1.** one thousand thousand; 1,000,000. **2.** very large number; very many: *Lulu can always think of a million reasons for not helping with the dishes.* *n., adj.*

mil lion aire (mil′yən ãr′), **1.** person who has a million or more dollars, pounds, francs, etc. **2.** a very wealthy person. *n.*

mil lion fold (mil′yən fōld′), a million times as much or as many. *adv., adj.*

mil lionth (mil′yənth), **1.** last in a series of a million. **2.** one of a million equal parts. *adj., n.*

mil li pede (mil′ə pēd), millepede. *n.*

mill pond (mil′pond′), pond supplying water to drive a mill wheel. *n.*

mill race (mil′rās′), **1.** current of water that drives a mill wheel. **2.** channel in which it flows to the mill. *n.*

mill stone (mil′stōn′), **1.** either of a pair of round flat stones for grinding corn, wheat, etc. **2.** a heavy burden. **3.** anything that grinds or crushes. *n.*

Women using millstones to grind corn

mill stream (mil′strēm′), the stream in a millrace. *n.*

mill wheel, wheel that supplies power for a mill.

mill work (mil′wėrk′), **1.** doors, windows, moldings, and other things made in a planing mill. **2.** work done in a mill. *n.*

mill wright (mil′rīt′), **1.** person who designs, builds, or sets up mills or machinery for mills. **2.** mechanic who sets up and takes care of the machinery in a factory, etc. *n.*

mi lord (mi lôrd′), *Used by continental Europeans in speaking to or of an English lord or gentleman.* **1.** my lord. **2.** an English gentleman. *n.*

milque toast (milk′tōst′), an extremely timid person. *n.*

mil reis (mil′rās′), **1.** a former Brazilian silver coin and monetary unit. **2.** an old Portuguese gold coin, worth about $1.08. *n., pl.* **mil reis.**

milt (milt), **1.** the sperm cells of male fishes with the milky fluid containing them. **2.** the reproductive gland in male fishes. *n.*

Mil ti a des (mil tī′ə dēz), died 488? B.C., Athenian general who defeated the Persians at Marathon. *n.*

Mil ton (mil′tn), **John,** 1608-1674, English poet who wrote *Paradise Lost.* *n.*

Mil wau kee (mil wô′kē), city in SE Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan. 741,000. *n.*

mime (mīm), **1.** jester; clown. **2.** imitate; mimic. **3.** a coarse farce among the ancient Greeks and Romans, using funny actions and gestures. **4.** actor in such a farce. **5.** act in a mime; act without using words. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2,5 *v.*, **mimed, mim ing.** **—mim′er,** *n.*

Mim e o graph (mim′ē ə graf′), *Trademark.* machine for making copies of written or typewritten material. *n.*

mim e o graph (mim′ē ə graf′), make (copies) with a Mimeograph. *v.*

mi met ic (mi met′ik), **1.** imitative: *mimetic gestures.* **2.** mimic or make-believe. **3.** having to do with or exhibiting protective mimicry. *adj.*

mim ic (mim′ik), **1.** make fun of by imitating. **2.** person or thing that imitates. **3.** copy closely; imitate: *A parrot can mimic a person's voice.* **4.** resemble closely: *Some insects mimic leaves.* **5.** not real, but imitated or pretended for some purpose: *a mimic battle.* **6.** imitative. 1,3,4 *v.*, **mim icked, mim ick ing;** 2 *n.*, 5,6 *adj.*

Butterfly that mimics dead leaves. Its shape, markings, and brown color make it look very much like the leaf at left.

mim ic ry (mim′ik rē), a mimicking. *n., pl.* **mim ic ries.**

mi mo sa (mi mō′sə), tree, shrub, or plant growing in

tropical or warm regions, and usually having fernlike leaves, and heads or spikes of small flowers. The acacia and sensitive plant are mimosas. *n.*

min., 1. minute; minutes. 2. minimum.

mi na (mī′nə), unit of weight and value used by the ancient Greeks, Egyptians, and others. *n., pl.* **mi nae** (mī′nē) or **mi nas.**

min a ret (min′ə ret′), a slender, high tower of a Moslem mosque with one or more projecting balconies, from which a crier calls the people to prayer. *n.*

Minaret

mince (mins), 1. chop up into very small pieces. 2. meat cut up into very small pieces. 3. mincemeat. 4. speak or do in an affectedly polite or elegant manner. 5. walk with little short steps. 1,4,5 *v.,* **minced, minc ing;** 2,3 *n.*

not to mince matters, to speak plainly and frankly.

mince meat (mins′mēt′), mixture of chopped meat, apples, suet, raisins, currants, spices, etc., used as a filling for pies. *n.*

minc ing (min′sing), 1. too polite; too nice. 2. walking with little short steps. *adj.* **—minc′ing ly,** *adv.*

mind (mīnd), 1. that which thinks, feels, and wills. 2. intellect: *To learn arithmetic easily you must have a good mind.* 3. person who has intelligence. 4. reason; sanity: *be out of one's mind.* 5. way of thinking and feeling: *change one's mind.* 6. desire, purpose, intention, or will. 7. remembrance or recollection; memory. 8. bear in mind; give heed to: *Mind my words!* 9. take notice; observe. 10. be careful concerning: *Mind the step.* 11. be careful. 12. look after; take care of; tend: *Mind the baby.* 13. obey: *Mind your father and mother.* 14. feel concern about; object to: *mind parting from a friend.* 15. feel concern; object. 16. *Archaic* or *Dialect.* remember. 17. *Archaic* or *Dialect.* remind. 1-7 *n.,* 8-17 *v.*

be of one mind, agree.

call to mind, 1. recall. 2. remember.

have a mind to, intend to; think of favorably.

have half a mind, be somewhat inclined.

have in mind, 1. remember. 2. think of; consider. 3. intend; plan.

know one's mind, know what one really thinks, wishes, or intends.

make up one's mind, decide; resolve.

on one's mind, in one's thoughts; troubling one.

pass out of mind, be forgotten.

put in mind, remind.

set one's mind on, want very much.

speak one's mind, give one's frank opinion.

to one's mind, in one's opinion; to one's way of thinking.

Min da na o (min′də nä′ō), the second largest island in the Philippines. 2,703,000 pop.; 36,537 sq. mi. See **Philippines** for map. *n.*

mind ed (mīn′did), 1. having a certain kind of mind: *high-minded, strong-minded.* 2. inclined; disposed. *adj.*

mind ful (mīnd′fəl), 1. having in mind: *Mindful of your advice, I went slowly.* 2. taking thought; careful: *We had to be mindful of every step we took on the slippery sidewalk. adj.* **—mind′ful ly,** *adv.* **—mind′ful ness,** *n.*

mind less (mīnd′lis), 1. without intelligence; stupid. 2. not taking thought; careless. *adj.* **—mind′less ly,** *adv.*

Min do ro (min dô′rō), island in the central Philippines. 168,000 pop.; 3760 sq. mi. See **Philippines** for map. *n.*

mind reader, person who can guess the thoughts of others.

mine[1] (mīn), 1. belonging to me: *This book is mine.* 2. the one or ones belonging to me: *Your shoes are black; mine are brown.* 3. *Archaic.* my (used only before a vowel or *h,* or after a noun): *mine eyes, mine heart, sister mine.* 1,2 *pron.,* 3 *adj.*

of mine, that belongs to me.

mine[2] (mīn), 1. a large hole or space dug in the earth to get out something valuable: *a coal mine, a gold mine.* 2. dig a mine; make a hole, space, passage, etc., below the earth. 3. dig into (the earth, a hill, etc.) for coal, ore, etc. 4. get (metal, etc.) from a mine. 5. rich or plentiful source: *a mine of information.* 6. an underground passage in which an explosive is placed to blow up the enemy's forts, etc. 7. dig in; make (passages, etc.) by digging. 8. container holding an explosive charge put under water, laid on the ground, or shallowly buried to blow up enemy forces. 9. put explosive mines in or under; lay explosive mines. 10. destroy secretly; ruin slowly; undermine. 1,5,6,8 *n.,* 2-4,7,9,10 *v.,* **mined, min ing.**

mine field, 1. area throughout which explosive mines have been laid. 2. pattern of mines in such an area.

min er (mīn′ər), 1. man who works in a mine. 2. soldier who digs an underground passage beneath the enemy's forts, etc., to lay mines that will blow them up. *n.*

min er al (min′ər əl), 1. substance obtained by mining. Coal is a mineral. 2. any substance that is neither plant nor animal. 3. of minerals. 4. like a mineral. 5. containing minerals: *mineral water.* 1,2 *n.,* 3-5 *adj.*

min er al ize (min′ər əl īz), 1. convert into mineral substance; transform (metal) into an ore. 2. impregnate or supply with mineral substances. 3. search for minerals. *v.,* **min er al ized, min er al iz ing. —min′er al i za′tion,** *n.*

min er a log i cal (min′ər ə loj′ə kl), of mineralogy. *adj.*

min er a log i cal ly (min′ər ə loj′ik lē), according to mineralogy; with reference to mineralogy. *adv.*

min er al o gist (min′ər al′ə jist), person who is skilled in mineralogy. *n.*

min er al o gy (min′ər al′ə jē), science of minerals. *n.*

mineral oil, 1. oil obtained from the earth. Kerosene is a mineral oil. 2. a colorless, odorless, tasteless oil obtained from petroleum, used as a laxative.

mineral water, water containing mineral salts or gases. People drink mineral waters for their health.

Mi ner va (mə nėr′və), the Roman goddess of wisdom, the arts, and defensive war, identified with the Greek goddess Athena. *n.*

min e stro ne (min′ə strō′nē), a thick soup containing vegetables, vermicelli, etc. *n.*

mine sweeper, ship used for dragging a harbor, the sea, etc., to remove mines laid by an enemy.

Ming (ming), 1. the ruling Chinese dynasty from 1368 to 1644. 2. fine china made during this period. *n.*

min gle (ming′gl), 1. mix: *Two rivers that join mingle their waters.* 2. associate: *mingle with important people. v.,* **min gled, min gling. —min′gler,** *n.*

min i a ture (min′ē ə chur or min′ē ə chər), 1. anything represented on a small scale: *In the museum there is a miniature of the ship "Mayflower."* 2. done or made on a very small scale; tiny: *She had miniature furniture for her little doll house.* 3. a very small painting, usually a portrait. 1,3 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

in miniature, on a small scale; reduced in size.

miniature camera, camera using narrow film (35 mm. or less).

min i a tur ize (min′ē ə chər īz or min′ə chər īz), reduce to a very small size: *miniaturized electronic devices. v.,* **min i a tur ized, min i a tur iz ing.**

min im (min′əm), 1. the smallest liquid measure, one sixtieth of a dram, or about a drop. 2. a very small amount. 3. something very small or insignificant. *n.*

min i ma (min′ə mə), a pl. of **minimum.** *n.*

min i mal (min′ə ml), least possible; very small; having to do with a minimum. *adj.*

min i mize (min′ə mīz), 1. reduce to the least possible amount or degree: *The polar explorers took every precaution to minimize the dangers of their trip.* 2. state at the lowest possible estimate; make the least of: *An ungrateful person minimizes the help others have given him.* *v.*, **min i mized, min i miz ing.** —**min′i mi za′tion,** *n.* —**min′i miz′er,** *n.*

min i mum (min′ə məm), 1. the least possible amount: lowest amount: *Eight hours' sleep is the minimum that children should have.* 2. least possible: *Twenty-one is the minimum age for voting.* 3. lowest: *minimum rate.* 1 *n.*, *pl.* **min i mums** or **min i ma;** 2,3 *adj.*

minimum wage, wage agreed upon or fixed by law as the lowest payable to certain employees.

min ing (mīn′ing), 1. working mines for ores, coal, etc. 2. business of digging coal or ores from mines. 3. laying explosive mines. *n.*

min ion (min′yən), 1. servant or follower willing to do whatever he is ordered. 2. *Contemptuous.* darling; favorite. *n.*

min is ter (min′is tər), 1. clergyman serving a church; spiritual guide; pastor. 2. act as a servant or nurse; be of service: *She ministers to the sick man's wants.* 3. be helpful; give aid; contribute. 4. person who is given charge of a department of the government: *the Minister of War.* 5. person sent to a foreign country to represent his own government: *the United States Minister to Switzerland.* 6. person or thing employed in carrying out (purpose, will, etc.): *The storm which killed the murderer seemed the minister of God's vengeance.* 7. *Archaic.* servant. 8. *Archaic.* furnish; supply. 1,4-7 *n.*, 2,3,8 *v.*

min is te ri al (min′is tir′ē əl), 1. of a minister. 2. of the ministry. 3. suitable for a clergyman. 4. executive; administrative. 5. acting as an agent; subordinate; helping. *adj.* —**min′is te′ri al ly,** *adv.*

minister plenipotentiary, plenipotentiary. *pl.* **ministers plenipotentiary.**

min is trant (min′is trənt), 1. ministering. 2. one who ministers. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

min is tra tion (min′is trā′shən), 1. service as a minister of a church. 2. help; aid: *give ministration to the poor.* *n.*

min is try (min′is trē), 1. office, duties, or time of service of a minister. 2. ministers of a church. 3. ministers of a government. 4. in England and in Europe, a government department under a minister. 5. offices of such a department. 6. a ministering or serving. *n.*, *pl.* **min is tries.**

min i ver (min′ə vər), fur or combination of furs formerly much used for lining and trimming garments. Miniver included spotted white and gray fur, white fur symmetrically adorned with bits of dark fur, plain white fur, and winter ermine. *n.*

mink (mingk), 1. a weasel-like mammal that lives in water part of the time. 2. its valuable brown fur. *n.* —**mink′like′,** *adj.*

Mink (length, including the tail, about 2 ft.)

Minn., Minnesota.

Min ne ap o lis (min′ē ap′l is), city in SE Minnesota. 483,000. *n.*

Min ne so ta (min′ə sō′tə), a Middle Western State of the United States. 3,414,000 pop.; 84,068 sq. mi. *Capital:* St. Paul. *Abbrev.:* Minn. *n.* —**Min′ne so′tan,** *adj.*, *n.*

min now (min′ō), 1. a very small fresh-water fish. 2. any very tiny fish. *n.*

Mi no an (mi nō′ən), of or having to do with the civilization of Crete from 3400 to 1200 B.C. *adj.*

mi nor (mī′nər), 1. smaller; lesser; less important: *a minor fault, a minor poet.* 2. person under the legal age of responsibility. You cannot vote while you are still a minor. 3. under legal age. 4. in music, less by a half step than the corresponding major interval. 5. noting a musical scale, mode, or key whose third tone is minor in relation to the fundamental tone. 6. *U.S.* subject or course of study to which a student gives much time and attention, but less than to his major subject. 1,3-5 *adj.*, 2,6 *n.*

minor in, *Informal.* take as a minor subject of study.

Mi nor ca (mə nôr′kə), 1. one of the Balearic Islands in the W Mediterranean, belonging to Spain. 43,000 pop.; 271 sq. mi. 2. kind of fowl. *n.*

mi nor i ty (mə nôr′ə tē or mī nôr′ə tē), 1. smaller number or part; less than half: *The minority must often do what the majority decides to do.* 2. condition or time of being under the legal age of responsibility. *n.*, *pl.* **mi nor i ties.**

minor league, *U.S.* any professional sports league or association, especially in baseball, other than the major leagues.

minor scale, a musical scale having eight notes with half steps instead of whole steps after the 2nd and 5th notes.

Mi nos (mī′nəs), in Greek legend: 1. a king and lawgiver of Crete who became a judge in Hades. 2. his grandson, who built the Labyrinth at Crete and kept the Minotaur in it. *n.*

Mi not (mī′nət), city in N North Dakota. 31,000. *n.*

Min o taur (min′ə tôr), in Greek legend, a monster with a bull's head and a man's body, kept in the Labyrinth at Crete and fed with human flesh. Theseus killed the Minotaur. *n.*

Minsk (minsk), city in W Soviet Union, capital of Byelorussia. 509,000. *n.*

min ster (min′stər), *Esp. Brit.* 1. church of a monastery. 2. a large or important church; cathedral. *n.*

min strel (min′strəl), 1. singer or musician in the household of a lord in the Middle Ages. 2. singer or musician who went about and sang or recited poems, often of his own making. 3. member of a company of actors, usually white men made up as Negroes, giving songs, music, and jokes supposed to have come from the Negroes. *n.*

min strel sy (min′strəl sē), 1. art or practice of a minstrel. 2. collection of songs and ballads. 3. company of minstrels. *n.*, *pl.* **min strel sies.**

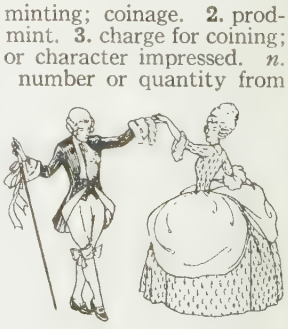
mint[1] (mint), 1. a sweet-smelling plant used for flavoring. Peppermint and spearmint are kinds of mint. 2. piece of candy flavored with mint. *n.*

mint[2] (mint), 1. place where money is coined by public authority. 2. coin (money). 3. a large amount: *A million dollars is a mint of money.* 4. place where anything is made or fabricated. 5. make or fabricate; originate. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2,5 *v.*

mint age (min′tij), 1. a minting; coinage. 2. product of minting; output of a mint. 3. charge for coining; cost of coining. 4. stamp or character impressed. *n.*

min u end (min′yū end), number or quantity from which another is to be subtracted: *In 100 − 23 = 77, the minuend is 100.* *n.*

min u et (min′yū et′), 1. a slow, stately dance. 2. music for it. *n.*


Couple dancing the minuet

mi nus (mī′nəs), 1. less; decreased by: *5 minus 2 leaves 3.* 2. *Informal.* lacking: *a book minus its cover.* 3. less than: *A mark of B minus is not so high as B.* 4. sign (−) meaning that the quantity following it is to be subtracted. 5. showing subtraction: *The minus sign is −.* 6. less than zero: *If you have no money, and owe someone 3 cents, you have −3¢.* 1,2 *prep.*, 3,5,6 *adj.*, 4 *n.*

min ute[1] (min′it), 1. sixty seconds; one sixtieth of an hour. 2. a short time; instant: *I'll be there in a minute.* 3. point of time: *Come here this minute.* 4. one sixtieth of a degree. 10°10′ means ten degrees and ten minutes. *n.*

minutes, written summary; official record of proceedings of a society, board, committee, etc.

up to the minute, up-to-date.

mi nute[2] (mī nüt′ or mī nūt′), 1. very small. 2. going into or concerned with very small details: *a minute observer, minute instructions.* *adj.*

min ute hand (min′it), hand on a clock or watch that indicates minutes. It moves around the whole dial once in an hour.

mi nute ly (mī nüt′lē or mī nūt′lē), in minute manner, form, degree, or detail. *adv.*

min ute man (min′it man′), member of the American militia just before and during the Revolution, who were ready for military service at very short notice. *n., pl.* **min ute men.**

mi nute ness (mī nüt′nis or mī nūt′nis), 1. extreme smallness. 2. attention to very small details. *n.*

mi nu ti ae (mi nü′shi ē or mi nū′shi ē), very small matters; trifling details. *n.pl.*

minx (mingks), a pert girl. *n.*

Mir a beau (mir′ə bō), 1749-1791, French statesman and orator. *n.*

mir a cle (mir′ə kl), 1. a wonderful happening that is contrary to or independent of the known laws of nature: *It would be a miracle if the sun should stand still in the heavens for an hour.* 2. something marvelous; a wonder. 3. a remarkable example: *A mother must be a miracle of patience to answer all the questions that children ask.* 4. miracle play. *n.*

miracle play, play based on Bible stories or on legends of the saints, produced during the Middle Ages.

mi rac u lous (mə rak′yə ləs), 1. contrary to or independent of the known laws of nature. 2. wonderful; marvelous. *adj.* **—mi rac′u lous ly,** *adv.* **—mi rac′u lous ness,** *n.*

mi rage (mə räzh′), 1. a misleading appearance, usually in the desert or at sea, resulting from a reflection of some distant scene in such a way as to give the impression that it is near. Often the objects reflected are inverted. Travelers on the desert may see a mirage of palm trees and water. 2. illusion; thing that does not exist. *n.*

mire (mīr), 1. soft, deep mud; slush. 2. bog; swamp, 3. get stuck in mire: *He mired his horses and had to go for help.* 4. stick in mire. 5. soil with mud or mire. 6. involve in difficulties. 1,2 *n.,* 3-6 *v.,* **mired, mir ing.**

mirk (mėrk), murk. *n.*

mir ror (mir′ər), 1. a looking glass; surface that reflects light. 2. reflect as a mirror does: *The still water mirrored the trees along the bank.* 3. whatever reflects or gives a true description: *This book is a mirror of Washington's life.* 4. model; example: *That knight was a mirror of chivalry.* 1,3,4 *n.,* 2 *v.* **—mir′ror like′,** *adj.*

mirth (mėrth), merry fun; being joyous or gay; laughter. *n.*

mirth ful (mėrth′fəl), merry; gay; laughing. *adj.* **—mirth′ful ly,** *adv.* **—mirth′ful ness,** *n.*

mirth less (mėrth′lis), without mirth; joyless; gloomy. *adj.* **—mirth′less ly,** *adv.* **—mirth′less ness,** *n.*

mir y (mīr′ē), 1. muddy; swampy. 2. dirty; filthy. *adj.,* **mir i er, mir i est. —mir′i ness,** *n.*

mis-, prefix meaning:
1. bad, as in *misgovernment.*
2. badly, as in *misbehave, mismanage.*
3. wrong, as in *mispronunciation.*
4. wrongly, as in *misapply, misunderstand.*

mis ad ven ture (mis′əd ven′chər), an unfortunate accident; bad luck; mishap. *n.*

mis al li ance (mis′ə lī′əns), an unsuitable alliance or association, especially in marriage. *n.*

mis an thrope (mis′ən thrōp), hater of mankind; person who dislikes or distrusts human beings. *n.*

mis an throp ic (mis′ən throp′ik), of or like a misanthrope. *adj.*

mis an thro pist (mis an′thrə pist), misanthrope. *n.*

mis an thro py (mis an′thrə pē), hatred, dislike, or distrust of human beings. *n.*

mis ap pli ca tion (mis′ap lə kā′shən), wrong application; misapplying or being misapplied. *n.*

mis ap plied (mis′ə plīd′), put to a wrong use; applied wrongly. *adj.*

mis ap ply (mis′ə plī′), apply wrongly; make a wrong application or use of. *v.,* **mis ap plied, mis ap ply ing.**

mis ap pre hend (mis′ap ri hend′), misunderstand. *v.*

mis ap pre hen sion (mis′ap ri hen′shən), a misunderstanding; wrong idea. *n.*

mis ap pro pri ate (mis′ə prō′prē āt), 1. put to a wrong use. 2. use dishonestly as one's own: *The treasurer had misappropriated the club funds.* *v.,* **mis ap pro pri at ed, mis ap pro pri at ing.**

mis ap pro pri a tion (mis′ə prō′prē ā′shən), 1. dishonest use as one's own. 2. any act of putting to a wrong use. *n.*

mis be came (mis′bi kām′), pt. of **misbecome.** *v.*

mis be come (mis′bi kum′), be unbecoming to. *v.,* **mis be came, mis be come, mis be com ing.**

mis be got ten (mis′bi got′n), begotten unlawfully; illegitimate. *adj.*

mis be have (mis′bi hāv′), behave badly. *v.,* **mis be haved, mis be hav ing.**

mis be hav ior (mis′bi hāv′yər), bad behavior. *n.*

mis be lief (mis′bi lēf′), a wrong or erroneous belief. *n.*

misc., 1. miscellaneous. 2. miscellany.

mis cal cu late (mis kal′kyə lāt), calculate wrongly. *v.,* **mis cal cu lat ed, mis cal cu lat ing. —mis′cal cu la′tion,** *n.*

mis call (mis kôl′), call by a wrong name. *v.*

mis car riage (mis kar′ij), 1. failure: *Because the judge was unfair, that trial resulted in a miscarriage of justice.* 2. failure to arrive: *the miscarriage of a letter.* 3. birth of a baby before it is able to live. *n.*

mis car ry (mis kar′ē), 1. go wrong: *John's plans miscarried, and he could not come.* 2. fail to arrive. 3. have a miscarriage. *v.,* **mis car ried, mis car ry ing.**

mis ce ge na tion (mis′ə jə nā′shən), an interbreeding between different races. *n.*

mis cel la ne ous (mis′l ā′nē əs), 1. not all of one kind or nature: *He had a miscellaneous collection of stones, butterflies, marbles, stamps, birds' nests, and many other things.* 2. many-sided: *a miscellaneous writer.* *adj.* **—mis′cel la′ne ous ly,** *adv.* **—mis′cel la′ne ous ness,** *n.*

mis cel la nies (mis′l ā′nēz), collection of miscellaneous articles in one book. *n.pl.*

mis cel la ny (mis′l ā′nē), a miscellaneous collection; mixture. *n., pl.* **mis cel la nies.**

mis chance (mis chans′), misfortune; bad luck: *By some mischance he didn't receive my telegram.* *n.*

mis chief (mis′chif), 1. injury, usually done by some person; harm: *Go away, or I'll do you a mischief.* 2. conduct that causes harm or trouble, often without meaning it: *A child's mischief may cause a serious fire.* 3. one who does harm, often just in fun: *You little mischief! you have untied my apron.* 4. merry teasing: *Her eyes were full of mischief.* *n.*

mis chie vous (mis′chə vəs), 1. harmful: *a mischievous belief.* 2. full of mischief; naughty. 3. full of pranks and teasing fun: *mischievous children.* *adj.* **—mis′chie vous ly,** *adv.* **—mis′chie vous ness,** *n.*

mis ci ble (mis′ə bl), capable of being mixed. *adj.*

mis con ceive (mis′kən sēv′), have wrong ideas about; misunderstand. *v.,* **mis con ceived, mis con ceiv ing.**

mis con cep tion (mis′kən sep′shən), a mistaken idea or notion; wrong conception. *n.*

mis con duct (mis kon′dukt for 1, 3; mis′kən dukt′ for 2, 4), 1. bad behavior. 2. behave badly. 3. bad management: *Misconduct of the business resulted in a loss.* 4. manage badly. 1,3 *n.,* 2,4 *v.*

mis con struc tion (mis′kən struk′shən), mistaken meaning; misunderstanding: *What you said was open to misconstruction.* *n.*

mis con strue (mis′kən strü′), take in a wrong sense; misunderstand: *Ethel's shyness was sometimes misconstrued as rudeness.* *v.*, **mis con strued, mis con stru ing.**

mis count (mis kount′ for 1; mis′kount for 2), **1.** count wrongly. **2.** a wrong count. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

mis cre ant (mis′krē ənt), **1.** having very bad morals; base. **2.** villain. **3.** *Archaic.* unbeliever; heretic. **4.** *Archaic.* unbelieving; heretical. 1,4 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

mis cue (mis kū′), **1.** a bad stroke in billiards that does not hit the ball squarely. **2.** make a miscue. **3.** miss one's cue; respond to a wrong cue. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **mis cued, mis cu ing.**

mis date (mis dāt′), **1.** date wrongly; assign or affix a wrong date to. **2.** a wrong date. 1 *v.*, **mis dat ed, mis dat ing;** 2 *n.*

mis deal (mis dēl′ for 1; mis′dēl′ for 2), **1.** deal wrongly at cards. **2.** a wrong deal. 1 *v.*, **mis dealt, mis deal ing;** 2 *n.*

mis dealt (mis delt′), pt. and pp. of **misdeal.** *v.*

mis deed (mis dēd′), a bad act; wicked deed. *n.*

mis de mean or (mis′di mēn′ər), **1.** a breaking of the law, not so serious as a felony. Disturbing the peace and breaking traffic laws are misdemeanors. **2.** a wrong deed. **3.** bad behavior. *n.*

mis did (mis did′), pt. of **misdo.** *v.*

mis di rect (mis′də rekt′), direct wrongly. *v.*

mis di rec tion (mis′də rek′shən), a wrong direction. *n.*

mis do (mis dü′), do wrongly. *v.*, **mis did, mis done, mis do ing. —mis do′er,** *n.*

mis do ing (mis dü′ing), wrongdoing. *n.*

mis done (mis dun′), pp. of **misdo.** *v.*

mis doubt (mis dout′), *Archaic.* **1.** have doubts about; suspect; distrust. **2.** suspicion; distrust; doubt. **3.** fear. 1,3 *v.*, 2 *n.*

mis em ploy (mis′em ploi′), use wrongly or improperly. *v.* **—mis′em ploy′ment,** *n.*

mi ser (mī′zər), person who loves money for its own sake; one who lives poorly in order to save money and keep it. A miser dislikes to spend money for anything, except to gain more money. *n.*

mis er a ble (miz′ər ə bl), **1.** unhappy: *A sick child is often miserable.* **2.** causing trouble or unhappiness: *a miserable cold.* **3.** poor; mean; wretched: *They live in miserable surroundings.* *adj.* **—mis′er a ble ness,** *n.* **—mis′er a bly,** *adv.*

Mis e re re (miz′ə rãr′ē), **1.** the 51st Psalm. **2.** music for it. *n.*

mi ser ly (mī′zər lē), of, like, or suited to a miser; stingy. *adj.* **—mi′ser li ness,** *n.*

mis er y (miz′ər ē), **1.** a miserable, unhappy state of mind: *Think of the misery of having no home or friends.* **2.** poor, mean, miserable circumstances: *the misery of poverty.* *n.*, *pl.* **mis er ies.**

mis fea sance (mis fē′zns), **1.** the wrongful performance of a lawful act; wrongful and injurious exercise of lawful authority. **2.** any wrong done. *n.*

mis fire (mis fīr′), **1.** fail to be fired or exploded properly. **2.** instance of misfiring. 1 *v.*, **mis fired, mis fir ing;** 2 *n.*

mis fit (mis′fit′ for 1,3; mis fit′ for 2), **1.** a bad fit. **2.** fit badly. **3.** a maladjusted individual. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **mis fit ted, mis fit ting.**

mis for tune (mis fôr′chən), **1.** bad luck: *She had the misfortune to break her arm.* **2.** piece of bad luck; unlucky accident. *n.*

mis give (mis giv′), cause to feel doubt, suspicion, or anxiety. *v.*, **mis gave, mis giv en, mis giv ing.**

mis giv en (mis giv′ən), pp. of **misgive.** *v.*

mis giv ing (mis giv′ing), a feeling of doubt, suspicion, or anxiety: *We started off through the storm with some misgivings.* *n.*

mis gov ern (mis guv′ərn), govern or manage badly. *v.* **—mis gov′ern ment,** *n.*

mis guid ance (mis gīd′ns), bad or wrong guidance. *n.*

mis guide (mis gīd′), lead into mistakes or wrongdoing; mislead. *v.*, **mis guid ed, mis guid ing.**

mis guid ed (mis gīd′id), misled; led into mistakes or wrongdoing: *The misguided boy joined a gang of thieves.* *adj.*

mis han dle (mis han′dl), handle badly; maltreat. *v.*, **mis han dled, mis han dling.**

mis hap (mis′hap), an unlucky accident. *n.*

Mish na or **Mish nah** (mish′nə), collection of the interpretations and discussions of the law of Moses by the Jewish rabbis, completed in 200 A.D.; oral law of the Hebrews. The Mishna is a part of the Talmud. *n.*

mis in form (mis′in fôrm′), give wrong or misleading information to. *v.*

mis in for ma tion (mis′in fər mā′shən), wrong, inaccurate, or misleading information. *n.*

mis in ter pret (mis′in tėr′prit), interpret wrongly; explain wrongly; misunderstand. *v.*

mis in ter pre ta tion (mis′in tėr′prə tā′shən), wrong interpretation; wrong explanation; misunderstanding. *n.*

mis judge (mis juj′), judge wrongly or unjustly. *v.*, **mis judged, mis judg ing.**

mis judg ment or **mis judge ment** (mis juj′mənt), wrong or unjust judgment. *n.*

mis laid (mis lād′), pt. and pp. of **mislay.** *The boy mislaid my books. I have mislaid my pen.* *v.*

mis lay (mis lā′), **1.** put in the wrong place. **2.** put in a place and then forget where it is. *v.*, **mis laid, mis lay ing.**

mis lead (mis lēd′), **1.** lead astray; cause to go in the wrong direction: *Our guide misled us in the woods, and we got lost.* **2.** cause to do wrong; lead into wrongdoing: *He is a good boy, but bad companions misled him.* **3.** lead to think what is not so; deceive: *Sometimes advertisements are so exaggerated that they mislead people.* *v.*, **mis led, mis lead ing. —mis lead′er,** *n.*

mis lead ing (mis lēd′ing), causing error or wrongdoing. *adj.*

mis led (mis led′), pt. and pp. of **mislead.** *The boy was misled by bad companions.* *v.*

mis man age (mis man′ij), manage badly. *v.*, **mis man aged, mis man ag ing.**

mis man age ment (mis man′ij mənt), bad management. *n.*

mis match (mis mach′), **1.** match badly or unsuitably. **2.** a bad or unsuitable match. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

mis mate (mis māt′), mate unsuitably. *v.*, **mis mated, mis mat ing.**

mis name (mis nām′), call by a wrong name. *v.*, **mis named, mis nam ing.**

mis no mer (mis nō′mər), **1.** name that describes wrongly: *"Lightning" is a misnomer for that slow, old horse.* **2.** error in naming. *n.*

mi sog a mist (mi sog′ə mist), person who hates marriage. *n.*

mi sog a my (mi sog′ə mē), hatred of marriage. *n.*

mi sog y nist (mi soj′ə nist), hater of women. *n.*

mi sog y ny (mi soj′ə nē), hatred of women. *n.*

mis place (mis plās′), **1.** put in the wrong place. **2.** *Informal.* put in a place and then forget where it is. **3.** give (one's love or trust) to the wrong person. *v.*, **mis placed, mis plac ing. —mis place′ment,** *n.*

mis play (mis plā′), **1.** a wrong play. **2.** play wrongly. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

mis print (mis′print′ for 1; mis print′ for 2), **1.** mistake in printing. **2.** print wrongly. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

mis pro nounce (mis′prə nouns′), pronounce incorrectly. *v.*, **mis pro nounced, mis pro nounc ing.**

mis pro nun ci a tion (mis′prə nun′sē ā′shən), an incorrect pronunciation. *n.*

mis quo ta tion (mis′kwō tā′shən), an incorrect quotation. *n.*

mis quote (mis kwōt′), quote incorrectly. *v.*, **mis quot ed, mis quot ing.**

mis read[1] (mis rēd′), **1.** read wrongly. **2.** misunderstand; interpret wrongly. *v.*, **mis read, mis read ing.**

mis read[2] (mis red′), pt. and pp. of **misread.** *v.*

mis rep re sent (mis′rep ri zent′), represent falsely; give a wrong idea of: *He misrepresented this automobile when he said it was in good running order.* *v.*

mis rep re sen ta tion (mis′rep ri zen tā′shən), **1.** a false representation: *He obtained the position by misrepresentation.* **2.** an incorrect story or explanation. *n.*

mis rule (mis rül′), **1.** bad or unwise rule. **2.** rule badly. **3.** disorder. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **mis ruled, mis rul ing.**

miss[1] (mis), **1.** fail to hit: *John hammers away, but half the time he misses the nail. He fired twice, but both shots missed.* **2.** fail to find, get, meet, attend, use, catch, hear, read, do, solve, etc.: *miss a train.* **3.** failure to hit, attain, etc. **4.** let slip by; not seize: *I missed my chance.* **5.** escape or avoid: *barely miss being hit.* **6.** notice the absence of; feel keenly the absence of: *I did not miss my purse till I got home. I miss my mother when she goes away.* 1,2,4-6 *v.*, 3 *n.*

A miss is as good as a mile. A close miss has the same effect as a wide miss.

miss fire, **1.** of guns, fail to go off. **2.** fail.

miss[2] (mis), girl; young woman. *n.*, *pl.* **miss es.**

Miss (mis), title put before a girl's or unmarried woman's name: *Miss Brown, the Misses Brown, the Miss Browns.* *n.*, *pl.* **Miss es.**

Miss., Mississippi.

mis sal (mis′l), book containing the prayers, etc., for celebrating Mass throughout the year. *n.*

mis shape (mis shāp′), shape badly; deform; make in the wrong shape. *v.*, **mis shaped, mis shaped** or **mis shap en, mis shap ing.**

mis shap en (mis shāp′ən), **1.** badly shaped; deformed. **2.** a pp. of **misshape.** 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

mis sile (mis′l), **1.** object that is thrown or shot, such as a stone, an arrow, or a bullet. **2.** a self-propelled bomb or rocket. *n.*

mis sile man (mis′l mən), person who works with missiles and rockets. *n.*, *pl.* **mis sile men.**

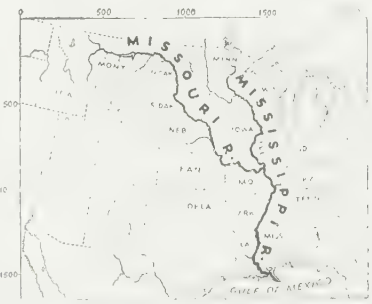
miss ing (mis′ing), lacking; wanting; absent; not found; gone: *One book is missing.* *adj.*

mis sion (mish′ən), **1.** sending or being sent on some special work; errand. An operation, by one or more aircraft, against the enemy, is called a mission. **2.** group sent on some special business: *He was one of a mission sent by our government to France.* **3.** business on which a mission is sent. **4.** station or headquarters of a religious mission. **5.** district assigned to a priest or pastor from a neighboring parish. **6.** business or purpose in life; calling: *It seemed to be her mission to care for her brother's children.* *n.*

missions, an organized effort to spread Christianity.

mis sion ar y (mish′ən er′ē), **1.** person sent on a religious mission: *The missionary went to India to convert people to Christianity.* **2.** person who works to advance some cause or idea. **3.** of missions or missionaries. 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **mis sion ar ies;** 3 *adj.*

mis sis or **mis sus** (mis′iz), *Dialect.* **1.** wife. **2.** mistress of a household. *n.*



Mis sis sip pi (mis′ə sip′ē), **1.** the largest river in North America, flowing south through the United States from N Minnesota into the Gulf of Mexico. 2470 mi. **2.** a Southern State of the United States. 2,178,000 pop.; 47,716 sq. mi. *Capital:* Jackson. *Abbrev.:* Miss. *n.* —**Mis′sis sip′pi an,** *adj.*, *n.*

mis sive (mis′iv), a written message; letter. *n.*

Mis sou ri (mə zůr′ē or mə zůr′ə), **1.** the longest river in the United States, flowing from SW Montana into the Mississippi. 2475 mi. See **Mississippi** for map. **2.** a Middle Western State of the United States. 4,320,000 pop.; 69,674 sq. mi. *Capital:* Jefferson City. *Abbrev.:* Mo. *n.*

from Missouri, *Slang.* not convinced until shown clear proof; skeptical; doubtful.

Mis sou ri an (mə zůr′ē ən), **1.** of Missouri or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Missouri. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

mis speak (mis spēk′), speak, utter, or pronounce wrongly or incorrectly. *v.*, **mis spoke, mis spo ken, mis speak ing.**

mis spell (mis spel′), spell incorrectly. *v.*, **mis spelled** or **mis spelt, mis spell ing.**

mis spell ing (mis spel′ing), an incorrect spelling. *n.*

mis spelt (mis spelt′), **1.** misspelled. **2.** a pt. and a pp. of **misspell.** 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

mis spend (mis spend′), spend foolishly or wrongly; waste. *v.*, **mis spent, mis spend ing.**

mis spent (mis spent′), **1.** spent foolishly or wrongly; wasted. **2.** pt. and pp. of **misspend.** 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

mis spoke (mis spōk′), pt. of **misspeak.** *v.*

mis spo ken (mis spō′kən), pp. of **misspeak.** *v.*

mis state (mis stāt′), make wrong or misleading statements about. *v.*, **mis stat ed, mis stat ing.**

mis state ment (mis stāt′mənt), a wrong or erroneous statement. *n.*

mis step (mis step′), **1.** a wrong step. **2.** error or slip in conduct. *n.*

miss y (mis′ē), *Informal.* little miss; miss. *n.*, *pl.* **miss ies.**

mist (mist), **1.** cloud of very fine drops of water in the air; fog. **2.** come down in mist; rain in very fine drops. **3.** anything that dims, blurs, or obscures: *A mist of prejudice spoiled his judgment.* **4.** haze before the eyes due to illness or tears. **5.** be covered with mist; become dim. **6.** cover with a mist; put a mist before; make dim: *Tears misted her eyes.* 1,3,4 *n.*, 2,5,6 *v.*

mis take (mis tāk′), **1.** error; blunder; misunderstanding: *I used your towel by mistake.* **2.** misunderstand (what is seen or heard). **3.** take wrongly; take (to be some other person or thing): *I mistook that stick for a snake.* **4.** make a mistake. 1 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*, **mis took, mis tak en, mis tak ing.**

and no mistake, without a doubt; surely.

mis tak en (mis tāk′ən), **1.** wrong in opinion; having made a mistake: *A mistaken person should admit his error.* **2.** wrong; wrongly judged; misplaced: *It was a mistaken kindness to give that boy more candy; it will make him sick.* **3.** pp. of **mistake.** 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *v.*

mis tak en ly (mis tāk′ən lē), by mistake; wrongly. *adv.*

Mis ter (mis′tər), Mr., a title put before a man's name or the name of his office: *Mr. Smith, Mr. President.* *n.*

mis ter (mis′tər), *Informal.* **1.** sir: *Good morning, mister.* **2.** address as "mister." 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

mis time (mis tīm′), **1.** say or do at the wrong time. **2.** misstate the time of. *v.*, **mis timed, mis tim ing.**

mis tle toe (mis′l tō), **1.** plant with small, waxy, white berries and yellow flowers, that grows as a parasite on certain trees. **2.** sprig of mistletoe, often used as a Christmas decoration. *n.*

Mistletoe growing on a tree

mis took (mis tůk′), pt. of **mistake.** *I mistook you for your sister yesterday.* *v.*

mis tral (mis′trəl or mis träl′), a cold, dry, northerly wind common in S France and neighboring regions. *n.*

mis trans late (mis′trans lāt′ or mis trans′lāt), translate incorrectly. *v.*, **mis trans lat ed, mis trans lat ing.**

mis trans la tion (mis′trans lā′shən), an incorrect translation. *n.*

mis treat (mis trēt′), treat badly. *v.*

mis treat ment (mis trēt′mənt), ill treatment. *n.*

mis tress (mis′tris), **1.** the woman who is at the head of a household. **2.** woman or country that is in control or can rule: *Great Britain is sometimes called mistress of the seas.* **3.** woman who has a thorough knowledge or mastery. **4.** *Brit.* a woman teaching in a school, or at the head of a school, or giving lessons in a special subject: *the dancing mistress.* **5.** *Poetic.* woman loved and courted by a man. **6.** woman who improperly occupies the place of a wife. **7.** *Archaic* or *Dialect.* Mrs., Madam, or Miss. *n.*

Mis tress (mis′tris), title of courtesy for a married woman, usually abbreviated in writing to Mrs. and pronounced mis′iz. *n.*

mis tri al (mis trī′əl), **1.** trial having no effect in law because of some error in the proceedings. **2.** *Informal.* an inconclusive trial. *n.*

mis trust (mis trust′), **1.** feel no confidence in; doubt: *She mistrusted her ability to learn to swim.* **2.** lack of trust or confidence. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

mis trust ful (mis trust′fəl), lacking confidence; distrustful; doubting; suspicious. *adj.*

mist y (mis′tē), **1.** of mist. **2.** characterized by mist; covered with mist. **3.** not clearly seen or outlined. **4.** as if seen through a mist; vague; indistinct: *a misty notion. adj.*, **mist i er, mist i est. —mist′i ly,** *adv.* **—mist′i ness,** *n.*

mis un der stand (mis′un dər stand′), **1.** understand wrongly. **2.** take in a wrong sense; give the wrong meaning to. *v.*, **mis un der stood, mis un der stand ing.**

mis un der stand ing (mis′un dər stan′ding), **1.** wrong understanding; failure to understand. **2.** disagreement. *n.*

mis un der stood (mis′un dər stud′), **1.** pt. and pp. of **misunderstand.** *Kate misunderstood what the teacher said and so did the wrong thing.* **2.** not understood; not properly appreciated. 1 *v.*, 2 *adj.*

mis us age (mis ūs′ij), **1.** a wrong or improper usage. **2.** ill usage; bad treatment. *n.*

mis use (mis ūz′ for 1, 2; mis ūs′ for 3), **1.** use for the wrong purpose: *He misuses his knife at the table by lifting food with it.* **2.** abuse; ill-treat: *He misuses his horses by giving them loads that are too heavy.* **3.** a wrong use: *I notice a misuse of the word "who" in your letter.* 1,2 *v.*, **mis used, mis us ing;** 3 *n.*

Mitch ell (mich′əl), **Mount,** peak in W North Carolina, the highest of the Appalachians. 6684 ft. *n.*

Mite

mite[1] (mīt), any of various tiny animals that belong to the same class as spiders and live in foods, on plants, or on other animals. *n.*

mite[2] (mīt), **1.** anything very small; little bit: *Though poor, she gave her mite to charity.* **2.** coin of slight value. **3.** a very small child: *What a mite Dorothy is! n.*

mi ter (mī′tər), **1.** a tall, pointed, folded cap worn by bishops during sacred ceremonies. **2.** bestow a miter on; make a bishop. **3.** the official headdress of the ancient Jewish high priest. **4.** kind of joint or corner where two pieces of wood are fitted together at right angles with the ends cut slanting, as at the corners of a picture frame. **5.** join thus; prepare (ends of wood) for joining in a miter joint. **6.** the bevel on either of the pieces in a miter joint. 1,3,4,6 *n.*, 2,5 *v.*

Miter (def. 1)

mi tered (mī′tərd), **1.** having a miter joint. **2.** wearing a bishop's miter. *adj.*

miter joint, a right-angled joint made by cutting the ends of two pieces of wood on equal slants.

Mith ri da tes (mith′rə dā′tēz), 131?-63 B.C., king of Pontus from 120? to 63 B.C. and enemy of Rome. He is said to have become immune to poisons by taking gradually increasing doses of them. *n.*

mit i gate (mit′ə gāt), make or become mild; make or become milder; soften. Anger, grief, pain, punishments, heat, cold, and many other conditions may be mitigated. *v.*, **mit i gat ed, mit i gat ing.**

mit i ga tion (mit′ə gā′shən), **1.** a mitigating. **2.** a being mitigated. **3.** something that mitigates: *The breeze was a welcome mitigation of the heat. n.*

mi tre (mī′tər), *Esp. Brit.* miter. *n.*, *v.*, **mi tred, mi tring.**

mitt (mit), **1.** kind of long glove without fingers, or with very short fingers. **2.** a baseball glove with a big pad over the palm and fingers. **3.** mitten. *n.*

Mitts (def. 1)

mit ten (mit′n), kind of winter glove covering the four fingers together and the thumb separately. *n.*

mix (miks), **1.** put together; stir well together: *mix ingredients to make a cake.* **2.** prepare by putting different things together: *mix a cake.* **3.** join: *mix business and pleasure.* **4.** be mixed: *Milk and water mix.* **5.** associate together; get along together: *People mix well in a group like ours.* **6.** mixture. **7.** *Informal.* mixed condition; mess. 1-5 *v.*, **mixed** or **mixt, mix ing;** 6,7 *n.* **mix up, 1.** confuse. **2.** involve; concern.

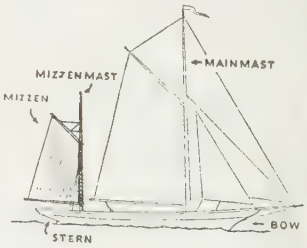
mixed (mikst), **1.** put together or formed by mixing; composed of different parts or elements; of different kinds combined: *mixed candies, mixed emotions.* **2.** of different classes, kinds, etc.; not exclusive: *a mixed company.* **3.** of or for persons of both sexes: *a mixed chorus.* **4.** *Informal.* mentally confused. *adj.*

mixed number, number consisting of a whole number and a fraction, such as 1½, 16⅔, 25⁹⁄₁₀.

mix er (mik′sər), **1.** thing that mixes: *a bread mixer.* **2.** one who mixes. A person who gets along well with others is called a good mixer. *n.*

mix ture (miks′chər), **1.** a mixing. **2.** a being mixed. **3.** what has been mixed. *n.*

mix-up (miks′up′), *Informal.* **1.** confusion; mess. **2.** a confused fight. *n.*



Miz pah (miz′pə), word used to recall these words: "The Lord watch between me and thee, when we are absent one from another." Genesis 31:49. *n.*

miz zen (miz′n), **1.** a fore-and-aft sail on the mizzenmast. **2.** mizzenmast. *n.*

miz zen mast (miz′n mast′; *Nautical* miz′n məst), mast nearest the stern in a two-masted or three-masted ship. *n.*

Mlle., Mademoiselle. *pl.* **Mlles.**

mm., millimeter; millimeters.

Mme., Madame. *pl.* **Mmes.**

Mn, manganese.

mne mon ic (ni mon′ik), **1.** aiding the memory. **2.** intended to aid memory. **3.** of or having to do with memory. *adj.*

Mne mos y ne (ni mos′ə nē), the Greek goddess of memory, and mother of the Muses. *n.*

Mo, molybdenum.

Mo., Missouri.

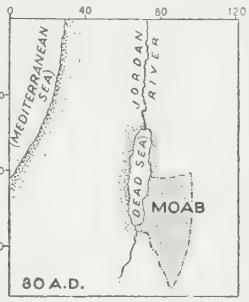
mo., month; months.

Moa (10 to 14 ft. tall)

mo a (mō′ə), a large extinct bird of New Zealand, somewhat like an ostrich. *n.*

Mo ab (mō′ab), an ancient kingdom in Syria, east of the Dead Sea and the river Jordan. *n.*

Mo ab ite (mō′əb ĭt), **1.** inhabitant of Moab. **2.** of Moab or its people. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*



moan (mōn), **1.** a long, low sound of suffering. **2.** any similar sound: *the moan of the wind.* **3.** make moans. **4.** utter with a moan. **5.** complain; grieve. **6.** complain about; grieve for. 1,2 *n.*, 3-6 *v.* **—moan′ing ly,** *adv.*

moat (mōt), **1.** a deep, wide ditch dug around a castle or town as a protection against enemies. Moats were usually kept filled with water. **2.** surround with a moat. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

mob (mob), **1.** a large number of people, usually crowded closely together. **2.** the common mass of people. **3.** a lawless crowd, easily moved to act without thinking. **4.** crowd around in curiosity, anger, etc.: *The eager children mobbed the candy man the moment he appeared.* **5.** attack with violence, as a mob does. 1-3 *n.*, 4,5 *v.*, **mobbed, mob bing.**

mo bile[1] (mō′bl), **1.** movable; easy to move: *The tongue is mobile.* **2.** moving easily; changing easily: *A mobile mind is one that is easily moved by ideas or feeling.* *adj.*

mo bile[2] (mō′bēl), pieces of metal, wood, paper, etc., suspended on wires or threads and so balanced as to move in a slight breeze, used decoratively. *n.*

Mo bile (mō bēl′), seaport in SW Alabama, on Mobile Bay. 203,000. *n.*

Mo bile Bay (mō′bēl), part of the Gulf of Mexico that extends into SW Alabama. 30 mi. long; 8-18 mi. wide.

mo bil i ty (mō bil′ə tē), being mobile; ability or readiness to move or be moved. *n.*

mo bi li za tion (mō′bl ə zā′shən), **1.** a mobilizing; calling troops, ships, etc., into active military service. **2.** being mobilized. *n.*

mo bi lize (mō′bl īz), **1.** call (troops, warships, etc.) into active military service; organize for war. **2.** assemble and prepare for war: *The troops mobilized quickly.* **3.** put into motion or active use: *mobilize the wealth of a country.* *v.*, **mo bi lized, mo bi lizing. —mo′bi liz′a ble,** *adj.*

moc ca sin (mok′ə sn), **1.** a soft leather shoe or sandal. Moccasins were worn by North American Indians. **2.** a poisonous snake found in the S United States. *n.*

Moccasin (def. 1)

moccasin flower, a pink or white orchid shaped somewhat like a slipper.

Mo cha (mō′kə), **1.** seaport in SW Arabia near the mouth of the Red Sea. 5000. **2.** a choice variety of coffee originally coming from Arabia. *n.*

mo cha (mō′kə), flavored with coffee, or with chocolate and coffee. *adj.*

mo chi la (mō chē′lə), a leather flap that covers a saddletree. *n.*

mock (mok), **1.** laugh at; make fun of. **2.** make fun of by copying or imitating: *The thoughtless children mocked the queer speech of the new boy.* **3.** imitate; copy. **4.** not real; copying; sham; imitation: *a mock battle.* **5.** an action or speech that mocks. **6.** person or thing scorned or deserving scorn. **7.** scoff. **8.** make light of; pay no attention to. **9.** deceive; disappoint. 1-3,7-9 *v.*, 4 *adj.*, 5,6 *n.* **—mock′er,** *n.*

mock er y (mok′ər ē), **1.** a making fun; ridicule. **2.** person or thing to be made fun of: *Through his foolishness he became a mockery in the village.* **3.** a bad copy or imitation. **4.** a disregarding; a setting at naught: *The unfair trial was a mockery of justice.* *n.*, *pl.* **mock er ies.**

mock-he ro ic (mok′hi rō′ik), **1.** imitating or burlesquing what is heroic: *Pope's "Rape of the Lock" is a mock-heroic poem.* **2.** imitation or burlesque of what is heroic. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

mock ing (mok′ing), that mocks; deriding; mimicking; deluding. *adj.* **—mock′ing ly,** *adv.*

mock ing bird (mok′ing bėrd′), songbird of the S United States that imitates the notes of other birds. *n.*

Mockingbird (about 10 in. long)

mock-up (mok′up′), a full-sized model of an airplane, machine, etc., used for teaching purposes. *n.*

mo dal (mō′dl), of or having to do with mode, manner, or form. *adj.*

modal auxiliary, word like *may, can, must, would,* and *should,* that indicates the mood of the verb with which it is used.

mode[1] (mōd), **1.** manner or way in which a thing is done: *Riding on a donkey is a slow mode of travel.* **2.** form of a verb that shows whether the act or state is thought of as a fact, command, etc.; mood: *the indicative mode, the imperative mode.* **3.** any of various arrangements of the tones of an octave. **4.** either of the two classes of keys in music. *n.*

mode[2] (mōd), style, fashion, or custom that prevails; the way most people are doing: *Bobbed hair became the mode about 1920.* *n.*

mod el (mod′l), **1.** a small copy: *a model of a ship.* **2.** figure in clay or wax that is to be copied in marble, bronze, etc.: *a model for a statue.* **3.** make; shape; fashion; design; plan: *model a bird's nest in clay.* **4.** make models; design: *model in clay.* **5.** way in which a thing is made; style: *I want a dress like yours, for that model is becoming to me.* **6.** thing or person to be copied or imitated: *Make your father your model, and you will become a fine man.* **7.** follow as a model; form (something) after a particular model: *Model yourself on your father.* **8.** just right or perfect, especially in conduct: *a model child.* **9.** person who poses for artists, photographers, etc. **10.** woman in a clothing store who puts on garments in order to show customers how they look. **11.** be a model. 1,2,5,6,9,10 *n.*, 3,4,7,11 *v.*, **mod eled, mod el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **mod elled, mod el ling;** 8 *adj.*

mod el ing (mod′l ing), **1.** act or art of one who models. **2.** production of designs in some plastic material, as for reproduction in a more durable material. **3.** the representation of solid form, as in sculpture. *n.*

mod el ling (mod′l ing), *Esp. Brit.* modeling. *n.*

mod er ate (mod′ər it for 1,2,5,6; mod′ər āt for 3,4,7), **1.** kept or keeping within proper bounds; not extreme: *moderate expenses, moderate styles.* **2.** person who holds moderate opinions. **3.** make less violent. **4.** become less extreme or violent: *The wind is moderating.* **5.** not violent; calm: *moderate in speech or opinion.* **6.** fair; medium; not very large or good: *a moderate profit.* **7.** act as moderator; preside (over). 1,5,6 *adj.*, 2 *n.*, 3,4,7 *v.*, **mod er at ed, mod er at ing. —mod′er ate ly,** *adv.*

mod er a tion (mod′ər ā′shən), **1.** a moderating. **2.** freedom from excess; proper restraint; temperance: *It is all right to eat candy in moderation.* **3.** calmness; lack of violence. *n.*

in moderation, within limits; not going to extremes.

mod er a tor (mod′ər ā′tər), **1.** a presiding officer; chairman: *the moderator of a town meeting, the moderator of a church assembly.* **2.** arbitrator; mediator. **3.** material used in a reactor to slow down nuclear fission. *n.*

mod ern (mod′ərn), **1.** of the present time; of times not long past: *Television is a modern invention.* **2.** per-

son of modern times. 3. up-to-date; not old-fashioned. 4. person who has modern ideas and tastes. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.* —**mod′ern ness,** *n.*

Modern English, 1. period in the development of the English language from about 1500 through the present. 2. language of this period.

modern history, history from about 1450 to the present time.

mod ern ism (mod′ər niz əm), 1. modern attitudes or methods; sympathy with what is modern. 2. a modern word or phrase. *n.*

mod ern ist (mod′ər nist), person who holds modern views or uses modern methods. *n.*

mod ern is tic (mod′ər nis′tik), 1. modern. 2. having modern attitudes, methods, or style. *adj.*

mo der ni ty (mə der′nə tē), 1. a being modern. 2. something modern. *n., pl.* **mo der ni ties.**

mod ern i za tion (mod′ər nə zā′shən), a modernizing or being modernized; bringing up to present ways or standards. *n.*

mod ern ize (mod′ər nīz), 1. make modern; bring up to present ways or standards. 2. become modern. *v.*, **mod ern ized, mod ern iz ing.**

mod est (mod′ist), 1. not thinking too highly of oneself; not vain; humble: *In spite of the honors he received, the scientist remained a modest man.* 2. bashful; not bold; shy; held back by a sense of what is fit and proper: *a modest girl.* 3. not calling attention to one's body; decent. 4. not too great; not asking too much: *a modest request.* 5. not gaudy; humble in appearance; quiet: *a modest little house.* *adj.* —**mod′est ly,** *adv.*

mod es ty (mod′is tē), 1. freedom from vanity; being modest or humble. 2. shyness; bashfulness. 3. being decent. *n., pl.* **mod es ties.**

mod i cum (mod′ə kəm), a small or moderate quantity: *Fred is so bright that even with a modicum of effort he does excellent work.* *n.*

mod i fi ca tion (mod′ə fə kā′shən), 1. partial alteration or change: *The teacher recommended six modifications in my essay.* 2. a modifying or being modified; a toning down: *The modification of his anger made him able to think clearly again.* 3. limitation of meaning. 4. modified form; variety. *n.*

mod i fi er (mod′ə fī′ər), 1. word or group of words that limits another word or group of words. In "a very tight coat," the adjective *tight* is a modifier of *coat*, and the adverb *very* is a modifier of *tight*. 2. person or thing that modifies. *n.*

mod i fy (mod′ə fī), 1. change somewhat: *modify the terms of a lease.* 2. make less; tone down; make less severe or strong: *modify one's demands.* 3. limit the meaning of; qualify. Adverbs modify verbs and adjectives. *v.*, **mod i fied, mod i fy ing.** —**mod′i fi′a ble,** *adj.*

mod ish (mōd′ish), fashionable; stylish. *adj.* —**mod′ish ly,** *adv.* —**mod′ish ness,** *n.*

mo diste (mō dēst′), maker of or dealer in women's gowns, hats, etc.; dressmaker. *n.*

Mo dred (mō′drəd), King Arthur's treacherous nephew. *n.*

mod u late (moj′ə lāt), 1. regulate; adjust; vary; soften; tone down. 2. alter (the voice) for expression. 3. change from one musical key or note to another. 4. vary the frequency of (electrical waves). 5. change (a radio current) by adding sound waves to it. *v.*, **mod u lat ed, mod u lat ing.**

mod u la tion (moj′ə lā′shən), 1. a modulating or being modulated. 2. change from one key to another in the course of a piece of music. 3. in electronics, a varying of high-frequency waves. *n.*

mod u la tor (moj′ə lā′tər), 1. person or thing that modulates. 2. device for changing a radio current by adding sound waves to it. *n.*

mod ule (moj′ül), 1. a standard or unit for measuring. 2. the size of some part taken as a unit of measure. *n.*

mod u lus (moj′ə ləs), in science, a quantity expressing the measure of some function, property, or the like, especially under conditions where the measure is unity. *n., pl.* **mod u li** (-lī).

mo dus o pe ran di (mō′dəs op′ə ran′dī), *Latin.* method or manner of working.

mo dus vi ven di (mō′dəs vi ven′dī), *Latin.* mode of living; way of getting along.

Mog a di scio (mog′ə dē′shō), capital of Somalia, in the SE part. 87,000. *n.*

Mo gul (mō′gul), 1. Mongolian. 2. one of the Mongol conquerors of India in the 16th century or one of their descendants. *n.*

mo gul (mō′gul), an important person. *n.*

mo hair (mō′hâr), 1. cloth made from the long, silky hair of the Angora goat. 2. a similar cloth made of wool and cotton or rayon. *n.*

Mo ham med (mō ham′id), 570?-632 A.D., founder and prophet of Islam, a religion widely accepted in Asia and Africa. *n.* Also, **Mahomet, Muhammad.**

Mo ham med an (mō ham′ə dən), 1. of Mohammed or the religion founded by him; Moslem. 2. follower of Mohammed; believer in the religion founded by him; Moslem. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* Also, **Mahometan.**

Mo ham med an ism (mō ham′ə dən iz′əm), the religion of the Moslems. *n.* Also, **Mahometanism.**

Mo ha ve (mō hä′vē), 1. member of a tribe of American Indians dwelling chiefly on the east side of the Colorado River. 2. Mojave. *n.*

Mo hawk (mō′hôk), 1. member of a tribe of American Indians formerly living in central New York State. 2. river flowing from central New York State into the Hudson. 148 mi. *n., pl.* (*for 1*) **Mo hawk** or **Mohawks.**

Mo hi can (mō hē′kən), member of a tribe of American Indians formerly living in the upper Hudson valley and in Connecticut. *n.*

moi e ty (moi′ə tē), 1. half. 2. part: *Only a small moiety of high school graduates go to college.* *n., pl.* **moi e ties.**

moil (moil), 1. work hard; drudge. 2. hard work; drudgery. 3. trouble; confusion. 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

moire (mwär or mwä rā′), fabric having a wavelike pattern; watered fabric. *n.*

moi ré (mwä rā′), 1. moire. 2. having a wavelike pattern; watered: *moiré silk.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

moist (moist), 1. slightly wet; damp. 2. rainy. *adj.* —**moist′ly,** *adv.* —**moist′ness,** *n.*

moist en (moi′sn), 1. make moist. 2. become moist. *v.*

mois ture (mois′chər), slight wetness; water or other liquid spread in very small drops in the air or on a surface. *n.*

Mo ja ve (mō hä′vē), 1. desert in S California. 15,000 sq. mi. 2. Mohave. *n.*

mo lar (mō′lər), 1. tooth with a broad surface for grinding. A person's back teeth are molars. See **incisor** for diagram. 2. adapted for grinding. 3. of the molar teeth. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

mo las ses (mə las′iz), a sweet syrup obtained in making sugar from sugar cane. *n.*

mold[1] (mōld), 1. a hollow shape in which anything is formed or cast: *Melted metal is poured into a mold to harden into shape.* 2. the shape or form which is given by a mold: *The molds of ice cream were turkeys and pumpkins.* 3. model according to which anything is shaped. 4. form; shape: *We mold statues out of clay.* 5. something shaped in a mold: *a mold of pudding.* 6. make or form into shape: *We mold wax into candles. Our characters are molded by our conduct.* 7. nature; character. 8. shape or frame on or about which something is made. 1-3,5,7,8 *n.*, 4,6 *v.* Also, *esp. Brit.* **mould.**

mold[2] (mōld), 1. a woolly or furry fungous growth, often greenish in color, that appears on food and other animal or vegetable substances when they are left too long in a warm, moist place. 2. become covered with mold. 3. cover with mold. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.* Also, *esp. Brit.* **mould.**

mold[3] (mōld), 1. loose earth; fine, soft, rich soil. 2. *Archaic.* ground; earth. *n.* Also, *esp. Brit.* **mould.**

Mol da vi a (mol dā′vē ə), 1. division of NE Romania. 2. a Soviet republic in SW Soviet Union. 2,700,000 pop.; 13,680 sq. mi. *Capital:* Kishinev.

mold board (mōld′bôrd′), a curved metal plate in a plow, that turns over the earth from the furrow. See **plow** for picture. *n.*

mold er[1] (mōl′dər), turn into dust by natural decay; crumble; waste away. *v.* Also, *esp. Brit.* **moulder.**

mold er[2] (mōl′dər), one who shapes something. *n.* Also, *esp. Brit.* **moulder.**

mold ing (mōl′ding), 1. act of shaping: *the molding of dishes from clay.* 2. something molded. 3. strip, usually of wood, around the upper walls of a room, used to support pictures, to cover electric wires, etc. *n.* Also, *esp. Brit.* **moulding.**

mold y (mōl′dē), 1. covered with mold: *a moldy crust of bread, moldy cheese.* 2. musty; stale: *a moldy smell. adj.,* **mold i er, mold i est.** Also, *esp. Brit.* **mouldy.** **—mold′i ness,** *n.*

mole[1] (mōl), a congenital spot on the skin, usually brown. *n.*

mole[2] (mōl), a small mammal that lives underground most of the time. Moles have velvety fur and very small eyes that cannot see well. *n.* **—mole′like′,** *adj.*

Mole[2] (about 7 in. long, including the tail)

mole[3] (mōl), 1. barrier built of stone to break the force of the waves; breakwater. 2. harbor formed by it. *n.*

mo lec u lar (mə lek′yə lər), having to do with, caused by, or consisting of molecules. *adj.*

mol e cule (mol′ə kūl), 1. the smallest particle into which a substance can be divided without chemical change. A molecule of an element consists of one or more atoms. A molecule of a compound consists of two or more atoms. 2. a very small particle. *n.*

mole hill (mōl′hil′), 1. a small mound or ridge of earth raised up by moles burrowing under the ground. 2. something insignificant. *n.*

mo lest (mə lest′), meddle with and injure; interfere with and trouble; disturb: *We did not molest the big dog, because we were afraid of him. v.* **—mo lest′er,** *n.*

mo les ta tion (mō′les tā′shən), a molesting or being molested; annoying interference. *n.*

Mo lière (mô lyär′), 1622-1673, French writer of comedies. *n.*

mol li fy (mol′ə fī), soften; appease; mitigate: *mollify a person or his wrath. v.,* **mol li fied, mol li fy ing. —mol′li fi ca′tion,** *n.*

mol lusc (mol′əsk), *Esp. Brit.* mollusk. *n.*

mol lusk (mol′əsk), any of a large group of animals having soft bodies not composed of segments, and usually covered with a hard shell. Snails, mussels, oysters, and clams are mollusks. *n.*

mol ly cod dle (mol′ē kod′l), 1. boy or man accustomed to being fussed over and pampered; milksop. 2. coddle; pamper. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **mol ly cod dled, mol ly cod dling.**

Mo loch (mō′lok), 1. a Semitic deity whose worship was marked by the sacrifice of children by their parents. 2. anything thought of as requiring frightful sacrifice: *War is a Moloch. n.*

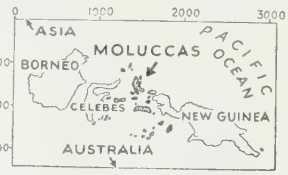
Mo lo kai (mō′lō kī′), the fifth largest island of Hawaii. 5000 pop.; 260 sq. mi. See **Hawaiian Islands** for map. *n.*

Mo lo tov (mô′lə tôf), **Viacheslav Mikhailovich,** born 1890, Soviet foreign minister 1939-49 and 1953-56. *n.*

molt (mōlt), 1. shed the feathers, skin, etc., before a new growth. Birds and snakes molt. 2. shed (feathers, etc.): *We saw the snake molt its skin.* 3. act or time of molting. 1,2 *v.,* 3 *n.* Also, *esp. Brit.* **moult.**

mol ten (mōl′tn), 1. melted. 2. made by melting and casting: *a molten image.* 3. a pp. of **melt.** 1,2 *adj.,* 3 *v.*

Mo luc cas (mə luk′əz), group of islands in Indonesia, between Celebes and New Guinea. 700,000 pop.; 32,300 sq. mi. *n.pl.* Also, **Spice Islands.**



mo ly (mō′lē), 1. a fabulous herb with a milk-white flower and a black root, having magic properties. Hermes gave Odysseus moly to counteract the spells of Circe. 2. wild garlic. *n., pl.* **mo lies.**

mo lyb de nite (mə lib′də nīt), a soft, graphitelike native sulfide of molybdenum, a valuable ore. *n.*

mo lyb de num (mə lib′də nəm), a silver-white metallic element of the chromium group. *Symbol:* Mo *n.*

mo ment (mō′mənt), 1. a very short space of time; instant: *In a moment, all was changed.* 2. a present or other particular point of time: *We both arrived at the same moment.* 3. importance: *a matter of moment.* 4. tendency to cause rotation around a point or axis. *n.*

mo men tar i ly (mō′mən ter′ə lē or mō′mən tär′ə lē), 1. for a moment: *hesitate momentarily.* 2. at every moment; from moment to moment: *danger momentarily increasing.* 3. at any moment: *We expect him to arrive momentarily. adv.*

mo men tar y (mō′mən ter′ē), lasting only a moment: *momentary hesitation. adj.* **—mo′men tar′i ness,** *n.*

mo ment ly (mō′mənt lē), 1. every moment; from moment to moment. 2. at any moment. 3. for a moment. *adv.*

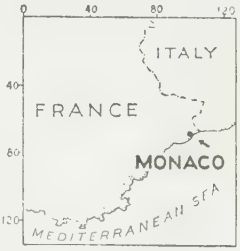
mo men tous (mō men′təs), very important: *Choosing between peace and war is a momentous decision. adj.* **—mo men′tous ness,** *n.*

mo men tous ly (mō men′təs lē), with important effect or influence. *adv.*

mo men tum (mō men′təm), 1. force with which a body moves, the product of its mass and its velocity: *A falling object gains momentum as it falls.* 2. impetus resulting from movement. *n., pl.* **mo men tums, mo men ta** (-tə).

Mon., Monday.

Mon a co (mon′ə kō or mə näk′ō), 1. a very small country on the SE coast of France, on the Mediterranean Sea. 20,000 pop.; ½ sq. mi. 2. its capital. 2000. *n.*



Mo na Li sa (mō′nə lē′zə), a famous portrait by Leonardo da Vinci.

mon arch (mon′ärk), 1. king, queen, emperor, etc.; ruler. 2. person or thing like a monarch: *The lion has been called the monarch of the beasts.* 3. a very large orange-and-black butterfly. *n.*

mo nar chal (mə när′kl), 1. of or having to do with a monarch. 2. characteristic of a monarch. 3. suitable for a monarch. *adj.* **—mo nar′chal ly,** *adv.*

mo nar chi al (mə när′kē əl), monarchal. *adj.*

mo nar chic (mə när′kik), monarchical. *adj.*

mo nar chi cal (mə när′kə kl), 1. of a monarch or monarchy. 2. favoring a monarchy. *adj.*

mon ar chism (mon′ər kiz əm), 1. principles of monarchy. 2. advocacy of monarchical principles. *n.*

mon ar chist (mon′ər kist), person who supports or favors government by a monarch. *n.*

mon ar chy (mon′ər kē), 1. government by a monarch. 2. nation governed by a monarch. *n., pl.* **mon ar chies.**

mon as te ri al (mon′əs tir′ē əl), **1.** of a monastery. **2.** characteristic of a monastery. *adj.*

mon as ter y (mon′əs ter′ē), building where monks or nuns live a contemplative life according to fixed rules and under religious vows. *n., pl.* **mon as ter ies.**

mo nas tic (mə nas′tik), **1.** of monks or nuns: *monastic vows.* **2.** of monasteries. **3.** like that of monks or nuns. **4.** monk. 1-3 *adj.,* 4 *n.* **—mo nas′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

mo nas ti cal (mə nas′tə kl), monastic. *adj.*

mo nas ti cism (mə nas′tə siz əm), system or condition of living according to fixed rules, in groups shut off from the world, and devoted to religion. *n.*

Mon day (mun′dē or mun′dā), the second day of the week, following Sunday. *n.*

Mo nel metal (mō nel′), *Trademark.* a silver-colored metal made from copper and nickel. It does not rust, and is used in making bullets, golf clubs, etc.

mon e tar y (mon′ə ter′ē), **1.** of the money of a country: *The monetary unit in the United States is the dollar.* **2.** of money: *a monetary reward.* *adj.*

mon e ti za tion (mon′ə tə zā′shən), a monetizing. *n.*

mon e tize (mon′ə tīz), **1.** legalize as money. **2.** coin into money. *v.,* **mon e tized, mon e tiz ing.**

mon ey (mun′ē), **1.** current coin; gold, silver, or other metal made into coins; bank notes, etc., representing gold or silver; any medium of exchange. **2.** a particular form or denomination of money. **3.** wealth. *n., pl.* **mon eys. —mon′ey less,** *adj.*

make money, **1.** get money. **2.** become rich.

mon ey chang er (mun′ē chān′jər), person whose business is to exchange money, usually that of one country for that of another. *n.*

mon eyed (mun′ēd), **1.** having money; wealthy. **2.** consisting of or representing money: *moneyed resources.* *adj.*

mon ey lend er (mun′ē len′dər), one whose business is lending money at interest. *n.*

money of account, a monetary denomination used in reckoning, especially one not issued as a coin. In the United States, the mill is a money of account but not a coin. The nickel is a coin, but not a money of account.

money order, order for the payment of money. You can buy a money order at the post office and send it to a person in another city, who can get the money at the post office there.

Mon gol (mong′gl), **1.** member of the Asiatic race now inhabiting Mongolia and nearby parts of China and Siberia. **2.** of this race. **3.** Mongolian. 1,3 *n.,* 2,3 *adj.*

Mon go li a (mong gō′lē ə), a vast region in Asia, including part of northern China and the Mongolian People's Republic. *n.*

Mon go li an (mong gō′lē ən) **1.** member of the yellow race of Asia. Mongolians have slanting eyes, prominent cheekbones, short broad noses, and straight black hair. The Chinese are Mongolians. **2.** their language or languages. **3.** of Mongolia, the Mongolians, or their languages. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

Mongolian People's Republic, country in central Asia, north of China and south of Siberia. 1,000,000 pop.; 600,000 sq. mi. *Capital:* Ulan Bator. Also, **Outer Mongolia.**

Mon gol oid (mong′gl oid), **1.** resembling the Mongols; having characteristics of the Mongolian race. **2.** person of Mongolian race. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

Mongoose (length, including the tail, about 2 ft.)

mon goose or **mon goos** (mong′güs), a slender, ferret-like carnivorous mammal of India, used for destroying rats, and noted for its ability to kill certain poisonous snakes without being harmed. *n., pl.* **mon goos es.**

mon grel (mung′grəl or mong′grəl), **1.** animal or plant of mixed breed, especially a dog. **2.** of mixed breed, race, origin, nature, etc.: *a mongrel speech that is half Spanish and half Indian.* 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

mon ies (mun′ēz), sums of money. *n.pl.*

mon ism (mon′iz əm), doctrine that the universe can be explained by one substance or principle. *n.*

mon ist (mon′ist), person who believes in monism. *n.*

mo nis tic (mō nis′tik), of or having to do with monism. *adj.*

mo ni tion (mō nish′ən), **1.** admonition; warning. **2.** an official or legal notice: *The bishop sent a monition to three clergymen.* *n.*

mon i tor (mon′ə tər), **1.** pupil in school with special duties, such as helping to keep order and taking attendance. **2.** person who gives advice or warning. **3.** a low armored warship having one or more turrets for guns. **4.** a large lizard of Africa, Australia, and S Asia. **5.** a receiver used for checking radio or television transmissions. **6.** check (a radio or television transmission) by listening in with a receiver. 1-5 *n.,* 6 *v.*

Monitor (def. 4) (total length about 4 ft.)

Monitor (mon′ə tər), a Union ironclad warship with a low hull topped by a revolving turret for the guns. *n.*

mon i to ri al (mon′ə tô′rē əl), **1.** of or having to do with a monitor. **2.** using monitors. **3.** serving to admonish or warn. *adj.*

mon i tor ship (mon′ə tər ship′), office, work, or period of service of a monitor. *n.*

mon i to ry (mon′ə tô′rē), **1.** admonishing; warning. **2.** letter containing admonition. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n., pl.* **mon i to ries.**

monk (mungk), man who gives up everything else for religion and enters a monastery to live. *n.*

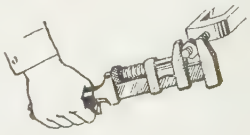
mon key (mung′kē), **1.** one of the group of mammals most closely resembling man. **2.** one of the smaller mammals in this group, not a chimpanzee, gorilla, or other large ape. **3.** person, especially a child, who is full of mischief. **4.** *Informal.* play; fool; trifle. 1-3 *n., pl.* **mon keys;** 4 *v.,* **mon keyed, mon key ing. —mon′key like′,** *adj.*

Small monkey (about 2 ft. long, including the tail)

mon key shine (mung′kē shīn′), *U.S. Slang.* a mischievous trick; clownish joke. *n.*

monkey wrench, wrench with a movable jaw that can be adjusted to fit different sizes of nuts.

monk ish (mungk′ish), *Unfriendly use.* **1.** of a monk; having to do with monks. **2.** like a monk; characteristic of a monk. **3.** like monks or their way of life. *adj.*



Using a monkey wrench to tighten a nut. The jaw is moved by means of the screw next to the handle.

monks hood (mungks′hud′), a kind of aconite, so called from its hooded flowers. *n.*

mon o chro mat ic (mon′ə krō mat′ik), **1.** of one color only. **2.** consisting of light of one wave length. **3.** producing such light. *adj.*

mon o chrome (mon′ə krōm), a painting, drawing, print, etc., in a single color or shades of a single color. *n.*

mon o cle (mon′ə kl), eyeglass for one eye. *n.*

mon o cled (mon′ə kld), wearing a monocle. *adj.*

mon o cot y le don (mon′ə kot′l ēd′n), plant with only one cotyledon. *n.*

mo noc u lar (mə nok′yə lər), **1.** having only one eye. **2.** having to do with or intended for use by one eye only. *adj.*

Monocle. It rests on the cheekbone and is held in place by the eyebrow muscle.

mon o dy (mon′ə dē), **1.** a mournful song. **2.** plaintive poem in which one person laments another's death. *n., pl.* **mon o dies.**

mo nog a mist (mə nog′ə mist), person who practices or believes in monogamy. *n.*

mo nog a mous (mə nog′ə məs), 1. practicing or advocating monogamy. 2. having to do with monogamy. *adj.*

mo nog a my (mə nog′ə mē), 1. practice or condition of being married to only one person at a time. 2. habit of having only one mate. *n.*

mon o gram (mon′ə gram), a person's initials combined in one design. Monograms are used on note paper, table linen, clothing, jewelry, etc. *n.*

Monogram

mon o graph (mon′ə graf), book or article written on a particular subject. *n.*

mon o lith (mon′ə lith), 1. a single large block of stone. 2. monument, column, statue, etc., formed of a single large block of stone. *n.*

mon o lith ic (mon′ə lith′ik), of a monolith; being a monolith. *adj.*

mon o log ist or **mon o logu ist** (mon′ə lôg′ist), 1. one who talks or acts in monologue, or delivers monologues. 2. one who monopolizes conversation. *n.*

mon o logue or **mon o log** (mon′ə lôg), 1. a long speech by one person in a group. 2. entertainment by a single speaker. 3. play for a single actor. 4. part of a play in which a single actor speaks alone. *n.*

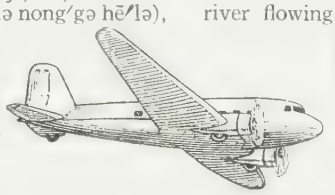
mon o ma ni a (mon′ə mā′nē ə), 1. insanity in which the person is insane on one subject only. 2. interest or tendency so strong as to seem almost insane. *n.*

mon o ma ni ac (mon′ə mā′nē ak), 1. person insane on one subject only. 2. person having a craze for some one thing. *n.*

mo no mi al (mō nō′mē əl), 1. consisting of a single word or term. 2. name consisting of a single word. 3. expression consisting of a single term. z, a^3b^4, and $\frac{m_1m_2}{d^2}$ are monomials. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

Mo non ga he la (mə nong′gə hē′lə), river flowing from N West Virginia into the Ohio River at Pittsburgh. 128 mi. *n.*

mon o plane (mon′ə plān), airplane with only one pair of wings. *n.*


Monoplane

mo nop o list (mə nop′l ist), 1. person who has a monopoly. 2. person who favors monopoly. *n.*

mo nop o lis tic (mə nop′əl is′tik), 1. that monopolizes. 2. having to do with monopolies or monopolists. *adj.*

mo nop o lize (mə nop′l īz), 1. have or get exclusive possession or control of: *This firm practically monopolizes the production of linen thread.* 2. occupy wholly; keep entirely to oneself. *v.*, **mo nop o lized, mo nop o liz ing. —mo nop′o liz′er,** *n.*

mo nop o ly (mə nop′l ē), 1. exclusive control of a commodity or service: *The only milk company in town has a monopoly on milk delivery.* 2. such control granted by a government: *An inventor has a monopoly on his invention for a certain number of years.* 3. control that, though not exclusive, enables the person or company to fix prices. 4. a commercial product or service that is exclusively controlled or nearly so. 5. person or company that has a monopoly on some commodity or service. 6. the exclusive possession or control of something: *No one person has a monopoly of virtue.* *n., pl.* **mo nop o lies.**

mon o rail (mon′ə rāl′), 1. a single rail serving as a complete track. 2. railway in which cars run on a single rail. *n.*

mon o syl lab ic (mon′ə sə lab′ik), 1. having only one syllable. 2. consisting of a word or words of one syllable: *"No, not now," is a monosyllabic reply.* *adj.*

mon o syl la ble (mon′ə sil′ə bl), word of one syllable. *Yes* and *no* are monosyllables. *n.*

mon o the ism (mon′ə thē′iz əm), doctrine or belief that there is only one God. *n.*

mon o the ist (mon′ə thē′ist), believer in only one God. *n.*

mon o the is tic (mon′ə thē is′tik), 1. believing in only one God. 2. having to do with belief in only one God. *adj.*

mon o tone (mon′ə tōn), 1. sameness of tone, style of writing, color, etc.: *Don't read in a monotone; use expression.* 2. continuing on one tone; of one tone, style, or color. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

mo not o nous (mə not′n əs), 1. continuing in the same tone. 2. not varying; without change. 3. wearying because of its sameness. *adj.* **—mo not′o nous ly,** *adv.*

mo not o ny (mə not′n ē), 1. sameness of tone or pitch. 2. lack of variety. 3. wearisome sameness. *n.*

mon o treme (mon′ə trēm), one of the lowest order of mammals. Duckbills and echidnas are monotremes. *n.*

Mon o type (mon′ə tīp), *Trademark.* a set of two machines (keyboard machine and casting machine) for setting and making type in separate letters. *n.*

mon o type (mon′ə tīp), set with a Monotype machine. *v.*, **mon o typed, mon o typ ing.**

mon o va lent (mon′ə vā′lənt), having a valence of one. *adj.*

mon ox ide (mon ok′sīd), oxide containing one oxygen atom in each molecule. *n.*

Mon roe (mən rō′), **James,** 1758-1831, the fifth president of the United States, from 1817 to 1825. He first stated the Monroe Doctrine. *n.*

Monroe Doctrine, doctrine that European nations should not interfere with American nations or try to acquire more territory in America.

Mon ro vi a (mon rō′vē ə), capital of Liberia. 42,000. *n.*

Mon sei gneur or **mon sei gneur** (môN se nyœr′), 1. a French title of honor given to princes, bishops, and other persons of importance. 2. person bearing this title. *n., pl.* **Mes sei gneurs** or **mes sei gneurs** (mā se nyœr′).

mon sieur (mə syœ′), Mr.; sir. *n., pl.* **mes sieurs** (mes′ərz; *French* mā syœ′).

Mon si gnor or **mon si gnor** (mon sēn′yər; *Italian* mōn′sē nyôr′), 1. title given to certain dignitaries in the Roman Catholic Church. 2. person having this title. *n., pl.* **Mon si gnors** or **mon si gnors; Mon si gno ri** or **mon si gno ri** (mōn′sē nyō′rē).

mon soon (mon sün′), 1. a seasonal wind of the Indian Ocean and S Asia, blowing from the southwest from April to October and from the northeast during the rest of the year. 2. a rainy season during which this wind blows from the southwest. *n.*

mon ster (mon′stər), 1. any animal or plant that is out of the usual course of nature. A cow with two heads is a monster. Centaurs, sphinxes, and griffins are imaginary monsters. 2. a huge creature or thing. 3. huge. 4. person too wicked to be human: *He is a monster of cruelty.* 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

mon stros i ty (mon stros′ə tē), 1. monster. 2. state or character of being monstrous. *n., pl.* **mon stros i ties.**

mon strous (mon′strəs), 1. huge; enormous. 2. wrongly formed or shaped; like a monster. 3. so wrong or absurd as to be almost unheard of. 4. shocking; horrible; dreadful. 5. *Informal.* very; extremely. 1-4 *adj.*, 5 *adv.* **—mon′strous ly,** *adv.* **—mon′strous ness,** *n.*

Mont., Montana.

mon tage (mon täzh′), 1. the combination of several distinct pictures to make a composite picture. 2. a composite picture so made. 3. in motion pictures, the use of a rapid succession of pictures, especially to suggest a train of thought. *n.*

Mon taigne (mon tān′), 1533-1592, French essayist. *n.*

Mon tan a (mon tan′ə), a Western State of the United States. 675,000 pop.; 147,138 sq. mi. *Capital:* Helena. *Abbrev.:* Mont. *n.* **—Mon tan′an,** *adj., n.*

Mont Blanc (*French* môN blänN′; *English* mont blangk′), the highest mountain in the Alps, between France and Italy. 15,781 ft.

Mont calm (mont käm′), 1712-1759, French general defeated by the English at Quebec. *n.*

mon te (mon′tē), a Spanish and Spanish American gambling game at cards. *n.*

Mon te Car lo (mon′tē kär′lō), town in Monaco, noted as a gambling resort. 11,000.

Mon te ne grin (mon′tə nē′grin), **1.** of or having to do with Montenegro or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Montenegro. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Mon te ne gro (mon′tə nē′grō), a former kingdom in S Europe, on the Adriatic Sea. After World War I it became a part of Yugoslavia. *n.*

Mon te rey (mon′tə rā′), town on the coast of California. It was the capital of California until 1849. 23,000. *n.*

Mon ter rey (mon′tə rā′), city in northeast Mexico. 601,000. *n.*

Mon tes so ri (mon′tə sô′rē), **Maria,** 1870-1952, Italian educator. *n.*

Mon te vi de o (mon′tə vi dā′ō), capital of Uruguay, on the Plata River. 811,000. *n.*

Mon te zu ma II (mon′tə zü′mə), 1466?-1520, Aztec emperor of Mexico, from 1502 to 1520, defeated by Cortés.

Mont gom er y (mont gum′ər ē), capital of Alabama, in the central part. 134,000. *n.*

month (munth), **1.** one of the 12 parts into which the year is divided. **2.** time from any day of one month to the corresponding day of the next month. *n.*

month ly (munth′lē), **1.** of a month; for a month; lasting a month: *a monthly supply, a monthly salary.* **2.** done, happening, payable, etc., once a month. **3.** once a month; every month: *Some magazines come monthly.* **4.** magazine published once a month. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *adv.*, 4 *n.*, *pl.* **month lies.**

Mon ti cel lo (mon′tə sel′ō or mon′tə chel′ō), home of Thomas Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Virginia. *n.*

Mont mar tre (môN mär′trə), section of Paris, noted for its night life. *n.*

Mont pel ier (mont pēl′yər), capital of Vermont, in the central part. 9000. *n.*

Mont re al (mont′rē ôl′), seaport in Quebec, on the St. Lawrence River. 1,155,000. *n.*

Mont St. Mi chel (môN saN mē shel′), a small island off the NW coast of France, famous for its abbey and fortress.

mon u ment (mon′yə mənt), **1.** something set up to keep a person or an event from being forgotten. A monument may be a building, pillar, arch, statue, tomb, or stone. **2.** anything that keeps alive the memory of a person or an event. **3.** an enduring or prominent instance: *The professor's researches were monuments of learning.* **4.** something set up to mark a boundary. *n.*

mon u men tal (mon′yə men′tl), **1.** of a monument. **2.** serving as a monument. **3.** like a monument. **4.** weighty and lasting; important: *The Constitution of the United States is a monumental document.* **5.** very great: *monumental ignorance. adj.* **—mon′u men′tal ly,** *adv.*

moo (mü), **1.** sound made by a cow. **2.** make this sound. 1 *n.*, *pl.* **moos;** 2 *v.*, **mooed, moo ing.**

mood[1] (müd), state of mind or feeling: *I am in the mood to play just now; I don't want to study. n.*
moods, fits of depression or bad temper.

mood[2] (müd), form of a verb that shows whether the act or state is thought of as a fact, a command, etc.: *the indicative mood, the imperative mood. n.* Also, **mode.**

mood i ness (müd′ē nis), moody condition. *n.*

mood y (müd′ē), **1.** likely to have changes of mood. **2.** often having gloomy moods: *She has been moody ever since she lost her job.* **3.** sunk in sadness; gloomy; sullen: *Maud sat in moody silence. adj.*, **mood i er, mood i est. —mood′i ly,** *adv.*

moon (mün), **1.** a heavenly body that revolves around the earth once in approximately 28 days. The moon looks bright because it reflects the sun's light. **2.** moon at a certain period of time: **new moon** (visible as slender crescent), **half moon** (visible as half circle), **full moon** (visible as circle), **old moon** (waning). **3.** a lunar month; month. **4.** moonlight. **5.** something shaped like the moon in any of its appearances. **6.** satellite of any planet: *the moons of Jupiter.* **7.** artificial earth satellite. **8.** wander about or gaze idly or listlessly. 1-7 *n.*, 8 *v.* **—moon′less,** *adj.* **—moon′like′,** *adj.*

Phases of the moon

moon beam (mün′bēm′), ray of moonlight. *n.*

moon calf (mün′kaf′), idiot; a born fool. *n.*

moon light (mün′līt′), **1.** light of the moon. **2.** having the light of the moon: *a moonlight night.* **3.** while the moon is shining; by night: *a moonlight swim.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

moon lit (mün′lit′), lighted by the moon. *adj.*

moon shine (mün′shīn′), **1.** moonlight. **2.** empty talk; empty show; nonsense. **3.** *U.S. Informal.* intoxicating liquor made unlawfully, or smuggled. *n.*

moon shin er (mün′shīn′ər), *U.S. Informal.* person who makes intoxicating liquor contrary to law. *n.*

moon stone (mün′stōn′), a whitish gem with a pearly luster. Moonstone is a variety of feldspar. *n.*

moon struck (mün′struk′), dazed; crazed. *adj.*

moor[1] (mu̇r), **1.** put or keep (a ship, etc.) in place by means of ropes or chains fastened to the shore or to anchors. **2.** moor a ship. **3.** be made secure by ropes, anchors, etc. *v.*

moor[2] (mu̇r), *Brit.* open waste land, especially if heather grows on it. *n.*

Moor (mu̇r), member of a race related to the Arabs, living in NW Africa. In the eighth century A.D. the Moors invaded and conquered Spain. They were finally driven out in 1492. *n.*

moor cock, the male red grouse.

Moore (mu̇r or môr), **Thomas,** 1779-1852, Irish poet. *n.*

mooring mast, mast to which an airship is moored.

moor ings (mu̇r′ingz), **1.** ropes, cables, anchors, etc., by which a ship is fastened. **2.** place where a ship is moored. *n.pl.*

Moor ish (mu̇r′ish), **1.** of the Moors. **2.** in the style of the Moors. *adj.*

moor land (mu̇r′land′), land covered with heather; moor. *n.*

moose (müs), a large mammal of the same family as the deer, living in Canada and the N United States. *n.*, *pl.* **moose.**

Moose (about 6 ft. high at the shoulder)

moot (müt), **1.** debatable; doubtful: *a moot point.* **2.** argue. **3.** bring forward (a point, subject, case, etc.) for discussion. **4.** assembly. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *v.*, 4 *n.*

moot court, mock court held in a law school to give students practice.

mop[1] (mop), **1.** bundle of coarse yarn, rags, or cloth fastened at the end of a stick, for cleaning floors, etc. **2.** wash or wipe up; clean with a mop: *to mop up the floor.* **3.** wipe: *to mop one's brow with one's handkerchief.* **4.** a thick head of hair like a mop. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **mopped, mop ping.**
mop up, finish.

mop[2] (mop), grimace. *v.*, **mopped, mop ping;** *n.*
mop and mow, make faces.

mope (mōp), 1. be indifferent and silent; be gloomy and sad. 2. person who mopes. 1 *v.*, **moped, mop ing**; 2 *n.*

mop pet (mop′it), *Archaic.* child. *n.*

mo raine (mə rān′), mass of rocks, dirt, etc., deposited at the side or end of a glacier. *n.*

mor al (môr′əl), 1. good in character or conduct; virtuous according to civilized standards of right and wrong; right; just: *a moral act, a moral man.* 2. capable of understanding right and wrong: *A little baby is not a moral being.* 3. having to do with character or with the difference between right and wrong: *a moral question.* 4. lesson, inner meaning, or teaching of a fable, a story, or an event: *The moral of the story was "Look before you leap."* 5. teaching a good lesson; having a good influence. 1-3,5 *adj.*, 4 *n.*

morals, 1. behavior in matters of right and wrong. 2. character. 3. principles in regard to conduct.

moral certainty, probability so great that it might just as well be a certainty.

mo rale (mə ral′), moral or mental condition as regards courage, confidence, enthusiasm, etc.: *the morale of troops.* *n.*

mor al ist (môr′əl ist), 1. person who thinks much about moral duties, sees the moral side of things, and leads a moral life. 2. person who teaches, studies, or writes about morals. *n.*

mor al is tic (môr′əl is′tik), 1. moralizing; teaching the difference between right and wrong. 2. of or having to do with a moralist or moral teaching. *adj.*

mo ral i ty (mə ral′ə tē), 1. right or wrong of an action: *They argued about the morality of dancing on Sunday.* 2. doing right; virtue. 3. system of morals; set of rules or principles of conduct. 4. moral instruction; moral lesson or precept. 5. morality play. *n., pl.* **mo ral i ties.**

morality play, drama popular during the 15th and 16th centuries, in which vices and virtues appear as real people.

mor al ize (môr′əl īz), 1. think, talk, or write about questions of right and wrong. 2. point out the lesson or inner meaning of. 3. improve the morals of. *v.*, **mor al ized, mor al iz ing.** —**mor′al i za′tion,** *n.* —**mor′al iz′er,** *n.*

mor al ly (môr′əl ē), 1. in a moral manner. 2. in morals; as to morals: *The king was a good man morally but too stupid for a position of importance.* 3. from a moral point of view; ethically. 4. practically: *I am morally sure that I locked the door.* *adv.*

moral support, approval but not active help.

moral victory, defeat that has the effect on the mind that a victory would have.

mo rass (mə ras′), 1. piece of low, soft, wet ground; swamp. 2. a difficult situation; puzzling mess. *n.*

mor a to ri um (môr′ə tô′rē əm), 1. a legal authorization to delay payments of money due. 2. period during which such authorization is in effect. *n., pl.* **mor a to ri ums, mor a to ri a** (-rē ə).

Mo ra vi a (mô rā′vē ə), region in central Czechoslovakia. *n.*

Mo ra vi an (mô rā′vē ən), 1. having to do with Moravia, or its Slavic inhabitants. 2. native or inhabitant of Moravia. 3. of or having to do with the Protestant church founded by John Huss (1369?-1415), a Bohemian religious reformer and martyr. 4. member of the Moravian church. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.*

mo ray (mô′rā), a fierce, often brilliantly colored eel of tropical seas. *n.*

mor bid (môr′bid), 1. unhealthy; not wholesome: *A liking for horrors is morbid.* 2. caused by disease; characteristic of disease; diseased: *Cancer is a morbid growth.* *adj.* —**mor′bid ly,** *adv.* —**mor′bid ness,** *n.*

mor bid i ty (môr bid′ə tē), 1. morbid state or quality. 2. proportion of sickness. *n.*

mor dan cy (môrd′n sē), mordant quality. *n.*

mor dant (môrd′nt), 1. biting; cutting; sarcastic: *The mordant criticism hurt his feelings.* 2. substance that fixes colors in dyeing. 3. that fixes colors in dyeing. 4. acid that eats into metal. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.*

more (môr), 1. greater in number, quantity, amount, degree, or importance: *more men, more help.* 2. a greater number, quantity, amount, or degree: *The more they have, the more they want.* 3. in or to a greater extent or degree: *That hurts more.* 4. further; additional: *Take more time.* 5. an additional amount: *Tell me more.* 6. in addition; further; longer; again: *Sing once more.* 1,4 *adj.* (*used as comparative of* **much** *and* **many,** *with the superlative* **most**); 2,5 *n.*, 3,6 *adv.*

be no more, be dead.

more or less, 1. somewhat: *Most people are more or less selfish.* 2. nearly; approximately: *five miles more or less.*

More (môr), Sir **Thomas,** 1478-1535, English statesman and author, canonized in 1935. *n.*

mo reen (mə rēn′), a heavy fabric of wool, or wool and cotton, usually with a watered finish. *n.*

mo rel (mə rel′), a small, edible fungus. *n.*

more o ver (môr ō′vər), also; besides; in addition to that: *His power is absolute and, moreover, hereditary.* *adv.*

mo res (mô′rēz), traditional rules; customs. *n.pl.*

Mor gan (môr′gən), 1. **Daniel,** 1736-1802, American Revolutionary general. 2. Sir **Henry,** 1635?-1688, English buccaneer. 3. **John Hunt,** 1825-1864, American Confederate general. 4. **John Pierpont,** 1837-1913, American financier and art collector. 5. his son, **John Pierpont,** 1867-1943, American financier. 6. one of a superior breed of American trotting horses. *n.*

mor ga nat ic (môr′gə nat′ik), designating or having to do with a form of marriage in which a man of high rank marries a woman of lower rank with an agreement that neither she nor her children shall have any claim to his rank or property. *adj.*

Mor gan le Fay (môr′gən lə fā′), King Arthur's half sister, a fairy, usually represented as harming him whenever she could.

morgue (môrg), 1. place in which the bodies of unknown persons found dead are kept until they can be identified and taken away by their family or friends. 2. in a newspaper office, the reference library. *n.*

MORION

mor i bund (môr′ə bund), dying. *adj.*

mo ri on (mô′rē on), helmet without a visor, shaped somewhat like a hat. *n.*

Mor mon (môr′mən), 1. member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith. 2. of or having to do with the Mormons or their religion. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

The Book of Mormon, a sacred book of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Mor mon ism (môr′mən iz əm), the religious system of the Mormons. *n.*

morn (môrn), *Poetic.* morning. *n.*

morn ing (môr′ning), 1. the early part of the day, ending at noon. 2. the first or early part of anything: *the morning of life.* 3. of or in the morning. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

morn ing-glo ry (môr′ning glô′rē), a vine with heart-shaped leaves and funnel-shaped blue, lavender, pink, or white flowers. *n., pl.* **morn ing-glo ries.**

morning star, planet, especially Venus, seen in the eastern sky before sunrise.

Mo ro (mô′rō), 1. member of any of various tribes of Moslem Malays in the S Philippine Islands. 2. language of these people. *n., pl.* **Mo ros.**

Mo roc can (mə rok′ən), 1. of or having to do with Morocco or its people. 2. native or inhabitant of Morocco. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Mo roc co (mə rok′ō), 1. country in northwest Africa, formerly partly under French, partly under Spanish control; it became independent in 1956. 11,598,000 pop.;

172,104 sq. mi. *Capital:* Rabat. **2.** Marrakech. *n.*

mo roc co (mə rok′ō), **1.** a fine leather made from goatskin, used in binding books. **2.** leather imitating this. *n., pl.* **mo roc cos.**

mo ron (mô′ron), **1.** person of 20 years or more who has the same intelligence as an ordinary child from 8 to 12 years old. **2.** *Informal.* a feeble-minded person. *n.*

mo rose (mə rōs′), gloomy; sullen; ill-humored. *adj.* **—mo rose′ly,** *adv.* **—mo rose′ness,** *n.*

Mor phe us (môr′fē əs or môr′fūs), the Greek god of dreams; popularly, the god of sleep. *n.*

mor phi a (môr′fē ə), morphine. *n.*

mor phine (môr′fēn), drug made from opium, used to dull pain and to cause sleep. *n.*

mor pho log ic (môr′fə loj′ik), morphological. *adj.*

mor pho log i cal (môr′fə loj′ə kl), of or having to do with morphology; relating to form; structural. *adj.*

mor phol o gy (môr fol′ə jē), **1.** branch of biology that deals with the forms and structure of animals and plants. **2.** branch of the science of language that deals with the form of words, including inflection and derivation. *n.*

Mor ris (môr′is), **1. Gouverneur,** 1752-1816, American statesman. **2. Robert,** 1734-1806, American patriot and financier. **3. William,** 1834-1896, English poet, artist, and socialist writer. *n.*

Morris chair. The back rests against a bar, which can be moved to any of the grooves in the extensions of the arms.

mor ris (môr′is), morris dance. *n.*

Morris chair or **morris chair,** armchair with an adjustable back.

morris dance, an old English dance performed by people in fancy costumes.

mor row (môr′ō or mor′ō), **1.** the following day or time. **2.** *Archaic.* morning. *n.*

Morse (môrs), **Samuel F. B.,** 1791-1872, American inventor who made the first telegraph instrument. The Morse code is named after him. *n.*

Morse code or **morse code,** a system by which letters, numbers, etc., are expressed by dots, dashes, and spaces, used in telegraphy, signaling, etc.

mor sel (môr′sl), **1.** a small bite; mouthful. **2.** piece; fragment. *n.*

mor tal (môr′tl), **1.** sure to die sometime. **2.** a being that is sure to die sometime. All living creatures are mortals. **3.** of man; of mortals: *Mortal flesh has many pains and diseases.* **4.** man; human being: *No mortal should strive against God.* **5.** of death. **6.** causing death of the soul: *mortal sin.* **7.** causing death: *a mortal wound.* **8.** to the death: *a mortal enemy.* **9.** very great; deadly: *mortal terror.* 1,3,5-9 *adj.,* 2,4 *n.*

mor tal i ty (môr tal′ə tē), **1.** mortal nature; being sure to die sometime. **2.** loss of life on a large scale: *The mortality from automobile accidents is very serious.* **3.** death rate; number of deaths per thousand cases of a disease, or per thousand persons in the population: *The mortality from typhoid fever is decreasing.* *n.*

mor tal ly (môr′tl ē), **1.** in a mortal manner. **2.** fatally; so as to cause death: *mortally wounded.* **3.** very greatly; bitterly; grievously: *mortally offended.* *adv.*

mortal sin, sin so bad that it causes the death of the soul.

mor tar[1] (môr′tər), **1.** mixture of lime, sand, and water, or of cement, sand, and water, for holding bricks or stones together. **2.** plaster with mortar; fix with mortar. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.*

mor tar[2] (môr′tər), **1.** bowl of very hard material, in which substances may be pounded to a powder. **2.** a very short cannon for shooting shells or fireworks at high angles. *n.*

Mortar and pestle

mor tar board (môr′tər bôrd′), **1.** board used by masons to hold mortar. **2.** cap with a close-fitting crown topped by a stiff, flat, cloth-covered square piece, worn by teachers and students in some schools and colleges on some occasions. *n.*

mort gage (môr′gij), **1.** claim on property, given to a person who has loaned money in case the money is not repaid when due. **2.** document that gives such a claim. **3.** give a lender a claim to (one's property) in case a debt is not paid when due. **4.** put under some obligation; pledge: *Faust mortgaged his soul to the devil.* 1,2 *n.,* 3,4 *v.,* **mort gaged, mort gag ing.**

mort ga gee (môr′gi jē′), one to whom property is mortgaged. *n.*

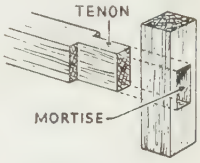
mort gag er or **mort ga gor** (môr′gi jər), one who mortgages his property. *n.*

mor tice (môr′tis), mortise. *n., v.,* **mor ticed, mortic ing.**

mor ti cian (môr tish′ən), undertaker. *n.*

mor ti fi ca tion (môr′tə fə kā′shən), **1.** shame; humiliation: *mortification at having spilled food on the table.* **2.** cause of shame or humiliation. **3.** a mortifying or being mortified: *the mortification of the body by fasting.* **4.** death of one part of the body while the rest is alive: *His leg was amputated because mortification had set in.* *n.*

mor ti fy (môr′tə fī), **1.** make ashamed; humiliate: *A mother is mortified when her child behaves badly.* **2.** overcome (bodily desires and feelings) by pain and self-denial: *The saint mortified his body.* **3.** die; decay: *The injured foot has mortified and must be cut off.* *v.,* **mor ti fied, mor ti fy ing. —mor′ti fi′er,** *n.*



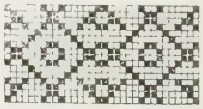
Mortise and tenon joint

mor tise (môr′tis), **1.** hole in one piece of wood cut to receive a projection on another piece (called the tenon) so as to form a joint (**mortise and tenon joint**). **2.** fasten by a mortise: *Good furniture is mortised together, not nailed.* 1 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **mor tised, mor tis ing.**

mor tu ar y (môr′chu er′ē), **1.** building where dead bodies are kept until burial. **2.** morgue. **3.** of death or burial. 1,2 *n., pl.* **mor tu a ries;** 3 *adj.*

mos., months.

mo sa ic (mō zā′ik), **1.** small pieces of stone, glass, wood, etc., of different colors inlaid to form a picture or design. **2.** formed by, having to do with, or resembling such work. **3.** such a picture or design. Mosaics are used in the floors, walls, or ceilings of some fine buildings. **4.** anything like a mosaic. 1,3,4 *n.,* 2 *adj.*



Mosaic design

Mo sa ic (mō zā′ik), of Moses or of writings ascribed to him. *adj.*

mosaic disease, a plant disease caused by a virus, which mottles the leaves with small brownish spots.

Mosaic law, **1.** the ancient law of the Hebrews, ascribed to Moses. **2.** part of the Bible where these laws are stated.

Mos cow (mos′kou or mos′kō), capital of the Soviet Union and of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, in the central part of Russia. 5,032,000. *n.*

Mo selle (mō zel′), **1.** river flowing from NE France into the Rhine in West Germany. 320 mi. **2.** kind of white wine. *n.*

Mo ses (mō′ziz or mō′zis), in the Bible, the great leader and lawgiver of the Israelites, who led them out of Egypt. *n.*

mo sey (mō′zē), *U.S. Slang.* **1.** shuffle along. **2.** saunter; amble. *v.,* **mo seyed, mo seying.**

Mos lem (moz′ləm), **1.** of Mohammed or the religion founded by him. **2.** follower of Mohammed; believer in the religion founded by him. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n., pl.* **Mos lems** or **Mos lem.** Also, **Muslem, Muslim.**

Mosque

mosque (mosk), a Moslem place of worship. *n.*

mos qui to (məs kē′tō), a small, slender insect. The female gives a bite that itches. There are many kinds

of mosquitoes; some kinds transmit malaria; some transmit yellow fever. *n., pl.* **mos qui toes** or **mos qui tos.**

mosquito boat, a fast motorboat, carrying a gun or torpedo; PT boat.

moss (môs), **1.** any of various very small, soft, green or brown plants that grow close together like a carpet on the ground, on rocks, on trees, etc. **2.** any of various similar plants. *n.* **—moss′like′,** *adj.*

Mosquito. Line shows actual length.

moss back (môs′bak′), *U.S. Slang.* person whose ideas are out of date. *n.*

moss rose, a cultivated rose with a mosslike growth on the calyx and stem.

moss y (môs′ē), **1.** covered with moss: *a mossy bank.* **2.** like moss: *mossy green. adj.,* **moss i er, moss i est. —moss′i ness,** *n.*

most (mōst), **1.** the greatest quantity, amount, measure, degree, or number of: *The winner gets the most money.* **2.** the greatest quantity, amount, degree, or number: *He did most of the work.* **3.** almost all: *Most children like candy.* **4.** in or to the greatest extent or degree: *Which hurt most?* **5.** *Informal.* almost; nearly. 1,3 *adj.* (*used as superlative of* **much** *and* **many,** *with the comparative* **more**); 2 *n.,* 4,5 *adv.*

at most or **at the most,** not more than.

for the most part, mainly; usually.

make the most of, make the best use of.

-most, suffix forming superlatives, as in *foremost, inmost, topmost, uttermost.*

most ly (mōst′lē) almost all; for the most part; mainly; chiefly. *adv.*

Mo sul (mō sül′), city in N Iraq. 180,000. *n.*

mote (mōt), speck of dust. *n.*

mo tel (mō tel′), *U.S.* a hotel or group of cottages which provides sleeping, and often eating, accommodations for motorists. *n.*

moth (môth), **1.** a small, winged insect that lays eggs in cloth, fur, etc. Its larvae eat holes in the material. **2.** a broad-winged insect very much like a butterfly, but flying mostly at night. *n., pl.* **moths** (môтHz or môths).

Moth (def. 2)

moth ball, ball of naphthalene, used to keep moths away from wool, silk, fur, etc.

moth-eat en (môth′ēt′n), **1.** eaten by moths; having holes made by moths. **2.** worn-out; out-of-date. *adj.*

moth er[1] (muтH′ər), **1.** a female parent. **2.** be mother of; act as mother to: *Ruth mothers her baby sister.* **3.** acknowledge oneself mother of or assume as one's own. **4.** cause; source. **5.** head of a female religious community. **6.** woman exercising control and responsibility like that of a mother. **7.** a familiar name for an old woman. **8.** that is a mother: *the mother church.* **9.** like a mother. **10.** of a mother. **11.** native: *our mother tongue.* 1,4-7 *n.,* 2,3 *v.,* 8-11 *adj.* **—moth′er less,** *adj.*

moth er[2] (muтH′ər), a stringy, sticky substance, consisting of bacteria, formed in vinegar or on the surface of liquids that are turning to vinegar. *n.*

mother church, church from which or by which others have been formed.

mother country, **1.** country where a person was born. **2.** country in relation to its colonies or its natives.

Mother Goose, alleged author of certain old fairy tales and nursery rhymes.

moth er hood (muтH′ər hůd), **1.** state of being a mother: *The young wife was proud of her motherhood.* **2.** qualities of a mother. **3.** mothers. *n.*

moth er-in-law (muтH′ər in lô′), mother of one's husband or wife. *n., pl.* **moth ers-in-law.**

moth er land (muтH′ər land′), **1.** one's native country. **2.** land of one's ancestors. *n.*

mother lode, the main vein of ore in a mine.

moth er ly (muтH′ər lē), **1.** of a mother. **2.** like a mother; like a mother's; kindly. *adj.* **—moth′er li ness,** *n.*

moth er-of-pearl (muтH′ər əv pėrl′), the hard, rainbow-colored lining of certain shells. It is used to make buttons and ornaments. *n.*

Mother's Day, *U.S.* the second Sunday of May, set apart in the United States in honor of mothers.

mother superior, woman who is the head of a convent of nuns.

mother tongue, **1.** one's native language. **2.** language to which other languages owe their origin.

mother wit, natural intelligence; common sense.

moth y (môth′ē), containing moths; moth-eaten. *adj.,* **moth i er, moth i est.**

mo tif (mō tēf′), **1.** subject for development or treatment in art, literature, or music; a principal idea or feature; motive: *This opera contains a love motif.* **2.** a distinctive figure in a design. *n.*

mo tile (mō′tl), in biology, able to move by itself. *adj.*

mo til i ty (mō til′ə tē), motile quality. *n.*

mo tion (mō′shən), **1.** change of position or place; movement; moving: *the motion of a ship, the motion of one's hand in writing.* **2.** make a movement, as of the hand or head, to show one's meaning: *He motioned to show us the way.* **3.** show (a person) what to do by such a motion: *He motioned me out.* **4.** a formal suggestion made in a meeting or law court: *The motion to adjourn was carried.* 1,4 *n.,* 2,3 *v.*

in motion, moving; going.

mo tion less (mō′shən lis), not moving. *adj.* **—mo′tion less ly,** *adv.*

motion picture, **1.** series of pictures shown on a screen in which people and things seem to move. **2.** story or drama told by means of this. Also, **moving picture.**

mo ti vate (mō′tə vāt), provide with a motive; act upon as a motive. *v.,* **mo ti vat ed, mo ti vat ing.**

mo ti va tion (mō′tə vā′shən), act or process of furnishing with an incentive or inducement to action. *n.*

mo tive (mō′tiv), **1.** thought or feeling that makes one act: *His motive in going away was a wish to travel.* **2.** that makes something move: *motive power of steam or electricity.* **3.** motif. 1,3 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

motive power, **1.** power used to impart motion; source of mechanical energy: *The motive power of trains is usually steam or electricity.* **2.** all the locomotives of a railroad collectively.

mot juste (mō zhYst′), *French.* word or phrase that exactly fits the case.

mot ley (mot′lē), **1.** suit of more than one color worn by clowns. **2.** of different colors like a clown's suit. **3.** mixture of things that are different. **4.** made up of units not alike: *a motley collection.* 1,3 *n., pl.* **mot leys;** 2,4 *adj.*

Clown wearing a motley costume

mo tor (mō′tər), **1.** engine that makes a machine go: *an electric motor.* **2.** a dynamo. **3.** an internal-combustion engine. **4.** run by a motor. **5.** automobile. **6.** travel by automobile. **7.** having to do with motion. Motor nerves arouse muscles to action. **8.** that which causes motion. 1-3,5,8 *n.,* 4,7 *adj.,* 6 *v.*

mo tor boat (mō′tər bōt′), boat that is run by a motor. *n.*

mo tor bus (mō′tər bus′), bus run by a motor. *n.*

mo tor cade (mō′tər kād), procession or long line of automobiles. *n.*

mo tor car (mō′tər kär′), automobile. *n.*

motor coach, motor bus.

motor court, *U.S.* group of small buildings providing accommodations for travelers by automobile.

mo tor cy cle (mō′tər sī′kl), a self-propelled, two-wheeled vehicle. *n.*

mo tor cy clist (mō′tər sī′klist), person who rides a motorcycle. *n.*

motor generator, apparatus consisting of a combination of motor and dynamo, used to lower voltage, etc.

mo tor ist (mō′tər ist), person who travels by automobile, especially one who does it a great deal. *n.*

mo tor ize (mō′tər īz), **1.** furnish with a motor. **2.** supply with motor-driven vehicles in place of horses and horse-drawn vehicles. *v.*, **mo tor ized, mo tor izing. —mo′tor i za′tion,** *n.*

mo tor man (mō′tər mən), **1.** man who runs an electric streetcar or train. **2.** man who runs a motor. *n., pl.* **mo tor men.**

motor truck, truck with an engine and chassis made for carrying heavy loads.

mot tle (mot′l), **1.** mark with spots or streaks of different colors. **2.** a mottled coloring or pattern. 1 *v.*, **mot tled, mot tling;** 2 *n.*

mot to (mot′ō), **1.** a brief sentence adopted as a rule of conduct: *"Think before you speak" is a good motto.* **2.** sentence, word, or phrase written or engraved on some object. *n., pl.* **mot toes** or **mot tos.**

mouf lon or **mouf flon** (müf′lon), **1.** a wild sheep of the mountainous regions of Sardinia, Corsica, etc. **2.** its wool, used for fur. *n.*

mould (mōld), *Esp. Brit.* mold. *n., v.*

mould er (mōl′dər), *Esp. Brit.* molder. *v., n.*

mould ing (mōl′ding), *Esp. Brit.* molding. *n.*

mould y (mōl′dē), *Esp. Brit.* moldy. *adj.*, **mould i er, mould i est. —mould′i ness,** *n.*

moult (mōlt), *Esp. Brit.* molt. *v., n.*

mound (mound), **1.** bank or heap of earth or stones. **2.** enclose with a mound. **3.** heap up. **4.** a small hill. **5.** the slightly elevated ground from which a baseball pitcher pitches. 1,4,5 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

mount[1] (mount), **1.** go up; ascend: *mount stairs.* **2.** move or proceed upwards: *A flush mounts to the brow.* **3.** rise; increase; rise in amount: *The cost of living mounts steadily.* **4.** get up on: *mount a platform.* **5.** get on a horse; get up on something: *mount and ride away.* **6.** put on a horse; furnish with a horse: *Many policemen in this city are mounted.* **7.** horse provided for riding: *The general had an excellent mount.* **8.** put in proper position or order for use: *mount specimens on slides.* **9.** fix in a setting, backing, support, etc.: *mount a picture on cardboard.* **10.** a setting; backing; support: *the mount for a picture.* **11.** have or carry (guns) as a fortress or ship does: *The ship mounts eight guns.* **12.** provide (a play) with scenery and costumes. **13.** go (on guard) as a sentry or watch does. 1-6,8,9,11-13 *v.*, 7,10 *n.*

mount[2] (mount), mountain; high hill. *Mount* is often used before the names of mountains: *Mount Rainier.* *n.*

moun tain (mount′n), **1.** a very high hill. **2.** of or having to do with mountains. **3.** living, growing, or found on mountains. **4.** something like a high hill: *a mountain of rubbish.* **5.** a huge amount. **6.** resembling or suggesting a mountain. 1,4,5 *n.*, 2,3,6 *adj.*

mountains, a series of very high hills.

mountain chain, a connected series of mountains.

moun tain eer (mount′n ir′), **1.** person who lives in the mountains. **2.** person skilled in mountain climbing. **3.** climb mountains. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

mountain goat, the white antelope of the Rocky Mountains.

Mountain goat (about 3 ft. high at the shoulder)

mountain laurel, an evergreen shrub with glossy leaves and pale-pink or white flowers.

mountain lion, cougar.

moun tain ous (mount′n əs), **1.** covered with mountain ranges: *mountainous country.* **2.** huge: a *mountainous wave.* *adj.*

mountain range, row of mountains; series of mountains.

Mount Des ert Island (dez′ərt or di zėrt′), island off the coast of Maine. 14 mi. long; 8 mi. wide.

moun te bank (moun′tə bangk), **1.** person who sells quack medicines in public, appealing to his audience by tricks, stories, jokes, etc. **2.** anybody who tries to deceive people by tricks, stories, and jokes. *n.*

mount ed (moun′tid), **1.** on horseback. **2.** in a position for use: *a mounted gun.* **3.** on a support; in a setting: *a mounted diamond.* *adj.*

mount ing (moun′ting), support, setting, or the like. The mounting of a photograph is the paper or cardboard on which it is pasted. *n.*

Mount Ver non (vėr′nən), **1.** home of George Washington in Virginia, on the Potomac River near Washington, D.C. **2.** city in SE New York. 76,000.

mourn (môrn), **1.** grieve. **2.** feel or show sorrow over: *Mary mourned her lost doll.* *v.*

mourn er (môr′nər), **1.** person who mourns, especially at a funeral. **2.** sinner who repents and seeks salvation at a religious revival. *n.*

mourn ful (môrn′fəl), **1.** full of grief; sad; sorrowful: *a mournful voice.* **2.** gloomy; dreary: *a mournful occasion.* *adj.* **—mourn′ful ly,** *adv.* **—mourn′ful ness,** *n.*

mourn ing (môr′ning), **1.** sorrowing; lamentation. **2.** the wearing of black or some other color (white in the Orient), to show sorrow for a person's death. **3.** a draping of buildings, hanging flags at half-mast, etc., as outward signs of such sorrow. **4.** clothes, draperies, etc., to show such sorrow. **5.** of mourning; used in mourning. 1-4 *n.*, 5 *adj.*

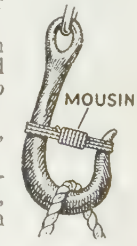
mourning dove, a wild dove of North America that makes a mournful sound.

mouse (mous for 1,4; mouz for 2,3), **1.** a small, gray, gnawing rodent. **2.** hunt for mice; catch mice for food. **3.** search as a cat does; move about as if searching. **4.** a shy, timid person. 1,4 *n., pl.* **mice;** 2,3 *v.*, **moused, mous ing. —mouse′like′,** *adj.*

mous er (mouz′ər), animal that catches mice. *n.*

mous ing (mouz′ing), several turns of small rope or the like uniting the shank and point of a hook. *n.*

mouse trap (mous′trap′), trap for catching mice. *n.*



Mousing used to keep a loop from slipping off a hook

mousse (mūs), a fancy food made with whipped cream, either frozen or stiffened with gelatin: *chocolate mousse, tomato mousse.* *n.*

mous tache (mus′tash or məs tash′), *Esp. Brit.* mustache. *n.*

mous y (mous′ē), **1.** resembling or suggesting a mouse in color, odor, behavior, etc. **2.** quiet as a mouse. **3.** infested with mice. *adj.*, **mous i er, mous i est.**

mouth (mouth for 1,2,4,7; mouᴛʜ for 3,5, 6,7), **1.** opening through which an animal takes in food; space containing tongue and teeth. **2.** opening suggesting a mouth: *the mouth of a cave.* **3.** seize or rub with the mouth. **4.** a part of a river or the like where its waters are emptied into some other body of water: *the mouth of the Ohio River.* **5.** utter (words) in an affected or pompous way: *I dislike actors who mouth their speeches.* **6.** speak oratorically. **7.** grimace: *The foolish boy made mouths at us.* 1,2,4,7 *n., pl.* **mouths** (mouᴛʜz); 3,5-7 *v.*

mouth er (mouᴛʜ′ər), a long-winded talker. *n.*

mouth ful (mouth′fůl), **1.** amount the mouth can easily hold. **2.** what is taken into the mouth at one time. **3.** a small amount. *n., pl.* **mouth fuls.**

mouth less (mouth′lis), having no mouth or opening. *adj.*

mouth organ, harmonica.

mouth piece (mouth′pēs′), **1.** the part of a pipe, horn, etc., that is placed in or against a person's mouth. **2.** the part of a bit that goes in a horse's mouth. **3.** piece placed at the mouth of something or forming its mouth. **4.** person, newspaper, etc., that speaks for others. *n.*

mouth y (mouтн′ē), loud-mouthed; ranting; bombastic. *adj.*, **mouth i er, mouth i est.**

mov a ble (müv′ə bl), **1.** that can be moved: *Our fingers are movable.* **2.** that can be carried from place to place as personal possessions can. **3.** changing from one date to another in different years: *Easter is a movable holy day.* **4.** piece of furniture that is not a fixture but can be moved to another house. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.*
movables, personal property.

move (müv), **1.** change the place or position of: *Do not move your hand. Move your chair to the other side of the table.* **2.** change place or position: *The child moved in his sleep.* **3.** change one's abode: *We move to the country next week.* **4.** right or time to move in a game: *It's your move now.* **5.** make a move in a game; be moved in a game: *move a pawn in chess.* **6.** put or keep in motion: *The wind moves the leaves.* **7.** act of moving; movement. **8.** cause to act: *Castor oil moves the bowels.* **9.** act: *God moves in a mysterious way.* **10.** action taken to bring about some result: *a move to disconcert his opponents.* **11.** impel; rouse; excite: *What moved you to do this?* **12.** affect with emotion; excite to tender feeling: *The sad story moved her to tears.* **13.** make a formal request, application, or proposal; propose: *Mr. Chairman, I move that we adjourn.* **14.** sell or be sold: *These pink dresses are moving slowly.* **15.** make progress: *The train moved slowly.* **16.** exist; be active: *move in the best society.* **17.** turn; swing; operate: *Most doors move on a hinge.* 1-3,5,6,8,9,11-17 *v.*, **moved, mov ing;** 4,7,10 *n.*
on the move, moving about.

move a ble (müv′ə bl), movable. *adj.*

move ment (müv′mənt), **1.** act or fact of moving: *We run by movements of the legs.* **2.** change in the placing of troops or ships. **3.** the moving parts of a machine; special group of parts that move on each other. The movement of a watch consists of many little wheels. **4.** the kind of rhythm a musical piece has, its speed, etc.: *The movement of a waltz is very different from the movement of a march.* **5.** one division of a long musical selection: *the second movement of a symphony.* **6.** efforts and results of a group of people working together to bring about some one thing: *the movement for a safe and sane Fourth of July.* **7.** an emptying of the bowels. *n.*

mov er (müv′ər), **1.** one that moves. **2.** person whose occupation is moving furniture, etc., from one house, etc., to another. *n.*

mov ie (müv′ē), *U.S. Informal.* a motion picture. *n.*

mov ing (müv′ing), **1.** that moves: *moving pictures.* **2.** causing motion; actuating: *John was the moving spirit of the undertaking.* **3.** touching; pathetic: *a moving story.* *adj.* **—mov′ing ly,** *adv.*

moving picture, motion picture.

mow[1] (mō), **1.** cut down with a machine or a scythe: *to mow overgrown grass.* **2.** cut down the grass or grain from: *to mow a field.* **3.** cut down grass, etc.: *The men are mowing today.* **4.** destroy at a sweep or in large numbers, as if by mowing: *The firing of the enemy mowed down our men like grass.* *v.*, **mowed, mowed** or **mown, mow ing.**

mow[2] (mou), **1.** place in a barn where hay, grain, or the like is piled or stored. **2.** pile or stack of hay, grain, etc., in a barn. *n.*

mow[3] (mō or mou), grimace. *v.*, *n.*

mow er (mō′ər), person or thing that mows: *a lawn mower.* *n.*

mow ing (mō′ing), **1.** cutting grass with a scythe or machine. **2.** meadowland. **3.** hay mowed at one time. *n.*

mown (mōn), a pp. of **mow**[1]. *New-mown hay is hay that has just been cut.* *v.*

Mo zam bique (mō′zəm bēk′), a Portuguese colony in SE Africa; Portuguese East Africa. 6,234,000 pop.; 297,731 sq. mi. *Capital:* Lourenço Marques. *n.*

Mo zart (mō′tsärt), **Wolfgang Amadeus,** 1756-1791, Austrian musical composer. *n.*

M.P. or **MP,** **1.** Member of Parliament. **2.** Military Police. **3.** Mounted Police. **4.** Metropolitan Police.

mph or **m.p.h.,** miles per hour.

Mr. or **Mr** (mis′tər), mister, title put in front of a man's name or the name of his position: *Mr. Jackson, Mr. President.* *pl.* **Messrs.**

Mrs. (mis′iz), title put in front of a married woman's name: *Mrs. Jackson.* *pl.* **Mmes.**

Ms. or **MS.** or **ms.,** manuscript.

M.S. or **M.Sc.,** Master of Science.

Msgr., Monsignor.

m'sieur (mə syœ′), monsieur. *n.*

Mss. or **MSS.** or **mss.,** manuscripts.

M.S.T., Mountain Standard Time.

Mt., Mount: *Mt. Everest, Mt. Whitney.*

mt. or **mtn.,** mountain.

mts., mountains.

much (much), **1.** in great quantity, amount, or degree: *much money, much time.* **2.** to a great extent or degree: *much pleased.* **3.** nearly; about: *This is much the same as the others.* **4.** a great deal: *Much of this is not true.* **5.** a great, important, or notable thing or matter: *The rain did not amount to much.* 1 *adj.*, **more, most;** 2,3 *adv.*, **more, most;** 4,5 *n.*
make much of, treat, represent, or consider as of great importance.
much of a size, height, etc., nearly the same size, height, etc.

much ness (much′nis), greatness; magnitude. *n.*
much of a muchness, much alike; nearly equivalent.

mu ci lage (mū′sl ij), **1.** a sticky, gummy substance used to make things stick together. **2.** substance like glue or gelatin in plants. *n.*

mu ci lag i nous (mū′sə laj′ə nəs), **1.** sticky; gummy. **2.** containing mucilage. *adj.*

muck (muk), **1.** dirt; filth. **2.** anything filthy, dirty, or disgusting. **3.** soil or make dirty. **4.** moist farmyard manure. **5.** put muck on. **6.** *Informal.* mess; untidy condition. 1,2,4,6 *n.*, 3,5 *v.*

muck rake (muk′rāk′), hunt for and expose corruption. *v.*, **muck raked, muck rak ing. —muck′rak′er,** *n.*

mu cous (mū′kəs), **1.** of or like mucus. **2.** containing or secreting mucus. *adj.*
mucous membrane, lining of the nose, throat, and other cavities of the body that are open to the air.

mu cus (mū′kəs), a slimy substance that moistens the linings of the body. A cold in the head causes a discharge of mucus. *n.*

mud (mud), soft, sticky, wet earth: *mud on the ground after rain, mud at the bottom of a pond.* *n.*

mud dle (mud′l), **1.** mix up; bring (things) into a mess: *to muddle a piece of work.* **2.** make confused or stupid or slightly drunk: *The more you talk, the more you muddle me.* **3.** think or act in a confused, blundering way: *to muddle over a problem, to muddle through a difficulty.* **4.** mess; disorder; confusion. 1-3 *v.*, **mud dled, mud dling;** 4 *n.* **—mud′dler,** *n.*

mud dle-head ed (mud′l hed′id), stupid; confused. *adj.*

mud dy (mud′ē), **1.** of or like mud. **2.** having much mud; covered with mud. **3.** clouded with mud; dull; not pure: *muddy water, a muddy color.* **4.** confused; not clear: *Muddy writing is usually careless writing.* **5.** make muddy. **6.** become muddy. 1-4 *adj.*, **mud di er, mud di est;** 5,6 *v.*, **mud died, mud dy ing.**

mud hen, water bird that looks like a large chicken. It lives in marshes.

Mud hen (about 1 ft. long)

mud puppy, salamander that lives in water.

mud turtle, any of various fresh-water turtles of the United States.

mu ez zin (mū ez′n), crier who, at certain hours, calls Moslems to prayer. *n.*

muff (muf), **1.** a covering of fur or other material for keeping both hands warm. One hand is put in at each end. **2.** fail to catch (a ball) when it comes into one's hands. **3.** a clumsy failure to catch a ball that comes into one's hands: *The catcher's muff allowed the runner to score.* **4.** handle awkwardly; bungle. **5.** awkward handling; bungling. 1,3,5 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*

Muff

muf fin (muf′ən), a small, round cake made of wheat flour, corn meal, or the like, eaten with butter and usually served hot. *n.*

muf fle (muf′l), **1.** wrap or cover up in order to keep warm and dry: *She muffled her throat in a warm scarf.* **2.** wrap oneself in garments, etc. **3.** wrap up the head of (a person) in order to keep him from speaking. **4.** wrap in something in order to soften or stop the sound: *A bell can be muffled with cloth.* **5.** dull or deaden (a sound). **6.** a muffled sound. **7.** thing that muffles. 1-5 *v.*, **muf fled, muf fling;** 6,7 *n.*

muf fler (muf′lər), **1.** wrap or scarf worn around the neck for warmth. **2.** thing used to deaden sound. An automobile engine has a muffler attached to the exhaust. *n.*

muf ti (muf′tē), ordinary clothes, not a uniform: *The retired general appeared in mufti.* *n.*

Mug (def. 1)

mug (mug), **1.** a heavy earthenware or metal drinking cup with a handle. **2.** amount a mug holds: *to drink a mug of milk.* **3.** *Slang.* face. **4.** *Slang.* mouth. **5.** *Slang.* attack (a person) from behind by locking the forearm around the neck and choking. 1-4 *n.*, 5 *v.*, **mugged, mug ging.**

mug gy (mug′ē), warm and humid; damp and close: *The weather was muggy.* *adj.*, **mug gi er, mug gi est. —mug′gi ness,** *n.*

mug wump (mug′wump′), *U.S.* **1.** an independent in politics. **2.** Republican who refused to support the party candidate for President in 1884. *n.*

Mu ham mad (mu̇ ham′əd), Mohammed. *n.*

Muir (myu̇r), **John,** 1838-1914, Scottish-American naturalist and writer. *n.*

mu jik (mü zhik′), muzhik. *n.*

Muk den (mu̇k′den′), city in Manchuria, NE China. 2,300,000. *n.* Also, **Shenyang.**

mu lat to (mə lat′ō or myu̇ lat′ō), person having one white and one Negro parent. *n.*, *pl.* **mu lat toes.**

mul ber ry (mul′ber′ē), **1.** any of various trees such as the **American mulberry,** that yields a berrylike fruit, or the **white mulberry,** whose leaves are used for feeding silkworms. **2.** the berrylike fruit of any of these trees. **3.** dark purplish red. *n.*, *pl.* **mul ber ries.**

mulch (mulch), **1.** straw, leaves, loose earth, etc., spread on the ground around trees or plants. Mulch is used to protect the roots from cold or heat, to prevent evaporation of moisture from the soil, or to keep the fruit clean. **2.** cover with straw, leaves, etc. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

mulct (mulkt), **1.** deprive of something; deprive: *He was mulcted of his money by a shrewd trick.* **2.** punish by a fine. **3.** fine; penalty. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.*

Mule (about 5 ft. high at the shoulder)

mule[1] (mūl), **1.** offspring of the ass and horse, especially of a male ass and a mare. It has the form and size of a horse, but the large ears, small hoofs, and tufted tail of a donkey. **2.** *Informal.* a stubborn person. **3.** kind of spinning machine. *n.*

mule[2] (mūl), kind of slipper that leaves the heel uncovered. *n.*

mule deer, deer of W North America that has very long ears and a white tail with a black tip.

Mule deer (about 3½ ft. high at the shoulder)

mu le teer (mū′lə tir′), driver of mules. *n.*

mul ish (mūl′ish), like a mule; stubborn; obstinate. *adj.* **—mul′ish ly,** *adv.* **—mul′ish ness,** *n.*

mull[1] (mul), *U.S. Informal.* think (about) without making much progress. *v.*

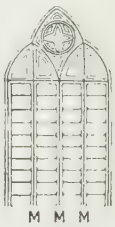
mull[2] (mul), make (wine, beer, etc.) into a warm drink, with sugar, spices, etc. *v.*

mul lah (mul′ə), in Moslem countries, a title of respect for one who is learned in the sacred law. *n.*

mul lein or **mul len** (mul′ən), weed with coarse, woolly leaves and spikes of yellow flowers. *n.*

mul let (mul′it), kind of edible fish. There are red mullets and gray mullets. *n.*, *pl.* **mul lets** or (*esp. collectively*) **mul let.**

mul lion (mul′yən), **1.** a vertical bar between the panes of a window, the panels in the wall of a room, or the like. **2.** a radiating bar in a round window. *n.*



M, mullion (def. 1)

mul lioned (mul′yənd), having mullions. *adj.*

mul ti cel lu lar (mul′ti sel′yə lər), having more than one cell. *adj.*

mul ti col ored (mul′ti kul′ərd), having many colors. *adj.*

mul ti far i ous (mul′tə fâr′ē əs), **1.** having many different parts, elements, forms, etc. **2.** many and various. *adj.* **—mul′ti far′i ous ly,** *adv.* **—mul′ti far′i ous ness,** *n.*

mul ti form (mul′tə fôrm), having many different shapes, forms, or kinds. *adj.*

Mul ti graph (mul′tə graf), *Trademark.* machine for printing circulars, letters, etc., that has type like a typewriter's. *n.*

mul ti graph (mul′tə graf), make copies (of) by a Multigraph. *v.*

mul ti lat er al (mul′ti lat′ər əl), **1.** having many sides. **2.** involving two or more nations. *adj.*

mul ti mil lion aire (mul′ti mil′yən ār′), person who owns property worth several millions (of dollars, pounds, francs, etc.). *n.*

mul ti ple (mul′tə pl), **1.** of, having, or involving many parts, elements, relations, etc.: *a man of multiple interests.* **2.** number that contains another number a certain number of times without a remainder: *12 is a multiple of 3.* 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

multiple sclerosis, disease which cripples and can destroy vital parts of the nervous system.

mul ti plex (mul′tə pleks), manifold; multiple. **Multiplex telegraphy** is a system for sending more than two messages in opposite directions over the same wire at the same time. *adj.*

mul ti pli cand (mul′tə plə kand′), number or quantity to be multiplied by another: *In 5 times 497, the multiplicand is 497.* *n.*

mul ti pli ca tion (mul′tə plə kā′shən), **1.** a multiplying. **2.** a being multiplied. *n.*

mul ti plic i ty (mul′tə plis′ə tē), a manifold variety; great many: *a multiplicity of interests.* *n.*, *pl.* **mul ti plic i ties.**

mul ti pli er (mul′tə plī′ər), **1.** number by which another number is to be multiplied: *In 5 times 83, the multiplier is 5.* **2.** one that multiplies. *n.*

mul ti ply (mul′tə plī), **1.** increase in number or amount: *As we climbed up the mountain the dangers and difficulties multiplied.* **2.** take (a number or quantity) a given number of times: *To multiply 16 by 3 means to take 16 three times, making 48.* *v.*, **mul ti plied, mul ti ply ing.**

mul ti stage or **mul ti-stage** (mul′ti stāj′), of a rocket, missile, etc., having several sections each of

which lifts the rest of the rocket or missile to a greater height before burning out and usually disengaging. *adj.*

mul ti tude (mul′tə tüd or mul′tə tūd), a great many; crowd. *n.*

the multitude, the common people.

mul ti tu di nous (mul′tə tü′də nəs or mul′tə tū′də-nəs), **1.** forming a multitude; very numerous. **2.** including many parts, elements, items, or features. *adj.* **—mul′ti tu′di nous ly,** *adv.* **—mul′ti tu′di nous-ness,** *n.*

mul ti va lence (mul′ti vā′ləns), multivalent quality. *n.*

mul ti va lent (mul′ti vā′lənt), **1.** having a valence of three or more. **2.** having more than one degree of valence. *adj.*

mum (mum), **1.** silent; saying nothing: *Keep mum about this; tell no one.* **2.** be silent! say nothing! 1 *adj.*, 2 *interj.*

mum ble (mum′bl), **1.** speak indistinctly, as a person does when his lips are partly closed. **2.** chew as a person does who has no teeth. **3.** a mumbling. 1,2 *v.*, **mum bled, mum bling;** 3 *n.* **—mum′bler,** *n.*

Mum bo Jum bo or **mum bo jum bo** (mum′bō jum′bō), bogy; object foolishly worshiped or feared.

mum mer (mum′ər), **1.** person who wears a mask, fancy costume, or disguise for fun: *Six mummers acted in a play at Christmas.* **2.** actor. *n.*

mum mer y (mum′ər ē), **1.** performance of mummers. **2.** any useless or silly show or ceremony. *n., pl.* **mum mer ies.**

mum mi fy (mum′ə fī), **1.** make (a dead body) into a mummy; make like a mummy. **2.** dry or shrivel up. *v.*, **mum-mi fied, mum mi fy ing.**

mum my (mum′ē), a dead body preserved from decay. Egyptian mummies have lasted more than 3000 years. *n., pl.* **mum mies.**

Egyptian mummy and coffin. The body was treated with chemicals, then wrapped in linen.

mumps (mumps), a contagious disease marked by swelling of the face and difficulty in swallowing. *n.pl.*

munch (munch), chew vigorously and steadily; chew noisily: *A horse munches its oats.* *v.*

Mun chau sen (mun′chô zən or mun′-chou zən), **Baron,** 1720-1797, supposed author of a book of incredible tales. *n.*

Mun cie (mun′sē), city in E Indiana. 69,000. *n.*

mun dane (mun′dān), **1.** of this world, not of heaven; earthly. **2.** of the universe; of the world. *adj.*

Mu nich (mū′nik), city in S West Germany. 1,065,000. *n.*

Munich Pact, pact signed September 29, 1938, at Munich by Germany, France, Great Britain, and Italy, by which the Sudetenland was given over to Germany.

mu nic i pal (mū nis′ə pl), **1.** of or having to do with the affairs of a city, town, or other municipality: *The state police assisted the municipal police.* **2.** run by a city, town, etc. **3.** having local self-government. *adj.*

mu nic i pal i ty (mū nis′ə pal′ə tē), city, town, or other district having local self-government. *n., pl.* **mu nic i pal i ties.**

mu nic i pal ly (mū nis′ip lē), by a city or town; with regard to a city or town or to municipal affairs. *adv.*

mu nif i cence (mū nif′ə sns), very great generosity. *n.*

mu nif i cent (mū nif′ə snt), extremely generous. *adj.* **—mu nif′i cent ly,** *adv.*

mu ni ment (mū′nə mənt), defense; protection. *n.*

mu ni tion (mū nish′ən), **1.** material used in war. Munitions are military supplies, such as guns, powder, or bombs. **2.** having to do with military supplies: *A munition plant is a factory for making munitions.* **3.** provide with military supplies: *munition a fort.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*, 3 *v.*

Mün ster (myn′stər), city in N West Germany. 156,000. *n.*

mu ral (myŭr′əl), **1.** on a wall. A mural painting is painted on a wall of a building. **2.** picture painted on a wall. **3.** of a wall; having to do with walls; like a wall. 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

mur der (mėr′dər), **1.** the unlawful killing of a human being when it is planned beforehand. **2.** kill a human being intentionally. **3.** spoil; do very badly: *She murdered the song by poor singing.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

murder will out, **1.** murder cannot be hidden. **2.** any great wrong will be found out.

mur der er (mėr′dər ər), person guilty of murder. *n.*

mur der ess (mėr′dər is), woman who murders somebody. *n.*

mur der ous (mėr′dər əs), **1.** able to kill: *a murderous blow.* **2.** ready to murder: *a murderous villain.* **3.** causing murder: *a murderous plot.* *adj.* **—mur′-der ous ly,** *adv.*

mu ri at ic acid (myŭr′ē at′ik), hydrochloric acid.

murk (mėrk), **1.** darkness; gloom. **2.** *Poetic.* dark; gloomy. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.* Also, **mirk.**

murk y (mėr′kē), dark; gloomy. *adj.*, **murk i er, murk i est.** **—murk′i ly,** *adv.* **—murk′i ness,** *n.*

Mur mansk (mėr mansk′), seaport and railroad terminus in NW Soviet Union. 226,000. *n.*

mur mur (mėr′mər), **1.** a soft, low, indistinct sound that rises and falls a little and goes on without breaks: *the murmur of a stream, of little waves, or of voices in another room.* **2.** make a soft, low, indistinct sound. **3.** a sound in the heart or lungs, especially an abnormal sound due to a leaky valve in the heart. **4.** a softly spoken word or speech. **5.** utter in a murmur: *Shy Amy murmured her thanks.* **6.** complaint made under the breath, not aloud. **7.** complain under the breath; grumble. 1,3,4,6 *n.*, 2,5,7 *v.* **—mur′mur ing ly,** *adv.*

mur rain (mėr′ən), an infectious disease of cattle. *n.*

Mur ray (mėr′ē), river in SE Australia. 1150 mi. *n.*

mus., **1.** music. **2.** museum.

mus cat (mus′kat), **1.** a light-colored grape with the flavor or odor of musk. **2.** muscatel wine. *n.*

Mus cat (mus′kat), capital of Muscat and Oman. 6000. *n.*

Muscat and O man (ō män′), country in SE Arabia on the Arabian Sea. 550,000 pop.; 82,000 sq. mi. *Capital:* Muscat.

mus ca tel (mus′kə tel′), **1.** a strong, sweet wine made from muscat grapes. **2.** the muscat grape. *n.*

mus cle (mus′l), **1.** bundle of special tissue that can be tightened or loosened to move a part of the body. **2.** this tissue. **3.** strength. *n.*

not move a muscle, keep perfectly still.

mus cle-bound (mus′l bound′), having some of the muscles stiff or tight, usually as a result of too much exercise. *adj.*

Mus cle Shoals (mus′l shōlz′), rapids of the Tennessee River in NW Alabama. Wilson Dam and other dams were built there to improve navigation, control floods, and produce electricity.

Mus co vite (mus′kə vīt), Russian. *n., adj.*

mus co vite (mus′kə vīt), a light-colored variety of mica. *n.*

Mus co vy (mus′kə vē), *Archaic.* Russia. *n.*

Muscovy duck (about 2½ ft. long, bill to tail)

Muscovy duck, a large duck, originally native from Mexico to South America, but now widely domesticated.

mus cu lar (mus′kyə lər), **1.** of the muscles; influencing the muscles: *a muscular strain.* **2.** having well-developed muscles; strong: *a muscular arm.* **3.** consisting of muscle. *adj.*

muscular dys tro phy (dis′trə fē), a disease in which the muscles gradually waste away and weaken.

mus cu lar i ty (mus′kyə lar′ə tē), muscular development or strength. *n.*

mus cu la ture (mus′kyə lə chŭr), system or arrangement of muscles. *n.*

muse[1] (mūz), **1.** think in a dreamy way; think; meditate: *The boy spent the whole afternoon in musing.* **2.** look thoughtfully. **3.** say thoughtfully. *v.*, **mused, mus ing. —mus′er,** *n.*

muse[2] (mūz), spirit that inspires a poet or composer. *n.*

Muse (mūz), **1.** one of the nine Greek goddesses of the fine arts and sciences. **2.** spirit that inspires a poet or composer. *n.*

mu se um (mū zē′əm), building or rooms where a collection of objects illustrating science, art, ancient life, or other subjects is kept. *n.*

mush[1] (mush), **1.** *U.S.* corn meal boiled in water. **2.** a soft, thick mass: *After the heavy rain the old dirt road was a mush.* **3.** *Informal.* weak sentiment; silly talk. *n.*

mush[2] (mush), journey on foot, usually with a dog sled across snow. *n., v.* **—mush′er,** *n.*

Mushrooms (stalk 2 to 5 in. high)

mush room (mush′rüm), **1.** a small fungus, shaped like an umbrella, that grows very fast. Some mushrooms are good to eat; some are poisonous. **2.** anything shaped or growing like a mushroom. **3.** of or like a mushroom. **4.** of very rapid growth. **5.** grow very fast: *The little town mushroomed into a city.* **6.** flatten at one end: *A bullet sometimes mushrooms when it hits a very hard object.* 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *adj.*, 5,6 *v.*

mush y (mush′ē), **1.** like mush; pulpy. **2.** *Informal.* weakly sentimental. *adj.*, **mush i er, mush i est. —mush′i ness,** *n.*

mu sic (mū′zik), **1.** art of putting sounds together in beautiful or pleasing arrangements. **2.** beautiful or pleasing arrangements of sounds. **3.** a pleasant sound: *the music of streams, the music of the wind.* **4.** written or printed signs for tones: *Can you read music?* **5.** appreciation of, or responsiveness to, musical sounds. *n.*

face the music, *Informal.* meet trouble boldly or bravely.

set to music, provide (the words of a song) with music.

mu si cal (mū′zə kl), **1.** of music: *musical instruments.* **2.** sounding beautiful or pleasing; like music: *a musical voice.* **3.** set to music; accompanied by music: *a musical comedy.* **4.** fond of music. **5.** skilled in music. *adj.*

musical comedy, a gay and amusing play in which plot and characterization are less important than singing, dancing, and costumes.

mu si cale (mū′zə kal′), a social gathering to enjoy music. *n.*

musical instrument, piano, violin, or other instrument for producing music.

mu si cal ly (mū′zik lē), **1.** in a musical manner. **2.** in music: *She is well educated musically.* *adv.*

music box, box or case containing apparatus for producing music mechanically.

music hall, **1.** hall for musical entertainments. **2.** *Esp. Brit.* theater for vaudeville.

mu si cian (mū zish′ən), **1.** person skilled in music. **2.** person who sings or who plays on a musical instrument, especially one who does so for pay: *An orchestra is composed of many musicians.* **3.** composer of music. *n.*

mus ing (mūz′ing), dreamy; meditative; absorbed in thought. *adj.*

musk (musk), **1.** substance with a strong and lasting odor, used in making perfumes. Musk is found in a special gland in the male musk deer. **2.** odor of musk. *n.*

musk deer, a small, hornless deer of central Asia, the male of which has a gland containing musk.

Mus ke gon (mus kē′gən), city in SW Michigan. 46,000. *n.*

mus kel lunge (mus′kə lunj), a large American pike. It is a very hard fish to catch. *n., pl.* **mus kel lunge.**

mus ket (mus′kit), kind of old gun. Soldiers used muskets before rifles were invented. *n.*

mus ket eer (mus′kə tir′), soldier armed with a musket. *n.*

mus ket ry (mus′kit rē), **1.** muskets. **2.** shooting with muskets or rifles. **3.** soldiers armed with muskets. *n.*

musk mel on (musk′mel′ən), kind of sweet, edible, juicy melon; cantaloupe. *n.*

Mus ko gee (mus kō′gē), city in E Oklahoma. 38,000. *n.*

Musk ox (about 5 ft. high at the shoulder)

musk ox, an arctic mammal, somewhat like an ox and even more like a sheep, that has a musky smell.

musk rat (musk′rat′), **1.** a water rodent of North America, like a rat, but larger. **2.** its valuable dark-brown fur. *n., pl.* **musk rats** or (*esp. collectively*) **musk rat.**

Muskrat (length, including the tail, about 20 in.)

musk y (mus′kē), of musk; like musk; like that of musk: *a musky odor.* *adj.*, **musk i er, musk i est.**

Mus lem or **Mus lim** (muz′ləm), Moslem. *n., adj.*

mus lin (muz′lən), **1.** a thin, fine cotton cloth, used for dresses, curtains, etc. **2.** a heavier cotton cloth, used for sheets, undergarments, etc. **3.** made of muslin. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

muss (mus), *U.S. Informal.* **1.** put into disorder; rumple: *The child's dress was mussed.* **2.** disorder; mess. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

mus sel (mus′l), **1.** an edible salt-water mollusk that looks like a small clam, with black shells. **2.** a fresh-water mollusk whose shells are used in making buttons. **3.** any mollusk of the same family as these. *n.*

Mus so li ni (mus′ə lē′nē), **Benito,** 1883-1945, leader of the Italian Fascists and prime minister of Italy from 1922 to 1943. The Italians called him "Il Duce," which means "the Leader." *n.*

Mus sul man (mus′l mən), Moslem. *n., pl.* **Mussul mans.**

muss y (mus′ē), *Informal.* untidy; messy; rumpled. *adj.*, **muss i er, muss i est.**

must[1] (must; *unstressed* məst), **1.** be obliged to; be forced to: *Man must eat to live.* **2.** ought to; should: *I must go home soon.* **3.** be certain to (be, do, etc.): *I must seem very rude.* **4.** be supposed or expected to: *You must have that book.* **5.** *Must* is sometimes used with its verb omitted: *We must to horse, We must away.* **6.** something necessary; obligation: *This rule is a must.* **7.** *Informal.* demanding attention or doing; necessary: *a must item, must legislation.* 1-5 *auxiliary verb, pt.* **must;** 6 *n.*, 7 *adj.*

must[2] (must), the unfermented juice of the grape; new wine. *n.*

mus tache (mus′tash or məs tash′), **1.** hair growing on a man's upper lip. **2.** hairs or bristles growing near the mouth of an animal. *n.* Also, *esp. Brit.* **moustache.**

mus ta chio (məs tä′shō), mustache. *n., pl.* **musta chios.**

mus tang (mus′tang), a small, wild or half-wild horse of the American plains. *n.*

mus tard (mus′tərd), **1.** a yellow powder or paste used as seasoning to give a pungent taste. **2.** plant from whose seeds it is made. *n.*

mustard gas, a poison gas that causes burns, blindness, and death.

mustard plaster, poultice made of mustard and water, or of mustard, flour, and water.

mustard seed, seed of the mustard plant.

mus ter (mus′tər), **1.** assemble; gather together; collect. **2.** assembly; collection. **3.** summon: *muster up courage.* **4.** bringing together of men or troops for review or service. **5.** list of those mustered. **6.** the number mustered. 1,3 *v.*, 2,4-6 *n.*
muster in, enlist.
muster out, discharge.
pass muster, be inspected and approved; come up to the required standards.

must n't (mus′nt), must not.

mus ty (mus′tē), **1.** having a smell or taste suggesting mold or damp; moldy: *a musty room, musty crackers.* **2.** stale; out-of-date: *musty laws.* *adj.*, **mus ti er, mus ti est.** **—mus′ti ness,** *n.*

mu ta bil i ty (mū′tə bil′ə tē), **1.** tendency to change. **2.** fickleness. *n.*

mu ta ble (mū′tə bl), **1.** liable to change: *mutable customs.* **2.** fickle: *a mutable person.* *adj.*

mu tant (mūt′nt), a new variety of plant or animal resulting from mutation. *n.*

mu tate (mū′tāt), **1.** change. **2.** produce mutations. **3.** change by umlaut. *v.*, **mu tat ed, mu tat ing.**

mu ta tion (mū tā′shən), **1.** change; alteration. **2.** a new feature that appears suddenly in animals or plants and can be inherited. **3.** a new variety of animal or plant formed in this way. **4.** umlaut. *n.*

mute (mūt), **1.** silent; not making any sound: *The little girl stood mute.* **2.** dumb; unable to speak. **3.** person who cannot speak. **4.** clip or pad put on a musical instrument to soften the sound. **5.** put such a clip or pad on: *He played the violin with muted strings.* **6.** not pronounced. The *e* in *mute* is mute. **7.** silent letter. **8.** produced by completely closing the air passage for a moment. T, p, k, d, b, g are mute consonants. **9.** consonant so produced. 1,2,6,8 *adj.*, 3,4,7,9 *n.*, 5 *v.*

mu ti late (mū′tl āt), **1.** cut, tear, or break off a part of; injure seriously by cutting, tearing, or breaking off some part: *The victims of the accident were badly mutilated; some lost arms, some lost legs.* **2.** make (a story, song, etc.) imperfect by removing parts. *v.*, **mu ti lat ed, mu ti lat ing.**

mu ti la tion (mū′tə lā′shən), **1.** a mutilating. **2.** being mutilated. *n.*

mu ti la tor (mū′tə lā′tər), one that mutilates. *n.*

mu ti neer (mūt′n ir′), person who takes part in a mutiny. *n.*

mu ti nous (mūt′n əs), rebellious. *adj.* **—mu′ti nous ly,** *adv.*

mu ti ny (mūt′n ē), **1.** open rebellion against lawful authority, especially by sailors or soldiers against their officers. **2.** take part in a mutiny; rebel. 1 *n.*, *pl.* **mu ti nies;** 2 *v.*, **mu ti nied, mu ti ny ing.**

mutt (mut), *Slang.* **1.** dog, especially a mongrel. **2.** a stupid person. *n.*

mut ter (mut′ər), **1.** utter (words) low and indistinctly with lips partly closed. **2.** complain; grumble. **3.** act of muttering. **4.** muttered words. 1,2 *v.*, 3,4 *n.*

mut ton (mut′n), meat from a sheep. *n.*

mutton chop, **1.** a small piece of mutton, usually from the ribs or loin, for broiling or frying. **2.** patch of whiskers on each side of the face, shaped somewhat like a chop.

Mutton chop whiskers

mu tu al (mū′chu əl), **1.** done, said, felt, etc., by each toward the other; given and received: *mutual promises, mutual dislike.* **2.** each to the other: *mutual enemies.* **3.** *Informal.* belonging to each of several: *our mutual friend.* *adj.* **—mu′tu al ly,** *adv.*

mutual fund, a financial organization that pools the money of its members to invest it in a variety of securities.

mu zhik or **mu zjik** (mü zhik′), a Russian peasant. *n.* Also, **mujik.**

muz zle (muz′l), **1.** nose, mouth, and jaws of a four-footed animal. **2.** cover of straps or wires to put over an animal's head to keep it from biting or eating. **3.** put a muzzle on. **4.** compel (a person) to keep silent about something: *Fear that he might betray his friends muzzled Dick.* **5.** the open front end of a gun, pistol, etc. 1,2,5 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **muz zled, muz zling.** **—muz′zler,** *n.*

muz zle load ing (muz′l lōd′ing), of firearms, loaded by putting gunpowder in through the open front end and ramming it down. *adj.*

Mv, mendelevium.

my (mī), **1.** of me; belonging to me: *My house is around the corner.* **2.** *Informal.* exclamation of surprise. 1 *pron.*, 2 *interj.*

my ce li um (mī sē′lē əm), the main part of a fungus, consisting of interwoven fibers. *n.*, *pl.* **my ce li a** (-lē ə).

My ce nae (mī sē′nē), a very ancient city in Greece. *n.*

my col o gy (mī kol′ə jē), branch of botany that deals with fungi. *n.*

Myn heer (mīn hār′), Sir; Mr. *n.*

myn heer (mīn hār′), a Dutchman. *n.*

my o pi a (mī ō′pē ə), near-sightedness. *n.*

my op ic (mī op′ik), near-sighted. *adj.*

myr i ad (mir′ē əd), **1.** ten thousand. **2.** a very great number: *the myriads of stars.* **3.** countless. 1,2 *n.*, 1,3 *adj.*

myr i a pod (mir′ē ə pod′), arthropod having a wormlike body with many segments and many legs. Centipedes and millepedes are myriapods. *n.*

Myr mi don (mėr′mə don), in Greek mythology, a member of a warlike people of ancient Thessaly who accompanied Achilles, their king, to the Trojan War. *n.*

myr mi don (mėr′mə don), an obedient and unquestioning follower. *n.*

myrrh (mėr), a fragrant, gummy substance with a bitter taste, used in medicines, perfumes, and incense. It is obtained from a shrub that grows in Arabia and E Africa. *n.*

myr tle (mėr′tl), **1.** an evergreen shrub of S Europe with shiny leaves, fragrant white flowers, and black berries. **2.** *U.S.* a low, creeping evergreen vine with blue flowers; periwinkle. *n.*

my self (mī self′), **1.** the emphatic form of **me** or **I:** *I myself will go.* **2.** reflexive form of **me:** *I hurt myself.* **3.** my real self; my normal self: *I am not myself today.* *pron.*, *pl.* **ourselves.**

My sore (mī sôr′), city in southern India. 244,000. *n.*

mys te ri ous (mis tir′ē əs), **1.** full of mystery; hard to explain or understand; secret; hidden. **2.** suggesting mystery. *adj.* **—mys te′ri ous ly,** *adv.* **—mys te′ri ous ness,** *n.*

mys ter y (mis′tər ē), **1.** secret; something that is hidden or unknown. **2.** secrecy; obscurity. **3.** something that is not explained or understood: *the mystery of God's love.* **4.** a religious conception or doctrine that human reason cannot understand. **5.** a secret religious rite to which only initiated persons are admitted. **6.** mystery play. *n.*, *pl.* **mys ter ies.**

mystery play, play based on the Bible.

mys tic (mis′tik), **1.** mystical. **2.** person who believes that truth or God can be known through spiritual insight. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

mys ti cal (mis′tə kl), **1.** having some secret meaning; beyond human understanding; mysterious. **2.** spiritually symbolic: *The lamb and the dove are mystical symbols of the Christian religion.* **3.** of or concerned with mystics or mysticism. **4.** of or having to do with secret rites open only to the initiated. *adj.* **—mys′ti cal ly,** *adv.* **—mys′ti cal ness,** *n.*

mys ti cism (mis′tə siz əm), **1.** beliefs or mode of thought of mystics. **2.** doctrine that truth or God may be known through spiritual insight, independent of the mind. *n.*

mys ti fi ca tion (mis′tə fə kā′shən), **1.** a mystifying or being mystified; bewilderment; perplexity. **2.** something that mystifies or is designed to mystify. *n.*

mys ti fy (mis′tə fī), 1. bewilder purposely; puzzle; perplex: *The magician's tricks mystified the audience.* 2. make mysterious; involve in mystery. *v.*, **mys ti fied, mys ti fy ing.**

myth (mith), 1. legend or story, usually attempting to account for something in nature: *The myth of Persephone is the ancient Greek explanation of summer and winter.* 2. any invented story. 3. an imaginary person or thing: *Her wealthy uncle was a myth invented to impress others.* *n.*

myth i cal (mith′ə kl), 1. of myths; like a myth; in myths: *a mythical interpretation of nature, mythical monsters.* 2. not real; made-up; imaginary: *Their great wealth is merely mythical.* *adj.* **—myth′i cal ly,** *adv.*

myth o log i cal (mith′ə loj′ə kl), of mythology. *adj.*

myth o log i cal ly (mith′ə loj′ik lē), according to mythology. *adv.*

my thol o gist (mi thol′ə jist), 1. writer of myths. 2. person who knows much about mythology. *n.*

my thol o gy (mi thol′ə jē), 1. myths collectively: *Greek mythology.* 2. study of myths. *n., pl.* **my thol o gies.**

Myt i le ne (mit′ə lē′nē), a Greek island in the Aegean Sea. 155,000 pop.; 630 sq. mi. *n.* Also, **Lesbos.**

N

N or **n** (en), the 14th letter of the alphabet. *n., pl.* **N's** or **n's.**

N, 1. nitrogen. 2. North. 3. Northern.

n, in algebra, an indefinite number.

N., 1. North. 2. Northern. 3. November.

n., 1. noun. 2. north. 3. northern.

Na, sodium.

N.A., North America.

N.A.A.C.P., National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

nab (nab), *Slang.* 1. catch or seize suddenly; grab. 2. arrest. *v.*, **nabbed, nab bing.**

na bob (nā′bob), 1. nawab; a native ruler in India under the Mogul empire. 2. a very rich man. *n.*

na celle (nə sel′), the enclosed part of an aircraft which contains the motors and in which passengers are carried. *n.*

na cre (nā′kər), mother-of-pearl. *n.*

na dir (nā′dər), 1. the point in the heavens directly beneath the place where one stands; the point opposite the zenith. 2. the lowest point. *n.*

nae (nā), *Scottish.* no. *adj., adv.*

nag[1] (nag), irritate or annoy by peevish complaints; scold; find fault with (a person) all the time. *v.*, **nagged, nag ging.**

nag[2] (nag), 1. a small riding horse. 2. *Informal.* a horse. 3. an inferior horse. *n.*

Na ga sa ki (nä′gə sä′kē), seaport in W Japan; the second military use of the atomic bomb, Aug. 9, 1945. 344,000. *n.*

Na go ya (nä gô′yə), city in central Japan. 1,592,000. *n.*

Nag pur (näg′pu̇r), city in central India. 449,000. *n.*

Na hua tl (nä′wä tl), language of the Aztecs, Toltecs, and other American Indian tribes of central Mexico and parts of Central America. *n.*

Na hum (nā′əm or nā′həm), 1. a Hebrew prophet. 2. book of the Old Testament containing his prophecies. *n.*

nai ad or **Nai ad** (nā′ad), 1. in Greek and Roman mythology, a nymph guarding a stream or spring. 2. a girl swimmer. *n., pl.* **nai ads, nai a des** (-ə dēz).

nail (nāl), 1. a slender piece of metal to be hammered into or through wood to hold separate pieces together or to be used as a peg. 2. fasten with a nail or nails. 3. hold or keep fixed: *Nail him down to what he promised.* 4. *Informal.* catch; seize. 5. a thin, horny plate on the upper side of the end of a finger or toe. 1,5 *n.*, 2-4 *v.* **—nail′er,** *n.*

hit the nail on the head, guess or understand correctly; say or do something just right.

on the nail, at once; immediately; without delay.

nail set (nāl′set′), tool for driving nails beneath the surface. *n.*

nain sook (nān′su̇k), a very soft, fine cotton cloth. *n.*

Nai ro bi (nī rō′bē), capital of Kenya. 250,000. *n.*

na ïve or **na ive** (nä ēv′), simple in nature; like a child; artless; not sophisticated. *adj.* **—na ïve′ly, na ive′ly,** *adv.*

na ïve té or **na ive te** (nä ēv′tā′), 1. quality of being naïve; unspoiled freshness. 2. a naïve action, remark, etc. *n.*

na ked (nā′kid), 1. with no clothes on; bare: *A barefoot boy has naked feet.* 2. not covered; stripped: *naked fields.* 3. not protected; exposed. 4. without addition of anything else; plain: *the naked truth.* *adj.* **—na′ked ly,** *adv.* **—na′ked ness,** *n.*

naked eye, eye not helped by a glass, telescope, or microscope.

NAM or **N.A.M.,** National Association of Manufacturers.

nam a ble (nām′ə bl), that can be named. *adj.*

nam by-pam by (nam′bē pam′bē), 1. weakly simple or sentimental; insipid: *Valentines are often namby-pamby.* 2. namby-pamby talk or writing. 3. a namby-pamby person. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n., pl.* **nam by-pam bies.**

name (nām), 1. word or words by which a person, animal, place, or thing is spoken of or to: *Our dog's name is Jack. Mary knows all her chickens by name.* 2. give a name to: *name a newborn baby.* 3. call by name; mention by name: *Three persons were named in the report.* 4. give the right name for: *Can you name these flowers?* 5. word or words applied descriptively; appellation, title, or epithet: *the name of a friend.* 6. persons grouped under one name; family; clan; tribe. 7. reputation; fame: *An honest man has a good name.* 8. mention; speak of; state: *name several reasons.* 9. specify or fix: *name a price.* 10. choose for some duty or office; nominate: *John was named for class president.* 1,5-7 *n.*, 2-4,8-10 *v.*, **named, nam ing.**

call names, call bad names; swear at; curse.

in name only, supposed to be, but not really so.

in the name of, 1. with appeal to the name of. 2. acting for.

know only by name, know only by hearing about.

to one's name, belonging to one.

name less (nām′lis), 1. having no name: *a nameless grave.* 2. that cannot be named or described: *a strange, nameless longing.* 3. not fit to be mentioned. 4. not named: *a nameless author.* 5. unknown to fame; obscure. *adj.* **—name′less ly,** *adv.* **—name′less ness,** *n.*

name ly (nām′lē), that is to say: *The railroad connects two cities—namely, New York and Chicago.* *adv.*

name sake (nām′sāk′), one having the same name as another; especially, one named after another: *Theodore, namesake of President Theodore Roosevelt.* *n.*

Nan chang (nän′chäng′), city in SE China. 268,000. *n.*

Nan cy (nan′sē), city in NE France. 125,000. *n.*

nan keen or **nan kin** (nan kēn′), a firm, yellow or buff cloth. *n.*

nankeens, trousers made of nankeen.

Nan king (nan′king′), city in E China, on the Yangtze River. It was the capital of China from 1928 to 1937 and from 1946 to 1949. 1,091,000. *n.*

nan ny goat (nan′ē), *Informal.* a female goat.

Nan sen (nän′sn), **Fridtjof,** 1861-1930, Norwegian arctic explorer, scientist, author, and diplomat. *n.*

Nantes (nants; *French* nänt), seaport in W France, on the Loire River. 223,000. *n.*

Nan tuck et (nan tuk′it), island off Massachusetts, south of Cape Cod. 15 mi. long. *n.*

Na o mi (nā ō′mē), in the Bible, Ruth's mother-in-law, from whom she refused to part. Ruth I. *n.*

nap[1] (nap), **1.** a short sleep: *Baby takes a nap after his dinner.* **2.** take a short sleep: *Grandfather naps in his armchair.* **3.** be off guard; be unprepared: *The teacher caught me napping.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **napped, nap ping.**

nap[2] (nap), the soft, short, woolly threads or hairs on the surface of cloth: *the nap on velvet or flannelette.* *n.* **—nap′less,** *adj.*

na palm (nā′päm′), **1.** a chemical substance used to thicken gasoline for use in certain military weapons. **2.** the thickened gasoline. *n.*

nape (nāp or nap), the back of the neck. *n.*

na per y (nā′pər ē), tablecloths, napkins, and doilies. *n.*

naph tha (nap′thə or naf′thə), a liquid made from petroleum, coal tar, etc., used as fuel and to take spots from clothing. *n.*

naph tha lene or **naph tha line** (naf′thə lēn or nap′thə lēn), a white, crystalline hydrocarbon, usually prepared from coal tar, used in making moth balls, dyes, disinfectants, etc. *n.*

naph tha lin (naf′thə lin or nap′thə lin), naphthalene. *n.*

naph thol (naf′thōl or nap′thōl), a colorless crystalline substance obtained from naphthalene, used in making dyes, as an antiseptic, etc. *n.*

Na pier (nā′pir), **John,** 1550-1617, Scottish mathematician who invented logarithms. *n.*

nap kin (nap′kin), **1.** piece of cloth used at meals for protecting the clothing or for wiping the lips or fingers. **2.** any similar piece, such as a baby's diaper or a small towel. *n.*

Na ples (nā′plz), seaport on the SW coast of Italy, famous for its beautiful bay. 1,059,000. *n.*

na po le on (nə pō′lē ən), **1.** a former French gold coin worth 20 francs, or about $3.86. **2.** kind of pastry with a cream or jam filling. *n.*

Na po le on I (nə pō′lē ən), 1769-1821, Napoleon Bonaparte, general of the French army who made himself emperor of the French in 1804. He conquered a large part of Europe, but was defeated at Waterloo in 1815, and exiled to the island of St. Helena.

Napoleon III, 1808-1873, Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon I, president of France from 1848 to 1852 and emperor of France from 1852 to 1870.

Na po le on ic (nə pō′lē on′ik), of, having to do with, or resembling Napoleon I. *adj.*

nar cis sus (när sis′əs), **1.** a spring plant with yellow or white flowers and long, slender leaves. It grows from a bulb. **2.** the flower. *n., pl.* **nar cis sus es, nar cis si** (-sis′ī).

Nar cis sus (när sis′əs), in Greek mythology, a beautiful youth who fell in love with his reflection in a spring. He pined away and was changed into the flower narcissus. *n.*

nar co sis (när kō′sis), **1.** stupor; insensibility. **2.** action or effect of narcotics. *n.*

nar cot ic (när kot′ik), **1.** drug that produces drowsiness, sleep, dullness, or an insensible condition, and lessens pain by dulling the nerves. Opium is a powerful narcotic. **2.** having the properties and effects of a narcotic. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

nar es (nâr′ēz), nostrils; nasal passages. *n.pl. of* **nar is** (nâr′is).

nar ghi le or **nar gi le** (när′gə lē), an Oriental tobacco pipe in which the smoke is drawn through water. See **hookah** for picture. *n.*

Nar ra gan sett (nar′ə gan′sit), member of an American Indian tribe formerly living near Narragansett Bay. *n.*

Narragansett Bay, bay of the Atlantic, in E Rhode Island. 28 mi. long; 3-12 mi. wide.

nar rate (na rāt′ or nar′āt), **1.** tell (a story, etc.) of. **2.** tell stories, etc. *v.*, **nar rat ed, nar rat ing.**

nar ra tion (na rā′shən), **1.** act of telling. **2.** the form of composition that relates an event or a story. Novels, short stories, histories, and biographies are forms of narration. **3.** story; account. *n.*

nar ra tive (nar′ə tiv), **1.** story. **2.** narration; storytelling. **3.** that narrates: *"Evangeline" is a narrative poem.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

nar ra tor (na rā′tər), one who tells a story. *n.*

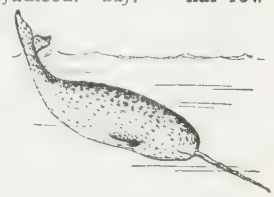
nar row (nar′ō), **1.** not wide; having little width; of less than the specified, understood, or usual width: *narrow cloth. A path a foot wide is narrow.* **2.** limited in extent, space, amount, range, scope, opportunity, etc.: *He had only a narrow circle of a few friends.* **3.** make or become narrower; decrease in breadth, extent, etc.; limit: *The road narrows above the bend.* **4.** with little margin: *a narrow escape.* **5.** lacking breadth of view or sympathy; not liberal; prejudiced: *a narrow mind.* **6.** close; careful; minute: *a narrow scrutiny.* **7.** with barely enough to live on: *live in narrow circumstances.* 1,2,4-7 *adj.*, 3 *v.* **—nar′row ly,** *adv.* **—nar′row ness,** *n.*

narrows, the narrow part of a river, strait, sound, valley, pass, etc.

nar row-gauge (nar′ō gāj′), **1.** having railroad tracks less than 56½ inches apart. **2.** narrow-minded. *adj.*

nar row-mind ed (nar′ō mīn′did), lacking breadth of view or sympathy; prejudiced. *adj.* **—nar′row-mind′ed ly,** *adv.* **—nar′row-mind′ed ness,** *n.*

nar whal (när′hwəl), kind of arctic whale whose body is about 16 feet long. The male has a long tusk extending forward from the upper jaw. *n.*



Narwhal (about 24 ft. long including the tusk)

na sal (nā′zl), **1.** of, in, or from the nose: *nasal catarrh, a nasal discharge.* **2.** requiring the nose passage to be open; spoken through the nose. *M, n,* and *ng* represent nasal sounds. **3.** a nasal sound. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.* **—na′sal ly,** *adv.*

na sal i ty (nā zal′ə tē), nasal quality. *n.*

na sal ize (nā′zl īz), utter or speak with a nasal sound. *v.*, **na sal ized, na sal iz ing.**

nas cent (nas′nt or nā′snt), in the process of coming into existence; just beginning to exist, grow, or develop. *adj.*

Nash u a (nash′ū ə), city in New Hampshire. 39,000. *n.*

Nash ville (nash′vil), capital of Tennessee, in the central part. 171,000. *n.*

Nas sau (nas′ô), capital of the Bahamas. 50,000. *n.*

Nas ser (näs′ər), **Gamal,** born 1917, chief executive of the Egyptian republic since April, 1954, and United Arab Republic since 1958. *n.*

nas ti ness (nas′tē nis), **1.** disgusting dirtiness; filth. **2.** moral filth; vileness. **3.** extreme unpleasantness. *n.*

na stur tium (nə stėr′shəm), **1.** plant with yellow, orange, and red flowers, and sharp-tasting seeds and leaves. **2.** the flower. *n.*

nas ty (nas′tē), **1.** disgustingly dirty; filthy: *a nasty room, a nasty person.* **2.** morally filthy; vile: *a nasty word, a nasty mind.* **3.** very unpleasant: *nasty weather, nasty medicines, a nasty cut, a nasty temper.* *adj.*, **nas ti er, nas ti est.** **—nas′ti ly,** *adv.*

nat., **1.** national. **2.** native. **3.** natural.

na tal (nā′tl), **1.** of one's birth: *One's natal day is his birthday.* **2.** *Poetic.* native. *adj.*

na tant (nā′tnt), swimming; floating; represented as swimming. *adj.*

na ta to ri al (nā′tə tô′rē əl), having to do with, adapted for, or characterized by swimming. Ducks are natatorial birds. *adj.*

na ta to ri um (nā′tə tô′rē əm), a swimming pool. *n.*, *pl.* **na ta to ri ums, na ta to ri a** (-rē ə).

na ta to ry (nā′tə tô′rē), natatorial. *adj.*

nathe less (nāth′lis), *Archaic.* **1.** nevertheless. **2.** notwithstanding. 1 *adv.*, 2 *prep.*

na tion (nā′shən), **1.** people occupying the same country, united under the same government, and mostly speaking the same language: *the English nation.* **2.** a people, race, or tribe; those having the same descent, language, and history: *the Scottish nation.* *n.*

na tion al (nash′ən l), **1.** of a nation; belonging to a whole nation: *national laws, a national disaster.* **2.** citizen of a nation: *nationals of Canada.* 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

national bank, bank that has a charter from the national government. In the United States, the national banks are members of the Federal Reserve System.

National Guard, the reserve militia of the individual States of the United States, that may be called or ordered to serve the Federal government in time of war or national emergency.

na tion al ism (nash′ən l iz′əm), **1.** patriotic feelings or efforts. **2.** desire and plans for national independence. **3.** form of socialism that advocates government ownership and control of all industries. *n.*

na tion al ist (nash′ən l ist), **1.** upholder of nationalism; person who believes in nationalism. **2.** nationalistic. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

na tion al is tic (nash′ən l is′tik), of nationalism or nationalists. *adj.*

na tion al i ty (nash′ən al′ə tē), **1.** nation. **2.** condition of belonging to a nation. Citizens of the same country have the same nationality. **3.** condition of being a nation: *After the American Revolution the colonies attained nationality.* *n.*, *pl.* **na tion al i ties.**

na tion al ize (nash′ən l īz), **1.** make national. **2.** bring (land, industries, railroads, etc.) under the control or ownership of a nation. **3.** make into a nation. *v.*, **na tion al ized, na tion al iz ing. —na′tion al i za′tion,** *n.*

na tion al ly (nash′ən l ē), in a national manner; as a nation; throughout the nation. *adv.*

national park, land kept by the national government for people to enjoy because of its beautiful scenery, historical interest, etc.

National Socialist Party, political party led by Adolf Hitler that controlled Germany from 1933 to 1945.

na tion-wide (nā′shən wīd′), extending throughout the nation: *a nation-wide election.* *adj.*

na tive (nā′tiv), **1.** person born in a certain place or country. The natives are the people living in a place, not visitors or foreigners. **2.** born in a certain place or country: *People born in New York are native sons and daughters of New York.* **3.** belonging to one because of his birth: *one's native land.* **4.** belonging to one because of his country or the nation to which he belongs: *one's native language.* **5.** born in a person; natural: *native ability, native courtesy.* **6.** one of the original inhabitants of a place, as contrasted with conquerors, settlers, visitors, etc.; especially, a member of a less civilized race. **7.** of or having to do with the original inhabitants, especially those not white: *native customs, native huts.* **8.** member of a less civilized race, usually not white. **9.** animal or plant that originated in a place. **10.** originating, grown, or produced in a certain place: *Tobacco is native to America.* **11.** found pure in nature: *native copper.* **12.** found in nature; not produced: *Native salt is refined for use.* 1,6,8,9 *n.*, 2-5,7,10-12 *adj.* **—na′tive ly,** *adv.* **—na′tive ness,** *n.*

go native, live as the less civilized natives do.

na tive-born (nā′tiv bôrn′), born in the place or country indicated: *a native-born American.* *adj.*

na tiv i ty (nə tiv′ə tē), **1.** birth. **2.** horoscope. *n.*, *pl.* **na tiv i ties.**

Na tiv i ty (nə tiv′ə tē), **1.** birth of Christ. **2.** picture of this. **3.** Christmas; December 25. *n.*

natl., national.

NATO, North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

na tron (nā′tron), native sodium carbonate. *n.*

nat ty (nat′ē), trim and tidy; neatly smart in dress or appearance: *a natty uniform, a natty young officer.* *adj.*, **nat ti er, nat ti est. —nat′ti ly,** *adv.*

nat u ral (nach′ə rəl), **1.** produced by nature; based on some state of things in nature: *Scenery has natural beauty.* **2.** not artificial: *Coal and oil are natural products.* **3.** instinctive; inborn: *natural ability. It is natural for ducks to swim.* **4.** coming in the ordinary course of events; normal: *a natural death.* **5.** in accordance with the nature of things or the circumstances of the case: *a natural response.* **6.** instinctively felt to be right and fair: *natural law, natural rights.* **7.** like nature; true to nature: *The picture looked natural.* **8.** free from affectation or restraint: *a natural manner.* **9.** of or having to do with nature: *the natural sciences.* **10.** concerned with natural science. **11.** based on what is learned from nature: *natural religion.* **12.** that which is natural. **13.** in music, neither sharp nor flat; without sharps and flats. **14.** neither sharped nor flatted: *C natural.* **15.** in music, a natural tone or note. **16.** sign (♮) used to cancel the effect of a preceding sharp or flat. **17.** having the pitch affected by the natural sign. **18.** a white key on the piano. **19.** a half-witted person. **20.** by birth merely and not legally recognized; illegitimate: *a natural son.* 1-11,13,14,17,20 *adj.*, 12,15,16,18,19 *n.* **—nat′u ral ness,** *n.*

Natural Bridge, a limestone arch near Lexington, Virginia. 215 ft. high; 90 ft. span.

natural gas, a combustible gas formed naturally in the earth, consisting of methane with hydrogen and other gases.

natural history, the study of animals, plants, minerals, and other things in nature.

nat u ral ist (nach′ə rəl ist), **1.** person who makes a study of animals and plants. **2.** writer or artist who represents life exactly as it is; extreme realist. *n.*

nat u ral is tic (nach′ə rəl is′tik), **1.** of natural history or naturalists. **2.** of or in accordance with nature. *adj.*

nat u ral ize (nach′ə rəl īz), **1.** admit (a foreigner) to citizenship. After living in the United States for a certain number of years, an immigrant can be naturalized if he passes a test. **2.** adopt (a foreign word or custom): *"Chauffeur" is a French word that has been naturalized in English.* **3.** introduce and make at home in another country: *The English oak has become naturalized in parts of Massachusetts.* **4.** make natural; free from conventional characteristics. **5.** regard or explain as natural rather than supernatural. **6.** become like a native. *v.*, **nat u ral ized, nat u ral iz ing. —nat′u ral i za′tion,** *n.*

nat u ral ly (nach′ə rəl ē), **1.** in a natural way: *speak naturally.* **2.** by nature: *a naturally obedient child.* **3.** as might be expected; of course: *She offered me some candy; naturally, I took it.* *adv.*

natural magnet, piece of magnetite; loadstone.

natural resources, materials supplied by nature. Minerals and water power are natural resources.

natural science, science of nature. Zoology, botany, and geology are natural sciences.

natural selection, the process by which animals and plants best adapted to their environment tend to survive.

natural year, astronomical year.

na ture (nā′chər), **1.** the world; all things except those made by man. **2.** sum total of the forces at work throughout the universe: *the laws of nature.* **3.** the instincts or inherent tendencies directing conduct: *It is against nature for a mother to kill her child.* **4.** reality: *true to nature.* **5.** primitive, wild condition; condition of human beings before social organization. **6.** what a thing really is; quality; character: *It is the nature of robins to fly and to build nests. Women have kinder*

natures than men. **7.** sort; kind: *Books of a scientific nature do not interest Helen.* **8.** person of a particular character: *She is a gentle nature.* **9.** physical being; vital powers: *food sufficient to sustain nature.* **10.** moral nature unaffected by grace. *n.*

by nature, because of the essential character of the person or thing.

of or **in the nature of,** having the nature of; being; being a kind of.

Na ture (nā′chər), the personification of all natural facts and forces. *n.*

nature study, study of animals, plants, and other things and events in nature.

naught (nôt), **1.** nothing. **2.** zero; 0. *n.* Also, **nought.**

naugh ti ness (nô′tē nis), badness; disobedience; mischief. *n.*

naugh ty (nô′tē), **1.** bad; not obedient. **2.** somewhat improper. *adj.,* **naugh ti er, naugh ti est. —naugh′ti ly,** *adv.*

nau sea (nô′shə or nô′sē ə), **1.** the feeling that one has when about to vomit. **2.** seasickness. **3.** extreme disgust; loathing. *n.*

nau se ate (nô′shē āt or nô′sē āt), **1.** cause nausea in; make sick. **2.** feel nausea; become sick. **3.** cause to feel loathing. *v.,* **nau se at ed, nau se at ing.**

nau seous (nô′shəs or nô′sē əs), **1.** causing nausea; sickening. **2.** disgusting; loathsome: *The animal's bloody entrails were nauseous. adj.* **—nau′seous ly,** *adv.*

Nau sic a ä (nô sik′ā ə), in Greek legend, the maiden who aided Odysseus when he was shipwrecked by bringing him to her father's court. *n.*

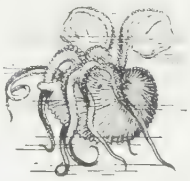
nau ti cal (nô′tə kl), of or having to do with ships, sailors, or navigation. *adj.* **—nau′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

nautical measure, system of measurement used in navigation.

nautical mile, about 6080 feet.

nau ti lus (nô′tl əs), either of two kinds of cephalopod. The **pearly nautilus** has a spiral shell, pearly inside. The **paper nautilus** has saillike arms and a very thin shell. *n., pl.* **nau ti lus es, nau ti li** (-lī).

Pearly nautilus



Paper nautilus

Nav a ho or **Nav a jo** (nav′ə hō), member of a tribe of American Indians living in New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah. The Navahos are noted for their skill in weaving blankets and rugs with bright patterns. *n., pl.* **Nav a hos, Nav a jos.**

na val (nā′vl), **1.** of or for warships or the navy: *a naval officer, naval supplies.* **2.** having a navy: *the naval powers. adj.* **—na′val ly,** *adv.*

naval academy, school for training seamen. The United States Naval Academy is a school at Annapolis, Maryland, for training naval officers, founded in 1845.

Na varre (nə vär′), a former kingdom including parts of SW France and N Spain. See **Castile** for map. *n.*

nave (nāv), the main part of a church or cathedral between the side aisles. The nave extends from the main entrance to the transepts. See **apse** for diagram. *n.*

na vel (nā′vl), **1.** the mark or scar in the middle of the surface of the abdomen. **2.** center; middle. *n.*

navel orange, a seedless orange with a small growth at one end shaped somewhat like a navel.

nav i ga bil i ty (nav′ə gə bil′ə tē), a being navigable. *n.*

nav i ga ble (nav′ə gə bl), **1.** that ships can travel on: *The Mississippi River is deep enough to be navigable.* **2.** seaworthy. **3.** that can be steered: *Without a rudder the ship was not navigable. adj.*

nav i gate (nav′ə gāt), **1.** sail, manage, or steer (a ship, airplane, etc.). **2.** sail on or over (a sea or river). **3.** travel by water; sail. **4.** convey (goods) by water. **5.** sail through (the air) in an aircraft, etc. **6.** manage a ship or aircraft. *v.,* **nav i gat ed, nav i gat ing.**

nav i ga tion (nav′ə gā′shən), **1.** act or process of navigating. **2.** art or science of finding a ship's or an aircraft's position and course. *n.*

nav i ga tor (nav′ə gā′tər), **1.** one who sails the seas. **2.** one who has charge of the navigating of a ship or who is skilled in navigating. **3.** explorer of the seas: *The navigator set out on his long voyage.* **4.** one who finds the position and course of an aircraft. **5.** *Brit.* navvy. *n.*

nav vy (nav′ē), *Brit.* an unskilled laborer who works on canals, railways, roads, etc. *n., pl.* **nav vies.**

na vy (nā′vē), **1.** all the ships of war of a country, with their men and the department that manages them. **2.** officers and men of the navy. **3.** *Archaic* or *Poetic.* fleet of ships. **4.** a dark blue. *n., pl.* **na vies.**

navy bean, the common white bean, dried for use.

navy blue, a dark blue.

navy yard, a government dockyard where naval vessels are built, repaired, and fitted out, and where naval stores and munitions of war are kept.

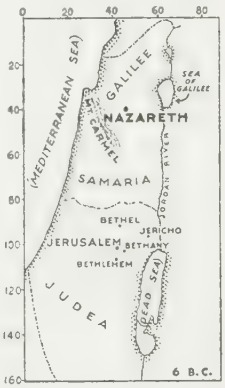
na wab (nə wôb′), **1.** a native ruler in India under the Mogul empire. **2.** a title given to important Moslems in India. **3.** nabob; a very rich man. *n.*

nay (nā), **1.** *Archaic.* no. **2.** not only that, but also: *We are willing, nay, eager to go.* **3.** no; a denial or refusal. **4.** a negative vote or voter. 1,2 *adv.,* 3,4 *n.*

Naz a rene (naz′ə rēn′), **1.** person born or living in Nazareth. Jesus is often called "**the Nazarene.**" **2.** an early Christian. **3.** of or having to do with the Nazarenes or with Nazareth. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

Naz a reth (naz′ə rəth), town in N Israel where Jesus lived during His boyhood. *n.*

Naz a rite (naz′ə rīt), **1.** among the ancient Hebrews, a Jew who had taken certain strict religious vows. Numbers 6. **2.** native of Nazareth. *n.*



Na zi (nä′tsē or nat′sē), **1.** member or supporter of the National Socialist Party in Germany, organized under the leadership of Adolf Hitler. **2.** of or having to do with the Nazis. 1 *n., pl.* **Na zis;** 2 *adj.*

Na zi ism (nä′tsē iz əm or nat′sē iz əm), the Nazi doctrine including totalitarian government and state control of industry, but opposition to communism. *n.*

Nb, niobium.

N.B., **1.** note well; observe carefully. **2.** New Brunswick.

n.b., note well; observe carefully.

N.C., North Carolina.

N.C.O., noncommissioned officer.

Nd, neodymium.

N. Dak. or **N.D.,** North Dakota.

Ne, neon.

NE, **1.** northeast. **2.** northeastern.

N.E., **1.** northeast. **2.** northeastern. **3.** New England.

n.e., **1.** northeast. **2.** northeastern.

Ne an der thal man (nē an′dər täl), an extinct race, widespread in Europe in the early Stone Age.

neap (nēp), **1.** designating those tides which attain the least height. **2.** neap tide. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

Ne a pol i tan (nē′ə pol′ə tən), **1.** of or having to do with Naples. **2.** native of Naples. **3.** having layers of different colors and flavors: *Neapolitan ice cream.* 1,3 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

neap tide, tide that occurs when the difference in height between high and low tide is least; lowest level of high tide. Neap tide comes twice a month.

near (nir), **1.** to or at a short distance; not far: *Christmas is drawing near.* **2.** closely: *tribes near allied.* **3.** close by; not distant; less distant: *The post office is quite near.* **4.** close to in space, time, condition, etc.: *Our house is near the river.* **5.** come or draw near; approach: *The ship neared the land.* **6.** intimate; familiar: *a near friend.* **7.** closely related: *a near relative.* **8.** *Informal.* all but; almost: *The war lasted near a year.* **9.** approximating or resembling closely: *near silk, near beer.* **10.** left (opposed to *off* or *right*): *The near horse and the off horse make a team.* **11.** short; direct: *Go by the nearest route.* **12.** stingy. **13.** by a close margin: *a near escape.* 1,2,8 *adv.,* 3,6,7,9-13 *adj.,* 4 *prep.,* 5 *v.* **—near′ness,** *n.*

come near doing, almost do: *I came near forgetting my glasses.*

near at hand, **1.** within easy reach. **2.** not far in the future.

near by (nir′bī′ for *adj.*; nir′bī′ for *adv.*), near; close at hand: *a nearby house* (*adj.*). *They went nearby to visit* (*adv.*).

Near East, **1.** *U.S.* the Balkans and the countries of SW Asia. **2.** *Brit.* the Balkans.

near ly (nir′lē), **1.** almost: *I nearly missed the train.* **2.** closely: *a matter that concerns you very nearly.* *adv.*

near-sight ed (nir′sīt′id), not able to see far; seeing distinctly at a short distance only. *adj.* **—near′-sight′ed ly,** *adv.* **—near′-sight′ed ness,** *n.*

neat[1] (nēt), **1.** clean and in order: *a neat desk, a neat room, a neat dress.* **2.** able and willing to keep things in order: *a neat child.* **3.** well-formed; in proportion: *a neat design.* **4.** skillful; clever: *a neat trick.* **5.** *Esp. Brit.* without anything mixed in it: *He took a drink of brandy neat.* *adj.* **—neat′ly,** *adv.* **—neat′ness,** *n.*

neat[2] (nēt), *Archaic.* cattle; oxen. *n.pl. or sing.*

neath or **'neath** (nēth), *Poetic.* beneath. *prep.*

neat's-foot oil (nēts′fŭt′), an oil obtained from the feet and shinbones of cattle by boiling. It is used to soften leather.

Ne bo (nē′bō), **Mount,** the mountain where Moses looked down upon Canaan, the Promised Land. Deuteronomy 34:1-4. *n.* Also, **Pisgah.**

Nebr. or **Neb.,** Nebraska.

Ne bras ka (nə bras′kə), a Middle Western State of the United States. 1,411,000 pop.; 77,237 sq. mi. *Capital:* Lincoln. *Abbrev.:* Nebr. or Neb. *n.* **—Ne-bras′kan,** *adj., n.*

Neb u chad nez zar (neb′yə kəd nez′ər), died 562 B.C., king of Babylon from 604? to 562 B.C. He captured Jerusalem. Daniel 1-4. *n.*

neb u la (neb′yə lə), a bright spot like a small, bright cloud, visible in the sky at night. A nebula may be either a mass of luminous gas or a cluster of stars very far away from our sun and its planets. *n., pl.* **neb u lae** (-lē) or **neb u las.**

neb u lar (neb′yə lər), of or concerning a nebula or nebulae. *adj.*

nebular hypothesis, theory that the sun and planets developed from a luminous mass of gas.

neb u los i ty (neb′yə los′ə tē), **1.** cloudlike quality; mistiness; nebulous state. **2.** cloudlike matter; nebula. *n., pl.* **neb u los i ties.**

neb u lous (neb′yə ləs), **1.** hazy; vague; confused. **2.** cloudlike. **3.** of or like a nebula or nebulae. *adj.* **—neb′u lous ly,** *adv.*

nec es sar i ly (nes′ə ser′ə lē or nes′ə sär′ə lē), **1.** because of necessity: *Leaves are not necessarily green.* **2.** as a necessary result: *War necessarily causes misery and waste.* *adv.*

nec es sar y (nes′ə ser′ē), **1.** that must be, be had, or be done; inevitable; required; indispensable: *Death is a necessary end.* **2.** thing impossible to do without: *Food, clothing, and shelter are necessaries of life.* 1 *adj.,* 2 *n., pl.* **nec es sar ies.**

ne ces si tate (nə ses′ə tāt), **1.** make necessary: *His broken leg necessitated an operation.* **2.** compel; force. *v.,* **ne ces si tat ed, ne ces si tat ing.**

ne ces si tous (nə ses′ə təs), very poor; needy. *adj.*

ne ces si ty (nə ses′ə tē), **1.** fact of being necessary; extreme need: *We understand the necessity of eating.* **2.** quality of being necessary. **3.** that which cannot be done without: *Water is a necessity.* **4.** that which forces one to act in a certain way: *Necessity often drives people to do disagreeable things.* **5.** that which is inevitable: *Night follows day as a necessity.* **6.** need; poverty: *This poor family is in great necessity.* *n., pl.* **ne ces si ties.**

of necessity, because it must be.

neck (nek), **1.** part of the body that connects the head with the shoulders. **2.** part of a garment that fits the neck. **3.** any narrow part like a neck. **4.** a narrow strip of land. **5.** the slender part of a bottle, flask, retort, or other container. **6.** the lowest part of the capital of a column. **7.** part of a tooth between the crown and the root. **8.** in racing, the length of the neck of a horse or other animal as a measure. **9.** *U.S. Slang.* embrace; hug. 1-8 *n.,* 9 *v.*

neck and neck, **1.** abreast. **2.** even in a race or contest.

neck or nothing, venturing all.

neck er chief (nek′ər chif), cloth worn around the neck. *n.*

neck lace (nek′lis), string of jewels, gold, silver, beads, etc., worn around the neck as an ornament. *n.*

neck piece (nek′pēs′), a fur scarf. *n.*

neck tie (nek′tī′), a narrow band or a tie worn around the neck and tied in front. *n.*

neck wear (nek′wär′), collars, ties, and other articles that are worn around the neck. *n.*

ne crol o gy (ne krol′ə jē), **1.** list of persons who have died. **2.** notice of a person's death. *n., pl.* **ne crol o gies.**

nec ro man cer (nek′rə man′sər), magician; wizard; person who is supposed to foretell the future by communicating with the dead. *n.*

nec ro man cy (nek′rə man′sē), magic; a foretelling of the future by communicating with the dead. *n.*

ne crop o lis (ne krop′l is), cemetery. *n., pl.* **ne-crop o lis es.**

ne cro sis (ne krō′sis), death or decay (of a part of an animal or plant). *n., pl.* **ne cro ses** (-sēz).

nec tar (nek′tər), **1.** in Greek mythology, the drink of the gods. **2.** any delicious drink. **3.** a sweet liquid found in many flowers. Bees gather nectar and make it into honey. *n.* **—nec′tar like′,** *adj.*

nec tar ine (nek′tər ēn′), a kind of peach having no down on its skin. *n.*

nec ta ry (nek′tə rē), the part of a flower that secretes nectar. *n., pl.* **nec ta ries.**

née or **nee** (nā), born. **Née** is placed after the name of a married woman to show her maiden name: *Mrs. Smith, née Adams.* *adj.*

need (nēd), **1.** lack of a useful or desired thing: *His writing showed need of grammar.* **2.** a useful or desired thing that is lacking: *In the jungle their need was fresh water.* **3.** have need of; want; require: *need money.* **4.** necessity: *There is no need to hurry.* **5.** be necessary: *The rope cuts his hands more than needs.* **6.** must; should; have to; ought to: *He need not go. Need she go?* **7.** a situation or time of difficulty: *a friend in need.* **8.** extreme poverty: *This family's need was so great the children did not have shoes.* **9.** be in want: *Give to those that need.* 1,2,4,7,8 *n.,* 3,5,6,9 *v.* **—need′er,** *n.*

have need to, must; should; have to; ought to.

if need be, if it has to be.

need ful (nēd′fəl), needed; necessary. *adj.* **—need′-ful ly,** *adv.*

nee dle (nē′dl), **1.** a very slender tool, sharp at one end and with a hole or eye to pass a thread through, used in sewing. **2.** a slender rod used in knitting. **3.** rod with a hook at one end used in crocheting, etc. **4.** a thin steel pointer on a compass or on electrical

machinery. **5.** end of a syringe used for injecting something below the skin: *The doctor jabbed the needle into my arm.* **6.** instrument somewhat like a needle, used in etching and engraving. **7.** a phonograph needle. **8.** a slender, needle-shaped rod that controls the opening of a valve. **9.** the needle-shaped leaf of a fir tree or pine tree. **10.** pillar; obelisk: *Cleopatra's needle.* **11.** vex by repeated sharp prods, gibes, etc.; goad or incite. 1-10 *n.*, 11 *v.*, **nee dled, nee dling.**

nee dle ful (nē′dl fůl), a suitable length of thread for using at one time with a needle. *n., pl.* **nee dle fuls.**

need less (nēd′lis), not needed; unnecessary. *adj.* **—need′less ly,** *adv.* **—need′less ness,** *n.*

needle valve, valve whose very small opening is controlled by a slender, needle-shaped rod.

nee dle wom an (nē′dl wům′ən), **1.** woman who is a skillful sewer: *My sister is a very good needlewoman.* **2.** woman who earns her living by sewing. *n., pl.* **nee dle wom en.**

nee dle work (nē′dl wėrk′), work done with a needle; sewing; embroidery. *n.*

need n't (nēd′nt), need not.

needs (nēdz), because of necessity; necessarily: *A soldier needs must go where duty calls.* *adv.*

need y (nēd′ē), very poor; not having enough to live on: *a needy family.* *adj.*, **need i er, need i est. —need′i ness,** *n.*

ne'er (ner), *Poetic.* never. *adv.*

ne'er-do-well (ner′dů wel′), **1.** a worthless fellow; good-for-nothing person. **2.** worthless; good-for-nothing. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

ne far i ous (ni fär′ē əs), very wicked; villainous. *adj.* **—ne far′i ous ly,** *adv.*

ne gate (ni gāt′), deny; nullify. *v.*, **ne gat ed, ne gat ing.**

ne ga tion (ni gā′shən), **1.** a denying; denial: *Shaking the head is a sign of negation.* **2.** absence or opposite of some positive thing or quality: *Darkness is the negation of light.* *n.*

neg a tive (neg′ə tiv), **1.** saying no: *His answer was negative.* **2.** word or statement that says no or denies: *"I won't" is a negative.* **3.** say no to; deny; vote against: *Father negatived our plan.* **4.** the side that says no or denies in an argument. **5.** disprove. **6.** not positive; consisting in the lack of the opposite: *Negative kindness means not being unkind.* **7.** negative quality or characteristic. **8.** minus; counting down from zero: *Three below zero is a negative quantity.* **9.** minus quantity. **10.** kind of electricity produced on resin when it is rubbed with silk. **11.** of the kind of electricity produced on resin when it is rubbed with silk. **12.** the negative element in an electric cell. See **electrode** for diagram. **13.** showing the lights and shadows reversed: *the negative image on a photographic plate.* **14.** a photographic image in which the lights and shadows are reversed. Prints are made from it. **15.** make useless; counteract; neutralize. **16.** right of veto. **17.** showing an absence of the germs, symptoms, etc., of an illness. 1,6,8,11,13,17 *adj.*, 2,4,7,9,10,12,14,16 *n.*, 3,5,15 *v.*, **neg a tived, neg a tiv ing. —neg′a tive ly,** *adv.*

in the negative, **1.** in favor of denying (a request, suggestion, etc.). **2.** saying no; denying.

neg a tiv ism (neg′ə tiv iz′əm), tendency to say or do the opposite of what is suggested. *n.*

neg lect (ni glekt′), **1.** give too little care or attention to: *neglect one's health.* **2.** leave undone; not attend to: *The maid neglected her work.* **3.** omit; fail: *Don't neglect to water the plants.* **4.** act of neglecting; disregard. **5.** want of attention to what should be done: *That car has been ruined by neglect.* **6.** being neglected. 1-3 *v.*, 4-6 *n.* **—neg lect′er,** *n.*

neg lect ful (ni glekt′fəl), careless; negligent: *A man who does not vote is neglectful of his duty.* *adj.* **—neg lect′ful ly,** *adv.*

neg li gee (neg′lə zhā′), **1.** a woman's loose dressing gown. **2.** easy, informal dress or attire. *n.*

neg li gence (neg′lə jəns), **1.** lack of proper care or attention; neglect: *Negligence was the cause of the accident.* **2.** carelessness; indifference. *n.*

neg li gent (neg′lə jənt), **1.** neglectful; given to neglect; showing neglect. **2.** careless; indifferent. *adj.* **—neg′li gent ly,** *adv.*

neg li gi ble (neg′lə jə bl), that can be disregarded: *In buying a suit, a difference of ten cents in prices is negligible.* *adj.*

ne go tia bil i ty (ni gō′shə bil′ə tē), a being negotiable. *n.*

ne go tia ble (ni gō′shə bl), **1.** capable of being negotiated or sold; whose ownership can be transferred. **2.** that can be got past or over. *adj.*

ne go ti ate (ni gō′shē āt), **1.** talk over and arrange terms; parley; confer; consult: *The colonists negotiated for peace with the Indians.* **2.** arrange for: *They finally negotiated a peace treaty.* **3.** sell. **4.** *Informal.* get past or over: *The car negotiated the sharp curve by slowing down.* *v.*, **ne go ti at ed, ne go ti at ing. —ne go′ti a′tor,** *n.*

ne go ti a tion (ni gō′shē ā′shən), a negotiating; arrangement: *Negotiations for the new school are finished.* *n.*

Ne gress (nē′gris), a Negro woman or girl. *n.*

Ne gri to (ni grē′tō), member of certain dwarfish Negroid peoples of SE Asia and of Africa, especially of the Philippine Islands and East Indies. *n., pl.* **Ne gri tos** or **Ne gri toes.**

Ne gro (nē′grō), **1.** person belonging to any of the black races of Africa. **2.** a colored person having some black ancestors. **3.** of or having to do with Negroes. 1,2 *n., pl.* **Ne groes;** 3 *adj.*

Ne groid (nē′groid), **1.** resembling Negroes; akin to the Negro race; of a Negro type. **2.** person of a Negroid race. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Ne gros (nā′grōs), one of the Philippine Islands, located near the center of that group. 1,482,000 pop.; 4905 sq. mi. *n.*

Ne he mi ah (nē′ə mī′ə), **1.** a Hebrew leader who rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem about 445 B.C. **2.** book of the Old Testament describing his achievements. *n.*

Neh ru (nā′rů), **Jawaharlal,** 1889-1964, prime minister of India from 1947 to 1964. *n.*

neigh (nā), **1.** sound that a horse makes. **2.** make this sound. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

neigh bor (nā′bər), **1.** one who lives near another. **2.** person or thing that is near another: *The big tree brought down several of its smaller neighbors as it fell.* **3.** live or be near (to). **4.** adjoin; border on. **5.** living or situated near to another. **6.** a fellow human being. **7.** be friendly (with). 1,2,6 *n.*, 3,4,7 *v.*, 5 *adj.*

neigh bor hood (nā′bər hůd), **1.** region near some place or thing: *She lives in the neighborhood of the mill.* **2.** place; district: *Is North Street a good neighborhood?* **3.** people living near one another; people of a place: *The whole neighborhood came to the big party.* **4.** neighborly feeling or conduct. **5.** of or having to do with a neighborhood: *a neighborhood newspaper.* **6.** nearness. 1-4,6 *n.*, 5 *adj.*

in the neighborhood of, *Informal.* somewhere near; about.

neigh bor ing (nā′bər ing), living or being near; bordering; adjoining; near: *The bird calls from the neighboring woods.* *adj.*

neigh bor ly (nā′bər lē), kindly; friendly; sociable. *adj.* **—neigh′bor li ness,** *n.*

neigh bour (nā′bər), *Esp. Brit.* neighbor. *n., v., adj.*

nei ther (nē′ŦHər or nī′ŦHər), **1.** not either: *Neither you nor I will go* (*conj.*). *Neither statement is true* (*adj.*). *Neither of the statements is true* (*pron.*). **2.** nor yet: *"They toil not, neither do they spin."* 1,2 *conj.*, 1 *adj.*, 1 *pron.*

Nejd (nejd), a region and former country in central Arabia, since 1932 part of Saudi Arabia. *Capital:* Riyadh. *n.*

Nel son (nel′sən), **1.** Viscount **Horatio,** 1758-1805, English admiral, noted for victories over Napoleon I. **2.** river flowing north from Lake Winnipeg in S Canada into Hudson Bay. 390 mi. *n.*

nem a tode (nem′ə tōd), **1.** belonging to a class or group of worms characterized by an elongated, unsegmented, cylindrical body. **2.** such a worm. Hookworms, pinworms, and trichinae are nematodes. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Ne me an games (ni mē′ən or nē′mē ən), festival held every two years by the ancient Greeks.

Nemean lion, lion killed by Hercules as one of his twelve tasks.

Nem e sis (nem′ə sis), the Greek goddess of vengeance. *n.*

nem e sis (nem′ə sis), **1.** just punishment for evil deeds. **2.** person who punishes another for evil deeds: *The courageous policeman was the bandit's nemesis.* *n.*, *pl.* **nem e ses** (-sēz).

neo-, prefix meaning: new; recent, as in *neologism, neophyte.*

ne o dym i um (nē′ō dim′ē əm), a rare metallic element found in certain rare minerals. *Symbol:* Nd *n.*

ne o lith ic (nē′ə lith′ik), of the later Stone Age, when polished stone weapons and tools were made and used: *neolithic man.* *adj.*

ne ol o gism (nē ol′ə jiz əm), a new word. *n.*

ne o my cin (nē′ō mī′sn), an antibiotic drug obtained from the soil. *n.*

ne on (nē′on), an element that is a colorless, odorless gas, forming a very small part of the air. Tubes containing neon are used in electric signs and television sets. *Symbol:* Ne *n.*

ne o-Na zi ism (nē′ō nä′tsē iz əm or nē′ō nat′sē iz əm), movement to restore the former principles and beliefs of Naziism. *n.*

ne o phyte (nē′ə fīt), **1.** a new convert; one recently admitted to a religious body. **2.** beginner; novice. *n.*

ne o prene (nē′ə prēn), a synthetic rubber made from chloroprene. *n.*

Ne pal (nə pôl′), country between India and Tibet. 9,044,000 pop.; 54,000 sq. mi. *Capital:* Katmandu. *n.*

ne pen the (ni pen′thē), **1.** drug supposed to bring forgetfulness of sorrow or trouble, according to old legend. **2.** anything that does this. *n.*

neph ew (nef′ū), son of one's brother or sister; son of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law. *n.*

ne phrit ic (ni frit′ik), **1.** of, having to do with, or affected with kidney disease. **2.** used against kidney disease. *adj.*

ne phri tis (ni frī′tis), inflammation of the kidneys; especially, Bright's disease. *n.*

ne plus ul tra (nē plus ul′trə), *Latin.* highest or furthest point attainable; height of excellence or achievement; culmination.

nep o tism (nep′ə tiz əm), the showing of too much favor by one in power to his relatives, especially by giving them desirable appointments. *n.*

Nep tune (nep′tün or nep′tūn), **1.** the Roman god of the sea, identified with the Greek god Poseidon. **2.** a large planet so far from the earth and the sun that it cannot be seen with the naked eye. *n.*

nep tu ni um (nep tü′nē əm or nep tū′nē əm), a radioactive element obtained by bombardment of uranium with neutrons, used in the atomic bomb. *Symbol:* Np *n.*

Ne re id or **ne re id** (nir′ē id), in Greek mythology, any of the fifty daughters of Nereus. The Nereids were sea nymphs who attended Poseidon. *n.*

Ne reus (nir′üs), a Greek sea god who was the father of the Nereids. *n.*

Ne ro (nir′ō), 37-68 A.D., Roman emperor from 54 to 68 A.D. He was noted for his vices, cruelty, and tyranny. *n.*

ner va tion (nėr vā′shən), arrangement of veins or ribs in a leaf or an insect's wing. *n.*

nerve (nėrv), **1.** fiber or bundle of fibers connecting the brain or spinal cord with the eyes, ears, muscles, glands, etc. **2.** mental strength; courage: *It takes nerve to pilot an airplane.* **3.** strength; vigor; energy. **4.** arouse strength or courage in: *The soldiers nerved themselves for the battle.* **5.** *Slang.* rude boldness; impudence. **6.** vein of a leaf. **7.** one of the thicker lines in an insect's wing. 1-3,5-7 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **nerved, nerving.**

Leaf nerves

nerves, **1.** nervousness. **2.** attack of nervousness.

get on one's nerves, annoy or irritate one.

strain every nerve, exert oneself to the utmost.

nerve cell, **1.** neurone; cell that conducts impulses. **2.** the cell body of a neurone, excluding its fibers.

nerve center, group of nerve cells closely connected with one another and acting together in the performance of some function.

nerve fiber, any of the threadlike fibers that constitute the chief part of nerves. The long processes of certain neurones become a nerve fiber.

nerve less (nėrv′lis), **1.** without strength or vigor; feeble; weak: *The gun dropped from his nerveless hand.* **2.** without courage or firmness. **3.** without nerves. *adj.* **—nerve′less ly,** *adv.*

nerv ous (nėr′vəs), **1.** of the nerves: *The brain is a part of the nervous system of the body.* **2.** having delicate or easily excited nerves. **3.** having or proceeding from nerves that are out of order: *a nervous patient, a nervous tapping of the fingers.* **4.** restless; uneasy; timid: *Worry and lack of sleep made mother nervous. Alice is nervous about staying alone at night.* **5.** having nerves. **6.** strong; vigorous: *Tony painted with quick nervous strokes.* *adj.* **—nerv′ous ly,** *adv.* **—nerv′ous ness,** *n.*

nervous system, system of nerves and nerve cells in a person or animal. Man's central nervous system includes the brain and spinal cord.

ner vure (nėr′vyur), **1.** vein of a leaf. **2.** rib of an insect's wing. *n.*

nerv y (nėr′vē), **1.** *U.S. Slang.* rude and bold. **2.** requiring courage or firmness. **3.** strong; vigorous. **4.** *Brit.* nervous. *adj.*, **nerv i er, nerv i est.**

nes cience (nesh′əns), ignorance. *n.*

-ness, suffix meaning:
1. quality, state, or condition of being ——: *Preparedness = the state of being prepared.*
2. ——action; ——behavior: *Carefulness* (*in some uses*) *= careful action; careful behavior.*

Nes sus (nes′əs), in Greek legend, a centaur shot by Hercules with a poisoned arrow. Hercules was himself fatally poisoned by a shirt steeped in the blood of Nessus. *n.*

nest (nest), **1.** a structure or place used by birds for laying eggs and rearing young. **2.** place used by insects, fishes, turtles, rabbits, or the like, for depositing eggs or young. **3.** a snug abode, retreat, or resting place: *The little girl cuddled down in a nest among the sofa cushions.* **4.** place that swarms (usually with something bad): *a nest of thieves.* **5.** the birds, animals, etc., living in a nest. **6.** build or have a nest. **7.** settle or place in, or as if in, a nest. **8.** set or series (often from large to small) such that each fits within another: *a nest of drinking cups.* 1-5,8 *n.*, 6,7 *v.*

nest egg, **1.** a natural or artificial egg left in a nest to induce a hen to continue laying eggs there. **2.** something laid up as the beginning of a fund or as a reserve.

nes tle (nes′l), **1.** settle oneself comfortably or cozily: *She nestled down into the big chair.* **2.** be settled comfortably or cozily; be sheltered: *The little house nestled among the trees.* **3.** press close in affection or for comfort: *nestle up to one's mother, nestle a baby in one's arms.* **4.** make or have a nest; settle in a nest. *v.*, **nes tled, nes tling. —nes′tler,** *n.*

nest ling (nest′ling), **1.** bird too young to leave the nest. **2.** a young child. *n.*

Nes tor (nes′tər), **1.** in Greek legend, the oldest and wisest of the Greeks at the siege of Troy. **2.** a wise old man. *n.*

net[1] (net), **1.** an open fabric made of string, cord, thread, or hair, knotted together in such a way as to leave holes regularly arranged. A fish net is used for catching fish. A mosquito net keeps off mosquitoes. A hair net holds the hair in place. **2.** anything like a net; set of things that cross each other. **3.** a lacelike cloth. **4.** a trap or snare: *The guilty boy was caught in the net of his own lies.* **5.** catch in a net: *net a fish.* **6.** cover, confine, or protect with a net. **7.** make into net: *net cord.* **8.** make with net: *net a hammock.* **9.** ball that hits the net in tennis, etc. **10.** hit (a ball) into the net. 1-4,9 *n.*, 5-8,10 *v.*, **net ted, net ting.**

net[2] (net), **1.** remaining after deductions; free from deductions. A net gain or profit is the actual gain after all working expenses have been paid. The net weight of a glass jar of candy is the weight of the candy itself. The net price of a book is the real price, from which no discount can be made. **2.** the net weight, profit, price, etc. **3.** gain: *The sale netted me a good profit.* 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **net ted, net ting.**

neth er (neтн′ər), lower. *adj.*

Neth er land er (neтн′ər lan′dər), native or inhabitant of the Netherlands. *n.*

Neth er lands (neтн′ər ləndz), a small country in Europe, west of Germany and north of Belgium; Holland. 11,417,000 pop.; 12,868 sq. mi. *Capitals:* The Hague and Amsterdam. See **Rhine** for map. *n.*

Netherlands Antilles, a territory of the Netherlands consisting of six islands in the S Caribbean. 196,000 pop.; 400 sq. mi.

neth er most (neтн′ər mōst), lowest. *adj.*

net ting (net′ing), a netted or meshed material: *mosquito netting, wire netting for window screens.* *n.*

net tle (net′l), **1.** kind of plant having sharp leaf hairs that sting the skin when touched. **2.** sting the mind of; irritate; provoke; vex. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **net tled, net tling.**

net work (net′wėrk′), **1.** a netting; net. **2.** any netlike combination of things: *a network of vines, a network of railroads.* **3.** group of radio stations connected together. *n.*

neu ral (nu̇r′əl or nyu̇r′əl), of or having to do with a nerve, neurone, or nervous system. *adj.*

neu ral gia (nu̇ral′jə or nyu̇ral′jə), pain, usually sharp, along the course of a nerve. *n.*

neu ral gic (nu̇ral′jik or nyu̇ral′jik), of or having to do with neuralgia. *adj.*

neu ras the ni a (nu̇r′əs thē′nē ə or nyu̇r′əs thē′nē ə), nervous exhaustion or weakness. *n.*

neu ras then ic (nu̇r′əs then′ik or nyu̇r′əs then′ik), **1.** having to do with or suffering from neurasthenia. **2.** person suffering from neurasthenia. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

neu ri tis (nu̇ rī′tis or nyu̇ rī′tis), inflammation of a nerve or nerves. *n.*

neu rol o gist (nu̇ rol′ə jist or nyu̇ rol′ə jist), person trained in neurology. *n.*

neu rol o gy (nu̇ rol′ə jē or nyu̇ rol′ə jē), study of the nervous system and its diseases. *n.*

neu ron (nu̇r′on or nyu̇r′on), neurone. *n.*

neu rone (nu̇r′ōn or nyu̇r′ōn), one of the conducting cells of which the brain, spinal cord, and nerves are composed. A neurone consists of a cell body containing the nucleus, and processes or fibers which may be very long. *n.*

neu ro sis (nu̇ rō′sis or nyu̇ rō′sis), a nervous disorder or disease, especially one without apparent organic change. *n., pl.* **neu ro ses** (-sēz).

neu rot ic (nu̇ rot′ik or nyu̇ rot′ik), **1.** suffering from a nervous disease. **2.** too nervous. **3.** person suffering from neurosis. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

neut., neuter.

neu ter (nü′tər or nū′tər), **1.** of a word, neither masculine nor feminine. *It* is a neuter pronoun. **2.** a neuter word or form. **3.** the neuter gender. **4.** having sex organs that are not fully developed. Worker bees are neuter. **5.** an animal, plant, or insect that is neuter. **6.** being on neither side; neutral. 1,4,6 *adj.*, 2,3,5 *n.*

neu tral (nü′trəl or nū′trəl), **1.** on neither side in a quarrel or war. **2.** a neutral person or country; one not taking part in a war. **3.** of or belonging to a neutral country or neutral zone: *a neutral port.* **4.** neither one thing nor the other; indefinite. **5.** having little or no color; grayish. **6.** neither acid nor alkaline. **7.** of electricity, neither positive nor negative. **8.** in biology, not developed in sex. **9.** position of gears when they do not transmit motion from the engine to the wheels or other working parts. 1,3-8 *adj.*, 2,9 *n.*

neu tral ism (nü′trəl iz əm or nū′trəl iz əm), quality or condition of being a neutralist. *n.*

neu tral ist (nü′trəl ist or nū′trəl ist), **1.** person who practices or advocates neutrality, especially in international affairs. **2.** practicing or advocating neutrality: *India is a neutralist country.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

neu tral i ty (nü tral′ə tē or nū tral′ə tē), a being neutral; the attitude or policy of a nation that does not take part directly or indirectly in a war between other nations; neutral character or status. *n.*

neu tral ize (nü′trəl īz or nū′trəl īz), **1.** make neutral. **2.** keep war out of: *There was talk of neutralizing Belgium.* **3.** make of no effect by some opposite force; counterbalance: *One poison sometimes neutralizes another. Alkalis neutralize acids. Jane neutralized the bright colors in her room by using a tan rug.* *v.*, **neu tral ized, neu tral izing.** **—neu′tral i za′tion,** *n.* **—neu′tral iz′er,** *n.*

neutral vowel, schwa.

neu tron (nü′tron or nū′tron), particle that is neutral electrically and has about the same mass as a proton. *n.*

Nev., Nevada.

Ne vad a (nə vad′ə or nə vä′də), a Western State of the United States. 285,000 pop.; 110,540 sq. mi. *Capital:* Carson City. *Abbrev.:* Nev. *n.* **—Ne vad′an,** *adj., n.*

nev er (nev′ər), **1.** not ever; at no time: *He never had to work for a living.* **2.** in no case; not at all; to no extent or degree: *never the wiser.* *adv.*

nev er more (nev′ər môr′), never again. *adv.*

nev er the less (nev′ər тнə les′), however; none the less; for all that; in spite of it: *She was very tired; nevertheless she kept on working.* *adv.*

new (nü or nū), **1.** never having existed before; now first made, thought out, known or heard of, felt, or discovered: *a new invention. They own a new house.* **2.** lately grown, come, or made; not old: *a new bud.* **3.** now first used; not worn or used up: *a new path.* **4.** beginning again. The new moon is the moon when seen as a thin crescent. **5.** different; changed: *He is a new man now.* **6.** not familiar: *a new country to me.* **7.** not yet accustomed: *new to the work.* **8.** later; modern; recent: *new dances.* **9.** just come; having just reached the position: *a new arrival, a new president.* **10.** being the later or latest of two or more things of the same kind: *New England, New Testament.* **11.** further; additional; more: *He sought new information on the subject.* **12.** newly; recently or lately; freshly: *new-fallen snow, a new-found friend.* **13.** again; anew. 1-11 *adj.*, 12,13 *adv.* **—new′ness,** *n.*

New Amsterdam, former name of New York City, when it was a Dutch colonial town.

New ark (nü′ərk or nū′ərk), **1.** city in N Delaware. 7000. **2.** city in NE New Jersey, near New York City. 405,000. *n.*

New Bed ford (bed′fərd), seaport in SE Massachusetts, formerly an important whaling port. 102,000.

new born (nü′bôrn′ or nū′bôrn′), **1.** recently or only just born: *a newborn baby.* **2.** ready to start a new life; born again. *adj.*

New Britain, 1. city in central Connecticut. 82,000. 2. island in the East Indies. 90,000 pop.; 15,000 sq. mi.

New Bruns wick (brunz′wik), province in SE Canada. 596,000 pop.; 27,985 sq. mi. *Capital:* Fredericton. *Abbrev.:* N.B. See **Fundy, Bay of** for map.

New Cal e do ni a (kal′ə dō′nē ə), a French island in the S Pacific, east of Australia. 62,000 pop.; 8548 sq. mi. See **Melanesia** for map.

New cas tle (nü′kas′l or nū′kas′l), city in NE England. Newcastle is noted for its coal and shipbuilding industries. 275,000. *n.*

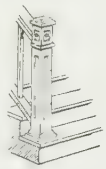
carry coals to Newcastle, waste one's time, effort, etc.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne (tīn), Newcastle. *n.*

new com er (nü′kum′ər or nū′kum′ər), person who has just come or who came not long ago. *n.*

New Deal, the policies and measures advocated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as a means of improving the economic and social welfare of the United States.

New Del hi (del′ē), the capital of the Republic of India, just south of old Delhi. 276,000.


Newel

new el (nü′əl or nū′əl), 1. the post at the top or bottom of a stairway that supports the railing. 2. the central post of a winding stairway. *n.*

New England, the NE part of the United States. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut are the New England States.

New Eng land er (ing′glən dər), native or inhabitant of New England.

new fan gled (nü′fang′gld or nū′fang′gld), 1. lately come into fashion; of a new kind. 2. fond of novelty. *adj.*

Newfoundland (about 27 in. high at the shoulder)

new-fash ioned (nü′fash′ənd or nū′fash′ənd), of a new fashion; lately come into style. *adj.*

New found land (nü′fənd-land′ or nū′fənd land′ for 1 and 2; nü found′lənd or nū found′lənd for 3), 1. a large island in the Atlantic just off the E coast of Canada. 450,000 pop.; 42,734 sq. mi. 2. a province in NE Canada that includes Newfoundland and Labrador. 462,000 pop.; 156,185 sq. mi. *Capital:* St. John's. *Abbrev.:* Nfld. 3. a shaggy, intelligent dog like a spaniel, but much larger. *n.*

New France, name of the territory in North America belonging to France from 1609 to 1763.

New gate (nü′gāt or nū′gāt), a former prison in London, torn down in 1902. *n.*

New Granada, 1. former name of Colombia and Panama. 2. former name of Spanish possessions in the northwestern part of South America and in Central America, including Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, and Ecuador.

New Guin ea (gin′ē), 1. a large island north of Australia. The west part of New Guinea belongs to Indonesia, the east part to Australia. 2,550,000 pop.; 343,000 sq. mi. Also, **Papua.** 2. **Territory of,** an Australian trust territory including NE New Guinea and nearby islands. 1,375,000 pop.; 93,000 sq. mi.

New Hamp shire (hamp′shər), a New England State of the United States. 607,000 pop.; 9304 sq. mi. *Capital:* Concord. *Abbrev.:* N.H.

New Ha ven (hā′vən), city in S Connecticut. 152,000.

New Heb ri des (heb′rə dēz), group of islands east of Australia, under joint rule of Great Britain and France. 56,000 pop.; 5700 sq. mi. See **Melanesia** for map.

New Jer sey (jèr′zē), an Eastern State of the United States. 6,067,000 pop.; 7836 sq. mi. *Capital:* Trenton. *Abbrev.:* N.J.

New Jerusalem, heaven.

new ly (nü′lē or nū′lē), 1. lately; recently: *newly wedded.* 2. again; freshly: *a newly revived scandal.* *adv.*

New man (nü′mən or nū′mən), **John Henry,** 1801-1890, English theologian and author who became a Roman Catholic and was made a cardinal. *n.*

New mar ket (nü′mär′kit or nū′mär′kit), town in SE England where many horse races are run. 20,000. *n.*

New Mexico, a Southwestern State of the United States. 951,000 pop.; 121,666 sq. mi. *Capital:* Santa Fe. *Abbrev.:* N.M. —**New Mexican.**

new moon, moon when seen as a thin crescent with the hollow side on the left.

New Netherland, a former Dutch colony in America, from 1614 to 1664. England took possession of it in 1664 and divided it into the colonies of New York and New Jersey.

New Or le ans (ôr′lē ənz or ôr lēnz′), city in SE Louisiana, near the mouth of the Mississippi River. 628,000.

New Ro chelle (rō shel′), city in SE New York State, near New York City. 77,000.

news (nüz or nūz), something told as having just happened; information about something that has just happened or will soon happen: *The news that our teacher was leaving made us sad.* *n.*

break the news, make something known; tell something.

news boy (nüz′boi′ or nūz′boi′), boy who sells or delivers newspapers. *n.*

news cast (nüz′kast′ or nūz′kast′), a radio or television program devoted to current events, news bulletins, etc. *n.*

news deal er (nüz′dēl′ər or nūz′dēl′ər), seller of newspapers and magazines. *n.*

news man (nüz′man′ or nūz′man′), 1. man who sells or delivers newspapers. 2. newspaperman. *n., pl.* **news-men.**

news mon ger (nüz′mung′gər or nūz′mung′gər), person who gathers and spreads news. *n.*

New South Wales, a state in SE Australia. 3,800,000 pop.; 309,433 sq. mi. *Capital:* Sydney. *Abbrev.:* N.S.W.

news pa per (nüz′pā′pər or nūz′pā′pər), sheets of paper printed every day or week, telling the news, carrying advertisements, etc. *n.*

news pa per man (nüz′pā′pər man′ or nūz′pā′pər man′), a newspaper reporter, editor, etc. *n., pl.* **news pa per men.**

news print (nüz′print′ or nūz′print′), kind of paper on which newspapers are usually printed. *n.*

news reel (nüz′rēl′ or nūz′rēl′), a motion picture showing current events. *n.*

news stand (nüz′stand′ or nūz′stand′), *U.S.* place where newspapers and magazines are sold. *n.*

New Style, method of reckoning time according to the Gregorian calendar.

news y (nüz′ē or nūz′ē), *Informal.* 1. full of news. 2. newsboy. 1 *adj.,* **news i er, news i est;** 2 *n., pl.* **news ies.**

newt (nüt or nūt), any of various small salamanders that live in water part of the time. *n.*

Newt (3 to 6 in. long)

New Testament, the part of the Bible which contains the life and teachings of Christ recorded by His followers, together with their own experiences and teachings.

New ton (nüt′n or nūt′n), 1. **Isaac,** 1642-1727, English scientist and mathematician who discovered the law of gravitation. 2. city in E Massachusetts. 92,000. *n.*

New to ni an (nü tō′nē ən or nū tō′nē ən), of or by Isaac Newton. *adj.*

New World, the Western Hemisphere; North America and South America.

new-world (nü′wèrld′ or nū′wèrld′), of or having to do with the Western Hemisphere. *adj.*

New Year or **New Year's,** January 1; the first day or days of the year.

New Year's Day, January 1, usually observed as a legal holiday.

New York, 1. an Eastern State of the United States. 16,782,000 pop.: 49,204 sq. mi. *Capital:* Albany. *Abbrev.:*

N.Y. 2. seaport in SE New York State, at the mouth of the Hudson River. It is the largest city in the United States. 7,782,000.

New York Bay, bay south of New York City, at the mouth of the Hudson River.

New York er (yôr′kər), native or inhabitant of New York City or New York State.

New York State Barge Canal, 1. system of canals in New York State. 575 mi. long. 2. canal that connects Lake Erie and the Hudson River and replaces the former Erie Canal. 340 mi. long.

New Zea land (zē′lənd), a country in the S Pacific, consisting of two main islands and various small ones. It is a member of the British Commonwealth. 2,370,000 pop.; 103,723 sq. mi. *Capital:* Wellington. *Abbrev.:* N.Z. See **Australasia** for map.

next (nekst), 1. following at once; nearest: *the next train, the next room.* 2. the first time after this: *When you next come, bring it.* 3. in the place or time or position that is nearest: *His name comes next.* 4. nearest to: *the house next the church.* 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *adv.*, 4 *prep.*

next door to, 1. in or at the house next to. 2. almost; nearly: *Cheating is an act next door to a crime.*

next to, 1. nearest to. 2. almost; nearly.

next-door (nekst′dôr′), in or at the next house. *adj.*

next of kin, the nearest blood relative.

nex us (nek′səs), 1. connection; link. 2. a connected series. *n.*, *pl.* **nex us.**

Nez Percé (nez′ pèrs′), member of an American Indian tribe that formerly lived in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. *pl.* **Nez Per cés** (nez′ pèr′siz).

Nfld., Newfoundland.

N.G., National Guard.

N.H., New Hampshire.

Ni, nickel.

ni a cin (nī′ə sin), nicotinic acid. *n.*

Ni ag a ra (nī ag′ə rə), 1. a short river flowing from Lake Erie into Lake Ontario over Niagara Falls. 34 mi. 2. Niagara Falls. *n.*

Niagara Falls, 1. a great waterfall of the Niagara River, on the boundary between the United States and Canada. 167 ft. high on American side, 158 ft. on Canadian side. 2. city on the American side, in W New York. 102,000. 3. city on the Canadian side, in S Ontario. 24,000.

Nia mey (nyä′mā), capital of the republic of Niger. 30,000. *n.*

nib (nib), 1. point of a pen; either of its parts. 2. tip; point. 3. a bird's bill. *n.*

nib ble (nib′l), 1. eat away with quick, small bites, as a rabbit or a mouse does. 2. bite gently or lightly: *A fish nibbles at the bait.* 3. a nibbling; small bite. 1,2 *v.*, **nib bled, nib bling;** 3 *n.* **—nib′bler,** *n.*

Ni be lung (nē′bl ùng), in German legend, any of a race of northern dwarfs. Siegfried and his followers captured their treasure. *n.*

Ni be lung en lied (nē′bə lùng′ən lēt′), a German epic given its present form by an unknown author in S Germany during the first half of the 13th century. *n.*

nib lick (nib′lik), a golf club with a short, flat, iron head having a slanting face. *n.*

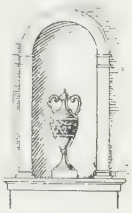
Nic a ra gua (nik′ə rä′gwə), 1. country in Central America. 1,450,000 pop.; 57,143 sq. mi. *Capital:* Managua. See **Central America** for map. 2. **Lake,** lake in S Nicaragua. 100 mi. long; 45 mi. wide; 2970 sq. mi. *n.* **—Nic′a ra′guan,** *adj.*, *n.*

nice (nīs), 1. pleasing; agreeable; satisfactory: *a nice face.* 2. thoughtful; kind: *He was nice to us.* 3. exact; precise; discriminating: *a nice ear for music.* 4. minute; fine; subtle: *a nice distinction.* 5. delicately skillful; requiring care, skill, or tact: *a nice problem.* 6. exacting; particular; hard to please; fastidious; dainty: *nice in his eating.* 7. proper; suitable. 8. scrupulous: *too nice for a politician.* 9. *Archaic.* modest; reserved. 10. refined; cultured: *a nice accent.* *adj.*, **nic er, nic est.** **—nice′ly,** *adv.* **—nice′ness,** *n.*

Nice (nēs), a seaside resort in SE France. 244,000. *n.*

ni ce ty (nī′sə tē), 1. exactness; accuracy; delicacy: *Television sets require nicety of adjustment.* 2. a fine point; small distinction; detail: *I play tennis but have not mastered its niceties.* 3. quality of being particular; daintiness; refinement. 4. something dainty or refined. *n.*, *pl.* **ni ce ties.**

to a nicety, just right: *cakes browned to a nicety.*



Vase in a niche

niche (nich), 1. a recess or hollow in a wall for a statue, vase, etc. 2. a suitable place or position; place for which a person is suited. *n.*

Nich o las (nik′l əs), **Saint,** 1. the patron saint of young people, sailors, travelers, and Russians. He was a bishop in Asia Minor in the fourth century A.D. 2. Santa Claus, saint of Christmas giving. *n.*

Nicholas II, 1868-1918, czar of Russia from 1894 to 1917, executed during the Russian Revolution.

nick (nik), 1. place where a small bit has been cut or broken out; notch; groove: *He cut nicks in a stick to keep score.* 2. make a nick or nicks in. 3. cut into or through. 4. hit, guess, catch, etc., exactly. 1 *n.*, 2-4 *v.* **in the nick of time,** just at the right moment.

nick el (nik′l), 1. a metallic element that looks like silver and is somewhat like iron, much used as an alloy. *Symbol:* Ni 2. cover or coat with nickel. 3. *U.S.* a coin containing a mixture of nickel and copper; a United States five-cent piece. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **nick eled, nick el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **nick elled, nick el ling.**

nick el o de on (nik′ə lō′dē ən), *U.S.* 1. place of amusement with motion-picture exhibitions, etc., to which the price of admission was only five cents. 2. juke box. *n.*

nickel plate, a thin coating of nickel deposited on a metal object to prevent rust, improve the appearance, etc.

nickel silver, an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel; German silver.

nick nack (nik′nak′), knickknack. *n.*

nick name (nik′nām′), 1. name added to a person's real name or used instead of it: *"Ed" is a nickname for "Edward."* 2. give a nickname to: *They nicknamed the short boy "Shorty."* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **nick named, nick nam ing.**

Nic o si a (nik′ō sē′ə), capital of Cyprus. 50,000. *n.*

nic o tine (nik′ə tēn), poison contained in the leaves of tobacco. *n.*

nic o tin ic acid (nik′ə tin′ik), one of a group of vitamins that is found in lean meat, live wheat germ, milk, eggs, etc. Persons who lack this vitamin suffer from pellagra.

niece (nēs), daughter of one's brother or sister; daughter of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law. *n.*

nif ty (nif′tē), *U.S. Slang.* attractive; stylish. *adj.*, **nif ti er, nif ti est.**

Ni ger (nī′jər), 1. republic in W Africa north of Dahomey. 2,556,000 pop.; 458,875 sq. mi. *Capital:* Niamey. 2. river flowing from W Africa into the S Atlantic. 2600 mi. *n.*

Ni ge ri a (nī jir′ē ə), country in W Africa, a member of the British Commonwealth. 23,500,000 pop.; 327,186 sq. mi. *Capital:* Lagos. *n.* **—Ni ge′ri an,** *adj.*, *n.*

nig gard (nig′ərd), 1. a stingy person. 2. stingy. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

nig gard ly (nig′ərd lē), 1. stingy. 2. stingily. 3. meanly small or scanty: *a niggardly gift.* 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *adv.* **—nig′gard li ness,** *n.*

nigh (nī), 1. near. 2. nearly. 1,2 *adv.*, 1 *adj.*, **nigh er, nigh est** or **next;** 1 *prep.*

night (nīt), **1.** the darkness between evening and morning; the time between sunset and sunrise. **2.** the darkness of night; the dark. **3.** the darkness of ignorance, sin, sorrow, old age, death, etc. **4.** evening; nightfall. *n.*

make a night of it, celebrate until very late at night.

night blindness, a condition of the eyes in which the sight is normal in the day or in a strong light, but is abnormally poor or wholly gone at night or in a dim light.

night cap (nīt′kap′), **1.** cap to be worn in bed. **2.** *Informal.* drink taken just before going to bed. *n.*

night club, place for dancing, eating, and entertainment, open only at night.

night fall (nīt′fôl′), the coming of night. *n.*

night gown (nīt′goun′), a long, loose garment worn by a woman or child in bed. *n.*

Nighthawk (9 to 10 in. long)

night hawk (nīt′hôk′), **1.** kind of bird that flies and feeds mostly by night. **2.** *Informal.* person who stays up late at night. *n.*

night in gale (nīt′n gāl), a small, reddish-brown bird of Europe. The male sings sweetly at night as well as in the daytime. *n.*

Night in gale (nīt′n gāl), **Florence,** 1820-1910, Englishwoman who brought about great improvements in nursing. *n.*

Nightingale (6 to 7 in. long)

night latch, latch unfastened by a key from the outside or by a knob from the inside.

night long (nīt′lông′), **1.** lasting all night. **2.** through the whole night. 1 *adj.*, 2 *adv.*

night ly (nīt′lē), **1.** done, happening, or appearing every night. **2.** every night: *Performances are given nightly except on Sunday.* **3.** done, happening, or appearing at night. **4.** at night; by night. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *adv.*

night mare (nīt′mãr′), **1.** a very distressing dream. **2.** a very distressing experience. **3.** a horrible fear or dread. *n.*

night owl, *Informal.* person who often stays up late.

night school, school held in the evening for persons who work during the day.

night shade (nīt′shād′), any of various plants somewhat like the potato and the tomato. The **black nightshade** has white flowers and black, poisonous berries. The **deadly nightshade,** or belladonna, has red berries. *n.*

night shirt (nīt′shèrt′), a long, loose shirt worn by a man or boy in bed. *n.*

night time (nīt′tīm′), time between evening and morning. *n.*

night walk er (nīt′wôk′ər), a large earthworm that crawls around at night. *n.*

night watch, **1.** watch or guard kept during the night. **2.** person or persons keeping such a watch. **3.** period or division of the night.

ni hil (nī′hil), *Latin.* nothing. *n.*

ni hil ism (nī′ə liz əm), **1.** entire rejection of the usual beliefs in religion, morals, government, laws, etc. **2.** in philosophy, the denial of all existence. **3.** the beliefs of a revolutionary party in Russia that found nothing good in the old order of things and wished to clear it away to make place for a better state of society. **4.** use of violent methods against a ruler. *n.*

ni hil ist (nī′ə list), **1.** person who believes in some form of nihilism. **2.** terrorist. *n.*

ni hil is tic (nī′ə lis′tik), of nihilists or nihilism. *adj.*

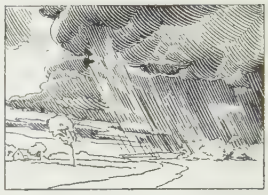
Ni ke (nī′kē or nē′kā for 1; nī′kē esp. for 2), **1.** the Greek goddess of victory, usually represented with wings. **2.** an anti-aircraft rocket-propelled missile launched from the ground and guided by electronic signals from the ground. *n.*

nil (nil), nothing. *n.*

Nile (nīl), a great river in Africa flowing north through Egypt into the Mediterranean. 4000 mi. *n.*

nim ble (nim′bl), **1.** active and sure-footed; light and quick; quick-moving: *Goats are nimble in climbing among the rocks.* **2.** quick to understand and to reply; clever: *a nimble mind.* *adj.*, **nim bler, nim blest.** **—nim′bleness,** *n.*

nim bly (nim′blē), quickly and lightly. *adv.*



Nimbus (def. 3)

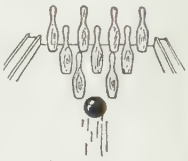
nim bus (nim′bəs), **1.** a light disk or other radiance about the head of a divine or sacred person in a picture. **2.** a bright cloud surrounding a god, person, or thing. **3.** a rain cloud. *n.*, *pl.* **nim bus es, nim bi** (-bī).

Nim rod (nim′rod), **1.** a great hunter. Genesis 10:8 and 9. **2.** hunter. *n.*

nin com poop (nin′kəm püp), fool; simpleton. *n.*

nine (nīn), **1.** one more than eight; 9. **2.** set of nine persons or things. 1,2 *n.*, 1 *adj.*

the Nine, the Muses.



Ninepins

nine fold (nīn′fōld′), **1.** nine times as much or as great. **2.** having nine parts. 1,2 *adj.*, 1 *adv.*

nine pins (nīn′pinz′), game in which nine large wooden pins are set up to be bowled down with a ball. *n.*

nine teen (nīn′tēn′), nine more than ten; 19. *n.*, *adj.*

nine teenth (nīn′tēnth′), **1.** next after the 18th; last in a series of 19. **2.** one of 19 equal parts. 1 *adj.*, 1,2 *n.*

nine ti eth (nīn′tē ith), **1.** next after the 89th; last in a series of 90. **2.** one of 90 equal parts. 1 *adj.*, 1,2 *n.*

nine ty (nīn′tē), nine times ten; 90. *n.*, *pl.* **nine ties;** *adj.*

Nin e veh (nin′ə və), an ancient city of Assyria. Its ruins are on the Tigris River, opposite Mosul in N Iraq. See the map of **Assyria.** *n.*

nin ny (nin′ē), fool. *n.*, *pl.* **nin nies.**

ninth (nīnth), **1.** next after the eighth; last in a series of nine. **2.** one of nine equal parts. 1 *adj.*, 1,2 *n.*

Ni o be (nī′ō bē), in Greek mythology, a mother whose fourteen beautiful children were slain because she boasted about them. Turned by Zeus into a stone fountain, she weeps forever for her children. *n.*

ni o bi um (nī ō′bē əm), a steel-gray, rare metallic element that resembles tantalum in chemical properties. *Symbol:* Nb *n.* Formerly, **columbium.**

nip[1] (nip), **1.** squeeze tight and suddenly; pinch; bite: *The crab nipped my toe.* **2.** a tight squeeze; pinch; sudden bite. **3.** take off by biting, pinching, or snipping. **4.** hurt at the tips; spoil; injure: *plants nipped by frost.* **5.** injury caused by frost. **6.** have a sharp, biting effect on: *Cold winds nip your ears and nose.* **7.** sharp cold; chill: *There is a nip in the air on a frosty morning.* **8.** a small bit. 1,3,4,6 *v.*, **nipped, nip ping;** 2,5,7,8 *n.*

nip and tuck, *U.S. Informal.* even in a race or contest.

nip in the bud, stop at the very beginning.

nip[2] (nip), a small drink. *n.*

nip per (nip′ər), **1.** one that nips. **2.** a big claw of a lobster or crab. **3.** *Informal.* a small boy. *n.*

nip pers (nip′ərz), pincers, forceps, pliers, or any tool that nips. *n.pl.*

nip ple (nip′l), **1.** the small projection through which the baby animal gets its mother's milk: *the nipples of a mother dog or cat.* **2.** the rubber cap or mouthpiece of a baby's bottle, through which the baby gets its milk. **3.** anything shaped or used like a nipple. *n.*

Nip pon (ni pon′), Japan. *n.*

Nip pon ese (nip′ə nēz′), Japanese. *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **Nip pon ese.**

nip py (nip′ē), biting; sharp. *adj.*, **nip pi er, nip pi est.**

nir va na or **Nir va na** (nir vä′nə), **1.** the Buddhist idea of heaven. **2.** blessed oblivion. *n.*

Ni sei (nē′sā′), a native-born United States or Canadian citizen whose parents were Japanese immigrants. *n.*, *pl.* **Ni sei.**

nit (nit), a very young louse or similar insect. *n.*

ni ter (nī′tər), **1.** a salt (potassium nitrate) obtained from potash, used in making gunpowder; saltpeter. **2.** sodium nitrate, or Chile saltpeter, used as a fertilizer. *n.*

ni trate (nī′trāt), **1.** salt or ester of nitric acid. **2.** potassium nitrate, or sodium nitrate, used as a fertilizer. **3.** treat with nitric acid or a nitrate. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **ni trat ed, ni trat ing. —ni tra′tion,** *n.*

ni tre (nī′tər), *Esp. Brit.* niter. *n.*

ni tric (nī′trik), of or containing nitrogen. *adj.*

nitric acid, a clear, colorless liquid that eats into flesh, clothing, metal, and other substances.

ni tride (nī′trīd or nī′trid), compound of nitrogen with a more electropositive element or radical, such as phosphorus, boron, or a metal. *n.*

ni trite (nī′trīt), salt or ester of nitrous acid. *n.*

ni tro gen (nī′trə jən), one of the elements, a gas without color, taste, or odor that forms about four fifths of the air by volume. Nitrogen is essential to the growth of all plants. *Symbol:* N *n.*

ni trog e nous (nī troj′ə nəs), of or containing nitrogen or a compound of nitrogen. *adj.*

ni tro glyc er in or **ni tro glyc er ine** (nī′trə glis′ər in), an oily, explosive liquid made by treating glycerin with nitric and sulfuric acids. It is nitroglycerin that provides the explosive power of dynamite. *n.*

ni trous (nī′trəs), **1.** of nitrogen; containing nitrogen. **2.** of niter. *adj.*

nitrous oxide, a colorless gas that causes laughing and inability to feel pain; laughing gas. It is sometimes used as an anesthetic by dentists.

nit wit (nit′wit′), *Slang.* a very stupid person. *n.*

nix[1] (niks), *Slang.* nothing; no. *n., interj.*

nix[2] (niks), in German legend, a water fairy. *n., pl.* **nix es.**

nix ie (nik′sē), in German legend, a female water fairy. *n.*

Nix on (nik′sən), **Richard Milhous,** born 1913, vice-president of the United States 1953-1961. *n.*

N.J., New Jersey.

N kru mah (en krü′mə or nə krü′mə), **Kwame,** born 1909, president of Ghana, from 1957 to 1966. *n.*

NKVD or **N.K.V.D.,** the secret police of the Soviet Union.

NLRB, National Labor Relations Board.

N.M. or **N. Mex.,** New Mexico.

NNE or **N.N.E.,** direction halfway between north and northeast.

NNW or **N.N.W.,** direction halfway between north and northwest.

no (nō), **1.** word used to deny, refuse, or disagree. *No* means the same as shaking your head: *Will you come? No. Can a cow fly? No.* **2.** not in any degree; not at all: *He is no better.* **3.** not, chiefly in phrases like *whether or no.* **4.** not any; not a: *He has no friends. Dogs have no wings.* **5.** denial; refusal. **6.** a negative vote or voter: *The noes won.* 1,5,6 *n., pl.* **noes;** 1-3 *adv.,* 4 *adj.*

No, nobelium.

No., **1.** north. **2.** northern. **3.** number.

No ah (nō′ə), man in the Bible whom God told to make an ark to save himself, his family, and a pair of each kind of animal from the Flood. Genesis 5-9. *n.*

nob (nob), *Slang.* **1.** head. **2.** person of wealth or social importance. *n.*

nob by (nob′ē), *Slang.* **1.** smart; fashionable; elegant. **2.** first-rate. *adj.,* **nob bi er, nob bi est.**

No bel (nō bel′), **Alfred Bernhard,** 1833-1896, Swedish inventor of dynamite and manufacturer of explosives, founder of the Nobel prizes. *n.*

no be li um (nō bē′lē əm), a rare, radioactive, artificial element. *Symbol:* No *n.*

Nobel prizes, five money prizes, averaging $40,000 each, established by Alfred B. Nobel to be given annually to those persons who have done most in physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and the promotion of peace.

no bil i ty (nō bil′ə tē), **1.** people of noble rank. Earls and counts belong to the nobility. **2.** noble birth; noble rank. **3.** noble character. *n., pl.* **no bil i ties.**

no ble (nō′bl), **1.** high and great by birth, rank, or title. **2.** person high and great by birth, rank, or title. **3.** high and great in character; showing greatness of mind; good: *a noble knight, a noble deed.* **4.** excellent; fine; splendid; magnificent: *Niagara Falls is a noble sight.* **5.** an old English coin. 1,3,4 *adj.,* **no bler, no blest;** 2,5 *n.* **—no′ble ness,** *n.*

no ble man (nō′bl mən), man of noble rank, title, or birth. *n., pl.* **no ble men.**

no blesse o blige (nô bles′ ô blēzh′), *French.* persons of noble rank should behave nobly.

no ble wom an (nō′bl wùm′ən), woman of noble birth or rank. *n., pl.* **no ble wom en.**

no bly (nō′blē), in a noble manner; splendidly; as a noble person would do. *adv.*

no bod y (nō′bod ē), **1.** no one; no person. **2.** person of no importance. 1 *pron.,* 2 *n., pl.* **no bod ies.**

noc tur nal (nok tėr′nl), **1.** of the night. **2.** in the night: *Stars are a nocturnal sight.* **3.** active in the night: *The owl is a nocturnal bird.* **4.** closed by day, open by night: *a nocturnal flower. adj.*

noc tur nal ly (nok tėr′nl ē), **1.** at night. **2.** every night. *adv.*

noc turne (nok′tėrn), **1.** a dreamy or pensive musical piece. **2.** painting of a night scene. *n.*

nod (nod), **1.** bow (the head) slightly and raise it again quickly. **2.** say yes by nodding. **3.** express by bowing the head: *nod consent.* **4.** a nodding of the head: *He gave us a nod as he passed.* **5.** let the head fall forward and bob about when sleepy or falling asleep. **6.** be sleepy; become careless and dull. **7.** droop, bend, or sway back and forth: *Trees nod in the wind.* 1-3, 5-7 *v.,* **nod ded, nod ding;** 4 *n.*

nod al (nōd′l), having to do with nodes; like a node. *adj.*

nod dle (nod′l), *Informal.* the head. *n.*

node (nōd), **1.** knot; knob; swelling. **2.** joint in a stem; part of a stem that normally bears a leaf or leaves. *n.*

Nodes (def. 2)

nod u lar (noj′ə lər), having nodules. *adj.*

nod ule (noj′ül), **1.** a small knot, knob, or swelling. **2.** a small, rounded mass or lump: *nodules of pure gold. n.*

No ël (nō el′), Christmas. *n.*

no ël (nō el′), **1.** a Christmas song; carol. **2.** expression of joy used in Christmas songs. *n.*

nog gin (nog′ən), **1.** a small mug. **2.** a small drink; ¼ pint. **3.** *Informal.* a person's head. *n.*

no how (nō′hou′), *Informal.* in no way; not at all. *adv.*

noise (noiz), **1.** a sound that is not musical or pleasant: *The noise kept me awake.* **2.** a sound: *the noise of rain on the roof.* **3.** din of voices and movements; loud shouting; outcry; clamor. **4.** spread the news of; tell: *It was noised abroad that the king was dying.* 1-3 *n.,* 4 *v.,* **noised, nois ing.**

noise less (noiz′lis), making no noise; making little noise: *adj.* **—noise′less ly,** *adv.* **—noise′less ness,** *n.*

noise mak er (noiz′māk′ər), **1.** person who makes too much noise. **2.** thing that makes noise; especially, a horn, rattle, etc., used to make noise at a party. *n.*

nois i ly (noiz′l ē), in a noisy manner. *adv.*

nois i ness (noiz′ē nis), being noisy; making a noise. *n.*

noi some (noi′səm), **1.** offensive; disgusting; smelling bad: *a noisome slum, a noisome sewer.* **2.** harmful; injurious: *a noisome pestilence. adj.* **—noi′some ly,** *adv.*

nois y (noiz′ē), **1.** making much noise: *a noisy boy, a noisy crowd, a noisy little clock.* **2.** full of noise: *a noisy street, the noisy city.* **3.** having much noise with it: *a noisy quarrel, a noisy game. adj.,* **nois i er, nois i est.**

nol pros (nol′pros′), discontinue (all or part of a lawsuit) and have a note of the fact put on the court record. *v.*, **nol prossed, nol pros sing.**

nom., nominative.

no mad (nō′mad), **1.** member of a tribe that moves from place to place to have food or pasture for its cattle. **2.** wandering from place to place to find pasture. **3.** wanderer. **4.** wandering. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *adj.*

no mad ic (nō mad′ik), of nomads or their life; wandering; roving: *Most of the Indians of the American plains were nomadic.* *adj.* **—no mad′i cal ly,** *adv.*

no mad ism (nō′mad iz əm), the way that nomads live. *n.*

nom de guerre (nôN də gãr′), *French.* an assumed name under which to pursue a profession, undertaking, or the like.

nom de plume (nom′ də plüm′), a pen name; name used by a writer instead of his real name.

Nome (nōm), **1.** seaport and mining town in W Alaska, on Bering Sea. 2300. **2. Cape,** cape just southeast of this town. *n.*

no men cla ture (nō′mən klā′chər), set or system of names or terms: *the nomenclature of music.* *n.*

nom i nal (nom′ə nl), **1.** existing in name only; not real: *The president is the nominal head of the club, but the secretary is the one who really runs its affairs.* **2.** so small that it is not worth considering; unimportant compared with the real value: *We paid our friend a merely nominal rent for the cottage each summer—$5 a month.* **3.** giving the name or names: *a nominal list of the pupils in our room.* **4.** of, as, or like a name or a noun. *Day* is the nominal root of *daily, daybreak,* and *Sunday.* *adj.*

nom i nal ly (nom′ə nl ē), **1.** in name; as a matter of form; in a nominal way only. **2.** by name. *adv.*

nom i nate (nom′ə nāt), **1.** name as candidate for an office; designate: *Three times Bryan was nominated for President, but he was never elected.* **2.** appoint for an office or duty: *The President nominated him as Secretary of State.* *v.*, **nom i nat ed, nom i nat ing. —nom′i na′tor,** *n.*

nom i na tion (nom′ə nā′shən), **1.** a naming as a candidate for office: *The nominations for president of the club were written on the blackboard.* **2.** selection for office or duty; appointment to office or duty. **3.** a being nominated: *Mary's friends were pleased by her nomination.* *n.*

nom i na tive (nom′ə nə tiv), **1.** showing the subject of a verb and words agreeing with the subject. *I, he, she, we,* and *they* are in the nominative case. **2.** the nominative case. **3.** a word in that case. *Who* and *I* are nominatives. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

nom i nee (nom′ə nē′), person nominated for an office or to be a candidate for election to an office. *n.*

non-, prefix meaning: not; not a; opposite of; lack of; failure of, as in *nonbreakable, nonconformity, nonpayment.*

non ac cept ance (non′ak sep′təns), failure or refusal to accept. *n.*

non age (non′ij), **1.** a being under the legal age of responsibility; minority. **2.** an early stage; period before maturity. *n.*

non a ge nar i an (non′ə jə nãr′ē ən), **1.** person who is 90 years old or between 90 and 100 years old. **2.** 90 years old or between 90 and 100 years old. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

non ag gres sion (non′ə gresh′ən), lack of aggression. *n.*

non a gon (non′ə gon), a plane figure having nine angles and nine sides. *n.*

Nonagon

non al co hol ic (non′al kə hôl′ik), containing no alcohol. *adj.*

non at tend ance (non′ə ten′dəns), failure to be present. *n.*

non bel lig er ent (non′bə lij′ər ənt), not belligerent; not warlike or at war. *adj.*

nonce (nons), the one or particular occasion or purpose. *n.*

for the nonce, for the present time or occasion.

nonce word, word formed and used for a single occasion.

non cha lance (non′shə ləns or non′shə läns′), cool unconcern; indifference: *Eleanor received the prize with pretended nonchalance.* *n.*

non cha lant (non′shə lənt or non′shə länt′), without enthusiasm; coolly unconcerned; indifferent. *adj.* **—non′cha lant ly,** *adv.*

non com (non′kom′), *Informal.* a noncommissioned officer. *n.*

non com bat ant (non′kəm bat′nt), **1.** person who is not a fighter in the army or navy in time of war; civilian. Surgeons, nurses, chaplains, etc., are noncombatants even though with the army. **2.** not fighting; having civilian status in wartime. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

non com mis sioned (non′kə mish′ənd), without a commission; not commissioned. Corporals and sergeants are noncommissioned officers. *adj.*

non com mit tal (non′kə mit′l), not committing oneself; not saying yes or no: *"I will think it over" is a noncommittal answer.* *adj.* **—non′com mit′tal ly,** *adv.*

non com pli ance (non′kəm plī′əns), fact of not complying; failure to comply. *n.*

non com pos men tis (non′ kom′pəs men′tis), *Latin.* mentally unable to manage one's affairs; insane.

non con duct ing (non′kən duk′ting), not conducting; that is a nonconductor. Asbestos is a nonconducting material used in heat insulation. *adj.*

non con duc tor (non′kən duk′tər), substance that does not readily transmit heat, electricity, etc. Rubber is a nonconductor of electricity. *n.*

non con form ist (non′kən fôr′mist), person who refuses to conform to an established church. *n.*

Non con form ist (non′kən fôr′mist), Protestant who is not a member of the Church of England. *n.*

non con form i ty (non′kən fôr′mə tē), lack of conformity; failure or refusal to conform. *n.*

non de liv er y (non′di liv′ər ē), failure to deliver. *n.*

non de script (non′də skript), **1.** not easily classified; not of any one particular kind: *eyes of nondescript shade, neither brown, blue, nor gray.* **2.** a nondescript person or thing. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

none (nun), **1.** not any: *We have none of that paper left.* **2.** no one; not one: *None of these is a typical case.* **3.** no persons or things: *None have arrived.* **4.** no part; nothing: *She has none of her mother's beauty.* **5.** to no extent; in no way; not at all: *Our supply is none too great.* 1-4 *pron.*, 5 *adv.*

none the less, nevertheless.

non en ti ty (non en′tə tē), **1.** person or thing of little or no importance. **2.** something that does not exist. *n., pl.* **non en ti ties.**

non es sen tial (non′ə sen′shəl), **1.** not essential; not necessary. **2.** person or thing not essential. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

non ex ist ence (non′eg zis′təns), **1.** condition of not existing. **2.** thing that has no existence. *n.*

non ex ist ent (non′eg zis′tənt), having no existence. *adj.*

non fic tion (non fik′shən), prose literature that is not a novel, short story, or other form of writing based on imaginary people and events. Biographies and histories are nonfiction. *n.*

non ful fill ment (non′fùl fil′mənt), failure to fulfill; failure to be fulfilled. *n.*

non in ter ven tion (non′in tər ven′shən), **1.** failure or refusal to intervene. **2.** systematic avoidance of any interference by a nation in the affairs of other nations or of its own states, etc. *n.*

non in tox i cat ing (non′in tok′sə kāt′ing), not producing intoxication; not alcoholic. *adj.*

non met al (non′met′l), a chemical element not having the character of a metal. Carbon and nitrogen are nonmetals. *n.*

non me tal lic (non′mə tal′ik), not like a metal. Carbon, oxygen, sulfur, and nitrogen are nonmetallic chemical elements. *adj.*

non pa reil (non′pə rel′), **1.** having no equal. **2.** person or thing having no equal. **3.** a beautifully colored finch of the S United States. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

non par ti san or **non par ti zan** (non pär′tə zn), **1.** not partisan. **2.** not supporting, or controlled by, any of the regular political parties. *adj.*

non pay ment (non pā′mənt), failure to pay; condition of not being paid. *n.*

non per form ance (non′pər fôr′məns), fact of not performing; failure to perform. *n.*

non plus (non plus′ or non′plus), **1.** puzzle completely; make unable to say or do anything: *We were nonplused to see two roads leading off to the left where we had expected only one.* **2.** a state of being nonplused. 1 *v.*, **non plused, non plus ing** or *esp. Brit.* **non plussed, non plus sing;** 2 *n.*

non poi son ous (non poi′zn əs), containing no poison. *adj.*

non po lit i cal (non′pə lit′ə kl), not concerned with politics. *adj.*

non pro duc tive (non′prə duk′tiv), **1.** not productive. **2.** not directly connected with production. *adj.*

non prof it (non prof′it), not for profit; without profit. *adj.*

non res i dent (non rez′ə dənt), **1.** living elsewhere; not living in a particular place. **2.** not in residence where one's work, studies, official duties, etc., are carried on. **3.** a nonresident person. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

non re sist ance (non′ri zis′təns), fact or condition of not resisting; lack of resistance. *n.*

non re sist ant (non′ri zis′tənt), **1.** not resisting; passively obedient. **2.** one who does not resist authority or force; one who maintains that violence should never be resisted by force. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

non re stric tive (non′ri strik′tiv), adding descriptive detail. Modifiers which do not limit the meaning of a noun but add a descriptive detail are nonrestrictive modifiers. *adj.*

non sec tar i an (non′sek tär′ē ən), not connected with any religious denomination. *adj.*

non sense (non′sens), words, ideas, or acts without meaning; foolish talk or doings; a plan or suggestion that is foolish. *n.*

non sen si cal (non sen′sə kl), foolish; absurd. *adj.*

non se qui tur (non sek′wə tər), inference or conclusion that does not follow from the premises.

non stop (non′stop′ for *adj.*; non′stop′ for *adv.*), without stopping: *a nonstop train trip.* *adj.*, *adv.*

non suit (non′süt′), **1.** a judgment given against a person beginning a lawsuit who neglects to prosecute, or who fails to show a legal case, or who fails to bring sufficient evidence. **2.** stop by a nonsuit. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

non sup port (non′sə pôrt′), **1.** lack of support. **2.** failure to provide for someone for whom one is legally responsible. *n.*

non un ion (non ūn′yən), **1.** not belonging to a trade union. **2.** not following trade-union rules. **3.** not recognizing or favoring trade unions. *adj.*

non vot er (non vōt′ər), person who does not vote. *n.*

noo dle (nü′dl), a mixture of flour and water, or flour and eggs, like macaroni, but made in flat strips. *n.*

nook (nuk), **1.** a cozy little corner. **2.** a hidden spot; sheltered place: *My sister and I have found a wonderful nook in the woods behind our house.* *n.*

noon (nün), **1.** twelve o'clock in the daytime; middle of the day. **2.** of noon. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

noon day (nün′dā′), noon. *n.*, *adj.*

no one or **no-one** (nō′wun′), no person; nobody.

noon tide (nün′tīd′), noon. *n.*

noon time (nün′tīm′), noon. *n.*

noose (nüs), **1.** loop with a slip knot that tightens as the string or rope is pulled. Nooses are used especially in lassos and snares. **2.** make a noose with; tie a noose in. **3.** catch with a noose. **4.** snare. 1,4 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*, **noosed, noos ing.**

Noose

nor (nôr), and not; or not; neither; and not either: *I have not gone there, nor will I ever go. Nor* is used: **1.** with a preceding *neither* or negative: *Not a boy nor a girl stirred. There was neither river nor stream in that desert.* **2.** *Poetic.* with preceding *neither* or *not* left out: *"Great brother, thou nor I have made the world."* **3.** *Poetic.* instead of *neither* as correlative to following *nor: "Drake nor Devil nor Spaniard feared."* *conj.*

Nor dic (nôr′dik), **1.** designating, belonging to, or having to do with a race or type characterized by tall stature, blond hair, blue eyes, and long heads. **2.** member of the Nordic race. Scandinavians are Nordics. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Nor folk (nôr′fək), seaport in SE Virginia, near Hampton Roads. 306,000. *n.*

Norfolk jacket, a loose coat with a belt, worn by men and boys.

norm (nôrm), standard for a certain group; type; model; pattern: *In arithmetic this class is above the norm for the eighth grade.* *n.*

nor mal (nôr′ml), **1.** of the usual standard; regular; usual: *The normal temperature of the human body is 98.6 degrees.* **2.** not diseased, defective, or insane. **3.** the usual state or level: *two p unds above normal.* 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

nor mal cy (nôr′ml sē), normal condition. *n.*

nor mal i ty (nôr mal′ə tē), normal condition. *n.*

nor mal ize (nôr′ml īz), make normal. *v.*, **nor malized, nor mal iz ing.** **—nor′mal i za′tion,** *n.* **—nor′mal iz′er,** *n.*

nor mal ly (nôr′ml ē), in the normal way; regularly; if things are normal: *A child normally begins to lose his first teeth at six years.* *adv.*

normal school, school where people are trained to be teachers.

Nor man (nôr′mən), **1.** native or inhabitant of Normandy in France. **2.** member of the mixed race descended from the Scandinavians who settled in Normandy and the French. **3.** one of the Scandinavian ancestors of these people; Northman. **4.** of the Normans or Normandy. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *adj.*

Norman Conquest, conquest of England by the Normans in 1066, under the leadership of William the Conqueror.

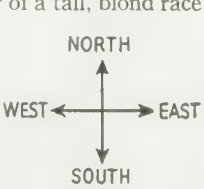
Nor man dy (nôr′mən dē), district in NW France, named for the Northmen who conquered the land and settled there in the tenth century A.D. At one time Normandy was a duchy; later it was a province. *n.*

Nor ris (nôr′is), **George William,** 1861-1944, American lawyer and United States senator. *n.*

Norse (nôrs), **1.** of or having to do with ancient Scandinavia, its people, or their language. **2.** people of ancient Scandinavia; Norsemen; Northmen. **3.** of or having to do with Norway or its people. **4.** Norwegians. **5.** language of Norway. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *n. pl.*, 5 *n. sing.*

Norse man (nôrs′mən), member of a tall, blond race that lived in ancient Scandinavia; Northman. The Vikings were Norsemen. *n.*, *pl.* **Norse men.**

north (nôrth), **1.** direction to which a compass needle points; direction to the right as one faces the setting sun. **2.** part of any country toward the north. **3.** lying toward or situated in the north. **4.** toward the north; farther toward the north: *Drive north for the next mile.* **5.** coming from the north: *a north wind.* **6.** in the north. 1,2 *n.*, 3,5 *adj.*, 4,6 *adv.*



north of, farther north than: *Canada is north of the United States.*

North (nôrth), **1.** the N part of the United States; the States north of Maryland, the Ohio River, and Missouri, making up most of the states that formed the Union side in the Civil War. **2.** in the northern part; northern: *North China.* **3. Frederick,** 1732-1792, English statesman. Lord North was prime minister of England from 1770 to 1782. 1,3 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

North Africa, a region in the northern part of the continent of Africa. The term has no exact geographical limits, but is usually taken to include those countries bordering on or north of the Sahara.

North America, the northern continent of the Western Hemisphere. The United States, Mexico, and Canada are some of the countries in North America. 8,303,816 sq. mi. **—North American.**

North amp ton (nôr thamp′tən), city in central England. 102,000. *n.*

North Cape, 1. point of land in the Arctic Ocean at the N tip of Norway. **2.** the northern end of New Zealand.

North Car o li na (kar′ə lī′nə), a Southern State of the United States. 4,556,000 pop.; 52,426 sq. mi. *Capital:* Raleigh. *Abbrev.:* N.C.

North Country, 1. northern England. **2.** Alaska and the Yukon.

North Da ko ta (də kō′tə), a Middle Western State of the United States. 632,000 pop.; 70,665 sq. mi. *Capital:* Bismarck. *Abbrev.:* N. Dak., N.D. **—North Da ko′tan.**

north east (nôrth′ēst′), **1.** halfway between north and east. **2.** a northeast direction. **3.** lying toward or situated in the northeast. **4.** toward the northeast. **5.** coming from the northeast: *a northeast wind.* **6.** from the northeast. **7.** directed toward the northeast. **8.** in the northeast. **9.** place that is in the northeast part or direction. 1,3,5,7,8 *adj.,* 2,9 *n.,* 4,6,8 *adv.*

north east er (nôrth′ēs′tər), wind or storm from the northeast. *n.*

north east er ly (nôrth′ēs′tər lē), **1.** toward the northeast. **2.** from the northeast. *adj., adv.*

north east ern (nôrth′ēs′tərn), **1.** toward the northeast. **2.** from the northeast. **3.** of the northeast; having to do with the northeast. *adj.*

northeast ward (nôrth′ēst′wərd), **1.** toward the northeast. **2.** northeast. 1,2 *adv., adj.,* 2 *n.*

north east ward ly (nôrth′ēst′wərd lē), **1.** toward the northeast. **2.** from the northeast. 1,2 *adj.,* 1 *adv.*

north east wards (nôrth′ēst′wərdz), northeastward. *adv.*

north er (nôr′ŦHər), wind or storm from the north. *n.*

north er ly (nôr′ŦHər lē), **1.** toward the north: *The windows face northerly.* **2.** from the north: *a northerly wind.* **3.** of the north. 1-3 *adj.,* 1,2 *adv.*

north ern (nôr′ŦHərn), **1.** toward the north: *the northern side of a building.* **2.** from the north: *a northern breeze.* **3.** of the north: *He has traveled in northern countries. adj.*

North ern (nôr′ŦHərn), of or in the North of the United States: *Boston is a Northern city. adj.*

North ern er (nôr′ŦHər nər), native or inhabitant of the North of the United States. *n.*

north ern er (nôr′ŦHər nər), native or inhabitant of the north. *n.*

Northern Hemisphere, the half of the earth that is north of the equator.

Northern Ireland, a self-governing district in NE Ireland that refused to join the Irish Republic and is a part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. 1,408,000 pop.; 5238 sq. mi. *Capital:* Belfast. *Abbrev.:* N.I. See **Ireland** for map.

northern lights, the aurora borealis; streamers and bands of light appearing in the sky in northern regions.

north ern most (nôr′ŦHərn mōst), farthest north. *adj.*

Northern Rhodesia, a former British protectorate in SE Africa, now the country of Zambia.

North Island, the northernmost of the two main islands of New Zealand. 1,500,000 pop.; 44,281 sq. mi.

North Korea, country in the northern part of the Korean peninsula. It is under Communist control. Officially, **Democratic People's Republic of Korea.** 8,000,000 pop.; 46,814 sq. mi. *Capital:* Pyongyang.

north land (nôrth′lənd), land in the north; the northern part of a country. *n.*

North land (nôrth′lənd), **1.** the northern regions of the world. **2.** peninsula containing Norway and Sweden. *n.*

north land er (nôrth′lən dər), inhabitant of the northland. *n.*

North man (nôrth′mən), **1.** Norseman; one of the ancient Scandinavians. **2.** native or inhabitant of northern Europe. *n., pl.* **North men.**

North Pole, the northern end of the earth's axis.

North Sea, sea that is a part of the Atlantic, east of Great Britain, west of Denmark, and south of Norway. 600 mi. long; 400 mi. wide.

North Star, the bright star almost directly above the North Pole.

North um bri a (nôr thum′brē ə), an ancient kingdom in N England. *n.*

north ward (nôrth′wərd), **1.** toward the north: *Rocks lay northward of the ship's course (adv.). The orchard is on the northward slope of the hill (adj.).* **2.** north. 1 *adv., adj.,* 2 *n.*

north ward ly (nôrth′wərd lē), **1.** toward the north. **2.** of winds, from the north. 1,2 *adj.,* 1 *adv.*

north wards (nôrth′wərdz), northward. *adv.*

north west (nôrth′west′), **1.** halfway between north and west. **2.** a northwest direction. **3.** lying toward or situated in the northwest. **4.** toward the northwest: *The road from Chicago to Minneapolis runs northwest.* **5.** coming from the northwest: *a northwest wind.* **6.** from the northwest. **7.** directed toward the northwest. **8.** in the northwest: *The northwest climate is good for wheat.* **9.** place that is in the northwest part or direction. 1,3,5,7,8 *adj.,* 2,9 *n.,* 4,6,8 *adv.*

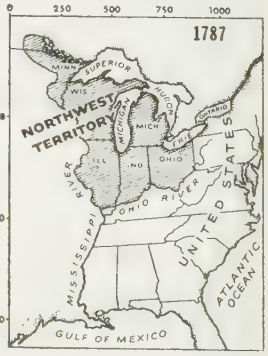
North west (nôrth′west′), Washington and Oregon. *n.*

north west er (nôrth′wes′tər), wind or storm from the northwest. *n.*

north west er ly (nôrth′wes′tər lē), **1.** toward the northwest. **2.** from the northwest. *adj., adv.*

north west ern (nôrth′wes′tərn), **1.** toward the northwest. **2.** from the northwest. **3.** of the northwest; having to do with the northwest. *adj.*

North west ern (nôrth′wes′tərn), of, having to do with, or in Washington or Oregon. *adj.*



Northwest Passage, passage for ships from the Atlantic to the Pacific along the N coast of North America.

Northwest Territories, division of N Canada, between the Yukon Territory and Hudson Bay. 21,000 pop.; 1,304,903 sq. mi.

Northwest Territory, the former name for lands now forming Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota.

north west ward (nôrth′west′wərd), **1.** toward the northwest. **2.** northwest. 1,2 *adj., adv.,* 2 *n.*

north west ward ly (nôrth′west′wərd lē), **1.** toward the northwest. **2.** of winds, from the northwest. 1,2 *adj.,* 1 *adv.*

north west wards (nôrth′west′wərdz), northwestward. *adv.*

Nor way (nôr′wā), a mountainous country in N Europe, west and north of Sweden. 3,565,000 pop.; 124,555 sq. mi. *Capital:* Oslo. See **Lapland** for map. *n.*

Nor we gian (nôr wē′jən), **1.** of Norway, its people, or their language: *Norwegian villages, a Norwegian costume.* **2.** native or inhabitant of Norway. **3.** language of Norway. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

nor' west er (nôr wes′tər), a heavy, waterproof, oilskin coat worn by seamen. *n.*

Nor wich (nôr′ij or nôr′ich), city in E England. A famous cathedral is located there. 120,000. *n.*

nose (nōz), **1.** part of the face or head just above the mouth, serving as the opening for breathing and as the organ of smell. **2.** sense of smell: *A mouse has a good nose for cheese.* **3.** discover by smell; smell out. **4.** smell; sniff (*at*). **5.** faculty for perceiving or detecting: *A reporter must have a nose for news.* **6.** rub with the nose: *The cat nosed her kittens.* **7.** part that stands out. The bow of a ship or airplane is often called the nose. **8.** push with the nose or forward end: *The bulldozer nosed the great rock off the road.* **9.** push (one's way): *The little boat nosed carefully between the rocks.* **10.** search (*for*); pry (*into*). 1,2,5,7 *n.*, 3,4,6,8-10 *v.*, **nosed, nos ing.**

count noses, find out how many people are present.

follow one's nose, go straight ahead.

lead by the nose, have complete control over.

look down one's nose at, *Informal.* feel contempt for.

nose out, find out by looking around quietly or secretly.

pay through the nose, pay a great deal too much.

poke one's nose into, pry into; meddle in.

put one's nose out of joint, take one's place in another's favor.

turn up one's nose at, treat with contempt or scorn.

under one's nose, in plain sight; very easy to notice.

nose bleed (nōz′blēd′), flow of blood from the nose. *n.*

nose cone, the front section of a missile designed to carry a bomb to a target or instruments or a man into space. The nose cone usually separates from the rest of the missile after the fuel runs out.

nose dive, 1. a swift plunge straight downward by an airplane, etc. **2.** a sudden, sharp drop: *The thermometer took a nose dive the day before Christmas.*

nose-dive (nōz′dīv′), take a nose dive. *v.*, **nose-dived, nose-div ing.**

nose gay (nōz′gā′), bunch of flowers; bouquet. *n.*

nose guard (nōz′gärd′), part of a football helmet that protects the nose. *n.*

nos tal gia (nos tal′jə), homesickness. *n.*

nos tal gic (nos tal′jik), homesick. *adj.*

nos tril (nos′trəl), either of the two openings in the nose. Air is breathed into the lungs, and smells come into the sensitive parts of the nose, through the nostrils. *n.*

nos trum (nos′trəm), **1.** medicine made by the person who is selling it; quack remedy; patent medicine. **2.** a pet scheme for producing wonderful results; cure-all. *n.*

nos y or **nos ey** (nōz′ē), *Informal.* prying; inquisitive. *adj.*, **nos i er, nos i est.**

not (not), word that says no; a negative: *Cold is not hot. Six and two do not make ten.* *adv.*

no ta be ne (nō′tə bē′nē), *Latin.* note well; observe what follows; take notice. *Abbrev.:* N.B. or n.b.

no ta bil i ty (nō′tə bil′ə tē), **1.** quality of being notable; distinction. **2.** a prominent person. *n., pl.* **no ta bil i ties.**

no ta ble (nō′tə bl), **1.** worthy of notice; striking; remarkable: *a notable event, a notable man, a notable book, a notable painter.* **2.** person who is notable: *Many notables came to the President's reception.* 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—no′ta ble ness,** *n.*

no ta bly (nō′tə blē), in a notable manner; to a notable degree. *adv.*

no ta rize (nō′tə rīz), certify (a contract, deed, will, etc.). *v.*, **no ta rized, no ta riz ing.**

no ta ry (nō′tə rē), notary public. *n., pl.* **no ta ries.**

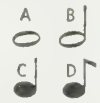
notary public, a public officer authorized to certify deeds and contracts, to record the fact that a certain person swears that something is true, and to attend to other legal matters.

no ta tion (nō tā′shən), **1.** set of signs or symbols used to represent numbers, quantities, or other values: *In arithmetic we use the Arabic notation (1, 2, 3, 4, etc.).* **2.** the representing of numbers, quantities, or other values by symbols or signs: *Music has a special system of notation, and so has chemistry.* **3.** note to assist memory; record; jotting: *He made a notation on the margin of the paper.* **4.** act of noting. *n.*

Notches on a stick

notch (noch), **1.** a V-shaped nick or cut made in an edge or on a curving surface: *The Indians cut notches on a stick to keep count of numbers.* **2.** make a notch or notches in. **3.** record by notches; score; tally. **4.** *U.S.* a deep, narrow pass or gap between mountains. **5.** *Informal.* grade; step; degree: *In this hot weather many people set their air conditioners several notches higher.* 1,4,5 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

note (nōt), **1.** a short sentence, phrase, or single word written down to remind one of what was in a book, a speech, an agreement, etc.: *Her notes helped her remember what the speaker said.* **2.** write down as a thing to be remembered. **3.** observe carefully; give attention to; take notice of: *Now note what I do next.* **4.** notice; heed; observation. **5.** mention specially. **6.** a comment, remark, or piece of information added concerning a word or a passage in a book, often to help pupils in studying the book: *Her copy of "Evangeline" has many helpful notes at the back.* **7.** a very short letter: *a note of thanks.* **8.** letter from one government to another; diplomatic or official communication in writing. **9.** a single sound of definite pitch made by a musical instrument or voice: *Let me hear that note again.* **10.** a written sign to show the pitch and length of a musical sound. **11.** a black or white key of a piano or other instrument. **12.** a bird's song or call. **13.** song; melody; tune. **14.** a significant sound or way of expression: *There was a note of anxiety in her voice.* **15.** sign, token, or proof of genuineness; characteristic or distinguishing feature. **16.** distinction, importance, or consequence. **17.** a written promise to pay a certain sum of money at a certain time. **18.** certificate of a government or bank passing current as money. 1,4,6-18 *n.*, 2,3,5 *v.*, **not ed, not ing.** **—note′less,** *adj.* **—not′er,** *n.*



Notes in music: A, whole note; B, half note; C, quarter note; D, eighth note.

compare notes, exchange ideas or opinions.

make a note of, write down as something to be remembered.

of note, 1. that is important, great, or notable: *Washington is a person of note.* **2.** of being noticed.

strike the right note, say or do something suitable.

take note of, take notice of; give attention to; observe.

take notes, write down things to be remembered.

note book (nōt′bůk′), book in which to write notes of things to be learned or remembered. *n.*

not ed (nōt′id), especially noticed; conspicuous; well-known; celebrated; famous: *Samson was noted for his strength. Shakespeare is a noted English author.* *adj.*

note paper, paper used for writing letters.

note wor thy (nōt′wėr′ŦHē), worthy of notice; remarkable: *The first flight across the Atlantic was a noteworthy achievement.* *adj.* **—note′wor′thi ness,** *n.*

noth ing (nuth′ing), **1.** not anything; no thing: *Nothing arrived by mail.* **2.** thing that does not exist: *create a world out of nothing.* **3.** thing of no importance or value; person of no importance: *People regard him as a nothing.* **4.** zero; naught. **5.** not at all: *be nothing wiser than before.* 1-4 *n.*, 5 *adv.*

make nothing of, **1.** be unable to understand. **2.** fail

to use or do. **3.** treat as unimportant or worthless.
nothing less than, just the same as.
think nothing of, **1.** consider as easy to do. **2.** treat as unimportant or worthless.

noth ing ness (nuth′ing nis), **1.** a being nothing; nonexistence. **2.** a being of no value; worthlessness. **3.** an unimportant or worthless thing. *n.*

no tice (nō′tis), **1.** observation; heed; attention: *escape one's notice. A sudden movement caught his notice.* **2.** take notice of; see; give attention to; perceive: *I noticed a big difference at once.* **3.** information; warning: *The whistle blew to give notice that the boat was about to leave.* **4.** a written or printed sign; paper posted in a public place: *We saw a notice of today's motion picture outside the theater.* **5.** a warning that one is leaving a rented house or leaving a person's employ, or that one must leave the house one is living in or the position one is filling, at a certain time: *The servant gave notice.* **6.** paragraph or article about something: *The new book got a favorable notice.* **7.** mention; refer to; speak of. 1,3-6 *n.*, 2,7 *v.*, **no ticed, no tic ing.**
serve notice, give warning; inform; announce.
take notice, give attention; observe; see.

no tice a ble (nō′tis ə bl), **1.** easily seen or noticed; discernible: *The class has made noticeable improvement.* **2.** worth noticing. *adj.*

no tice a bly (nō′tis ə blē), to a noticeable degree: *It is noticeably cooler in the shade. adv.*

no ti fi ca tion (nō′tə fə kā′shən), **1.** a notifying. **2.** notice: *He received a notification of the meeting. n.*

no ti fy (nō′tə fī), give notice to; let know; inform; announce to: *Our teacher notified us that there would be a test on Monday. v.*, **no ti fied, no ti fy ing.**

no tion (nō′shən), **1.** idea; understanding: *He has no notion of what I mean.* **2.** opinion; view; belief: *One common notion is that red hair means a quick temper.* **3.** intention: *He has no notion of risking his money.* **4.** a foolish idea or opinion: *That silly girl has too many notions. n.*
notions, *U.S.* small useful articles; pins, needles, thread, tape, etc.

no tion al (nō′shən l), **1.** having to do with ideas or opinions. **2.** in one's imagination or thought only; not real. **3.** *U.S.* full of notions; having strange notions. *adj.*

no to chord (nō′tə kôrd), **1.** a rodlike structure that is the primitive cartilaginous backbone of the lowest vertebrates. **2.** a similar structure in the embryos of higher vertebrates. *n.*

no to ri e ty (nō′tə rī′ə tē), **1.** a being famous for something bad; ill fame: *A crime or scandal brings much notoriety to those involved in it.* **2.** being widely known. **3.** a well-known person. *n., pl.* **no to ri e ties.**

no to ri ous (nō tô′rē əs), **1.** well-known because of something bad; having a bad reputation: *The notorious thief was sent to prison for his many crimes.* **2.** well-known: *Philip is a notorious crybaby. adj.* **—no to′ri ous ly,** *adv.* **—no to′ri ous ness,** *n.*

No tre Dame (nō′trə däm′), **1.** Our Lady, the Virgin Mary. **2.** cathedral in Paris.

no-trump (nō′trump′), **1.** without any trumps. **2.** declaration in bridge to play with no suit as trumps. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Not ting ham (not′ing əm), city in central England. 313,000. *n.*

not with stand ing (not′wiтн stan′ding or not′with-stan′ding), **1.** in spite of: *He bought it notwithstanding the high price.* **2.** in spite of the fact that: *Notwithstanding there was need for haste, he still delayed.* **3.** in spite of it; nevertheless: *It is raining; but I shall go, notwithstanding.* 1 *prep.*, 2 *conj.*, 3 *adv.*

Nouak chott (nwäk shôt′), capital of the republic of Mauritania. *n.*

nou gat (nü′gət), a kind of soft candy containing nuts. *n.*

nought (nôt), **1.** naught; nothing: *All my work came to nought.* **2.** zero; 0: *Two noughts after a six make six hundred.* **3.** *Archaic.* in no way; not at all. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adv.*

noun (noun), **1.** word used as the name of a person, place, thing, quality, event, etc. Words like *John, table, school, kindness, skill,* and *party* are nouns. **2.** used as a noun. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

nour ish (nėr′ish), **1.** make grow, or keep alive and well, with food; feed; nurture: *Milk nourishes a baby.* **2.** maintain; foster; support; encourage: *nourish a hope. v.*

nour ish ment (nėr′ish mənt), **1.** food. **2.** a nourishing or being nourished. *n.*

Nov., November.

no va (nō′və), a star that suddenly becomes brighter and then gradually fades away. *n., pl.* **no vae** (nō′vē), **no vas.**

No va Sco tia (nō′və skō′shə), province in SE Canada consisting chiefly of a peninsula that extends into the Atlantic. 723,000 pop.; 21,425 sq. mi. *Capital:* Halifax. *Abbrev.:* N.S. See **Fundy, Bay of** for map.

nov el (nov′l), **1.** of a new kind or nature; strange; new; unfamiliar: *Red snow is a novel idea to us.* **2.** story with characters and a plot, long enough to fill one or more volumes. Novels are usually about people, scenes, and happenings such as might be met in real life. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

nov el ette (nov′l et′), a short novel. *n.*

nov el ist (nov′l ist), writer of novels. *n.*

nov el is tic (nov′l is′tik), of or like novels. *adj.*

nov el ty (nov′l tē), **1.** newness; novel character: *After the novelty of washing dishes wore off, Mary did not want to do it any more.* **2.** a new or unusual thing: *Staying up late was a novelty to the children, and they enjoyed it. n., pl.* **nov el ties.**
novelties, small, unusual articles; toys, cheap jewelry, etc.

No vem ber (nō vem′bər), the 11th month of the year. It has 30 days. *n.*

no ve na (nō vē′nə), in the Roman Catholic Church, a religious exercise consisting of prayers or services on nine days, or sometimes nine corresponding days in consecutive months: *a novena of nine first Fridays. n., pl.* **no ve nas, no ve nae** (-nē).

nov ice (nov′is), **1.** one who is new to what he is doing; beginner: *Novices are likely to make some mistakes.* **2.** person who is received into a religious group on trial before taking vows. Before becoming a monk or a nun, a person is a novice. *n.*

no vi ti ate or **no vi ci ate** (nō vish′ē it), **1.** period of trial and preparation in a religious order. **2.** novice. **3.** house or rooms occupied by religious novices. **4.** state or period of being a beginner in anything. *n.*

No vo caine or **No vo cain** (nō′və kān), *Trademark.* an alkaloid compound, used as a local anesthetic. *n.*

now (nou), **1.** at the present time: *He is here now. Most people do not believe in ghosts now.* **2.** by this time: *She must have reached the city now.* **3.** the present; this time: *by now, until now, from now on.* **4.** at once: *Do it now!* **5.** then; next: *If passed, the bill now goes to the President.* **6.** at the time referred to: *The clock now struck three.* **7.** a little while ago: *I just now saw him.* **8.** under the present circumstances; as things are; as it is: *I would believe almost anything now.* **9.** since; inasmuch as: *Now I am older, I have changed my mind.* **10.** *Now* is also used to introduce or emphasize: *Now what do you mean? Oh, come now! Now you knew that was wrong.* **11.** be careful! please! 1,2,4-8,10 *adv.*, 3 *n.*, 9 *conj.*, 11 *interj.*
just now, only a few moments ago.
now and again, from time to time; once in a while.
now and then, from time to time; once in a while.

now a days (nou′ə dāz′), **1.** at the present day; in these times: *Nowadays people travel in automobiles rather than carriages.* **2.** the present day; these times. 1 *adv.*, 2 *n.*

no way (nō′wā), nowise. *adv.*

no ways (nō′wāz), noway. *adv.*

no where (nō′hwār), in no place; at no place; to no place. *adv.*

no wise (nō′wīz), in no way; not at all. *adv.*

nox ious (nok′shəs), very harmful; poisonous: *Fumes from the exhaust of an automobile are noxious. adj.* **—nox′ious ly,** *adv.* **—nox′ious ness,** *n.*

Noyes (noiz), **Alfred,** 1880-1958, English poet. *n.*

noz zle (noz′l), tip put on a hose, pipe, etc., forming an outlet. *n.*

Np, neptunium.

N.S., Nova Scotia.

nth (enth), last in the series 1, 2, 3, 4 . . . n; being of the indefinitely large or small amount denoted by *n. adj.* **to the nth degree** or **power,** **1.** to any degree or power. **2.** to the utmost: *He was dressed to the nth degree for the occasion.*

nt. wt., net weight.

nu ance (nü äns′ or nū äns′, nü′ans or nū′äns), **1.** shade of expression, meaning, feeling, etc. **2.** shade of color or tone. *n.*

nub (nub), **1.** knob; protuberance. **2.** lump or small piece. **3.** *U.S. Informal.* point or gist of anything. *n.*

nub bin (nub′ən), **1.** a small lump or piece. **2.** *U.S.* a small or imperfect ear of corn. **3.** an undeveloped fruit. *n.*

Nu bi a (nü′bē ə or nū′bē ə), region in NE Africa south of Egypt and bordering on the Red Sea. *n.* **—Nu′bi an,** *adj., n.*

Nu bi an Desert (nü′bē ən or nū′bē ən), a large desert south of Egypt, between the Nile River and the Red Sea.

nu bile (nü′bl or nū′bl), old enough to be married; marriageable. *adj.*

nu cle ar (nü′klē ər or nū′klē ər), forming a nucleus; having to do with nuclei: *nuclear physics. adj.*

nuclear energy, the energy contained in the nucleus of an atom; atomic energy.

nuclear fission, fission (def. 2).

nuclear fuel, a fissile substance which will sustain a chain reaction.

nuclear fusion, fusion (def. 4).

nuclear physics, branch of physics that is concerned with atoms and their nuclear structure.

nuclear reactor, reactor.

nu cle i (nü′klē ī or nū′klē ī), pl. of **nucleus.** *n.*

nu cle o lus (nü klē′ə ləs or nū klē′ə ləs), a small structure, usually round, found within the nucleus in most cells. *n., pl.* **nu cle o li** (-lī).

nu cle on ics (nü′klē on′iks or nū′klē on′iks), study and science of the characteristics of nucleons. *n.*

nu cle ons (nü′klē onz or nū′klē onz), protons and neutrons of an atomic nucleus. *n.pl.*

nu cle us (nü′klē əs or nū′klē əs), **1.** a beginning to which additions are to be made: *John's five-dollar bill became the nucleus of a flourishing bank account.* **2.** a central part or thing around which other parts or things are collected. **3.** a proton, or group of protons and electrons, forming the central part of an atom and carrying a positive charge. **4.** the basic arrangement of atoms in a particular compound. **5.** an active body lying within the protoplasm of a cell of an animal or a plant, without which the cell cannot grow and divide. **6.** the dense central part of a comet's head. *n., pl.* **nu cle i** or **nu cle us es.**

nude (nüd or nūd), **1.** naked; unclothed; bare. **2.** a naked figure in painting, sculpture, or photography. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.* **—nude′ness,** *n.*

the nude, **1.** the naked figure. **2.** a naked condition.

nudge (nuj), **1.** push slightly; jog with the elbow to attract attention, etc. **2.** a slight push or jog. 1 *v.,* **nudged, nudg ing;** 2 *n.*

nud ism (nüd′iz əm or nūd′iz əm), practice of going naked for health or as a fad. *n.*

nud ist (nüd′ist or nūd′ist), **1.** person who goes naked for health or as a fad. **2.** of nudism or nudists. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

nu di ty (nü′də tē or nū′də tē), **1.** nakedness. **2.** something naked. *n., pl.* **nu di ties.**

nu ga to ry (nü′gə tô′rē or nū′gə tô′rē), **1.** trifling; worthless. **2.** ineffective; useless. *adj.*

nug get (nug′it), **1.** lump. **2.** lump of native gold. **3.** anything valuable: *nuggets of wisdom. n.*

nui sance (nü′sns or nū′sns), thing or person that annoys, troubles, offends, or is disagreeable; annoyance: *Flies are a nuisance. n.*

nuisance tax, tax that is annoying because it is collected in very small amounts from the consumer.

Nu ku a lo fa (nü′kü ä lō′fä), capital of the Tonga Islands. 9000. *n.*

null (nul), **1.** not binding; of no effect; as if not existing: *A promise obtained by force is legally null.* **2.** unimportant; useless; meaningless; valueless. **3.** not any; zero. *adj.*

null and void, without force or effect; worthless.

nul li fi ca tion (nul′ə fə kā′shən), **1.** nullifying. **2.** being nullified: *the nullification of a treaty. n.*

nul li fy (nul′ə fī), **1.** make not binding or not the law; render void: *nullify a law.* **2.** make unimportant, useless, or meaningless; destroy; cancel; wipe out: *The difficulties of the plan nullify its advantages. v.,* **nul li fied, nul li fy ing.**

nul li ty (nul′ə tē), **1.** futility; nothingness. **2.** a mere nothing: *The king's power in Denmark is practically a nullity.* **3.** something that is null, such as a nullified law or agreement. *n., pl.* **nul li ties.**

Num., Numbers.

numb (num), **1.** having lost the power of feeling or moving: *My fingers are numb with cold.* **2.** make numb. **3.** dull the feelings of: *numbed with grief.* 1 *adj.,* 2,3 *v.* **—numb′ly,** *adv.* **—numb′ness,** *n.*

num ber (num′bər), **1.** word or symbol used in counting; numeral. Two, fourteen, twenty-six, second, fourteenth, twenty-sixth, 2, 14, and 26 are all numbers. **2.** mark with a number; assign a number to; distinguish with a number: *The pages of this book are numbered.* **3.** amount of units; sum; total: *The number of your fingers is ten.* **4.** be able to show; have: *This city numbers a million inhabitants.* **5.** amount to: *a crew numbering 20 men.* **6.** a large or small quantity: *We saw a number of birds.* **7.** collection or company: *the number of saints.* **8.** reckon as one of a class or collection: *I number you among my best friends.* **9.** one of a numbered series; single part of a program, etc.: *The program consisted of four musical numbers.* **10.** a single issue of a magazine. **11.** fix the number of; limit: *His days are numbered.* **12.** count. **13.** property or feature of words that indicates whether they refer to one, or more than one, person or thing. *Boy, ox,* and *this* are in the singular number; *boys, oxen,* and *these* are in the plural number. **14.** form or group of forms indicating this. 1,3,6,7,9,10,13,14 *n.,* 2,4,5,8,11,12 *v.* **—num′ber er,** *n.*

numbers, **1.** arithmetic. **2.** many: *Numbers were turned away.* **3.** numerical preponderance; being more: *to win a battle by force of numbers.* **4.** poetry. **5.** group of musical notes or measures.

a number of, several; many.

beyond number, too many to count.

number one, oneself.

without number, too many to be counted: *stars without number.*

num ber less (num′bər lis), **1.** very numerous; too many to count: *There are numberless fish in the sea.* **2.** without a number. *adj.*

Num bers (num′bərz), the fourth book of the Old Testament. It tells about the counting of the Israelites after they left Egypt. *n.*

nu mer al (nü′mər əl or nū′mər əl), **1.** figure, letter, or word standing for a number; group of figures, letters, or words standing for a number. 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, and 1000 are Arabic numerals. I, V, X, L, C, and M are Roman numerals. **2.** of numbers; standing for a number. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*
numerals, big cloth numbers given by a school for excellence in some sport. They state the year in which the person who wins them will graduate.
nu mer ate (nü′mər āt or nū′mər āt), **1.** number; count; enumerate. **2.** read (an expression in numbers). *v.*, **nu mer at ed, nu mer at ing.**
nu mer a tion (nü′mər ā′shən or nū′mər ā′shən), **1.** a numbering; a counting; a calculating. **2.** reading of numbers expressed in figures. *n.*
nu mer a tor (nü′mər ā′tər or nū′mər ā′tər), **1.** number above the line in a fraction which shows how many parts are taken: *In ⅜, 3 is the numerator.* **2.** person or thing that makes a count. *n.*
nu mer i cal (nü mer′ə kl or nū mer′ə kl), **1.** of a number; having to do with numbers; in numbers; by numbers. **2.** shown by numbers, not by letters: *10 is a numerical quantity; bx is a literal or algebraic quantity. adj.*
nu mer i cal ly (nü mer′ik lē or nū mer′ik lē), by numbers; in a numerical manner; in numerical respects; so far as numbers are concerned: *New York is numerically larger than Texas. adv.*
nu mer ous (nü′mər əs or nū′mər əs), **1.** very many; several: *The child asked numerous questions.* **2.** in great numbers: *He has a numerous acquaintance among politicians. adj.* **—nu′mer ous ly,** *adv.* **—nu′mer ous ness,** *n.*
Nu mid i a (nü mid′ē ə or nū mid′ē ə), an ancient country in N Africa, corresponding generally to modern Algeria. *n.* **—Nu mid′i an,** *adj., n.*
nu mis mat ic (nü′miz mat′ik or nū′miz mat′ik), **1.** of numismatics or numismatists. **2.** of coins and medals. *adj.*
nu mis mat ics (nü′miz mat′iks or nū′miz mat′iks), study of coins and medals. *n.*
nu mis ma tist (nü miz′mə tist or nū miz′mə tist), one who knows much about numismatics. *n.*
num skull (num′skul′), *Informal.* a stupid person; blockhead. *n.*
nun (nun), woman who devotes her life to religion and lives under religious vows with a group of women like her. Some nuns teach; others take care of sick people. *n.*
Nunc Di mit tis (nungk′ di mit′is), canticle of Simeon, beginning "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace." Luke 2:29-32.
nun ci o (nun′shē ō), ambassador from the Pope to a government. *n., pl.* **nun ci os.**
nun ner y (nun′ər ē), building or buildings where nuns live; convent. *n., pl.* **nun ner ies.**
nup tial (nup′shəl), of marriage or weddings. *adj.*
nuptials, a wedding; the wedding ceremony.
Nu rem berg (nùr′əm bèrg or nyùr′əm bèrg), city in West Germany. 449,000. *n.*
nurse (nèrs), **1.** person who takes care of the sick, the injured, or the old, or is trained to do this. **2.** be a nurse; act as a nurse; work as a nurse. **3.** act as a nurse for; wait on or try to cure (the sick); take care of (sick, injured, or old people). **4.** cure or try to cure by care: *She nursed a bad cold by going to bed.* **5.** woman who cares for and brings up the young children or babies of another person. **6.** take care of and bring up (another's baby or young child). **7.** one who feeds and protects. **8.** nourish; protect; make grow: *nurse a plant, nurse a fire.* **9.** use or treat with special care: *He nursed his sore arm by using it very little.* **10.** hold closely; clasp fondly. **11.** give milk to (a baby). **12.** suck milk from a mother or nurse. 1,5,7 *n.*, 2-4,6,8-12 *v.*, **nursed, nurs ing.**
nurse ling (nèrs′ling), nursling. *n.*
nurse maid (nèrs′mād′), maid employed to care for children. *n.*
nurs er y (nèr′sər ē), **1.** room set apart for the use of children and babies. **2.** piece of ground or place where young trees and plants are raised for transplanting or sale. **3.** place or condition that helps something to grow and develop: *Slums are often nurseries of disease. n., pl.* **nurs er ies.**
nurs er y maid (nèr′sər ē mād′), nursemaid. *n.*
nurs er y man (nèr′sər ē mən), man who grows or sells young trees and plants. *n., pl.* **nurs er y men.**
nursery rhyme, a little poem for children.
nursery school, school for children not old enough to go to kindergarten.
nurs ling (nèrs′ling), **1.** baby that is being nursed. **2.** any person or thing that is having tender care. *n.*
nur ture (nèr′chər), **1.** rear; bring up; care for; foster; train: *She nurtured the child as if he had been her own.* **2.** rearing; bringing up; training; education: *The two sisters had received very different nurture, one at home and the other at a convent.* **3.** nourish. **4.** nourishment. 1,3 *v.*, **nur tured, nur tur ing;** 2,4 *n.* **—nur′tur er,** *n.*
nut (nut), **1.** a dry fruit or seed with a hard, woody or leathery shell and a kernel inside which is good to eat. **2.** kernel of a nut. **3.** gather nuts. **4.** a small block, usually of metal, that screws on to a bolt to hold the bolt in place. **5.** piece at the upper end of a violin, cello, etc., over which the strings pass. **6.** *Slang.* head. **7.** *Slang.* a queer or crazy person. 1,2,4-7 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **nut ted, nut ting.**

Bolt with nut (def. 4) screwed on

hard nut to crack, *Informal.* a difficult question, problem, or undertaking.
nuts, *U.S. Slang.* queer; crazy.
nut crack er (nut′krak′ər), **1.** instrument for cracking the shells of nuts. **2.** any of several birds of the same family as the crow, that feed on nuts. *n.*

Nutcracker (def. 1)

nut gall (nut′gôl′), lump or ball that swells up on an oak tree where it has been injured by an insect; gall. *n.*
nut hatch (nut′hach′), a small, sharp-beaked bird that feeds on small nuts, seeds, and insects. *n.*
nut meat (nut′mēt′), kernel of a nut. *n.*

Nutcracker (def. 2) (about 12 in. long)

nut meg (nut′meg), **1.** a hard, spicy seed about as big as a marble, obtained from the fruit of an East Indian tree. The seed is grated and used for flavoring food. **2.** the tree. *n.*
nu tri a (nü′trē ə or nū′trē ə), **1.** the coypu, a water rodent of South America. **2.** its valuable beaverlike fur. *n.*
nu tri ent (nü′trē ənt or nū′trē ənt), **1.** nourishing. **2.** a nourishing substance; food. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*
nu tri ment (nü′trə mənt or nū′trə mənt), nourishment; food. *n.*
nu tri tion (nü trish′ən or nū trish′ən), **1.** food; nourishment. **2.** series of processes by which food is changed to living animal or plant tissues. *n.*
nu tri tion al (nü trish′ən l or nū trish′ən l), having to do with nutrition. *adj.* **—nu tri′tion al ly,** *adv.*
nu tri tious (nü trish′əs or nū trish′əs), valuable as food; nourishing: *Oranges and bread are nutritious. adj.* **—nu tri′tious ly,** *adv.* **—nu tri′tious ness,** *n.*
nu tri tive (nü′trə tiv or nū′trə tiv), **1.** having to do with foods and the use of foods. Digestion is part of the nutritive process. **2.** nutritious. *adj.* **—nu′tri tive-ness,** *n.*
nut shell (nut′shel′), shell of a nut. *n.*
in a nutshell, in very brief form; in a few words.
nut ting (nut′ing), looking for nuts; gathering nuts. *n.*
nut ty (nut′ē), **1.** containing many nuts: *nutty cake.* **2.** like nuts; tasting like nuts. **3.** *Slang.* queer; crazy. **4.** *Slang.* very interested or enthusiastic. *adj.*, **nut ti er, nut ti est. —nut′ti ness,** *n.*

nux vom i ca (nuks vom′ə kə), **1.** medicine containing strychnine, made from the seed of a tree growing in the East Indies. **2.** the seed. **3.** the tree.

nuz zle (nuz′l), **1.** poke or rub with the nose; press the nose against: *The calf nuzzles his mother.* **2.** nestle; snuggle; cuddle. *v.*, **nuz zled, nuz zling.**

NW or **N.W.** or **n.w.,** **1.** northwest. **2.** northwestern.

N.Y., New York State.

Ny as a or **Ny as sa** (nī as′ə), **Lake,** a large lake in SE Africa. 360 mi. long; 11,000 sq. mi. *n.*

Ny as a land (nī as′ə land′), former British protectorate in SE Africa, now Malawi. *n.*

N.Y.C., New York City.

ny lon (nī′lon), **1.** an extremely strong, elastic, and durable substance, used to make clothing, stockings, bristles, etc. **2.** made of nylon: *Many toothbrushes have nylon bristles, and nylon rollers are often used to make drawers run smoothly.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

nylons, stockings made of nylon.

nymph (nimf), **1.** one of the lesser Greek and Roman goddesses of nature, who lived in seas, rivers, springs, hills, woods, or trees. **2.** *Poetic.* a beautiful or graceful young woman. **3.** insect in the stage of development between larva and adult insect. It has no wings. *n.* **—nymph′like′,** *adj.*

N.Z., New Zealand.

O

O[1] or **o** (ō), **1.** the 15th letter of the alphabet. **2.** something like the letter O in shape. **3.** zero. *n., pl.* **O's** or **o's.**

O[2] (ō), oh! *interj.*

o' (ə or ō), **1.** of: *man-o'-war.* **2.** on. *prep.*

O, oxygen.

O., Ohio.

oaf (ōf), **1.** a very stupid child or man. **2.** a deformed child. **3.** a clumsy person. *n., pl.* **oafs.**

oaf ish (ōf′ish), very stupid; clumsy. *adj.*

O a hu (ō ä′hü), the third largest island of Hawaii. Honolulu, the capital of Hawaii, is on Oahu. 500,000 pop.; 604 sq. mi. See **Hawaiian Islands** for map. *n.*

oak (ōk), **1.** a large tree with hard, durable wood and nuts called acorns. **2.** its wood. **3.** tree or shrub resembling or suggesting an oak. **4.** of an oak: *oak leaves.* **5.** made of oak wood; oaken. 1-3 *n.*, 4,5 *adj.* **—oak′-like′,** *adj.*

oak apple, lump or ball on an oak leaf or stem due to injury by an insect.

oak en (ōk′ən), made of oak wood: *the old oaken bucket. adj.*

Oak land (ōk′lənd), city in W California, just east of San Francisco, on San Francisco Bay. 368,000. *n.*

Oak Park, city in NE Illinois, near Chicago. 61,000.

Oak Ridge, city located on a United States government reservation in E Tennessee. Oak Ridge is an atomic-energy research center. 27,000.

oa kum (ō′kəm), a loose fiber obtained by untwisting and picking apart old ropes, used for stopping up the seams or cracks in ships. *n.*

oar (ôr), **1.** a long pole with a flat end, used in rowing. Sometimes an oar is used to steer a boat. **2.** person who rows: *He is the best oar in our crew.* **3.** row. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

put one's oar in, meddle; interfere.

rest on one's oars, stop working or trying and take a rest.

oar lock (ôr′lok′), a notch or U-shaped support in which the oar rests in rowing; rowlock. *n.*

oars man (ôrz′mən), **1.** man who rows. **2.** man who rows well. *n., pl.* **oars men.**

O.A.S., Organization of American States.

o a ses (ō ā′sēz), pl. of **oasis.** *n.*

o a sis (ō ā′sis), a fertile spot in the desert where there is water. *n., pl.* **o a ses.**

Oasis

oat (ōt), a tall cereal grass whose grain is used in making oatmeal and as a food for horses. *n.*

oats, grain of the oat plant.

feel one's oats, *U.S. Slang.* **1.** be lively or frisky. **2.** feel pleased or important and show it.

sow one's wild oats, do the things that wild young people do before settling down.

oat cake (ōt′kāk′), a thin cake made of oatmeal. *n.*

oat en (ōt′n), **1.** made of oats or oatmeal. **2.** made of oat straw. *adj.*

oath (ōth), **1.** a solemn promise or statement that something is true, which God or some holy person or thing is called on to witness: *Mr. Jones made an oath that he would tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth.* **2.** name of God or some holy person or thing used as an exclamation to add force or to express anger. **3.** a curse; swearword. *n., pl.* **oaths** (ōтHz or ōths).

take oath, make an oath; promise or state solemnly.

oat meal (ōt′mēl′), **1.** oats made into meal; ground oats; rolled oats. **2.** porridge made from oatmeal. *n.*

O ba di ah (ō′bə dī′ə), **1.** a Hebrew prophet. **2.** book of the Old Testament containing his prophecies. *n.*

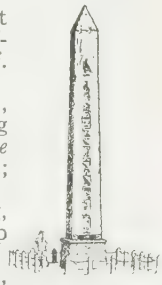
ob bli ga to (ob′lə gä′tō), **1.** in music, accompanying a solo, but having a distinct character and independent importance. **2.** an obbligato part or accompaniment. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n., pl.* **ob bli ga tos.** Also, **obligato.**

ob du ra cy (ob′də rə sē or ob′dyə rə sē), hardness of heart; stubbornness. *n.*

ob du rate (ob′də rit or ob′dyə rit), **1.** stubborn; unyielding: *an obdurate refusal.* **2.** hardened in feelings or heart; not repentant: *an obdurate criminal. adj.* **—ob′du rate ly,** *adv.* **—ob′du rate ness,** *n.*

o be di ence (ō bē′dē əns), doing what one is told; submission to authority or law: *Soldiers act in obedience to the orders of their officers. n.*

o be di ent (ō bē′dē ənt), doing what one is told; willing to obey: *The obedient dog came at his master's whistle. adj.* **—o be′di ent ly,** *adv.*



Obelisk

o bei sance (ō bā′sns or ō bē′sns), **1.** movement of the body expressing deep respect; deep bow: *The men made obeisance to the king.* **2.** deference; homage: *acts of obeisance. n.*

ob e lisk (ob′l isk), a tapering, four-sided shaft of stone with a top shaped like a pyramid. *n.*

O ber am mer gau (ō′bər äm′ər gou), village in S West Germany where the Passion Play is given every ten years. 5000. *n.*

O ber hau sen (ō′bər hou′zn), city in West Germany. 256,000. *n.*

O ber on (ō′bər on), in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream,* the king of the fairies. He was the husband of Titania. *n.*

o bese (ō bēs′), extremely fat. *adj.* **—o bese′ness,** *n.*

o bes i ty (ō bēs′ə tē), extreme fatness. *n.*

o bey (ō bā′), **1.** do what one is told: *The dog obeyed and went home.* **2.** follow the orders of: *Obey your father.* **3.** yield to (authority or law or control). **4.** yield to the control of: *A car obeys the driver.* *v.*

ob fus cate (ob fus′kāt), darken; obscure; confuse; stupefy: *A man's mind may be obfuscated by liquor.* *v.*, **ob fuscat ed, ob fus cat ing.** **—ob′fus ca′tion,** *n.* **—ob fus′ca tor,** *n.*

o bi (ō′bē), a long, broad sash worn by Japanese women and children. *n.*

Japanese girl wearing an obi

ob i ter dic tum (ob′ə tər dik′təm), **1.** an incidental statement. **2.** an incidental opinion given by a judge. *pl.*, **ob i ter dic ta** (dik′tə).

o bit u ar y (ō bich′ū er′ē), **1.** a notice of death, often with a brief account of the person's life. **2.** of a death; recording a death: *the obituary notices in the newspaper.* 1 *n.*, *pl.* **o bit u ar ies**; 2 *adj.*

obj., **1.** object. **2.** objective. **3.** objection.

ob ject (ob′jikt for 1-5; əb jekt′ for 6, 7), **1.** something that can be seen or touched; thing; article: *What is that object by the fence? A dark object moved between me and the door.* **2.** person or thing toward which feeling, thought, or action is directed: *an object of charity, an object of study.* **3.** person or thing that is absurd, funny, or foolish: *What an absurd object you are with your hair pulled down over your face that way.* **4.** thing aimed at; end; purpose; goal: *My object in coming here was to get Mary's address.* **5.** word or group of words toward which the action of the verb is directed or to which a preposition expresses some relation. In "He threw the ball to his brother," *ball* is the object of *threw*, and *brother* is the object of *to*. **6.** make objections; be opposed; feel dislike: *Many people object to loud noise.* **7.** give as a reason against something; bring forward in opposition; oppose: *Mother objected that the weather was too wet to play outdoors.* 1-5 *n.*, 6,7 *v.* **—ob ject′ing ly,** *adv.* **—ob jec′tor,** *n.*

object glass, lens or combination of lenses (in a telescope, microscope, etc.) that first receives light rays from the object and forms the image viewed through the eyepiece.

ob jec ti fy (əb jek′tə fī), make objective; externalize: *Experiments in chemistry objectify the teaching. Kind acts objectify kindness.* *v.*, **ob jec ti fied, ob jec ti fy ing.**

ob jec tion (əb jek′shən), **1.** something said in objecting; reason or argument against something: *One of his objections to the plan was that it would cost too much.* **2.** feeling of disapproval or dislike: *A lazy person has an objection to working.* *n.*

ob jec tion a ble (əb jek′shən ə bl), **1.** likely to be objected to. **2.** unpleasant; disagreeable. *adj.* **—ob jec′tion a bly,** *adv.*

ob jec tive (əb jek′tiv), **1.** something aimed at: *My objective this summer will be learning to play tennis better.* **2.** being the object of endeavor. **3.** existing outside the mind as an actual object and not merely in the mind as an idea; real: *Actions are objective; ideas are subjective.* **4.** about outward things, not about the thoughts and feelings of the speaker, writer, painter, etc.; giving facts as they are without a bias toward either side; impersonal: *A scientist must be objective in his experiments.* **5.** something real and observable. **6.** showing the object of a verb or the object of a preposition. In "John hit me," *me* is in the objective case. **7.** the objective case. **8.** word in that case. *Whom* and *me* are objectives. **9.** lens or lenses nearest to the thing seen through a telescope, microscope, etc. 1,5,7-9 *n.*, 2-4,6 *adj.* **—ob jec′tive ly,** *adv.*

ob jec tiv i ty (ob′jek tiv′ə tē), state or quality of being objective; intentness on objects external to the mind; external reality. *n.*

object lesson, **1.** instruction conveyed by means of material objects. **2.** a practical illustration of a principle: *Many street accidents are object lessons in the dangers of carelessness.*

ob jet d'art (ôb zhā där′), *French.* a small picture, vase, etc., of some artistic value. *pl.* **ob jets d'art** (ôb zhā där′).

ob jur gate (ob′jər gāt), reproach vehemently; upbraid violently; berate. *v.*, **ob jur gat ed, ob jur gat ing.**

ob jur ga tion (ob′jər gā′shən), vehement upbraiding. *n.*

ob jur ga to ry (əb jėr′gə tô′rē), vehemently reproachful; upbraiding; berating. *adj.*

ob late (ob′lāt), flattened at the poles. The earth is an oblate spheroid. *adj.* **—ob′late ness,** *n.*

ob la tion (ob lā′shən), **1.** an offering to God or a god. **2.** the offering of bread and wine in the Communion service. *n.*

ob li gate (ob′lə gāt), bind morally or legally; pledge: *A witness in court is obligated to tell the truth.* *v.*, **ob ligat ed, ob li gat ing.**

ob li ga tion (ob′lə gā′shən), **1.** duty under the law; duty due to a promise or contract; duty on account of social relationship or kindness received: *A wife's first obligation is to her husband and children. Taxes are an obligation which may fall on everybody.* **2.** binding power (of a law, promise, sense of duty, etc.): *The one who did the damage is under obligation to pay for it.* **3.** a binding legal agreement; bond; contract: *The firm was not able to meet its obligations.* **4.** a being in debt for a favor, service, or the like: *It was George's obligation to return Mary's favor by asking her to his birthday party.* **5.** service; favor; benefit: *An independent person likes to repay all obligations.* *n.*

ob li ga to (ob′lə gä′tō), obbligato. *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **ob li ga tos.**

ob lig a to ry (əb lig′ə tô′rē or ob′lə gə tô′rē), binding morally or legally; required: *Attendance at primary school is obligatory.* *adj.*

o blige (ə blīj′), **1.** bind by a promise, contract, duty, etc.; compel; force: *The law obliges parents to send their children to school.* **2.** put under a debt of thanks for some favor; do a favor: *She obliged us with a song.* *v.*, **o bliged, o blig ing.** **—o blig′er,** *n.*

o blig ing (ə blīj′ing), willing to do favors; helpful: *Anne's obliging good nature wins her friends everywhere she goes.* *adj.* **—o blig′ing ly,** *adv.* **—o blig′ing ness,** *n.*

ob lique (əb lēk′ or əb līk′), **1.** not straight up and down; not straight across; slanting. In the diagram, AB, CD, EF, and GH are oblique lines. **2.** not straightforward; indirect: *She made an oblique reference to her illness, but did not mention it directly.* **3.** advance in an oblique manner; slant. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *v.*, **ob liqued, ob liqu ing.**

oblique angle, any angle that is not a right angle.

ob liq ui ty (əb lik′wə tē), **1.** indirectness or crookedness of thought or behavior; especially, conduct that is not upright and moral. **2.** being oblique. *n.*, *pl.* **ob liq ui ties.**

ob lit er ate (əb lit′ər āt), remove all traces of; blot out; destroy: *The heavy rain obliterated the footprints.* *v.*, **ob lit er at ed, ob lit er at ing.**

ob lit er a tion (əb lit′ər ā′shən), an obliterating or being obliterated; effacement. *n.*

ob liv i on (əb liv′ē ən), **1.** condition of being entirely forgotten: *Many ancient cities have long since passed into oblivion.* **2.** forgetfulness: *The magic drink caused oblivion of all sorrows.* *n.*

ob liv i ous (əb liv′ē əs), **1.** forgetful; not mindful: *The book was so interesting that I was oblivious of my surroundings.* **2.** bringing or causing forgetfulness: *an oblivious slumber.* *adj.* **—ob liv′i ous ly,** *adv.* **—ob liv′i ous ness,** *n.*

Oblong

ob long (ob′lông), **1.** longer than broad: *an oblong loaf of bread.* **2.** rectangle that is not a square. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

ob lo quy (ob′lə kwē), **1.** public reproach; abuse; blame. **2.** disgrace; shame. *n.*, *pl.* **ob lo quies.**

ob nox ious (əb nok′shəs), very disagreeable; offensive; hateful: *His disgusting table manners made him obnoxious to us.* *adj.* **—ob nox′ious ly,** *adv.* **—ob nox′ious ness,** *n.*

o boe (ō′bō), a wooden wind instrument in which a thin, poignant tone is produced by a double reed. *n.*

Man playing an oboe

obs., obsolete; used formerly but not now.

ob scene (əb sēn′), offending modesty or decency; impure; filthy; vile. *adj.* **—ob scene′ly,** *adv.*

ob scen i ty (əb sen′ə tē or əb sēn′ə tē), 1. obscene quality. 2. obscene language or behavior; an obscene word or act. *n., pl.* **ob scen i ties.**

ob scur ant ism (əb skyůr′ən tiz əm), opposition to progress and the spread of knowledge. *n.*

ob scur ant ist (əb skyůr′ən tist), 1. person who is opposed to progress and the spread of knowledge. 2. of obscurantists or obscurantism. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

ob scu ra tion (ob′skyů rā′shən), 1. an obscuring. 2. a being obscured. *n.*

ob scure (əb skyůr′), 1. not clearly expressed: *an obscure passage in a book.* 2. not expressing meaning clearly: *an obscure style of writing.* 3. not well known; attracting no notice: *an obscure little village, an obscure poet, an obscure position in the government.* 4. not easily discovered; hidden: *an obscure path, an obscure meaning.* 5. not distinct; not clear: *an obscure form, obscure sounds, an obscure view.* 6. dark; dim: *an obscure corner.* 7. hide from view; make obscure; dim; darken: *Clouds obscure the sun.* 1-6 *adj.,* **ob scur er, ob scur est;** 7 *v.,* **ob scured, ob scur ing. —ob scure′ly,** *adv.* **—ob scure′ness,** *n.* **—ob scur′er,** *n.*

ob scu ri ty (əb skyůr′ə tē), 1. lack of clearness; difficulty in being understood: *The obscurity of the passage makes several interpretations possible.* 2. something obscure; thing hard to understand; point or passage not clearly expressed; doubtful or vague meaning. 3. being unknown: *Lincoln rose from obscurity to fame.* 4. a little-known person or place. 5. lack of light; dimness: *The dog hid in the obscurity of the thick bushes.* *n., pl.* **ob scu ri ties.**

ob se quies (ob′sə kwēz), funeral rites or ceremonies; stately funeral. *n.pl.*

ob se qui ous (əb sē′kwē əs), polite or obedient from hope of gain or from fear; servile; fawning: *Obsequious courtiers greeted the king.* *adj.* **—ob se′qui ous ly,** *adv.* **—ob se′qui ous ness,** *n.*

ob serv a ble (əb zėr′və bl), 1. that can be or is noticed; noticeable; easily seen. 2. that can be or is observed: *Lent is observable by some churches.* *adj.*

ob serv a bly (əb zėr′və blē), so as to be observed; to an observable degree. *adv.*

ob serv ance (əb zėr′vəns), 1. act of observing or keeping laws or customs: *the observance of the Sabbath.* 2. act performed as a sign of worship or respect; religious ceremony. 3. rule or custom to be observed. 4. *Archaic.* respectful attention or service. 5. observation. *n.*

ob serv ant (əb zėr′vənt), 1. quick to notice; watchful; observing: *If you are observant in the fields and woods, you will find many flowers that others fail to notice.* 2. careful in observing (a law, rule, custom, etc.): *observant of the traffic rules.* *adj.* **—ob serv′ant ly,** *adv.*

ob ser va tion (ob′zər vā′shən), 1. act, habit, or power of seeing and noting: *By his trained observation the doctor knew that the unconscious man was not dead.* 2. fact of being seen; being seen; notice: *The tramp avoided observation.* 3. something seen and noted: *The student of bird life kept a record of his observations.* 4. act of watching for some special purpose; study: *The observation of nature is important in science.* 5. remark: *"Haste makes waste," was Father's observation when Bill spilled the ice cream.* *n.*

ob ser va tion al (ob′zər vā′shən l), of, having to do with, or founded on observation, especially as contrasted with experiment. *adj.*

ob serv a to ry (əb zėr′və tô′rē), 1. place or building with a telescope for observing the stars and other heavenly bodies. 2. place or building for observing facts or happenings of nature. 3. a high place or building giving a wide view. *n., pl.* **ob serv a to ries.**

ob serve (əb zėrv′), 1. see and note; notice: *I observed nothing queer in his behavior.* 2. examine for some special purpose; study: *An astronomer observes the stars.* 3. remark: *"Bad weather," the captain observed.* 4. keep; follow in practice: *observe silence, observe a rule.* 5. show regard for; celebrate: *observe the Sabbath.* *v.,* **ob served, ob serv ing. —ob serv′er,** *n.*

ob serv ing (əb zėr′ving), observant; quick to notice. *adj.*

ob sess (əb ses′), fill the mind of; keep the attention of; haunt: *Fear that someone might steal his money obsessed the old miser.* *v.*

ob ses sion (əb sesh′ən), 1. an obsessing or being obsessed; influence of a feeling, idea, or impulse that a person cannot escape. 2. the feeling, idea, or impulse itself. *n.*

ob sid i an (ob sid′ē ən), a hard, dark, glassy rock that is formed when lava cools. *n.*

ob so les cence (ob′sə les′ns), passing out of use; getting out of date; becoming obsolete. *n.*

ob so les cent (ob′sə les′nt), passing out of use; tending to become out of date: *Horse carriages are obsolescent.* *adj.*

ob so lete (ob′sə lēt), 1. no longer in use: *"Eft" (meaning again) is an obsolete word. Wooden warships are obsolete.* 2. out-of-date: *We still use this machine though it is obsolete.* *adj.*

ob sta cle (ob′stə kl), something that stands in the way or stops progress; hindrance: *A tree fallen across the road was an obstacle to our car. Blindness is an obstacle in most occupations.* *n.*

ob stet ric (ob stet′rik), having to do with the care of women in childbirth. *adj.*

ob ste tri cian (ob′stə trish′ən), physician whose specialty is obstetrics. *n.*

ob stet rics (ob stet′riks), branch of medicine and surgery concerned with caring for and treating women in, before, and after childbirth. *n.*

ob sti na cy (ob′stə nə sē), 1. stubbornness; being obstinate: *Obstinacy drove the boy to repeat his statement even after he knew it was wrong.* 2. an obstinate act. *n., pl.* **ob sti na cies.**

ob sti nate (ob′stə nit), 1. not giving in; stubborn: *The obstinate girl would go her own way, in spite of all warnings.* 2. hard to control or treat: *an obstinate cough.* *adj.* **—ob′sti nate ly,** *adv.*

ob strep er ous (əb strep′ər əs), 1. noisy; boisterous: *Most boys are naturally obstreperous.* 2. unruly; disorderly. *adj.* **—ob strep′er ous ly,** *adv.* **—ob strep′er ous ness,** *n.*

ob struct (əb strukt′), 1. make hard to pass through; block up: *Fallen trees obstruct the road.* 2. be in the way of; hinder: *Trees obstruct our view of the ocean. A strike obstructed the work of the factory.* *v.*

ob struc tion (əb struk′shən), 1. thing that obstructs; something in the way; obstacle: *The soldiers had to get over such obstructions as ditches and barbed wire. Ignorance is an obstruction to progress.* 2. a blocking; a hindering: *the obstruction of progress by prejudices.* *n.*

ob struc tion ism (əb struk′shən iz əm), hindering of the progress of business in a meeting, legislature, etc. *n.*

ob struc tion ist (əb struk′shən ist), one who hinders (progress, legislation, reform, etc.). *n.*

ob struc tive (əb struk′tiv), tending or serving to obstruct; blocking; hindering. *adj.*

ob tain (əb tān′), **1.** get or procure through diligence or effort; come to have: *obtain a prize, obtain possession of a house one has rented, obtain knowledge through study.* **2.** be in use; be customary; prevail: *Different rules obtain in different schools.* *v.* **—ob tain′a ble,** *adj.*

ob trude (əb trüd′), **1.** put forward unasked and unwanted; force: *Don't obtrude your opinions on others.* **2.** come unasked and unwanted; force oneself; intrude. **3.** push out; thrust forward: *A turtle obtrudes its head from its shell.* *v.*, **ob trud ed, ob trud ing. —ob trud′er,** *n.*

ob tru sion (əb trü′zhən), **1.** an obtruding. **2.** something obtruded. *n.*

ob tru sive (əb trü′siv), inclined to obtrude; putting oneself forward; intrusive. *adj.* **—ob tru′sive ly,** *adv.* **—ob tru′sive ness,** *n.*

ob tuse (əb tüs′ or əb tūs′), **1.** not sharp or acute; blunt. **2.** having more than 90° of angle but less than 180°. **3.** slow in understanding; stupid: *He was too obtuse to take the hint.* **4.** not sensitive; dull: *One's hearing often becomes obtuse in old age.* *adj.* **—ob tuse′ly,** *adv.*

obtuse angle, angle larger than a right angle.

ob verse (ob′vėrs for 1,2,4; ob vėrs′ or ob′vėrs for 3,5), **1.** side of a coin, medal, etc., that has the principal design. **2.** that face of anything that is meant to be turned toward the observer; front. **3.** turned toward the observer. **4.** counterpart. **5.** being a counterpart to something else. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3,5 *adj.* **—ob verse′ly,** *adv.*

ob vi ate (ob′vē āt), meet and dispose of; clear out of the way; remove: *obviate a difficulty, obviate danger, obviate objections.* *v.*, **ob vi at ed, ob vi at ing. —ob′vi a′tion,** *n.*

ob vi ous (ob′vē əs), easily seen or understood; clear to the eye or mind; not to be doubted; plain: *It is obvious that two and two make four.* *adj.* **—ob′vi ous ly,** *adv.* **—ob′vi ousness,** *n.*

oc a ri na (ok′ə rē′nə), a musical instrument shaped like a sweet potato, with finger holes and a whistlelike mouthpiece. *n.*

Ocarina. The mouthpiece is at the bottom of the picture.

oc ca sion (ə kā′zhən), **1.** a particular time: *We have met Mr. Smith on several occasions.* **2.** a special event: *The jewels were worn only on great occasions.* **3.** a good chance; opportunity: *The trip gave us an occasion to get better acquainted.* **4.** cause; reason: *The dog that was the occasion of the quarrel had run away.* **5.** cause; bring about: *His queer behavior occasioned talk.* 1-4 *n.*, 5 *v.*

improve the occasion, take advantage of an opportunity.

on occasion, now and then; once in a while.

oc ca sion al (ə kā′zhən l), **1.** happening or coming now and then, or once in a while: *an occasional thunderstorm.* **2.** caused by or used for some special time or event: *occasional poetry.* *adj.*

oc ca sion al ly (ə kā′zhən l ē), at times; now and then. *adv.*

Oc ci dent (ok′sə dənt), countries in Europe and America; the West (opposed to *Orient*). *n.*

oc ci dent (ok′sə dənt), the west. *n.*

Oc ci den tal (ok′sə den′tl), **1.** Western; of the Occident. **2.** native of the West. Europeans are Occidentals. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

oc ci den tal (ok′sə den′tl), western. *adj.*

oc cip i tal (ok sip′ə tl), **1.** of or having to do with the back part of the head or skull. **2.** occipital bone. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

occipital bone, the compound bone forming the lower back part of the skull.

oc clude (o klüd′), **1.** stop up (a passage, pores, etc.); close. **2.** shut in, out, or off. **3.** absorb and retain (gases). Platinum occludes hydrogen. **4.** meet closely. The teeth in the upper jaw and those in the lower jaw should occlude. *v.*, **oc clud ed, oc clud ing.**

oc clu sion (o klü′zhən), an occluding or being occluded. *n.*

oc cult (o kult′ or ok′ult), **1.** beyond the bounds of ordinary knowledge; mysterious. **2.** outside the laws of the natural world; magical: *Astrology and alchemy are occult sciences.* *adj.*

oc cul ta tion (ok′ul tā′shən), **1.** a hiding of one heavenly body by another passing between it and the observer: *the occultation of a star by the moon.* **2.** disappearance from view or notice. *n.*

oc cult ism (o kul′tiz əm or ok′ul tiz əm), **1.** belief in occult powers. **2.** study or use of occult sciences. *n.*

oc cu pan cy (ok′yə pən sē), act or fact of occupying; holding (land, houses, a pew, etc.) by being in possession: *The occupancy of the land by cattlemen was disputed by the farmers.* *n.*

oc cu pant (ok′yə pənt), **1.** person who occupies: *The occupant of the shack stepped out as I approached.* **2.** person in actual possession of a house, office, etc. *n.*

oc cu pa tion (ok′yə pā′shən), **1.** business; employment; trade: *Teaching is a teacher's occupation.* **2.** being occupied; possession; occupying: *the occupation of a town by the enemy.* *n.*

oc cu pa tion al (ok′yə pā′shən l), of or having to do with occupation; especially, of or having to do with trades, callings, etc. *adj.*

occupational therapy, the treatment of persons having physical disabilities through specific types of exercises, work, etc., to promote rehabilitation.

oc cu py (ok′yə pī), **1.** take up; fill: *The building occupies an entire block.* **2.** keep busy; engage; employ: *Sports often occupy a boy's attention.* **3.** take possession of: *The enemy occupied our fort.* **4.** keep possession of; hold: *A judge occupies an important position.* **5.** live in: *The owner and his family occupy the house.* *v.*, **oc cupied, oc cu py ing. —oc′cu pi′er,** *n.*

oc cur (ə kėr′), **1.** take place; happen: *Storms often occur in winter.* **2.** be found; exist: *"E" occurs in print more than any other letter.* **3.** come to mind; suggest itself: *Did it occur to you to close the window?* *v.*, **occurred, oc cur ring.**

oc cur rence (ə kėr′əns), **1.** an occurring: *The occurrence of storms delayed our trip.* **2.** event; happening: *an unexpected occurrence.* *n.*

o cean (ō′shən), **1.** the great body of salt water that covers almost three fourths of the earth's surface; the sea; the main; the deep. **2.** any of its four main divisions; the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, and Arctic oceans. **3.** a vast expanse or quantity: *oceans of trouble.* *n.*

ocean bed, bottom of the ocean.

O ce an i a (ō′shē an′ē ə), **1.** islands of the central and south Pacific, north, northeast, and east of Australia. **2.** these islands, together with Australia, New Zealand, and the Malay Archipelago. *n.*

o ce an ic (ō′shē an′ik), **1.** of the ocean: *oceanic islands.* **2.** living in the ocean: *oceanic fish.* **3.** like the ocean; wide; vast. *adj.*

O ce an i ca (ō′shē an′ə kə), Oceania. *n.*

O ce a nid (ō sē′ə nid), in Greek mythology, a sea nymph; daughter of Oceanus, the ocean god. *n.*

o cean og ra phy (ō′shən og′rə fē), branch of physical geography dealing with the ocean. *n.*

O ce a nus (ō sē′ə nəs), the Greek god of the great stream that was supposed to surround all the land. *n.*

o ce lot (ō′sə lot or os′ə lot), a spotted wildcat somewhat like a leopard, found from Texas through South America. *n.*

Ocelot (about 4 ft. long, including the tail)

o cher or **o chre** (ō′kər), **1.** any of various earths ranging in coloring from pale yellow to orange, brown, and red, used as pigments. **2.** a brownish yellow. *n.*

o'clock (ə klok′), of the clock; by the clock: *What o'clock is it? It is one o'clock.*

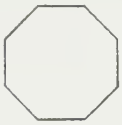
Oct., October.

oc ta gon (ok′tə gon), a plane figure having eight angles and eight sides. *n.*

oc tag o nal (ok tag′ə nl), having eight angles and eight sides. *adj.*

oc ta he dral (ok′tə hē′drəl), having eight plane faces. *adj.*

oc ta he dron (ok′tə hē′drən), a solid figure having eight plane faces or sides. *n., pl.* **oc ta he drons, oc ta he dra** (-drə).



Octagon

oc tane (ok′tān), a colorless, liquid hydrocarbon that occurs in petroleum. Good gasoline contains much octane. *n.*

octane number, number indicating the quality of a motor fuel, based on its antiknock properties.

Two octaves on the piano (def. 3)

oc tave (ok′tiv or ok′tāv), **1.** interval between a musical note and another note having twice or half as many vibrations. From middle C to the C above it is an octave. **2.** the eighth note above or below a given tone, having twice or half as many vibrations per second. **3.** series of notes or of keys of an instrument, filling the interval between a note and its octave. **4.** the sounding together of a note and its octave. **5.** a group of eight. *n.*

oc ta vo (ok tā′vō), **1.** the page size of a book in which each leaf is one eighth of a whole sheet of paper. **2.** book having this size, usually about 6 by 9½ inches. *n., pl.* **oc ta vos.**

oc tet or **oc tette** (ok tet′), **1.** a musical composition for eight voices or instruments. **2.** eight singers or players. **3.** group of eight lines of verse. **4.** any group of eight. *n.*

oc til lion (ok til′yən), **1.** in the United States and France, 1 followed by 27 zeros. **2.** in Great Britain and Germany, 1 followed by 48 zeros. *n.*

Oc to ber (ok tō′bər), the tenth month of the year. It has 31 days. *n.*

oc to ge nar i an (ok′tə jə nār′ē ən), **1.** person who is 80 years old or between 80 and 90 years old. **2.** 80 years old or between 80 and 90 years old. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

oc to pus (ok′tə pəs), **1.** a sea mollusk having a soft body and eight arms with suckers on them. **2.** anything like an octopus; powerful, grasping organization with far-reaching influence. *n.*

Octopus (from 6 in. to 20 ft. across, depending on the species)

oc to roon (ok′tə rün′), person having one eighth Negro blood or ancestry. *n.*

oc u lar (ok′yə lər), **1.** of or having to do with the eye: *an ocular muscle.* **2.** like an eye. **3.** received by actual sight; seen: *ocular proof.* **4.** eyepiece of a telescope, microscope, etc. 1-3 *adj.,* 4 *n.*

oc u list (ok′yə list), doctor skilled in the examination and treatment of the eye. *n.*

O.D., Officer of the Day.

odd (od), **1.** left over: *Pay the bill with this money and keep the odd change.* **2.** being one of a pair or set of which the rest is missing: *an odd stocking.* **3.** extra; occasional; casual: *We speak of odd jobs, odd moments, and odd numbers or volumes of a magazine.* **4.** with some extra: *six hundred odd children in school.* **5.** leaving a remainder of 1 when divided by 2: *Seven is an odd number.* **6.** strange; peculiar; queer: *It is odd that I cannot remember his name. adj.* **—odd′ness,** *n.*

odd i ty (od′ə tē), **1.** strangeness; queerness; peculiarity: *the oddity of wearing a fur coat over a bathing suit.* **2.** a strange, queer, or peculiar person or thing. *n., pl.* **odd i ties.**

odd ly (od′lē), queerly; strangely. *adv.*

odd ment (od′mənt), thing left over; extra bit. *n.*

odds (odz), **1.** difference in favor of one and against another; advantage: *The odds are in our favor and we should win.* In betting, odds of 3 to 1 mean that 3 will be paid if the bet is lost for every 1 that is received if the bet is won. **2.** in games, an extra allowance given to the weaker side. **3.** things that are odd, uneven, or unequal. **4.** difference: *It makes no odds when he goes. n.pl. or sing.*

at odds, quarreling; disagreeing.

odds and ends, things left over; extra bits; odd pieces; scraps; remnants.

The odds are. The chances are. The probability is.

ode (ōd), a lyric poem full of noble feeling expressed with dignity. *n.*

O der (ō′dər), river flowing through W Poland into the Baltic Sea. In its lower course it is now the boundary between Poland and East Germany. 560 mi. *n.*

O des sa (ō des′ə), seaport in SW Soviet Union, on the Black Sea. 667,000. *n.*

O din (ō′dən), the chief Norse god. Odin was the god of wisdom, culture, war, and the dead. The Germans and Anglo-Saxons identified him with Woden. *n.*

o di ous (ō′dē əs), very displeasing; hateful; offensive; detestable; repulsive. *adj.* **—o′di ous ly,** *adv.* **—o′di ous ness,** *n.*

o di um (ō′dē əm), **1.** hatred; dislike. **2.** reproach; blame. *n.*

o don tol o gy (ō′don tol′ə jē), branch of anatomy that treats of the teeth. *n.*

o dor (ō′dər), **1.** smell: *the odor of roses, the odor of garbage.* **2.** reputation. **3.** fragrance; perfume. *n.* **—o′dor less,** *adj.*

be in bad odor, have a bad reputation or inferior standing: *Those hoodlums were in bad odor because they were suspected of stealing.*

o dor if er ous (ō′dər if′ər əs), giving forth an odor; fragrant. *adj.*

o dor ous (ō′dər əs), giving forth an odor; having an odor; sweet-smelling; fragrant: *Spices are odorous. adj.* **—o′dor ous ly,** *adv.* **—o′dor ous ness,** *n.*

o dour (ō′dər), *Esp. Brit.* odor. *n.*

O dys se us (ō dis′ē əs or ō dis′ūs), Ulysses. *n.*

Od ys sey (od′ə sē), **1.** a long Greek epic poem by Homer, describing the ten years of wandering of Odysseus after the Trojan War and his final return home. **2.** any long series of wanderings and adventures. *n., pl.* **Od ys seys.**

Oed i pus (ed′ə pəs or ē′də pəs), in Greek mythology, a Greek king who unknowingly killed his father and married his mother. When he learned this, he blinded himself and passed the rest of his life wandering miserably. *n.*

o′er (ôr), *Poetic.* over. *prep., adv.*

of (ov or uv; *unstressed* əv), **1.** belonging to: *the children of a family, a friend of his boyhood, the news of the day, the captain of the ship, the cause of the quarrel.* **2.** made from: *a house of bricks, castles of sand.* **3.** that has; containing; with: *a house of six rooms.* **4.** that (who) has as a quality: *a look of pity, a word of encouragement, a woman of good judgment.* **5.** that is the same as; that is; named: *the city of Chicago.* **6.** away from; from: *north of Boston, shoot wide of the mark, take leave of a friend.* **7.** having to do with; in regard to; concerning; about: *think well of someone, be fond of, be hard of heart, be fifteen years of age.* **8.** that has a purpose: *the hour of prayer.* **9.** by: *the writings of Shakespeare.* **10.** as a result of having or using; through: *die of grief.* **11.** out of; owing to: *expect much of a new medicine. She came of a noble family.* **12.** among: *a mind of the finest, a friend of mine.* **13.** during: *of late years.* **14.** in telling time, before: *ten minutes of six.* **15.** *Of* connects nouns and adjectives having the meaning of a verb with what would be the object of the verb: *the eating of fruit, his drinking of milk, the love of truth, in search of a ball, a hall smelling of onions. prep.*

off (ôf), **1.** not in the usual or correct position on; not in the usual or correct condition of; not on: *A button is off his coat.* **2.** from the usual or correct position, condition, etc.: *He took off his hat.* **3.** from; away from: *miles off the main road.* **4.** away: *go off on a journey.* **5.** distant in time: *Christmas is only five weeks off.* **6.** so as to stop or lessen: *Turn the water off. The game was called off.* **7.** not connected; stopped: *The electricity is off.* **8.** without work: *He pursues his hobby during off hours (adj.). an afternoon off (adv.).* **9.** in full; wholly: *Clear off the table.* **10.** in a specified condition in regard to money, property, etc.: *How well off are the Smiths?* **11.** not very good; not up to average: *Bad weather made last summer an off season for fruit.* **12.** possible but not likely: *I came on the off chance that I would find you.* **13.** on one's way: *The train started and we were off on our trip.* **14.** go away! stay away! **15.** more distant; farther: *the off side of a wall.* **16.** on the right-hand side: *The nigh horse and the off horse make a team.* **17.** seaward from: *The ship anchored off Maine.* **18.** seaward. **19.** side in cricket opposite to the batsman. 1,3,17 *prep.*, 2,4-6,8,9,13 *adv.*, 7,8,10-13,15,16,18 *adj.*, 14 *interj.*, 19 *n.*

be off, go away; leave quickly.

off and on, at some times and not at others; now and then.

off with, **1.** take off. **2.** away with!

well off, badly off, or **comfortably off,** so situated, especially in regard to money or worldly goods.

of fal (ôf′l), **1.** the waste parts of an animal killed for food. **2.** garbage; refuse. *n.*

off-col or (ôf′kul′ər), **1.** defective in color. **2.** somewhat improper. *adj.*

Of fen bach (ôf′ən bäH), **Jacques,** 1819-1880, French musician and composer of light operas. *n.*

of fence (ə fens′), *Esp. Brit.* offense. *n.*

of fend (ə fend′), **1.** hurt the feelings of; make angry; displease; pain: *My friend was offended.* **2.** sin; do wrong: *In what way have I offended?* *v.*

of fend er (ə fen′dər), **1.** person who offends. **2.** person who does wrong or breaks a law. *n.*

of fense (ə fens′), **1.** a breaking of the law; sin. Offenses against the law are punished by fines or imprisonment. **2.** cause of wrongdoing. **3.** condition of being offended; hurt feelings; anger: *He tried not to cause offense.* **4.** act of offending; hurting someone's feelings: *No offense was meant.* **5.** act of attacking: *A gun is a weapon of offense.* *n.*

give offense, offend.

take offense, be offended.

of fen sive (ə fen′siv), **1.** giving offense; irritating; annoying: *"Shut up" is an offensive remark.* **2.** unpleasant; disagreeable; disgusting: *Bad eggs have an offensive odor.* **3.** ready to attack; attacking: *an offensive army.* **4.** used for attack; having to do with attack: *offensive weapons, an offensive war for conquest.* **5.** position or attitude of attack: *The army took the offensive.* **6.** attack: *Our planes bombed the enemy lines on the night before the offensive.* 1-4 *adj.*, 5,6 *n.* **—of fen′sive ly,** *adv.* **—of fen′sive ness,** *n.*

of fer (ôf′ər), **1.** hold out to be taken or refused; present; proffer: *offer one's hand, offer a gift. He offered us his help.* **2.** be willing if another approves: *He offered to help us.* **3.** propose; advance; suggest: *She offered a few ideas to improve the plan.* **4.** present in worship: *offer prayers.* **5.** give; show: *The enemy offered resistance to our soldiers' attack.* **6.** present itself; occur: *I will come if the opportunity offers.* **7.** show intention; attempt; try: *The dog did not offer to hurt Jack, but stopped him if he offered to move.* **8.** bid as a price: *He offered twenty dollars for our old stove.* **9.** act of offering: *an offer of money, an offer to sing, an offer of marriage, an offer of $10,000 for a house.* 1-8 *v.*, 9 *n.*

of fer ing (ôf′ər ing), **1.** the giving of something as an act of worship. **2.** contribution. **3.** act of one that offers. *n.*

of fer to ry (ôf′ər tô′rē), **1.** collection at a religious service. **2.** verses said or the music sung or played while the offering is received. **3.** in the Roman Catholic Church, part of the Mass at which bread and wine are offered to God. **4.** prayers said or sung at this time. *n., pl.* **of fer to ries.**

off hand (ôf′hand′ for 1; ôf′hand′ for 2, 3), **1.** without previous thought or preparation; at once: *The carpenter could not tell offhand how much the work would cost.* **2.** done or made offhand: *His offhand remarks were sometimes very wise.* **3.** casual; informal. 1 *adv.*, 2,3 *adj.*

off hand ed (ôf′han′did), offhand. *adj.* **—off′hand′ed ly,** *adv.* **—off′hand′ed ness,** *n.*

of fice (ôf′is), **1.** place in which the work of a position is done; room or rooms for clerical work: *His office is on the second floor. The post office is on Main Street.* **2.** position, especially in the public service: *The President holds the highest public office in the United States.* **3.** duty of one's position; task; job; work: *A teacher's office is teaching.* **4.** staff of persons carrying on work in an office. **5.** an administrative department of a governmental organization. **6.** act of kindness or unkindness; attention; service; injury: *Through the good offices of a friend, he was able to get a job.* **7.** a religious ceremony or prayer: *the communion office, last offices.* *n.*

office boy, boy whose work is doing odd jobs in an office.

of fice hold er (ôf′is hōl′dər), person who holds a public office; government official. *n.*

of fi cer (ôf′ə sər), **1.** person who commands others in the army or navy, such as a major, a general, a captain, or an admiral. **2.** captain of a ship or any of his chief assistants. **3.** person who holds a public, church, or government office: *a health officer, a police officer.* **4.** the president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, etc., of a club, society, etc. **5.** provide with officers. **6.** direct; conduct; manage: *The army was officered by brave men.* **7.** member above the lowest rank in some societies. 1-4,7 *n.*, 5,6 *v.* **—of′fi cer less,** *adj.*

officer of the day, an army or navy officer who has charge, for the time being, of the guards, prisoners, barracks, etc.

of fi cial (ə fish′əl), **1.** person who holds a public position or who is in charge of some public work or duty: *Postmasters are government officials.* **2.** person holding office; officer: *bank officials.* **3.** of or having to do with an office: *Policemen wear an official uniform.* **4.** having authority: *An official record is kept of the proceedings of Congress.* **5.** being an official: *Each State has its own official representatives in Congress.* **6.** suitable for a person in office: *the official dignity of a judge.* **7.** holding office. 1,2 *n.*, 3-7 *adj.*

of fi cial dom (ə fish′əl dəm), **1.** position or domain of officials. **2.** officials collectively. *n.*

of fi cial ism (ə fish′əl iz əm), **1.** official methods or system. **2.** excessive attention to official routine. *n.*

of fi cial ly (ə fish′əl ē), in an official manner; as an official. *adv.*

of fi ci ate (ə fish′ē āt), **1.** perform the duties of any office or position: *The president officiates as chairman at all club meetings.* **2.** perform the duties of a priest or minister: *The bishop officiated at the cathedral.* *v.*, **of fi ci at ed, of fi ci at ing.**

of fic i nal (ə fis′ə nl), **1.** kept in stock by druggists. **2.** drug that is kept in stock. **3.** recognized by the pharmacopoeia. 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

of fi cious (ə fish′əs), too ready to offer services or advice; minding other people's business; fond of meddling. *adj.* **—of fi′cious ly,** *adv.* **—of fi′cious ness,** *n.*

off ing (ôf′ing), **1.** the more distant part of the sea as seen from the shore. **2.** position at a distance from the shore. *n.*

in the offing, **1.** just visible from the shore. **2.** within sight. **3.** not far off.

off ish (ôf′ish), *Informal.* inclined to keep aloof; distant and reserved in manner. *adj.* **—off′ish ness,** *n.*

off set (ôf′set′ for 1-3, 8; ôf′set′ for 4-7), **1.** make up for; counterbalance; compensate for: *The better roads offset the greater distance.* **2.** balance (one thing) by another as an equivalent: *We offset the greater distance by the better roads.* **3.** set off or balance: *offset the better roads against the greater distance.* **4.** something which makes up for something else; compensation: *The better roads on this route are an offset for the greater distance.* **5.** a short side shoot from a main stem or root that starts a new plant. **6.** any offshoot. **7.** process of printing in which the inked impression is first made on a rubber roller and then on the paper, instead of directly on the paper. **8.** form an offset. 1-3,8 *v.*, **off set, off set ting**; 4-7 *n.*

off shoot (ôf′shüt′), **1.** shoot or branch growing out from the main stem of a plant, tree, etc. **2.** anything coming, or thought of as coming, from a main part, stock, race, etc.: *an offshoot of a mountain range.* *n.*

off shore (ôf′shôr′), off or away from the shore: *a wind blowing offshore* (*adv.*), *offshore fisheries* (*adj.*). *adv., adj.*

off side or **off-side** (ôf′sīd′), away from one's own or the proper side; being on the wrong side. *adj.*

off spring (ôf′spring′), **1.** what is born from or grows out of something; child or children; descendant: *Every one of Mr. Kelly's offspring had red hair.* **2.** result; effect. *n.*

off-stage (ôf′stāj′), away from the part of the stage that the audience can see. *adj.*

oft (ôft), *Archaic.* often. *adv.*

of ten (ôf′ən), in many cases; many times; frequently: *Blame is often misdirected. He comes here often.* *adv.*, **of ten er, of ten est.**

of ten times (ôf′ən tīmz′), often. *adv.*

oft times (ôft′tīmz′), *Poetic.* often. *adv.*

Og den (og′dən), city in N Utah. 70,000. *n.*

o gle (ō′gl), **1.** look at with desire; make eyes at. **2.** look with desire; make eyes. **3.** an ogling look. 1,2 *v.*, **o gled, o gling**; 3 *n.* **—o′gler,** *n.*

O gle thorpe (ō′gl thôrp), **James Edward,** 1696-1785, English general who founded the colony of Georgia. *n.*

Og pu (og′pü), the official organization of secret police and detectives in Soviet Russia from 1922 to 1935. *n.*

o gre (ō′gər), giant or monster that supposedly eats people. *n.*

oh or **Oh** (ō), **1.** word used before names in addressing persons: *Oh Mary, look!* **2.** expression of surprise, joy, grief, pain, and other feelings: *Oh, dear me!* *interj.*

O hi o (ō hī′ō), **1.** a Middle Western State of the United States. 9,706,000 pop.; 41,222 sq. mi. *Capital:* Columbus. *Abbrev.:* O. **2.** river in the United States, flowing SW from Pittsburgh into the Mississippi River. 981 mi. *n.* **—O hi′o an,** *adj., n.*

ohm (ōm), unit of electrical resistance. A wire in which one volt produces a current of one ampere has a resistance of one ohm. *n.*

Ohm (ōm), **Georg Simon,** 1787-1854, German physicist. *n.*

o ho (ō hō′), exclamation expressing surprise, taunting, or exultation. *interj.*

oil (oil), **1.** any of several kinds of thick, fatty or greasy liquids that are lighter than water, that burn easily, and that dissolve in alcohol, but not in water. Mineral oils are used for fuel; animal and vegetable oils are used in cooking, medicine, and in many other ways. Essential or volatile oils, such as oil of peppermint, are distilled from plants, leaves, flowers, etc., and are thin and evaporate very quickly. **2.** mineral oil; petroleum. **3.** olive oil. **4.** substance that resembles oil in some respect. Sulfuric acid is called oil of vitriol. **5.** become oil: *Butter oils when heated.* **6.** paint made by grinding coloring matter in oil. **7.** an oil painting. **8.** put oil on or in. **9.** bribe. 1-4,6,7 *n.*, 5,8,9 *v.*

pour oil on troubled waters, make things calm and peaceful.

strike oil, **1.** find oil by boring a hole in the earth. **2.** find something very profitable.

oil burner, furnace, ship, etc., that uses oil for fuel.

oil cloth (oil′klôth′), **1.** cloth made waterproof by coating it with paint or oil. **2.** cloth made waterproof by treating it with oil; oilskin. *n.*

oil color, **1.** paint made by mixing pigment with oil. **2.** painting done in such colors.

oil er (oil′ər), **1.** person or thing that oils. **2.** can with a long spout used in oiling machinery. *n.*

oil field, area where petroleum has been found.

oil painting, **1.** picture painted with oil colors. **2.** art of painting with oil colors.

oil pa per (oil′pā′pər), paper treated with oil to make it transparent and waterproof. *n.*

oil skin (oil′skin′), cloth treated with oil to make it waterproof. *n.*

oilskins, coat and trousers made of this cloth.

oil stone (oil′stōn′), a fine-grained stone which is oiled and used for sharpening tools. *n.*

oil well, well drilled in the earth to get oil.

oil y (oil′ē), **1.** of oil. **2.** containing oil. **3.** covered or soaked with oil: *oily rags.* **4.** like oil; smooth; slippery. **5.** too smooth; suspiciously or disagreeably smooth: *an oily smile.* *adj.*, **oil i er, oil i est. —oil′i ness,** *n.*

oint ment (oint′mənt), substance made from oil or fat, often containing medicine, used on the skin to heal or to make it soft. Cold cream and salve are ointments. *n.*

Oise (wäz), river flowing from S Belgium into the Seine River near Paris. 186 mi. *n.*

O jib wa (ō jib′wā), member of a large tribe of American Indians formerly living near the Great Lakes; Chippewa. *n., pl.* **O jib wa** or **O jib was.**

O jib way (ō jib′wā), Ojibwa. *n., pl.* **O jib way** or **O jib ways.**

OK or **O.K.** (ō′kā′), *Orig. U.S. Informal.* **1.** all right; correct; approved. **2.** endorse; approve. **3.** approval. **4.** all right. 1 *adj., adv.*, 2 *v.*, **OK'd, OK'ing** or **O.K.'d, O.K.'ing**; 3 *n., pl.* **OK's** or **O.K.'s.**; 4 *interj.*

o ka pi (ō kä′pē), an African mammal like the giraffe, but smaller and with a much shorter neck. *n., pl.* **o ka pis** or **o ka pi.**

Okapi (about 5 ft. high at the shoulder)

o kay (ō′kā′), *Orig. U.S. Informal.* OK. *adj., adv., v., n., interj.*

O khotsk (ō kotsk′), **Sea of,** sea east of Siberia and north of Japan; part of the Pacific Ocean. 582,000 sq. mi. *n.*

O kie (ō′kē), *Informal.* a migratory farm worker; originally, one from Oklahoma. *n.*

O ki na wa (ō′kə nä′wə), a large island in the Ryukyu group in the N Pacific. It was captured by United States forces in 1945. 700,000 pop.; about 454 sq. mi. *n.*

Okla., Oklahoma.

O kla ho ma (ō′klə hō′mə), a Southern State of the United States. 2,328,000 pop.; 69,919 sq. mi. *Capital:* Oklahoma City. *Abbrev.:* Okla. *n.* **—O′kla ho′man,** *adj., n.*

Oklahoma City, capital of Oklahoma, in the central part. 324,000.

o kra (ō′krə), **1.** plant cultivated for its sticky pods, which are used in soups and as a vegetable. **2.** the pods. *n.*

Okra pods

O lav V (ō′läf), born 1903, king of Norway since 1957.

old (ōld), **1.** not young; having existed long; aged: *an old wall. We are old friends.* **2.** of age; in age: *a year old*

3. not new; not recent; made long ago; ancient: *an old excuse, an old tomb, an old debt, an old family.* 4. much worn by age or use: *old clothes.* 5. looking or seeming old; like an old person in wisdom, feebleness, etc.; mature: *old for her years.* 6. having much experience: *be old in wrongdoing.* 7. former: *An old student came back to visit his teacher.* 8. earlier or earliest: *Old English.* 9. time long ago: *the heroes of old.* 10. familiar; dear: *good old fellow.* 11. *Informal.* good; fine: *We had a high old time at the party.* 1-8,10,11 *adj.*, **old er** or **eld er, old est** or **eld est**; 9 *n.* **—old′ness,** *n.*

the old, old people: *a home for the old.*

old age, years of life from about 65 on.

Old Bai ley (bā′lē), the chief court in London for trying criminal cases.

old country, country an emigrant comes from, often Great Britain or Ireland.

old en (ōld′n), *Poetic.* of old; old; ancient. *adj.*

Old English, 1. period in the history of the English language before 1100. 2. language of this period; Anglo-Saxon.

old-fash ioned (ōld′fash′ənd), 1. of an old fashion: *an old-fashioned dress.* 2. keeping to old ways, ideas, etc.: *an old-fashioned housekeeper.* *adj.*

old-fo gy or **old-fo gey** (ōld′fō′gē), out-of-date; behind the times. *adj.*

Old Glory, flag of the United States; Stars and Stripes.

Old Guard, 1. the imperial guard of Napoleon I. It made the last French charge at Waterloo. 2. a very conservative section of the Republican Party of the United States. 3. the conservative members of a country, community, organization, etc.

Old ham (ōld′əm), city in W England. 120,000. *n.*

old hand, expert; very skilled or experienced person.

old ish (ōld′ish), somewhat old. *adj.*

old-line (ōld′līn′), 1. keeping to old ideas and ways; conservative. 2. having a long history; established. *adj.*

old maid, 1. woman who has not married and seems unlikely to. 2. a prim, fussy person. 3. a very simple card game.

old-maid ish (ōld′mād′ish), like, suggesting, or befitting an old maid; prim; fussy. *adj.*

Old Man of the Sea, 1. in *The Arabian Nights,* a horrible old man who clung to the back of Sinbad. 2. person or thing that is hard to get rid of.

old master, 1. any great painter who lived before 1700. 2. a painting by such a painter.

old moon, moon when seen as a thin crescent with the hollow side on the right.

Old Nick, the Devil.

old school, group of people who have old-fashioned or conservative ideas.

old ster (ōld′stər), *Informal.* an old or older person. *n.*

Old Style, method of reckoning time according to the calendar used until 1582, when the date was moved ahead 10 days. In Great Britain the Old Style calendar was used until 1752, when all dates were moved ahead 11 days.

Old Testament, the earlier part of the Bible, which contains the religious and social laws of the Hebrews, a record of their history, their important literature, and writings of their prophets.

old-time (ōld′tīm′), of former times; like old times. *adj.*

old-tim er (ōld′tīm′ər), *Informal.* 1. person who has long been a resident, member, worker, etc. 2. person who favors old ideas and ways. *n.*

old wives' tale, a foolish story; silly belief.

old-wom an ish (ōld′wu̇m′ən ish), like, suggesting, or befitting an old woman; fussy. *adj.*

old-world (ōld′wȅrld′), 1. of or having to do with the ancient world: *The mammoth was an old-world elephant.* 2. belonging to or characteristic of a former period: *old-world courtesy.* 3. of or having to do with the Eastern Hemisphere; not American: *old-world folk songs.* *adj.*

Old World, 1. Europe, Asia, and Africa. 2. of the Old World.

o le ag i nous (ō′lē aj′ə nəs), oily. *adj.*

o le an der (ō′lē an′dər), a poisonous evergreen shrub with fragrant red, pink, or white flowers. *n.*

o le ate (ō′lē āt), salt of oleic acid. *n.*

o le ic acid (ō lē′ik), an oily liquid obtained by hydrolyzing various animal and vegetable oils and fats.

o le in (ō′lē in), ester of oleic acid and glycerin. Lard, olive oil, and cottonseed oil are mostly olein. *n.*

o le o (ō′lē ō), oleomargarine. *n.*

o le o mar ga rin (ō′lē ō mär′jə rin), oleomargarine. *n.*

o le o mar ga rine (ō′lē ō mär′jə rin or ō′lē ō mär′jə rēn), a substitute for butter made from animal fats and vegetable oils; margarine. *n.*

o le o res in (ō′lē ō rez′n), a natural or prepared solution of resin in oil. *n.*

ol fac tion (ol fak′shən), 1. act of smelling. 2. sense of smell. *n.*

ol fac to ry (ol fak′tə rē), 1. having to do with smelling; of smell. The nose is an olfactory organ. 2. an olfactory organ. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*, *pl.* **ol fac to ries.**

ol i garch (ol′ə gärk), one of a small number of persons holding the ruling power in a state. *n.*

ol i gar chic (ol′ə gär′kik), of an oligarchy or oligarchs; having to do with rule by a few. *adj.*

ol i gar chi cal (ol′ə gär′kə kl), oligarchic. *adj.*

ol i gar chy (ol′ə gär′kē), 1. form of government in which a few people have the power. 2. country or state having such a government. Ancient Sparta was really an oligarchy, though it had two kings. 3. the ruling few. *n.*, *pl.* **ol i gar chies.**

ol ive (ol′iv), 1. kind of evergreen tree with gray-green leaves that grows in S Europe and other warm regions. 2. fruit of this tree, with a hard stone and bitter pulp. Olives are eaten green or ripe. Olive oil is pressed from olives. 3. wood of the olive tree. 4. wreath of olive leaves; olive branch. 5. yellowish green. 6. yellowish brown. 1-6 *n.*, 5,6 *adj.*

olive branch, 1. branch of the olive tree as an emblem of peace. 2. anything offered as a sign of peace. 3. child.

olive drab, 1. a dark greenish-yellow color. 2. a dark greenish-yellow woolen cloth, formerly used by the United States Army for uniforms.

olive oil, oil pressed from olives, used as food and in medicine.

Ol i ver (ol′ə vər), one of Charlemagne's heroic followers and a friend of Roland. *n.*

Ol ives (ol′ivz), **Mount of,** a small ridge of hills, just east of Jerusalem, where Jesus talked with his disciples. 2680 ft. *n.*

Ol i vet (ol′ə vet), **Mount,** the Mount of Olives. *n.*

O lym pi a (ō lim′pē ə), 1. plain in ancient Greece where games were held every four years in honor of Zeus. 2. capital of Washington, in the W part. 18,000. *n.*

O lym pi ad or **o lym pi ad** (ō lim′pē ad), 1. period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to the next, by which Greeks computed time from 776 B.C. 2. celebration of the modern Olympic games. *n.*

O lym pi an (ō lim′pē ən), 1. having to do with Olympia in Greece or with Mount Olympus. 2. like a god; heavenly. 3. rather too gracious; magnificent; superior: *Olympian calm, Olympian manners.* 4. one of the major Greek gods. 5. contender in the Olympic games. 1-3 *adj.*, 4,5 *n.*

Olympian games, Olympic games.

O lym pic (ō lim′pik), 1. of or having to do with Olympia in ancient Greece: *the Olympic games.* 2. of or having to do with Mount Olympus. *adj.*

Olympic games, 1. contests in athletics, poetry, and music, held every four years by the ancient Greeks in honor of Zeus. 2. modern athletic contests imitating the athletic contests of these games. They are held once every four years in a different country, and athletes from many nations compete in them.

Olympic Mountains, part of the Coast Ranges in NW Washington. The highest mountain is 8150 feet.

O lym pics (ō lim′piks), Olympic games. *n. pl.*

O lym pus (ō lim′pəs), **1. Mount,** mountain in NE Greece, where the greater Greek gods were supposed to live. 9730 ft. See **Ossa, Mount. 2.** heaven. *n.*

O ma ha (ō′mə hô or ō′mə hä), **1.** city in E Nebraska. 302,000. **2.** member of an American Indian tribe, now living in Nebraska. *n.*

O man (ō män′), **1.** a former country in SE Arabia, now part of Muscat and Oman. **2. Gulf of,** gulf of the Arabian Sea, between Muscat and Oman and S Iran. *n.*

O mar Khay yám (ō′mär kī yäm′), died 1123?, Persian poet. Edward FitzGerald, an English poet, made a famous translation of some of his poems, called *The Rubáiyát.*

o ma sum (ō mā′səm), the third stomach of a cow or other ruminant. It receives the food when it is swallowed the second time. *n., pl.* **o ma sa** (-sə).

om buds man (om budz′mən), a government official appointed to receive and investigate grievances of citizens against the government. *n., pl.* **om buds men.**

o meg a (ō meg′ə or ō mē′gə), last of any series; end. *n.*

om e let or **om e lette** (om′lit), eggs beaten up with milk or water, fried or baked, and then folded over. *n.*

o men (ō′mən), **1.** sign of what is to happen; object or event that is believed to mean good or bad fortune: *Spilling salt is said to be an omen of misfortune.* **2.** prophetic meaning: *Some people consider a black cat a creature of ill omen.* **3.** be a sign of; presage. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.*

om i nous (om′ə nəs), of bad omen; unfavorable; threatening: *Those clouds look ominous for our picnic. adj.* **—om′i nous ly,** *adv.* **—om′i nous ness,** *n.*

o mis sion (ō mish′ən), **1.** an omitting or being omitted: *the omission of a paragraph in copying a story.* **2.** thing omitted. *n.*

o mit (ō mit′), **1.** leave out: *omit a letter in a word.* **2.** fail to do; neglect: *Mary omitted making her bed. v.,* **o mit ted, o mit ting.**

om ni bus (om′nə bus), **1.** a large vehicle with seats inside and sometimes also on the roof; bus. An omnibus is used for carrying passengers between fixed stations along a route. **2.** covering many things at once: *an omnibus law.* 1 *n., pl.* **om ni bus es;** 2 *adj.*

om nip o tence (om nip′ə təns), complete power; unlimited power: *the omnipotence of God. n.*

om nip o tent (om nip′ə tənt), having all power; almighty. *adj.* **—om nip′o tent ly,** *adv.*

the Omnipotent, God.

om ni pres ence (om′nə prez′ns), presence everywhere at the same time: *God's omnipresence. n.*

om ni pres ent (om′nə prez′nt), present everywhere at the same time. *adj.*

om nis cience (om nish′əns), knowledge of everything; complete or infinite knowledge. *n.*

om nis cient (om nish′ənt), knowing everything; having complete or infinite knowledge. *adj.* **—om nis′cient ly,** *adv.*

om niv o rous (om niv′ə rəs), **1.** eating every kind of food. **2.** eating both animal and vegetable food: *Man is an omnivorous animal.* **3.** taking in everything; fond of all kinds: *An omnivorous reader reads all kinds of books. adj.* **—om niv′o rous ly,** *adv.* **—om niv′o rous ness,** *n.*

Omsk (omsk), city in central Soviet Union. 579,000. *n.*

on (on), **1.** above and supported by: *The book is on the table.* **2.** touching so as to cover, be around, etc.: *Put the ring on her finger.* **3.** close to: *a house on the shore.* **4.** in the direction of; toward: *The soldiers marched on the Capitol.* **5.** against; upon: *The picture is on the wall.* **6.** on something: *The walls are up, and the roof is on.* **7.** to something: *Hold on, or you may fall.* **8.** toward something: *Some played; the others looked on.* **9.** farther: *March on.* **10.** by means of; by the use of: *This news is on good authority.* **11.** in the condition of; in the process of; in the way of: *on half pay, on purpose, on duty.* **12.** in or into a condition, process, manner, action, etc.: *Turn the gas on.* **13.** taking place: *The race is on.* **14.** at the time of; during: *They greeted us on our arrival.* **15.** from a time; forward: *later on, from that day on.* **16.** concerning; in relation to; in connection with: *a book on animals.* **17.** for the purpose of: *He went on an errand.* **18.** in addition to: *Defeat on defeat discouraged them.* **19.** among: *Who are on the committee?* 1-5,10,11, 14,16-19 *prep.,* 6-9,12,15 *adv.,* 13 *adj.*

and so on, and more of the same.

on and on, without stopping.

once (wuns), **1.** one time: *He comes once a day.* **2.** a single occasion: *Once is enough.* **3.** at some one time in the past; formerly: *a once powerful nation.* **4.** even a single time; ever: *if the facts once become known.* **5.** if ever; whenever: *Once you cross the river you are safe.* **6.** former: *a once friend.* 1,3,4 *adv.,* 2 *n.,* 5 *conj.,* 6 *adj.*

all at once, suddenly.

at once, 1. immediately: *Come at once.* **2.** at one and the same time: *Everyone started shouting at once.*

for once, for one time at least.

once and again, repeatedly.

once for all, finally or decisively.

once in a while, now and then.

once or twice, a few times.

once over, a single time over.

once upon a time, long ago; once.

once-o ver (wuns′ō′vər), *Slang.* a short, quick look. *n.*

on com ing (on′kum′ing), **1.** approaching: *oncoming winter.* **2.** approach: *the oncoming of the storm.* 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

one (wun), **1.** the first and lowest whole number; 1. **2.** being a single unit or individual: *one apple.* **3.** a single person or thing: *I gave him the one he wanted.* **4.** some: *One day he will be sorry.* **5.** some person or thing: *One of Longfellow's poems was selected for the new reader.* **6.** any person or thing: *One must work hard to achieve success.* **7.** the same: *They held one opinion.* **8.** the same person or thing: *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde were one and the same.* **9.** joined together; united: *They replied in one voice.* **10.** a certain: *One John Smith was elected.* 1,3 *n.,* 2,4,7,9,10 *adj.,* 5,6,8 *pron.*

all one, all the same.

at one, in agreement or harmony.

make one, 1. form or be one of a number, assembly, or party. **2.** join together; unite in marriage.

one and all, everyone.

one by one, one after another.

one another, one the other: *They struck at one another. They were in one another's way.*

one-celled (wun′seld′), having only one cell. *adj.*

one-horse (wun′hôrs′), **1.** drawn or worked by a single horse: *a one-horse sleigh.* **2.** using or having only a single horse: *a one-horse farmer.* **3.** *U.S. Informal.* of little scope, capacity, or importance; minor: *a one-horse town. adj.*

O nei da (ō nī′də), **1.** member of an American Indian tribe formerly living in central New York State. **2. Lake,** lake in central New York State, near Syracuse. 20 mi. long; 6 mi. wide. *n.*

O'Neill (ō nēl′), **Eugene (Gladstone),** 1888-1953, American dramatist. *n.*

one ness (wun′nis), **1.** quality of being one in number or the only one of its kind; singleness. **2.** quality of being the same in kind; sameness. **3.** fact of forming one whole; unity. **4.** agreement in mind, feeling, or purpose; harmony. *n.*

on er ous (on′ər əs), burdensome; oppressive: *Overtime work is well paid, but it is often onerous. adj.* **—on′er ous ly,** *adv.* **—on′er ous ness,** *n.*

one self (wun self′), one's own self: *One should not praise oneself. pron.*

be oneself, 1. have full control of one's mind or body. 2. act naturally.

one-sid ed (wun′sīd′id), 1. seeing only one side of a question; partial; unfair; prejudiced: *The umpire seemed one-sided in his decisions.* 2. uneven; unequal: *If one team is much better than the other, a game is one-sided.* 3. having but one side. 4. on only one side. 5. having one side larger or more developed than the other. *adj.*

one's self, oneself.

one-step (wun′step′), 1. dance much like a quick walk. 2. music for it. 3. dance the one-step. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **one-stepped, one-step ping.**

one-time (wun′tīm′), of the past; former. *adj.*

one-track (wun′trak′), having only one track. *adj.*

one-way (wun′wā′), moving or allowing movement in only one direction. *adj.*

one-world er (wun′wėrl′dər), one who favors internationalism. *n.*

on ion (un′yən), 1. a bulblike root, eaten raw and used in cooking. Onions have a sharp, strong smell and taste. 2. the plant it grows on. *n.* **—on′ion like′,** *adj.*

on ion skin (un′yən skin′), a thin, glossy, translucent paper. *n.*

on look er (on′lůk′ər), person who watches without taking part; spectator. *n.*

on look ing (on′lůk′ing), watching; seeing; noticing. *adj., n.*

on ly (ōn′lē), 1. by itself or themselves; one and no more; these and no more; sole, single, or few of the kind or class: *an only son. Water is his only drink. This is the only road along the shore.* 2. merely; just: *He sold only two.* 3. and no one else; and nothing more; and that is all: *Only he remained. I did it only through friendship.* 4. except that; but: *I would have gone, only you objected.* 5. in a class by itself; best; finest: *He is the only writer for my taste.* 6. but then; it must be added that: *We had camped right beside a stream, only the water was not fit to drink.* 1,5 *adj.*, 2,3 *adv.*, 4,6 *conj.*

if only, I wish: *If only wars would cease!*

only too, very: *She was only too glad to help us.*

On on da ga (on′ən dô′gə or on′ən dä′gə), member of a tribe of American Indians formerly living in central New York State. *n.*

on rush (on′rush′), a violent forward rush. *n.*

on set (on′set′), 1. attack: *The onset of the enemy took us by surprise.* 2. beginning: *the onset of a disease.* *n.*

on shore (on′shôr′), 1. toward the land. 2. on the land. *adv., adj.*

on side (on′sīd′), in a position allowed by the rules of a game. *adj., adv.*

on slaught (on′slôt′), a vigorous attack: *The Indians made an onslaught on the settlers' fort.* *n.*

On tar i o (on tär′ē ō), 1. **Lake,** the smallest and easternmost of the five Great Lakes, between the United States and Canada. 193 mi. long; 7540 sq. mi. See **Great Lakes** for map. 2. province in Canada, north of the Great Lakes. 6,089,000 pop.; 412,582 sq. mi. *Capital:* Toronto. *Abbrev.:* Ont. *n.* **—On tar′i an,** *adj., n.*

on to (on′tü), on to; to a position on: *throw a ball onto the roof, get onto a horse.* *prep.*

on tog e ny (on toj′ə nē), the development of an individual organism. *n.*

o nus (ō′nəs), burden; responsibility: *The onus of housekeeping fell upon the daughters.* *n.*

on ward (on′wərd), toward the front; further on; on; forward: *The crowd around the store window began to move onward (adv.). An onward movement began (adj.).* *adv., adj.*

on wards (on′wərdz), onward. *adv.*

on yx (on′iks), a semiprecious stone, a variety of quartz, with layers of different colors and shades, but usually mostly black. *n.*

Onyx

o ö lite (ō′ə līt), rock, usually limestone, composed of rounded concretions resembling the roe of fish. *n.*

oo long (ü′lông), a black tea consisting of leaves that were partially fermented before they were dried. *n.*

ooze (üz), 1. pass out slowly through small openings; leak out slowly and quietly: *Blood still oozed from the cut. His courage oozed away as he waited.* 2. give out slowly: *The cut oozed blood.* 3. a slow flow. 4. something that oozes. 5. a soft mud or slime, especially at the bottom of a pond or river or on the ocean bottom. 1,2 *v.*, **oozed, ooz ing;** 3-5 *n.*

oo zy (ü′zē), 1. containing ooze; muddy and soft; slimy 2. leaking out; oozing. *adj.* **—oo′zi ly,** *adv.*

o pac i ty (ō pas′ə tē), 1. a being opaque; darkness; being impervious to light. 2. being impervious to sound. 3. obscurity of meaning. 4. something opaque. *n., pl.* **o pac i ties.**

o pal (ō′pl), a mineral found in many varieties and colors, certain of which have a peculiar rainbow play of colors and are valued as gems. It is an amorphous form of silica. **Black opals** are green and blue with brilliant colored lights; some are so dark as to seem almost black. **Milk opals** are milky white with rather pale lights. **Fire opals** are similar with more red and yellow lights. *n.*

o pal esce (ō′pl es′), exhibit a play of colors like that of the opal. *v.*, **o pal esced, o pal esc ing.**

o pal es cence (ō′pl es′ns), exhibition of play of colors like an opal's. *n.*

o pal es cent (ō′pl es′nt), having a play of colors like an opal's. *adj.*

o pal ine (ō′pl in), of or like opal. *adj.*

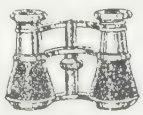
o paque (ō pāk′), 1. not letting light through; not transparent. 2. not shining; dark; dull. 3. obscure; hard to understand. 4. stupid. 5. something opaque. 1-4 *adj.*, 5 *n.* **—o paque′ness,** *n.*

op. cit., in the book, etc., referred to.

ope (ōp), *Poetic.* open. *v.*, **oped, op ing;** *adj.*

o pen (ō′pən), 1. not shut; not closed; letting (anyone or anything) in or out: *Open windows let in the fresh air.* 2. not having its door, gate, lid, etc., closed: *an open box, an open house.* 3. not closed in: *an open field.* 4. an open or clear space; opening. 5. unfilled; not taken: *a position still open, have an hour open.* 6. that may be entered, used, shared, competed for, etc., by all: *an open meeting, an open market.* 7. accessible or available: *the only course still open.* 8. without prohibition or restriction: *open season for hunting.* 9. *U.S. Informal.* allowing saloons, gambling, etc.: *an open town.* 10. undecided; not settled: *an open question.* 11. afford access (into, to, etc.); have an opening. 12. become open or more open; become accessible: *open a path through the woods.* 13. cause to be open or more open; make accessible. 14. having no cover, roof, etc.; letting in air freely: *an open car.* 15. not covered or protected; exposed: *open to temptation.* 16. not obstructed: *an open view.* 17. clear of obstructions; make (a passage, etc.) clear. 18. exposed to general view, knowledge, etc.; not secret: *open disregard of rules.* 19. make or become accessible to knowledge, sympathy, etc.; enlighten or become enlightened. 20. uncover; lay bare; expose to view; disclose; reveal; divulge. 21. come to view. 22. having spaces or holes: *open ranks, cloth of open texture.* 23. expand, extend, or spread out; make or become less compact: *The ranks opened.* 24. of an organ pipe, not closed at the upper end. 25. of a string, not stopped by the finger. 26. of a note, produced by such a pipe or string, or without aid of slide, key, etc. 27. uttered with relatively wide opening over the tongue. 28. unreserved, candid, or frank: *an open face.* 29. that is spread out; expanded: *open flower, open newspaper.* 30. generous; liberal: *give with an open hand.* 31. establish or set going: *He opened a new store.* 32. begin; start: *School opens today.* 33. cut into. 34. free from frost: *an open winter.* 35. free from ice: *open water on the lake.* 36. of a city, town, etc., unfortified; protected from enemy attack under international law. 1-3,5-10,14-16,18,22,24-30,34-36 *adj.*, 4 *n.*, 11-13, 17,19-21,23,31-33 *v.* **—o′pen er,** *n.* **—o′pen ly,** *adv.*

open to, 1. ready to take; willing to consider. 2. liable to. 3. to be had or used by.
open up, 1. make or become open. 2. unfold; spread out. 3. begin; start.
the open, 1. the open country, air, sea, etc. 2. public view or knowledge.
open air, out-of-doors.
o pen-air (ō′pən ãr′), outdoor. *adj.*
open door, free and equal chance for all countries to do business in another country.
o pen-eyed (ō′pən īd′), 1. having eyes wide open as in wonder. 2. having the eyes open; watchful or vigilant; observant. 3. done or experienced with the eyes open. *adj.*
o pen-hand ed (ō′pən han′did), generous; liberal. *adj.* **—o′pen-hand′ed ly,** *adv.* **—o′pen-hand′ed ness,** *n.*
o pen-heart ed (ō′pən här′tid), 1. candid; frank; unreserved. 2. kindly; generous. *adj.* **—o′pen-heart′ed ly,** *adv.* **—o′pen-heart′ed ness,** *n.*
o pen-hearth (ō′pən härth′), having an open hearth; using a furnace with an open hearth. *adj.*
open-hearth process, process of making steel in a furnace that reflects the flame from the roof onto the raw material.
open house, house that is open to all friends who wish to visit.
keep open house, offer food, or food and lodging, to all visitors.
o pen ing (ō′pən ing), 1. an open or clear space; gap; hole: *an opening in a wall, an opening in the forest.* 2. the first part; beginning: *the opening of a lecture.* 3. first; beginning: *the opening words of his speech.* 4. a formal beginning: *The opening will be at three o'clock tomorrow afternoon.* 5. place or position that is open or vacant: *an opening in a bank.* 6. a favorable chance or opportunity: *In talking with your mother, I made an opening to ask her about sending you to camp.* 1,2,4-6 *n.,* 3 *adj.*
open letter, letter addressed to a person but published in a newspaper, magazine, etc.
o pen-mind ed (ō′pən min′did), having or showing a mind open to new arguments or ideas. *adj.* **—o′pen-mind′ed ly,** *adv.* **—o′pen-mind′ed ness,** *n.*
o pen-mouthed (ō′pən mouтнd′ or ō′pən moutht′), 1. having the mouth open. 2. gaping with surprise or astonishment. 3. greedy, ravenous, or rapacious. 4. vociferous or clamorous: *open-mouthed hounds.* 5. having a wide mouth: *an open-mouthed pitcher.* *adj.*
o pen ness (ō′pən nis), 1. a being open. 2. lack of secrecy. 3. frankness. 4. willingness to consider new ideas or arguments. *n.*
open question, something undecided or uncertain.
open secret, secret that everyone knows about.
open ses a me (ses′ə mē), password at which doors or barriers fly open.
open shop, factory, shop, or other establishment that will employ both union and nonunion workers.
o pen work (ō′pən wėrk′), ornamental work that shows openings. *n.*
op er a[1] (op′ər ə), 1. play that is mostly sung, with costumes, scenery, acting, and music to go with the singing. *Faust* and *Lohengrin* are well-known operas. 2. branch of art represented by such plays: *the history of opera, sing in opera.* 3. performance of an opera. 4. theater where operas are performed. *n.*
op er a[2] (op′ər ə), pl. of **opus.** *n.*
opera glasses, a small binocular telescope for use at the opera and in theaters. Opera glasses are like field glasses, but smaller.


Opera glasses

opera hat, a tall collapsible hat worn by a man with formal clothes.
opera house, 1. theater where operas are presented. 2. any theater.
op er ate (op′ər āt), 1. be at work; run: *The machinery operates night and day.* 2. manage; keep at work: *Who operates this elevator?* 3. produce an effect; work; act: *Several causes operated to bring on the war.* 4. produce a desired effect: *The medicine operated quickly.* 5. do something to the body, usually with instruments, to improve health: *The doctor operated on the injured man.* 6. carry on military movements. *v.,* **op er at ed, op er at ing.**
op er at ic (op′ər at′ik), of or like the opera: *operatic music.* *adj.* **—op′er at′i cal ly,** *adv.*
op er a tion (op′ər ā′shən), 1. working: *The operation of a railroad requires many men.* 2. the way a thing works: *the operation of a machine.* 3. action; activity: *the operation of brushing one's teeth.* 4. something done to the body, usually with instruments, to improve health: *Taking out the tonsils is a common operation.* 5. movements of soldiers, ships, supplies, etc.: *naval operations.* 6. something done to a number or quantity in mathematics. Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division are the four commonest operations in arithmetic. *n.*
in operation, 1. running; working; in action. 2. in use or effect.
op er a tive (op′ər ā′tiv), 1. operating; effective: *the laws operative in a community.* 2. worker; laborer. 3. having to do with work or productiveness: *operative departments of a manufacturing establishment.* 4. of or concerned with surgical operations: *The disease requires operative measures.* 5. detective. 1,3,4 *adj.,* 2,5 *n.*
op er a tor (op′ər ā′tər), 1. person who operates. 2. a skilled worker who runs a machine, telephone, telegraph, etc. 3. person who runs a factory, mine, etc. *n.*
op er et ta (op′ər et′ə), a short, amusing opera. *n.,* *pl.* **op er et tas.**
O phel ia (ə fēl′yə), in Shakespeare's *Hamlet,* the daughter of Polonius who was driven to madness and suicide by Hamlet's capricious treatment of her. *n.*
o phid i an (ō fid′ē ən), 1. snake. 2. like a snake. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*
oph thal mi a (of thal′mē ə), an acute infection of the membrane around the eye that may affect the eye, causing blindness. *n.*
oph thal mic (of thal′mik), 1. of or having to do with the eye. 2. having to do with or affected with ophthalmia. *adj.*
o pi ate (ō′pē it or ō′pē āt), 1. drug that contains opium and so dulls pain or brings sleep. 2. containing opium. 3. anything that quiets. 4. bringing sleep or ease. 1,3 *n.,* 2,4 *adj.*
o pine (ō pīn′), *In humorous use.* hold or express an opinion; think: *Mr. Jones opined that the weather would get better by night.* *v.,* **o pined, o pin ing.**
o pin ion (ə pin′yən), 1. what one thinks; belief not so strong as knowledge; judgment: *I try to learn the facts and form my own opinions.* 2. impression; estimate: *Everyone has a poor opinion of a coward.* 3. a formal judgment by an expert; professional advice: *He wanted the doctor's opinion about his headache.* *n.*
o pin ion at ed (ə pin′yən āt′id), obstinate or conceited with regard to one's opinions; dogmatic: *Lulu is too opinionated to listen to anybody else.* *adj.*
o pi um (ō′pē əm), a powerful drug that causes sleep and eases pain. It is also used to stimulate and intoxicate. Opium is made from a kind of poppy. *n.*
O por to (ō pôr′tō), seaport in NW Portugal, noted for port wine. 284,000. *n.*
o pos sum (ə pos′əm), a small mammal that lives mostly in trees, common in the S United States; possum. When caught, it pretends to be dead. *n.*

Opossum
(total length 33 in.)

op po nent (ə pō′nənt), **1.** person who is on the other side in a fight, game, or discussion; person fighting, struggling, or speaking against one: *He defeated his opponent in the election.* **2.** opposing. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

op por tune (op′ər tün′ or op′ər tūn′), fortunate; well-chosen; suitable; favorable: *You have come at a most opportune moment, for I need your advice. adj.* **—op′por tune′ly,** *adv.* **—op′por tune′ness,** *n.*

op por tun ism (op′ər tün′iz əm or op′ər tūn′iz əm), policy or practice of adapting thought and action to particular circumstances rather than to general principles. *n.*

op por tun ist (op′ər tün′ist or op′ər tūn′ist), person influenced more by particular circumstances than by general principles. *n.*

op por tu ni ty (op′ər tü′nə tē or op′ər tū′nə tē), a good chance; favorable time; convenient occasion: *I had an opportunity to earn some money picking blueberries. I have had no opportunity to give John your message, because I have not seen him. n., pl.* **op por tu ni ties.**

op pos a ble (ə pōz′ə bl), **1.** capable of being opposed. **2.** capable of being placed opposite something else. The human thumb is opposable to the fingers. *adj.*

op pose (ə pōz′), **1.** be against; be in the way of; act, fight, or struggle against; try to hinder; resist: *A swamp opposed the advance of the army.* **2.** set up against; place in the way of: *Let us oppose good nature to anger.* **3.** put in contrast: *Love is opposed to hate.* **4.** put in front of; cause to face: *oppose one's finger to one's thumb. v.*, **op posed, op pos ing. —op pos′er,** *n.*

op po site (op′ə zit), **1.** placed against; as different in direction as can be; face to face; back to back: *The house straight across the street is opposite to ours.* **2.** as different as can be; just contrary: *North and south are opposite directions. Sour is opposite to sweet.* **3.** thing or person that is opposite: *Black is the opposite of white.* **4.** opposite to: *opposite the church.* 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*, 4 *prep.* **—op′po site ly,** *adv.* **—op′po site ness,** *n.*

op po si tion (op′ə zish′ən), **1.** action against; resistance: *The mob offered opposition to the police.* **2.** contrast. **3.** a political party opposed to the party that is in power. **4.** a placing opposite. **5.** opposite direction or position. **6.** position of two heavenly bodies when their longitude differs by 180 degrees. *n.*

op press (ə pres′), **1.** govern harshly; keep down unjustly or by cruelty: *A good ruler will not oppress the poor.* **2.** weigh down; lie heavily on; burden: *A sense of trouble ahead oppressed my spirits. v.*

op pres sion (ə presh′ən), **1.** an oppressing; a burdening: *The oppression of the people by the nobles caused the war.* **2.** a being oppressed or burdened: *They fought against oppression.* **3.** cruel or unjust treatment; tyranny; persecution; despotism. **4.** a heavy, weary feeling. *n.*

op pres sive (ə pres′iv), **1.** harsh; severe; unjust: *Oppressive measures were taken to crush the rebellion.* **2.** hard to bear; burdensome: *The great heat was oppressive. adj.* **—op pres′sive ly,** *adv.* **—op pres′sive ness,** *n.*

op pres sor (ə pres′ər), person who is cruel or unjust to people under him. *n.*

op pro bri ous (ə prō′brē əs), expressing scorn, reproach, or abuse: *Coward, liar, and thief are opprobrious names. adj.* **—op pro′bri ous ly,** *adv.*

op pro bri um (ə prō′brē əm), disgrace or reproach caused by shameful conduct; infamy; scorn; abuse. *n.*

op so nin (op′sə nin), substance in the blood serum that weakens microbes so that the white blood corpuscles can destroy them more easily. *n.*

op tic (op′tik), of the eye; of the sense of sight. *adj.*

op ti cal (op′tə kl), **1.** of the eye; visual: *Being nearsighted is an optical defect.* **2.** made to assist sight: *A telescope is an optical instrument.* **3.** of vision and light in relation to each other. *adj.* **—op′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

optical maser, laser.

op ti cian (op tish′ən), maker or seller of eyeglasses and other optical instruments. *n.*

optic nerve, nerve that goes from the eye to the brain. See **eye** for diagram.

op tics (op′tiks), science that deals with light and vision. *n.*

op ti mal (op′tə ml), most favorable. *adj.*

op ti mism (op′tə miz əm), **1.** tendency to look on the bright side of things. **2.** belief that everything will turn out for the best. **3.** doctrine that the existing world is the best of all possible worlds. *n.*

op ti mist (op′tə mist), **1.** person who looks on the bright side of things. **2.** person who believes that everything in life will turn out for the best. *n.*

op ti mis tic (op′tə mis′tik), **1.** inclined to look on the bright side of things. **2.** hoping for the best: *I am optimistic about the chance of good weather this weekend.* **3.** having to do with optimism. *adj.* **—op′ti mis′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

op ti mum (op′tə məm), the best or most favorable point, degree, amount, etc., for the purpose. *n., pl.* **op ti mums, op ti ma** (-mə).

op tion (op′shən), **1.** right or freedom of choice: *Each State has local option about daylight-saving time.* **2.** a choosing; choice: *Pupils in our school have the option of taking Spanish, French, or German.* **3.** right to buy something at a certain price within a certain time: *The man paid $500 for an option on the land. n.*

op tion al (op′shən l), left to one's choice; not required. *adj.* **—op′tion al ly,** *adv.*

op tom e trist (op tom′ə trist), person skilled in examining the eyes and prescribing the kind of glasses needed, and legally authorized to do such work, but not an M.D. *n.*

op tom e try (op tom′ə trē), measurement of powers of sight; practice or art of testing eyes in order to fit them with glasses. *n.*

op u lence (op′yə ləns), **1.** wealth; riches. **2.** abundance; plenty. *n.*

op u lent (op′yə lənt), **1.** wealthy; rich. **2.** abundant; plentiful. *adj.*

o pus (ō′pəs), a work; composition: *The violinist played his own opus, No. 16. n., pl.* **op er a** or **o pus es.**

or (ôr), **1.** word used to express a choice, difference, etc.: *You can go or stay. Is it sweet or sour?* **2.** and if not; otherwise: *Either eat this or go hungry. Hurry, or you will be late.* **3.** that is; being the same as: *This is the end or last part. conj.*

-or, suffix meaning:
1. person or thing that ____s, as in *actor, accelerator, orator, survivor.*
2. act, state, condition, quality, characteristic, etc., especially in words from Latin, as in *error, horror, labor, terror.*

or a cle (ôr′ə kl), **1.** in ancient times, an answer given by a god through a priest or priestesses to some question. It often had a hidden meaning that was hard to understand. **2.** place where the god gives answers. A famous oracle was at Delphi. **3.** priest, priestess, or other means by which the god's answer was given. **4.** a very wise person. **5.** something regarded as a reliable and sure guide. *n.*

o rac u lar (ô rak′yə lər), **1.** of or like an oracle. **2.** with a hidden meaning that is difficult to make out. **3.** very wise. *adj.* **—o rac′u lar ly,** *adv.*

o ral (ô′rəl), **1.** spoken; using speech: *An oral agreement is not enough; we must have a written promise.* **2.** of the mouth: *The oral opening in an earthworm is small. adj.*

o ral ly (ô′rəl ē), **1.** by spoken words. **2.** by the mouth. *adv.*

or ange (ôr′inj), **1.** a round, reddish-yellow, juicy, edible fruit that grows in warm climates. **2.** the tree it grows on. The orange has fragrant white blossoms. **3.** fruit or tree that suggests an orange. **4.** of or like an orange. **5.** reddish-yellow. 1-3,5 *n.*, 4,5 *adj.* **—or′ange like′,** *adj.*

or ange ade (ôr′inj ād′), drink made of orange juice, sugar, and water. *n.*

Orange Free State, the central province of the Republic of South Africa. From 1854 to 1900 it was an independent republic; from 1900 to 1907 it was a British colony. 1,374,000 pop.; 49,866 sq. mi.

Or ange man (ôr′inj mən), member of a secret society formed in the north of Ireland in 1795, to uphold the Protestant religion and Protestant control in Ireland. *n., pl.* **Or ange men.**

orange pekoe, a black tea that comes from Ceylon or India.

o rang-ou tang (ô rang′ü-tang′), orang-utan. *n.*

o rang-u tan (ô rang′ü tan′), a large ape of the forests of Borneo and Sumatra, that has very long arms and long, reddish-brown hair. It lives mostly in trees and eats fruits and leaves. *n.*

Orang-utan (4 to 4½ ft. tall)

o rate (ô rāt′), *Informal.* make an oration; talk in a grand manner. *v.,* **o rat ed, o rat ing.**

o ra tion (ô rā′shən), a formal public speech delivered on a special occasion. *n.*

or a tor (ôr′ə tər), **1.** person who makes an oration. **2.** person who can speak very well in public. *n.*

or a tor i cal (ôr′ə tôr′ə kl), **1.** of oratory; having to do with orators or oratory: *an oratorical contest.* **2.** characteristic of orators or oratory: *an oratorical manner. adj.* **—or′a tor′i cal ly,** *adv.*

or a to ri o (ôr′ə tô′rē ō), a musical composition, usually based on a religious theme, for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, dramatic in character but performed without action, costumes, or scenery. *n., pl.* **or a to ri os.**

or a to ry[1] (ôr′ə tô′rē), **1.** skill in public speaking; fine speaking. **2.** art of public speaking. *n.*

or a to ry[2] (ôr′ə tô′rē), a small chapel; room set apart for prayer. *n., pl.* **or a to ries.**

orb (ôrb), **1.** sphere; globe. **2.** sun, moon, planet, or star. **3.** *Esp. Poetic.* eyeball or eye. **4.** form into a circle or sphere. **5.** *Poetic.* encircle; enclose. 1-3 *n.,* 4,5 *v.*

Orbicular leaf

or bic u lar (ôr bik′yə lər), like a circle or sphere; rounded. *adj.*

or bit (ôr′bit), **1.** path of the earth or any one of the planets about the sun. **2.** path of any heavenly body about another heavenly body. **3.** the regular course of life or experience. **4.** the bony cavity or socket in which the eyeball is set. *n.* **—or′bit er,** *n.*

Orbit of the earth (E) around the sun. Arrows show direction.

or bit al (ôr′bə tl), of an orbit. *adj.*

or chard (ôr′chərd), **1.** piece of ground on which fruit trees are grown. **2.** trees in an orchard: *The orchard is bearing well this year. n.*

or ches tra (ôr′kis trə), **1.** musicians playing at a concert, an opera, or a play. **2.** violins, cellos, clarinets, and other instruments played together by the musicians in an orchestra. **3.** part of a theater just in front of the stage, where the musicians sit to play. **4.** the main floor of a theater, especially the part near the front. *n.*

or ches tral (ôr kes′trəl), of an orchestra; composed for or performed by an orchestra. *adj.*

or ches trate (ôr′kis trāt), compose or arrange (music) for performance by an orchestra. *v.,* **or ches-trat ed, or ches trat ing.**

or ches tra tion (ôr′kis trā′shən), arrangement of music for an orchestra. *n.*

or chid (ôr′kid), **1.** plant with beautiful, queerly shaped flowers that are formed of three petallike sepals and three petals, one petal being very different from the other two. **2.** its flower. **3.** light purple. 1-3 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

or dain (ôr dān′), **1.** order; fix; decide; appoint; establish as a law: *The law ordains that the murderers shall be hanged.* **2.** officially appoint or consecrate as a minister in a Christian church. *v.*

or deal (ôr dēl′), **1.** a severe test or experience. **2.** in early times, an effort to decide the guilt or innocence of an accused person by making him do something dangerous like holding fire or taking poison. It was supposed that an innocent person would not be harmed by such danger. *n.*

or der (ôr′dər), **1.** way one thing follows another: *in order of size, in alphabetical order.* **2.** condition in which every part or piece is in its right place: *put a room in order.* **3.** put in order; arrange: *order one's affairs.* **4.** condition; state: *My affairs are in good order.* **5.** way the world works; way things happen: *the order of nature.* **6.** state or condition of things in which the law is obeyed and there is no trouble: *keep order.* **7.** principles and rules by which a meeting is run. **8.** a command; a telling what to do: *The orders of the captain must be obeyed.* **9.** tell what to do; command; bid; give an order: *The policeman ordered that the prisoners be handcuffed.* **10.** give orders, directions, etc.: *Please order for me.* **11.** direction of a court or judge made in writing and not included in a judgment. **12.** paper saying that money is to be given or paid, or something handed over: *a postal money order.* **13.** things that you wish sent by a store or tradesman: *Mother asked when they would deliver our order.* **14.** give (a store, etc.) an order for: *She ordered a lettuce from her grocer.* **15.** decide; will: *The gods ordered it otherwise.* **16.** kind or sort: *have ability of a high order.* **17.** in biology, a group in the classifying of plants and animals that is below or smaller than a class, but larger than a family. The rose family, the bean family, and several others belong to one order. **18.** a social rank, grade, or class: *all orders of society.* **19.** rank or position in the church: *the order of bishops.* **20.** ordination. **21.** invest with clerical rank or authority. **22.** brotherhood of monks, friars, or knights: *the Franciscan order.* **23.** society to which one is admitted as an honor: *the Order of the Golden Fleece.* **24.** a modern fraternal organization: *the Order of Masons.* **25.** badge worn by those belonging to an honorary order. **26.** any one of the typical styles of columns and architecture: *the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.* **27.** the regular form of worship for a given occasion. **28.** portion or serving of food served in a restaurant, etc. 1,2,4-8,11-13,16-20,22-28 *n.,* 3,9,10,14,15,21 *v.*

Greek orders of architecture (def. 26)

by order, according to an order given by the proper person: *by order of the governor.*

call to order, ask to be quiet and start work.

in order, **1.** in the right arrangement or condition. **2.** working right. **3.** allowed by the rules of a meeting, etc.

in orders, being a clergyman.

in order that, so that; with the purpose that.

in order to, as a means to; with a view to; for the purpose of: *She worked hard in order to win the prize.*

in short order, quickly.

made to order, made to fit a certain person or place.

on the order of, somewhat like; similar to.

order about or **around,** send here and there; tell to do this and that.

out of order, **1.** in the wrong arrangement or condition. **2.** not working right. **3.** against the rules of a meeting, etc.

take orders, become a clergyman.

to order, according to the buyer's wishes.

or der ly (ôr′dər lē), **1.** in order; with regular arrangement, method, or system: *an orderly arrangement of dishes on shelves, an orderly mind.* **2.** keeping order; well-behaved or regulated: *an orderly class.* **3.** a noncommissioned officer or private soldier who attends a superior officer to carry orders, etc.: *The general's orderly delivered the message.* **4.** concerned with carrying out orders; being on duty. **5.** a hospital attendant who keeps things clean and in order. 1,2,4 *adj.*, 3,5, *n.*, *pl.* **or der lies.** **—or′der li ness,** *n.*

or di nal (ôrd′n əl), **1.** showing order or position in a series. **2.** an ordinal number. **3.** having to do with an order of animals or plants. **4.** book of special forms for certain church ceremonies. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.*

ordinal number, number that shows order or position in a series. First, second, third, etc., are ordinal numbers; one, two, three, etc., are cardinal numbers.

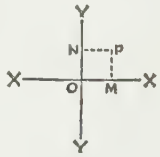
or di nance (ôrd′n əns), **1.** rule of law made by authority; decree: *Some cities have ordinances forbidding the use of soft coal.* **2.** an established religious ceremony. *n.*

or di nar i ly (ôrd′n er′ə lē), **1.** usually; regularly; commonly; normally: *We ordinarily go to the movies on Saturday.* **2.** to the usual extent. *adv.*

or di nar y (ôrd′n er′ē), **1.** usual; regular; customary; common; normal: *Jack's ordinary supper consists of bread and milk.* **2.** somewhat below the average: *The speaker was ordinary and tiresome.* **3.** meal served at a fixed price. **4.** inn; dining room of an inn. **5.** person who has authority in his own right, especially a bishop or a judge. **6.** form for saying Mass. 1,2 *adj.*, 3-6 *n.*, *pl.* **or di nar ies.**

in ordinary, in regular service: *physician in ordinary to the king.*

out of the ordinary, unusual; not regular or customary.



Ordinate: P, any point; PM and NO, ordinate of P; YY, axis of ordinate.

or di nate (ôrd′n it or ôrd′n āt), an up-and-down line drawn on a graph to define a point in a system of coordinates. *n.*

or di na tion (ôrd′n ā′shən), **1.** act or ceremony of admitting a person to the Christian ministry. **2.** being admitted as a minister to the Christian church. Ordination gives a person the right to baptize or marry people. *n.*

ord nance (ôrd′nəns), **1.** cannon; artillery. **2.** military weapons of all kinds. *n.*

ore (ôr), rock, sand, or dirt containing some metal: *Gold ore was discovered in California in 1848.* *n.*

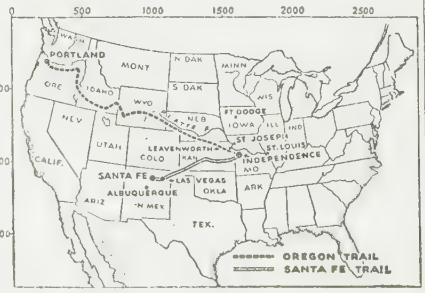
Ore., Oregon.

Oreg., Oregon.

Or e gon (ôr′ə gon or ôr′ə gən), a Northwestern State of the United States, on the Pacific coast. 1,769,000 pop.; 96,981 sq. mi. *Capital:* Salem. *Abbrev.:* Oreg. or Ore. *n.*

Or e go ni an (ôr′ə gō′nē ən), **1.** of or having to do with Oregon, or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Oregon. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Oregon Trail, trail from Missouri northwest into Oregon, much used by early pioneers and settlers from 1804 to 1849.



O res tes (ô res′tēz), in Greek mythology, the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who killed his mother because she had murdered his father. He was pursued by the Furies for this crime. *n.*

or gan (ôr′gən), **1.** a musical instrument made of pipes of different lengths, which are sounded by air blown by a bellows and played by keys. Organs are used especially in church. **2.** any of various other musical instruments, such as a street organ or hand organ, a parlor organ or reed organ, a mouth organ or harmonica. **3.** any part of an animal or plant that is composed of various tissues organized to perform some particular function. An eye, lung, stomach, root, stamen, or pistil is an organ. **4.** means of action; instrument: *A court is an organ of government.* **5.** means of giving information or expressing opinions; newspaper or magazine that speaks for and gives the views of a political party or some other organization. *n.*

or gan dy or **or gan die** (ôr′gən dē), a fine, thin, stiff muslin, used for dresses. *n.*, *pl.* **or gan dies.**

organ grinder, person who plays a hand organ by turning a crank.

or gan ic (ôr gan′ik), **1.** of the bodily organs; vital; affecting the structure of an organ: *an organic disease.* **2.** produced by animal or plant activities: *Starch is an organic compound.* **3.** having organs, or an organized physical structure, as plants and animals have; not of the mineral kingdom. **4.** made up of related parts, but being a unit; coördinated: *The United States is an organic whole made up of 50 States.* **5.** that is part of the structure or constitution of a person or thing; fundamental: *The Constitution is the organic law of the United States.* **6.** of carbon; containing carbon: *organic compounds.* *adj.*

or gan i cal ly (ôr gan′ik lē), **1.** in an organic manner. **2.** in organization. **3.** as part of an organization. *adv.*

organic chemistry, branch of chemistry that deals with compounds of carbon. Organic chemistry teaches us about foods and fuels.

or gan ism (ôr′gən iz əm), **1.** a living body having organs or an organized structure; individual animal or plant. **2.** a very tiny animal or plant. **3.** a whole made up of related parts that work together. Human society, or any community, may be spoken of as a social organism. *n.*

or gan ist (ôr′gən ist), person who plays an organ. *n.*

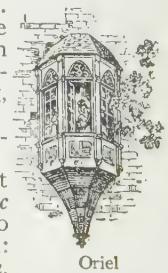
or gan i za tion (ôr′gən ə zā′shən), **1.** group of persons united for some purpose: *Churches, clubs, and political parties are organizations.* **2.** organizing; grouping and arranging parts to form a whole: *The organization of a big picnic takes time and thought.* **3.** way in which a thing's parts are arranged to work together: *The organization of the human body is very complicated.* **4.** thing made up of related parts, each having a special duty: *A tree is an organization of roots, trunk, branches, leaves, and fruit.* *n.*

or gan ize (ôr′gən īz), **1.** put into working order; get together and arrange: *The explorer organized an expedition.* **2.** combine in a company, party, labor union, etc. **3.** furnish with organs: *A rose is a highly organized plant.* *v.*, **or gan ized, or gan iz ing.** **—or′gan iz′er,** *n.*

organized labor, workers who belong to labor unions.

or gy (ôr′jē), **1.** a wild, drunken revel. **2.** period of uncontrolled indulgence. *n.*, *pl.* **or gies.**

orgies, secret rites or ceremonies in the worship of certain Greek and Roman gods, especially the god of wine, celebrated with drinking, wild dancing, and singing.


Oriel

o ri el (ô′rē əl), a bay window projecting from the outer face of a wall. *n.*

o ri ent (ô′rē ənt for 1,2,7,8; ô′rē ent for 3-6), **1.** *Poetic.* the east. **2.** *Poetic* eastern. **3.** put facing east. **4.** place so that it faces in any indicated direction: *The building is oriented north and south.* **5.** find the direction of. **6.** place in the right position. **7.** bright; shining. **8.** rising. 1 *n.*, 2,7,8 *adj.*, 3-6 *v.*

orient oneself, get in the right relations to the things or persons about one.

O ri ent (ô′rē ənt), the East; countries in Asia. China and Japan are important nations of the Orient. *n.*

O ri en tal (ô′rē en′tl), **1.** Eastern; of the Orient. **2.** native of the East. Turks, Arabs, Iranians, Hindus, and Chinese are Orientals. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

o ri en tal (ô′rē en′tl), eastern. *adj.*

O ri en tal ism or **o ri en tal ism** (ô′rē en′tl iz əm), **1.** Oriental character or characteristics; an Oriental peculiarity. **2.** knowledge of Oriental languages, literature, etc. *n.*

O ri en tal ist or **o ri en tal ist** (ô′rē en′tl ist), person skilled in Oriental languages, literature, history, etc. *n.*

o ri en tate (ô′rē en tāt), orient. *v.*, **o ri en tat ed, o ri en tat ing.**

o ri en ta tion (ô′rē en tā′shən), **1.** an orienting. **2.** being oriented. **3.** a finding out of the actual facts or conditions and putting oneself in the right relation to them. *n.*

or i fice (ôr′ə fis), mouth; opening; hole: *the orifice of a tube or pipe.* *n.*

or i flamme (ôr′ə flam), **1.** the red banner carried as a military ensign by the early kings of France. **2.** any banner used as an ensign or standard. **3.** anything that is bright, colorful, or showy. *n.*

or i gin (ôr′ə jin), **1.** thing from which anything comes; source; beginning: *the origin of a quarrel, the origin of a disease.* **2.** parentage; ancestry; birth. *n.*

o rig i nal (ə rij′ə nl), **1.** belonging to the beginning; first; earliest: *the original settlers, a hat marked down from its original price.* **2.** new; fresh; novel: *plan an original game for the party.* **3.** able to do, make, or think something new; inventive: *Edison had an original mind.* **4.** not copied, imitated, or translated from something else: *Jean wrote an original poem.* **5.** thing from which another is copied, imitated, or translated: *The original of this picture is in Rome.* **6.** language in which a book was first written: *Our minister can read the Bible in the original.* **7.** an unusual person; queer person. **8.** origin; source. 1-4 *adj.* 5-8 *n.*

o rig i nal i ty (ə rij′ə nal′ə tē), **1.** ability to do, make, or think up something new. **2.** freshness; novelty. **3.** a being original. *n.*

o rig i nal ly (ə rij′ə nl ē), **1.** by origin: *a plant originally African.* **2.** at first; in the first place: *a house originally small.* **3.** in an original manner: *We want this room decorated originally.* *adv.*

o rig i nate (ə rij′ə nāt), **1.** cause to be; invent: *originate a new style of painting.* **2.** come into being; begin; arise: *Where did that story originate?* *v.*, **o rig i nat ed, o rig i nat ing. —o rig′i na′tor,** *n.*

o rig i na tion (ə rij′ə nā′shən), an originating; origin. *n.*

O ri no co (ô′rə nō′kō), a large river in South America, flowing from S Venezuela, between Venezuela and Colombia, into the Atlantic. 1500 mi. *n.*

o ri ole (ô′rē ōl), **1.** any of several American songbirds related to the blackbird, having yellow- or orange-and-black feathers. **2.** any of several European birds related to the crow, having yellow-and-black feathers. *n.*

Baltimore oriole (about 7 in. long)

O ri on (ô rī′ən), group of stars near the equator of the heavens. To the ancients they suggested a man with a belt around his waist and a sword by his side. *n.*

or i son (ôr′ə zn), *Archaic* or *Poetic.* prayer. *n.*

O ri za ba (ô′rə zä′bə), volcano in SE Mexico. 18,314 ft. high. *n.*

Ork ney Islands (ôrk′nē), group of islands northeast of, and belonging to, Scotland. 21,000 pop.; 376 sq. mi.

Or lan do (ôr lan′dō), city in E Florida. 88,000. *n.*

Or lé ans (ôr′lē ənz; *French* ôr lā äN′), **Duc d′,** 1747-1793, Louis Philippe Joseph, French political leader. *n.*

Or lon (ôr′lon), *Trademark.* a light-weight synthetic fiber that resists sun and rain, used for clothing, sails, awnings, etc. *n.*

Or ly (ôr lē′), a small town near Paris, site of a major international airport. *n.*

or na ment (ôr′nə mənt for 1-3,5; ôr′nə ment for 4), **1.** something pretty; something to add beauty: *Jewelry and vases are ornaments.* **2.** use of ornaments. **3.** person or act that adds beauty, grace, or honor: *Charming Miss Fair would be an ornament to any society.* **4.** add beauty to; make more pleasing or attractive; decorate. **5.** things used in church services, such as the organ, bells, silver plate, etc. 1-3,5 *n.*, 4 *v.*

or na men tal (ôr′nə men′tl), **1.** of or having to do with ornament. **2.** for ornament; used as an ornament. **3.** decorative. *adj.* **—or′na men′tal ly,** *adv.*

or na men ta tion (ôr′nə men tā′shən), **1.** an ornamenting or being ornamented. **2.** decorations; ornaments: *She was dressed simply, with no ornamentation.* *n.*

or nate (ôr nāt′), much adorned; much ornamented. *adj.* **—or nate′ly,** *adv.* **—or nate′ness,** *n.*

or ner y (ôr′nər ē), *Chiefly U.S. Informal* or *Dialect.* **1.** inferior. **2.** homely. **3.** mean in disposition. *adj.* **—or′ner i ness,** *n.*

or ni tho log i cal (ôr′nə thə loj′ə kl), dealing with birds. *adj.*

or ni thol o gist (ôr′nə thol′ə jist), person who studies birds or who knows much about birds. *n.*

or ni thol o gy (ôr′nə thol′ə jē), **1.** study of birds. **2.** book on this subject. *n.*

o ro tund (ô′rə tund), **1.** strong, full, rich, and clear in voice or speech. **2.** pompous; bombastic. *adj.*

or phan (ôr′fən), **1.** child whose parents are dead; child whose father or mother is dead. **2.** of or for such children: *an orphan asylum.* **3.** without a father or mother or both. **4.** make an orphan of: *The war orphaned me at an early age.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*, 4 *v.*

or phan age (ôr′fən ij), **1.** home for orphans. **2.** being an orphan. *n.*

Or phe us (ôr′fē əs or ôr′fūs), in Greek mythology, a musician who played his lyre so sweetly that animals and even trees and rocks followed him. *n.*

Or phic (ôr′fik), **1.** of or having to do with Orpheus. **2.** having to do with religious or philosophical cults ascribed to Orpheus as founder. **3.** mystic; oracular. **4.** melodious; entrancing. *adj.*

or phic (ôr′fik), mystic; oracular. *adj.*

or rer y (ôr′ər ē), device with balls representing various planets, that are moved by clockwork to illustrate motions of the solar system. *n.*, *pl.* **or rer ies.**

or ris (ôr′is), **1.** orrisroot. **2.** plant that it grows on; kind of iris. *n.*

or ris root (ôr′is rüt′), a fragrant rootstock of a variety of iris, used in making perfume, toothpaste, etc. *n.*

or tho don tia (ôr′thə don′shə), branch of dentistry that deals with straightening and adjusting teeth. *n.*

or tho don tist (ôr′thə don′tist), dentist who specializes in orthodontia. *n.*

or tho dox (ôr′thə doks), **1.** generally accepted, especially in religion. **2.** having generally accepted views or opinions, especially in religion: *an orthodox Methodist.* **3.** approved by convention; usual; customary: *the orthodox Christmas dinner of turkey and plum pudding.* *adj.*

Orthodox Church, group of Christian churches in E Europe and W Asia that do not recognize the Pope as the supreme head of the Church.

or tho dox y (ôr′thə dok′sē), holding of correct or generally accepted beliefs; orthodox practice, especially in religion; being orthodox. *n.*, *pl.* **or tho dox ies.**

or tho ë pist (ôr thō′ə pist), person who knows much about the pronunciation of words. *n.*

or tho ë py (ôr thō′ə pē), 1. correct pronunciation. 2. part of grammar that deals with pronunciation; phonology. *n.*

or thog ra pher (ôr thog′rə fər), 1. person who knows much about spelling. 2. person who spells correctly. *n.*

or tho graph ic (ôr′thə graf′ik), 1. having to do with orthography. 2. correct in spelling. *adj.* **—or′thograph′i cal ly,** *adv.*

or tho graph i cal (ôr′thə graf′ə kl), orthographic. *adj.*

or thog ra phy (ôr thog′rə fē), 1. correct spelling; spelling considered as right or wrong. 2. art of spelling; study of spelling. *n., pl.* **or thog ra phies.**

or tho pe dic (ôr′thə pē′dik), of or having to do with orthopedics. *adj.*

or tho pe dics (ôr′thə pē′diks), branch of surgery that deals with the deformities and diseases of bones and joints, especially in children. *n.*

or tho pe dist (ôr′thə pē′dist), surgeon who specializes in orthopedics. *n.*

Or thop ter a (ôr thop′tər ə), order of insects (including crickets, grasshoppers, cockroaches, etc.) characterized by longitudinally folded, membranous hind wings, covered by hard, narrow outer wings. *n.pl.*

or thop ter ous (ôr thop′tər əs), belonging to the Orthoptera. *adj.*

or to lan (ôr′tə lən), 1. a small European bird, a bunting whose meat is regarded as a specially delicate food. 2. in the United States, any of various small edible birds, such as the bobolink. *n.*

-ory, suffix meaning:
1. ___ing, as in *compensatory, contradictory.*
2. of or having to do with ___; of or having to do with ___ion, as in *advisory, auditory.*
3. characterized by ___ion, as in *adulatory.*
4. serving to ___, as in *expiatory.*
5. tending to ___; inclined to ___, as in *conciliatory.*
6. place for ___ing; establishment for ___ing, as in *depository.*
7. other meanings, as in *conservatory, desultory.*

o ryx (ô′riks), an African antelope with long, nearly straight horns. *n., pl.* **o ryx es** or (*esp. collectively*) **o ryx.**

Os, osmium.

O sage (ō′sāj), member of a tribe of American Indians, originally inhabiting the region of the Arkansas River. *n.*

Osage orange, 1. tree with glossy leaves and fruit somewhat resembling an orange. 2. the inedible fruit.

O sa ka (ō sä′kə), seaport in S Japan. 3,012,000. *n.*

os cil late (os′l āt), 1. swing to and fro like a pendulum; move to and fro between two points. 2. cause to swing to and fro. 3. vary between opinions, purposes, etc. 4. cause an electric current to alternate at a high frequency. *v.,* **os cil lat ed, os cil lat ing.**

os cil la tion (os′l ā′shən), 1. fact or process of oscillating. 2. a single swing of a vibrating body. *n.*

os cil la tor (os′l ā′tər), 1. person or thing that oscillates. 2. device producing the oscillations that give rise to electric waves. The vacuum tube of a radio transmitting apparatus is an oscillator. *n.*

os cil la tory (os′l ə tô′rē), oscillating. *adj.*

os cine (os′in), any of a large group of perching birds that have well-developed vocal organs and usually sing. *n.*

os cu late (os′kyə lāt), 1. kiss. 2. come into close contact. *v.,* **os cu lat ed, os cu lat ing.**

os cu la tion (os′kyə lā′shən), 1. act of kissing. 2. a kiss. 3. contact: *the osculation between two curves in geometry.* *n.*

os cu la to ry (os′kyə lə tô′rē), 1. kissing. 2. coming into close contact. *adj.*

o sier (ō′zhər), 1. *Esp. Brit.* kind of willow tree. 2. *Esp. Brit.* a tough, flexible branch or twig of this tree. Osiers are woven into baskets. 3. made of osiers. 4. kind of American dogwood. 1,2,4 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

O si ris (ō sī′ris), the chief god of ancient Egypt, ruler of the lower world and judge of the dead. He represented good and productivity and is identified with the Nile. *n.*

Os ler (ōs′lər), **Sir William,** 1849-1919, Canadian physician, writer, and teacher of medicine in Canada, the United States, and England. *n.*

Os lo (oz′lō), capital of Norway, in the SE part. From 1624 to 1925 it was called Christiania. 462,000. *n.*

os mi um (oz′mē əm), a hard, heavy, grayish metallic element, used for electric-light filaments, etc. *Symbol:* Os *n.*

os mo sis (oz mō′sis), 1. tendency of two fluids that are separated by something porous to go through it and become mixed. 2. diffusion or spreading of fluids through a membrane or partition till they are mixed. *n.*

os mot ic (oz mot′ik), of or having to do with osmosis. *adj.*

os prey (os′prē), a large hawk that feeds on fish. *n., pl.* **os preys.**

Osprey (about 2 ft. long)

O.S.S. or **OSS,** Office of Strategic Services (an agency of the United States government during World War II).

Os sa (os′ə), **Mount,** mountain in NE Greece. The Greek story says that when the giants made war on the gods, they piled Mount Ossa on Mount Olympus and Mount Pelion upon Mount Ossa in an attempt to reach heaven. 6400 ft. *n.*

os se ous (os′ē əs), 1. bony. 2. containing bones. *adj.*

os si fi ca tion (os′ə fə kā′shən), 1. process of changing into bone. 2. a being changed into bone. 3. part that is ossified. *n.*

os si fy (os′ə fī), 1. change into bone; become bone: *The soft parts of a baby's skull ossify as he grows older.* 2. harden like bone; make or become fixed, hard-hearted, or very conservative. *v.,* **os si fied, os si fy ing.**

os ten si ble (os ten′sə bl), apparent; pretended; professed: *Her ostensible purpose was borrowing sugar, but she really wanted to see the new furniture.* *adj.*

os ten si bly (os ten′sə blē), apparently; on the face of it; as openly stated or shown: *Though ostensibly studying his history, Tom was really drawing pictures behind the big book.* *adv.*

os ten ta tion (os′ten tā′shən), a showing off; display intended to impress others: *the ostentation of a rich, vain man.* *n.*

os ten ta tious (os′ten tā′shəs), 1. done for display; intended to attract notice: *Tom rode his new bicycle up and down in front of Dick's house in an ostentatious way.* 2. showing off; liking to attract notice. *adj.* **—os′tenta′tious ly,** *adv.*

os te o path (os′tē ə path), person who treats disease by manipulating the bones and muscles. *n.*

os te o path ic (os′ti ə path′ik), of osteopathy or osteopaths. *adj.*

os te op a thist (os′tē op′ə thist), osteopath. *n.*

os te op a thy (os′tē op′ə thē), treatment of diseases by manipulating the bones and muscles. *n.*

Os ti a (os′tē ə), the ancient seaport for Rome, located at the mouth of the Tiber. *n.*

ost ler (os′lər), hostler. *n.*

os tra cism (os′trə siz əm), 1. banishment from one's native country. 2. being shut out from society, from favor, from privileges, or from association with one's fellows. *n.*

os tra cize (os′trə sīz), 1. banish. The ancient Greeks ostracized a dangerous or unpopular citizen by public vote. 2. shut out from society, from favor, from privileges, etc.: *A boy who boasts too much or tries to show off in a new school is sometimes ostracized until he learns how to get along with his new schoolmates.* *v.,* **os tra cized, os tra ciz ing.**

os trich (ôs′trich), a large African and Arabian bird that can run swiftly but cannot fly. Ostriches have two

toes and are the largest of existing birds. They have large feathers or plumes which were much used as ornaments. *n.*

Os tro goth (os′trə goth), member of the eastern division of Goths that overran the Roman Empire and controlled Italy from 493 to 555 A.D. *n.*

O thel lo (ə thel′ō), a brave but jealous Moor, hero of Shakespeare's play *Othello*. He is made to believe his wife Desdemona is not true to him and kills her. Later he kills himself when he discovers her innocence. *n.*

oth er (uŦH′ər), **1.** remaining: *John is here, but the other boys are at school.* **2.** additional or further: *I have no other place to go.* **3.** not the same as one or more already mentioned: *Come some other day.* **4.** different: *I would not have him other than he is.* **5.** the other one; not the same ones: *Each praises the other.* **6.** another person or thing: *There are others to be considered.* **7.** otherwise; differently: *I can't do other than to go.* 1-4 *adj.*, 5,6 *pron.*, 7 *adv.*

every other, every second; alternate: *She buys cream every other day.*

of all others, more than all others.

the other day (night, etc.), recently.

oth er wise (uŦH′ər wīz′), **1.** in a different way; differently: *I could not do otherwise.* **2.** different: *It might have been otherwise.* **3.** in other ways: *He is noisy, but otherwise a very nice boy.* **4.** under other circumstances; in a different condition: *He reminded me of what I should otherwise have forgotten.* **5.** or else; if not: *Come at once; otherwise you will be too late.* 1,3,4 *adv.*, 2 *adj.*, 5 *conj.*

other world, world to come; life after death.

oth er world ly (uŦH′ər wĕrld′lē), of or devoted to another world, such as the world of mind or imagination; or the world to come. *adj.* **—oth′er world′liness,** *n.*

o ti ose (ō′shē ōs or ō′tē ōs), **1.** lazy; idle. **2.** ineffective; futile. **3.** superfluous; useless. *adj.*

O tran to (ō tran′tō), **Strait of,** strait between Italy and the Balkan Peninsula. It connects the Adriatic Sea with the Mediterranean Sea. 44 mi. wide. *n.*

Ot ta wa (ot′ə wə), **1.** capital of Canada, in SE Ontario. 258,000. **2.** river in SE Canada, flowing SE into the St. Lawrence River at Montreal. 685 mi. **3.** member of a tribe of Algonquian Indians who lived near Lake Superior. *n.*

ot ter (ot′ər), **1.** any of several mammals related to the minks and weasels, that are good swimmers and have webbed toes with claws. **2.** fur of any otter. Otter is short, thick, and glossy, somewhat like seal or beaver. *n., pl.* **ot ters** or (*esp. collectively*) **ot ter.**

Ot to man (ot′ə mən), **1.** Turk. **2.** Turkish. 1 *n., pl.* **Ot to mans;** 2 *adj.*

ot to man (ot′ə mən), **1.** a low, cushioned seat without back or arms. **2.** a cushioned footstool. *n., pl.* **ot to mans.**

Ottoman Empire, a former empire of the Turks in SE Europe, SW Asia, and N Africa; Turkish Empire. In addition to present-day Turkey, it at one time included most of the Balkan Peninsula, part of Hungary, Arabia, Egypt, etc. *Capital:* Constantinople.

Oua ga dou gou (wä gə dü′gü), capital of the republic of Upper Volta. 65,000. *n.*

ou bli ette (ü′blē et′), **1.** a secret dungeon with an opening only at the top. **2.** a deep pit in the floor of a dungeon. *n.*

ouch (ouch), exclamation expressing sudden pain. *interj.*

ought[1] (ôt), **1.** have a duty; be obliged: *You ought to obey your parents.* **2.** be right or suitable: *It ought to be allowed.* **3.** be wise: *I ought to go before it rains.* **4.** be expected: *At your age you ought to know better.* **5.** be very likely: *The fastest one ought to win the race.* *auxiliary verb.*

ought[2] (ôt), aught; anything. *n., adv.*

ought[3] (ôt), *Informal.* nought; zero; 0. *n.*

Oui ja (wē′jə), *Trademark.* device that consists of a small board on legs that rests on a larger board marked with words, letters of the alphabet, or other characters. The person wishing an answer to questions rests his fingers lightly on the small board which may then move and touch letters or words. Ouijas are used at spiritualistic meetings and as games. *n.*

ounce[1] (ouns), **1.** unit of weight, 1/16 of a pound in avoirdupois, and 1/12 of a pound in troy weight. **2.** measure for liquids; fluid ounce. 16 ounces = 1 pint. **3.** a little bit; very small amount. *n.*

Ounce (length without the tail about 4 ft.)

ounce[2] (ouns), a grayish wild cat with black spots somewhat like a leopard. It is found in the mountains of central Asia. *n.*

our (our), of us; belonging to us: *We need our coats now.* *pron.*

Our Lady, the Virgin Mary.

ours (ourz), **1.** of us; belonging to us: *This garden is ours.* **2.** the one or ones belonging to us: *Ours is a large house; I like ours better than yours.* *pron.*

our self (our self′), myself. *Ourself* is used by an author, king, judge, etc.: "*We will ourself reward the victor,*" *said the queen.* *pron.*

our selves (our selvz′), **1.** the emphatic form of **we** or **us**: *We did it ourselves.* **2.** the reflexive form of **us**: *We hurt ourselves. We cook for ourselves. We cannot see ourselves as others see us.* *pron.pl.*

-ous, suffix meaning:
1. having; having much; full of, as in *joyous, perilous.*
2. characterized by, as in *blasphemous, parsimonious, zealous.*
3. having the nature of, as in *murderous, idolatrous.*
4. of or having to do with, as in *monogamous.*
5. like, as in *thunderous.*
6. committing or practicing, as in *bigamous.*
7. inclined to, as in *amorous.*
8. in chemical terms, implying a larger proportion of the element indicated by the word than *-ic* implies. *Stannous* means containing tin in larger proportions than a corresponding *stannic* compound.

ou sel (ü′zl), ouzel. *n.*

oust (oust), force out; drive out: *The sparrows have ousted the bluebirds from our birdhouse.* *v.*

oust er (ous′tər), an ousting, especially an illegal forcing of a person out of his property. *n.*

out (out), **1.** away; forth: *rush out. Spread the rug out.* **2.** not in or at a place, position, state, etc.: *That dress is out of fashion. The miners are going out on strike.* **3.** into the open air: *He went out at noon.* **4.** not in possession or control: *The Democrats are in, the Republicans out.* **5.** one who is out. **6.** to or at an end: *Fight it out!* **7.** from the usual place, condition, position, etc.: *Put the light out. The boy turned his pockets out.* **8.** completely; effectively: *fit out.* **9.** so as to project or extend: *stand out.* **10.** into or in existence, activity, or outward manifestation. *Fever broke out. Flowers are out.* **11.** not in use, action, fashion, etc.: *The fire is out. Full skirts are out this season.* **12.** aloud; loudly: *Speak out.* **13.** to others: *Give out the books.* **14.** from a number, stock, store, source, cause, material, etc.: *She picked out a new coat.* **15.** in the wrong: *be out in one's calculations.* **16.** something wrong. **17.** from a state of composure, satisfaction, or harmony: *feel put out.* **18.** at a money loss: *be out ten dollars.* **19.** from out; forth from: *He went out the door.* **20.** *Informal.* out along: *Drive out Main Street.* **21.** go or come out: *Murder will out.* **22.** put out: *Please out the fire.* **23.** that which is omitted. **24.** *Archaic.* exclamation of indignation, reproach, etc.: *Out upon you!* **25.** not in play, no longer at bat or on base in baseball, etc. **26.** a being out or putting out in baseball. **27.** not having its inning: *the out side.* **28.** ex-

ternal; exterior; outer; outlying: *an out island.* **29.** not usual: *an out size.* 1-3,6-10,12-15,17,18,25 *adv.,* 4,11, 27-29 *adj.,* 5,16,23,26 *n.,* 19,20 *prep.,* 21,22 *v.,* 24 *interj.*

at outs or **on the outs,** quarreling; disagreeing.

out and away, by far.

out and out, thoroughly.

out for, looking for; trying to get.

out of, **1.** from within: *He came out of the house.* **2.** not within; away from; outside of; beyond: *The boat has gone out of sight.* **3.** without; not having: *We are out of coffee.* **4.** so as to take away: *She was cheated out of her money.* **5.** from: *My dress is made out of silk.* **6.** from among: *We picked our puppy out of that litter.* **7.** because of: *I only went out of curiosity.*

out to, eagerly trying to.

out-, prefix meaning:
1. outward; forth; away, as in *outburst, outgoing.*
2. outside; at a distance, as in *outbuilding, outfield, outlying.*
3. more than; longer than, as in *outbid, outlive, outnumber.*
4. better than, as in *outdo, outrun.*

out-and-out (out′ənd out′), thorough; complete: *an out-and-out defeat. adj.*

out bid (out bid′), bid higher than (someone else). *v.,* **out bid, out bid** or **out bid den, out bid ding.**

out board (out′bôrd′), **1.** outside the hull of a ship or boat. **2.** away from the middle of a ship or boat. *adj., adv.*

outboard motor, a portable gasoline motor attached to the stern of a boat or canoe.

out bound (out′bound′), outward bound: *an outbound ship. adj.*

out brave (out brāv′), **1.** face bravely. **2.** be braver than. *v.,* **out braved, out brav ing.**

out break (out′brāk′), **1.** a breaking out: *outbreaks of anger.* **2.** riot; public disturbance. *n.*

out build (out bild′), build more or better than. *v.,* **out built, out build ing.**

out build ing (out′bil′ding), shed or building built near a main building: *Barns are outbuildings on a farm. n.*

out burst (out′bûrst′), a bursting forth: *an outburst of laughter, anger, smoke, etc. n.*

out cast (out′kast′), **1.** person or animal cast out from home and friends: *Criminals are outcasts of society.* **2.** being an outcast; homeless; friendless. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

out class (out klas′), be of higher class than; be much better than. *v.*

out come (out′kum′), result; consequence: *the outcome of a race. n.*

out crop (out′krop′ for 1,2; out krop′ for 3), **1.** a coming to the surface of the earth: *the outcrop of a vein of coal.* **2.** part that comes to the surface: *The outcrop that we found proved to be very rich in gold.* **3.** come to the surface; appear. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.,* **out cropped, out cropping.**

out cry (out′krī′), **1.** a crying out; sudden cry or scream. **2.** a great noise or clamor. **3.** auction. *n., pl.* **out cries.**

out dat ed (out dāt′id), out-of-date; old-fashioned. *adj.*

out did (out did′), pt. of **outdo.** *The girls outdid the boys in neatness. v.*

out dis tance (out dis′təns), leave behind; outstrip. *v.,* **out dis tanced, out dis tanc ing.**

out do (out dü′), do more or better than; surpass: *Men will outdo boys in most things. v.,* **out did, out done, out do ing.**

out done (out dun′), pp. of **outdo.** *The girls were outdone by the boys in baseball. v.*

out door (out′dôr′), **1.** done, used, or living outdoors: *outdoor games.* **2.** outside of a hospital, poorhouse, etc. *adj.*

out doors (out′dôrz′), **1.** out in the open air; not indoors or in the house: *Mother won't let us go outdoors until it stops raining.* **2.** the world outside of houses; the open air. 1 *adv.,* 2 *n.*

out er (out′ər), farther out; outside. *adj.*

Outer Mongolia, the Mongolian People's Republic.

out er most (out′ər mōst), farthest out. *adj.*

Outer Seven, the seven members of the European Free Trade Association (Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Portugal, and Austria).

outer space, **1.** space beyond the pull of the earth's gravity. **2.** space beyond the solar system. **—out′er-space′,** *adj.*

out face (out fās′), **1.** face boldly; defy. **2.** stare at (a person) until he stops staring back; browbeat; abash. *v.,* **out faced, out fac ing.**

out field (out′fēld′), **1.** the part of the baseball field beyond the diamond or infield. **2.** the three players in the outfield. *n.*

out field er (out′fēl′dər), a baseball player stationed in the outfield. *n.*

out fit (out′fit), **1.** all the articles necessary for any undertaking or purpose: *sailor's outfit, outfit for a camping trip, bride's outfit.* **2.** furnish with everything necessary for any purpose; equip: *John outfitted himself for camp.* **3.** *U.S.* group working together. 1,3 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **out fit ted, out fit ting. —out′fit′ter,** *n.*

out flank (out flangk′), **1.** go or extend beyond the flank of (an opposing army, etc.); turn the flank of. **2.** get the better of; circumvent. *v.*

out flow (out′flō′), **1.** a flowing out: *the outflow from a waterpipe, an outflow of sympathy.* **2.** that which flows out. *n.*

out gen er al (out jen′ər əl), be a better general than; get the better of by superior strategy. *v.,* **out gen er aled, out gen er al ing.**

out go (out′gō′), what goes out; what is paid out; amount that is spent. *n., pl.* **out goes.**

out go ing (out′gō′ing), **1.** a going out. **2.** that which goes out. **3.** departing; outward bound: *outgoing steamships.* 1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

out grow (out grō′), **1.** grow too large for: *outgrow one's clothes.* **2.** grow beyond or away from; get rid of by growing older: *outgrow early friends, outgrow a babyish habit.* **3.** grow faster or taller than: *This variety of pole bean will outgrow the dwarf kind.* **4.** grow out; project. *v.,* **out grew, out grown, out grow ing.**

out growth (out′grōth′), **1.** a natural development, product, or result: *This big store is an outgrowth of the little shop James started ten years ago.* **2.** offshoot; something that has grown out: *A corn is an outgrowth on a toe.* **3.** a growing out or forth: *the outgrowth of new leaves in the spring. n.*

out guess (out ges′), be too clever for; get the better of. *v.*

out house (out′hous′), **1.** a separate building used in connection with a main building: *Near the farmhouse were sheds and other outhouses.* **2.** an outdoor toilet. *n.*

out ing (out′ing), a short pleasure trip; walk or airing; holiday spent outdoors away from home. *n.*

out land ish (out lan′dish), **1.** not familiar; queer; strange or ridiculous: *an outlandish hat.* **2.** looking or sounding as if it belonged to a foreign country. *adj.*

out last (out last′), last longer than. *v.*

out law (out′lô′), **1.** person outside the protection of the law; exile; outcast. **2.** a lawless person; criminal. **3.** make or declare (a person) an outlaw. **4.** make or declare illegal: *A group of nations agreed to outlaw war.* **5.** deprive of legal force. An outlawed debt is one that cannot be collected because it has been due too long. 1,2 *n.,* 3-5 *v.*

out law ry (out′lô′rē), **1.** a being condemned as an outlaw; a being outlawed. Outlawry was formerly used as a punishment in England. **2.** condition of being an outlaw. *n., pl.* **out law ries.**

out lay (out′lā′ for 1,2; out lā′ for 3), **1.** a spending; expense; a laying out money: *a large outlay for clothing.* **2.** amount spent. **3.** expend: *outlay money in improvements.* 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.,* **out laid, out lay ing.**

out let (out′let), **1.** means or place of letting out or getting out; way out; vent; opening; exit: *outlet of a lake, outlet for one's energies.* **2.** market for a product. **3.** place in a wall, etc., for inserting an electric plug. *n.*

out line (out′līn′), **1.** line that shows the shape of an object; line that bounds a figure: *We saw the outlines of the mountains against the evening sky.* **2.** a drawing or style of drawing that gives only outer lines: *an outline of America.* **3.** draw the outer line of: *Outline a map of America.* **4.** a general plan; rough draft: *Make an outline before trying to write a composition.* **5.** give a plan of; sketch: *She outlined their trip abroad.* 1,2,4 *n.*, 3,5 *v.*, **out lined, out lin ing.**

Outline of a house (def. 2)

in outline, **1.** with only the outline shown. **2.** with only the main features.

out live (out liv′), live or last longer than; survive; outlast: *She outlived her older sister. The idea was good once, but it has outlived its usefulness.* *v.*, **out lived, out liv ing.**

out look (out′lu̇k′), **1.** what one sees on looking out; view: *The room has a pleasant outlook.* **2.** what seems likely to happen; prospect: *The outlook for our picnic is not very good; it looks as if it would rain.* **3.** way of thinking about things; attitude of mind; point of view: *a gloomy outlook on life.* **4.** lookout; tower to watch from. *n.*

out ly ing (out′lī′ing), lying outside the boundary; far from the center; remote. *adj.*

out ma neu ver (out′mə nü′vər), outdo in maneuvering; get the better of by maneuvering. *v.*, **out maneu vered, out ma neu ver ing.**

out ma noeu vre (out′mə nü′vər), outmaneuver. *v.*, **out ma noeu vred, out ma noeu vring.**

out mod ed (out mŏd′id), out-of-date. *adj.*

out most (out′mōst), farthest out. *adj.*

out num ber (out num′bər), be more than; exceed in number: *They outnumbered us three to one.* *v.*

out-of-date (out′əv dāt′), old-fashioned; not in present use: *A horse and buggy is an out-of-date method of transportation.* *adj.*

out-of-door (out′əv dôr′), outdoor. *adj.*

out-of-doors (out′əv dôrz′), **1.** outdoor. **2.** outdoors. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*, *adv.*

out-of-the-way (out′əv ŦHə wā′), **1.** remote; unfrequented; secluded: *an out-of-the-way cottage.* **2.** seldom met with; unusual: *out-of-the-way bits of information.* *adj.*

out pa tient (out′pā′shənt), patient receiving treatment at a hospital but not staying there. *n.*

out play (out plā′), play better than. *v.*

out point (out point′), **1.** score more points than. **2.** sail closer to the wind than. *v.*

out post (out′pōst′), **1.** guard, or small number of soldiers, placed at some distance from an army or camp to prevent surprise. **2.** place where they are stationed. **3.** anything thought of as an outpost or advance guard: *Missionaries and traders have been outposts of civilization.* *n.*

out pour (out′pôr′ for 1, 2; out pôr′ for 3), **1.** a pouring out. **2.** that which is poured out. **3.** pour out. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

out pour ing (out′pôr′ing), **1.** anything that is poured out. **2.** an uncontrolled expression of thoughts or feelings. *n.*

out put (out′pu̇t′), **1.** amount produced; product or yield: *the daily output of automobiles.* **2.** a putting forth: *With a sudden output of effort John moved the rock.* **3.** information produced from the storage unit of a computer. *n.*

out rage (out′rāj), **1.** act showing no regard for the rights or feelings of others; an overturning of the rights of others by force; act of violence; offense; insult: *Hitler was guilty of many outrages.* **2.** offend greatly; do violence to; insult. **3.** break (the law, a rule of morality, etc.) openly; treat as nothing at all: *Little Lulu outraged all rules of politeness by throwing tomatoes at her mother's guests.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **out raged, out rag ing.**

out ra geous (out rā′jəs), shocking; very bad or insulting: *outrageous language.* *adj.* **—out ra′geous ly,** *adv.* **—out ra′geous ness,** *n.*

out ran (out ran′), pt. of **outrun.** *He outran me.* *v.*

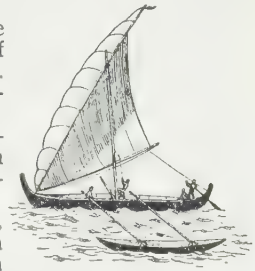
out rank (out rangk′), rank higher than: *A captain outranks a lieutenant.* *v.*

out reach (out rēch′), **1.** reach beyond. **2.** reach out; extend; stretch out. *v.*

out ride (out rīd′), **1.** ride faster or better than. **2.** of ships, last through (a storm). *v.*, **out rode, out rid den, outrid ing.**

out rid er (out′rīd′ər), servant or attendant riding on a horse before or beside a carriage. *n.*

out rig ger (out′rig′ər), **1.** framework ending in a float, extending outward from the side of a canoe to prevent upsetting. **2.** bracket extending outward from either side of a boat to hold a rowlock. **3.** boat equipped with such brackets. **4.** a projecting spar, framework, or part: *an outrigger from a ship's mast to extend a sail, an outrigger from an airplane to support the rudder.* *n.*


Outrigger (def. 1)

out right (out′rīt′), **1.** altogether; entirely; not gradually: *We paid for our car outright.* **2.** openly; without restraint: *I laughed outright.* **3.** complete; thorough: *an outright loss.* **4.** downright; straightforward; direct: *an outright refusal.* **5.** entire; total. **6.** at once. 1,2,6 *adv.*, 3-5 *adj.*

out run (out run′), **1.** run faster than. **2.** leave behind; run beyond; pass the limits of: *Your story outruns the facts.* *v.*, **out ran, out run, out run ning.**

out sell (out sel′), **1.** outdo in selling; sell more than. **2.** sell for more than. *v.*, **out sold, out sell ing.**

out set (out′set′), a setting out; start; a beginning: *At the outset, it looked like a nice day.* *n.*

out shine (out shīn′), **1.** shine more brightly than. **2.** be more brilliant or excellent than; surpass. *v.*, **outshone, out shin ing.**

out shoot (out shüt′ for 1,2; out′shüt′ for 3,4), **1.** shoot better or farther than. **2.** shoot forth. **3.** projection. **4.** offshoot. 1,2 *v.*, **out shot, out shoot ing;** 3,4 *n.*

out side (out′sīd′; for 6,7 also out′sīd′), **1.** side or surface that is out; outer part: *ride on the outside of a bus.* **2.** external appearance. **3.** on the outside; of or nearer the outside: *the outside leaves.* **4.** on or to the outside; outdoors: *Run outside and play.* **5.** space or position without. **6.** *U.S. Informal.* with the exception (of): *Outside of John, none of us liked the play.* **7.** out of; beyond the limits of: *Stay outside the house.* **8.** not belonging to a certain group, set, district, etc.: *Outside people tried to get control of the business.* **9.** being, acting, done, or originating without or beyond a wall, boundary, etc.: *Outside noises disturbed the class.* **10.** *Informal.* highest; largest; reaching the utmost limit: *an outside estimate of the cost.* 1,2,5 *n.*, 3,8-10 *adj.*, 4 *adv.*, 6,7 *prep.*

at the outside, *Informal.* at the utmost limit: *I can do it in a week, at the outside.*

outside in, so that what should be outside is inside; with the outside not showing.

out sid er (out′sīd′ər), **1.** person who is outside. **2.** person not belonging to a particular group, set, company, party, district, etc. **3.** person unconnected or unacquainted with the matter in question. *n.*

out size (out′sīz′), **1.** larger than the usual size. **2.** article of clothing, etc., larger than the usual size. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

out skirts (out′skėrts′), the outer parts or edges of a town, district, etc.; outlying parts. *n.pl.*

out smart (out smärt′), *U.S. Informal.* outdo in cleverness. *v.*

out spo ken (out′spō′kən), frank; not reserved: *an outspoken person, outspoken criticism. Your own family is likely to be outspoken in its remarks about you.* *adj.* **—out′spo′ken ly,** *adv.* **—out′spo′ken ness,** *n.*

out spread (out′spred′ for *adj.*; out spred′ for *v.*), spread out: *an eagle with outspread wings.* *adj., v.*, **out spread, out spread ing.**

out stand ing (out stan′ding), **1.** standing out from others; well known; important: *Ed is an outstanding baseball pitcher because of his muscular control.* **2.** unpaid: *outstanding debts.* **3.** projecting. *adj.* **—out-stand′ing ly,** *adv.*

out stay (out stā′), stay longer than. *v.*

out stretched (out′strecht′), stretched out; extended: *He welcomed his old friend with outstretched arms.* *adj.*

out strip (out strip′), **1.** go faster than; leave behind in a race: *A horse can outstrip a man.* **2.** do better than; excel: *Tom can outstrip most boys both in sports and studies.* *v.*, **out stripped, out strip ping.**

out talk (out tôk′), talk better, faster, longer, or louder than; get the better of by talking. *v.*

out vote (out vōt′), defeat in voting; cast more votes than. *v.*, **out vot ed, out vot ing.**

out ward (out′wərd), **1.** going toward the outside; turned toward the outside: *an outward motion, an outward glance.* **2.** toward the outside; away: *Porches extend outward from the house.* **3.** outer: *to all outward appearances.* **4.** on the outside. **5.** that can be seen; plain to see: *when that outward reformation took place.* **6.** seeming; on the surface: *the outward man.* 1,3,5,6 *adj.*, 2,4 *adv.*

out ward ly (out′wərd lē), **1.** on the outside or outer surface. **2.** toward the outside. **3.** as regards appearance or outward manifestation: *Though frightened, the boy remained outwardly calm.* *adv.*

out wards (out′wərdz), outward. *adv.*

out wear (out wār′), **1.** wear longer than. **2.** wear out: *outwear someone's patience.* **3.** outgrow. *v.*, **out-wore, out worn, out wear ing.**

out weigh (out wā′), **1.** weigh more than. **2.** exceed in value, importance, influence, etc.: *The advantages of the plan outweigh its disadvantages.* *v.*

out wit (out wit′), get the better of by being more intelligent; be too clever for: *The prisoner outwitted his guards and escaped.* *v.*, **out wit ted, out wit ting.**

out work (out′wėrk′ for 1; out wėrk′ for 2), **1.** part of the fortifications of a place lying outside the main ones; a less important defense: *the outworks of a castle.* **2.** surpass in working; work harder or faster than. 1 *n.*, 2 v.

Water ouzel (def. 3) (about 7 in. long)

out worn (out′wôrn′ for 1,2; out-wôrn′ for 3), **1.** worn out: *outworn clothes.* **2.** out-of-date; outgrown: *outworn opinions, outworn habits.* **3.** pp. of **outwear.** 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *v.*

ou zel (ü′zl), **1.** a European thrush that has a white ring or bar on the chest, and is usually called the **ring ouzel.** **2.** thrush of Europe and Asia that is often called the blackbird. **3.** any of several songbirds, related to the thrushes and wrens, that often wade into deep water. *n.* Also, **ousel.**

Oval

o va (ō′və), pl. of **ovum.** *n.*

o val (ō′vl), **1.** egg-shaped. **2.** shaped like an ellipse. **3.** something having an oval shape. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

o val ly (ō′vl ē), in an oval form. *adv.*

o var i an (ō vār′ē ən), of or having to do with an ovary. *adj.*

o va ry (ō′və rē), **1.** organ of a female in which eggs are produced. **2.** part of a plant enclosing the young seeds (ovules). *n., pl.* **o va ries.**

Ovate leaf

o vate (ō′vāt), egg-shaped: *an ovate leaf.* *adj.*

o va tion (ō vā′shən), an enthusiastic public welcome; burst of loud clapping or cheering: *The President received a great ovation.* *n.*

ov en (uv′ən), **1.** space in a stove or near a fireplace, for baking food. **2.** a small furnace for heating or drying. *n.*

ov en bird (uv′ən bėrd′), any of various birds that build nests with dome-shaped roofs. The ovenbird of North America is a warbler that has an olive-green back and black-spotted white breast. *n.*

o ver (ō′vər), **1.** above in place or position: *the roof over one's head (prep.); hung over (adv).* **2.** above in authority, power, etc.: *We have a captain over us.* **3.** upper; higher up: *the over crust of a pie.* **4.** higher in authority, station, etc. (used chiefly in compounds), as in *overlord.* **5.** on; upon: *a blanket lying over a bed.* **6.** so as to cover the surface, or affect the whole surface: *Cover the tar over with sand until it has hardened.* **7.** at all or various places on: *A blush came over her face. Farms were scattered over the valley.* **8.** above and to the other side of; across: *leap over a wall.* **9.** on the other side of: *lands over the sea.* **10.** from side to side; to the other side; across any intervening space: *Go over to the store for me.* **11.** from one to another: *Hand the money over.* **12.** on the other side; at some distance: *over in Europe, over by the hill.* **13.** out and down from: *He fell over the edge of the cliff.* **14.** down; out and down: *She went too near the edge and fell over.* **15.** so as to bring the upper side or end down or under: *turn over a page.* **16.** again; in repetition: *ten times over.* **17.** more than; beyond: *It costs over ten dollars.* **18.** surplus; extra (used chiefly in compounds), as in *pay for overtime.* **19.** amount in excess. **20.** too (used chiefly in compounds), as in *overnice.* **21.** too much; too great (used chiefly in compounds), as in *overuse of drugs.* **22.** here and there on or in; roundabout; all through: *We shall travel over Europe.* **23.** through a region, area, etc.: *travel all over.* **24.** from end to end of: *We drove over the new thruway.* **25.** from beginning to end: *read a newspaper over.* **26.** during: *over many years.* **27.** throughout or beyond a period of time: *Please stay over till Monday.* **28.** in excess or addition: *receive the full sum and something over.* **29.** at an end: *The play is over.* **30.** in reference to; concerning; about: *He is troubled over his health.* **31.** while engaged on or concerned with: *fall asleep over one's work.* **32.** in cricket, the number of balls (usually six) delivered between successive changes of bowlers. **33.** part of a cricket game between such changes. 1,2,5,7-9,13,17,22,24,26,30,31 *prep.*, 1,6,10-12,14-16,20,23,25,27,28 *adv.*, 3,4,18,21,29 *adj.*, 19,32, 33 *n.*

over again, once more.

over against, **1.** opposite to; in front of. **2.** so as to bring out a difference.

over and above, besides; in addition to.

over and over, again and again.

over-, prefix meaning:
1. too; too much; too long, etc., as in *overcrowded, overfull, overburden, overpay, oversleep.*
2. extra, as in *oversize, overtime.*
3. over, as in *overflow, overlord, overseas, overthrow.*

o ver act (ō′vər akt′), act to excess; overdo in acting; act (a part) in an exaggerated manner. *v.*

o ver ac tive (ō′vər ak′tiv), too active; active to excess. *adj.* **—o′ver ac′tive ly,** *adv.*

o ver all (ō′vər ôl′), **1.** from one end to the other. **2.** including everything: *an overall estimate.* *adj.*

o ver alls (ō′vər ôlz′), loose trousers worn over clothes to keep them clean. Overalls usually have a part that covers the chest. *n.pl.*

o ver anx ious (ō′vər angk′shəs or ō′vər ang′shəs), too anxious. *adj.*

o ver arch (ō′vər ärch′), arch over; curve like an arch: *The street was overarched by elm trees.* *v.*

o ver ate (ō′vər āt′), pt. of **overeat.** *v.*

o ver awe (ō′vər ô′), overcome or restrain with awe: *Seeing an airplane overawed the savages.* *v.*, **o ver awed, o ver aw ing.**

o ver bal ance (ō′vər bal′əns), **1.** be greater than in weight, importance, value, etc.: *The gains overbalanced the losses.* **2.** cause to lose balance: *Tom's weight as he leaned over the side overbalanced the canoe and it upset.* *v.*, **o ver bal anced, o ver bal anc ing.**

o ver bear (ō′vər bâr′), **1.** overcome by weight or force; oppress; master: *My father overbore all my objections.* **2.** bear down by weight or force; overthrow; upset. *v.*, **o ver bore, o ver borne, o ver bear ing.**

o ver bear ing (ō′vər bâr′ing), inclined to dictate; forcing others to one's own will; masterful; domineering. *adj.* **—o′ver bear′ing ly,** *adv.*

o ver bid (ō′vər bid′), **1.** bid more than the value of (a thing). **2.** bid higher than (a person). *v.*, **o ver bid, o ver bid** or **o ver bid den, o ver bid ding.**

o ver board (ō′vər bôrd′), from a ship into the water. *adv.*

throw overboard, **1.** throw into the water. **2.** *Informal.* get rid of; give up; abandon; discard.

o ver bold (ō′vər bōld′), too bold. *adj.*

o ver bore (ō′vər bôr′), pt. of **overbear.** *v.*

o ver borne (ō′vər bôrn′), pp. of **overbear.** *v.*

o ver bur den (ō′vər bėrd′n), load with too great a burden. *v.*

o ver came (ō′vər kām′), pt. of **overcome.** *v.*

o ver cap i tal ize (ō′vər kap′ə tl īz), fix or estimate the capital of (a company, enterprise, etc.) at too high an amount. *v.*, **o ver cap i tal ized, o ver cap i tal iz ing.**

o ver cast (ō′vər kast′), **1.** cloudy; dark; gloomy: *The sky was overcast before the storm.* **2.** cover or be covered with clouds or darkness. **3.** sew over and through (the edges of a seam) with long stitches to prevent raveling. **4.** sewed with overcast stitches. 1,4 *adj.*, 2,3 *v.*, **o ver cast, o ver cast ing.**

o ver charge (ō′vər chärj′ for 1,3; ō′vər chärj′ for 2, 4), **1.** charge too high a price: *The grocer overcharged you for the eggs.* **2.** charge that is too great. **3.** load too heavily; fill too full: *The overcharged old musket burst.* **4.** too heavy or too full a load. 1,3 *v.*, **o ver charged, o ver charg ing;** 2,4 *n.*

o ver cloud (ō′vər kloud′), **1.** cloud over; become clouded over; darken. **2.** make or become gloomy. *v.*

o ver coat (ō′vər kōt′), a heavy coat worn over the regular clothing. *n.*

o ver come (ō′vər kum′), **1.** get the better of; win the victory over; conquer; defeat: *overcome an enemy, one's faults, all difficulties.* **2.** make weak or helpless: *Weariness overcame her and she fell asleep.* *v.*, **o ver came, o ver come, o ver com ing.**

o ver con fi dent (ō′vər kon′fə dənt), too confident. *adj.*

o ver crowd (ō′vər kroud′), crowd too much; put in too much or too many. *v.*

o ver de vel op (ō′vər di vel′əp), develop too much or too long. If a photograph is overdeveloped, it is too dark. *v.*

o ver do (ō′vər dü′), **1.** do too much: *She overdoes exercise. She overdid and became tired.* **2.** exaggerate: *The funny scenes in the play were overdone.* **3.** cook too much: *overdone vegetables.* **4.** exhaust; tire. *v.*, **o ver did, o ver done, o ver do ing.**

o ver dose (ō′vər dōs′ for 1; ō′vər dōs′ for 2), **1.** too big a dose. **2.** give too large a dose to. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **o ver dosed, o ver dos ing.**

o ver draft (ō′vər draft′), **1.** an overdrawing of an account, especially, a bank account. **2.** amount of the excess. *n.*

o ver draw (ō′vər drô′), **1.** draw from (a bank account, allowance, etc.) more than one has a right to. **2.** exaggerate: *The characters in the book were greatly overdrawn.* *v.*, **o ver drew, o ver drawn, o ver draw ing.**

o ver dress (ō′vər dres′ for 1; ō′vər dres′ for 2), **1.** dress too elaborately. **2.** dress worn over the main dress. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

o ver drive (ō′vər drīv′), an arrangement of gears whereby even more speed and less power are produced than in high. *n.*

o ver due (ō′vər dü′ or ō′vər dū′), more than due; due some time ago but not yet arrived, paid, etc.: *The train is overdue. This bill is overdue.* *adj.*

o ver eat (ō′vər ēt′), eat too much. *v.*, **o ver ate, o ver eat en, o ver eat ing.**

o ver es ti mate (ō′vər es′tə māt for 1; ō′vər es′tə mit for 2), **1.** estimate at too high a value, amount, rate, etc. **2.** estimate that is too high. 1 *v.*, **o ver es ti mat ed, o ver es ti mat ing;** 2 *n.* **—o′ver es′ti ma′tion,** *n.*

o ver ex po sure (ō′vər eks pō′zhər), too much or too long an exposure. *n.*

o ver feed (ō′vər fēd′), feed too much. *v.*, **o ver fed, o ver feed ing.**

o ver fill (ō′vər fil′), fill too full; fill so as to cause overflowing. *v.*

o ver flow (ō′vər flō′ for 1-6; ō′vər flō′ for 7,8), **1.** flow over the bounds: *Rivers often overflow in the spring.* **2.** cover; flood: *The river overflowed my garden.* **3.** have the contents flowing over: *My cup is overflowing.* **4.** flow over the top of: *The milk is overflowing the cup.* **5.** extend out beyond; be too many for: *The crowd overflowed the little parlor and filled the hall.* **6.** be very abundant: *an overflowing harvest, overflowing kindness.* **7.** an overflowing; excess. **8.** outlet or container for overflowing liquid. 1-6 *v.*, **o ver flowed, o ver flown, o ver flow ing;** 7,8 *n.*

o ver grow (ō′vər grō′), **1.** grow over: *The wall is overgrown with vines.* **2.** grow too fast; become too big. **3.** outgrow. *v.*, **o ver grew, o ver grown, o ver grow ing.**

o ver grown (ō′vər grōn′), **1.** grown too big: *an overgrown boy.* **2.** pp. of **overgrow.** 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

o ver growth (ō′vər grōth′), **1.** too great or too rapid growth. **2.** growth overspreading or covering something. *n.*

o ver hand (ō′vər hand′), **1.** with the hand raised above the shoulder: *an overhand throw* (*adj.*), *pitch overhand* (*adv.*). **2.** with the knuckles upward. **3.** over and over; with stitches passing successively over an edge. *adj.*, *adv.*

o ver hang (ō′vər hang′ for 1,4; ō′vər hang′ for 2,3), **1.** hang over; project over: *Trees overhang the street to form an arch of branches.* **2.** something that projects: *The overhang of the roof shaded the flower bed beneath.* **3.** amount of projecting. **4.** hang over so as to darken, sadden, or threaten. 1,4 *v.*, **o ver hung, o ver hang ing;** 2,3 *n.*

o ver haul (ō′vər hôl′), **1.** examine thoroughly so as to make any repairs or changes that are needed: *Once a year we overhaul our boat.* **2.** gain upon; overtake: *The pirate's ship was overhauling ours.* *v.*

o ver haul ing (ō′vər hôl′ing), a thorough examination to find and make any needed repairs or changes. *n.*

o ver head (ō′vər hed′ for 1; ō′vər hed′ for 2-4), **1.** in the sky; on the floor above; on high; above: *the stars overhead, the family overhead, the flag overhead.* **2.** being, working, or passing overhead: *overhead wires.* **3.** general expenses or charges, such as rent, lighting, heating, taxes, repairs. **4.** applying to one and all; general. 1 *adv.*, 2,4 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

o ver hear (ō′vər hir′), hear when one is not meant to hear: *They spoke so loud that I could not help overhearing what they said.* *v.*, **o ver heard, o ver hear ing.**

o ver heat (ō′vər hēt′), heat too much. *v.*

o ver hung (ō′vər hung′ for 1; ō′vər hung′ for 2), **1.** hung from above: *an overhung door.* **2.** pt. and pp. of **overhang.** *A big awning overhung the sidewalk.* 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

o ver in dulge (ō′vər in dulj′), indulge too much. *v.*, **o ver in dulged, o ver in dulg ing.**

o ver joy (ō′vər joi′), make extremely joyful. *v.*

o ver lad en (ō′vər lād′n), overloaded. *adj.*

o ver laid (ō′vər lād′), pt. and pp. of **overlay**[1]. *The workmen overlaid the dome with gold. The iron had become overlaid with rust.* *v.*

o ver lain (ō′vər lān′), pp. of **overlie.** *v.*

o ver land (ō′vər land′ or ō′vər lənd), on land; by land: *travel overland from New York to Florida.* *adv.*, *adj.*

o ver lap (ō′vər lap′ for 1; ō′vər lap′ for 2-4), **1.** lap over; cover and extend beyond: *Shingles are laid to overlap each other.* **2.** a lapping over. **3.** amount by which one thing laps over another. **4.** part that overlaps. 1 *v.*, **o ver lapped, o ver lap ping;** 2-4 *n.*

o ver lay[1] (ō′vər lā′ for 1-3; ō′vər lā′ for 4), **1.** lay or place (one thing) over or upon another. **2.** cover, overspread, or surmount with something; especially, finish with a layer or applied decoration of something: *wood overlaid with gold.* **3.** weigh down. **4.** something laid over something else; layer or decoration; covering. 1-3 *v.*, **o ver laid, o ver lay ing;** 4 *n.*

o ver lay[2] (ō′vər lā′), pt. of **overlie.** *v.*

o ver leap (ō′vər lēp′), leap over; pass beyond: *Her joy overleaped all bounds.* *v.*

o ver lie (ō′vər lī′), **1.** lie over; lie upon. **2.** smother by lying on. *v.*, **o ver lay, o ver lain, o ver ly ing.**

o ver load (ō′vər lōd′ for 1; ō′vər lōd′ for 2), **1.** load too heavily: *overload a boat.* **2.** too great a load. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

o ver look (ō′vər lůk′), **1.** fail to see: *Here are the letters you overlooked.* **2.** pay no attention to; excuse: *I will overlook your bad behavior this time.* **3.** have a view of from above; be higher than: *This high window overlooks half the city.* **4.** manage; look after and direct. **5.** look over; watch: *She did not know that she was being overlooked by the woman next door.* *v.*

o ver lord (ō′vər lôrd′), person who is lord over another lord or other lords: *The duke was the overlord of barons and knights who held land from him.* *n.*

o ver ly (ō′vər lē), overmuch; excessively; too. *adv.*

o ver mas ter (ō′vər mas′tər), overcome; overpower. *v.*

o ver match (ō′vər mach′), be more than a match for; surpass. *v.*

o ver much (ō′vər much′), too much. *adj.*, *adv.*, *n.*

o ver nice (ō′vər nīs′), too fastidious. *adj.*

o ver night (ō′vər nīt′ for 1, 4; ō′vər nīt′ for 2,3,5,6), **1.** during the night: *stay overnight.* **2.** done, occurring, etc., during the night: *an overnight stop.* **3.** for the night: *An overnight bag contains articles needed for one night's stay.* **4.** on the night before: *Preparations were made overnight for an early start.* **5.** of or having to do with the night before. **6.** the previous evening. 1,4 *adv.*, 2,3,5 *adj.*, 6 *n.*

o ver pass (ō′vər pas′ for 1-3; ō′vər pas′ for 4), **1.** pass over (a region, bounds, etc.). **2.** go beyond; exceed; surpass. **3.** pass without notice; overlook; disregard. **4.** bridge over a road, railroad, canal, etc. 1-3 *v.*, **o ver passed** or **o ver past, o ver pass ing;** 4 *n.*

o ver play (ō′vər plā′), **1.** play (a part, etc.) in an exaggerated manner. **2.** play better than; surpass; defeat. *v.*

o ver pow er (ō′vər pou′ər), **1.** overcome; master; overwhelm: *overpower one's enemies. I was overpowered by the heat.* **2.** be so much greater than, that nothing else is felt: *Sudden anger overpowered every other feeling.* *v.* **—o′ver pow′er ing ly,** *adv.*

o ver pro duc tion (ō′vər prə duk′shən), production of more than is needed or more than can be sold. *n.*

o ver rate (ō′vər rāt′), rate or estimate too highly. *v.*, **o ver rat ed, o ver rat ing.**

o ver reach (ō′vər rēch′), **1.** reach over or beyond. **2.** reach too far. **3.** get the better of by cunning: *overreach a man in a bargain.* **4.** cheat. *v.*

overreach oneself, **1.** fail or miss by trying for too much. **2.** fail by being too crafty or tricky.

o ver ride (ō′vər rīd′), **1.** act in spite of: *override advice or objections.* **2.** prevail over: *The new rule overrides all previous ones.* **3.** ride over; trample on. **4.** ride over (a region, place, etc.). **5.** tire out by riding; ride too much: *override a horse.* *v.*, **o ver rode, o ver rid den, o ver rid ing.**

o ver rule (ō′vər rül′), **1.** rule or decide against (a plea, argument, objection, etc.); set aside: *The president overruled my plan.* **2.** prevail over; be stronger than: *I was overruled by the majority.* *v.*, **o ver ruled, o ver rul ing.**

o ver run (ō′vər run′), **1.** spread over and spoil or harm in some way: *Weeds had overrun the old garden.* **2.** spread over: *Vines overran the wall.* **3.** run or go beyond; exceed: *The speaker overran the time set for him.* *v.*, **o ver ran, o ver run, o ver run ning.**

o ver saw (ō′vər sô′), pt. of **oversee.** *v.*

o ver sea (ō′vər sē′ for *adv.*; ō′vər sē′ for *adj.*), overseas. *adv.*, *adj.*

o ver seas (ō′vər sēz′ for 1; ō′vər sēz′ for 2,3), **1.** across the sea; beyond the sea; abroad. **2.** done, used, or serving overseas. **3.** of countries across the sea; foreign. 1 *adv.*, 2,3 *adj.*

o ver see (ō′vər sē′), look after and direct (work or workers); superintend; manage: *oversee a factory.* *v.*, **o ver saw, o ver seen, o ver see ing.**

o ver se er (ō′vər sē′ər), one who oversees, superintends, or looks after the work of others. *n.*

o ver sell (ō′vər sel′), sell to excess; sell more of than can be delivered. *v.*, **o ver sold, o ver sell ing.**

o ver set (ō′vər set′ for *verb;* ō′vər set′ for *noun*), **1.** upset; overturn. **2.** overthrow. 1,2 *v.*, **o ver set, o ver set ting;** 2 *n.*

o ver shad ow (ō′vər shad′ō), **1.** be more important than. **2.** cast a shadow over. *v.*

o ver shoe (ō′vər shü′), a rubber shoe or a felt shoe with a rubber sole worn over another shoe to keep the foot dry and warm. *n.*

o ver shoot (ō′vər shüt′), **1.** shoot over, higher than, or beyond. **2.** go over, higher than, or beyond. **3.** go too far. *v.*, **o ver shot, o ver shoot ing.**

o ver shot (ō′vər shot′ for 1,2; ō′vər shot′ for 3), **1.** having the upper jaw projecting beyond the lower. **2.** driven by water flowing over from above. **3.** pt. and pp. of **overshoot.** 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *v.*

Overshot water wheel (cross section). The force of the falling water and the weight of the water-filled buckets make the wheel turn. Its axle is connected to machinery.

o ver sight (ō′vər sīt′), **1.** failure to notice or think of something: *Through an oversight, the kitten got no supper last night.* **2.** watchful care: *While children are at school they are under their teacher's oversight and direction.* *n.*

o ver size (ō′vər sīz′), **1.** too big. **2.** size larger than the proper or usual size. **3.** something larger than is necessary. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

o ver sleep (ō′vər slēp′), sleep beyond (a certain hour); sleep too long. *v.*, **o ver slept, o ver sleep ing.**

o ver spread (ō′vər spred′), spread over: *A smile overspread his face.* *v.*, **o ver spread, o ver spread ing.**

o ver state (ō′vər stāt′), state too strongly; exaggerate. *v.*, **o ver stat ed, o ver stat ing. —o′ver state′ment,** *n.*

o ver stay (ō′vər stā′), stay beyond the time of. *v.*

o ver step (ō′vər step′), go beyond; exceed. *v.*, **o ver stepped, o ver step ping.**

o ver stock (ō′vər stok′ for 1; ō′vər stok′ for 2), **1.** supply with more than is needed. **2.** too great a stock or supply. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

o ver strung (ō′vər strung′), too nervous or sensitive. *adj.*

o ver sub scribe (ō′vər səb skrīb′), subscribe or subscribe for in excess of what is available or required. *v.*, **o ver sub scribed, o ver sub scrib ing.**

o ver sup ply (ō′vər sə plī′ for 1; ō′vər sə plī′ for 2), **1.** supply with more than is needed. **2.** too great a supply. 1 *v.*, **o ver sup plied, o ver sup ply ing;** 2 *n.*

o vert (ō′vėrt or ō vėrt′), open; evident; not hidden; public: *Hitting someone is an overt act. adj.* **—o′vert ly,** *adv.*

o ver take (ō′vər tāk′), **1.** come up with: *The blue car overtook ours.* **2.** come upon suddenly: *A storm overtook the children. v.*, **o ver took, o ver tak en, o ver tak ing.**

o ver task (ō′vər task′), give too long or too hard tasks to. *v.*

o ver tax (ō′vər taks′), **1.** tax too heavily. **2.** put too heavy a burden on. *v.* **—o′ver tax a′tion,** *n.*

o ver threw (ō′vər thrü′), pp. of **overthrow.** *v.*

o ver throw (ō′vər thrō′ for 1-3; ō′vər thrō′ for 4), **1.** take away the power of; defeat: *overthrow a king.* **2.** put an end to; destroy: *overthrow slavery.* **3.** overturn; upset; knock down. **4.** a defeat; upset: *The overthrow of his plans left him much discouraged.* 1-3 *v.*, **o ver threw, o ver thrown, o ver throw ing;** 4 *n.*

o ver thrown (ō′vər thrōn′), pp. of **overthrow.** *v.*

o ver time (ō′vər tīm′ for 1,2; ō′vər tīm′ for 3), **1.** extra time; time beyond the regular hours. **2.** beyond the regular hours. **3.** give too much time to: *overtime a camera exposure.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adv., adj.*, 3 *v.*, **o ver timed, o ver tim ing.**

o ver tone (ō′vər tōn′), a fainter and higher tone heard along with the main or fundamental tone; harmonic. *n.*

o ver took (ō′vər tůk′), pt. of **overtake.** *v.*

o ver top (ō′vər top′), **1.** rise above; be higher than: *The new building will overtop all the others.* **2.** surpass; excel. *v.*, **o ver topped, o ver top ping.**

o ver train (ō′vər trān′), subject to or undergo so much athletic training that the condition is injured rather than improved; train to excess. *v.*

o ver ture (ō′vər chůr or ō′vər chər), **1.** proposal; offer: *The enemy is making overtures for peace.* **2.** a musical composition played by the orchestra as an introduction to an opera, oratorio, etc. *n.*

o ver turn (ō′vər tėrn′ for 1-3; ō′vər tėrn′ for 4), **1.** turn upside down. **2.** upset; fall down; fall over: *The boat overturned.* **3.** make fall down; overthrow; defeat; destroy the power of: *The rebels overturned the government.* **4.** an overturning. 1-3 *v.*, 4 *n.*

o ver watch (ō′vər woch′), **1.** watch over. **2.** make weary by watching. *v.*

o ver ween ing (ō′vər wēn′ing), thinking too much of oneself; conceited; self-confident; presumptuous. *adj.*

o ver weight (ō′vər wāt′ for 1-3; ō′vər wāt′ for 4), **1.** having too much weight: *a boy overweight for his age.* **2.** too much weight. **3.** extra weight: *The butcher gave us overweight on this roast.* **4.** overburden: *a small child overweighted with heavy schoolbooks.* 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

o ver whelm (ō′vər hwelm′), **1.** overcome completely; crush: *overwhelm with grief.* **2.** cover completely as a flood would: *A great wave overwhelmed the boat. v.*

o ver whelm ing (ō′vər hwel′ming), too many, too great, or too much to be resisted; overpowering: *an overwhelming majority of votes. adj.*

o ver work (ō′vər wėrk′ for 1,3; ō′vər wėrk′ for 2), **1.** too much or too hard work. **2.** work too hard or too long. **3.** extra work. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **o ver worked** or **o ver wrought, o ver work ing.**

o ver wrought (ō′vər rôt′), **1.** wearied or exhausted by too much work or excitement; greatly excited: *overwrought nerves.* **2.** decorated all over: *an overwrought platter.* **3.** too elaborate. **4.** a pt. and a pp. of **overwork.** 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *v.*

Ov id (ov′id), 43 B.C.-17? A.D., Roman poet. *n.*

o vi duct (ō′və dukt), tube through which the ovum or egg passes from the ovary. *n.*

O vie do (ō vyā′ŦHō), city in NW Spain. 115,000. *n.*

o vi form (ō′və fôrm), egg-shaped. *adj.*

o vip a rous (ō vip′ə rəs), producing eggs that are hatched after leaving the body. Birds are oviparous. *adj.*

o vi pos i tor (ō′və poz′ə tər), in certain insects, an organ at the end of the abdomen, by which eggs are deposited. *n.*

o void (ō′void), **1.** egg-shaped. **2.** an egg-shaped object. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

o vu lar (ō′vyə lər), of an ovule; being an ovule. *adj.*

o vule (ō′vūl), **1.** a little ovum. **2.** part of a plant that develops into a seed. *n.*

o vum (ō′vəm), a female germ cell; egg. *n., pl.* **o va.**

owe (ō), **1.** have to pay; be in debt for: *I owe the grocer $10.* **2.** be in debt: *He is always owing for something.* **3.** be obliged or indebted for: *We owe a great deal to our parents. v.*, **owed, ow ing.**

ow ing (ō′ing), **1.** that owes: *a man owing money.* **2.** due; owed: *pay what is owing. adj.*

owing to, on account of; because of; due to; as a result of: *The game was called off owing to rain.*

owl (oul), bird with a big head, big eyes, and a short, hooked beak. Owls hunt mice and small birds at night. Some kinds have tufts of feathers on their heads, called "horns" or "ears." See **screech owl** for another picture. *n.*

American great horned owl (about 2 ft. long, from top of head to tip of tail)

owl et (oul′it), **1.** a young owl. **2.** a small owl. *n.*

owl ish (oul′ish), **1.** like an owl; like an owl's. **2.** trying to look wise. *adj.*

own (ōn), **1.** of oneself or itself; belonging to oneself or itself: *We have our own troubles. The house is her own.* **2.** in closest relationship: *Own brothers have the same parents.* **3.** the one or ones belonging to oneself or itself. **4.** have; possess: *He owns much land.* **5.** acknowledge; admit; confess: *He owned his guilt. She owns to many faults. The prisoner owned up to the crime.* **6.** acknowledge as one's own: *His father will not own him.* 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*, 4-6 *v.*

come into one's own, **1.** get what belongs to one. **2.** get the success or credit that one deserves.

hold one's own, keep one's position; not be forced back.

of one's own, belonging to oneself.

on one's own, *Informal.* on one's own account, responsibility, resources, etc.

own er (ōn′ər), one who owns: *The owner of the dog bought him a collar. n.* **—own′er less,** *adj.*

own er ship (ōn′ər ship), state of being an owner; the possessing (of something); right of possession. *n.*

ox (oks), **1.** the full-grown male of cattle, that has been castrated and is used as a draft animal or for beef. **2.** any of a group of mammals with horns and cloven hoofs, including domestic cattle, buffaloes, bison, etc. *n., pl.* **ox en. —ox′like′,** *adj.*

ox al ic acid (oks al′ik), a poisonous organic acid that occurs in many plants. It is used for bleaching, removing stains, making dyes, etc.

ox a lis (ok′sə lis), any of several plants with acid juice, usually having leaves composed of three heart-shaped leaflets, and white, yellow, or pink flowers; wood sorrel. *n.*

ox bow (oks′bō′), **1.** *U.S.* a U-shaped piece of wood placed under and around the neck of an ox, with the upper ends inserted in the bar of the yoke. **2.** a U-shaped bend in a river. **3.** land contained within it. *n.*

ox cart (oks′kärt′), cart drawn by oxen. *n.*
ox en (ok′sn), pl. of **ox.** *n.*
ox eye (oks′ī′), 1. the common American daisy. 2. any of several plants like it. *n.*
ox-eyed (oks′īd′), having large, full eyes like those of an ox. *adj.*
ox ford (oks′fərd), 1. kind of low shoe. 2. a very dark gray. *n.*
Ox ford (oks′fərd), 1. city in S England. 105,000. 2. the very old and famous English university located there. 3. oxford. *n.*
Oxford gray, a very dark gray.
ox id (ok′sid), oxide. *n.*
ox i da tion (ok′sə dā′shən), 1. an oxidizing; the combining of oxygen with another element to form one or more new substances. Burning is one kind of oxidation. 2. being oxidized. *n.*
ox ide (ok′sīd), compound of oxygen with another element or radical. *n.*
ox i dize (ok′sə dīz), 1. combine with oxygen. When a substance burns or rusts, it is oxidized. 2. rust. 3. lose or cause to lose hydrogen. 4. change to a higher positive valence. *v.*, **ox i dized, ox i diz ing.** —**ox′i diz′er,** *n.*
ox lip (oks′lip′), primrose that has clusters of pale-yellow flowers. *n.*
Ox o ni an (oks ō′nē ən), 1. of or having to do with Oxford University or Oxford. 2. member or graduate of Oxford University. 3. native or inhabitant of Oxford. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*
Ox us (ok′səs), river in W Asia, flowing into the Aral Sea. 1500 mi. *n.*
ox y a cet y lene (ok′sē ə set′ə lēn), of, having to do with, or using a mixture of oxygen and acetylene. *adj.*
oxyacetylene torch, tool with a very hot flame for welding or cutting metals. It uses a mixture of oxygen and acetylene.
ox y gen (ok′sə jən), gas without color or odor that forms about one fifth of the air. Animals and plants cannot live, and fire will not burn, without oxygen. Oxygen is a chemical element present in a combined form in water and many other substances. *Symbol:* O *n.*
ox y gen ate (ok′sə jən āt), 1. treat or combine with oxygen. 2. oxidize. *v.*, **ox y gen at ed, ox y gen at ing.** —**ox′y gen a′tion,** *n.*
ox y gen ize (ok′sə jən īz), treat with oxygen; combine with oxygen. *v.*, **ox y gen ized, ox y gen iz ing.** —**ox′y gen iz′a ble,** *adj.*
oxygen mask, device worn over the nose and mouth by aviators at very high altitudes, through which supplementary oxygen is supplied from an attached container.
oxygen tent, a small tent that can be filled with oxygen, used in treating some diseases.
o yez or **o yes** (ō′yes), hear! attend! a cry uttered, usually three times, by a public or court crier to command silence and attention before a proclamation, etc., is made. *interj.*, *n.*
oys ter (ois′tər), 1. kind of mollusk much used as food, having a rough, irregular shell in two halves. Oysters are found in shallow water along seacoasts. Some kinds yield pearls. 2. an oyster-shaped bit of dark meat in the back of a fowl. *n.*
oz., ounce. *pl.* **ozs.**
O zark Mountains (ō′zärk), a low mountain range in S Missouri, N Arkansas, and E Oklahoma. 1500-2300 ft.
O zarks (ō′zärks), the Ozark Mountains. *n.pl.*
o zone (ō′zōn), 1. form of oxygen with a peculiar odor, produced by electricity and present in the air, especially after a thunderstorm. *Formula:* O_3 2. *Informal.* pure air that is refreshing. *n.*
o zo nif er ous (ō zə nif′ər əs), containing ozone. *adj.*

P

P or **p** (pē), the 16th letter of the alphabet. *n.*, *pl.* **P's** or **p's.**
mind your P's and Q's, be careful.
P, phosphorus.
p., 1. page. 2. participle.
pa (pä), *Informal.* papa; father. *n.*
Pa, protactinium.
Pa., Pennsylvania.
pace (pās), 1. rate; speed: *John sets a fast pace in walking.* 2. set the pace for: *A motorboat will pace the boys training for the rowing match.* 3. a step. 4. walk over with regular steps: *pace the floor.* 5. walk with regular steps: *The tiger paced up and down his cage.* 6. length of a step in walking; about 2½ feet. 7. measure by paces: *We paced off the distance and found it to be 69 paces.* 8. way of stepping. The walk, trot, and canter are some of the paces of the horse. 9. particular pace of some horses in which the feet on the same side are lifted and put down together. 10. (of a horse) move at a pace. 1,3,6,8,9 *n.*, 2,4,5,7,10 *v.*, **paced, pac ing.**
keep pace with, keep up with; go as fast as.
put one through his paces, try one out; find out what one can do.
set the pace, 1. set an example of speed for others to follow. 2. be an example or model for others to follow.
pace mak er (pās′māk′ər), person, animal, or thing that sets the pace. *n.*
pac er (pās′ər), 1. one that paces. 2. horse that lifts and puts down the feet on the same side together. *n.*
pach y derm (pak′ə dėrm), a thick-skinned mammal with hoofs. The elephant, hippopotamus, and rhinoceros are pachyderms. *n.*
Pa cif ic (pə sif′ik), 1. the great ocean west of North and South America, extending to Asia and Australia. 70,000,000 sq. mi. 2. of the Pacific Ocean. 3. on or near the Pacific Ocean. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*
pa cif ic (pə sif′ik), 1. tending to make peace; making peace. 2. loving peace; not warlike. 3. peaceful; calm; quiet. *adj.* —**pa cif′i cal ly,** *adv.*
pac i fi ca tion (pas′ə fə kā′shən), pacifying; making peaceful; being in a state of peace. *n.*
pac i fi er (pas′ə fī′ər), 1. person or thing that pacifies. 2. a rubber nipple or ring given to a baby to suck. *n.*
pac i fism (pas′ə fiz əm), principle or policy of establishing and maintaining universal peace; settlement of all differences between nations by peaceful means; opposition to war. *n.*
pac i fist (pas′ə fist), person who is opposed to war and favors settling all disputes between nations by peaceful means. *n.*
pac i fy (pas′ə fī), 1. make calm; quiet down: *Can't you pacify that screaming baby?* 2. bring peace to: *Soldiers were sent to pacify the country.* *v.*, **pac i fied, pac i fy ing.**
pack[1] (pak), 1. bundle of things wrapped up or tied together for carrying: *The soldier carried a pack on his back.* 2. put together in a bundle, box, bale, etc.: *Pack your clothes in this bag.* 3. put things together in a bundle, box, bale, etc.: *Are you ready to pack?* 4. fill with things; put one's things into: *Pack your trunk.* 5. fit together closely; admit of storing and shipping: *These goods pack well.* 6. press or crowd closely together: *A hundred men were packed into one small room.* 7. become packed; crowd together. 8. put into a container to be sold or stored: *Meat, fish, fruit, and vegetables are often packed in cans.* 9. amount packed: *This year's pack of fish is larger than last year's.* 10. set; lot; a number together: *a pack of thieves, a pack of nonsense, a pack of lies.* 11. a number of animals hunting together; a number of dogs kept together for hunting: *Wolves hunt*

in packs; lions hunt alone. **12.** a complete set of playing cards, usually 52. **13.** a large area of floating pieces of ice pushed together: *A ship forced its way through the pack.* **14.** something put on the body or skin as a treatment: *A cloth soaked in hot or cold water is often used as a pack.* **15.** make tight with something that water, steam, air, etc., cannot leak through: *The plumber packed the joint in the two sections of pipe with string and a special compound.* **16.** load (an animal) with a pack; burden. **17.** *Informal.* carry: *pack a gun.* 1,9-14 *n.*, 2-8,15-17 *v.*

pack off, send away.

send packing, send away in a hurry.

pack[2] (pak), arrange unfairly. To pack a jury or a convention is to fill it unfairly with those who will favor one side. *v.*

pack age (pak′ij), **1.** bundle of things packed or wrapped together; box with things packed in it; parcel. **2.** put in a package. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **pack aged, pack ag ing.**

Pack animal

pack animal, animal used for carrying loads or packs.

pack er (pak′ər), person or thing that packs; especially, one who packs meat, fruit, vegetables, etc., to be sold. *n.*

pack et (pak′it), **1.** a small package; parcel: *a packet of letters.* **2.** packet boat. *n.*

packet boat, boat that carries mail, passengers, and goods regularly on a fixed route.

pack horse, horse used to carry packs of goods.

pack ing (pak′ing), **1.** material used to pack or to make watertight, steamtight, etc.: *the packing around the valves of a radiator.* **2.** business of preparing and packing meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, etc., to be sold. *n.*

packing house, place where meat, fruit, vegetables, etc., are prepared and packed to be sold.

pack rat, a large North American rat with a bushy tail, that carries away and hides food, clothing, tools, etc., often bringing something else in exchange.

pack sad dle (pak′sad′l), saddle specially adapted for supporting the load on a pack animal. *n.*

pack train, line or group of animals carrying loads.

pact (pakt), agreement; compact. *n.*

pad[1] (pad), **1.** a soft mass used for comfort, protection, or stuffing; cushion: *The baby's carriage has a pad made to fit it.* **2.** fill with something soft; stuff: *pad a chair.* **3.** a soft, stuffed saddle. **4.** one of the cushionlike parts on the bottom side of the feet of dogs, foxes, and some other animals. **5.** foot of a dog, fox, etc. **6.** the large floating leaf of the water lily. **7** number of sheets of paper fastened along an edge or edges; tablet. **8.** cloth soaked with ink to use with a rubber stamp. **9.** make (a written paper or speech) longer by using unnecessary words just to fill space. **10.** launching pad. 1,3-8,10 *n.*, 2,9 *v.*, **pad ded, pad ding.**

pad[2] (pad), **1.** walk; tramp; trudge. **2.** walk or trot softly. **3.** a dull sound, as of footsteps on the ground. **4.** a slow horse for riding on a road. 1,2 *v.*, **pad ded, pad ding;** 3,4 *n.*

pad ding (pad′ing), **1.** material used to pad with, such as hair, cotton, or straw. **2.** unnecessary words used just to fill space in making a speech or a written paper longer. *n.*

Man using a paddle (def. 1)

pad dle[1] (pad′l), **1.** a short oar with a broad blade at one end or both ends, used without resting it against the boat. **2.** move (a boat or canoe) with a paddle or paddles. **3.** use a paddle to move a canoe. **4.** row gently. **5.** act of paddling; a turn at the paddle. **6.** one of the broad boards fixed around a water wheel or a paddle wheel to push, or be pushed by, the water. **7.** a paddle-shaped piece of wood used for stirring, for mixing, for beating clothes, etc. **8.** *U.S. Informal.* beat with a paddle; spank. 1,5-7 *n.*, 2-4,8 *v.*, **pad dled, pad dling. —pad′dler,** *n.*

pad dle[2] (pad′l), move the hands or feet about in water. *v.*, **pad dled, pad dling. —pad′dler,** *n.*

pad dle fish (pad′l fish′), a large fish whose long, flat snout looks somewhat like a canoe paddle. *n., pl.* **pad dle fish es** or *(esp. collectively)* **pad dle fish.**

paddle wheel, wheel with paddles fixed around it for propelling a ship over the water.

pad dock (pad′ək), **1.** a small field near a stable or house, used as a pasture. **2.** pen for horses at a race track. *n.*

pad dy (pad′ē), **1.** rice. **2.** rice in the husk, uncut or gathered. **3.** field of rice. *n., pl.* **pad dies.**

Pad dy (pad′ē), nickname for an Irishman. *n., pl.* **Pad dies.**

Pad e rew ski (pad′ə ref′skē), **Ignace Jan,** 1860-1941, Polish pianist, composer, and statesman. *n.*

pad i (pad′ē), paddy. *n., pl.* **pad is.**

pad lock (pad′lok′), **1.** lock that can be put on and removed. It hangs by a curved bar, hinged at one end and snapped shut at the other. **2.** fasten with a padlock. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

Padlock

pa dre (pä′drā), **1.** father. It is used as a name for a priest. **2.** *Informal.* chaplain in the army or navy. *n.*

pa dro ne (pä drō′nā), *Italian.* master; boss. *n.*

Pad u a (paj′ü ə), city in northeast Italy. 177,000. *n.*

Pa du cah (pə dü′kə or pə dū′kə), city in W Kentucky, on the Ohio River. 34,000. *n.*

pae an (pē′ən), song of praise, joy, or triumph. *n.* Also, **pean.**

pa gan (pā′gən), **1.** person who is not a Christian, Jew, or Moslem; one who worships false gods; heathen. The ancient Greeks and Romans were pagans. **2.** having to do with pagans; not Christian, Jewish, or Moslem. **3.** person who has no religion. **4.** not religious. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *adj.*

pa gan dom (pā′gən dəm), the pagan world; pagans collectively; all pagans. *n.*

Pag a ni ni (pag′ə nē′nē), **Nicolò,** 1784-1840, Italian violinist. *n.*

pa gan ism (pā′gən iz əm), **1.** pagan attitude toward religion or morality. **2.** beliefs and practices of pagans. **3.** being a pagan. *n.*

page[1] (pāj), **1.** one side of a leaf or sheet of paper: *a page in this book.* **2.** print or writing on one side of a leaf. **3.** a record: *the pages of history.* **4.** happening or time considered as part of history: *The settling of the West is a glorious page in the history of the United States.* **5.** number the pages of. 1-4 *n.*, 5 *v.*, **paged, pag ing.**

page[2] (pāj), **1.** a boy servant; errand boy. **2.** *U.S.* try to find (a person) at a hotel, club, etc., by having his name called out. **3.** *U.S.* boy who carries messages, books, etc., for members of Congress or of a State legislature. **4.** youth who attends a person of rank. **5.** youth who was preparing to be a knight. 1,3-5 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **paged, pag ing.**

pag eant (paj′ənt), **1.** an elaborate spectacle; procession in costume; pomp; display: *The coronation of the new king was a splendid pageant.* **2.** a public entertainment that represents scenes from history, legend, or the like: *Our school gave a pageant of the coming of the Pilgrims to America.* **3.** empty show, not reality. *n.*

pag eant ry (paj′ənt rē), **1.** a splendid show; gorgeous display; pomp. **2.** mere show; empty display. *n., pl.* **pag eant ries.**

pag i na tion (paj′ə nā′shən), **1.** act of numbering the pages of books, etc. **2.** the figures with which pages are numbered. *n.*

pa go da (pe gō′də), temple with many stories forming a tower. Pagodas are built in India, China, and Japan. *n.*

Pa go Pa go or **Pa go pa go** (päng′ō-päng′ō), capital of American Samoa, in the SW Pacific. A United States naval and coaling station is located there. 1600. *n.*

Pagoda

paid (pād), **1.** receiving money; hired. **2.** no longer owed; settled. **3.** cashed. **4.** pt. and pp. of **pay**[1]. *I have paid my bills. These bills are all paid.* 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *v.*

pail (pāl), **1.** a round container for carrying liquids, etc.; bucket: *a milk pail.* **2.** amount a pail holds. *n.*

pail ful (pāl′fůl), amount that fills a pail. *n., pl.* **pail fuls.**

pain (pān), **1.** a feeling of being hurt; suffering: *A cut gives pain. The death of one we love causes pain.* **2.** cause to suffer; give pain: *Does your tooth pain you?* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

on pain of, with the punishment or penalty of unless a certain thing is done.

pains, **1.** care; effort; trouble to do something. **2.** sufferings of childbirth.

Paine (pān), **Thomas,** 1737-1809, American writer on politics and religion, born in England. *n.*

pain ful (pān′fəl), **1.** causing pain; unpleasant; hurting: *a painful illness, a painful duty.* **2.** difficult. *adj.* **—pain′ful ly,** *adv.* **—pain′ful ness,** *n.*

pain less (pān′lis), without pain; causing no pain. *adj.*

pains tak ing (pānz′tāk′ing), very careful; particular; scrupulous: *a painstaking painter. adj.* **—pains′tak′ing ly,** *adv.*

paint (pānt), **1.** solid coloring matter mixed with a liquid, that can be put on a surface to make a layer or film of white, black, or colored material. **2.** cover or decorate with paint: *paint a house.* **3.** use paint. **4.** represent (an object, etc.) in colors: *The artist painted fairies and angels.* **5.** make pictures. **6.** picture vividly in words. **7.** coloring matter put on the face or body. **8.** put on like paint: *The doctor painted iodine on the cut.* 1,7 *n.*, 2-6,8 *v.*

paint brush (pānt′brush′), brush for putting on paint. *n.*

paint er[1] (pān′tər), **1.** person who paints pictures; artist. **2.** person who paints houses, woodwork, etc. *n.*

paint er[2] (pān′tər), a rope, usually fastened to the bow of a boat, for tying it to a ship, pier, etc. *n.*

paint er[3] (pān′tər), the American panther or mountain lion. *n.*

paint ing (pān′ting), **1.** something painted; picture. **2.** act of one that paints. **3.** art of representation, decoration, and creating beauty with paints. *n.*

pair (pār), **1.** a set of two; two that go together: *a pair of shoes, a pair of horses.* **2.** arrange or be arranged in pairs: *pair stockings.* **3.** a single thing consisting of two parts that cannot be used separately: *a pair of scissors, a pair of trousers.* **4.** two people who are married or are engaged to be married. **5.** join in love and marriage. **6.** two animals that are mated. **7.** mate. **8.** two members on opposite sides who arrange not to vote on a certain question. **9.** the arrangement thus made. 1,3,4,6, 8,9 *n., pl.* **pairs** or (*sometimes after a numeral*) **pair;** 2,5,7, *v.*

pair off, arrange in pairs; form into pairs.

pais ley (pāz′lē), **1.** a soft woolen cloth with a very elaborate and colorful pattern. **2.** made of paisley; having a pattern like paisley. **3.** something made of paisley. 1,3 *n., pl.* **pais leys;** 2 *adj.*

pa ja mas (pə jä′məz), **1.** garments to sleep in, etc., consisting of a coat and loose trousers fastened at the waist. **2.** loose trousers worn by Moslem men and women. *n.pl.* Also, *esp. Brit.* **pyjamas.**

Pak i stan (pak′ə stan), independent republic within the British Commonwealth, in S. Asia. It is divided into two parts, one west, the other east of the Republic of India. 93,812,000 pop.; 364,737 sq. mi. *Capital:* Rawalpindi. See **India** for map. *n.*

pal (pal), **1.** comrade; mate; partner; chum; accomplice. **2.** associate as pals. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **palled, pal ling.**

pal ace (pal′is), **1.** a grand house for a king, queen, bishop, or some other exalted personage to live in. **2.** a very fine house or building. *n.*

Palanquin

pal an quin or **pal an keen** (pal′ən kēn′), a covered couch carried by poles resting on men's shoulders. *n.*

pal at a ble (pal′ə tə bl), agreeable to the taste; pleasing: *That was a most palatable lunch. I find your suggestion extremely palatable. adj.* **—pal′at a bly,** *adv.*

pal a tal (pal′ə tl), **1.** of or having to do with the palate. **2.** made with the tongue near or touching the hard palate. The *y* in *yet* is a palatal sound. **3.** a palatal sound. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

pal a tal ize (pal′ə tl īz), change into a palatal sound. *v.*, **pal a tal ized, pal a tal iz ing.**

pal ate (pal′it), **1.** roof of the mouth The bony part in front is the **hard palate,** and the fleshy part in back is the **soft palate.** **2.** sense of taste: *The new flavor pleased his palate.* **3.** liking. *n.*

pa la tial (pə lā′shəl), like a palace; fit for a palace; magnificent. *adj.* **—pa la′tial ly,** *adv.*

pal a tine (pal′ə tīn), **1.** having royal rights in his own territory. A count palatine was subject only to the emperor or king. **2.** lord having royal rights in his own territory. **3.** of a lord who has royal rights in his own territory. **4.** palatial. 1,3,4 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Palatine Hill, one of the seven hills on which the city of Rome was built.

Pa lau (pü lou′), about 100 islands in the W Pacific, a part of the Caroline group. 9000 pop.; 185 sq. mi. *n.*

pa lav er (pə lav′ər), **1.** parley or conference, especially between travelers and uncivilized natives. **2.** talk. **3.** smooth, persuading talk; fluent talk; flattery. **4.** talk fluently or flatteringly. 1-3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*

pale[1] (pāl), **1.** without much color; whitish: *When you have been ill, your face is sometimes pale.* **2.** not bright; dim: *pale blue.* **3.** turn pale: *Helen's face paled at the bad news.* 1,2 *adj.*, **pal er, pal est;** 3 *v.*, **paled, pal ing.** **—pale′ly,** *adv.*

Fence made of pales

pale[2] (pāl), **1.** a long, narrow board, pointed at the top, used for fences. **2.** boundary: *outside the pale of civilized society.* **3.** enclose with pales. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **paled, pal ing.**

pale face (pāl′fās′), a white person. The North American Indians are said to have called white people palefaces. *n.*

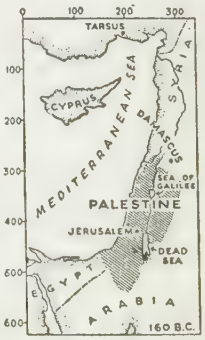
pale ness (pāl′nis), condition of being pale. *n.*

pa le o lith ic (pā′lē ə lith′ik), of or having to do with the earlier part of the Stone Age. Paleolithic tools were crudely chipped out of stone. *adj.*

pa le on tol o gist (pā′lē on tol′ə jist), person skilled in paleontology. *n.*

pa le on tol o gy (pā′lē on tol′ə jē), science of the forms of life existing long ago, as represented by fossil animals and plants. *n.*

Pa le o zo ic (pā′lē ə zō′ik), **1.** an old geological era whose fossils represent early forms of life; age of fishes. **2.** rocks formed in this era. **3.** of this era or these rocks. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*



Pa ler mo (pə lär′mō), seaport and capital of Sicily, in the NW part. 570,000. *n.*

Pal es tine (pal′is tīn), **1.** the region in SW Asia between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River, sometimes including various other land.

The name has been applied since ancient times to the land of the Jews. Palestine is often called the Holy Land and in the Bible is called Canaan. **2.** a former country, 1916-1948, in that region, which included Israel and other territory now Arab-controlled. *n.*

pal ette (pal′it), **1.** a thin board, usually oval or oblong, with a thumb hole at one end, used by painters to lay and mix colors on. **2.** set of colors on this board. *n.*

Artist's palette

pal frey (pôl′frē), a gentle riding horse, especially one used by ladies. *n., pl.* **pal freys.**

pal imp sest (pal′imp sest), parchment or other writing material from which one writing has been erased to make room for another; manuscript with one text written over another. *n.*

pal ing (pāl′ing), **1.** fence of pales. **2.** pale in a fence. *n.*

pal i sade (pal′ə sād′), **1.** a long, strong wooden stake pointed at the top end. **2.** fence of stakes set firmly in the ground to enclose or defend. **3.** furnish or surround with a palisade. **4.** line of high, steep cliffs. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **pal i sad ed, pal i sad ing.**

Palisades

Pal i sades (pal′ə sādz′), line of high, steep cliffs along the western bank of the Hudson River opposite New York City and Yonkers. *n.pl.*

pall[1] (pôl), **1.** a heavy cloth of black, purple, or white velvet spread over a coffin, a hearse, or a tomb. **2.** a dark, gloomy covering: *A pall of smoke shut out the sun from the city.* *n.*

pall[2] (pôl), **1.** become distasteful or very tiresome because there has been too much of it: *Even the most tasty food palls if it is served day after day without variety.* **2.** cloy. *v.*

pal la di um (pə lā′dē əm), a rare silver-white metallic element. It is harder than platinum. *Symbol;* Pd *n.*

Pal las (pal′əs), a name of Athena. *n.*

pall bear er (pôl′bär′ər), one of the men who walk with the coffin at a funeral. *n.*

pal let (pal′it), bed of straw; poor bed. *n.*

pal li ate (pal′ē āt), **1.** lessen without curing; mitigate: *palliate a disease.* **2.** make appear less serious; excuse: *palliate a fault.* *v.*, **pal li at ed, pal li at ing.**

pal li a tive (pal′ē ā′tiv), **1.** useful to lessen or soften; mitigating; excusing. **2.** something that lessens, softens, mitigates, or excuses. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

pal lid (pal′id), lacking color; pale: *a pallid face.* *adj.*

pal lor (pal′ər), lack of color from fear, illness, death, etc.; paleness. *n.*

palm[1] (päm), **1.** inside of the hand between the wrist and the fingers. **2.** width of a hand; 3 to 4 inches. **3.** conceal in the hand: *palm a nickel.* **4.** pass or get accepted (something not good). 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

grease the palm of, bribe.

have an itching palm, be greedy for money.

palm off, pass off or get accepted by tricks, fraud, or false representation.

Sentinel palm

palm[2] (päm), **1.** any of many kinds of trees growing in warm climates. Most palms are tall and have a bunch of large leaves at the top. **2.** branch or leaf of a palm tree as a symbol of victory or triumph. **3.** victory; triumph. *n.*

bear or carry off the palm, be the victor; win: *He bore off the palm both in tennis and swimming.*

yield the palm to, admit defeat by.

Palmate leaf

Pal ma (päl′mä), seaport in W Majorca, capital of the Balearic Islands. 150,000. *n.*

pal mate (pal′māt), **1.** shaped like a hand with the fingers spread out: *a palmate leaf.* **2.** web-footed; having the front toes joined by a web; webbed. *adj.*

palm er (päm′ər), **1.** pilgrim returning from the Holy Land bringing a palm branch as a token. **2.** pilgrim. *n.*

pal met to (pal met′ō), any of several kinds of palm trees with fan-shaped leaves, abundant on the SE coast of the United States. *n., pl.* **pal met tos** or **pal met toes**

palm ist (päm′ist), person who tells fortunes by examining the palm of the hand. *n.*

palm is try (päm′is trē), art of telling a person's fortune from lines and marks in the palm of his hand. *n.*

palm leaf, leaf of a palm tree, used for making hats, baskets, fans, etc.

palm oil, a yellow fat from the fruit of a palm tree, used to make soap and candles.

Palm Sunday, the Sunday before Easter Sunday.

palm y (päm′ē), **1.** abounding in palms. **2.** flourishing; prosperous; glorious: *palmy days of peace.* *adj.*, **palm i er, palm i est.**

pal o mi no (pal′ə mē′nō), a cream-colored horse of Arabian stock. Its mane and tail are usually lighter colored. *n., pl.* **pal o mi nos.**

pal pa bil i ty (pal′pə bil′ə tē), being palpable. *n.*

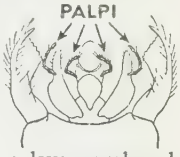
pal pa ble (pal′pə bl), **1.** readily seen or heard and recognized; obvious: *a palpable error.* **2.** that can be touched or felt. *adj.*

pal pa bly (pal′pə blē), **1.** plainly; obviously. **2.** to the touch. *adv.*

pal pi (pal′pī), pl. of **palpus.** *n.*

pal pi tate (pal′pə tāt), **1.** beat very rapidly: *Your heart palpitates when you are excited.* **2.** quiver; tremble: *His body palpitated with terror.* *v.*, **pal pi tat ed, pal pi tat ing.**

pal pi ta tion (pal′pə tā′shən), **1.** very rapid beating of the heart. **2.** a quivering; trembling. *n.*



pal pus (pal′pəs), the jointed feeler attached to the mouth of insects, spiders, lobsters, etc. Palpi are organs of touch or taste. *n., pl.* **pal pi.**

pal sied (pôl′zēd), **1.** having the palsy; paralyzed. **2.** shaking; trembling. *adj.*

pal sy (pôl′zē), **1.** paralysis; loss of power to feel, to move, or to control motion in any part of the body. **2.** paralyze. 1 *n.*, *pl.* **pal sies;** 2 *v.*, **pal sied, pal sy ing.**

pal ter (pôl′tər), **1.** talk or act insincerely; trifle deceitfully: *Do not palter with the truth.* **2.** act carelessly; trifle: *Do not palter with a decision involving life and death.* **3.** deal crookedly; use tricks and dodges in bargaining. *v.*

pal try (pôl′trē), almost worthless; trifling; petty; mean: *Pay no attention to paltry gossip.* *adj.*, **pal tri er, pal tri est.** —**pal′tri ly,** *adv.* —**pal′tri ness,** *n.*

Pa mirs (pə mirz′), **The,** a high plateau and mountain range in central Asia, north of India. The highest peak is 24,590 feet. *n.*

Pam li co Sound (pam′lə kō), a narrow stretch of water between the coast of North Carolina and a long chain of narrow islands. 80 mi. long.

pam pas (pam′pez), the vast, treeless plains of South America, especially in Argentina. *n.pl.*

Pam pas (pam′pəz), a highly productive region of Argentina. *n.pl.*

pam per (pam′pər), indulge too much; allow too many privileges to: *pamper a child, pamper one's appetite.* *v.* —**pam′per er,** *n.*

pam phlet (pam′flit), booklet in paper covers. It often deals with a question of current interest. *n.*

pam phlet eer (pam′flit ir′), **1.** writer of pamphlets. **2.** write and issue pamphlets. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

pan (pan), **1.** dish for cooking and other household uses, usually broad, shallow, and with no cover. **2.** anything like this. Gold and other metals are sometimes obtained by washing ore in pans. The dishes on a pair of scales are called pans. **3.** cook in a pan. **4.** wash in a

pan: *pan gold.* **5.** wash (gravel, sand, etc.) in a pan to get gold. **6.** yield gold. **7.** in old-fashioned guns, the hollow part of the lock that held a little gunpowder to set the gun off. **8.** hard subsoil. **9.** *Informal.* criticize severely: *The drama critic panned the new play.* 1,2,7,8 *n.*, 3-6,9 *v.*, **panned, pan ning.**

pan out, *Informal.* turn out: *His scheme panned out well.*

Pan (pan), the Greek god of forests, pastures, flocks, and shepherds. Pan is described as a man with legs like a goat and as playing on musical pipes. *n.*

pan a ce a (pan′ə sē′ə), remedy for all diseases or ills; cure-all. *n.*

Pan a ma (pan′ə mä), **1. Isthmus of,** a narrow neck of land connecting North America with South America. 420 mi. long; 31 mi. wide at the narrowest part. **2.** country on the Isthmus of Panama, on either side of the Canal Zone. 1,066,000 pop.; 28,575 sq. mi. See **Canal Zone** for map. **3.** its capital, a seaport on the Bay of Panama. 222,000. **4. Bay of,** bay of the Pacific on the S coast of the Isthmus of Panama. *n.*

pan a ma (pan′ə mä), a fine hat woven from the young leaves of a palmlike plant of Central and South America. *n.*

Panama Canal, canal cut across the Isthmus of Panama to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, built and controlled by the United States. 40 mi. long; 100-300 ft. wide. See **Central America** for map.

Panama Canal Zone. See **Canal Zone.**

Pan a ma ni an (pan′ə mā′nē ən), **1.** of or having to do with Panama. **2.** native or inhabitant of Panama. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Pan-A mer i can (pan′ə mer′ə kən), **1.** of all Americans. **2.** including all the countries of North, Central, and South America. *adj.*

Pan-A mer i can ism (pan′ə mer′ə kən iz′əm), principle or policy that all the countries in South America, Central America, and North America should coöperate for the improvement of their welfare. *n.*

Pan American Union, organization having representatives from each of the 21 American republics, formed to promote mutual coöperation and further the interests of peace.

Pa nay (pä nī′), one of the central islands in the Philippines. 1,310,000 pop.; 4446 sq. mi. See **Philippines** for map. *n.*

pan cake (pan′kāk′), **1.** a thin, flat cake of batter, fried in a pan or on a griddle. **2.** a quick, almost flat landing by an airplane. **3.** make such a landing: *The pilot pancaked his damaged plane onto an open field.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **pan caked, pan cak ing.**

pan chro mat ic (pan′krō mat′ik), sensitive to light of all colors: *a panchromatic photographic film.* *adj.*

pan cre as (pan′krē əs), gland near the stomach that discharges into the intestine a secretion that helps digestion. The pancreas of animals when used for food is called sweetbread. *n.*

pan cre at ic (pan′krē at′ik), of the pancreas. The pancreatic juice aids digestion. *adj.*

pan da (pan′də), **1.** the giant panda, a bearlike mammal of Tibet, mostly white with black legs. **2.** a reddish-brown mammal somewhat like a raccoon, that lives in the Himalayas. *n.*

Giant panda (about 6 ft. long)

pan de mo ni um (pan′dəmō′nē əm), **1.** place of wild disorder or lawless confusion. **2.** wild uproar or lawlessness. *n.*

pan der (pan′dər), **1.** person who helps other people indulge low desires, passions, or vices. **2.** act as a pander; supply material or opportunity for vices: *The newspaper pandered to people's liking for sensational stories.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

Pan dit (pun′dit), Madame **Vijaya Lakshmi,** born 1900, Indian stateswoman, sister of Jawaharlal Nehru. *n.*

Pan do ra (pan dô′rə), in Greek mythology, the first woman, created by the gods to punish mankind for having learned the use of fire. Curiosity led her to open a box (**Pandora's box**) and thus let out all sorts of ills into the world. Only Hope remained at the bottom. *n.*

pane (pān), a single sheet of glass in a window, a door, or a sash: *Hailstones broke several panes of glass.* *n.*

pan e gyr ic (pan′ə jir′ik), **1.** speech or writing in praise of a person or thing. **2.** enthusiastic or extravagant praise. *n.*

pan e gyr ist (pan′ə jir′ist), person who praises enthusiastically or extravagantly. *n.*

pan el (pan′l), **1.** strip or surface that is different in some way from what is around it. A panel is often sunk below or raised above the rest, and used for a decoration. Panels may be in a door or other woodwork, on large pieces of furniture, or made as parts of a dress. **2.** arrange in panels; furnish or decorate with panels: *The room was paneled with oak.* **3.** picture, photograph, or design much longer than wide. **4.** list of persons called as jurors; the members of a jury. **5.** a group formed for discussion. 1,3-5 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **pan eled, pan el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **pan elled, pan el ling.**

Panels in a wall (def. 1)

panel discussion, the discussion of a particular issue by a selected group of people.

pan el ing (pan′l ing), panels collectively. *n.*

pan el ist (pan′l ist), person who takes part in a panel discussion. *n.*

pan el ling (pan′l ing), *Esp. Brit.* paneling. *n.*

pang (pang), a sudden, short, sharp pain or feeling: *the pangs of a toothache, a pang of pity.* *n.*

pan go lin (pang gō′lən), a scaly, toothless mammal of tropical Asia and Africa that rolls itself into a ball when in danger; scaly anteater. *n.*

pan han dle[1] (pan′han′dl), **1.** handle of a pan. **2.** *U.S.* a narrow strip of land projecting like a handle. *n.*

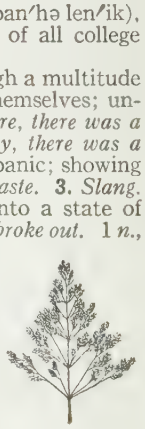
pan han dle[2] (pan′han′dl), *Informal.* beg, especially in the streets. *v.*, **pan han dled, pan han dling. —pan′han′dler,** *n.*

Pan hel len ic or **pan hel len ic** (pan′hə len′ik), **1.** of all members of the Greek race. **2.** of all college fraternities and sororities. *adj.*

pan ic (pan′ik), **1.** fear spreading through a multitude of people so that they lose control of themselves; unreasoning fear: *When the theater caught fire, there was a panic. When four banks failed in one day, there was a panic among businessmen.* **2.** caused by panic; showing panic; unreasonable: *panic terror, panic haste.* **3.** *Slang.* make (an audience, etc.) laugh. **4.** go into a state of panic: *The audience panicked when the fire broke out.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*, 3,4 *v.*, **pan icked, pan ick ing.**

pan ick y (pan′ik ē), **1.** caused by panic. **2.** showing panic. **3.** like panic. **4.** liable to lose self-control and have a panic. *adj.*

pan i cle (pan′ə kl), a compound raceme; a loose, diversely branching flower cluster: *a panicle of oats.* *n.*


Panicle

pan ic-strick en (pan′ik strik′ən), frightened out of one's wits; demoralized by fear. *adj.*

pan ni er (pan′ē ər), basket, especially one of a pair of considerable size to be slung across the shoulders or across the back of a beast of burden. *n.*

Panniers

pan ni kin (pan′ə kin), **1.** a small pan. **2.** a metal cup or mug. *n.*

pan o plied (pan′ə plēd), completely armed, equipped, covered, or arrayed. *adj.*

pan o ply (pan′ə plē), **1.** a complete suit of armor. **2.** complete equipment or covering: *an Indian in panoply of paint and feathers.* *n., pl.* **pan o plies.**

pan o ram a (pan′ə ram′ə), **1.** a wide, unbroken view of a surrounding region: *a panorama of beach and sea.* **2.** a complete survey of some subject: *a panorama of*

history. 3. picture of a landscape or other scene, often shown as if seen from a central point; picture unrolled a part at a time and made to pass continuously before the spectators. 4. a continuously passing or changing scene: *the panorama of city life.* *n.*

pan o ram ic (pan′ə ram′ik), of or like a panorama: *a panoramic view.* *adj.* —**pan′o ram′i cal ly,** *adv.*

pan sy (pan′zē), 1. variety of violet that has large flowers with flat, velvety petals usually of several colors. 2. the flower. *n., pl.* **pan sies.**

pant (pant), 1. breathe hard and quickly: *pant from playing tennis.* 2. a short quick breath. 3. speak with short, quick breaths: *"Come quick. Come quick," panted Joe.* 4. long eagerly: *I am just panting for my turn.* 5. puff of an engine. 6. throb violently. 7. a throb. 1,3,4,6 *v.,* 2,5,7 *n.*

pan ta lets or **pan ta lettes** (pan′tə lets′), 1. long drawers extending to the ankles, formerly worn by women and girls. 2. pair of trimmed pieces for attaching to the legs of drawers. *n.pl.*

pan ta loon (pan′te lün′), clown. *n.*

Pan ta loon (pan′tə lün′), a lean, foolish old man wearing pantaloons and slippers who is a comic character in old Italian comedies. *n.*

pan ta loons (pan′tə lünz′), trousers. *n.pl.*

pan the ism (pan′thē iz əm), 1. belief that the universe is God. 2. worship of all the gods. *n.*

pan the ist (pan′thē ist), believer in pantheism. *n.*

pan the is tic (pan′thē is′tik), of or having to do with pantheism or pantheists. *adj.*

pan the is ti cal ly (pan′thē is′tik lē), according to pantheism; from a pantheist's point of view. *adv.*

Pan the on (pan′thē on), 1. temple for all the gods, built at Rome about 27 B.C. and later used as a Christian church. 2. a public building in Paris containing tombs or memorials of famous French people. *n.*

pan the on (pan′thē on), 1. temple dedicated to all the gods. 2. a public building containing tombs or memorials of the illustrious dead of a nation. 3. all the deities of a people. *n.*

pan ther (pan′thər), 1. puma; mountain lion. 2. leopard. 3. jaguar. *n., pl.* **pan thers** or (*esp. collectively*) **pan ther.**

pan to mime (pan′tə mīm), 1. a play without words, in which the actors express themselves by gestures. 2. gestures without words. 3. express by gestures. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.,* **pan to mimed, pan to mim ing.**

pan to mim ic (pan′tə mim′ik), of, in, or like pantomime. *adj.*

pan to mim ist (pan′tə mīm′ist), actor in a pantomime. *n.*

pan try (pan′trē), a small room in which food, dishes, silverware, table linen, etc., are kept. *n., pl.* **pan tries.**

pants (pants), *Informal.* 1. *Esp. U.S.* trousers. 2. drawers, especially women's. *n.pl.*

Pan za (pan′zə), **Sancho,** Don Quixote's squire, a practical, shrewd peasant in a story by Cervantes. *n.*

pan zer (pan′zər), armored or mechanized and armored. A panzer division consists largely of tanks. *adj.*

pap (pap), soft food for infants or invalids. *n.*

pa pa (pä′pə), father; daddy. *n.*

pa pa cy (pā′pə sē), 1. position, rank, or authority of the Pope. 2. time during which a pope rules. 3. all the popes. 4. government by the Pope. *n., pl.* **pa pa cies.**

pa pal (pā′pl), 1. of the Pope: *a papal letter.* 2. of the papacy. 3. of the Roman Catholic Church: *papal ritual.* *adj.*

Papal States, a large district in central Italy that was ruled by the Pope from 755 A.D. to 1870. Most of it was annexed by Italy in 1860, the rest in 1870.

pa paw (pô′pô), 1. a small North American tree bearing oblong, yellowish, edible fruit with many beanlike seeds. 2. this fruit. 3. papaya. *n.* Also, **pawpaw.**

pa pa ya (pə pä′yə), 1. a tropical American tree having a straight, palmlike trunk with a tuft of large leaves at the top and edible, melonlike fruit with yellowish pulp. 2. the fruit. *n.*

Pa pe e te (pä′pē ā′tā), seaport and the capital of French Polynesia, on the island of Tahiti. 17,288. *n.*

pa per (pā′pər), 1. a material in thin sheets used for writing, printing, drawing, wrapping packages, covering walls, etc. Paper is made from wood pulp, rags, etc. 2. piece or sheet of paper. 3. piece or sheet of paper with writing or printing on it; document: *Important papers were stolen.* 4. wrapper, container, or sheet of paper containing something. 5. newspaper. 6. article; essay: *Professor Smith read a paper on the teaching of English.* 7. a written examination. 8. a written promise to pay money; note. 9. paper money. 10. made of paper: *paper dolls.* 11. like paper; thin: *almonds with paper shells.* 12. existing only on paper: *When he tried to sell, his paper profits disappeared.* 13. wallpaper. 14. cover with paper: *paper a room.* 1-9,13 *n.,* 10-12 *adj.,* 14 *v.* —**pa′per er,** *n.*

on paper, 1. in writing or print. 2. in theory.

papers, documents telling who or what one is.

paper hanger, person whose business is to cover walls with wallpaper.

paper knife, knife with a blade of metal, wood, etc., used to cut open letters and the pages of books.

paper money, money made of paper, not metal. A dollar bill is paper money.

paper nautilus, a sea mollusk with eight arms, somewhat like an octopus. The female has a very thin, delicate shell in which the young develop.

paper profits, profits existing on paper, but not yet realized.

pa per weight (pā′pər wāt′), a small, heavy object put on papers to keep them from being scattered. *n.*

pa pier-mâ ché (pā′pər mə shā′), 1. a paper pulp mixed with some stiffener and molded when moist. It becomes hard and strong when dry. 2. made of papier-mâché. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

pa pil la (pə pil′ə), 1. a small, nipple-like projection. 2. one of certain small protuberances concerned with the senses of touch, taste, or smell: *the papillae on the tongue.* *n., pl.* **pa pil lae.**

pa pil lae (pə pil′ē), pl. of **papilla.** *n.*

pap il lar y (pap′ə ler′ē), 1. of or like a papilla. 2. having papillae. *adj.*

pa pist (pā′pist), *Unfriendly use.* Roman Catholic. *n., adj.*

pa poose or **pap poose** (pa püs′), a North American Indian baby. *n.*

pap pus (pap′əs), an appendage to a seed, often made of down or bristles. Dandelion and thistle seeds have pappi. *n., pl.* **pap pi** (pap′ī).

pap ri ka (pap rē′kə or pap′rə kə), a kind of red pepper not so strong as the ordinary kind. *n.*

Pap u a (pap′yu ə), 1. New Guinea. 2. **Territory of,** the SE part of New Guinea, with nearby islands. It is a territory of Australia. 480,000 pop.; 90,540 sq. mi. *Capital:* Port Moresby. *n.*

Pap u an (pap′yu ən), 1. of or having to do with Papua or with the native Negroid race living in Papua. 2. native or inhabitant of Papua. 3. any of the Papuan languages or dialects. 1 *adj.,* 2,3 *n.*

pa py rus (pə pī′rəs), 1. a tall water plant from which the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans made a kind of paper to write on. 2. a writing material made from the pith of the papyrus plant. 3. an ancient record written on papyrus. *n., pl.* **pa py ri** (-rī).

par (pär), 1. equality; an equal level: *The gains and losses are about on a par. He is quite on a par with his brother in intelligence.* 2. average or normal amount, degree, or condition: *A sick person feels below par.* 3. average; normal. 4. the value of a bond, a note, a share of stock, etc., that is printed on it; face value:

That stock is selling above par. **5.** the established normal value of the money of one country in terms of the money of another country. **6.** of or at par. **7.** score in golf made by perfect playing. On many golf courses 72 is par. 1,2,4,5,7 *n.*, 3,6 *adj.*

par., **1.** paragraph. **2.** parallel. **3.** parenthesis. **4.** parish.

Pa rá (pä rä′), the southern mouth of the Amazon River. 200 mi. long; 40 mi. wide. *n.*

par a ble (par′ə bl), a short story used to teach some truth or moral lesson: *Jesus taught in parables.* *n.*

pa rab o la (pə rab′ə lə), a plane curve formed by the intersection of a cone with a plane parallel to a side of the cone. *n., pl.* **pa rab o las.**

Parabola

par a bol ic[1] (par′ə bol′ik), having to do with or resembling a parabola. *adj.*

par a bol ic[2] (par′ə bol′ik), of, having to do with, or expressed in a parable. *adj.*

par a chute (par′ə shüt), **1.** an umbrellalike apparatus made of nylon, silk, etc., used in descending safely through the air from a great height. **2.** come down by, or as if by, a parachute: *The men in the burning plane parachuted safely to the ground.* **3.** convey by a parachute. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **par a chut ed, par a chut ing.**

Man descending with parachute. It is fastened on by means of a harness and can be folded into a pack that is worn on the back or chest.

par a chut ist (par′ə shüt′ist), person who uses a parachute; person skilled in making descents with a parachute. *n.*

pa rade (pə rād′), **1.** march for display; procession: *The circus had a parade.* **2.** march through with display: *The performers and animals paraded the streets.* **3.** march in procession; walk proudly as if in a parade. **4.** group of people walking for display or pleasure. **5.** place where people walk for display or pleasure. **6.** a great show or display: *A modest man will not make a parade of his wealth.* **7.** make a great show of. **8.** a military display or review of troops. **9.** come together in military order for review or inspection. **10.** assemble (troops) for review. **11.** place used for the regular parade of troops. 1,4-6,8,11 *n.*, 2,3,7, 9,10 *v.*, **pa rad ed, pa rad ing.** **—pa rad′er,** *n.*

par a digm (par′ə dim or par′ə dīm), **1.** pattern; example. **2.** example of a noun, verb, pronoun, etc., in all its inflections. *n.*

par a dise (par′ə dīs), **1.** heaven. **2.** place or condition of great happiness. **3.** place of great beauty. **4.** garden of Eden. *n.*

par a dox (par′ə doks), **1.** statement that may be true but seems to say two opposite things: *"More haste, less speed" and "The child is father to the man" are paradoxes.* **2.** statement that is false because it says two opposite things. **3.** person or thing that seems to be full of contradictions. *n.*

par a dox i cal (par′ə dok′sə kl), **1.** of paradoxes; involving a paradox. **2.** having the habit of using paradoxes. *adj.* **—par′a dox′i cal ly,** *adv.*

par af fin (par′ə fin), **1.** a white, tasteless substance like wax, used for making candles, for sealing jars, etc. It is obtained chiefly from crude petroleum. **2.** treat with paraffin. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

par a gon (par′ə gon), model of excellence or perfection. *n.*

par a graph (par′ə graf), **1.** group of sentences that belong together; distinct part of a chapter, letter, or composition. It is customary to begin a paragraph on a new line and to indent this line. **2.** divide into paragraphs. **3.** a separate note or item of news in a newspaper. **4.** write paragraphs about. **5.** sign (¶) used to show where a paragraph begins or should begin. It is used mostly in correcting written work. 1,3,5 *n.*, 2,4 *v.* **—par′a graph′er,** *n.*

Par a guay (par′ə gwā or par′ə gwī), **1.** country in central South America, between Bolivia, Brazil, and Argentina. 1,718,000 pop.; 157,047 sq. mi. *Capital:* Asunción. See **South America** for map. **2.** river flowing south from W Brazil into the Paraná River. 1500 mi. *n.* **—Par′a guay′an,** *adj., n.*

par a keet (par′ə kēt), any of various small parrots, most of which have slender bodies and long tails. *n.* Also, **parrakeet, paroquet.**

par al lax (par′ə laks), the change or amount of change in the direction in which an object is seen or photographed, caused by a change in the position of the observer or camera. Seen from A, star S is in direction AS. Seen from B, it is in direction BS. The parallax is the difference between these two directions, or the angle ASB. *n.*

Parallax

par al lel (par′ə lel), **1.** at or being the same distance apart everywhere, like the two rails of a railroad track. **2.** a parallel line or surface. **3.** any of the imaginary circles around the earth parallel to the equator, marking degrees of latitude. **4.** the markings on a map that represent these circles. **5.** be at the same distance from throughout the length: *The street parallels the railroad.* **6.** cause to be or run parallel to. **7.** similar; corresponding: *parallel points in the characters of different men.* **8.** thing like or similar to another: *Her experience was an interesting parallel to ours.* **9.** be like; be similar to: *Your story closely parallels what he told me.* **10.** find a case which is similar or parallel to: *Can you parallel that for friendliness?* **11.** comparison to show likeness: *draw a parallel between this winter and last winter.* **12.** compare in order to show likeness. **13.** arrangement of the wiring of batteries, lights, etc., in which all the positive poles or terminals are joined to one conductor, and all the negative to the other. 1,7 *adj.*, 2-4,8,11,13 *n.*, 5,6,9,10,12 *v.*, **par al leled, par al lel ing** or *esp. Brit.* **par al lelled, par al lel ling.**

Parallel lines

par al lel ism (par′ə lel iz′əm), **1.** a being parallel. **2.** likeness; similarity; correspondence; agreement. *n.*

par al lel o gram (par′ə lel′ə-gram), a four-sided figure whose opposite sides are parallel and equal. *n.*

Parallelograms

par a lyse (par′ə līz), paralyze. *v.*, **par a lysed, par a lys ing.**

pa ral y sis (pə ral′ə sis), **1.** a lessening or loss of the power of motion or sensation in any part of the body: *The accident left him with paralysis of the legs.* **2.** condition of powerlessness or helpless inactivity; crippling: *The war caused a paralysis of trade.* *n., pl.* **pa ral y ses** (-sēz).

par a lyt ic (par′ə lit′ik), **1.** of paralysis; having paralysis. **2.** person who has paralysis. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

par a lyze (par′ə līz), **1.** affect with a lessening or loss of the power of motion or feeling: *His left arm was paralyzed.* **2.** make powerless or helplessly inactive; cripple; stun; deaden: *Fear paralyzed my mind.* *v.*, **par a lyzed, par a lyz ing.**

Par a mar i bo (par′ə mar′ə bō), seaport and capital of Surinam (Dutch Guiana). 105,000. *n.*

par a me ci um (par′ə mē′shē əm), a one-celled animal shaped like a slender slipper, that is covered with cilia and has a groove along one side leading into an open mouth. Paramecia are free-swimming ciliates that usually live in stagnant water. *n., pl.* **par a me ci a** (-shē ə).

par a mount (par′ə mount), chief in importance; above others; supreme: *Truth is of paramount importance.* *adj.*

par a mour (par′ə mur), **1.** person who takes the place of a husband or wife illegally. **2.** *Archaic.* lover. *n.*

Pa ra ná (pä′rə nä′), river flowing south from central Brazil into the Plata River. 2450 mi. *n.*

par a noi a (par′ə noi′ə), mental derangement; especially, a chronic form of insanity characterized by elaborate delusions. *n.*

par a noi ac (par′ə noi′ak), **1.** person afflicted with paranoia. **2.** of or like paranoia. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

par a pet (par′ə pet), **1.** a low wall or mound of stone, earth, etc., to protect soldiers. **2.** a low wall at the edge of a balcony, roof, bridge, etc. *n.*

Parapet of a fort

par a pher nal ia (par′ə fərnāl′yə), **1.** personal belongings: *My paraphernalia are ready to be shipped.* **2.** equipment; outfit: *Military paraphernalia include guns, rifles, ammunition, etc.* *n.pl.*

par a phrase (par′ə frāz), **1.** state the meaning of (a passage) in other words. **2.** expression of the meaning of a passage in other words. 1 *v.*, **par a phrased, par a phras ing**; 2 *n.*

par a ple gi a (par′ə plē′jē ə), paralysis of the legs and the lower part of the trunk. *n.*

par a ple gic (par′ə plē′jik or par′ə plej′ik), **1.** person afflicted with paraplegia. **2.** having to do with, or afflicted with, paraplegia. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

par a sang (par′ə sang), an ancient Persian measure of length, about 3¼ miles. *n.*

par a site (par′ə sīt), **1.** animal or plant that lives on, with, or in another, from which it gets its food. Lice and tapeworms are parasites. Mistletoe is a parasite on oak trees. **2.** person who lives on others without making any useful and fitting return; hanger-on: *Beggars are parasites.* *n.*

par a sit ic (par′ə sit′ik), of or like a parasite; living on others. *adj.* **—par′a sit′i cal ly,** *adv.*

par a sol (par′ə sôl), a light umbrella used as a protection from the sun. *n.*

par a thy roid glands (par′ə thī′roid), small glands near the thyroid glands. Their secretion, which enables the body to use calcium, is necessary for life.

par a troop er (par′ə trüp′ər), soldier trained to use a parachute for descent from an aircraft into a battle area. *n.*

par a troops (par′ə trüps′), troops moved by air and landed by parachutes in a battle area. *n.pl.*

par boil (pär′boil′), **1.** boil till partly cooked: *Mother always parboils the beans before baking them.* **2.** overheat. *v.*

Par cae (pär′sē), in Roman mythology, the Fates. *n.pl.*

par cel (pär′sl), **1.** bundle of things wrapped or packed together; package: *The lady had her arms filled with parcels of gifts.* **2.** container with things packed in it: *Put your shirts in this parcel.* **3.** piece: *a parcel of land.* **4.** lot; pack: *a parcel of liars.* **5. Parcel out** means divide into, or distribute in, portions. 1-4 *n.*, 5 *v.*, **par celed, par cel ing** or *esp. Brit.* **par celled, parcel ling.**

parcel post, branch of the postal service which carries parcels.

parch (pärch), **1.** dry by heating; roast slightly: *Corn is sometimes parched.* **2.** make hot and dry or thirsty. **3.** become dry, hot, or thirsty. *v.*

par chee si or **par che si** (pär chē′zē), game somewhat like backgammon, played by moving pieces according to throws of dice. *n.*

parch ment (pärch′mənt), **1.** the skin of sheep, goats, etc., prepared for use as a writing material. **2.** manuscript or document written on parchment. **3.** paper that looks like parchment. *n.*

pard[1] (pärd), *Archaic.* leopard; panther. *n.*

pard[2] (pärd), *U.S. Slang.* partner; friend; companion. *n.*

par don (pärd′n), **1.** forgiveness. **2.** forgive: *Grandmother pardons us when we make mischief.* **3.** excuse. **4.** set free from punishment: *The governor pardoned the criminal.* **5.** a setting free from punishment. **6.** a legal document setting a person free from punishment. 1,3,5,6 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*

par don a ble (pärd′n ə bl), that can be pardoned; excusable. *adj.* **—par′don a bly,** *adv.*

par don er (pärd′n ər), **1.** person who pardons. **2.** an ecclesiastical official charged with the granting of indulgences in the Middle Ages. *n.*

pare (pār), **1.** cut, trim, or shave off the outer part of; peel: *pare an apple.* **2.** cut away (an outer layer, part, etc.): *pare a layer from a corn.* **3.** cut away little by little: *pare down expenses.* *v.*, **pared, par ing.**

par e gor ic (par′ə gôr′ik), **1.** a soothing medicine containing camphor and a very little opium. **2.** soothing. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

pa ren chy ma (pə reng′kə mə), **1.** the fundamental tissue in plants, composed of living, unspecialized cells from which all other cells are formed. Most of the tissue in the softer parts of leaves, the pulp of fruits, the pith of stems, etc., is parenchyma. **2.** the essential tissue of an animal organ, as distinguished from its connective or supporting tissue. *n.*

par ent (pār′ənt), **1.** father or mother. **2.** any animal or plant that produces offspring. **3.** source; cause. *n.*

par ent age (pār′ən tij), descent from parents; family line; ancestry. *n.*

pa ren tal (pə ren′tl), of or having to do with a parent; like a parent's. *adj.* **—pa ren′tal ly,** *adv.*

parent element, element that yields an isotope or daughter element through radioactive decay or nuclear bombardment.

pa ren the ses (pə ren′thə sēz), pl. of **parenthesis.** *n.*

pa ren the sis (pə ren′thə sis), **1.** word, phrase, sentence, etc., inserted within a sentence to explain or qualify something. **2.** either or both of two curved lines ( ) used to set off such an expression. *n.*, *pl.* **pa ren the ses.**

par en thet ic (par′ən thet′ik), **1.** qualifying; explanatory. **2.** put in parentheses. **3.** using parentheses. *adj.* **—par′en thet′i cal ly,** *adv.*

par en thet i cal (par′ən thet′ə kl), parenthetic. *adj.*

pa rent hood (pār′ənt hud), being a parent. *n.*

pa re sis (pə rē′sis), **1.** an incomplete paralysis that affects the ability to move, but does not affect ability to feel. **2.** disease of the brain that gradually causes general paralysis. *n.*

pa ret ic (pə ret′ik or pə rē′tik), **1.** of or having to do with paresis; caused by paresis. **2.** person having paresis. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

par ex cel lence (pär ek′sə läns), *French.* beyond comparison; above all others of the same sort.

par fait (pär fā′), a rich ice cream containing eggs and whipped cream, frozen unstirred. *n.*

par he li on (pär hē′lē ən), a bright circular spot on a solar halo. *n.*, *pl.* **par he li a** (-hē′lē ə).

pa ri ah (pə rī′ə), outcast. *n.*

Pa ri ah (pə rī′ə), member of a low caste in S India and Burma. *n.*

Pa ri cu tín (pä′rē kü tēn′), an active volcano in central Mexico. 8200 ft. *n.*

pa ri e tal (pə rī′ə tl), **1.** of the wall of the body or of one of its cavities. **2.** either of two bones that form part of the sides and top of the skull. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

par i-mu tu el (par′i mū′chü əl), **1.** system of betting on horse races in which those who have bet on the winning horses divide the money lost by the losers. **2.** machine for recording such bets. *n.*

par ing (pār′ing), part pared off; skin; rind: *apple parings.* *n.*

Par is[1] (par′is), the capital and largest city of France, situated in N France, on the Seine River. 2,850,000. *n.*

Par is[2] (par′is), in Greek legend, a son of Priam, king of Troy. He caused the Trojan War by carrying off Helen, the wife of King Menelaus of Sparta. *n.*

Paris green, a poisonous, emerald-green powder used as a pigment and in making sprays for killing insects. It is a compound of copper, arsenic, and acetic acid.

par ish (par′ish), **1.** district that has its own church and clergyman. **2.** people of a parish. **3.** members of the congregation of a particular church. **4.** in Louisiana, a county. **5.** a civil district in Great Britain. *n.*

pa rish ion er (pə rish′ən ər), member of a parish. *n.*

Pa ri sian (pə rizh′ən), **1.** of or having to do with Paris or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Paris. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

par i ty (par′ə tē), **1.** equality; similarity or close correspondence with regard to state, position, condition, value, quality, degree, etc. **2.** balance between the market prices for a farmer's commodities and his own gross expenditures. *n.*

park (pärk), **1.** land set apart for the pleasure of the public: *Many cities have beautiful parks.* **2.** land set apart for wild animals. **3.** grounds around a fine house. **4.** leave (an automobile, etc.) for a time in a certain place. **5.** place to leave an automobile, etc., for a time. **6.** space where army vehicles and mules, supplies, and artillery are put when an army camps. **7.** arrange (army vehicles, artillery, etc.) in a park. **8.** *Informal.* place, put, or leave. 1-3,5,6 *n.*, 4,7,8 *v.*

par ka (pär′kə or pär′kē), **1.** a fur jacket with a hood, worn in Alaska and in NE Asia. **2.** a long woolen shirt or jacket with a hood. *n.*

parking meter, *U.S.* device containing a clock mechanism which is operated by the insertion of coins. It allows an automobile a specific amount of time in a parking area for each coin.

Park man (pärk′mən), **Francis,** 1823-1893, American historian. *n.*

park way (pärk′wā′), a broad road with spaces planted with grass, trees, etc. *n.*

par lance (pär′ləns), way of speaking; talk; language. *n.*

par lay (pär′lā), *U.S.* risk (an original bet and its winnings) on another bet. *v.*

par ley (pär′lē), **1.** conference to discuss terms or matters in dispute; informal talk. **2.** an informal discussion with an enemy about terms of surrender, exchange of prisoners, etc. **3.** discuss terms, especially with an enemy. 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **par leys;** 3 *v.*, **par leyed, par ley ing.**

par lia ment (pär′lə mənt), council or congress that is the highest lawmaking body of a country. *n.*

Par lia ment (pär′lə mənt), **1.** the national lawmaking body of Great Britain. It consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. **2.** the lawmaking body of a British dominion, colony, etc. *n.*

par lia men tar i an (pär′lə men tăr′ē ən), one skilled in parliamentary procedure or debate. *n.*

par lia men ta ry (pär′lə men′tə rē), **1.** of a parliament. **2.** done by a parliament. **3.** according to the rules and customs of a parliament or other lawmaking body: *The United States Congress functions in accordance with the rules of parliamentary procedure.* **4.** having a parliament. *adj.*

par lor (pär′lər), **1.** room for receiving or entertaining guests; sitting room. **2.** *U.S.* a decorated room used as a shop; shop: *a beauty parlor.* *n.*

parlor car, a railroad passenger car for day travel, more luxurious than ordinary cars.

par lour (pär′lər), *Esp. Brit.* parlor. *n.*

par lous (pär′ləs), *Archaic* or *Dialect.* **1.** perilous. **2.** very clever; shrewd. **3.** extremely. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *adv.*

Par ma (pär′mə), city in N Italy. 65,000. *n.*

Par me san (pär′mə zan), a hard, dry Italian cheese made from skim milk. *n.*

Par nas sus (pär nas′əs), **1. Mount,** mountain in S Greece. In ancient Greek times it was sacred to Apollo and the Muses. 8070 ft. **2.** the fabled mountain of poets, whose summit is their goal. *n.*

try to climb Parnassus, try to write poetry.

pa ro chi al (pə rō′kē əl), **1.** of or in a parish: *a parochial school.* **2.** narrow; limited: *a parochial viewpoint.* *adj.*

pa ro chi al ism (pə rō′kē əl iz′əm), parochial character, spirit, or tendency; narrowness of interests or views. *n.*

parochial school, school maintained by a church.

par o dist (par′ə dist), writer of parodies. *n.*

par o dy (par′ə dē), **1.** a humorous imitation of a serious writing. A parody follows the form of the original, but changes its sense to nonsense, thus making fun of the writer's characteristics. **2.** make fun of by imitating; make a parody on. **3.** a poor imitation. **4.** imitate poorly. 1,3 *n.*, *pl.* **par o dies;** 2,4 *v.*, **par o died, par o dy ing.**

pa role (pə rōl′), **1.** conditional release from prison or jail before the full term is served. **2.** conditional freedom allowed in place of imprisonment. **3.** word of honor: *The prisoner of war gave his parole not to try to escape.* **4.** put on parole; release on parole: *The judge paroled the boys on condition that they report to him every three months.* 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **pa roled, pa rol ing.**

par o quet (par′ə ket), parakeet. *n.*

pa rot id (pə rot′id), **1.** near the ear. The **parotid glands,** one in front of each ear, supply saliva to the mouth through the **parotid ducts.** **2.** parotid gland. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

par ox ysm (par′ək siz əm), **1.** a severe, sudden attack: *a paroxysm of coughing.* **2.** fit; convulsion: *a paroxysm of rage.* *n.*

par ox ys mal (par′ək siz′ml), of, like, or having paroxysms. *adj.*

par quet (pär kā′ or pär ket′), **1.** an inlaid wooden flooring. **2.** make or put down such a floor. **3.** the main floor of a theater. **4.** part of the main floor of a theater from the orchestra to the part under the balcony. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **par queted, par quet ing** or *esp. Brit.* **par quet ted, par quet ting.**

Parquetry

par quet ry (pär′kit rē), mosaic of wood used for floors, wainscoting, etc. *n.*, *pl.* **par quet ries.**

parr (pär), a young salmon before it is old enough to go to sea. *n.*, *pl.* **parrs** or (*esp. collectively*) **parr.**

par ra keet (par′ə kēt), parakeet. *n.*

par ri cid al (par′ə sīd′l), of or having to do with parricide. *adj.*

par ri cide (par′ə sīd), **1.** crime of killing one's parent or parents. **2.** person who kills his parent. *n.*

par rot (par′ət), **1.** bird with a stout, hooked bill and often with bright-colored feathers. Some parrots can imitate sounds and repeat words and sentences. **2.** person who repeats words or acts without understanding them. **3.** repeat without understanding. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.* **—par′rot like′,** *adj.*

Gray parrot (about 1 ft. tall)

par ry (par′ē), **1.** ward off; turn aside; evade (a thrust, stroke, weapon, question, etc.): *He parried the sword with his dagger. She parried our question by asking us one.* **2.** act of parrying; avoiding. 1 *v.*, **par ried, par ry ing;** 2 *n.*, *pl.* **par ries.**

parse (pärs), **1.** analyze (a sentence) grammatically, telling its parts of speech and their uses in the sentence. **2.** describe (a word) grammatically, telling what part of speech it is, its form, and its use in a sentence. *v.*, **parsed, pars ing.**

Par see or **Par si** (pär′sē), member of a Zoroastrian sect in India, descended from the Persians who first settled there in the early part of the eighth century A.D. *n.*

Par si fal (pär′sə fl), **1.** a musical drama by Wagner. **2.** its hero. **3.** Percival. *n.*

par si mo ni ous (pär′sə mō′nē əs), too economical; stingy. *adj.* **—par′si mo′ni ous ly,** *adv.*

par si mo ny (pär′sə mō′nē), extreme economy; stinginess. *n.*

pars ley (pärs′lē), a garden plant with finely divided, fragrant leaves, used to flavor food and to trim platters of meat, etc. *n., pl.* **pars leys.**

pars nip (pärs′nip), **1.** vegetable that is the long, tapering, whitish root of a plant belonging to the same family as the carrot. **2.** the plant. *n.*

par son (pär′sən), **1.** minister in charge of a parish. **2.** any clergyman; minister. *n.*

par son age (pär′sə nij), house provided for a minister by a church. *n.*

part (pärt), **1.** something less than the whole: *What part of the chicken do you like best?* **2.** each of several equal quantities into which a whole may be divided; fraction: *A dime is a tenth part of a dollar.* **3.** thing that helps to make up a whole: *A radio has many parts.* **4.** share: *Everyone must do his part.* **5.** side in a dispute or contest: *John always takes his brother's part.* **6.** character in a play; the words spoken by a character: *Jane spoke the part of the heroine in our play.* **7.** divide into two or more pieces. **8.** force apart; divide: *The policeman on horseback parted the crowd.* **9.** go apart; separate: *The friends parted in anger.* **10.** a dividing line left in combing one's hair. **11.** comb (the hair) away from a dividing line. **12.** one of the voices or instruments in music. The four parts in singing are soprano, alto, tenor, and bass. **13.** the music for it. **14.** less than the whole: *part time.* **15.** partly; in some measure or degree. **16.** ability; talent: *a man of parts.* **17.** region; district; place: *He has traveled much in foreign parts.* 1-6,10,12, 13,16,17 *n.,* 7-9,11 *v.,* 14 *adj.,* 15 *adv.*

for one's part, as far as one is concerned.

in good part, in a friendly or gracious way.

in part, in some measure or degree; to some extent; partly.

on the part of one or **on one's part,** **1.** as far as one is concerned. **2.** by one.

part and parcel, a necessary part.

part from, go away from; leave.

part with, give up; let go.

take part, take or have a share.

part., **1.** participle. **2.** particular.

par take (pär tāk′), **1.** eat or drink some; take some: *We are eating lunch. Will you partake?* **2.** take or have a share. *v.,* **par took, par tak en, par tak ing. —par tak′er,** *n.*

partake of, **1.** have a share in. **2.** have to some extent the nature or character of: *Her graciousness partakes of condescension.*

par tak en (pär tāk′ən), pp. of **partake.** *v.*

Par the non (pär′thə non), temple of Athena on the Acropolis in Athens, regarded as the finest example of Doric architecture. *n.*

Par thi a (pär′thē ə), an ancient country in Asia southeast of the Caspian Sea, now a part of NE Iran. See **Media** for map. *n.* **—Par′thi an,** *n., adj.*

Par thi an shot (pär′thē ən), a sharp parting remark or the like.

par tial (pär′shəl), **1.** not complete; not total: *Father has made a partial payment on our new car.* **2.** inclined to favor one side more than another; favoring unfairly: *A parent should not be partial to any one of his children.* **3.** having a liking for; favorably inclined: *He is partial to sports.* *adj.*

par ti al i ty (pär′shē al′ə tē), **1.** a favoring of one more than another or others; favorable prejudice; being partial. **2.** a particular liking; fondness; preference; bent: *Children often have a partiality for candy.* *n., pl.* **par ti al i ties.**

par tial ly (pär′shəl ē), **1.** in part; not generally or totally; partly. **2.** in a partial manner; with undue bias. *adv.*

par tic i pant (pär tis′ə pənt), **1.** one who shares or participates. **2.** participating. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

par tic i pate (pär tis′ə pāt), have a share; take part: *The teacher participated in the children's games.* *v.,* **par tic i pat ed, par tic i pat ing. —par tic′i pa′tor,** *n.*

par tic i pa tion (pär tis′ə pā′shən), a participating; a taking part. *n.*

par ti cip i al (pär′tə sip′ē əl), of or having to do with a participle; as, a **participial adjective** (a *masked* man, a *becoming* dress), a **participial noun** (in *cutting* ice, the fatigue of *marching*). *adj.*

par ti cip i al ly (pär′tə sip′ē əl ē), as a participle. In "the girl singing sweetly," *singing* is used participially. *adv.*

par ti ci ple (pär′tə sip′l), a form of a verb used as an adjective. A participle retains all the attributes of a verb, such as tense, voice, power to take an object, and modification by adverbs. *Examples:* the girl *writing* sentences at the blackboard, the man *waiting* for a train, the silver *stolen* recently, John *having missed* the boat. In these phrases, *writing* and *waiting* are present participles; *stolen* and *having missed* are past participles. *n.*

par ti cle (pär′tə kl), **1.** a very little bit: *I got a particle of dust in my eye.* **2.** prefix or suffix. *Un-* and *-ment* are particles. **3.** preposition, conjunction, article, or interjection. *In, if, an,* and *ah* are particles. *n.*

par ti-col ored (pär′ti kul′ərd), **1.** colored differently in different parts. **2.** diversified: *a parti-colored story.* *adj.*

par tic u lar (pər tik′yə lər), **1.** apart from others; considered separately; single: *That particular chair is already sold.* **2.** belonging to some one person, thing, group, occasion, etc.: *A particular characteristic of a skunk is his smell.* **3.** different from others; unusual; special: *a particular friend.* **4.** hard to please; wanting everything to be just right; very careful: *She is very particular; nothing but the best will do.* **5.** giving details; full of details: *a particular account of the game.* **6.** an individual part; item; point: *The work is complete in every particular.* 1-5 *adj.,* 6 *n.*

in particular, especially: *We played around, going nowhere in particular.*

par tic u lar i ty (pər tik′yə lar′ə tē), **1.** detailed quality; minuteness. **2.** special carefulness. **3.** attentiveness to details. **4.** a particular feature or trait. **5.** quality of being hard to please. **6.** quality or fact of being particular. *n., pl.* **par tic u lar i ties.**

par tic u lar ize (pər tik′yə lər īz), **1.** mention particularly or individually; treat in detail. **2.** mention individuals; give details. *v.,* **par tic u lar ized, par tic u lar iz ing. —par tic′u lar i za′tion,** *n.*

par tic u lar ly (pər tik′yə lər lē), **1.** in a high degree; especially: *The teacher praised Ruth particularly.* **2.** in a particular manner; in detail; minutely: *The inspector examined the machine particularly.* *adv.*

part ing (pär′ting), **1.** departure; going away; taking leave. **2.** given, taken, done, etc., at parting: *a parting request, a parting shot.* **3.** departing. **4.** dividing; separating. **5.** division; separation. **6.** place of division or separation: *Her hair is arranged with a side parting.* 1,5,6 *n.,* 2-4 *adj.*

par ti san (pär′tə zn), **1.** a strong supporter of a person, party, or cause; one whose support is based on feeling rather than on reasoning. **2.** member of light, irregular troops; guerrilla. **3.** of or like a partisan. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

par ti san ship (pär′tə zn ship′), **1.** strong loyalty to a party or cause. **2.** taking sides. *n.*

par ti tion (pär tish′ən), **1.** division into parts: *the partition of a man's wealth when he dies.* **2.** divide into

parts: *partition an empire among three brothers, partition a house into rooms.* **3.** portion; part. **4.** wall between rooms, etc. **5.** separate by a partition. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2,5 *v.*

par ti tive (pär′tə tiv), **1.** word or phrase meaning a part of a collective whole. *Some, few,* and *any* are partitives. **2.** expressing a part of a collective whole: *a partitive adjective.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.* **—par′ti tive ly,** *adv.*

par ti zan (pär′tə zn), partisan. *n., adj.*

part ly (pärt′lē), in part; in some measure or degree: *He is partly to blame. adv.*

part ner (pärt′nər), **1.** one who shares: *My sister was the partner of my walks.* **2.** member of a company or firm who shares the risk and profits of the business. **3.** wife or husband. **4.** companion in a dance. **5.** player on the same team or side in a game. *n.*

part ner ship (pärt′nər ship), **1.** being a partner; joint interest; association: *a business partnership, the partnership of marriage.* **2.** company or firm with two or more members who share in the risk and profits of the business. *n.*

part of speech, one of the following groups into which words are divided: noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. One of the fundamental facts of English grammar is that a word may function as more than one part of speech: You may spell a *word* (noun), write a *word* picture (adjective), or *word* a message (verb). This shows that the part of speech to which a word belongs cannot be definitely decided by looking at the word by itself; we need to know how it is used.

Hungarian partridge (about 1 ft. long)

par took (pär tůk′), pt. of **partake.** *He partook of food and drink. v.*

par tridge (pär′trij), **1.** any of several kinds of game birds belonging to the same group as the quail, pheasant, and grouse. **2.** in the United States, the ruffed grouse or the quail. *n., pl.* **par tridg es** or (*esp. collectively*) **par tridge.**

par tridge ber ry (pär′trij ber′ē), **1.** an American trailing plant with evergreen leaves, fragrant white flowers, and scarlet berries. **2.** the berry. *n., pl.* **partridge ber ries.**

part song, song with parts in simple harmony for two or more voices, especially one meant to be sung without an accompaniment.

part-time (pärt′tīm′), for part of the usual time. *adj.*

part time, part of the time.

par tu ri ent (pär tůr′ē ənt or pär tyůr′ē ənt), **1.** bringing forth young; about to give birth to young. **2.** having to do with childbirth. *adj.*

par tu ri tion (pär′tů rish′ən or pär′tyů rish′ən), childbirth. *n.*

par ty (pär′tē), **1.** group of people doing something together: *a sewing party, a dinner party, a scouting party of three soldiers.* **2.** a gathering for pleasure: *On her birthday she had a party and invited her friends.* **3.** group of people wanting the same kind of government or action: *the Democratic Party.* **4.** of or having to do with a party. **5.** one who takes part in, aids, or knows about: *He was a party to our plot.* **6.** each of the persons or sides in a contract, lawsuit, etc. **7.** *Informal.* person: *Old Billy Mudd was a queer party.* 1-3,5-7 *n., pl.* **par ties;** 4 *adj.*

party line, **1.** a telephone line by which two or more subscribers are connected with the exchange by one circuit. **2.** a boundary line between adjoining premises. **3.** the officially adopted policies of a political party. **4.** policy advocated and followed by the Communist Party.

party liner, **1.** one who follows the party line of a political party. **2.** one who follows the policies of the Communist Party.

par value, value of a stock, bond, note, etc., printed on it; face value.

par ve nu (pär′və nü or pär′və nū), **1.** person who has risen above his class. **2.** one who has risen to a higher place than he is fit for; upstart. *n.*

Pas a de na (pas′ə dē′nə), city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 116,000. *n.*

Pas cal (pas kal′), 1623-1662, French philosopher, mathematician, and physicist. *n.*

pas chal (pas′kl), **1.** of or having to do with the Jewish Passover. **2.** of or having to do with Easter; used in Easter celebrations. *adj.*

pa sha (pə shä′), a former Turkish title of rank. It was put after the name of civil or military officials of high rank in Turkey. *n.*

pasque flow er (pask′flou′ər), any of several anemones with purple or white flowers that bloom early in the spring. *n.*

pass (pas), **1.** go by; move past: *The parade passed. We passed the big truck.* **2.** move on; go: *The salesman passed from house to house.* **3.** go from one to another: *His estate passed to his children.* **4.** cause to go from one to another; hand around: *The old coin was passed around for everyone to see.* **5.** get through or by: *We passed the dangerous section of the road successfully.* **6.** go across or over: *The horse passed the stream.* **7.** put or direct (a rope, string, etc.): *He passed a rope around his waist for support.* **8.** go away; depart: *The time for action had already passed.* **9.** cause to go, move onward, or proceed: *pass troops in review.* **10.** discharge from the body. **11.** be successful in (an examination, a course, etc.): *Jim passed Latin.* **12.** success in an examination, etc.; passing an examination but without honors. **13.** act of passing; passage. **14.** cause or allow to go through something; sanction or approve: *pass accounts as correct.* **15.** ratify or enact: *pass a bill or law.* **16.** be approved by (a lawmaking body, etc.): *The new law passed the City Council.* **17.** come to an end; die: *King Arthur passed in peace.* **18.** go beyond; exceed; surpass: *His strange story passes belief.* **19.** use; spend: *We passed the days pleasantly.* **20.** change: *Water passes from a liquid to a solid state when it freezes.* **21.** take place; happen: *Tell me all that passed.* **22.** go about; circulate: *Money passes from person to person.* **23.** be accepted (*for* or *as*): *Use silk or a material that will pass for silk.* **24.** cause to be accepted: *The inspector passed the item after examining it.* **25.** express; pronounce: *A judge passes sentence on guilty persons.* **26.** give a judgment or opinion: *The judges passed on each contestant.* **27.** go without notice: *He was rude, but let that pass.* **28.** let go without action. **29.** leave out; omit. **30.** permission or license to pass; free ticket: *No one can get in the fort without a pass.* **31.** state; condition: *Things have come to a strange pass when children give orders to their parents.* **32.** motion of the hands. **33.** sleight-of-hand motion; manipulation; trick. **34.** narrow road, path, way, channel, etc.; narrow passage through mountains. **35.** transfer (the ball, etc.) in football, hockey, and other games. **36.** transference of a ball, etc., as in football. **37.** in card playing, to give up a chance or to refuse to play a hand. **38.** to thrust. **39.** in fencing, to make a thrust. **40.** a causing to pass; a thrust in fencing. **41.** promise: *to pass one's word.* 1-11,14-29,35,37-39,41 *v.*, **passed, passed** or **past, pass ing;** 12,13,30-34,36,40 *n.* **—pass′er,** *n.*

bring to pass, accomplish; to cause to be.

come to pass, take place; happen.

pass away, come to an end; die.

pass by, fail to notice; overlook; disregard.

pass off, **1.** go away. **2.** take place; be done. **3.** get accepted; pretend to be.

pass out, *Slang.* faint; lose consciousness.

pass over, fail to notice; overlook; disregard.

pass., **1.** passive. **2.** passenger.

pass a ble (pas′ə bl), **1.** fairly good; moderate; tolerable; mediocre: *a passable knowledge of geography.* **2.** that can be passed: *a passable river.* **3.** current; valid: *passable coin.* **4.** that may be enacted: *a passable bill. adj.*

pass a bly (pas′ə blē), fairly; moderately. *adv.*

pas sage (pas′ij), **1.** hall or way through a building; passageway. **2.** means of passing; way through: *ask for passage through a crowd.* **3.** right, liberty, or leave to pass: *The guard refused us passage.* **4.** a passing: *the passage of time.* **5.** piece from a speech or writing: *a passage from the Bible.* **6.** a going across; voyage: *We had a stormy passage across the Atlantic.* **7.** a making into law by a favoring vote of a legislature: *the passage of a bill.* **8.** what passes between persons. **9.** exchange of blows: *a passage of arms.* **10.** phrase or other division of a piece of music. *n.*

passage of arms, exchange of blows; quarrel.

pas sage way (pas′ij wā′), way along which one can pass; passage. Halls and alleys are passageways. *n.*

Pas sa ic (pə sā′ik), city in NE New Jersey. 54,000. *n.*

Pas sa ma quod dy Bay (pas′ə mə kwod′ē), inlet of the Bay of Fundy, between Maine and New Brunswick, Canada.

pas sé (pa sā′), **1.** past. **2.** past its usefulness; out of date. *adj.*

pas sen ger (pas′n jər), traveler in a train, bus, boat, etc., usually one that pays a fare. *n.*

passenger pigeon, kind of wild pigeon of North America, now extinct, that flew in very large flocks.

pass er-by (pas′ər bī′), one that passes by. *n., pl.* **pass ers-by.**

pas ser ine (pas′ər in), **1.** belonging to or having to do with the very large group of perching birds, including more than half of all birds. **2.** a bird that perches. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

pas sim (pas′im), *Latin.* here and there; in various places. *adv.*

pass ing (pas′ing), **1.** that passes. **2.** act of one that passes; a going by; a departure. **3.** transient; fleeting: *a passing smile.* **4.** cursory; incidental: *a passing fancy.* **5.** that is now happening. **6.** means or place of passing. **7.** *Archaic.* surpassingly; very. **8.** allowing one to pass an examination or test: *75 will be a passing mark.* 1,3-5,8 *adj.,* 2,6 *n.,* 7 *adv.*

in passing, as one proceeds or passes.

pas sion (pash′ən), **1.** very strong feeling: *Hate and fear are passions.* **2.** violent anger; rage: *He flew into a passion.* **3.** love between a man and a woman. **4.** very strong liking: *Anne has a passion for music.* **5.** object of a passion: *Music is her passion.* **6.** *Archaic.* suffering. *n.*

Pas sion (pash′ən), **1.** the sufferings of Jesus on the cross or after the Last Supper. **2.** story of these sufferings in the Bible. *n.*

pas sion ate (pash′ən it), **1.** having or showing strong feelings: *The fathers of our country were passionate believers in freedom.* **2.** easily moved to anger. **3.** resulting from strong feeling: *He made a passionate speech.* *adj.* **—pas′sion ate ly,** *adv.* **—pas′sion ate ness,** *n.*

pas sion flow er (pash′ən flou′ər), **1.** plant with showy flowers supposed to suggest the crown of thorns, the wounds, the nails, etc., of Christ's crucifixion. **2.** the flower. *n.*

Passion Play or **passion play,** play representing the sufferings and death of Christ. One is given every ten years at Oberammergau, West Germany.

Passion Sunday, the second Sunday before Easter Sunday. It is the fifth Sunday in Lent.

Passion Week, the second week before Easter; fifth week in Lent, between Passion Sunday and Palm Sunday.

pas sive (pas′iv), **1.** not acting in return; being acted on without itself acting: *a passive mind or disposition.* **2.** not resisting; yielding or submitting to the will of another: *The slaves gave passive obedience to their master.* **3.** in grammar, showing the subject as acted on. In "The window was broken by John," *was broken* is in the passive voice. **4.** a verb form that shows the subject as acted on. **5.** the passive voice. 1-3 *adj.,* 4,5 *n.*

pas sive ly (pas′iv lē), **1.** in a passive manner. **2.** as a passive verb. **3.** in the passive voice. *adv.*

pas siv i ty (pa siv′ə tē), being passive; lack of action; nonresistance. *n.*

pass key (pas′kē′), **1.** key for opening several locks. **2.** a private key. *n., pl.* **pass keys.**

Pass o ver (pas′ō′vər), an annual feast of the Jews in memory of the sparing of the Hebrews in Egypt, when God killed the first-born children of the Egyptians. Exodus 12. *n.*

pass port (pas′pôrt), **1.** a paper or book giving official permission to travel in a certain country, under the protection of one's own government. **2.** anything that gives one admission or acceptance: *An interest in gardening was a passport to my aunt's favor.* *n.*

pass word (pas′wûrd′), a secret word that allows a person speaking it to pass a guard. *n.*

past (past), **1.** gone by; ended: *Summer is past. Our troubles are past.* **2.** just gone by: *The past year was full of trouble.* **3.** time gone by; time before; what has happened: *Life began far back in the past.* **4.** a past life or history: *Our country has a glorious past.* **5.** one's past life, especially if hidden or unknown: *He was a man with a past; no one knew that he had been in prison.* **6.** beyond; farther on than: *It went past the mark.* **7.** after; later than: *It is past noon.* **8.** so as to pass by or beyond: *The cars go past once an hour.* **9.** beyond in number, amount, or degree. **10.** beyond the ability, range, scope, etc., of: *absurd fancies that are past belief.* **11.** having served a term in office: *a past president.* **12.** indicating time gone by, or former action or state: *the past tense, a past participle.* **13.** the past tense or a verb form in it. **14.** a pp. of **pass.** 1,2,11,12 *adj.,* 3-5,13 *n.,* 6,7,9,10 *prep.,* 8 *adv.,* 14 *v.*

past absolute, the past tense; preterit.

paste (pāst), **1.** mixture, such as flour and water boiled together, that will stick paper together. **2.** stick with paste. **3.** cover by pasting. **4.** dough for pastry. **5.** a soft doughlike mixture. Fish paste is pounded fish, highly seasoned. Pottery is made from a paste of clay and water. **6.** a hard glassy material used in making imitations of precious stones. **7.** a soft jellylike candy. **8.** *Slang.* hit with a hard, sharp blow. 1,4-7 *n.,* 2,3,8 *v.,* **past ed, past ing.**

paste board (pāst′bôrd′), **1.** a stiff material made of sheets of paper pasted together or of paper pulp pressed and dried. **2.** *Slang.* a playing card. *n.*

pas tel (pas tel′), **1.** kind of crayon used in drawing. **2.** a drawing made with such crayons. **3.** a soft, pale shade of some color. **4.** soft and pale: *pastel pink, pastel shades.* **5.** a short and slight prose sketch. 1-3,5 *n.,* 4 *adj.*

past er (pās′tər), **1.** slip to paste on or over something. **2.** person or thing that pastes. *n.*

pas tern (pas′tərn), the part of a horse's foot between the fetlock and the hoof. *n.*

Pas teur (pas tėr′), **Louis,** 1822-1895, French chemist who invented a way of preventing hydrophobia and of keeping milk from spoiling. *n.*

pas teur i za tion (pas′chər ə zā′shən), **1.** process of pasteurizing. **2.** fact or state of being pasteurized. *n.*

pas teur ize (pas′chər īz), heat (milk, etc.) hot enough and long enough (144° F. for 30 minutes) to destroy harmful bacteria. *v.,* **pas teur ized, pas teur iz ing.**

pas tille (pas tēl′), **1.** a flavored or medicated lozenge. **2.** a small roll or cone of aromatic paste, burnt as a disinfectant, incense, etc. **3.** pastel for crayons. **4.** a crayon made from pastel. *n.*

pas time (pas′tīm′), a pleasant way of passing time; amusement; recreation. Games and sports are pas-

times: *Baseball is often described as the American national pastime.* *n.*

past master, 1. one who has filled the office of master in a society, lodge, etc. 2. person who has much experience in any profession, art, etc.

pas tor (pas′tər), minister in charge of a church; spiritual guide. *n.*

pas tor al (pas′tər əl), 1. of shepherds or country life. 2. a pastoral play, poem, or picture. 3. simple or naturally beautiful like the country. 4. of a pastor or his duties. 5. letter from a bishop to his clergy or to the people of his church district. 1,3,4 *adj.*, 2,5 *n.*

pas tor ate (pas′tər it), 1. position or duties of a pastor. 2. term of service of a pastor. 3. pastors as a group. *n.*

past participle, participle that indicates time gone by, or a former action or state. *Played* and *thrown* are past participles in "She has played all day," "The ball should have been thrown to me."

past perfect, 1. a verb form showing that an event was completed before a given past time. In "He had learned to read before he went to school," *had learned* is the past perfect of *learn*. *Past perfect* and *pluperfect* mean the same. 2. the past perfect tense or a verb form in it.

pas tra mi (pəs trä′mē), a smoked and well-seasoned cut of beef, especially a shoulder cut. *n.*

pas try (pās′trē), 1. food made of baked flour paste, made rich with lard, butter, or a vegetable shortening. 2. pies, tarts, and other foods wholly or partly made of rich flour paste. *n.*, *pl.* **pas tries.**

past tense, 1. tense expressing time gone by, or a former action or state. 2. verb form in the past tense.

pas tur age (pas′chər ij), 1. the growing grass and other plants for cattle, sheep, or horses to feed on. 2. pasture land. 3. a pasturing. *n.*

pas ture (pas′chər), 1. a grassy field or hillside; grasslands on which cattle, sheep, or horses can feed. 2. the grass and other growing plants: *These lands afford good pasture.* 3. put (cattle, sheep, etc.) out to pasture. 4. feed on (growing grass, etc.). 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **pastured, pas tur ing.**

past y[1] (pās′tē), 1. like paste. 2. pale. 3. flabby. *adj.*, **past i er, past i est.** —**past′i ness,** *n.*

pas ty[2] (pas′tē), *Esp. Brit.* pie filled with game, fish, etc.: *a venison pasty.* *n.*, *pl.* **pas ties.**

pat (pat), 1. strike or tap lightly with something flat: *She patted the dough into a flat cake.* 2. tap with the hand as a sign of sympathy, approval or affection: *pat a dog.* 3. a light stroke or tap with the hand or with something flat. 4. sound made by patting. 5. walk or run with a patting sound. 6. a small mass, especially of butter. 7. apt; suitable; to the point: *a pat reply.* 8. aptly; exactly; suitably. 1,2,5 *v.*, **pat ted, pat ting;** 3,4,6 *n.*, 7 *adj.*, 8 *adv.*

have pat or **know pat,** *Informal.* have perfectly; know thoroughly.

pat on the back, praise; compliment.

stand pat, *Informal.* hold to things as they are and refuse to change.

Pat a go ni a (pat′ə gō′nē ə), region in the extreme south of South America. The larger part of Patagonia is in Argentina; the rest is in Chile. *n.*

Pat a go ni an (pat′ə gō′nē ən), 1. of or having to do with Patagonia or its people. 2. native or inhabitant of Patagonia. 3. member of a very tall Indian race living in Patagonia. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

patch (pach), 1. piece put on to mend a hole or a tear. 2. put patches on; mend; protect or adorn with a patch or patches. 3. piece of cloth, etc., put over a wound or a sore. 4. pad over a hurt eye to protect it. 5. a small bit of black cloth that ladies used to wear on their faces to show off their fair skin. 6. a small, uneven spot: *a patch of brown on the skin.* 7. piece of ground: *a garden patch.* 8. scrap or bit of cloth left over. 9. mend clothes with patches. 10. piece together; make hastily. 1,3-8 *n.*, 2,9,10 *v.* —**patch′er,** *n.*

patch up, 1. put an end to; settle. 2. make right hastily or for a time: *patch up a quarrel.* 3. put together hastily or poorly: *patch up a costume for a play.*

patch work (pach′wėrk′), 1. pieces of cloth of various colors or shapes sewed together. 2. anything like this: *From the airplane, we saw a patchwork of fields and woods.* *n.*

patch y (pach′ē), 1. abounding in or characterized by patches. 2. occurring in, forming, or resembling patches. *adj.*, **patch i er, patch i est.** —**patch′i ness,** *n.*

pate (pāt), top of the head; head: *a bald pate.* *n.*

pâ té (pä tā′), *French.* 1. a pastry case filled with chicken, sweetbreads, oysters, etc.; patty. 2. a meat paste, usually highly seasoned. *n.*

pâ té de foie gras (pä tā′ də fwä grä′), *French.* patty or paste made with livers of specially fattened geese.

pa tel la (pə tel′ə), 1. kneecap. 2. a small pan or shallow vessel. 3. a panlike or cuplike formation. *n.*, *pl.* **pa tel las, pa tel lae** (-tel′ē).

pa tel lar (pə tel′ər), having to do with the kneecap. *adj.*

pat en (pat′n), 1. plate on which the bread is placed at the celebration of the Eucharist or Mass. 2. plate or flat piece of metal. *n.*

pat ent (pat′nt for 1-5; pāt′nt or pat′nt for 6,7), 1. a government grant to a person by which he is the only one allowed to make or sell a new invention for a certain number of years. 2. given or protected by a patent. 3. get a patent for: *Edison patented many inventions.* 4. invention that is patented. 5. an official document from a government giving a right or privilege. 6. evident; plain: *It is patent that cats dislike dogs.* 7. open. 1,4,5 *n.*, 2,6,7 *adj.*, 3 *v.* —**pat′ent a ble,** *adj.*

pat ent ee (pat′n tē′), person to whom a patent is granted. *n.*

pat ent leather (pat′nt), leather with a very glossy, smooth surface, usually black.

pa tent ly (pāt′nt lē or pat′nt lē), 1. plainly; clearly; obviously. 2. openly. *adv.*

patent medicine, 1. medicine that is patented. 2. medicine that some company owns and sells.

Patent Office, government office that issues patents.

pa ter (pā′tər), *Brit. Informal.* father. *n.*

pa ter fa mil i as (pā′tər fə mil′ē əs), father or head of a family. *n.*

pa ter nal (pə tėr′nl), 1. of or like a father; fatherly. 2. related on the father's side of the family: *Everyone has two paternal grandparents and two maternal grandparents.* 3. received or inherited from one's father: *Mary's blue eyes were a paternal inheritance.* *adj.* —**pa ter′nal ly,** *adv.*

pa ter nal ism (pə tėr′nl iz əm), principle or practice of managing the affairs of a country or group of people as a father manages the affairs of children. *n.*

pa ter nal is tic (pə tėr′nə lis′tik), having to do with or characterized by paternalism. *adj.*

pa ter ni ty (pə tėr′nə tē), 1. being a father; fatherhood. 2. paternal origin: *King Arthur's paternity was unknown.* *n.*

pat er nos ter (pat′ər nos′tər or pā′tər nos′tər), 1. the Lord's Prayer, especially in Latin. 2. one of the beads of a rosary on which the Lord's Prayer is said. *n.*

Pat er son (pat′ər sən), city in NE New Jersey. 144,000. *n.*

path (path), 1. way made by people or animals walking. It is usually too narrow for automobiles or wagons. 2. walk through a garden or park. 3. line along which a person or thing moves; route; track: *The moon has a regular path through the sky.* 4. way of acting or behaving: *Some choose paths of glory; some choose paths of ease.* *n.*, *pl.* **paths** (pathz). —**path′less,** *adj.*

pa thet ic (pə thet′ik), 1. pitiful; arousing pity: *A lost child is pathetic.* 2. of the emotions. *adj.* —**pa thet′i cal ly,** *adv.*

pa thet i cal (pə thet′ə kl), pathetic. *adj.*

path find er (path′fīn′dər), one who finds a path or way, as through a wilderness. *n.*

path o gen ic (path′ə jen′ik), having to do with pathogeny; producing disease. *adj.*

pa thog e ny (pa thoj′ə nē), production of disease. *n.*

path o log ic (path′ə loj′ik), pathological. *adj.*

path o log i cal (path′ə loj′ə kl), **1.** of pathology; dealing with diseases or concerned with diseases: *pathological studies.* **2.** due to disease or accompanying disease: *a pathological condition of the blood cells.* *adj.*

pa thol o gist (pa thol′ə jist), person skilled in pathology. *n.*

pa thol o gy (pa thol′ə jē), **1.** study of the causes and nature of diseases. **2.** unhealthy conditions and processes caused by a disease. *n., pl.* **pa thol o gies.**

pa thos (pā′thos), quality in speech, writing, music, events, or a scene that arouses a feeling of pity or sadness. *n.*

path way (path′wā′), path. *n.*

-pathy, suffix meaning:
1. feeling, as in *antipathy.*
2. disease, as in *neuropathy.*
3. treatment of disease, as in *osteopathy.*

pa tience (pā′shəns), **1.** willingness to put up with waiting, pain, trouble, etc.; calm endurance without complaining or losing self-control: *The boy needed patience when he was having his teeth filled. The cat showed patience in watching the mousehole.* **2.** long, hard work; steady effort. **3.** card game played by one person; solitaire. *n.*

pa tient (pā′shənt), **1.** willing to put up with waiting, pain, trouble, etc.; enduring calmly without complaining or losing self-control. **2.** with steady effort or long, hard work. **3.** person who is being treated by a doctor. 1,2 *adj.,* 3 *n.* **—pa′tient ly,** *adv.*

Patio (def. 1)

pat i o (pat′ē ō), **1.** an inner court or yard open to the sky. Houses in Spanish countries are often built around patios. **2.** *U.S.* a terrace for outdoor eating, lounging, etc. *n., pl.* **pat i os.**

pat ois (pat′wä), dialect spoken by the common people of a district: *the patois of the French Canadians.* *n., pl.* **pat ois** (pat′wäz).

pa tri arch (pā′trē ärk), **1.** father and ruler of a family or tribe. In the Bible, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob were patriarchs. **2.** person thought of as the father or founder of something. **3.** a venerable old man. **4.** bishop of the highest rank in the early Christian church or in the Greek Church. *n.*

pa tri ar chal (pā′trē är′kl), **1.** suitable to a patriarch; having to do with a patriarch. **2.** under the rule of a patriarch: *patriarchal life, a patriarchal church.* *adj.*

pa tri ar chate (pā′trē är′kit), **1.** position, dignity, or authority of a church patriarch. **2.** church district under a patriarch's authority. **3.** patriarchy. *n.*

pa tri ar chy (pā′trē är′kē), **1.** form of social organization in which the father is head of the family and in which descent is reckoned in the male line, the children belonging to the father's clan. **2.** family, community, or tribe governed by a patriarch or the eldest male. *n., pl.* **pa tri ar chies.**

pa tri cian (pə trish′ən), **1.** member of the nobility of ancient Rome. **2.** of the patricians. **3.** noble; aristocrat. **4.** of high social rank; aristocratic. **5.** suitable for an aristocrat. 1,3 *n.,* 2,4,5 *adj.*

pat ri cide (pat′rə sīd), crime of killing one's father. *n.*

Pat rick (pat′rik), **Saint,** 389?-461? A.D., British missionary and bishop who converted Ireland to Christianity. He is the patron saint of Ireland. *n.*

pat ri mo ni al (pat′rə mō′nē əl), having to do with a patrimony; inherited from one's father or ancestors. *adj.*

pat ri mo ny (pat′rə mō′nē), **1.** property inherited from one's father or ancestors. **2.** property belonging to a church, monastery, or convent. **3.** any heritage. *n., pl.* **pat ri mo nies.**

pa tri ot (pā′trē ət), person who loves and loyally supports his country. *n.*

pa tri ot ic (pā′trē ot′ik), **1.** loving one's country. **2.** showing love and loyal support of one's own country. *adj.* **—pa′tri ot′i cal ly,** *adv.*

pa tri ot ism (pā′trē ət iz′əm), love and loyal support of one's country. *n.*

Pa tro clus (pə trō′kləs), in Greek legend, a friend of Achilles, slain by Hector. *n.*

pa trol (pə trōl′), **1.** go the rounds as a watchman or a policeman does. **2.** go around (a town, camp, etc.) to watch or guard. **3.** men who patrol: *The patrol was changed at midnight.* **4.** a going of the rounds to watch or guard. **5.** group of soldiers, ships, or airplanes, sent out to find out all they can about the enemy. **6.** unit of eight boy scouts. 1,2 *v.,* **pa trolled, pa trol ling;** 3-6 *n.*

pa trol man (pə trōl′mən), **1.** man who patrols. **2.** policeman who patrols a certain district. *n., pl.* **pa trol men.**

patrol wagon, a closed wagon or truck used by the police for carrying prisoners.

pa tron (pā′trən), **1.** one who buys regularly at a given store or goes regularly to a given restaurant, hotel, etc. **2.** person who stands back of the work of another, perhaps helps it with money, and gives it the advantage of his approval and his name; person who gives his approval and support to some person, art, cause, or undertaking: *a patron of artists.* **3.** a guardian saint or god; protector. **4.** in ancient Rome, an influential man who took certain persons under his protection. **5.** guarding; protecting: *a patron saint.* 1-4 *n.,* 5 *adj.*

pa tron age (pā′trən ij or pat′rə nij), **1.** regular business given to a store, hotel, etc., by customers. **2.** favor, encouragement, or support given by a patron. **3.** condescending favor: *an air of patronage.* **4.** power to give jobs or favors: *the patronage of a governor, mayor, or congressman.* **5.** political jobs or favors. *n.*

pa tron ess (pā′trən is or pat′rən is), **1.** a woman patron. **2.** woman who helps some entertainment with her name, money, or presence. *n.*

pa tron ize (pā′trən īz or pat′rən īz), **1.** be a regular customer of; give regular business to: *We patronize our neighborhood stores.* **2.** act as a patron toward; support or protect: *patronize the ballet.* **3.** treat in a condescending way: *We dislike to have anyone patronize us.* *v.,* **pa tron ized, pa tron iz ing. —pa′tron iz′ing ly,** *adv.*

patron saint, saint regarded as the special guardian of a person, church, city, etc.

pat ro nym ic (pat′rə nim′ik), name derived from the name of a father or ancestor: *Williamson meaning "son of William" is a patronymic.* *n.*

pa troon (pə trün′), landowner who had certain privileges under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey. A patroon usually owned a large amount of land. *n.*

pat ter[1] (pat′ər), **1.** make rapid taps: *The rain patters on a windowpane. Bare feet patter along a floor.* **2.** series of quick taps or the sound they make. 1 *v.,* 2 *n.*

pat ter[2] (pat′ər), **1.** rapid and easy talk: *a magician's patter.* **2.** talk or say rapidly and easily, without much thought: *patter a prayer.* **3.** talk of a class or group: *the patter of beggars and thieves.* 1,3 *n.,* 2 *v.*

pat tern (pat′ərn), **1.** arrangement of forms and colors; design: *the patterns of wallpaper, rugs, cloth, and jewelry.* **2.** model or guide for something to be made: *Mother used a paper pattern in cutting out her new dress.* **3.** a fine example; model to be followed: *Washington was a pattern of manliness.* **4.** make according to a pattern: *Pattern yourself after your mother.* 1-3 *n.,* 4 *v.*

pat ty (pat′ē), **1.** a hollow form of pastry filled with chicken, oysters, etc. **2.** a small, round, flat piece of food or candy. *n., pl.* **pat ties.**

pau ci ty (pô′sə tē), **1.** small number; fewness. **2.** a small amount; scarcity; lack. *n.*

Paul (pôl), **Saint,** died 67? A.D., Apostle who started Christian groups in many countries and wrote many of the books in the New Testament. *n.*

Paul VI, born 1897, pope since 1963.

paunch (pônch), **1.** belly; stomach. **2.** a large, protruding belly. **3.** the first stomach of a cud-chewing animal. *n.*

paunch y (pôn′chē), having a big paunch. *adj.* **—paunch′i ness,** *n.*

pau per (pô′pər), a very poor person; person supported by charity. *n.*

pau per ism (pô′pər iz əm), being very poor; poverty. *n.*

pau per ize (pô′pər īz), make a pauper of. *v.,* **pauper ized, pau per iz ing. —pau′per i za′tion,** *n.*

pause (pôz), **1.** stop for a time; wait: *The dog paused when he heard me.* **2.** moment of silence; stop; rest. **3.** dwell; linger: *pause upon a word.* **4.** a brief stop in speaking or reading: *He made a short pause and then went on reading.* **5.** a punctuation mark indicating such a stop. **6.** a sign (◡ or ◠) above or below a musical note or rest, meaning that it is to be held for a longer time. 1,3 *v.,* **paused, paus ing;** 2,4-6 *n.*

pave (pāv), **1.** cover (a street, sidewalk, etc.) with a pavement. **2.** make smooth or easy; prepare: *He paved the way for me by doing careful work. v.,* **paved, pav ing.**

pave ment (pāv′mənt), **1.** a covering or surface for streets, sidewalks, etc., made of stones, bricks, wood, asphalt, etc. **2.** a paved road, etc. *n.*

pa vil ion (pə vil′yən), **1.** a light building, usually one somewhat open, used for shelter, pleasure, etc.: *a bathing pavilion.* **2.** a large tent raised on posts; tent. **3.** part of a building higher and more decorated than the rest. **4.** one of a group of buildings forming a hospital. **5.** furnish with a pavilion; enclose or shelter in a pavilion. 1-4 *n.,* 5 *v.*

Pavilion for dancing

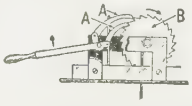
pav ing (pāv′ing), **1.** material for pavement. **2.** pavement. *n.*

Pav lov (päv′lôf), **Ivan,** 1849-1936, Russian physiologist famous for his studies of the digestive glands and of the modifiable capacity of the reflexes. *n.*

Pav lo va or **Pav lo wa** (päv′lō və or päv lō′və), **Anna,** 1885-1931, Russian dancer. *n.*

paw (pô), **1.** foot of an animal having claws. Cats and dogs have paws. **2.** strike or scrape with the paws or feet: *The cat pawed the mouse. The horse pawed the ground, eager to be going again.* **3.** *Informal.* hand. **4.** *Informal.* handle awkwardly, roughly, or in too familiar a manner. 1,3 *n.,* 2,4 *v.*

pawl (pôl), a pivoted bar arranged to catch in the teeth of a ratchet wheel or the like so as to prevent movement backward or to impart motion. *n.*



A, pawls; B, ratchet wheel. When the handle is raised, one pawl pushes the wheel forward; the other keeps it from slipping back.

pawn[1] (pôn), **1.** leave (something) with another person as security that borrowed money will be repaid: *He pawned his watch to buy food until he could get work.* **2.** something left as security. **3.** a pledge. 1 *v.,* 2,3 *n.*

in pawn, in another's possession as security: *His watch is in pawn.*

pawn[2] (pôn), **1.** in chess, one of the 16 pieces of lowest value. **2.** an unimportant person or thing used by someone for his own purposes. *n.*

pawn bro ker (pôn′brō′kər), man who lends money at interest on articles that are left with him as security for the loan. *n.*

Paw nee (pô nē′), member of an American Indian tribe that lived near the forks of the Platte River. *n.*

pawn shop (pôn′shop′), a pawnbroker's shop. *n.*

paw paw (pô′pô), papaw. *n.*

Paw tuck et (pô tuk′it), city in NE Rhode Island. 81,000. *n.*

pax vo bis cum (paks′ vō bis′kəm), *Latin.* peace be with you.

pay[1] (pā), **1.** give (a person) what is due for things, work, etc.: *He paid the doctor.* **2.** money or equivalent given for things or work: *Jim gets his pay every Saturday.* **3.** give money for: *Pay your way.* **4.** hand over (money owed); hand over the amount of: *pay a debt.* **5.** give what is due: *He owes it and must pay.* **6.** give; offer: *pay attention, pay compliments.* **7.** be profitable to; be worth while to: *It pays me to keep that stock. It wouldn't pay me to take that job.* **8.** yield as a return: *That stock pays me four per cent.* **9.** be profitable: *It pays to be polite.* **10.** source of payment. **11.** return for favors or hurts: *Dislike is the pay for being mean (n.). He paid them for their insults by causing them trouble (v.).* **12.** suffer; undergo: *The one who does wrong must pay the penalty.* **13.** let out (a rope, etc.). **14.** fall off to leeward. 1,3-9, 11-14 *v.,* **paid** or (*Obs. except for def.* 13) **payed, pay ing;** 2,10,11 *n.*

in the pay of, paid by and working for.

pay as you go, *U.S.* pay or discharge obligations as they are incurred.

pay back, 1. return borrowed money. **2.** give the same treatment as received.

pay off, 1. give all the money that is owed; pay in full. **2.** get even with; get revenge on.

pay up, pay; pay in full.

pay[2] (pā), cover (a ship's bottom, seams, rope, etc.) with tar, pitch, or another waterproof substance. *v.,* **payed, pay ing.**

pay a ble (pā′ə bl), **1.** required to be paid; due: *He must spend $100 soon on bills payable.* **2.** that may be paid. *adj.*

pay day (pā′dā′), day on which wages are paid. *n.*

pay dirt, *U.S.* earth, ore, etc., containing enough metal to be worth mining.

pay ee (pā ē′), person to whom money is paid or is to be paid. *n.*

pay er (pā′ər), one who pays; one who is to pay. *n.*

pay mas ter (pā′mas′tər), person whose job is to pay wages. *n.*

pay ment (pā′mənt), **1.** a paying; compensation. **2.** amount paid: *a monthly payment of $10.* **3.** pay: *Baby's good health is payment enough for me.* **4.** reward or punishment. *n.*

pay-off (pā′ôf′), **1.** a paying of wages. **2.** time of such payment. **3.** returns from an enterprise, specific action, etc. **4.** *Slang.* climax (of a story, situation, etc.). *n.*

pay roll, 1. list of persons to be paid and the amounts that each one is to receive. **2.** the total amount to be paid to them.

Pb, lead.

pc., piece.

p.c., 1. per cent. **2.** post card.

Pd, palladium.

pd., paid.

P.D., Police Department.

pea (pē), **1.** the round seed in the pod of a leguminous plant, used as a vegetable. **2.** the plant itself. **3.** seed or plant like a pea. **4.** of the size of a pea: *pea coal.* 1-3 *n., pl.* **peas,** *Archaic* or *Brit. Dialect.* **pease;** 4 *adj.*

as like as two peas, exactly alike.

peace (pēs), **1.** freedom from war or strife of any kind: *work for world peace.* **2.** public quiet, order, and security. **3.** agreement between contending parties to end war: *the Peace of Paris.* **4.** quiet; calm; stillness: *peace of mind.* **5.** keep still! stay quiet! be silent! 1-4 *n.,* 5 *interj.*

hold or **keep one's peace,** be silent.

Peace (pēs), river in W Canada flowing NE through Alberta. 1050 mi. *n.*

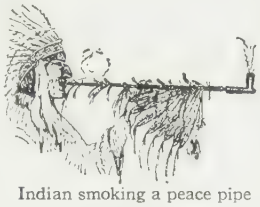
peace a ble (pēs′ə bl), **1.** liking peace; keeping

peace: *Peaceable people keep out of quarrels.* **2.** peaceful. *adj.* **—peace′a ble ness,** *n.* **—peace′a bly,** *adv.*

peace ful (pēs′fəl), **1.** full of peace; quiet; calm: *It was peaceful in the mountains.* **2.** liking peace; keeping peace: *peaceful neighbors.* **3.** of or having to do with peace: *settle a dispute by peaceful means. adj.* **—peace′ful ly,** *adv.* **—peace′ful ness,** *n.*

peace mak er (pēs′māk′ər), person who makes peace. *n.*

peace offering, 1. an offering made to obtain peace. **2.** in old Jewish custom, an offering of thanksgiving to God.


Indian smoking a peace pipe

peace officer, policeman, sheriff, or constable.

peace pipe, pipe smoked by American Indians as a token or pledge of peace.

peace time (pēs′tīm′), **1.** a time of peace. **2.** of or having to do with a time of peace. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

peach[1] (pēch), **1.** a juicy, nearly round fruit having a rough stone or pit. Peaches are grown in temperate climates. **2.** tree that it grows on. **3.** fruit or tree like a peach. **4.** yellowish pink. 1-4 *n.*, 4 *adj.*

peach[2] (pēch), *Slang.* give secret information; turn informer. *v.*

peach y (pēch′ē), **1.** like a peach; like that of a peach. **2.** *Slang.* fine; wonderful. *adj.*, **peach i er, peach i est. —peach′i ness,** *n.*

Peacock (body about 20 in. long)

pea cock (pē′kok′), **1.** bird with beautiful green, blue, and gold feathers. The tail feathers have spots like eyes on them and can be spread out and held upright like a fan. **2.** person who is vain and fond of showing off. **3.** strut like a peacock. 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **pea cocks** or (*esp. collectively*) **pea cock;** 3 *v.*

pea fowl (pē′foul′), peacock or peahen. *n.*

pea hen (pē′hen′), female of the peacock. *n.*

pea jacket, a short coat of thick woolen cloth worn by sailors.

peak (pēk), **1.** the pointed top of a mountain or hill: *snowy peaks.* **2.** mountain that stands alone: *Pike's Peak.* **3.** the highest point: *reach the peak of one's profession.* **4.** any pointed end or top: *the peak of a beard, the peak of a roof.* **5.** the front part or the brim of a cap, which stands out. **6.** the narrow part of a ship's hold at the bow or the stern. **7.** the upper rear corner of a sail. **8.** raise straight up; tilt up. 1-7 *n.*, 8 *v.*

peaked[1] (pēkt or pēk′id), having a peak; pointed: *a peaked hat. adj.*

peak ed[2] (pēk′id), sickly in appearance; wan; thin. *adj.*

peal (pēl), **1.** a loud, long sound: *a peal of thunder, peals of laughter.* **2.** the loud ringing of bells. **3.** set of bells; chimes. **4.** sound out in a peal; ring: *The bells pealed forth their message of Christmas joy.* 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

pe an (pē′ən), paean. *n.*

pea nut (pē′nut′), **1.** plant of the same family as the pea, whose pods ripen underground and contain large seeds which are used as nuts when roasted. **2.** one of these pods containing seeds. **3.** one of these seeds. *n.*

peanut butter, food made of peanuts ground until soft and smooth. It is spread on bread, crackers, etc.

pear (pâr), **1.** a sweet, juicy, edible fruit rounded at one end and smaller toward the stem end. **2.** tree that it grows on. **3.** fruit or plant like a pear. *n.*

pearl (pėrl), **1.** a white or nearly white gem that has a soft shine like satin. Pearls are formed inside the shell of a kind of oyster, or in other similar shellfish. **2.** thing that looks like a pearl, such as a dewdrop or a tear. **3.** a very fine one of its kind: *She is a pearl among women.* **4.** very pale, clear, bluish gray. **5.** hunt or dive for pearls. **6.** formed into small, round pieces: *pearl tapioca.* **7.** mother-of-pearl: *pearl buttons.* 1-4,7 *n.*, 4,6 *adj.*, 5 *v.*

cast pearls before swine, give something very fine to a person who cannot appreciate it.

pearl gray, a soft, pale, bluish gray.

Pearl Harbor, United States naval base near Honolulu, on the S coast of Oahu island in the Hawaiian Islands. A treacherous attack on it by Japanese bombers, Dec. 7, 1941, began the war with Japan.

pearl y (pėr′lē), **1.** like a pearl; having the color or luster of pearls: *pearly teeth.* **2.** like mother-of-pearl. *adj.*, **pearl i er, pearl i est. —pearl′i ness,** *n.*

pearly nautilus, any of several sea mollusks that are somewhat like squids, but have a shell that has a pearly lining and is coiled in a flat spiral composed of a series of chambers. See **nautilus** for picture.

Pea ry (pir′ē), **Robert Edwin,** 1856-1920, American naval officer and arctic explorer, discoverer of the North Pole in 1909. *n.*

peas ant (pez′nt), **1.** farmer of the working class in Europe. **2.** of peasants: *peasant labor.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

peas ant ry (pez′n trē), peasants collectively. *n.*

pease (pēz), *Archaic* or *Brit. Dialect.* a pl. of **pea.** *n.*

pease cod (pēz′kod′), pod of a pea. *n.*

peat (pēt), kind of turf, used as fuel after being dried. Peat is made of partly rotted moss and plants. *n.*

pea vey (pē′vē), a strong stick that is tipped with an iron or steel point and has a hinged hook near the end. Lumbermen use peaveys in managing logs. *n.*, *pl.* **peaveys.**

Man using a peavey to move a log

peb ble (peb′l), **1.** a small stone, usually worn and rounded by being rolled about by water. **2.** a rough, uneven surface on leather, paper, etc. **3.** prepare (leather) so that it has a grained surface. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **peb bled, peb bling. —peb′ble like′,** *adj.*

peb bly (peb′lē), having many pebbles; covered with pebbles. *adj.*

pe can (pi kän′ or pi kan′), **1.** an olive-shaped edible nut with a smooth, thin shell, that grows on a kind of hickory tree common in the S United States. **2.** tree that it grows on. *n.*

pec ca dil lo (pek′ə dil′ō), a slight sin or fault. *n.*, *pl.* **pec ca dil loes** or **pec ca dil los.**

pec ca ry (pek′ə rē), kind of wild pig found in South America and as far north as Texas. *n.*, *pl.* **pec ca ries** or (*esp. collectively*) **pec ca ry.**

Collared peccary (about 3 ft. long)

peck[1] (pek), **1.** unit of dry measure, eight quarts or one fourth of a bushel. **2.** container holding just a peck, to measure with. **3.** a great deal: *a peck of trouble. n.*

peck[2] (pek), **1.** strike and pick with the beak or with something like a beak. **2.** stroke made with the beak: *The hen gave me a peck.* **3.** make by striking with the beak: *Woodpeckers peck holes in trees.* **4.** hole or mark made by pecking. **5.** aim with a beak; make a pecking motion. **6.** strike at and pick up with the beak: *A hen pecks corn.* **7.** *Informal.* eat only a little, bit by bit: *Maud just pecked at her food.* **8.** *Informal.* a stiff, unwilling kiss. **9.** find fault. 1,3,5-7,9 *v.*, 2,4,8 *n.*

peck at, 1. try to peck. **2.** *Informal.* eat only a little, bit by bit. **3.** keep criticizing.

peck er (pek′ər), **1.** person or thing that pecks. **2.** woodpecker. *n.*

pec ten (pek′tən), a comblike part; especially, a membrane in the eyes of birds and reptiles which has parallel folds suggesting the teeth of a comb. *n.*

pec tin (pek′tən), substance that occurs in ripe fruits and makes fruit jelly stiff. *n.*

pec to ral (pek′tə rəl), **1.** of, in, or on the breast or chest. **2.** good for diseases of the lungs. **3.** medicine for the lungs. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

pec u late (pek′yə lāt), steal (money or goods entrusted to one); embezzle. *v.*, **pec u lat ed, pec u lat ing.** **—pec′u la′tion,** *n.* **—pec′u la′tor.** *n.*

pe cul iar (pi kūl′yər), **1.** strange; odd; unusual: *It was peculiar that the fish market had no fish last Friday. A woman's hat on a man's head looks peculiar.* **2.** belonging to one person or thing and not to another; special: *This old Bible has a peculiar value.* *adj.* **—pe cul′iar ly,** *adv.*

pe cu li ar i ty (pi kū′lē ar′ə tē), **1.** a being peculiar; strangeness; oddness; unusualness: *We noticed the peculiarity of his manner at once.* **2.** some little thing that is strange or odd: *One of his peculiarities is that his two eyes are not the same color.* **3.** a peculiar or characteristic quality. *n.*, *pl.* **pe cu li ar i ties.**

pe cu ni ar y (pi kū′nē er′ē), of or having to do with money; in the form of money. *adj.*

ped a gog ic (ped′ə goj′ik), of teachers or teaching; of pedagogy. *adj.* **—ped′a gog′i cal ly,** *adv.*

ped a gog i cal (ped′ə goj′ə kl), pedagogic. *adj.*

ped a gogue or **ped a gog** (ped′ə gog), **1.** teacher of children. **2.** a narrow-minded teacher. *n.*

ped a go gy (ped′ə gō′jē or ped′ə goj′ē), **1.** teaching. **2.** science or art of teaching. *n.*

ped al (ped′l), **1.** lever worked by the foot; the part on which the foot is placed to move any kind of machinery. Organs and pianos have pedals for changing the tone. The two pedals of a bicycle, pushed down one after the other, make it go. **2.** work or use the pedals of; move by pedals: *He pedaled his bicycle slowly up the hill.* **3.** work pedals. **4.** of or having to do with the foot or feet. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **ped aled, ped al ing** or *esp. Brit.* **ped alled, ped al ling;** 4 *adj.*

ped ant (ped′nt), **1.** person who displays his knowledge in an unnecessary or tiresome way. A pedant may make a show of knowledge without knowing how to use it well. **2.** a dull, narrow-minded teacher or scholar. *n.*

pe dan tic (pi dan′tik), **1.** displaying one's knowledge more than is necessary. **2.** tediously learned; scholarly in a dull and narrow way. *adj.* **—pe dan′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

ped ant ry (ped′n trē), **1.** an unnecessary or tiresome display of knowledge. **2.** overemphasis on book learning. *n.*, *pl.* **ped ant ries.**

Pedestal supporting a bust

ped dle (ped′l), **1.** carry from place to place and sell. **2.** sell or deal out in small quantities: *peddle candy, peddle gossip.* **3.** travel about with things to sell. *v.*, **ped dled, ped dling.**

ped dler (ped′lər), man who travels about selling things that he carries in a pack or in a cart. *n.* Also, **pedlar.**

ped es tal (ped′is tl), **1.** base on which a column or a statue stands. **2.** base of a tall vase, lamp, etc. **3.** base; support; foundation. *n.*

pe des tri an (pə des′trē ən), **1.** person who goes on foot; walker. **2.** going on foot; walking. **3.** without imagination; dull; slow: *a pedestrian style in writing.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

pe di a tri cian (pē′dē ə trish′ən), doctor who specializes in pediatrics. *n.*

pe di at rics (pē′dē at′riks), branch of medicine dealing with children's diseases and the care of babies and children. *n.*

ped i cel (ped′ə sl), a small stalk or stalklike part. *n.*

ped i gree (ped′ə grē), **1.** list of ancestors of a person or animal; family tree. **2.** ancestry; line of descent. *n.*

ped i greed (ped′ə grēd), having a known pedigree: *Molly's dog is pedigreed.* Horses, cows, dogs, and other animals of known and recorded ancestry are called pedigreed stock. *adj.*

ped i ment (ped′ə mənt), **1.** the low triangular part on the front of buildings in the Greek style. A pediment is like a gable. **2.** a similar decorative part in any building. *n.*

Pediment

ped lar (ped′lər), peddler. *n.*

pe dom e ter (pi dom′ə tər), instrument for recording the number of steps taken and thus measuring the distance traveled. *n.*

pe dun cle (pi dung′kl), stalk; stem; stalklike part. See **pedicel** for picture. *n.*

peek (pēk), **1.** look quickly and slyly; peep: *You must not peek while you are counting in such games as hide-and-seek.* **2.** a quick, sly look. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

peel (pēl), **1.** the rind or outer covering of fruit, etc. **2.** strip the skin, rind, or bark from: *to peel an orange, to peel a potato.* **3.** strip: *The Indians peeled the bark from trees to make canoes.* **4.** come off: *When I was sunburnt, my skin peeled.* 1 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*

peel ing (pēl′ing), part peeled off or pared off. *n.*

peep[1] (pēp), **1.** look through a small or narrow hole or crack. **2.** a look through a hole or crack; little look. **3.** a small hole or crack to look through. **4.** look when no one knows it. **5.** a secret look: *to take a peep into the pantry.* **6.** look out, as if peeping; come partly out: *Violets peeped among the leaves.* **7.** cause to stick out a little; show slightly. **8.** the first looking or coming out: *at the peep of day.* 1,4,6,7 *v.*, 2,3,5,8 *n.*

peep[2] (pēp), **1.** a short, sharp sound made by a young bird or chicken. **2.** make such a sound. **3.** speak in a thin, weak voice. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

peep er (pēp′ər), **1.** one that peeps. **2.** any of certain frogs that make peeping noises. **3.** *Informal.* eye. *n.*

peep hole (pēp′hōl′), hole through which one may peep. *n.*

peer[1] (pir), **1.** person of the same rank, ability, etc., as another; equal: *He is so fine a man that it would be hard to find his peer.* **2.** man who has a title; man who is high and great by birth or rank. A duke, marquis, earl, count, viscount, or baron is a peer. *n.*

peer[2] (pir), **1.** look closely to see clearly, as a near-sighted person does: *She peered at the tag to read the price.* **2.** come out slightly; peep out: *The sun was peering from behind a cloud.* *v.*

peer age (pir′ij), **1.** rank or dignity of a peer. **2.** peers of a country. **3.** book giving a list of the peers of a country. *n.*

peer ess (pir′is), **1.** wife or widow of a peer. **2.** woman having the rank of peer in her own right. *n.*

peer less (pir′lis), without an equal; matchless: *Washington was a peerless leader of our country.* *adj.*

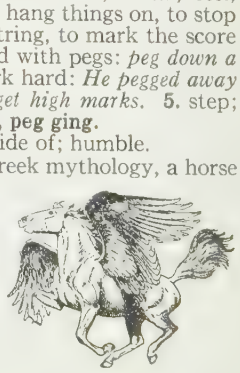
peeve (pēv), *Informal.* **1.** make peevish. **2.** an annoyance. 1 *v.*, **peeved, peev ing;** 2 *n.*

pee vish (pē′vish), cross; fretful; complaining: *A peevish child is unhappy and makes others unhappy.* *adj.* **—pee′vish ly,** *adv.* **—pee′vish ness,** *n.*

peg (peg), **1.** pin or small bolt of wood, metal, etc., used to fasten parts together, to hang things on, to stop a hole, to make fast a rope or string, to mark the score in a game, etc. **2.** fasten or hold with pegs: *peg down a tent.* **3.** mark with pegs. **4.** work hard: *He pegged away at his studies so that he would get high marks.* **5.** step; degree. 1,5 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*, **pegged, peg ging.**

take down a peg, lower the pride of; humble.

Peg a sus (peg′ə səs), **1.** in Greek mythology, a horse with wings, the steed of the Muses. **2.** poetic genius; the means by which poets soar in the realms of poetry. **3.** group of stars in the northern sky. *n.*


Pegasus (def. 1)

peg leg, **1.** a wooden leg. **2.** *Informal.* person who has a wooden leg.

P.E.I., Prince Edward Island.

Pei ping (pā′ping′ or bā′ping′), Peking. *n.*

Pe kin (pē′kin′), Peking. *n.*

Pe king (pē′king′), capital of China, in the NE part. 4,140,000. See **China** for map. *n.* Formerly, **Peiping.**

Pe king ese (pē′king ēz′), **1.** a small dog with long hair and a pug nose. **2.** native or inhabitant of Peking. **3.** of or having to do with Peking or its people. 1,2 *n., pl.* **Pe king ese;** 3 *adj.*

Pekingese

pe koe (pē′kō), kind of black tea. *n.*

pe lag ic (pə laj′ik), of the ocean or the open sea. *adj.*

Pe lée (pə lā′), **Mount,** volcano on the island of Martinique in the West Indies. 4428 ft. high. *n.*

pelf (pelf), money or riches, thought of as bad or degrading. *n.*

pel i can (pel′ə kən), a large fish-eating water bird with a huge bill and a pouch on the underside of the bill for storing food. *n.*

White pelican (about 5 ft. long from bill to tip of tail)

Pe li on (pē′lē ən), **Mount,** mountain in NE Greece. 5340 ft. See **Ossa, Mount.** *n.*

pe lisse (pə lēs′), **1.** coat lined or trimmed with fur. **2.** woman's long cloak. *n.*

pel lag ra (pə lag′rə), disease marked by eruption on the skin, a nervous condition, and sometimes insanity. It is caused by lack of vitamin B in the diet. *n.*

pel let (pel′it), **1.** a little ball of mud, paper, food, medicine, etc.; pill. **2.** bullet. *n.*

pell-mell or **pell mell** (pel′mel′), **1.** in a rushing, tumbling mass or crowd: *The children dashed pell-mell down the beach and into the waves.* **2.** in headlong haste. **3.** headlong; tumultuous. **4.** violent disorder or confusion. 1,2 *adv.,* 3 *adj.,* 4 *n.*

pel lu cid (pə lü′sid), **1.** transparent; clear: *a pellucid stream.* **2.** clearly expressed; easy to understand: *pellucid language. adj.*

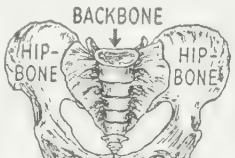
Pel o pon ne sian (pel′ə pə nē′shən), **1.** of or having to do with the Peloponnesus or its people. **2.** a native or inhabitant of the Peloponnesus. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

Pel o pon ne sus (pel′ə pə nē′səs), peninsula that constitutes the S part of Greece. *n.*

pe lo ta (pe lō′tə), game of Basque or Spanish origin played on a walled court with a hard ball. The ball is struck with a kind of curved wicker racket fastened to a glove on the hand. *n.*

pelt[1] (pelt), **1.** throw things at; attack; assail: *The boys were pelting the dog with stones.* **2.** beat heavily: *The rain came pelting down.* **3.** throw: *The clouds pelted rain upon us.* **4.** a pelting. **5.** hurry. **6.** speed: *The horse is coming at full pelt.* 1-3,5 *v.,* 4,6 *n.*

pelt[2] (pelt), **1.** skin of a sheep, goat, or small fur-bearing animal, before it is tanned. **2.** skin. *n.*



Pelvis of a human being

pel vic (pel′vik), of or having to do with the pelvis. *adj.*

pel vis (pel′vis), **1.** the basin-shaped cavity formed by the hipbones and the end of the backbone. **2.** a corresponding cavity of any vertebrate. **3.** bones forming this cavity. *n., pl.* **pel ves** (-vēz).

Pem ba (pem′bə), island off E Africa. It is part of Tanzania. 134,000 pop.; 380 sq. mi. *n.*

pem mi can (pem′ə kən), dried meat pounded into a paste with melted fat. *n.*

pen[1] (pen), **1.** a small metal instrument with a split point used with a holder, for writing in ink. **2.** tool to use in writing with ink; pen and holder together. **3.** style of writing; writing. **4.** write: *I penned a brief note.* 1-3 *n.,* 4 *v.,* **penned, pen ning.** **—pen′like′,** *adj.*

pen[2] (pen), **1.** a small, closed yard for cows, sheep, pigs, chickens, etc. **2.** shut in a pen. **3.** shut in; confine closely: *John had me penned in a corner where I could not escape.* 1 *n.,* 2,3 *v.,* **penned** or **pent, pen ning.** **—pen′like′,** *adj.*

pen., peninsula.

pe nal (pē′nl), **1.** of, having to do with, or given as punishment: *penal laws, penal labor.* **2.** liable to be punished: *Robbery is a penal offense. adj.*

pe nal ize (pē′nl īz), **1.** declare punishable by law or by rule; set a penalty for: *Speeding on city streets is penalized. Fouls are penalized in many games.* **2.** inflict a penalty on; punish: *Our team was penalized five yards. v.,* **pe nal ized, pe nal iz ing.**

pen al ty (pen′l tē), **1.** punishment: *The penalty for speeding is a fine of ten dollars.* **2.** disadvantage imposed on a side or player for breaking rules. **3.** disadvantage attached to some act or condition: *the penalties of old age.* **4.** handicap. *n., pl.* **pen al ties.**

pen ance (pen′əns), **1.** punishment borne to show sorrow for sin, to make up for a wrong done, and to obtain pardon from the church for sin. **2.** any act done to show that one is sorry or repents. **3.** sacrament of the Roman Catholic Church that includes contrition, confession, satisfaction, and absolution. *n.*

Pe nang (pi nang′), island just off the W coast of the Malay Peninsula. 220,000 pop.; 110 sq. mi. *n.*

pe na tes or **Pe na tes** (pə nā′tēz), gods of the household, worshiped in ancient Rome. *n.pl.*

pence (pens), *Brit.* a pl. of **penny.** *n.*

pen chant (pen′chənt), a strong taste or liking; inclination: *a penchant for taking long walks. n.*

pen cil (pen′sl), **1.** a pointed tool to write or draw with. **2.** object of like shape. **3.** mark or write with a pencil. **4.** stick of coloring matter. **5.** an artist's paintbrush. **6.** set of lines, light rays, or the like, coming to a point or extending in different directions from a point. **7.** skill or style of an artist. 1,2,4-7 *n.,* 3 *v.,* **pen ciled, pen cil ing** or *esp. Brit.* **pen cilled, pen cil ling.**

pend (pend), remain undecided or unsettled. *v.*

pend ant (pen′dənt), **1.** a hanging ornament, such as a locket. **2.** ornament hanging down from ceiling or roof. **3.** pendent. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

pend ent (pen′dənt), **1.** hanging: *the pendent branches of a willow.* **2.** overhanging. **3.** pending. **4.** pendant. 1-3 *adj.,* 4 *n.*

pend ing (pen′ding), **1.** waiting to be decided or settled: *while the agreement was pending.* **2.** while waiting for; until: *Pending his return, let us get everything ready.* **3.** during: *pending the investigation.* 1 *adj.,* 2,3 *prep.*

Pendulum. Dotted lines show motion.

pen du lous (pen′jə ləs), **1.** hanging loosely: *The oriole builds a pendulous nest.* **2.** swinging. *adj.* **—pen′du lous ly,** *adv.* **—pen′du lousness,** *n.*

pen du lum (pen′jə ləm), weight so hung from a fixed point that it is free to swing to and fro. The movement of the works of a tall clock is often timed by a pendulum. *n.*

Pe nel o pe (pə nel′ə pē), in Greek legend, the faithful wife of Odysseus. She waited twenty years for his return in spite of the entreaties of her many suitors. *n.*

pen e tra bil i ty (pen′ə trə bil′ə tē), capability of being penetrated. *n.*

pen e tra ble (pen′ə trə bl), that can be penetrated. *adj.*

pen e trate (pen′ə trāt), **1.** get into or through: *A bullet can penetrate a wall, or two inches into a wall.*

2. pierce through: *Our eyes could not penetrate the darkness.* 3. make a way: *Even where the trees were thickest, the sunshine penetrated.* 4. soak through; spread through: *The odor penetrated the whole house.* 5. see into; understand: *I could not penetrate the mystery.* *v.*, **pen e trat ed, pen e trat ing.**

pen e trat ing (pen′ə trāt′ing), 1. sharp; piercing. 2. having an acute mind; understanding thoroughly. *adj.* **—pen′e trat′ing ly,** *adv.*

pen e tra tion (pen′ə trā′shən), 1. act or power of penetrating. 2. act of entering a country and gaining influence there. 3. sharpness of intellect; insight. *n.*

pen e tra tive (pen′ə trā′tiv), penetrating; piercing; acute; keen. *adj.*

pen guin (pen′gwin), a sea bird of cold areas of the S hemisphere, with flippers for diving and swimming in place of wings for flying. *n.*

King penguin (about 3 ft. tall)

pen hold er (pen′hōl′dər), 1. handle by which a pen is held in writing. 2. rack for pens. *n.*

pen i cil lin (pen′ə sil′ən), a very powerful drug for destroying bacteria. It is made from a penicillium mold. *n.*

pen i cil li um (pen′ə sil′ē əm), any of a certain kind of fungi. The mold on cheese is a penicillium. *n., pl.* **pen i cil li ums, pen i cil li a** (-sil′ē ə).

pen in su la (pən in′sə lə), piece of land almost surrounded by water, or extending far out into the water. Florida is a peninsula. *n.*

pen in su lar (pən in′sə lər), 1. like a peninsula. 2. in or of a peninsula. *adj.*

pe nis (pē′nis), the male organ of copulation. *n., pl.* **pe nis es** (-nis iz), **pe nes** (-nēz).

pen i tence (pen′ə təns), sorrow for sinning or doing wrong; repentance. *n.*

pen i tent (pen′ə tənt), 1. sorry for sinning or doing wrong; repenting: *The penitent boy promised never to cheat again.* 2. person who is sorry for sin or wrongdoing. 3. person who confesses and does penance for his sins under the direction of the church. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.* **—pen′i tent ly,** *adv.*

pen i ten tial (pen′ə ten′shəl), 1. of, showing, or having to do with penitence: *The penitential psalms express remorse for sin.* 2. of or having to do with penance. *adj.*

pen i ten tia ry (pen′ə ten′shə rē), 1. prison for criminals. 2. a State or Federal prison. 3. making one liable to punishment in a prison: *a penitentiary offense.* 4. used for punishment, discipline, and reformation: *penitentiary measures.* 5. of penance; penitential. 1,2 *n., pl.* **pen i ten tia ries;** 3-5 *adj.*

pen knife (pen′nīf′), a small pocketknife. *n., pl.* **pen knives.**

pen man (pen′mən), 1. writer. 2. person whose handwriting is good. *n., pl.* **pen men.**

pen man ship (pen′mən ship), writing with pen, pencil, etc.; handwriting. *n.*

Penn (pen), **William,** 1644-1718, English Quaker who founded the first settlement in Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. *n.*

Penn. or **Penna.,** Pennsylvania.

pen name, name used by a writer instead of his real name.

Pennant

pen nant (pen′ənt), flag, usually long and narrow, used on ships in signaling, as a school banner, etc. *n.*

pen ni less (pen′ē lis), without a cent of money; very poor. *adj.*

pen non (pen′ən), 1. a long, triangular flag, originally carried on the lance of a knight. 2. any flag or banner. *n.*

Penn syl va ni a (pen′sl vā′nē ə), an Eastern State of the United States. 11,319,000 pop.; 45,333 sq. mi. *Capital:* Harrisburg. *Abbrev.:* Pa., Penn., or Penna. *n.* **—Penn′syl va′ni an,** *adj., n.*

Pennsylvania Dutch, 1. the descendants of 17th and 18th century immigrants to SE Pennsylvania from S Germany and Switzerland. 2. dialect of German with English intermixed, spoken by them.

pen ny (pen′ē), 1. cent; copper coin of the United States and Canada. 100 pennies = 1 dollar. 2. an English bronze coin equal to one twelfth of a shilling, or about one cent. 3. sum of money. *n., pl.* **pen nies** or *esp. Brit.* (*collectively for 2*) **pence.**

a pretty penny, *Informal.* a large sum of money.

turn an honest penny, earn money honestly.

pen ny roy al (pen′ē roi′əl), 1. a plant of the same family as the mint. 2. a fragrant oil made from it. *n.*

pen ny weight (pen′ē wāt′), 24 grains or 1/20 of an ounce in troy weight. *n.*

pen ny-wise (pen′ē wīz′), saving in regard to small sums. *adj.*

penny-wise and pound-foolish, saving in small expenses and wasteful in big ones.

pen ny worth (pen′ē wėrth′), 1. as much as can be bought for a penny. 2. a small amount: *Give me a pennyworth of advice.* *n.*

Pe nob scot (pə nob′skot), 1. river flowing from NW Maine into the Atlantic. 350 mi. 2. member of an American Indian tribe formerly living near this river. *n.*

pe nol o gy (pē nol′ə jē), science of punishment of crime and management of prisons. *n.*

pen sion[1] (pen′shən), 1. a regular payment to a person which is not wages. Pensions are often paid because of long service, special merit, injuries received, etc. 2. give a pension to. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

pension off, retire from service with a pension.

pen sion[2] (pän syôn′), *French.* boarding house. *n.*

pen sion er (pen′shən ər), 1. person who receives a pension. 2. a hireling; dependent. *n.*

pen sive (pen′siv), 1. thoughtful in a serious or sad way: *She was in a pensive mood, and sat staring out the window.* 2. melancholy. *adj.* **—pen′sive ly,** *adv.* **—pen′sive ness,** *n.*

pent (pent), 1. closely confined; penned; shut: *pent in the house all winter.* 2. a pt. and a pp. of **pen**[2]. 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

Pentagon

pen ta gon (pen′tə gon), figure having five sides and five angles. *n.*

the Pentagon, building that is the headquarters of the defense department of the United States. It is in Arlington, Virginia.

pen tag o nal (pen tag′ə nl), having five sides and five angles. *adj.*

pen ta he dron (pen′tə hē′drən), a solid figure having five faces. *n., pl.* **pen ta he drons, pen ta he dra** (-drə).

Pen ta teuch (pen′tə tük or pen′tə tūk), the first five books of the Old Testament. Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy are the Pentateuch. *n.*

pen tath lon (pen tath′lən), an athletic contest consisting of five different events. The person having the highest total score wins. *n.*

Pen te cost (pen′tə kôst), 1. the seventh Sunday after Easter. Pentecost is a Christian festival in memory of the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles. Acts 2. Also called **Whitsunday.** 2. a Jewish harvest festival, observed about seven weeks after the Passover. *n.*

pent house (pent′hous′), 1. apartment or house built on the top of a building. 2. a sloping roof projecting from a building. 3. shed with a sloping roof attached to a building. *n.*

pent-up (pent′up′), shut up; closely confined: *Her pent-up feelings could no longer be restrained, and she burst into tears.* *adj.*

pe nult (pē′nult), the next to the last syllable in a word. *n.*

pe nul ti mate (pi nul′tə mit), 1. next to the last. 2. of or having to do with the penult. 3. penult. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

pe num bra (pi num′brə), 1. the partial shadow outside of the complete shadow formed by the sun, moon,

etc., during an eclipse. See **eclipse** for diagram. **2.** the grayish outer part of a sunspot. *n., pl.* **pe num brae** (-brē) or **pe num bras.**

pe nu ri ous (pi nu̇r′ē əs or pi nyu̇r′ē əs), mean about spending or giving money; stingy. *adj.* **—pe nu′ri ous ly,** *adv.* **—pe nu′ri ous ness,** *n.*

pen u ry (pen′yə rē), very great poverty. *n.*

pe on (pē′on), **1.** in Spanish America, a person doing work that requires little skill. **2.** in the SW United States and Mexico, a worker held for service to work off a debt. *n.*

pe on age (pē′ən ij), **1.** condition or service of a peon. **2.** practice of holding persons to work off debts. *n.*

pe o ny (pē′ə nē), **1.** a perennial garden plant with large, showy red, pink, or white flowers. **2.** its flower. *n., pl.* **pe o nies.**

peo ple (pē′pl), **1.** men, women, and children; persons: *There were ten people present.* **2.** race; nation: *the peoples of Asia, the American people.* **3.** body of citizens of a state; the public. **4.** persons of a place, class, or group: *city people, Southern people.* **5.** the common people; lower classes: *The French nobles oppressed the people.* **6.** persons in relation to a superior: *A king rules over his people.* **7.** *Informal.* family; relatives: *John has many friends, but he likes his own people best.* **8.** fill with people; populate; stock with animals, etc.: *Europe very largely peopled America.* 1-7 *n., pl.* **peo ple** or (*for def. 2*) **peo ples;** 8 *v.,* **peo pled, peo pling.**

Pe o ri a (pē ô′rē ə), city in central Illinois. 103,000. *n.*

pep (pep), *U.S. Slang.* **1.** spirit; energy; vim. **2. Pep up** means fill or inspire with energy, etc.; put new life into. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **pepped, pep ping.**

pep lum (pep′ləm), **1.** a short skirt attached about the waist; overskirt. **2.** a full garment worn by women in ancient Greece. *n., pl.* **pep lums, pep la** (-lə).

Peplum (def. 1)

pep per (pep′ər), **1.** a seasoning with a hot taste, used for soups, meats, vegetables, etc. See **black pepper, cayenne,** and **white pepper. 2.** plant bearing berries from which pepper is made. **3.** any of several hollow, green or red vegetables with many seeds. They are eaten raw or cooked or pickled. **4.** plant bearing any such vegetable. **5.** season or sprinkle with pepper. **6.** sprinkle thickly: *His face is peppered with freckles.* **7.** hit with small objects sent thick and fast: *We peppered the enemy's lines with our shot.* **8.** a small container for pepper: *silver salts and peppers.* 1-4,8 *n.,* 5-7 *v.*

pep per corn (pep′ər kôrn′), one of the dried berries that are ground up to make black pepper. *n.*

pep per grass (pep′ər gras′), a common weed with a peppery taste. *n.*

pep per mint (pep′ər mint), **1.** herb grown for its oil, used in medicine and in candy. **2.** this oil. **3.** candy flavored with peppermint oil. *n.*

pep per y (pep′ər ē), **1.** full of pepper; like pepper. **2.** hot; sharp. **3.** having a hot temper; easily made angry. *adj.* **—pep′per i ness,** *n.*

pep py (pep′ē), *U.S. Slang.* full of pep; energetic; lively: *Scotch terriers are peppy dogs.* *adj.,* **pep pi er, pep pi est. —pep′pi ness,** *n.*

pep sin (pep′sən), **1.** enzyme or substance in the gastric juice of the stomach that helps to digest meat, eggs, cheese, and other proteins. **2.** medicine to help digestion, containing this enzyme. *n.*

pep tic (pep′tik), **1.** promoting digestion; digestive. **2.** able to digest. **3.** substance promoting digestion. **4.** of or having to do with pepsin. 1,2,4 *adj.,* 3 *n.*

pep tone (pep′tōn), any of a class of diffusible and soluble substances into which meat, eggs, cheese, and other proteins are changed by pepsin or trypsin. *n.*

Pe quot (pē′kwot), member of a tribe of American Indians in S New England. *n.*

per (pər; *stressed* pėr), **1.** for each: *a pound of candy per child, ten cents per pound.* **2.** through; by means of: *I send this per my son.* *prep.*

per ad ven ture (pėr′əd ven′chər), **1.** *Archaic.* perhaps: *Peradventure he will come today.* **2.** chance; doubt: *Beyond peradventure he will come.* 1 *adv.,* 2 *n.*

per am bu late (pər am′byə lāt), **1.** walk through. **2.** walk about. **3.** walk through and examine. *v.,* **per am bu lat ed, per am bu lat ing. —per am′bu la′tion,** *n.*

per am bu la tor (pər am′byə lā′tər), **1.** a small carriage in which a baby is pushed about. **2.** person who perambulates. *n.*

per an num (pər an′əm), per year; yearly; for each year: *Her salary was $2500 per annum.*

per cale (pər kāl′), a closely woven cotton cloth with a smooth finish. *n.*

per cap i ta (pər kap′ə tə), for each person: *$40 for eight men is $5 per capita.*

per ceive (pər sēv′), **1.** be aware of through the senses; see, hear, taste, smell, or feel: *Did you perceive the colors of that bird?* **2.** take in with the mind; observe: *I perceived that I could not make him change his mind.* *v.,* **per ceived, per ceiv ing.**

per cent or **per cent** (pər sent′), **1.** hundredths; parts in each hundred. Five per cent (5%) of 40 is the same as $\frac{5}{100} \times 40$. **2.** for each hundred; in each hundred: *Seven per cent of all the children failed.* *n.*

per cent age (pər sen′tij), **1.** rate or proportion of each hundred; part of each hundred: *What percentage of children were absent?* **2.** part; proportion: *A large percentage of schoolbooks now have pictures.* **3.** allowance, commission, discount, rate of interest, etc., figured by per cent. *n.*

per cen tile (pər sen′tīl), any value in a series of points on a scale arrived at by dividing a group into a hundred equal parts in order of magnitude. *n.*

per centum, **1.** by the hundred. **2.** for or in every hundred.

per cept (pėr′sept), **1.** that which is perceived. **2.** understanding that is the result of perceiving. *n.*

per cep ti bil i ty (pər sep′tə bil′ə tē), fact, quality, or state of being perceptible. *n.*

per cep ti ble (pər sep′tə bl), that can be perceived: *The other ship was barely perceptible in the fog.* *adj.*

per cep ti bly (pər sep′tə blē), in a perceptible way or amount; to a perceptible degree. *adv.*

per cep tion (pər sep′shən), **1.** act of perceiving: *His perception of the change came in a flash.* **2.** power of perceiving: *a keen perception.* **3.** the understanding that is the result of perceiving: *Fred had a clear perception of what was wrong, and soon fixed it.* *n.*

per cep tive (pər sep′tiv), **1.** having to do with perception. **2.** having the power of perceiving. *adj.*

perch[1] (pėrch), **1.** bar, branch, or anything else on which a bird can come to rest. **2.** alight and rest; sit: *A robin perched on our porch railing.* **3.** a rather high place or position. **4.** sit rather high: *He perched on a stool.* **5.** place high up: *a village perched on a high hill.* **6.** measure of length; rod; 5½ yards. **7.** measure of area; square rod; 30¼ square yards. 1,3,6,7 *n.,* 2,4,5 *v.* **—perch′er,** *n.*

perch[2] (pėrch), **1.** kind of small fresh-water fish, used for food. **2.** a similar salt-water fish. *n., pl.* **perch es** or (*esp. collectively*) **perch.**

per chance (pər chans′), *Archaic* or *Poetic.* perhaps. *adv.*

Per che ron (pėr′chə ron), one of a breed of large and strong horses. *n.*

per cip i ent (pər sip′ē ənt), **1.** perceiving. **2.** having perception. **3.** one that perceives. 1,2 *adj.,* 3 *n.*

Per ci val or **Per ci vale** (pėr′sə vl), one of King Arthur's knights who sought the Holy Grail. *n.*

per co late (pėr′kə lāt), **1.** drip or drain through small holes or spaces: *Let the coffee percolate for seven minutes.*

2. filter through; permeate: *Water percolates sand.* *v.*, **per co lat ed, per co lat ing.**

per co la tor (pėr′kə lā′tər), kind of coffee pot in which boiling water drains through ground coffee. *n.*

per cus sion (pər kush′ən), 1. the striking of one body against another with force; stroke; blow. 2. shock made by the striking of one body against another with force. 3. tapping of a part of the body by a doctor. *n.*

percussion cap, a small cap containing powder. It explodes when struck by the hammer of the gun and sets off the charge.

percussion instrument, a musical instrument played by striking it, such as a drum or cymbal.

per di em (pər dī′əm), 1. per day; for each day. 2. allowance of so much every day.

per di tion (pər dish′ən), 1. loss of one's soul and the joys of heaven. 2. hell. 3. utter loss. *n.*

per e gri nate (pėr′ə grə nāt), travel; journey. *v.*, **per e gri nat ed, per e gri nat ing.**

per e gri na tion (pėr′ə grə nā′shən), journey; travel. *n.*

per e grine (pėr′ə grin), 1. a large falcon, formerly much used in Europe for hawking. 2. foreign; strange. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Peregrine (18 in. long)

per emp to ry (pər emp′tə rē), 1. imperious; positive: *a peremptory teacher.* 2. allowing no denial or refusal: *a peremptory command.* 3. leaving no choice; decisive; final; absolute: *a peremptory decree.* *adj.* **—per emp′to ri ly,** *adv.* **—per emp′to ri ness,** *n.*

per en ni al (pər en′ē əl), 1. lasting through the whole year: *a perennial stream.* 2. lasting for a very long time; enduring: *the perennial beauty of the hills.* 3. having underground parts that live more than two years: *perennial garden plants.* 4. a perennial plant: *Roses are perennials.* 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.* **—per en′ni al ly,** *adv.*

per fect (pėr′fikt for 1,3,4,7-10; pər fekt′ for 2,5,6), 1. without defect; not spoiled at any point; faultless: *a perfect spelling paper. Perfect work shows great care.* 2. remove all faults from; make perfect; improve; add the finishing touches to: *The artist was perfecting his picture.* 3. completely skilled; expert: *a perfect golfer.* 4. having all its parts; complete: *The set was perfect; nothing was missing or broken.* 5. carry through; complete: *perfect a plan, perfect an invention.* 6. raise to the highest point: *perfect one's skill.* 7. entire; utter: *a perfect stranger to us.* 8. in grammar, showing action or state completed at a time indicated by another verb in the utterance or by the context. There are three perfect tenses: perfect, past perfect, and future perfect. 9. the perfect tense. 10. a verb form in such tense. *Have eaten* is the perfect of *eat.* 1,3,4,7,8 *adj.*, 2,5,6 *v.*, 9,10 *n.* **—per fect′er,** *n.* **—per′fect ness,** *n.*

per fect i bil i ty (pər fek′tə bil′ə tē), capability of becoming, or being made, perfect. *n.*

per fect i ble (pər fek′tə bl), capable of becoming, or being made, perfect. *adj.*

per fec tion (pər fek′shən), 1. perfect condition; faultlessness; highest excellence. 2. a perfect person or thing: *His work is always perfection.* 3. a making complete or perfect: *Perfection of our plans will take another week.* *n.*

to perfection, perfectly.

per fec tion ist (pər fek′shən ist), 1. person who is not content with anything that is not perfect or nearly perfect. 2. person who believes it possible to lead a sinless life. *n.*

per fect ly (pėr′fikt lē), in a perfect manner or degree; completely or thoroughly; fully; faultlessly; with utmost exactness; entirely. *adv.*

perfect participle, participle expressing action completed before the time of speaking or acting. In "Having written the letter, she mailed it," *having written* is a perfect participle.

per fer vid (pėr fėr′vid), very fervid. *adj.*

per fid i ous (pər fid′ē əs), deliberately faithless; treacherous. *adj.* **—per fid′i ous ly,** *adv.*

per fi dy (pėr′fə dē), a breaking faith; base treachery; being false to a trust. *n.*, *pl.* **per fi dies.**

per fo rate (pėr′fə rāt), 1. make a hole or holes through: *perforate a target by bullets.* 2. make a row or rows of holes through: *Sheets of postage stamps are perforated.* *v.*, **per fo rat ed, per fo rat ing.**

per fo ra tion (pėr′fə rā′shən), 1. hole bored or punched through something: *the perforations in a saltcellar.* 2. a perforating. 3. being perforated. *n.*

per force (pər fôrs′), by necessity; necessarily. *adv.*

per form (pər fôrm′), 1. do: *Perform your duties well.* 2. put into effect; carry out: *Perform your promise. The surgeon performed an operation.* 3. go through; render: *perform a piece of music.* 4. act, play, sing, or do tricks in public. *v.*

per form ance (pər fôr′məns), 1. carrying out; doing: *in the performance of one's regular duties.* 2. thing performed; act; deed: *The child's kicks and screams made a disgraceful performance.* 3. the giving of a play, circus, or other show: *The evening performance is at 8 o'clock.* *n.*

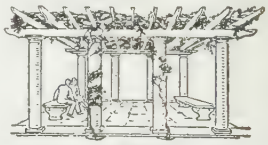
per form er (pər fôr′mər), person who performs; especially, one who performs for the entertainment of others; player. *n.*

per fume (pėr′fūm or pər fūm′ for 1,3; pər fūm′ for 2,4), 1. liquid having the sweet smell of flowers. 2. fill with sweet odor: *Flowers perfumed the air.* 3. a sweet smell: *the perfume of flowers.* 4. put a sweet-smelling liquid on. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **per fumed, per fuming.**

per fum er (pər fūm′ər), maker or seller of perfumes. *n.*

per fum er y (pər fūm′ər ē), 1. a perfume. 2. perfumes collectively. 3. business of making or selling perfumes. *n.*, *pl.* **per fum er ies.**

per func to ry (pər fungk′tə rē), 1. done merely for the sake of getting rid of the duty; done from force of habit; mechanical; indifferent: *The little boy gave his face a perfunctory washing.* 2. acting in a perfunctory way: *The new nurse was perfunctory; she did not really care about her work.* *adj.* **—per func′to ri ly,** *adv.* **—per func′to ri ness,** *n.*



Pergola

per go la (pėr′gə lə), arbor made of a trellis supported by posts. *n.*

per haps (pər haps′), maybe; possibly: *Perhaps a letter will come to you today.* *adv.*

per i anth (pėr′ē anth), envelope of a flower, including the calyx and the corolla. *n.*

per i car di al (pėr′ə kär′dē əl), 1. around the heart. 2. of or having to do with the pericardium. *adj.*

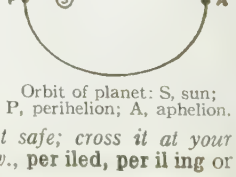
per i car di um (pėr′ə kär′dē əm), the membranous sac enclosing the heart. *n.*, *pl.* **per i car di a** (-dē ə).

per i carp (pėr′ə kärp), walls of a ripened ovary or fruit, sometimes consisting of three layers; seed vessel. *n.*

Per i cles (pėr′ə klēz), 490?-429 B.C., Athenian statesman, orator, and military commander. *n.*

per i cra ni um (pėr′ə krā′nē əm), membrane covering the bones of the skull. *n.*, *pl.* **per i cra ni a** (-nē ə).

per i gee (pėr′ə jē), point closest to the earth in the orbit of the moon or an earth satellite. See **apogee** for diagram. *n.*



Orbit of planet: S, sun; P, perihelion; A, aphelion.

per i he li on (pėr′ə hē′lē ən), point closest to the sun in the orbit of a planet or comet. *n.*, *pl.* **per i he li a** (-hē′lē ə).

per il (pėr′əl), 1. chance of harm; danger: *This bridge is not safe; cross it at your peril.* 2. put in danger. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **per iled, per il ing** or *esp. Brit.* **per illed, per il ling.**

per il ous (per′ə ləs), dangerous. *adj.* —**per′il-ous ly,** *adv.*

pe rim e ter (pə rim′ə tər), **1.** the outer boundary of a surface or figure. **2.** distance around such a boundary. The perimeter of a square equals four times the length of one side. *n.*

pe ri od (pir′ē əd), **1.** portion of time, having certain features or conditions: *the period of the Civil War. He visited us for a short period.* **2.** portion of time marked off by events that happen again and again; time after which the same things begin to happen again: *A month, from new moon to new moon, is a period.* **3.** subdivision of a geological era. **4.** portion of a game during which there is actual play. **5.** one of the portions of time into which a school day is divided. **6.** time needed for a disease to run its course. **7.** dot (.) marking the end of most sentences or showing an abbreviation. *Examples:* Mr., Dec. **8.** the pause at the end of a sentence. **9.** a complete sentence: *The orator spoke in stately periods.* **10.** characteristic of a certain period of time: *period furniture.* 1-9 *n.*, 10 *adj.*

pe ri od ic (pir′ē od′ik), **1.** occurring, appearing, or done again and again at regular intervals: *periodic attacks of malaria.* **2.** happening every now and then: *a periodic fit of clearing up one's desk.* **3.** having to do with a period: *The coming of the new moon is a periodic occurrence.* **4.** expressed in formal sentences whose meanings are not complete without the final words. *adj.*

pe ri od i cal (pir′ē od′ə kl), **1.** magazine that appears regularly. **2.** of or having to do with periodicals. **3.** published at regular intervals, less often than daily. **4.** periodic. 1 *n.*, 2-4 *adj.*

pe ri od i cal ly (pir′ē od′ik lē), **1.** at regular intervals. **2.** every now and then. *adv.*

pe ri o dic i ty (pir′ē ə dis′ə tē), periodic character; tendency to happen at regular intervals. *n., pl.* **pe ri o-dic i ties.**

periodic law, law that the properties of chemical elements change at regular intervals when the elements are arranged in the order of their atomic numbers.

periodic table, table in which the chemical elements, arranged in the order of their atomic weights, are shown in related groups.

per i os te um (per′ē os′tē əm), the dense fibrous membrane covering the surface of bones except at the joints. *n., pl.* **per i os te a** (-tē ə).

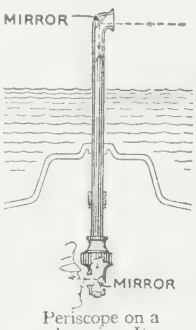
per i pa tet ic (per′ə pə tet′ik), walking about; traveling from place to place. *adj.*

pe riph er al (pə rif′ər əl), having to do with, situated in, or forming an outside boundary. *adj.* —**pe-riph′er al ly,** *adv.*

pe riph er y (pə rif′ər ē), an outside boundary. The periphery of a circle is called the circumference. *n., pl.* **pe riph er ies.**

per i phrase (per′ə frāz), **1.** a roundabout way of speaking or writing; circumlocution: *"The wife of your father's brother" is a periphrase for "your aunt."* **2.** express in a roundabout way. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **per i phrased, per i phras ing.**

per i scope (per′ə skōp), instrument that allows those in a submarine or trench to obtain a view of the surface. It is a tube with an arrangement of prisms or mirrors that reflect light rays down the tube. *n.*



Periscope on a submarine. It can be turned in any direction, and also raised and lowered.

per i scop ic (per′ə skop′ik), giving distinct vision obliquely as well as in a direct line. *adj.*

per ish (per′ish), be destroyed; die: *Buildings perish in flames. Soldiers perish in battle.* *v.*

per ish a ble (per′ish ə bl), **1.** liable to spoil or decay: *Fruit is perishable.* **2.** something perishable. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* —**per′ish a ble ness,** *n.*

per i stal sis (per′ə stal′sis), movement in the wall of a hollow organ by which it propels its contents onward; especially, the wavelike circular contractions of the alimentary canal. *n., pl.* **per i stal ses** (-sēz).

per i stal tic (per′ə stal′tik), of or having to do with peristalsis. *adj.*

per i style (per′ə stīl), **1.** row of columns surrounding a building, court, or the like. **2.** space or court so enclosed. *n.*

per i to ne al (per′ə tə nē′əl), of the peritoneum. *adj.*

per i to ne um (per′ə tə nē′əm), membrane that lines the walls of the abdomen and covers the organs in it. *n., pl.* **per i to ne a** (-nē′ə).

per i to ni tis (per′ə tə nī′tis), inflammation of the peritoneum. *n.*

per i wig (per′ə wig), wig. *n.*

per i win kle[1] (per′ē wing′kl), a low, trailing evergreen plant with blue flowers. The American periwinkle is called myrtle. *n.*

per i win kle[2] (per′ē wing′kl), a sea snail with a thick, cone-shaped, spiral shell, used for food in Europe. *n.*

per jure (pėr′jər), make (oneself) guilty of perjury. *v.*, **per jured, per jur ing.**

perjure oneself, swear falsely; lie when on oath; swear that something is true which one knows to be false: *The witness perjured himself by lying about what he saw on the night of the murder.*

per jured (pėr′jərd), guilty of perjury. *adj.*

per jur er (pėr′jər ər), person who commits perjury. *n.*

per ju ry (pėr′jər ē), act of swearing that something is true which one knows to be false. *n., pl.* **per ju ries.**

perk (pėrk), **1.** move, lift the head, or act briskly or saucily. **2.** raise smartly or briskly: *The sparrow perked up his tail.* **3.** make trim or smart: *She is all perked out in her Sunday clothes.* **4.** put oneself forward briskly or assertively. *v.*

perk up, brighten up; become lively and vigorous.

perk y (pėr′kē), smart; brisk; saucy; pert. *adj.*, **perk-i er, perk i est.** —**perk′i ly,** *adv.* —**perk′i ness,** *n.*

per ma nence (pėr′mə nəns), being permanent; lasting quality or condition. *n.*

per ma nen cy (pėr′mə nən sē), **1.** permanence. **2.** a permanent person, thing, or position. *n., pl.* **per ma-nen cies.**

per ma nent (pėr′mə nənt), **1.** lasting; intended to last; not for a short time only: *a permanent filling in a tooth. After doing odd jobs for a week, he got a permanent position as office boy.* **2.** *Informal.* permanent wave. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* —**per′ma nent ly,** *adv.*

permanent wave, wave lasting several months, put in the hair by a special process.

per me a bil i ty (pėr′mē ə bil′ə tē), being permeable. *n.*

per me a ble (pėr′mē ə bl), that can be permeated: *A sponge is permeable by water.* *adj.*

per me ate (pėr′mē āt), **1.** spread through the whole of; pass through; soak through: *Smoke permeated the house.* **2.** penetrate: *Water will easily permeate a cotton dress.* *v.*, **per me at ed, per me at ing.**

per me a tion (pėr′mē ā′shən), a permeating; penetration; diffusion through; saturation. *n.*

per mis si ble (pər mis′ə bl), that may be permitted; allowable. *adj.* —**per mis′si bly,** *adv.*

per mis sion (pər mish′ən), consent; leave; permitting: *Dan asked the teacher's permission to go early. Father gave me his permission to use his car.* *n.*

per mis sive (pər mis′iv), **1.** permitting; allowing. **2.** permitted; allowed. *adj.*

per mit (pər mit′ for 1,2; pėr′mit or pər mit′ for 3,4), **1.** allow (a person, etc.) to do something: *His parents permitted him to enlist when he was seventeen.* **2.** let

(something) be done or occur: *The law permits smoking in this store.* **3.** a formal written order giving permission to do something: *a permit to fish or hunt.* **4.** permission. 1,2 *v.*, **per mit ted, per mit ting;** 3,4 *n.*

per mu ta tion (pėr′mū tā′shən), **1.** alteration. **2.** in mathematics, a changing of the order of a set of things; arranging in different orders. **3.** such an arrangement or group. The permutations of *a, b,* and *c* are *abc, acb, bac, bca, cab, cba.* *n.*

per mute (pər mūt′), **1.** change; alter. **2.** in mathematics, change the order of (numbers, letters, etc.); subject to permutation. *v.*, **per mut ed, per mut ing.**

per ni cious (pər nish′əs), **1.** that will destroy or ruin; causing great harm or damage; injurious: *Gambling is a pernicious habit.* **2.** fatal. *adj.* **—per ni′cious ly,** *adv.*

pernicious anemia, a very severe disease in which the number of red corpuscles in the blood decreases.

Pe rón (pə rōn′), **Juan Domingo,** born 1902, president of Argentina from 1946 to 1955. *n.*

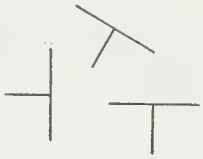
per o rate (per′ə rāt), **1.** make a formal conclusion to a speech. **2.** speak at length; make a speech. *v.*, **per o rat ed, per o rat ing.**

per o ra tion (per′ə rā′shən), the last part of an oration or discussion. It sums up what has been said. *n.*

per ox id (pər ok′sid), peroxide. *n.*

per ox ide (pər ok′sīd), **1.** oxide of a given element or radical that contains the greatest, or an unusual, amount of oxygen. **2.** hydrogen peroxide. **3.** bleach (hair) by applying hydrogen peroxide. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **per ox id ed, per ox id ing.**

per pen dic u lar (pėr′pən dik′yə lər), **1.** upright; standing straight up: *a perpendicular cliff.* **2.** at right angles. One line is perpendicular to another when it makes a square corner with another. See the diagrams. The floor of a room is perpendicular to the side walls and parallel to the ceiling. **3.** a perpendicular line or plane. **4.** a perpendicular position. 1,2 *adj.*, 3,4 *n.*



per pe trate (pėr′pə trāt), do or commit (crime, fraud, trick, or anything bad or foolish): *The king's brother perpetrated the cruel murder of the prince.* *v.*, **per pe trat ed, per pe trat ing.**

per pe tra tion (pėr′pə trā′shən), **1.** act of perpetrating. **2.** thing perpetrated. *n.*

per pe tra tor (pėr′pə trā′tər), doer; person who does something bad or foolish. *n.*

per pet u al (pər pech′ū əl), **1.** lasting forever; eternal: *the perpetual hills.* **2.** lasting throughout life: *a perpetual income.* **3.** continuous; never ceasing: *a perpetual stream of visitors.* *adj.*

per pet u al ly (pər pech′ū əl ē), forever. *adv.*

per pet u ate (pər pech′ū āt), make perpetual; keep from being forgotten: *The Washington Monument was built to perpetuate the memory of a great man.* *v.*, **per pet u at ed, per pet u at ing. —per pet′u a′tion,** *n.* **—per pet′u a′tor,** *n.*

per pe tu i ty (pėr′pə tū′ə tē or pėr′pə tū′ə tē), being perpetual; existence forever. *n., pl.* **per pe tu i ties.**

in perpetuity, forever.

per plex (pər pleks′), **1.** trouble with doubt; puzzle; bewilder: *This problem is hard enough to perplex even the teacher.* **2.** make difficult to understand or settle; confuse. *v.* **—per plex′ing ly,** *adv.*

per plex i ty (pər plek′sə tē), **1.** perplexed condition; confusion; being puzzled; a not knowing what to do or how to act. **2.** something that perplexes. *n., pl.* **per plex i ties.**

per qui site (pėr′kwə zit), anything received for work besides the regular pay: *The maid had the old dresses of her mistress as a perquisite.* *n.*

Per ry (per′ē), **1. Oliver Hazard,** 1785-1819, American naval commander. **2.** his brother, **Matthew C.,** 1794-1858, American naval officer. He arranged a treaty between the United States and Japan which opened Japan to American trade. *n.*

per se (pėr sē′), *Latin.* in itself; intrinsically.

per se cute (pėr′sə kūt), **1.** treat badly; do harm to again and again; oppress: *The cruel boy persecuted the kitten by throwing stones at it whenever it came near.* **2.** punish for religious reasons. **3.** annoy: *persecuted by silly questions.* *v.*, **per se cut ed, per se cut ing. —per′se cu′tor,** *n.*

per se cu tion (pėr′sə kū′shən), **1.** a persecuting: *the boy's persecution of the kitten.* **2.** being persecuted: *the kitten's persecution by the boy.* *n.*

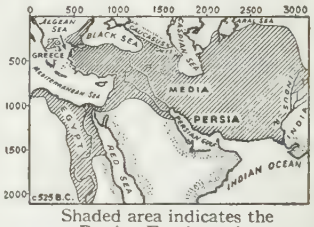
Per seph o ne (pər sef′ə nē), Proserpina. *n.*

Per se us (pėr′sē əs), in Greek mythology, a Greek hero who slew Medusa and rescued Andromeda from a sea monster. *n.*

per se ver ance (pėr′sə vir′əns), a sticking to a purpose or an aim; never giving up what one has set out to do: *By perseverance the lame boy learned to swim.* *n.*

per se vere (pėr′sə vir′), continue steadily in doing something hard; persist. *v.*, **per se vered, per se vering. —per′se ver′ing ly,** *adv.*

Per shing (pėr′shing), **John Joseph,** 1860-1948, general in command of the United States Army in World War I. *n.*



Shaded area indicates the Persian Empire at its greatest extent.

Per sia (pėr′zhə), **1.** former country in SW Asia south of the Caspian Sea. Its name was officially changed to Iran in 1935. **2.** an ancient empire in western and southwestern Asia. Alexander the Great conquered the Persian Empire, 334-331 B.C. *n.*

Per sian (pėr′zhən), **1.** of or having to do with Persia, its people, or their language. **2.** native or inhabitant of Persia. **3.** language of Persia. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

Persian Gulf, gulf of the Arabian Sea, between Iran and Arabia. 600 mi. long; 97,000 sq. mi.

Persian lamb, a very curly fur from lambs of Iran and some parts of central Asia.

per si flage (pėr′sə fläzh), light, joking talk. *n.*

per sim mon (pər sim′ən), **1.** a North American tree with a plumlike fruit containing one to ten seeds. **2.** fruit of this tree, very bitter when green but sweet and good to eat when very ripe. *n.*

per sist (pər sist′), **1.** continue firmly; refuse to stop or be changed: *Jane persists in reading in bed.* **2.** last; stay; endure: *On the tops of very high mountains snow persists throughout the year.* **3.** say again and again; maintain: *He persisted that he was innocent of the crime.* *v.*

per sist ence (pər sis′təns), **1.** being persistent: *the persistence of a fly buzzing around one's head.* **2.** continuing existence: *the persistence of a cough.* *n.*

per sist ent (pər sis′tənt), **1.** persisting; having lasting qualities, especially in the face of dislike, disapproval, or difficulties: *a persistent worker, a persistent beggar.* **2.** lasting; going on; continuing: *a persistent headache that lasted for three days.* *adj.* **—per sist′ent ly,** *adv.*

per son (pėr′sn), **1.** man, woman, or child; human being. **2.** a human body; bodily appearance: *He has a fine person.* **3.** in grammar, a change in a pronoun or verb to show the person speaking **(first person),** the person spoken to **(second person),** or the person or thing spoken of **(third person).** *I* and *we* are used for the first person; *thou* and *you,* for the second person; *he, she, it,* and *they,* for the third person. **4.** a form of a pronoun or verb giving such indication. *Comes* is third person singular of *come.* *n.*

in person, **1.** with one's own body: *Come in person; do not write or phone.* **2.** really present, not merely thought of.

per son a ble (pėr′sn ə bl), having a pleasing appearance; good-looking; attractive. *adj.*

per son age (pėr′sn ij), **1.** person of importance. **2.** person. **3.** character in a book, play, etc. *n.*

per son al (pėr′sn l), **1.** individual; private: *a personal letter.* **2.** done in person; directly by oneself, not through others or by letter: *a personal visit.* **3.** of the body or bodily appearance: *personal beauty.* **4.** about or against a person or persons: *personal abuse.* **5.** inclined to make remarks to or ask questions of others: *Don't be too personal.* **6.** *U.S.* a short paragraph in a newspaper about a particular person or persons. **7.** in grammar, showing person. *I, we, thou, you, he, she, it,* and *they* are **personal pronouns.** **8.** of or having to do with possessions that can be moved, not land or buildings. 1-5,7,8 *adj.*, 6 *n.*

per son al i ty (pėr′sn al′ə tē), **1.** the personal or individual quality that makes one person be different or act differently from another: *A baby two weeks old does not have much personality.* **2.** qualities of a person: *Dan is developing a fine personality.* **3.** remark made about or against one particular person: *Personalities are not in good taste in general conversation.* **4.** person; personage. *n., pl.* **per son al i ties.**

per son al ly (pėr′sn l ē), **1.** in person; not by the aid of others: *The hostess saw to the comforts of her guests personally.* **2.** as far as oneself is concerned: *Personally, I like apples better than oranges.* **3.** as a person: *We like him personally, but dislike his way of living.* *adv.*

personal property, property that is not land, buildings, mines, or forests; movable possessions.

per so na non gra ta (pər sō′nə non grā′tə), *Latin.* person who is not acceptable.

per son ate (pėr′sn āt), **1.** act the part of (a character in a play, etc.). **2.** act; play a part. **3.** pretend to be. *v.*, **per son at ed, per son at ing.**

per son i fi ca tion (pər son′ə fə kā′shən), **1.** a striking example; type: *A miser is the personification of greed.* **2.** a representing as a person, such as speaking of the sun as *he* and the moon as *she.* **3.** person or creature imagined as representing a thing or idea: *Satan is the personification of evil.* **4.** figure of speech in which a lifeless thing or quality is spoken of as if alive. *Examples:* The music sobbed. Duty calls us. *n.*

per son i fy (pər son′ə fī), **1.** be a type of; embody: *Satan personifies evil.* **2.** regard or represent as a person. We often personify the sun and moon, referring to the sun as *he* and the moon as *she.* *v.*, **per son i fied, per son i fy ing.**

per son nel (pėr′sn el′), persons employed in any work, business, or service. *n.*

per spec tive (pər spek′tiv), **1.** art of picturing objects on a flat surface so as to give the appearance of distance. **2.** drawn so as to show the proper perspective. **3.** effect of distance on the appearance of objects. **4.** effect of the distance of events upon the mind: *Many happenings of last year seem less important when viewed in perspective.* **5.** view of things or facts in which they are in the right relations. **6.** view in front; distant view. 1,3-6 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

per spi ca cious (pėr′spə kā′shəs), keen in observing and understanding; discerning. *adj.* **—per′spi ca′cious ly,** *adv.*

per spi cac i ty (pėr′spə kas′ə tē), keen perception; discernment; wisdom and understanding in dealing with people or with facts. *n.*

per spi cu i ty (pėr′spə kū′ə tē), clearness in expression; ease in being understood. *n.*

per spic u ous (pər spik′yu əs), clear; easily understood. *adj.*

per spi ra tion (pėr′spə rā′shən), **1.** sweat. **2.** sweating. *n.*

per spire (pər spīr′), sweat. *v.*, **per spired, per spiring.**

per suade (pər swād′), win over to do or believe; make willing or sure by urging, arguing, etc.: *I knew I should study, but he persuaded me to go to the movies.* *v.*, **per suad ed, per suad ing.**

per sua sion (pər swā′zhən), **1.** a persuading: *All our persuasion was of no use; she would not come.* **2.** power of persuading. **3.** firm belief. **4.** religious belief; creed: *All Christians are not of the same persuasion.* *n.*

per sua sive (pər swā′siv), able, intended, or fitted to persuade: *The salesman had a very persuasive way of talking.* *adj.* **—per sua′sive ly,** *adv.* **—per sua′siveness,** *n.*

pert (pėrt), too forward or free in speech or action; saucy; bold. *adj.* **—pert′ly,** *adv.* **—pert′ness,** *n.*

per tain (pər tān′), **1.** belong or be connected as a part, possession, etc.: *We own the house and the land pertaining to it.* **2.** refer; be related: *"Pertaining to school" means "having to do with school."* **3.** be appropriate: *We had turkey and everything else that pertains to Thanksgiving Day.* *v.*

Perth (pėrth), city in SW Australia. 395,000. *n.*

per ti na cious (pėrt′n ā′shəs), holding firmly to a purpose, action, or opinion; very persistent: *A bulldog is a pertinacious fighter.* *adj.* **—per′ti na′cious ly,** *adv.*

per ti nac i ty (pėrt′n as′ə tē), great persistence; holding firmly to a purpose, action, or opinion. *n.*

per ti nence (pėrt′n əns), fitness; being to the point; relevance: *The pertinence of the boy's replies showed that he was not stupid.* *n.*

per ti nent (pėrt′n ənt), having to do with what is being considered; relating to the matter in hand; to the point: *If your question is pertinent, I will answer it.* *adj.* **—per′ti nent ly,** *adv.*

per turb (pər tėrb′), disturb greatly; make uneasy or troubled: *Mother was much perturbed by my illness.* *v.*

per tur ba tion (pėr′tər bā′shən), **1.** a perturbing. **2.** perturbed condition. **3.** thing, act, or event that causes it. *n.*

Pe ru (pə rü′), a mountainous country on the W coast of South America. 10,857,000 pop.; 514,059 sq. mi. *Capital:* Lima. See **South America** for map. *n.*

pe ruke (pə rük′), wig. Men in the 17th and 18th centuries wore perukes. *n.*

Peruke

pe rus al (pə rüz′l), a perusing; reading: *the perusal of a letter.* *n.*

pe ruse (pə rüz′), **1.** read thoroughly and carefully. **2.** read. *v.*, **pe rused, pe rus ing.**

Pe ru vi an (pə rü′vē ən), **1.** of or having to do with Peru or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Peru. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Peruvian bark, bark from which quinine is obtained; cinchona.

per vade (pər vād′), go or spread throughout; be throughout: *The odor of pines pervades the air.* *v.*, **per vad ed, per vad ing. —per vad′er,** *n.*

per va sion (pər vā′zhən), a pervading or being pervaded; permeation. *n.*

per va sive (pər vā′siv), **1.** tending to pervade. **2.** having power to pervade. *adj.* **—per va′sive ness,** *n.*

per verse (pər vėrs′), **1.** contrary and willful; stubborn: *The perverse child did just what we told him not to do.* **2.** persistent in wrong. **3.** wicked. **4.** not correct; wrong: *perverse reasoning.* *adj.* **—per verse′ly,** *adv.* **—per verse′ness,** *n.*

per ver sion (pər vėr′zhən), a turning or being turned to what is wrong; change to what is unnatural, abnormal, or wrong: *A tendency to eat sand is a perversion of appetite.* *n.*

per ver si ty (pər vėr′sə tē), **1.** quality of being perverse. **2.** perverse character or conduct. *n., pl.* **per ver si ties.**

per vert (pər vȅrt′ for 1-4; pȅr′vȅrt for 5), **1.** lead or turn from the right way or from the truth: *Reading silly stories perverts our taste for good books.* **2.** give a wrong meaning to: *His enemies perverted his friendly remark and made it into an insult.* **3.** use for wrong purposes or in a wrong way: *A clever criminal perverts his talents.* **4.** change from what is natural or normal. **5.** a perverted person. 1-4 *v.*, 5 *n.* **—per vert′er,** *n.*

per vi ous (pȅr′vē əs), **1.** giving passage or entrance: *Sand is easily pervious to water.* **2.** open to influence, argument, etc. *adj.*

pe se ta (pə sā′tə), **1.** unit of money of Spain, worth about 2 cents (1964). **2.** a silver coin equal to one peseta. *n.*

pes ky (pes′kē), *U.S. Informal.* troublesome; annoying. *adj.*, **pes ki er, pes ki est.**

pe so (pā′sō), **1.** unit of money in Mexico, Cuba, Colombia, Argentina, Uruguay, and the Philippines. Its value varies from one cent in Argentina to a dollar in Cuba. **2.** coin or piece of paper money used in any of these countries. *n.*, *pl.* **pe sos.**

pes si mism (pes′ə miz əm), **1.** tendency to look on the dark side of things or to see difficulties and disadvantages. **2.** belief that things naturally tend to evil, or that life is not worth while. *n.*

pes si mist (pes′ə mist), **1.** person inclined to see all the difficulties and disadvantages or to look on the dark side of things. **2.** person who thinks that life holds more evil than good, and so is not worth living. *n.*

pes si mis tic (pes′ə mis′tik), **1.** disposed to take a gloomy view of things and to see the dark side of life. **2.** believing that life holds more evil than good, and so is not worth while. *adj.* **—pes′si mis′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

pest (pest), **1.** thing or person that causes trouble, injuries, or destruction; nuisance: *Flies and mosquitoes are pests.* **2.** pestilence. *n.*

pes ter (pes′tər), annoy; trouble; vex: *Flies pester us.* *v.*

pest house (pest′hous′), hospital for persons ill with highly infectious and dangerous diseases. *n.*

pes tif er ous (pes tif′ər əs), **1.** bringing disease or infection: *Rats are pestiferous.* **2.** bringing moral evil: *the pestiferous influence of a bad example.* **3.** *Informal.* troublesome; annoying. *adj.*

pes ti lence (pes′tə ləns), disease that spreads rapidly, causing many deaths. Smallpox, yellow fever, and the plague are pestilences. *n.*

pes ti lent (pes′tə lənt), **1.** often causing death: *Smallpox is a pestilent disease.* **2.** harmful to morals; destroying peace: *a pestilent den of vice, the pestilent effects of war.* **3.** troublesome; annoying. *adj.*

pes ti len tial (pes′tə len′shəl), **1.** like a pestilence; having to do with pestilences. **2.** carrying infection. **3.** harmful; dangerous. *adj.*

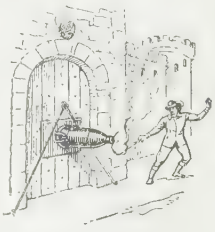
pes tle (pes′l), **1.** tool for pounding or crushing substances into a powder in a mortar. See **mortar** for picture. **2.** pound or crush with a pestle. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **pes tled, pes tling.**

pet[1] (pet), **1.** animal kept as a favorite and treated with affection. **2.** darling; favorite: *teacher's pet.* **3.** treated as a pet: *a pet rabbit.* **4.** showing affection: *a pet name.* **5.** treat as a pet; yield to the wishes of; stroke; pat; touch lovingly and gently: *Helen is petting the kitten.* 1,2 *n.*, 2-4 *adj.*, 5 *v.*, **pet ted, pet ting.**

pet[2] (pet), fit of peevishness; fretful discontent. *n.*

pet al (pet′l), one of the parts of a flower that are usually colored; one of the leaves of a corolla. A daisy has many petals. See **sepal** for picture. *n.*

pet aled or **pet alled** (pet′ld), having petals: *six-petaled.* *adj.*


Man firing a petard

pe tard (pi tärd′), an explosive device formerly used in warfare to break doors or gates. *n.*

pet cock (pet′kok′), a small faucet. See the picture below. *n.*

pe ter (pē′tər), *U.S. Informal.* **Peter out** means gradually come to an end; fail; give out. *v.*

Pe ter (pē′tər), **1. Saint,** died 67? A.D., one of the twelve disciples chosen by Jesus as His Apostles. He was also called Simon or Simon Peter. **2.** either of two books in the New Testament that bear his name. *n.*

Petcock

Peter I, 1672-1725, czar of Russia from 1682 to 1725. He was called Peter the Great.

pet i ole (pet′ē ōl), the slender stalk by which a leaf is attached to the stem. *n.*

pet it (pet′ē), *Used now only in legal phrases.* small; petty; minor: *petit larceny.* *adj.*

pe tite (pə tēt′), little; of small size; tiny, especially with reference to a woman or girl. *adj.*

pe ti tion (pə tish′ən), **1.** a formal request to a superior or to one in authority for some privilege, right, benefit, etc.: *The people signed a petition asking the city council for a new sidewalk.* **2.** ask earnestly; make a petition to: *They petitioned the mayor to use his influence with the city council.* **3.** prayer. **4.** pray. **5.** that which is requested or prayed for. 1,3,5 *n.*, 2,4 *v.* **—pe ti′tion er,** *n.*

pet it jury (pet′ē), group of 12 persons chosen to decide a case in court.

Pe trarch (pē′trärk), 1304-1374, Italian poet, famous for his sonnets. *n.*

pet rel (pet′rəl), any of various sea birds, especially a small black-and-white bird with long, pointed wings. *n.*

Stormy petrel (about 5½ in. long)

pet ri fac tion (pet′rə fak′shən), **1.** a petrifying or being petrified. **2.** something petrified. *n.*

Petrified Forest, an ancient forest whose trees have turned to stone, in E Arizona. 40 sq. mi.

pet ri fy (pet′rə fī), **1.** turn into stone; become stone: *There is a petrified forest in Arizona.* **2.** paralyze with fear, horror, or surprise: *The bird was petrified as the snake came near.* *v.*, **pet ri fied, pet ri fy ing.**

Pet ro grad (pet′rə grad), former name (from 1914 to 1924) of **Leningrad.** *n.*

pe trog ra phy (pi trog′rə fē), branch of geology that deals with the description and classification of rocks. *n.*

pet rol (pet′rəl), *Brit.* gasoline. *n.*

pe tro le um (pə trō′lē əm), an oily, dark-colored liquid that is found in the earth. Gasoline, kerosene, and paraffin are made from petroleum. Petroleum consists mainly of a mixture of various hydrocarbons. *n.*

pe trol o gy (pi trol′ə jē), science of rocks, including their origin, structure, changes, etc. *n.*

Pet ro za vodsk (pet′rō zə vôtsk′), capital of Karelia. 135,000. *n.*

pet ti coat (pet′ē kōt), **1.** skirt that hangs from the waist or from the shoulders, worn beneath the dress by women, girls, and babies. **2.** skirt. **3.** *Slang.* woman; girl. **4.** female; feminine: *petticoat government.* 1-3 *n.*, 4 *adj.*

pet ti fog ger (pet′ē fog′ər), **1.** an inferior lawyer who uses petty, mean, cheating methods. **2.** any inferior person who uses petty, mean, cheating methods. *n.*

pet ti fog ging (pet′ē fog′ing), **1.** tricky. **2.** trickery. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

pet ti ness (pet′ē nis), smallness; meanness; petty nature or behavior. *n.*

pet tish (pet′ish), peevish; cross: *a pettish reply, a pettish child.* *adj.* **—pet′tish ly,** *adv.*

pet ty (pet′ē), **1.** having little importance or value; small: *She insisted on telling me all her petty troubles.* **2.** mean; narrow-minded. **3.** lower; subordinate. *adj.*, **pet ti er, pet ti est.**

petty jury, petit jury.

petty larceny, theft in which the value of the property taken is less than a certain amount.

petty officer, a noncommissioned officer in the navy.

pet u lance (pech′ə ləns), peevishness; bad humor; being irritated by trifles. *n.*

pet u lant (pech′ə lənt), peevish; subject to little fits of bad temper; irritable over trifles. *adj.* **—pet′u lant ly,** *adv.*

pe tu ni a (pə tün′yə or pə tūn′yə), **1.** plant with funnel-shaped flowers of white, pink, and various shades of purple. **2.** the flower. *n.*

pew (pū), bench in a church for people to sit on, fastened to the floor and provided with a back. In some churches the pews are separated by partitions. *n.*

pe wee (pē′wē), a small American bird with an olive-colored or gray back. *n.*

pew ter (pū′tər), **1.** alloy of tin with lead, copper, or other metals. **2.** dishes or other utensils made of this alloy. **3.** made of pewter: *a pewter mug.* 1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

Pfc., private first class.

pfen nig (pfen′ig), a West German coin worth about a quarter of a cent (1964). 100 pfennigs make a mark. *n., pl.* **pfen nigs, pfen ni ge** (pfen′i gə).

Pha ë thon (fā′ə thon), in Greek mythology, the son of Helios who tried for one day to drive the sun, his father's chariot. He so nearly set the earth on fire that Zeus had to strike him dead with a thunderbolt. *n.*

Phaeton

pha e ton (fā′ə tən), **1.** a light, four-wheeled carriage with or without a top. **2.** an open automobile of the touring car type. *n.*

phag o cyte (fag′ə sīt), a white blood corpuscle, or leucocyte, capable of absorbing and destroying waste or harmful material, such as disease microbes. *n.*

pha lanx (fā′langks), **1.** in ancient Greece, a special battle formation of infantry fighting in close ranks with their shields joined and long spears overlapping each other. **2.** a compact or closely massed body of persons, animals, or things. **3.** number of persons united for a common purpose. **4.** any bone in the fingers or toes. *n., pl.* **pha lanx es, pha lan ges** (fə lan′jēz).

phan tasm (fan′taz əm), **1.** thing seen only in one's imagination; unreal fancy: *the phantasms of a dream.* **2.** a supposed appearance of an absent person, living or dead. **3.** a deceiving likeness (of something). *n.*

phan tas ma go ri a (fan taz′mə gô′rē ə), **1.** a shifting scene of real things, illusions, imaginary fancies, deceptions, and the like: *the phantasmagoria of a dream.* **2.** show of optical illusions in which figures increase or decrease in size, fade away, and pass into each other. *n.*

phan tas mal (fan taz′ml), of a phantasm; unreal; imaginary. *adj.*

phan ta sy (fan′tə sē), fantasy. *n., pl.* **phan ta sies.**

phan tom (fan′təm), **1.** image in the mind which seems to be real: *phantoms of a dream.* **2.** a vague, dim, or shadowy appearance; ghost. **3.** like a ghost; unreal: *a phantom ship.* **4.** mere show; appearance with no substance. 1,2,4 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

Phar aoh (fâr′ō), title given to the kings of ancient Egypt. *n.*

phar i sa ic (fâr′ə sā′ik), **1.** making an outward show of religion or morals without the real spirit. **2.** thinking oneself more moral than others; hypocritical. *adj.* **—phar′i sa′i cal ly,** *adv.*

Phar i see (far′ə sē), member of an ancient Jewish sect that was very strict in keeping to tradition and the laws of its religion. *n.*

phar i see (far′ə sē), **1.** person who makes a show of religion rather than following its spirit. **2.** person who considers himself much better than other men. *n.*

phar ma ceu tic (fär′mə sü′tik), having to do with pharmacy. *adj.*

phar ma cist (fär′mə sist), druggist; chemist who prepares medicines. *n.*

phar ma col o gist (fär′mə kol′ə jist), one skilled in the science of drugs. *n.*

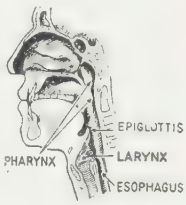
phar ma col o gy (fär′mə kol′ə jē), science of drugs, their preparation, uses, and effects. *n.*

phar ma co poe ia (fär′mə kə pē′ə), **1.** book containing an official list and description of drugs and medicines. **2.** stock or collection of drugs. *n.*

phar ma cy (fär′mə sē), **1.** preparation and dispensing of drugs and medicines; occupation of a druggist. **2.** drugstore. *n., pl.* **phar ma cies.**

Phar os (fâr′os), small peninsula in N Egypt. In ancient times, it was an island with a famous lighthouse on it. *n.*

pha ryn ge al (fə rin′jē əl), having to do with or connected with the pharynx. *adj.*



phar yn gi tis (far′in jī′tis), inflammation of the mucous membrane of the pharynx. *n.*

phar ynx (far′ingks), tube or cavity at the back of the mouth where the passages to the nose, lungs, and stomach begin. *n., pl.* **phar ynx es, pha ryn ges** (fə rin′jēz).

phase (fāz), **1.** one of the changing states or stages of development of a person or thing: *At present Dick's voice is changing; that is a phase all boys go through.* **2.** one side, part, or view (of a subject): *What phase of arithmetic are you studying now?* **3.** the apparent shape of the moon or of a planet at a given time: *The new moon, first quarter, full moon, and last quarter are four phases of the moon.* *n.*

English pheasant (about 2½ ft long including the tail)

Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy.

pheas ant (fez′nt), **1.** a game bird with a long tail and brilliant feathers. Wild pheasants live in many parts of Europe and America. **2.** *Southern United States.* the ruffed grouse. *n., pl.* **pheas ants** or (*esp. collectively*) **pheas ant.**

phe nix (fē′niks), phoenix. *n.*

phe no bar bi tal (fē′nō bär′bə tôl), a white powder, used as a hypnotic or sedative. *n.*

phe nol (fē′nol), carbolic acid. *n.*

phe nol phthal ein (fē′nōl thal′ēn), a white powder used in testing acidity, making dyes, medicines, etc. Its solution is red when basic, colorless when acid. *n.*

phe nom e na (fə nom′ə nə), a pl. of **phenomenon.** *n.*

phe nom e nal (fə nom′ə nl), **1.** of or having to do with a phenomenon or phenomena. **2.** having the nature of a phenomenon. **3.** extraordinary: *a phenomenal memory.* *adj.* **—phe nom′e nal ly,** *adv.*

phe nom e non (fə nom′ə non), **1.** fact, event, or circumstance that can be observed: *Lightning is an electrical phenomenon. Fever and inflammation are phenomena of disease.* **2.** something or someone extraordinary or remarkable: *An eclipse is an interesting phenomenon.* *n., pl.* **phe nom e na** or (*esp. for def.* 2) **phe nom e nons.**

phew (fū), exclamation of disgust, impatience, etc. *interj.*

phi al (fī′əl), a small bottle; vial. *n.*

Phid i as (fid′ē əs), 500?-432? B.C., famous Greek sculptor. *n.*

Phila., Philadelphia.

Phil a del phi a (fil′ə del′fē ə), city in SE Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River. 2,002,000. *n.*

phi lan der (fə lan′dər), make love without serious intentions; flirt. *v.* **—phi lan′der er,** *n.*

phil an throp ic (fil′ən throp′ik), **1.** having to do with or characterized by philanthropy. **2.** charitable; benevolent; kindly. *adj.* **—phil′an throp′i cal ly,** *adv.*

phil an throp i cal (fil′ən throp′ə kl), philanthropic. *adj.*

phi lan thro pist (fə lan′thrə pist), person who shows his love for mankind by practical kindness and helpfulness to humanity. *n.*

phi lan thro py (fə lan′thrə pē), **1.** love of mankind shown by practical kindness and helpfulness to humanity: *The Red Cross appeals to philanthropy.* **2.** thing that benefits humanity: *A hospital is a useful philanthropy.* *n., pl.* **phi lan thro pies.**

phil a tel ic (fil′ə tel′ik), of or having to do with philately. *adj.*

phi lat e list (fə lat′l ist), collector of postage stamps, postmarks, etc. *n.*

phi lat e ly (fə lat′l ē), the collecting, arranging, and study of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, post cards, etc. *n.*

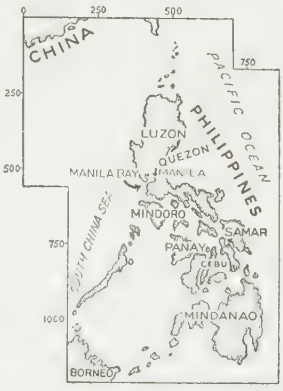
Phi le mon (fə lē′mən), book of the New Testament written by Paul. *n.*

phil har mon ic (fil′här mon′ik), **1.** devoted to music; loving music: *A musical club is often called a philharmonic society.* **2.** given by a philharmonic society: *a philharmonic concert.* **3.** a philharmonic society or concert. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

Philip (fil′əp), **1.** one of the twelve disciples chosen by Jesus as His Apostles. **2.** died 1676, Indian chief in New England who led the Indians in a war against the colonists from 1675 to 1676. *n.*

Philip II, **1.** 382-336 B.C., king of Macedonia from 359 to 336 B.C. and father of Alexander the Great. **2.** 1527-1598, king of Spain from 1556 to 1598. He married Mary Tudor of England, and later sent the Armada against England.

Phi lip pic (fə lip′ik), **1.** any of several orations by Demosthenes denouncing King Philip of Macedonia and arousing the Athenians to resist Philip's growing power. **2.** any of several orations by Cicero denouncing Mark Antony. *n.*

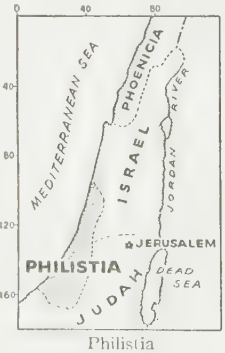


phi lip pic (fə lip′ik), a bitter attack in words. *n.*

Phil ip pine (fil′ə pēn), of or having to do with the Philippine Islands or their inhabitants. *adj.* Also, **Filipine, Filipino.**

Philippine Islands, Philippines.

Phil ip pines (fil′ə pēnz), group of 7083 islands in the W Pacific, southeast of Asia and north of Australia. The Philippines were formerly under the guardianship of the United States. They received their independence in 1946. 24,718,000 pop.; 115,707 sq. mi. *Capital:* Quezon. *n.pl.*



Philistia (about 800 B.C.)

Phi lis ti a (fə lis′tē ə), **1.** land of the ancient Philistines. **2.** place where uncultured, commonplace people live. *n.*

Phi lis tine (fə lis′tən or fil′əs-tēn), **1.** in the Bible, one of the warlike people in SW Palestine who attacked the Israelites many times. **2.** of the Philistines. **3.** person who is commonplace in ideas and tastes. **4.** lacking culture; commonplace. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *adj.*

Phi lis tin ism (fə lis′tən iz əm), character or views of uncultured, commonplace persons. *n.*

Phil lips (fil′əps), **Wendell,** 1811-1884, American orator and reformer. *n.*

phil o log i cal (fil′ə loj′ə kl), having to do with philology. *adj.*

phi lol o gist (fə lol′ə jist), person skilled in philology. *n.*

phi lol o gy (fə lol′ə jē), **1.** an older name for linguistics; the science of language. **2.** the study of literary and other records. *n.*

phil o mel or **Phil o mel** (fil′ə mel), *Poetic.* nightingale. *n.*

Phil o me la (fil′ə mē′lə), **1.** a princess who was turned into a nightingale and as a bird continued to lament the tragedy of her life. **2.** *Poetic.* nightingale. *n.*

phil o pe na (fil′ə pē′nə), **1.** the sharing of a nut with two kernels between two people, with the agreement that the one failing to keep some stated condition shall pay a forfeit. **2.** the nut. **3.** the forfeit. *n.*

phi los o pher (fə los′ə fər), **1.** person who studies philosophy much. **2.** person who has a system of philosophy. **3.** person who shows the calmness of philosophy under hard conditions, accepting life and making the best of it. *n.*

philosophers' stone, substance believed to have the power to change baser metals into gold or silver.

phil o soph ic (fil′ə sof′ik), **1.** of philosophy. **2.** knowing much about philosophy. **3.** devoted to philosophy. **4.** wise; calm; reasonable. *adj.* **—phil′o soph′i cal ly,** *adv.*

phil o soph i cal (fil′ə sof′ə kl), philosophic; like a philosopher. *adj.*

phi los o phize (fə los′ə fīz), think or reason as a philosopher does; try to understand and explain things: *The old man philosophized about life, death, mind, matter, God, etc.* *v.*, **phi los o phized, phi los o phiz ing. —phi los′o phiz′er,** *n.*

phi los o phy (fə los′ə fē), **1.** study of the truth or principles underlying all knowledge; study of the most general causes and principles of the universe. **2.** explanation or theory of the universe. **3.** system for guiding life. **4.** the broad general principles of a particular subject: *the philosophy of history.* **5.** a reasonable attitude; calmness; accepting things as they are and making the best of them. *n., pl.* **phi los o phies.**

phil ter or **phil tre** (fil′tər), **1.** drug or potion used to make a person fall in love. **2.** a magic drink. *n.*

phle bi tis (fli bī′tis), inflammation of a vein. *n.*

phlegm (flem), **1.** the thick discharge from the nose or throat that accompanies a cold. **2.** sluggish disposition or temperament; indifference. **3.** coolness; calmness. *n.*

phleg mat ic (fleg mat′ik), **1.** sluggish; indifferent. **2.** cool; calm: *John is phlegmatic; he never seems to get excited about anything.* *adj.* **—phleg mat′i cal ly,** *adv.*

phleg mat i cal (fleg mat′ə kl), phlegmatic. *adj.*

phlo em or **phlo ëm** (flō′em), tissue in a plant or tree through which the sap containing food materials passes from one part to another; bast. *n.*

phlox (floks), **1.** a garden plant with clusters of showy flowers in various colors. **2.** the flower. *n.*

pho bi a (fō′bē ə), a morbid or insane fear. *n.*

Pho cian (fō′shən), **1.** of or having to do with Phocis. **2.** native or inhabitant of Phocis. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Pho cis (fō′sis), an ancient country in central Greece in which the Delphic oracle was located. *n.*

Phoe be (fē′bē), **1.** goddess of the moon. Phoebe was also called Artemis by the Greeks and Diana by the Romans. **2.** *Poetic.* the moon. *n.*

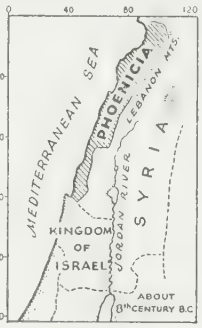
Phoebe (about 7 in. long)

phoe be (fē′bē), a small American bird with a grayish-olive back, a yellowish breast, and a low crest on the head. *n.*

Phoe bus (fē′bəs), **1.** Apollo, the Greek god of the sun. **2.** *Poetic.* the sun. *n.*

Phoe ni cia (fə nish′ə), an ancient country in W Syria, on the Mediterranean Sea. It was famous for its traders. *n.*

Phoe ni cian (fə nish′ən), **1.** of or having to do with Phoenicia, its people, or their language. **2.** one of the people of Phoenicia. **3.** language of Phoenicia. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*



phoe nix (fē′niks), a mythical bird, the only one of its kind, said to live 500 or 600 years, to burn itself on a funeral pile, and to rise again from the ashes, fresh and beautiful, for another long life. *n.* Also, **phenix.**

Phoe nix (fē′niks), capital of Arizona, in the central part. 439,000. *n.*

phone (fōn), *Informal.* telephone. *n.*, *v.*, **phoned, phon ing.**

pho net ic (fə net′ik), **1.** of or having to do with sounds made with the voice: *phonetic laws.* **2.** representing sounds made with the voice. Phonetic symbols are marks used to show pronunciation. We use ŦH as the phonetic symbol for the sound of *th* in *the* or *then.* *adj.*

pho net i cal ly (fə net′ik lē), in a phonetic manner; as regards the sound and not the spelling of words. *adv.*

pho ne ti cian (fō′nə tish′ən), person skilled in phonetics. *n.*

pho net ics (fə net′iks), science dealing with sounds made in speech and the art of pronunciation. *n.*

phon ic (fon′ik or fō′nik), **1.** of sound. **2.** of sounds made in speech; phonetic. *adj.*

phon ics (fon′iks or fō′niks), simplified phonetics for teaching reading. *n.*

pho no gram (fō′nə gram), character or symbol representing a single speech sound, syllable, or word. *n.*

pho no graph (fō nə graf), instrument that reproduces sounds from records. *n.*

pho no graph ic (fō′nə graf′ik), **1.** of a phonograph. **2.** of phonography. *adj.* **—pho′no graph′i cal ly,** *adv.*

pho nog ra phy (fō nog′rə fē), art of writing according to sound; phonetic spelling. *n.*

pho nol o gy (fō nol′ə jē), **1.** system of sounds used in a language. **2.** study of the sounds of a language, their history and changes. *n.*

pho ny (fō′nē), *U.S. Slang.* **1.** not genuine; counterfeit; fake. **2.** fake; pretender. 1 *adj.*, **pho ni er, pho ni est;** 2 *n.*, *pl.* **pho nies.**

phos gene (fos′jēn), a dangerous poisonous gas used in war. *n.*

phos phate (fos′fāt), **1.** salt or ester of an acid containing phosphorus. Bread contains phosphates. **2.** fertilizer containing such salts. **3.** drink of carbonated water flavored with fruit syrup, and containing a little phosphoric acid. *n.*

phos phide (fos′fīd), compound of phosphorus with a basic element or radical. *n.*

phos phite (fos′fīt), salt of phosphorous acid. *n.*

phos pho res cence (fos′fə res′ns), **1.** act or process of giving out light without burning or by very slow burning that seems not to give out heat: *the phosphorescence of fireflies.* **2.** such light. *n.*

phos pho res cent (fos′fə res′nt), showing phosphorescence. *adj.*

phos phor ic (fos fôr′ik), having to do with or containing phosphorus, especially in its higher valence. *adj.*

phosphoric acid, a colorless, odorless acid containing phosphorus.

phos pho rous (fos′fə rəs), having to do with or containing phosphorus, especially in its lower valence. *adj.*

phosphorous acid, a colorless, unstable acid.

phos pho rus (fos′fə rəs), a solid nonmetallic element existing in two forms: one yellow, poisonous, inflammable, and luminous in the dark; the other red, nonpoisonous, and less inflammable. *Symbol:* P *n.*

pho to (fō′tō), *Informal.* photograph. *n.*, *pl.* **pho tos.**

pho to chem i cal (fō′tō kem′ə kl), of or having to do with the chemical action of light. *adj.*

pho to e lec tric (fō′tō i lek′trik), **1.** having to do with the electricity or electrical effects produced by light. **2.** noting or having to do with an apparatus for taking photographs by electric light. *adj.*

photoelectric cell, cell or vacuum tube which produces variations in an electric current in accordance with variations in the light falling upon it.

photo finish, in racing, a finish so close that a photograph is required to decide the winner.

pho to gen ic (fō′tə jen′ik), **1.** photographing very well, especially in motion pictures: *a photogenic face.* **2.** phosphorescent; luminescent. Certain bacteria are photogenic. *adj.*

pho to graph (fō′tə graf), **1.** picture made with a camera. A photograph is made by the action of the light rays from the thing pictured coming through the lens of the camera onto a film spread over the surface of glass, paper, celluloid, or metal. **2.** take a photograph of. **3.** take photographs. **4.** look (clear, unnatural, etc.) in a photograph: *She does not photograph well.* 1 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*

pho tog ra pher (fə tog′rə fər), **1.** person who takes photographs. **2.** person whose business is taking photographs. *n.*

pho to graph ic (fō′tə graf′ik), **1.** of or like photography: *photographic accuracy.* **2.** used in or produced by photography: *photographic plates, a photographic record of a trip.* *adj.* **—pho′to graph′i cal ly,** *adv.*

pho tog ra phy (fə tog′rə fē), the taking of photographs. *n.*

pho to gra vure (fō′tə grə vyŭr′), picture printed from a metal plate on which a photograph has been engraved. *n.*

pho tom e ter (fō tom′ə tər), instrument for measuring the intensity of light or the relative illuminating power of different lights. *n.*

pho to met ric (fō′tə met′rik), having to do with photometry or a photometer. *adj.*

pho tom e try (fō tom′ə trē), branch of physics dealing with measurements of the intensity of light. *n.*

pho to play (fō′tə plā′), a motion-picture play. *n.*

Pho to stat (fō′tə stat), *Trademark.* a special camera for making copies of maps, drawings, pages of books, etc., directly on specially prepared paper. *n.*

pho to stat (fō′tə stat), **1.** photograph made with a Photostat. **2.** make a photostat of. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

pho to syn the sis (fō′tō sin′thə sis), process by which plant cells make sugar from carbon dioxide and water in the presence of chlorophyll and light. *n.*

pho tot ro pism (fō tot′rə piz əm), a tendency of plants to turn in response to light. *n.*

phrase (frāz), **1.** combination of words: *He spoke in simple phrases so that the children understood him.* **2.** expression often used: *"Call up" is the common phrase for "get a telephone connection with."* **3.** a short, striking expression. *Examples:* A Fair Deal. A war to end wars. Liberty or death. **4.** express in a particular way: *She phrased her excuse politely.* **5.** a group of words not containing a subject and predicate and used as a single word. *Examples:* in the house; coming by the church; to eat too fast. **6.** a short part of a piece of music, usually containing four measures. **7.** mark off or bring out the phrases of (a piece of music). 1-3,5,6 *n.*, 4,7 *v.*, **phrased, phras ing.**

phra se ol o gy (frā′zē ol′ə jē), selection and arrangement of words; particular way in which a person expresses himself in language: *scientific phraseology, the phraseology of the Bible.* *n.*, *pl.* **phra se ol o gies.**

phre net ic (fri net′ik), 1. frenzied; fanatic. 2. insane. *adj.*

phren o log i cal (fren′ə loj′ə kl), of or having to do with phrenology. *adj.*

phre nol o gist (fri nol′ə jist), person who professes to tell a person's character from the shape of his skull. *n.*

phre nol o gy (fri nol′ə jē), theory that the shape of the skull shows what sort of mind and character a person has; practice of reading character from the shape of the skull. *n.*

Phryg i a (frij′ē ə), an ancient country in the central and NW part of Asia Minor. *n.* **—Phryg′i an,** *adj., n.*

phthis i cal (tiz′ə kl), having to do with, having the nature of, or affected by phthisis. *adj.*

phthi sis (thī′sis), tuberculosis of the lungs; consumption. *n.*

phy lac ter y (fə lak′tər ē), 1. either of two small leather cases containing texts from the Jewish law, worn by orthodox Jews during prayer to remind them to keep the law. 2. reminder. 3. a charm worn as a protection. *n., pl.* **phy lac ter ies.**

phy lo ge net ic (fī′lō jə net′ik), of or having to do with phylogeny. *adj.*

phy lo gen ic (fī′lō jen′ik), of or having to do with phylogeny. *adj.*

phy log e ny (fī loj′ə nē), racial history; the origin and development (of a kind of animal or plant). *n., pl.* **phy log e nies.**

phy lum (fī′ləm), a primary division of the animal or vegetable kingdom, usually equivalent to a subkingdom. *n., pl.* **phy la** (-lə).

phys ic (fiz′ik), 1. medicine, especially one that moves the bowels. 2. move the bowels of. 3. give medicine to. 4. act like a medicine on; cure. 5. art of healing; science and practice of medicine. 1,5 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*, **phys icked, phys ick ing.**

phys i cal (fiz′ə kl), 1. of the body: *physical exercise.* 2. of matter; material: *The tide is a physical force.* 3. according to the laws of nature: *It is a physical impossibility for the sun to rise in the west.* 4. of the science of physics. *adj.*

physical education, instruction in how to exercise and take care of the body.

physical geography, study of land forms, climate, winds, and all other physical features of the earth.

phys i cal ly (fiz′ik lē), in a physical manner; in physical respects; as regards the body: *After his vacation he was in fine condition both mentally and physically.* *adv.*

physical science, 1. physics. 2. physics, chemistry, geology, astronomy, and other sciences of physical facts.

phy si cian (fə zish′ən), doctor of medicine. *n.*

phys i cist (fiz′ə sist), person who knows much about physics. *n.*

phys ics (fiz′iks), science that deals with matter and energy that do not involve change in composition, or with the action of different forms of energy on matter. Physics studies mechanics, heat, light, sound, and electricity. *n.*

phys i og no my (fiz′ē og′nə mē), 1. kind of features or type of face one has; one's face: *a kindly physiognomy.* 2. art of estimating character from the features of the face or the form of the body. 3. the general aspect or looks of a countryside, a situation, etc. *n., pl.* **phys i og no mies.**

phys i og ra pher (fiz′ē og′rə fər), person skilled in physiography. *n.*

phys i o graph ic (fiz′ē ə graf′ik), having to do with physiography. *adj.*

phys i og ra phy (fiz′ē og′rə fē), physical geography. *n.*

phys i o log i cal (fiz′ē ə loj′ə kl), having to do with physiology: *Digestion is a physiological process.* *adj.* **—phys′i o log′i cal ly,** *adv.*

phys i ol o gist (fiz′ē ol′ə jist), expert in physiology. *n.*

phys i ol o gy (fiz′ē ol′ə jē), 1. science dealing with the normal functions of living things or their organs: *animal physiology, plant physiology.* 2. all the functions and activities of a living thing or of one of its organs. *n.*

phys i o ther a py (fiz′ē ō ther′ə pē), treatment of diseases and defects by physical remedies, such as massage or electricity (rather than by drugs). *n.*

phy sique (fə zēk′), body; bodily structure, organization, or development: *Samson was a man of strong physique.* *n.*

pi[1] (pī), ratio of the circumference of any circle to its diameter, usually written as π. ($\pi = 3.141592+$). *n., pl.* **pis.**

pi[2] (pī), 1. printing types all mixed up. 2. mix up (type). 3. any confused mixture. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **pied, pi ing.**

P.I., Philippine Islands.

pi a ma ter (pī′ə mā′tər), the innermost of three membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord.

pi a nis si mo (pē′ə nis′ə mō), in music: 1. very soft. 2. very softly. 1 *adj.*, 2 *adv.*

pi an ist (pē an′ist or pē′ə nist), person who plays the piano. *n.*

pi an o (pē an′ō), a large musical instrument whose tones come from many wires. The wires are sounded by hammers that are worked by striking keys on a keyboard. *n., pl.* **pi an os.**

pi an o for te (pē an′ə fôr′tē), piano. *n.*

pi as ter or **pi as tre** (pē as′tər), 1. coin worth from about ½ cent to about 3 cents (1964), used in Turkey, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, etc. 2. a former Spanish silver coin worth about a dollar. *n.*

Piazza or porch

pi az za (pē az′ə), 1. *U.S.* a large porch along one or more sides of a house. 2. an open public square in Italian towns. *n.*

Piazza or public square

pi broch (pē′brok), kind of musical piece performed on the bagpipe. It is usually warlike or sad. *n.*

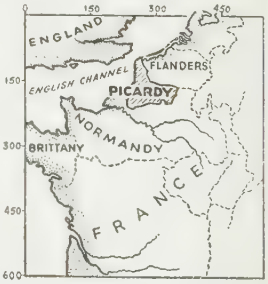
pi ca (pī′kə), 1. size of type, 12 point.

This sentence is in pica.

2. this size used as a measure; about ⅙ inch. *n.*

pic a dor (pik′ə dôr), one of the horsemen who open a bullfight by irritating the bull with pricks of their lances. *n.*

Pic ar dy (pik′ər dē), region in N France. *n.*



pic a resque (pik′ə resk′), dealing with rogues and their questionable adventures: *a picaresque novel.* *adj.*

pic a yune (pik′ə ūn′), *U.S.* 1. any coin of small value. 2. an insignificant person or thing; trifle. 3. small; petty; mean. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

Pic ca dil ly (pik′ə dil′ē), one of the main business streets of London. *n.*

pic ca lil li (pik′ə lil′ē), relish made of chopped pickles, onions, tomatoes, etc., with hot spices. *n.*

pic co lo (pik′ə lō), a small, shrill flute, sounding an octave higher than the ordinary flute. *n., pl.* **pic co los.**

pick[1] (pik), 1. choose; select: *I picked a winning horse at the races.* 2. choice; selection: *This red rose is my pick.* 3. the best or most desirable part: *We got a high price for the pick of our peaches.* 4. pull away with the fingers; gather: *We pick fruit and flowers.* 5. amount of a crop gathered at one time. 6. pierce, dig into, or break up with something pointed: *pick ground, rocks, etc.* 7. use something pointed to remove things from: *pick one's teeth, pick a bone.* 8. prepare for use by removing

feathers, waste parts, etc.: *pick a chicken.* **9.** pull apart: *The hair in the pillow needs to be picked, as it has matted.* **10.** use the fingers on with a plucking motion: *play a banjo by picking its strings.* **11.** thing held in the fingers and used to pull on the strings of a musical instrument. **12.** seek and find occasion for; seek and find: *pick a quarrel, pick flaws.* 1,4,6-10,12 *v.*, 2,3,5,11 *n.*

pick a lock, open it with a pointed instrument, etc.

pick a pocket, steal from a person's pocket.

pick at, **1.** pull on with the fingers, etc. **2.** eat only a little at a time. **3.** *Informal.* find fault with; nag.

pick off, shoot one at a time.

pick on, **1.** *Informal.* find fault with. **2.** *Informal.* annoy; tease. **3.** select.

pick out, **1.** choose; select. **2.** distinguish (a thing) from surroundings. **3.** make out (the sense or meaning).

pick over, **1.** look over carefully. **2.** prepare for use.

pick up, **1.** take up: *The boy picked up a stone.* **2.** summon (courage, etc.). **3.** get by chance: *pick up a bargain.* **4.** learn without being taught: *He picks up games easily.* **5.** take up into a vehicle or ship. **6.** *Informal.* improve. **7.** regain; find again. **8.** go faster; increase in speed. **9.** become acquainted with without being introduced. **10.** *U.S.* tidy up; put in order.

pick[2] (pik), **1.** a heavy, sharp-pointed tool for breaking earth, rock, etc.; pickax. **2.** a sharp-pointed tool. Ice is broken into pieces with a pick. *n.*

Pickax

pick a back (pik′ə bak′), on the back or shoulders. *adv.*

pick a nin ny (pik′ə nin′ē), *U.S.* **1.** a small Negro child. **2.** any small child. *n.*, *pl.* **pick a nin nies.**

pick ax or **pick axe** (pik′aks′), a heavy tool with a sharp point for breaking up dirt, rocks, etc.; pick. *n.*

picked (pikt), **1.** with waste parts removed and ready for use. **2.** specially chosen or selected for merit. *adj.*

pick er (pik′ər), **1.** person who gathers, picks, or collects. **2.** tool for picking anything. *n.*

pick er el (pik′ər əl), kind of large fresh-water food fish with a long, narrow pointed head. It is a kind of pike. *n.*, *pl.* **pick er els** or (*esp. collectively*) **pick er el.**

pick et (pik′it), **1.** a pointed stake or peg driven into the ground to make a fence, to tie a horse to, etc. **2.** enclose with pickets; fence. **3.** tie to a picket: *Picket your horse here.* **4.** a small body of troops, or a single man, posted at some place to watch for the enemy and guard against surprise. **5.** person stationed by a labor union near a factory, store, etc., where there is a strike. Pickets try to prevent employees from working or customers from buying. **6.** station as pickets. **7.** station pickets at or near: *picket a factory.* **8.** act as a picket. 1,4,5 *n.*, 2,3,6-8 *v.*

picket fence, fence made of pickets.

Pick ett (pik′it), **George Edward,** 1825-1875, Confederate general in the Civil War. *n.*

pick ings (pik′ingz), **1.** amount picked. **2.** things left over; scraps. **3.** things stolen or received dishonestly. *n.pl.*

pick le (pik′l), **1.** salt water, vinegar, or other liquid in which meat and vegetables can be preserved. **2.** cucumber preserved in pickle. **3.** any other vegetable preserved in pickle. **4.** preserve in pickle: *pickle beets.* **5.** *Informal.* trouble; difficulty: *I got in a bad pickle today.* **6.** an acid bath for cleaning metal castings, etc. **7.** clean with acid. 1-3,5,6 *n.*, 4,7 *v.*, **pick led, pickling.**

pick pock et (pik′pok′it), person who steals from people's pockets. *n.*

pick up (pik′up′), **1.** a picking up. **2.** *Slang.* a getting better; improvement. **3.** acceleration; going faster; increase in speed. **4.** *Informal.* acquaintance made without an introduction. **5.** a catching or hitting of a ball very soon after it has bounced on the ground. **6.** reception of sounds for radio broadcasting. **7.** apparatus for such reception. **8.** place where it occurs. **9.** reception of television images and their conversion into electric waves. **10.** apparatus that does this. **11.** a small, light truck for light hauling. *n.*

Pick wick (pik′wik), **Samuel,** kindly genial hero of Dickens's *Pickwick Papers.* *n.*

Pick wick i an (pik wik′ē ən), **1.** of, having to do with, or characteristic of Mr. Pickwick or his club. **2.** given a special meaning for the occasion: *words used in a Pickwickian sense.* *adj.*

pic nic (pik′nik), **1.** a pleasure trip with a meal in the open air. **2.** go on a picnic. **3.** eat in picnic style. **4.** *Slang.* a pleasant time or experience; very easy job. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **pic nicked, pic nick ing.**

pic nick er (pik′nik ər), one who picnics. *n.*

pi cot (pē′kō), **1.** one of a number of fancy loops in embroidery, tatting, etc., or along the edge of lace, ribbon, etc. **2.** trim with picots. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

pic ric acid (pik′rik), an intensely bitter acid used as a dye and in explosives.

Pict (pikt), member of a nationality formerly living in Scotland, especially N Scotland. *n.*

pic to graph (pik′tə graf), picture used as a sign or symbol. *n.*

Pictographs for "weeping" and "forest"

pic to graph ic (pik′tə graf′ik), of pictographs. *adj.*

pic to ri al (pik tô′rē əl), **1.** having to do with pictures; expressed in pictures. **2.** making a picture for the mind; vivid. **3.** illustrated by pictures: *a pictorial history.* **4.** magazine in which pictures are an important feature. **5.** having to do with painters or painting: *pictorial skill.* 1-3,5 *adj.*, 4 *n.* **—pic to′ri al ly,** *adv.*

pic ture (pik′chər), **1.** a drawing, painting, portrait, or photograph; a print of any of these: *The book contains a good picture of Lee.* **2.** scene: *The trees and brook make a lovely picture.* **3.** something beautiful. **4.** draw, paint, etc.; make into a picture: *The artist pictured the saints.* **5.** image; likeness: *He is the picture of his father.* **6.** form a picture of in the mind; imagine: *It is hard to picture life a hundred years ago.* **7.** example; embodiment: *She was the picture of despair.* **8.** a vivid description. **9.** show by words; describe vividly: *The speaker pictured the suffering of the poor.* **10.** a motion picture. **11.** image on a television set. 1-3,5,7,8,10,11 *n.*, 4,6,9 *v.*, **pic tured, pic tur ing.**

pic tur esque (pik′chər esk′), **1.** quaint or interesting enough to be used as the subject of a picture: *a picturesque old mill.* **2.** making a picture for the mind; vivid. *adj.* **—pic′tur esque′ly,** *adv.* **—pic′tur esque′ness,** *n.*

picture writing, **1.** the recording of events or expressing of ideas by pictures. **2.** pictures used to record events or express ideas.

pid dle (pid′l), do anything in a trifling or ineffective way. *v.*, **pid dled, pid dling.** **—pid′dler,** *n.*

pid dling (pid′ling), trifling; petty. *adj.*

pidg in English (pij′ən), one of several forms of English, with reduced grammatical structure and vocabulary, used in W Africa, Australia, Melanesia, and formerly in China, as a trade or communication jargon.

pie[1] (pī), fruit, meat, etc., enclosed in pastry and baked: *apple pie, chicken pie.* *n.*

pie[2] (pī), magpie. *n.*

pie bald (pī′bôld′), **1.** spotted in two colors, especially black and white. **2.** a spotted horse. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

piece (pēs), **1.** one of the parts into which a thing is divided or broken; bit: *The cup broke in pieces.* **2.** portion; limited part; small quantity: *a piece of land containing two acres, a piece of bread.* **3.** a single thing

of a set or class: *This set of china has 144 pieces.* **4.** coin: *A nickel is a five-cent piece.* **5.** example; instance: *Sleeping with a light on in the room is a piece of nonsense.* **6.** a single composition in an art: *a piece of music.* **7.** gun; cannon. **8.** quantity in which goods are made: *She bought the whole piece of muslin.* **9.** the amount of work done: *paid by the piece.* **10.** figure, disk, block, or the like, used in playing checkers, chess, and other games. **11.** make or repair by adding or joining pieces: *piece a quilt.* **12.** join the pieces of. 1-10 *n.*, 11,12 *v.*, **pieced, piec ing.** **—piec′er,** *n.*

of a piece, of the same kind; in keeping.

piece of one's mind, *Informal.* **1.** candid opinion. **2.** scolding.

pièce de ré sis tance (pyes də rā zēs täNs′), *French.* **1.** the chief dish of a meal. **2.** the main article in any collection.

piece meal (pēs′mēl′), **1.** piece by piece; a little at a time: *work done piecemeal.* **2.** piece from piece; to pieces; into fragments. **3.** done piece by piece. 1,2 *adv.*, 3 *adj.*

piece of eight, an old Spanish dollar.

piece work (pēs′wėrk′), work paid for by the amount done, not by the time it takes. *n.*

piece work er (pēs′wėr′kər), person who does piecework. *n.*

pie crust, pastry used for the bottom or top of a pie.

pied (pīd), **1.** having patches of two or more colors; many-colored. **2.** spotted. **3.** wearing a costume of two or more colors. *adj.*

Pied mont (pēd′mont), **1.** plateau in the SE United States between the Appalachian Mountains and the low land along the Atlantic coast The Piedmont extends over parts of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. **2.** district in NW Italy. *n.*

pie plant (pī′plant′), *U.S.* rhubarb. *n.*

pier (pir), **1.** structure supported on columns extending into the water, used as a walk or a landing place. **2.** breakwater. **3.** one of the solid supports on which the arches of a bridge rest; pillar. **4.** the solid part of a wall between windows, doors, etc. *n.*

pierce (pirs), **1.** go into; go through: *A tunnel pierces the mountain.* **2.** make a hole in; bore into or through: *A nail pierced the tire of our car.* **3.** force a way; force a way through or into: *A sharp cry pierced the air.* **4.** make a way through with the eye or mind: *pierce a disguise, pierce a mystery.* **5.** affect sharply: *Her heart was pierced with grief.* *v.*, **pierced, pierc ing.**

Pierce (pirs), **Franklin,** 1804-1869, the 14th president of the United States, from 1853 to 1857. *n.*

pierc ing (pir′sing), that pierces; penetrating; sharp; keen. *adj.* **—pierc′ing ly,** *adv.*

Pi e ri an (pī ir′ē ən), of or having to do with the Muses. *adj.*

Pierian spring, fountain of knowledge and poetic inspiration.

Pierre (pir), capital of South Dakota. 10,000. *n.*

Pi er rot (pē′ər ō), clown who is a frequent character in French pantomimes. He has his face whitened and wears white pantaloons and usually a white jacket with big buttons. *n.*

Pierrot

pi e ty (pī′ə tē), **1.** being pious; reverence for God; devotion to religion; holiness; goodness. **2.** dutiful regard for one's parents. **3.** a pious act, remark, belief, etc. *n.*, *pl.* **pi e ties.**

pif fle (pif′l), *Informal.* silly talk; nonsense. *n.*

pig (pig), **1.** a swine or hog, a domestic animal raised for its meat. **2.** a young hog. **3.** pork. **4.** *Informal.* person who seems or acts like a pig; one who is greedy, dirty, dull, sullen, or stubborn. **5.** an oblong mass of metal that has been run into a mold while hot. *n.*

pi geon (pij′ən), **1.** kind of bird with a plump body and short legs; dove. **2.** *Slang.* person who is easily tricked. *n.*

pigeon hawk, a small hawk.

pi geon hole (pij′ən hōl′), **1.** a small place built, usually as one of a series, for a pigeon to nest in. **2.** one of a set of boxlike compartments for holding papers and other articles in a desk, a cabinet, etc. **3.** put in a pigeonhole; put away. **4.** classify and lay aside in memory where one can refer to it. **5.** put aside with the idea of dismissing, forgetting, or neglecting: *The city council pigeonholed the people's request for a new park.* 1,2 *n.*, 3-5 *v.*, **pi geon holed, pi geon hol ing.**

pi geon-toed (pij′ən tōd′), having the toes or feet turned inward. *adj.*

pig gish (pig′ish), like a pig; greedy; filthy. *adj.*

pig gy (pig′ē), a little pig. *n.*, *pl.* **pig gies.**

pig-head ed (pig′hed′id), stupidly obstinate or stubborn. *adj.*

pig iron, crude iron as it first comes from the blast furnace or smelter, usually cast into oblong masses called pigs.

pig ment (pig′mənt), coloring matter. Paint is made by mixing pigments with liquid. The color of a person's hair, skin, and eyes is due to pigment in the cells of the body. *n.*

pig men tar y (pig′mən ter′ē), of or containing pigment. *adj.*

pig men ta tion (pig′mən tā′shən), deposit of pigment in the tissue of a living animal or plant, causing coloration or discoloration. *n.*

pig my (pig′mē), pygmy. *n.*, *pl.* **pig mies;** *adj.*

pig nut (pig′nut′), **1.** nut of the brown hickory of North America. **2.** the tree itself. **3.** the tuber of a certain European plant, a kind of earthnut. *n.*

pig pen (pig′pen′), **1.** pen where pigs are kept. **2.** a filthy place. *n.*

pig skin (pig′skin′), **1.** the skin of a pig. **2.** leather made from it. **3.** *Informal.* football. **4.** *Informal.* saddle. *n.*

pig sty (pig′stī′), pigpen. *n.*, *pl.* **pig sties.**

pig tail (pig′tāl′), **1.** braid of hair hanging from the back of the head. **2.** twist of tobacco. *n.*

pike[1] (pīk), **1.** a long wooden shaft with a sharp-pointed metal head; spear. Foot soldiers used to carry pikes. **2.** a sharp point; spike. *n.*

Pikeman

pike[2] (pīk), a large fresh-water fish with a long, narrow, pointed head. *n.*

pike[3] (pīk), turnpike. *n.*

pike man (pīk′mən), soldier armed with a pike. *n.*, *pl.* **pike men.**

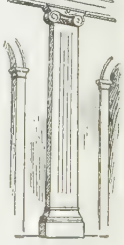
pik er (pīk′ər), *U.S. Slang.* person who does things in a small or cheap way. *n.*

Pikes Peak (pīks), mountain of the Rocky Mountains in central Colorado. 14,108 ft.

pike staff (pīk′staf′), **1.** staff or shaft of a pike or spear. **2.** staff with a metal point or spike, used by travelers. *n.*, *pl.* **pike staves** (-stāvz′).

pi laf or **pi laff** (pi läf′), pilau. *n.*

pi las ter (pə las′tər), a rectangular pillar, especially when it forms part of a wall from which it projects somewhat. *n.*


Pilaster

Pi late (pī′lət), **Pontius,** Roman governor who ruled over Judea in Palestine from 26 to 36? A.D. During his rule Christ was crucified. *n.*

pi lau or **pi law** (pi lô′), an Oriental dish consisting of rice boiled with mutton, fowl, or the like, and flavored with spices, raisins, etc. *n.*

pil chard (pil′chərd), **1.** sardine. **2.** a small sea fish like it. *n.*

pile[1] (pīl), **1.** many things lying one upon another in a more or less orderly way: *a pile of wood.* **2.** mass like a hill or mound: *a pile of dirt.* **3.** make into a pile; heap evenly; heap up: *The boys piled the blankets in a corner.* **4.** gather or rise in piles: *Snow piled against the fences.* **5.** heap of wood on which a dead body or sacrifice is

burned. **6.** a large structure or mass of buildings. **7.** cover with large amounts. **8.** *Informal.* a large amount. **9.** *Informal.* a large amount of money; fortune. **10.** go in a confused, rushing crowd. **11.** in nuclear physics, former name of a reactor. **12.** series of plates of different metals, arranged alternately with cloth or paper wet with acid between them, for producing an electric current. **13.** any similar arrangement for producing an electric current; battery. 1,2,5,6,8,9,11-13 *n.*, 3,4,7,10 *v.*, **piled, pil ing.**

pile[2] (pīl), **1.** a heavy beam driven upright into the earth, often under water, to help support a bridge, wharf, building, etc. **2.** furnish with piles; drive piles into. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **piled, pil ing.**

pile[3] (pīl), **1.** a soft, thick nap on velvet, plush, and many carpets. **2.** a soft, fine hair or down. *n.*

pile driver, machine for driving down piles or stakes, usually a tall framework in which a heavy weight is raised and then allowed to fall upon the pile.

piles (pīlz), swelling of blood vessels at the anus, often painful; hemorrhoids. *n.pl.*

pil fer (pil′fər), steal in small quantities; steal. *v.*

pil grim (pil′grəm), **1.** person who goes on a journey to a sacred or holy place as an act of religious devotion. In the Middle Ages, many people went as pilgrims to Jerusalem and to holy places in Europe. **2.** traveler; wanderer. *n.*

Pil grim (pil′grəm), one of the Puritan settlers of Plymouth Colony in 1620. *n.*

pil grim age (pil′grə mij), **1.** a pilgrim's journey; journey to some sacred place as an act of religious devotion. **2.** a long journey. **3.** life thought of as a journey. *n.*

pil ing (pī′ing), **1.** piles or heavy beams driven into the ground, etc. **2.** structure made of piles. *n.*

pill (pil), **1.** medicine made up into a tiny ball to be swallowed whole. **2.** a very small ball of anything. *n.*

pil lage (pil′ij), **1.** rob with violence; plunder: *Pirates pillaged the towns along the coast.* **2.** plunder; robbery. 1 *v.*, **pil laged, pil lag ing;** 2 *n.* —**pil′lag er,** *n.*

pil lar (pil′ər), **1.** a slender, upright structure; column. Pillars are usually made of stone, wood, or metal and used as supports or ornaments for a building. Sometimes a pillar stands alone as a monument. **2.** anything slender and upright like a pillar. **3.** an important support. A person of strong character or important position is **a pillar of society.** *n.*

Pillars

from pillar to post, from one thing or place to another without any definite purpose.

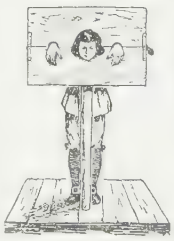
pil lared (pil′ərd), **1.** having pillars. **2.** formed into pillars. *adj.*

Pillars of Hercules, two high points of land at the eastern end of the Strait of Gibraltar, one on either side of the strait. The one on the European side is the Rock of Gibraltar; the one on the African side is Jebel Musa.

pill box (pil′boks′), **1.** box, usually shallow and often round, for holding pills. **2.** a small, low fortress with very thick walls and roof, having machine guns, anti-tank weapons, etc. *n.*

pil lion (pil′yən), pad attached behind a saddle for a person to sit on. *n.*

pil lo ry (pil′ə rē), **1.** frame of wood with holes through which a person's head and hands were put. The pillory was formerly used as a punishment, being set up in a public place where the crowd could make fun of the offender. **2.** put in the pillory. **3.** expose to public ridicule, contempt, or abuse: *The newspapers pilloried the cruel father.* 1 *n.*, *pl.* **pil lo ries;** 2,3 *v.*, **pil lo ried, pil lo ry ing.**


Man in a pillory

pil low (pil′ō), **1.** bag or case filled with feathers, down, or other soft material, usually used to support the head when resting or sleeping. **2.** rest on a pillow. **3.** be a pillow for. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.* —**pil′low like′,** *adj.*

pil low case (pil′ō kās′), a cotton or linen cover pulled over a pillow. *n.*

pil low slip (pil′ō slip′), pillowcase. *n.*

pi lose (pī′lōs), covered with soft hair; hairy. *adj.*

pi lot (pī′lət), **1.** man who steers a ship. **2.** man whose business is steering ships in or out of a harbor or through dangerous waters. A ship takes on a pilot before coming into a strange harbor. **3.** person who steers an airplane, airship, or balloon. **4.** act as the pilot of; steer: *The aviator pilots his airplane.* **5.** guide; leader. **6.** guide; lead: *The manager piloted us through the big factory.* **7.** device that controls the action of one part of a machine, motor, etc. **8.** *U.S.* cowcatcher of a locomotive, streetcar, etc. 1-3,5,7,8 *n.*, 4,6 *v.*

pi lot age (pī′lət ij), **1.** piloting. **2.** a pilot's art or duties. **3.** the fee paid for a pilot's service. *n.*

pilot biscuit or **bread,** ship biscuit; large, flat cracker.

pilot fish, a small, bluish fish found in warm seas, often accompanying sharks.

pilot house, an enclosed place on the deck of a ship, sheltering the steering wheel and helmsman.

Pilt down man (pilt′doun′), supposed prehistoric man whose fossil remains were thought to be the most ancient yet discovered in England, now generally considered a hoax.

pi men to (pə men′tō), **1.** kind of sweet pepper, used as a vegetable, relish, and stuffing for green olives. **2.** allspice. **3.** tree that allspice grows on. *n.*, *pl.* **pi men tos.**

pi mien to (pi myen′tō), a sweet pepper. *n.*, *pl.* **pi mien tos.**

pim per nel (pim′pər nel), **1.** a small scarlet, purple, or white flower that closes in bad weather. **2.** plant it grows on. *n.*

pim ple (pim′pl), a small, inflamed swelling of the skin. *n.*

pim pled (pim′pld), having pimples. *adj.*

pim ply (pim′plē), having pimples. *adj.*, **pim pli er, pim pli est.**

pin (pin), **1.** a short, slender piece of wire with a point at one end and a head at the other, for fastening things together. **2.** badge with a pin or clasp to fasten it to the clothing: *She wore her class pin.* **3.** ornament that has a pin or clasp; brooch. **4.** peg made of wood or metal, used to fasten things together, hold something, hang things on, etc. **5.** belaying pin. **6.** peg that holds an oar in place. **7.** peg in a violin, etc., to which a string is fastened. **8.** fasten with a pin or pins; put a pin through. **9.** fasten or attach firmly to or on; tack; fasten as if with pins. **10.** hold fast in one position: *When the tree fell, it pinned his shoulder to the ground.* **11.** bind to an undertaking or pledge. **12.** anything that fastens: *a hairpin.* **13.** a bottle-shaped piece of wood used in the game of ninepins, tenpins, etc. **14.** *Informal.* leg. **15.** stick for the flag marking a hole on a golf course. **16.** something small or worthless. 1-7,12-16 *n.*, 8-11 *v.*, **pinned, pin ning.** —**pin′like′,** *adj.*

on pins and needles, very anxious or uneasy.

pin a fore (pin′ə fôr′), **1.** a child's apron that covers most of the dress. **2.** a light dress without sleeves. *n.*

pin ball (pin′bôl′), game in which a ball rolls down a board studded with pins or pegs into numbered compartments. *n.*

Pince-nez

pince-nez (pans′nā′ or pins′nā′), eyeglasses kept in place by a spring that pinches the nose. *n.*

pin cers (pin′sərz), **1.** tool for gripping and holding

tight, made like scissors but with jaws instead of blades. **2.** a large claw of crabs, lobsters, etc., which can be used to pinch or nip; pair of claws. **3.** a military operation in which the enemy is surrounded and crushed by the meeting of columns driven on each side of him. *n.pl. or sing.*

Pincers (def. 1)

pinch (pinch), **1.** squeeze between two hard edges; squeeze with thumb and forefinger. **2.** press so as to hurt; squeeze: *He pinched his finger in the door.* **3.** sharp pressure that hurts; squeeze: *the pinch of tight shoes.* **4.** as much as can be taken up with the tips of finger and thumb: *a pinch of salt.* **5.** sharp discomfort or distress: *the pinch of hunger.* **6.** cause sharp discomfort or distress to. **7.** cause to shrink or become thin: *a face pinched by hunger.* **8.** time of special need; emergency: *I will help you in a pinch.* **9.** limit closely; stint: *be pinched for space.* **10.** be stingy. **11.** *Slang.* arrest. **12.** *Slang.* steal. **13.** *Slang.* stealing. 1,2,6,7,9-12 *v.*, 1,3-5,8,11,13 *n.* **—pinch′er,** *n.*

pinch ers (pin′chərz), pincers. *n.pl. or sing.*

pinch-hit (pinch′hit′), **1.** bat for another baseball player when a hit is badly needed. **2.** take another's place in an emergency. *v.*, **pinch-hit, pinch-hit ting.**

pinch hitter, one who pinch-hits for another.

Pinck ney (pingk′nē), **Charles Cotesworth,** 1746-1825, American statesman and diplomat. *n.*

pin cush ion (pin′kŭsh′ən), a small cushion to stick pins in until they are needed. *n.*

pin dling (pin′dling), *Informal.* puny; sickly. *adj.*

Pin dus Mountains (pin′dəs), a mountain chain in central Greece and SE Albania. The highest peak is 7665 feet.

pine[1] (pīn), **1.** any of a group of evergreen trees that have cones, and clusters of needle-shaped leaves that grow out from temporary scalelike leaves. Pines are valuable for timber, turpentine, resin, tar, etc. **2.** the wood of any of these trees. *n.* **—pine′like′,** *adj.*

pine[2] (pīn), **1.** long eagerly; yearn: *The mother was pining to see her son.* **2.** waste away with pain, hunger, grief, or desire. *v.*, **pined, pin ing.**

pin e al (pin′ē əl), **1.** resembling a pine cone in shape. **2.** having to do with the pineal body. *adj.*

pineal body or **gland,** a small body of unknown function, present in the brain of all vertebrates having a cranium.

pine ap ple (pīn′ap′l), **1.** a large, edible, juicy fruit growing in hot climates, that looks somewhat like a large pine cone. **2.** plant with slender, stiff leaves that it grows on. **3.** *Slang.* a hand grenade or bomb. *n.*

pine family, a large group of trees and shrubs that have resinous sap, including the fir, cedar, spruce, hemlock, cypress, and sequoia.

pine needle, the very slender leaf of a pine tree.

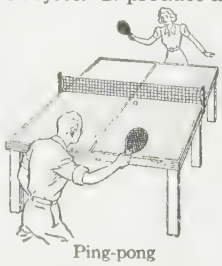
Pines (pīnz), **Isle of,** island in the Caribbean Sea, SW of and belonging to Cuba. 10,000 pop.; 1180 sq. mi. *n.*

pin feath er (pin′feтн′ər), an undeveloped feather that looks like a small stub. *n.*

pin fold (pin′fōld′), **1.** place where stray animals are kept. **2.** confine in a pinfold. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

ping (ping), **1.** sound like that of a rifle bullet whistling through the air or striking an object. **2.** produce a ping. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

Ping-pong (ping′pong′), *Trademark.* game like tennis, played on a table with small wooden rackets and a light, hollow celluloid ball. *n.*


Ping-pong

pin head (pin′hed′), **1.** the head of a pin. **2.** something very small or worthless. *n.*

pin hole (pin′hōl′), **1.** hole made by a pin. **2.** hole for a pin or peg to go in. *n.*

pin ion[1] (pin′yən), **1.** the last joint of a bird's wing. **2.** wing. **3.** any one of the stiff flying feathers of the wing. **4.** cut off or tie the pinions of (a bird) to prevent flying. **5.** bind; bind the arms of; bind (to something): *The thieves pinioned the man's arms.* 1-3 *n.*, 4,5 *v.*

pin ion[2] (pin′yən), a small gear with teeth that fit into those of a larger gear or rack. See **differential** for diagram. *n.*

pink[1] (pingk), **1.** color obtained by mixing red with white; light or pale red. **2.** pale-red. **3.** person who tends toward communism. **4.** moderately radical. **5.** the highest degree or condition: *A fighter needs to be in the pink of health.* **6.** plant with spicy-smelling flowers of various colors, mostly white, pink, and red. A carnation is a variety of pink. **7.** this plant's flower. 1,3,5-7 *n.*, 2,4 *adj.*

pink[2] (pingk), **1.** prick or pierce with a sword, spear, or dagger. **2.** cut the edge of (cloth) in small scallops or notches. **3.** ornament with small, round holes. **4.** adorn. *v.*

pink eye (pingk′ī′), a contagious disease characterized by inflammation and soreness of the membrane that lines the eyelids and covers the eyeball. *n.*

pink ie (pingk′ē), the smallest finger. *n.*

pink ish (pingk′ish), somewhat pink. *adj.*

pin money, 1. allowance of money made by a man to his wife or daughter for her own use. **2.** a small amount of money used to buy extra things for one's own use.

pin na (pin′ə), **1.** feather, wing, or winglike part. **2.** fin; flipper. **3.** auricle of the ear; external ear. **4.** one of the primary divisions of a pinnate leaf; leaflet. *n.*, *pl.* **pin nae** (pin′ē) or **pin nas.**

Pinnacle (def. 3)

pin nace (pin′is), **1.** a ship's boat. **2.** a very small schooner. *n.*

pin na cle (pin′ə kl), **1.** a high peak or point of rock. **2.** the highest point: *at the pinnacle of his fame.* **3.** a slender turret or spire. **4.** put on a pinnacle. **5.** furnish with pinnacles. 1-3 *n.*, 4,5 *v.*, **pin na cled, pin na cling.**

pin nate (pin′āt), **1.** like a feather. **2.** of a leaf, having leaflets on each side of a stalk. *adj.* **—pin′nate ly,** *adv.*

Pinnate leaf

pi noch le or **pi noc le** (pē′nuk′l), **1.** game played with 48 cards, in which points are scored according to the value of certain combinations of cards. **2.** combination of the jack of diamonds and the queen of spades in this game. *n.*

pi ñon (pin′yən or pēn′yōn), **1.** pine, especially of the Rocky Mountain region, producing large edible nutlike seeds. **2.** its seed. *n.*

pin point (pin′point′), **1.** aim at accurately; determine precisely. **2.** extremely accurate or precise: *pinpoint bombing.* 1 *v.*, 2 *adj.*

pint (pīnt), **1.** unit of measure equal to half a quart. **2.** container holding a pint. *n.*

pin tail (pin′tāl′), any of various birds that have long feathers in the center of the tail. *n.*

pin tle (pin′tl), pin or bolt, especially one upon which something turns, as in a hinge. *n.*

pin to (pin′tō), **1.** spotted in two colors; piebald. **2.** a pinto horse. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*, *pl.* **pin tos.**

pin-up (pin′up′), **1.** picture of a very attractive girl, pinned up on a wall, usually by admirers who have not met the girl. **2.** a very attractive girl. **3.** very attractive. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

pin wheel (pin′hwēl′), **1.** kind of firework that revolves when lighted. **2.** toy made of a wheel fastened to a stick by a pin so that it revolves in the wind. *n.*

pin worm (pin′wėrm′), a small, threadlike worm infesting the rectum, especially of children. *n.*

pin y (pīn′ē), **1.** abounding in or covered with pine trees: *piny mountains.* **2.** having to do with or suggesting pine trees: *a piny odor.* *adj.*, **pin i er, pin i est.**

pi o neer (pī′ə nir′), **1.** person who settles in a part of the country that has not been occupied before except by primitive tribes. **2.** person who goes first, or does

something first, and so prepares a way for others. **3.** prepare or open up for others; take the lead in doing. **4.** one of a group of soldiers who make roads, build bridges, dig trenches, etc.; engineer. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *v.*

pi ous (pī′əs), **1.** having or showing reverence for God; religious. **2.** done or used from real or pretended religious motives. *adj.* **—pi′ous ly,** *adv.* **—pi′ous ness,** *n.*

pip[1] (pip), seed of an apple, orange, etc. *n.*

pip[2] (pip), **1.** a contagious disease of birds, characterized by the secretion of thick mucus in the mouth and throat. **2.** *Informal.* a slight illness. *n.*

pip[3] (pip), one of the spots on playing cards, dominoes, or dice. *n.*

pip[4] (pip), **1.** peep; chirp. **2.** of a young bird, break through (the shell). *v.*, **pipped, pip ping.**

pipe (pīp), **1.** tube through which a liquid or gas flows. **2.** carry by means of a pipe or pipes. **3.** supply with pipes: *Our street is being piped for gas.* **4.** tube with a bowl of clay, wood, etc., at one end, for smoking. **5.** quantity of tobacco a pipe will hold. **6.** a musical instrument with a single tube into which the player blows. **7.** play on a pipe. **8.** any one of the tubes in an organ. **9.** make a shrill noise; sing in a shrill voice. **10.** sing; utter. **11.** a shrill sound, voice, or song: *the pipe of the lark.* **12.** a boatswain's whistle. **13.** give orders, signals, etc., with a boatswain's whistle. **14.** summon by a pipe: *All hands were piped on deck.* **15.** trim (a dress, etc.) with a cordlike fold. **16.** thing shaped like a tube. 1,4-6,8,11,12,16 *n.*, 2,3,7,9,10,13-15 *v.*, **piped, pip ing.**

pipes, **1.** set of musical tubes: *the pipes of Pan.* **2.** bagpipe.

pipe down, *U.S. Slang.* be quiet; shut up.

pipe dream, *Informal.* an impractical idea.

pipe ful (pīp′fůl), quantity sufficient to fill the bowl of a pipe. *n.*, *pl.* **pipe fuls.**

pipe line (pīp′līn), **1.** line of pipes for carrying oil or other liquids. **2.** source of information, usually secret. **3.** carry by a pipeline. **4.** provide with a pipeline. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **pipe lined, pipe lin ing.**

pipe organ, organ with pipes of different lengths sounded by air blown through them. Keys control the flow of air.

pip er (pīp′ər), person who plays on a pipe or bagpipe, especially one who goes about the country playing at different places. *n.*

pay the piper, pay for one's pleasure; bear the consequences.

pi pette (pī pet′ or pi pet′), a slender pipe or tube for transferring or measuring liquids. *n.*

pip ing (pīp′ing), **1.** pipes: *lead piping.* **2.** material for pipes. **3.** a shrill sound: *the piping of frogs in the spring.* **4.** shrill. **5.** music of pipes. **6.** a narrow band of material, sometimes containing a cord, used for trimming along edges and seams. **7.** ornamental lines of icing. 1-3,5-7 *n.*, 4 *adj.*

piping hot, so as to hiss; very hot.

pip it (pip′it), a small bird somewhat like a lark, that sings while flying. *n.*

pip pin (pip′ən), any of several kinds of apple, such as **Grimes' golden pippin,** the **Newtown pippin,** the **white pippin.** *n.*

pip sis se wa (pip sis′ə wə), a small plant whose evergreen leaves are used in medicine as a tonic, astringent, etc. *n.*

pi quan cy (pē′kən sē), **1.** quality of exciting the mind pleasantly. **2.** quality of exciting the appetite, being odd to the taste, or pleasantly sharp. *n.*

pi quant (pē′kənt), **1.** stimulating to the mind, interest, etc.: *a piquant bit of news.* **2.** pleasantly sharp; stimulating to the taste: *a piquant sauce.* *adj.* **—pi′quant ly,** *adv.*

pique (pēk), **1.** a feeling of anger at being slighted; wounded pride: *In a pique, she left the party.* **2.** cause a feeling of anger in; wound the pride of: *It piqued her that they should have a secret she did not share.* **3.** arouse; stir up: *The curiosity of the boys was piqued by the locked trunk.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **piqued, pi quing.**

pique oneself on or **upon,** feel proud about.

pi qué (pi kā′), a cotton fabric with narrow ribs or raised stripes. *n.*

pi ra cy (pī′rə sē), **1.** robbery on the sea. **2.** act of publishing or using a book, play, piece of music, etc., without the author's permission. *n.*, *pl.* **pi ra cies.**

Pi rae us (pī rē′əs), city in SE Greece. It is the seaport for Athens. 186,000. *n.*

pi rate (pī′rit), **1.** one who attacks and robs ships unlawfully; robber on the sea. **2.** be a pirate; plunder; rob. **3.** ship used by pirates. **4.** publish or use without the author's permission. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **pi rat ed, pi rat ing.**

pi rat i cal (pī rat′ə kl), of pirates; like pirates; like piracy. *adj.* **—pi rat′i cal ly,** *adv.*

pi rogue (pə rōg′), **1.** canoe hollowed from the trunk of a tree; dugout. **2.** any canoe. *n.*

pir ou ette (pir′ů et′), **1.** a whirling about on one foot or on the toes, as in dancing. **2.** whirl in this way. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **pir ou et ted, pir ou et ting.**

Pi sa (pē′zə), city in NW Italy, famous for its leaning tower. 81,000. *n.*

pis ca to ri al (pis′kə tô′rē əl), of or having to do with fishermen or fishing. *adj.*

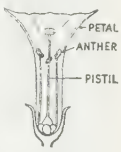
pis ca to ry (pis′kə tô′rē), piscatorial. *adj.*

Pis ces (pis′ēz), a northern constellation that was considered to have the shape of fishes. *n.pl.*

Pis gah (piz′gə), **Mount,** mountain northeast of the Dead Sea, from which Moses viewed the Promised Land of Canaan. Deuteronomy 34:1-4. *n.* Also, **Mount Nebo.**

pish (pish or psh), **1.** sound made to express contempt or impatience. **2.** make such a sound. 1 *interj.*, *n.*, 2 *v.*

pis ta chi o (pis tä′shē ō or pis tash′ē ō), **1.** a greenish nut having a flavor that suggests almond. **2.** a small tree that it grows on. **3.** its flavor. **4.** a light green. *n.*, *pl.* **pis ta chi os.**

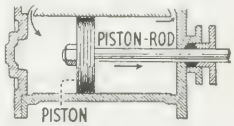


pis til (pis′tl), part of a flower that produces seeds, consisting, when complete, of an ovary, a style, and a stigma. *n.*

pis tol (pis′tl), a small, short gun held and fired with one hand. *n.*

pis tole (pis tōl′), **1.** a former gold coin of Spain worth about $4.00. **2.** any of various other old European gold coins worth about the same amount. *n.*

pis ton (pis′tən), a short cylinder, or a flat, round piece of wood or metal, fitting closely inside a tube or hollow cylinder in which it is moved back and forth by some force (often the pressure of steam). A piston receives or transmits motion by means of a rod (**piston rod**) that is attached to it. *n.*



Piston and piston rod. Upper arrows show where steam or gas enters and leaves the cylinder.

piston ring, a metal ring, split so it can expand, put around a piston to ensure a tight fit.

pit[1] (pit), **1.** a natural hole in the ground. **2.** hole dug deep into the earth. **3.** hollow on the surface of anything; hole: *the armpit.* **4.** a little hole or scar, such as is left by smallpox. **5.** mark with small pits or scars. **6.** a covered hole used as a trap for wild animals. **7.** an unsuspected danger. **8.** *Brit.* the rear part of the main floor of a theater, where the seats are cheaper. **9.** *Brit.* people who sit there. **10.** *U.S.* part of the floor of an exchange devoted to a special business: *the wheat pit.* **11.** place where dogs or cocks are made to fight. **12.** set to fight or compete; match: *The little man pitted*

his brains against the big man's strength. **13.** a large grave for many bodies. **14.** hell, or part of it. 1-4,6-11, 13,14 *n.*, 5,12 *v.*, **pit ted, pit ting.**

pit[2] (pit), *U.S.* **1.** the hard seed of a cherry, peach, plum, date, etc.; stone. **2.** remove pits from (fruit). 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **pit ted, pit ting.**

pit a pat (pit′ə pat′), **1.** with a quick succession of beats or taps. **2.** the movement or sound of something going pitapat. 1 *adv.*, 2 *n.*

Pit cairn (pit′kärn), a small British island in the S Pacific. 143 pop.; 2 sq. mi. *n.*

pitch[1] (pich), **1.** throw; fling; hurl; toss: *The men were pitching horseshoes.* **2.** throw (a baseball, etc.) for the batter to hit. **3.** fix firmly in the ground; set up: *pitch a tent.* **4.** take up a position; settle. **5.** fall or plunge forward: *The man lost his balance and pitched down the cliff.* **6.** plunge with the bow rising and then falling: *The ship pitched about in the storm.* **7.** point; position; degree: *The poor man has reached the lowest pitch of bad fortune.* **8.** degree of highness or lowness of a sound. Notes in music with a low pitch have a slower rate of vibration than those with a high pitch. **9.** set at a certain point, degree, or level. **10.** determine the key of (a tune, etc.). **11.** height: *the pitch of an arch.* **12.** act or manner of pitching. **13.** that which is pitched. **14.** amount of slope. **15.** slope. **16.** distance between the successive teeth of a cogwheel. **17.** distance between two things in a machine. **18.** the distance between the centers of any two successive threads of a screw. 1-6,9,10,15 *v.*, 1,7,8,11-14,16-18 *n.*

pitch in, *Informal.* work vigorously.

pitch into, *Informal.* attack.

pitch on or **upon,** choose; select.

pitch[2] (pich), **1.** a black, sticky substance made from tar or turpentine, used to cover the seams of ships, to cover roofs, to make pavements, etc. **2.** cover with pitch. **3.** resin from certain evergreen trees. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*

pitch blende (pich′blend′), mineral consisting largely of uranium oxide, occurring in black, pitchlike masses. It is a source of radium, uranium, and actinium. *n.*

pitch-dark (pich′därk′), very dark. *adj.*

pitched battle, battle with troops properly arranged.

pitch er[1] (pich′ər), **1.** container for holding and pouring liquids, with a lip on one side and a handle on the other. **2.** amount that a pitcher holds. *n.*

pitch er[2] (pich′ər), the player on a baseball team who throws the ball for the batter to hit. *n.*

pitch er ful (pich′ər fůl), quantity sufficient to fill a pitcher. *n., pl.* **pitch er fuls.**

pitcher plant, plant with leaves shaped somewhat like a pitcher.

Pitcher plant (1 to 2 ft. high)

pitch fork (pich′fôrk′), **1.** a large fork with a long handle, for lifting and throwing hay, etc. **2.** lift and throw with a pitchfork. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

pitch pipe, a small musical pipe having one note, used to give the pitch for singing or for tuning an instrument.

pitch y (pich′ē), **1.** full of pitch. **2.** like pitch; sticky. **3.** black. *adj.*, **pitch i er, pitch i est.**

pit e ous (pit′ē əs), to be pitied; moving the heart; deserving pity: *The starving children are a piteous sight. adj.* **—pit′e ous ly,** *adv.* **—pit′e ous ness,** *n.*

pit fall (pit′fôl′), **1.** a hidden pit to catch animals in. **2.** any trap or hidden danger. *n.*

Man using a pitchfork

pith (pith), **1.** the central, spongy tissue in the stems of certain plants. **2.** a similar soft tissue: *the pith of an orange.* **3.** an important or essential part: *the pith of a speech.* **4.** strength; energy. *n.*

Pith e can thro pus (pith′ə kan thrō′pəs), an extinct ape man, whose existence is assumed from remains found in Java, in 1891 and 1892. *n., pl.* **Pith e can thro pi** (-pī).

pith y (pith′ē), **1.** full of substance, meaning, force, or vigor: *pithy phrases, a pithy speaker.* **2.** of or like pith. **3.** having much pith: *a pithy orange. adj.*, **pith i er, pith i est. —pith′i ly,** *adv.* **—pith′i ness,** *n.*

pit i a ble (pit′ē ə bl), **1.** to be pitied; moving the heart; deserving pity. **2.** deserving contempt; mean; to be scorned. *adj.*

pit i a bly (pit′ē ə blē), in a pitiable manner; to a pitiable degree. *adv.*

pit i ful (pit′i fəl), **1.** to be pitied; moving the heart; deserving pity: *The deserted children were pitiful.* **2.** feeling or showing pity. **3.** deserving contempt; mean; to be scorned: *Driving away after hitting a dog is a pitiful act. adj.* **—pit′i ful ly,** *adv.*

pit i less (pit′ē lis), without pity or mercy. *adj.* **—pit′i less ly,** *adv.*

Pitt (pit), **1. William,** 1708-1778, the first Earl of Chatham, English statesman. **2.** his son, **William,** 1759-1806, prime minister of England from 1783 to 1801 and from 1804 to 1806. *n.*

pit tance (pit′ns), **1.** a small allowance of money. **2.** a small amount or share. *n.*

Pitts burgh (pits′bėrg), city in SW Pennsylvania, a center of the iron industry. 604,000. *n.*

Pitts field (pits′fēld), city in W Massachusetts. 58,000. *n.*

pi tu i tar y (pə tü′ə ter′ē or pə tū′ə ter′ē), **1.** having to do with the pituitary gland. **2.** the pituitary gland. **3.** medicine made from it. **4.** of, having to do with, or secreting mucus. 1,4 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

pituitary body, pituitary gland.

pituitary gland, a small, oval endocrine gland situated beneath the brain. It secretes hormones that promote growth, stimulate other glands, etc.

pit y (pit′ē), **1.** sympathy; sorrow for another's suffering or distress; feeling for the sorrows of others. **2.** feel pity for. **3.** cause for pity or regret; thing to be sorry for: *It is a pity to be kept in the house in good weather.* 1,3 *n., pl.* **pit ies;** 2 *v.*, **pit ied, pit y ing. —pit′y ing ly,** *adv.*

have or **take pity on,** show pity for.

Pi us XII (pī′əs), 1876-1958, Pope from 1939 to 1958.

piv ot (piv′ət), **1.** shaft, pin, or point on which something turns. **2.** mount on, attach by, or provide with a pivot. **3.** turn on a pivot: *pivot on one's heel.* **4.** that on which something turns, hinges, or depends; central point: *Dick's pitching was the pivot of our hopes.* 1,4 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

piv ot al (piv′ə tl), of, having to do with, or serving as a pivot; being that on which something turns, hinges, or depends; very important. *adj.*

pix y or **pix ie** (pik′sē), fairy or elf. *n., pl.* **pix ies.**

Pi zar ro (pi zär′ō), **Francisco,** 1471?-1541, Spanish conqueror of Peru. *n.*

piz zi ca to (pit′sə kä′tō), **1.** played by plucking the strings of a musical instrument with the finger instead of using the bow. **2.** a note or passage so played. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n., pl.* **piz zi ca ti** (-tē).

pk., **1.** peck. **2.** peak. **3.** park.

pkg., package.

pl., plural.

pla ca ble (plā′kə bl), forgiving; easily quieted; mild. *adj.*

plac ard (plak′ärd for 1; plə kärd′ or plak′ärd for 2), **1.** notice to be posted in a public place; poster. **2.** put placards on or in: *The circus placarded the city with advertisements.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

pla cate (plā′kāt), soothe or satisfy the anger of; make peaceful: *placate a person one has offended. v.*, **pla cat ed, pla cat ing.**

place (plās), **1.** part of space occupied by a person or thing. **2.** city, town, village, district, etc.: *What place do you come from?* **3.** building or spot used for a certain purpose: *A church is a place of worship. A store or office*

is a place of business. **4.** house; house and grounds; dwelling: *The Smiths have a beautiful place in the country.* **5.** part or spot in something: *The dentist filled the decayed place in the tooth.* **6.** the proper or natural position: *books in place on shelves.* **7.** rank; position; way of life: *A master and a slave have very different places in life.* **8.** position in time: *The performance went too slowly in several places.* **9.** space or seat for a person: *Keep a place for me if you reach the boat first.* **10.** put (in a spot, position, condition, or relation): *The orphan was placed in a good home. The people placed confidence in their leader.* **11.** give the place, position, or condition of; identify: *I remember his name, but I cannot place him.* **12.** situation; post or office; official employment or position: *get a place in a store.* **13.** appoint (a person) to a post or office; find a situation, etc., for. **14.** duty; business: *It is not my place to find fault.* **15.** step or point in order of proceeding: *In the first place, the room is too small; in the second place, it is too dirty.* **16.** in arithmetic, position of a figure in a number: *in the third decimal place.* **17.** position among the leaders at the finish of a race: *John won first place.* **18.** be among the three leaders at the finish of a race, usually the second. **19.** a short street or court. 1-9,12,14-17,19 *n.*, 10,11,13,18 *v.*, **placed, plac ing.**

give place, **1.** make room. **2.** yield; give in.

in place, **1.** in the proper or usual place; in the original place. **2.** fitting, appropriate, or timely.

in place of, instead of.

know one's place, act according to one's position in life.

out of place, **1.** not in the proper or usual place. **2.** inappropriate or ill-timed.

take place, happen; occur.

place in the sun, a favorable position; as favorable a position as any occupied by others.

place kick, kick given a football after it has been put on the ground.

place-kick (plās′kik′), make a place kick. *v.*

place ment (plās′mənt), **1.** a placing or being placed; location; arrangement. **2.** the finding of work or a job for a person. **3.** a placing of a football on the ground for an attempt to kick a goal by a place kick. *n.*

pla cen ta (plə sen′tə), organ by which the fetus is attached to the wall of the womb and nourished. *n.*, *pl.* **pla cen tae** (-tē) or **pla cen tas.**

pla cen tal (plə sen′tl), **1.** of or having to do with the placenta. **2.** having a placenta. *adj.*

plac er (plas′ər), place where gold or other minerals can be washed out of loose sand or gravel. *n.*

placer mining, the washing of loose sand or gravel for gold or other minerals.

plac id (plas′id), calm; peaceful; quiet: *a placid lake.* *adj.* **—plac′id ly,** *adv.* **—plac′id ness,** *n.*

pla cid i ty (plə sid′ə tē), calmness; peace; tranquility. *n.*

plack et (plak′it), an opening or slit at the top of a skirt to make it easy to put on. *n.*

pla gia rism (plā′jə riz əm), **1.** act of plagiarizing; taking and using as one's own the idea, writing, invention, etc., of another. **2.** idea, expression, plot, etc., taken from another and used as one's own. *n.*

pla gia rist (plā′jə rist), person who plagiarizes. *n.*

pla gia rize (plā′jə rīz), take and use as one's own (the thoughts, writings, inventions, etc., of another); especially, to take and use (a passage, plot, etc., from the work of another writer). *v.*, **pla gia rized, pla gia riz ing. —pla′gia riz′er,** *n.*

plague (plāg), **1.** a very dangerous disease that spreads rapidly and often causes death. It occurs in several forms, one of which is bubonic plague. The plague is common in Asia and has several times swept through Europe. **2.** punishment thought to be sent from God. **3.** cause to suffer from a plague. **4.** thing or person that torments, vexes, annoys, troubles, offends, or is disagreeable. **5.** vex; annoy; bother. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3,5 *v.*, **plagued, pla guing.**

pla guy (plā′gē), *Informal.* troublesome; annoying. *adj.*

plaice (plās), **1.** a European flatfish that is important for food. It sometimes weighs more than ten pounds. **2.** any of various American flatfishes or flounders. *n.*, *pl.* **plaice** or (*occasionally*) **plaic es.**

plaid (plad), **1.** any cloth with a pattern of checks or crisscross stripes. **2.** a pattern of this kind. **3.** having a pattern of checks or crisscross stripes: *a plaid dress.* **4.** a long piece of woolen cloth, usually having a pattern of checks or stripes in many colors, worn about the shoulders by the Scottish Highlanders. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

plaid ed (plad′id), **1.** made of plaid; having a plaid pattern. **2.** wearing a plaid. *adj.*

plain (plān), **1.** easy to understand; easily seen or heard; clear: *The meaning is plain.* **2.** in a plain manner; clearly. **3.** without ornament or decoration; simple: *a plain dress.* **4.** without figured pattern, varied weave, or variegated color: *a plain blue dress.* **5.** not rich or highly seasoned: *plain food.* **6.** common; ordinary; simple in manner: *a plain man of the people.* **7.** not pretty: *a plain girl.* **8.** not very hard; easy. **9.** frank; honest; sincere: *plain speech.* **10.** a flat stretch of land. **11.** flat; level; smooth. 1,3-9,11 *adj.*, 2 *adv.*, 10 *n.* **—plain′ly,** *adv.* **—plain′ness,** *n.*

plains, prairies: *Cattle and horses wandered over the plains.*

plain-clothes man, policeman or detective wearing ordinary clothes, not a uniform, when on duty.

plain sailing, **1.** sailing on a smooth, easy course. **2.** easy, clear action.

plains man (plānz′mən), man who lives on the plains. *n.*, *pl.* **plains men.**

plain song, vocal music used in the Christian church from the earliest times. Plain song is sung in unison. It is rhythmical, although the beats are not regular.

plain-spo ken (plān′spō′kən), plain or frank in speech. *adj.*

plaint (plānt), **1.** complaint. **2.** *Archaic.* lament. *n.*

plain tiff (plān′tif), person who begins a lawsuit: *The plaintiff accused the defendant of fraud.* *n.*

plain tive (plān′tiv), mournful; sad: *a plaintive song.* *adj.* **—plain′tive ly,** *adv.* **—plain′tive ness,** *n.*

plait (plāt or plat for 1, 2; plāt or plēt for 3, 4), **1.** a braid: *She wore her hair in a plait.* **2.** to braid: *She plaits her hair.* **3.** a flat, usually narrow, fold made in cloth by doubling it on itself; a pleat. **4.** fold or arrange in plaits; pleat: *a plaited skirt.* 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*

plan (plan), **1.** way of making or doing something that has been worked out beforehand; scheme of arrangement: *Our summer plans were upset by mother's illness.* **2.** think out beforehand how (something) is to be made or done; design, scheme, or devise: *plan a trip.* **3.** make plans. **4.** a drawing or diagram to show how a garden, a floor of a house, a park, etc., is arranged. **5.** make a drawing or diagram of. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3,5 *v.*, **planned, plan ning.**

Plan of a house

plan chette (plan shet′), a small board supported on two casters and a vertical pencil. The pencil is supposed to write words, sentences, etc., when a person rests his fingers lightly on the planchette. Compare **ouija.** *n.*

plane[1] (plān), **1.** any flat or level surface. **2.** flat; level. **3.** level; grade: *Try to keep your work on a high plane.* **4.** a thin, flat or curved supporting surface of an airplane. **5.** airplane. **6.** travel in an airplane. **7.** glide as an airplane does. **8.** rise slightly out of the water while moving. **9.** surface such that if any two

points on it are joined by a straight line, the line will be contained wholly in the surface. **10.** being wholly in a plane: *a plane figure.* **11.** of or having to do with such figures: *plane geometry.* 1,3-5,9 *n.*, 2,10,11 *adj.*, 6-8 *v.*, **planed, plan ing.**

plane[2] (plān), **1.** a carpenter's tool with a blade for smoothing or removing wood. **2.** machine for smoothing or removing metal. **3.** smooth (wood or metal) with a plane. **4.** remove with a plane. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **planed, plan ing.**

Carpenter's plane in use. The blade is fastened at a slant between the two handles.

plane[3] (plān), plane tree. *n.*

plan er (plān′ər), person or thing that planes; especially, a machine for planing wood or for finishing flat surfaces on metal. *n.*

plan et (plan′it), **1.** one of the heavenly bodies (except comets and meteors) that move around the sun. Mercury, Venus, the earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto are planets. **2.** in astrology, a heavenly body supposed to influence people's lives. *n.*

plan e tar i um (plan′ə tãr′ē əm), **1.** apparatus that shows the movements of the sun, moon, planets, and stars by projecting lights on the inside of a dome. **2.** room or building with such an apparatus. *n.*, *pl.* **plan e tar i a** (-ē ə) or **plan e tar i ums.**

plan e tar y (plan′ə ter′ē), **1.** of a planet; having to do with planets. **2.** wandering; erratic. **3.** terrestrial; mundane. **4.** having to do with a form of transmission for varying the speed in automobiles. *adj.*

plan e tes i mal (plan′ə tes′ə ml), of or having to do with minute bodies in space which, according to a certain hypothesis, move in planetary orbits and gradually unite to form the planets of a given planetary system. *adj.*

plan et oid (plan′ə toid), a small planet revolving around the sun; asteroid. *n.*

plane tree, a tall, spreading tree with broad leaves and bare patches on the trunk. The American plane tree is also called the buttonwood or sycamore.

plank (plangk), **1.** a long, flat piece of sawed timber thicker than a board. **2.** cover or furnish with planks. **3.** cook on a board: *Steak is sometimes planked.* **4.** article or feature of the platform of a political party, etc. **5.** *Informal.* put or set with force: *He planked down the package.* **6.** *Informal.* pay at once: *She planked out her money.* 1,4 *n.*, 2,3,5,6 *v.*

walk the plank, walk off a plank extending from a ship's side over the water. Pirates used to make their prisoners do this.

plank ing (plangk′ing), **1.** act of laying or covering with planks. **2.** planks collectively. *n.*

plank ton (plangk′tən), the small animal and plant organisms that float or drift in water, especially at or near the surface. *n.*

plan ner (plan′ər), person who plans. *n.*

plant (plant), **1.** a living thing that is not an animal. Trees, shrubs, herbs, fungi, algae, etc., are plants. **2.** a living thing that has leaves, roots, and a soft stem, and is small in contrast with a tree or shrub: *a tomato plant, a house plant.* **3.** a young growth ready to be set out in another place: *The farmer set out 100 cabbage plants.* **4.** put or set in the ground to grow: *Farmers plant seeds.* **5.** furnish; stock; put seed in: *Mr. Smith planted his garden with beans.* **6.** deposit (young fish, spawn, oysters) in a river, lake, etc. **7.** set firmly; put; place: *The boy planted his feet far apart.* **8.** *Slang.* deliver (a blow, etc.). **9.** establish or set up (a colony, city, etc.). **10.** implant (principles, doctrines, etc.): *Missionaries plant civilization among the savages.* **11.** the buildings, machinery, etc., used in manufacturing some article. **12.** buildings, equipment, etc., for any purpose: *a college plant.* **13.** *Slang.* scheme to trap, trick, mislead, or deceive. **14.** *Slang.* hide (something stolen, etc.). 1-3, 11-13 *n.*, 4-10,14 *v.*

Plan tag e net (plan taj′ə nit), member of the royal family that ruled England from 1154 to 1485. *n.*

plan tain[1] (plan′tən), **1.** kind of large banana. **2.** plant that it grows on. *n.*

plan tain[2] (plan′tən), a common weed with large, spreading leaves close to the ground and long, slender spikes carrying flowers and seeds. *n.*

plan ta tion (plan tā′shən), **1.** a large farm or estate, especially in a tropical or semitropical country, on which cotton, tobacco, sugar, etc., are grown. The work on a plantation is done by laborers who live there. **2.** a large group of trees or other plants that have been planted: *a rubber plantation.* **3.** *Historical.* colony. *n.*

plant er (plan′tər), **1.** man who owns or runs a plantation: *a cotton planter.* **2.** machine for planting: *a corn planter.* **3.** person who plants. **4.** *Historical.* an early settler; colonist. *n.*

plan ti grade (plan′tə grād), walking on the whole sole of the foot. A bear is a plantigrade animal. *adj.*

plant louse, aphid.

plaque (plak), **1.** an ornamental tablet of metal, porcelain, etc. **2.** a platelike ornament or badge. *n.*

plash (plash), splash. *v.*, *n.*

plasm (plaz′əm), plasma. *n.*

plas ma (plaz′mə), **1.** the liquid part of blood or lymph, as distinguished from the corpuscles. **2.** the watery part of milk, as distinguished from the globules of fat. *n.*

plas ter (plas′tər), **1.** a soft mixture of lime, sand, and water that hardens in drying, used for covering walls or ceilings. **2.** plaster of Paris. **3.** cover with plaster. **4.** spread with anything thickly: *Dick's shoes were plastered with mud.* **5.** make smooth and flat: *He plastered his hair down.* **6.** a medical preparation consisting of some substance spread on cloth, that will stick to the body and protect cuts, relieve pain, etc. **7.** apply a plaster to. **8.** apply like a plaster. 1,2,6 *n.*, 3-5, 7,8 *v.*

plas ter board (plas′tər bôrd′), a thin board made of plaster and felt, used for walls and partitions. *n.*

plas ter er (plas′tər ər), person who plasters walls, etc. *n.*

plas ter ing (plas′tər ing), covering of plaster on walls, etc. *n.*

plaster of Paris, a mixture of powdered gypsum (a white material) and water, which hardens quickly. It is used for making molds, cheap statuary, casts, etc.

plas tic (plas′tik), **1.** molding or giving shape to material. **2.** concerned with molding or modeling: *Sculpture is a plastic art.* **3.** easily molded or shaped: *Clay, wax, and plaster are plastic substances.* **4.** any of various substances that harden and retain their shape after being molded or shaped when softened by heat, pressure, etc. Glass, celluloid, Bakelite, vulcanite, and nylon are plastics. **5.** easily influenced; impressionable. 1-3,5 *adj.*, 4 *n.*

plas tic i ty (plas tis′ə tē), plastic quality. *n.*

plastic surgery, surgery that restores, remedies, or improves the outer appearance of the body.

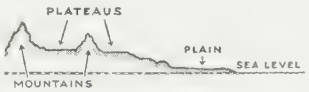
plat[1] (plat), **1.** map; chart; plan. **2.** a small piece of ground; plot. 1,2 *n.*, 1 *v.*, **plat ted, plat ting.**

plat[2] (plat), braid; plait. *n.*, *v.*, **plat ted, plat ting.**

Pla ta (plä′tə), a large inlet of the Atlantic in SE South America between Argentina and Uruguay. The Uruguay and Paraná rivers empty into the Plata River. 170 mi. *n.*

plate (plāt), **1.** dish, usually round, that is almost flat: *Our food is served on plates.* **2.** contents of such a dish. **3.** something having a similar shape: *A plate is passed in church to receive the collection.* **4.** dishes and food served to one person at a meal. **5.** dishes or utensils of silver or gold: *The family plate included a silver pitcher, candlesticks, and the usual knives, forks, and spoons.* **6.** dishes and utensils covered with a thin layer of silver or gold. **7.** cover with a thin layer of silver,

gold, or other metal. **8.** a thin, flat sheet or piece of metal: *The warship was covered with steel plates.* **9.** armor made of such pieces of metal. **10.** a platelike part, organ, or structure. Some reptiles and fishes have a covering of horny or bony plates. **11.** cover with metal plates for protection. **12.** a thin, flat piece of metal on which something is engraved. Plates are used for printing pictures. **13.** something printed from such a piece of metal. **14.** a metal copy of a page of type. **15.** make a plate from (type) for printing. **16.** a thin sheet of glass coated with chemicals that are sensitive to light. Plates are sometimes used in taking photographs. **17.** the place where the baseball batter stands to hit a pitched ball; home base. **18.** piece of metal or other firm material with false teeth set into it. **19.** a thin cut of beef from the lower end of the ribs. See **beef** for diagram. **20.** part of a vacuum tube to which the electrons flow. 1-6,8-10,12-14,16-20 *n.*, 7,11,15 *v.*, **plat ed, plat ing.**



pla teau (pla tō′), plain in the mountains or at a height above the sea; large, high plain. *n., pl.* **pla teaus** or **pla teaux** (-tōz′).

plate ful (plāt′fu̇l), as much as a plate will hold. *n., pl.* **plate fuls.**

plate glass, thick and very clear glass used for large windowpanes, mirrors, etc.

plate let (plāt′let), one of many small colorless disks which float in the blood plasma. *n.*

plat en (plat′n), **1.** a flat metal plate in a printing press, that presses the paper against the inked type. **2.** the roller against which the paper rests in a typewriter. *n.*

plat form (plat′fôrm), **1.** a raised level surface. There usually is a platform beside the track at a railroad station. A hall usually has a platform for speakers. **2.** plan of action or statement of principles of a group. A political party is said to have a platform made up of planks. *n.*

plat ing (plāt′ing), **1.** a thin layer of silver, gold, or other metal. **2.** a covering of metal plates. *n.*

plat i num (plat′n əm), a heavy precious metal that looks like silver or white gold and does not tarnish or melt easily. It is a chemical element. *Symbol:* Pt *n.*

plat i tude (plat′ə tüd or plat′ə tūd), **1.** a dull or commonplace remark, especially one given out solemnly as if it were fresh and important: *"Better late than never" is a platitude.* **2.** flatness; triteness; dullness. *n.*

plat i tu di nous (plat′ə tüd′n əs or plat′ə tūd′n əs), characterized by platitudes; using platitudes; being a platitude. *adj.*

Pla to (plā′tō), 427?-347? B.C., Greek philosopher who was the pupil of Socrates and the teacher of Aristotle. *n.*

Pla ton ic (plə ton′ik), **1.** of or having to do with Plato or his philosophy. **2.** friendly but not loverlike. **3.** idealistic; not practical: *The League of Nations seemed a Platonic scheme to many people. adj.* **—pla ton′i cal ly,** *adv.*

pla toon (plə tün′), **1.** group of soldiers acting as a unit under a lieutenant. A platoon is smaller than a company and larger than a squad. **2.** a small group. *n.*

Platte (plat), river flowing from central Nebraska into the Missouri River. 310 mi. *n.*

plat ter (plat′ər), a large, shallow dish for holding or serving food, especially meat and fish. *n.*

plat y pus (plat′ə pəs), duckbill. *n., pl.* **plat y puses, plat y pi** (-pī).

plau dit (plô′dit), round of applause; enthusiastic expression of approval or praise: *The actress bowed in response to the plaudits of the audience. n.*

plau si bil i ty (plô′zə bil′ə tē), appearance of being true or reasonable; plausible quality. *n.*

plau si ble (plô′zə bl), **1.** appearing true, reasonable, or fair. **2.** apparently worthy of confidence but often not really so: *a plausible liar. adj.* **—plau′si bly,** *adv.*

play (plā), **1.** fun; sport; recreation; something done to amuse oneself: *The children are happy at play.* **2.** have fun; do something in sport; take part in a game: *The kitten plays with its tail.* **3.** do in sport: *Jack played a joke on his sister.* **4.** do; perform: *He played a mean trick.* **5.** take part in (a game): *Children play tag and ball.* **6.** take part in a game against: *Our team played the sixth-grade team.* **7.** cause to play. **8.** a turn, move, or act in a game: *It is your play next.* **9.** act of carrying on a game. **10.** way of carrying on a game. **11.** a story written for or presented as a dramatic performance; drama: *"Peter Pan" is a charming play.* **12.** act on a stage, or as if on a stage; act a part. **13.** act the part of (a character in a play, etc.). **14.** give theatrical performances in: *play the larger cities.* **15.** act in a specified way: *play sick.* **16.** action: *foul play.* **17.** make believe; pretend in fun: *Let's play the hammock is a boat.* **18.** make music. **19.** produce (music) on an instrument. **20.** perform on (a musical instrument). **21.** move lightly or quickly: *A breeze played on the water.* **22.** light, quick movement: *the play of sunlight on leaves, the play of color in an opal.* **23.** freedom for action, movement, etc.: *The boy gave his fancy full play in telling what he could do with a million dollars.* **24.** operation; working. **25.** cause to act, move, or work; direct (on, over, along): *play a hose on a burning building.* **26.** put into action in a game: *Play your ten of hearts.* **27.** operate with continued or repeated action: *A fountain played in the garden.* **28.** allow (a hooked fish) to exhaust itself by pulling on the line. **29.** act carelessly; do foolish things: *Don't play with matches.* **30.** gambling. **31.** gamble; bet. **32.** bet on: *He plays the horses.* 1,8-11,16,22-24,30 *n.*, 2-7,12-15,17-21,25-29,31,32 *v.*

in play, **1.** in active use in a game. **2.** as a joke.

played out, **1.** exhausted. **2.** finished; done with.

play into the hands of, act so as to give the advantage to.

play on or **upon,** take advantage of; make use of.

play out, play (drama) to the end; bring to end.

play a ble (plā′ə bl), **1.** that can be played. **2.** fit to be played on. *adj.*

play bill (plā′bil′), program of a play. *n.*

play boy (plā′boi′), *Slang.* man, usually wealthy, whose chief interest is in having a good time. *n.*

play er (plā′ər), **1.** person who plays: *a ballplayer, a cardplayer.* **2.** actor in a theater. **3.** musician. **4.** thing or device that plays. *n.*

player piano, piano played by machinery.

play fel low (plā′fel′ō), playmate. *n.*

play ful (plā′fəl), **1.** full of fun; fond of playing. **2.** joking; not serious. *adj.* **—play′ful ly,** *adv.* **—play′ful ness,** *n.*

play go er (plā′gō′ər), person who goes often to the theater. *n.*

play ground (plā′ground′), place for outdoor play. *n.*

play house (plā′hous′), **1.** a small house for a child to play in. **2.** a toy house for a child; doll house. **3.** theater. *n.*

playing card, card used in playing games like bridge, poker, hearts, euchre, and pinochle; one of a set of 52 cards including 4 suits (spades, hearts, diamonds, and clubs) of 13 cards each.

play mate (plā′māt′), one who plays with another. *n.*

play-off (plā′ôf′), an extra game or round played to settle a tie. *n.*

play on words, pun.

play thing (plā′thing′), thing to play with; toy. *n.*

play time (plā′tīm′), time for playing. *n.*

play wright (plā′rīt′), writer of plays; dramatist. *n.*

pla za (plä′zə or plaz′ə), a public square in a city or town. *n.*

plea (plē), **1.** request; appeal; asking: *a plea for pity.* **2.** excuse; defense: *The man's plea was that he did not see the signal.* **3.** answer made by a defendant to a charge against him in a law court. *n.*

plead (plēd), **1.** offer reasons for or against; argue. **2.** ask earnestly; make an earnest appeal: *When the rent was due, the poor man pleaded for more time.* **3.** offer as an excuse: *The woman who stole pleaded poverty.* **4.** speak for or against in a law court: *He had a good lawyer to plead his case.* **5.** conduct a case in a law court. **6.** answer to a charge in a law court: *The prisoner pleaded guilty.* *v.*, **plead ed** or **pled** (pled), **plead ing.** **—plead′ing ly,** *adv.*

plead er (plēd′ər), person who pleads, especially in a law court. *n.*

pleas ance (plez′ns), **1.** a pleasant place, usually with trees, fountains, and flowers. **2.** *Archaic.* pleasure. *n.*

pleas ant (plez′nt), **1.** pleasing; agreeable; giving pleasure: *a pleasant swim on a hot day.* **2.** easy to get along with; friendly. **3.** fair; not stormy. *adj.* **—pleas′ant ly,** *adv.* **—pleas′ant ness,** *n.*

pleas ant ry (plez′nt rē), **1.** a good-natured joke; witty remark. **2.** joking. *n., pl.* **pleas ant ries.**

please (plēz), **1.** be agreeable to: *Toys please children.* **2.** be agreeable: *Such a fine meal cannot fail to please.* **3.** wish; think fit: *Do what you please.* **4.** be the will of. **5.** may it please you (now used merely as a polite addition to requests or commands): *Come here, please.* *v.*, **pleased, pleas ing.**

be pleased, **1.** be moved to pleasure. **2.** be disposed; like; choose.

if you please, if you like; with your permission.

please God, if it is God's will.

pleas ing (plēz′ing), giving pleasure; pleasant. *adj.* **—pleas′ing ly,** *adv.*

pleas ur a ble (plezh′ər ə bl), pleasant; agreeable. *adj.* **—pleas′ur a bly,** *adv.*

pleas ure (plezh′ər), **1.** a feeling of being pleased; enjoyment; delight; joy: *The boy's pleasure in the gift was good to see.* **2.** something that pleases; cause of joy or delight: *It would be a pleasure to see you again.* **3.** anything that amuses; sport; play: *He takes his pleasure in riding and hunting.* **4.** one's will, desire, or choice: *What is your pleasure in this matter?* *n.*

pleat (plēt), **1.** a flat, usually narrow, fold made in cloth by doubling it on itself. **2.** fold or arrange in pleats: *a pleated skirt.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

plebe (plēb), member of the lowest class at the United States Military Academy at West Point or the Naval Academy at Annapolis. *n.*

ple be ian (pli bē′ən), **1.** one of the common people of ancient Rome. **2.** of the plebeians. **3.** one of the common people. **4.** belonging or having to do with the common people. **5.** a common, vulgar person. **6.** common; vulgar. 1,3,5 *n.*, 2,4,6 *adj.*

ple be ian ism (pli bē′ən iz əm), plebeian character or ways. *n.*

pleb i scite (pleb′ə sīt), a direct vote by the qualified voters of a state on some important question. *n.*

plec trum (plek′trəm), a small piece of ivory, horn, metal, etc., used for plucking the strings of a mandolin, lyre, zither, etc. *n., pl.* **plec trums, plec tra** (-trə).

pled (pled), *Informal.* a pt. and a pp. of **plead.** *The man pled for mercy.* *v.*

pledge (plej), **1.** a solemn promise: *The drunkard signed a pledge never to drink again.* **2.** promise solemnly: *We pledge loyalty to our country.* **3.** cause to promise solemnly; bind by a promise. **4.** something that secures or makes safe; security: *The knight left a jewel as pledge for the borrowed horse.* **5.** give as security. **6.** condition of being held as security. **7.** person who has promised to join an organization but is serving a probationary period before membership. **8.** something given to show favor or love or as a promise of something to come; sign; token. **9.** the drinking of a health or toast. **10.** drink a health to; drink in honor of (someone) and wish (him) well: *The knights rose from the banquet table to pledge the king.* 1,4,6-9 *n.*, 2,3,5,10 *v.*, **pledged, pledg ing.** **—pledg′er,** *n.*

take the pledge, promise not to drink alcoholic liquor.

pledg ee (plej ē′), person with whom something is deposited as a pledge. *n.*

Plei ad (plē′ad), any of the Pleiades. *n.*

Ple ia des (plē′ə dēz), **1.** group of hundreds of stars. Six can normally be seen with the naked eye. **2.** in Greek mythology, seven of the daughters of Atlas, who were transformed by the gods into this group of stars. *n.pl.*

ple na ry (plē′nə rē or plen′ə rē), **1.** full; complete; entire; absolute. **2.** attended by all of its qualified members. *adj.* **—ple′na ri ly,** *adv.*

plen i po ten ti ar y (plen′ə pə ten′shē er′ē), **1.** a diplomatic agent having full power or authority. **2.** having or giving full power and authority. 1 *n., pl.* **plen i po ten ti ar ies;** 2 *adj.*

plen i tude (plen′ə tüd or plen′ə tūd), fullness; completeness; abundance. *n.*

plen te ous (plen′tē əs), plentiful. *adj.* **—plen′te ous ly,** *adv.* **—plen′te ous ness,** *n.*

plen ti ful (plen′ti fəl), more than enough; ample; abundant: *Ten gallons of gasoline is a plentiful supply for a seventy-mile trip.* *adj.* **—plen′ti ful ly,** *adv.* **—plen′ti ful ness,** *n.*

plen ty (plen′tē), **1.** a full supply; all that one needs; large enough number or quantity: *You have plenty of time to catch the train.* **2.** quality or condition of being plentiful; abundance: *years of peace and plenty.* **3.** enough; plentiful; abundant: *Six potatoes will be plenty.* **4.** *Informal.* quite; fully: *plenty good enough.* 1,2 *n., pl.* **plen ties;** 3 *adj.*, 4 *adv.*

ple o nasm (plē′ə naz əm), **1.** use of more words than are necessary to express an idea. *Each of both of the two twins* is a pleonasm. **2.** the unnecessary word, phrase, or expression. *n.*

ple o nas tic (plē′ə nas′tik), using more words than are needed; superfluous; redundant. *adj.*

ple si o saur (plē′sē ə sôr′), a large sea reptile, now extinct, that had a long neck and flippers instead of legs. *n.*

pleth o ra (pleth′ə rə), excessive fullness; too much; superabundance. *n.*

ple thor ic (ple thôr′ik or pleth′ə rik), too full; inflated. *adj.*

pleu ra (plůr′ə), a thin membrane covering the lungs and folded back to make a lining for the thorax or chest cavity. *n., pl.* **pleu rae** (plůr′ē).

pleu ral (plůr′əl), of the pleura. *adj.*

pleu ri sy (plůr′ə sē), inflammation of the thin membrane covering the lungs and lining the thorax. *n.*

pleu rit ic (plů rit′ik), **1.** having pleurisy. **2.** of pleurisy. **3.** causing pleurisy. *adj.*

Plex i glas (plek′sə glas′), *Trademark.* a light, transparent plastic, often used in place of glass. *n.*

plex us (plek′səs), network of nerves, blood vessels, etc. The **solar plexus** is a collection of nerves behind the stomach. *n., pl.* **plex us es** or **plex us.**

pli a bil i ty (plī′ə bil′ə tē), being pliable. *n.*

pli a ble (plī′ə bl), **1.** easily bent; flexible; supple: *Willow twigs are pliable.* **2.** easily influenced; yielding: *He is too pliable to be a good leader.* *adj.*

pli an cy (plī′ən sē), being easily bent or influenced; being pliant. *n.*

pli ant (plī′ənt), **1.** bending easily; flexible; supple; pliable. **2.** easily influenced; yielding. *adj.* **—pli′ant ly,** *adv.*

Pliers

pli ers (plī′ərz), small pincers with long jaws for bending wire, holding small objects, etc. *n. pl. or sing.*

plight[1] (plīt), condition or state, usually bad: *He was in a sad plight when he became ill and had no money.* *n.*

plight[2] (plīt), **1.** pledge; promise solemnly: *plight one's loyalty.* **2.** a solemn promise; pledge. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*
plight one's troth, **1.** promise to be faithful. **2.** promise to marry.

plinth (plinth), **1.** the lower, square part of the base of a column. **2.** a square base of a pedestal. *n.*

Plin y (plin′ē), **1.** 23-79 A.D., Roman naturalist and writer. He was called "Pliny the Elder." **2.** his nephew, 61?-113? A.D., Roman orator, statesman, and writer. He was called "Pliny the Younger." *n.*

plod (plod), **1.** walk heavily; trudge: *The old man plods wearily along the road.* **2.** walk slowly or heavily along: *We plod the path of toil.* **3.** proceed in a slow or dull way; work patiently with effort: *Dan plods away at his lessons until he learns them.* *v.*, **plod ded, plod ding.** **—plod′der,** *n.*

plop (plop), **1.** sound like that of a flat object striking water without a splash. **2.** make such a sound. **3.** fall with such a sound. **4.** such a fall. **5.** with a plop. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **plopped, plop ping;** 5 *adv.*

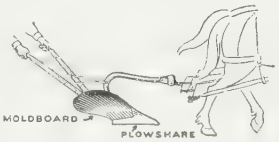
plot (plot), **1.** a secret plan, especially to do something wrong: *Two men formed a plot to rob the bank.* **2.** plan secretly with others; plan: *The traitors plotted against the government.* **3.** plan or main story of a play, novel, poem, etc.: *Boys like plots dealing with adventure.* **4.** a small piece of ground: *a garden plot.* **5.** divide (land) into plots: *The farm was plotted out into house lots.* **6.** map; diagram. **7.** make a map or diagram of. **8.** mark the position of (something) on a map or diagram. 1,3,4,6 *n.*, 2,5,7,8 *v.*, **plot ted, plot ting. —plot′less,** *adj.* **—plot′ter,** *n.*

Golden plover (about 11 in. long)

plough (plou), *Brit.* plow. *n.*, *v.*

plov er (pluv′ər or plō′vər), bird with a short tail and a bill like that of a pigeon. *n.*

plow (plou), **1.** a big, heavy farm implement for cutting the soil and turning it over. **2.** turn up (soil) with a plow. **3.** use a plow. **4.** move as a plow does; advance slowly and with effort. **5.** machine for removing snow; snowplow. **6.** remove with a plow or as if with a plow: *plow up old roots.* **7.** furrow: *plow a field, wrinkles plowed in one's face by time.* **8.** cut the surface of (water). 1,5 *n.*, 2-4,6-8 *v.* **—plow′er,** *n.*



Plow (def. 1). The plowshare cuts the soil; the moldboard turns it over. Some plows are drawn by tractors and can cut several furrows at once.

plow boy (plou′boi′), **1.** boy who guides the horses drawing a plow. **2.** a country boy. *n.*

plow man (plou′mən), **1.** man who guides a plow. **2.** a farm worker. *n.*, *pl.* **plow men.**

plow share (plou′shär′), blade of a plow; the part that cuts the soil. See **plow** for picture. *n.*

pluck (pluk), **1.** pull off; pick: *She plucked flowers in the garden.* **2.** pull at; pull; tug; jerk. **3.** act of picking or pulling. **4.** pull on (the strings of a musical instrument). **5.** pull off the feathers or hair from: *pluck a chicken.* **6.** *Slang.* rob; swindle. **7.** courage. **8.** heart, liver, and lungs of an animal killed for food. **9.** *Brit. Informal.* reject (a candidate) in an examination. 1,2,4-6,9 *v.*, 3,7,8 *n.*
pluck up, gather up (courage, etc.): *Pluck up! you aren't hurt badly.*

pluck y (pluk′ē), having or showing courage. *adj.*, **pluck i er, pluck i est. —pluck′i ly,** *adv.* **—pluck′i ness,** *n.*

plug (plug), **1.** piece of wood, etc., used to stop up a hole. **2.** stop up or fill with a plug. **3.** device to make an electrical connection. **4.** place where a hose can be attached; hydrant. **5.** cake of pressed tobacco; piece of this cut off for chewing. **6.** a spark plug. **7.** *Slang.* hit; shoot. **8.** *Informal.* work steadily; plod: *Mary plugged away at the typewriter.* **9.** *Informal.* work steadily for by advertisements or publicity: *plug a new product.* **10.** *Informal.* an advertisement, especially one put in a radio or television program. **11.** *U.S. Informal.* a worn-out or inferior horse. 1,3-6,10,11 *n.*, 2,7-9 *v.*, **plugged, plug ging. —plug′ger,** *n.*
plug in, make an electrical connection by inserting a plug.

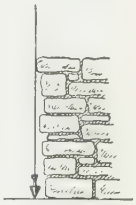
plug hat, *U.S. Informal.* a man's high silk hat.

plug-ug ly (plug′ug′lē), *Slang.* ruffian. *n.*, *pl.* **plug-ug lies.**

plum (plum), **1.** a roundish, juicy fruit with a smooth skin and a stone or pit. There are purple, red, green, and yellow plums. **2.** tree that it grows on. **3.** raisin in a pudding, cake, etc. **4.** sugarplum. **5.** something very good or desirable: *His new job is a fine plum.* **6.** dark bluish purple. 1-6 *n.*, 6 *adj.*

plum age (plüm′ij), feathers of a bird: *A parrot has bright plumage.* *n.*

plumb (plum), **1.** a small weight used on the end of a line to find the depth of water or to see if a wall is vertical. **2.** vertical. **3.** vertically. **4.** test or adjust by a plumb line; test; sound: *Our line was not long enough to plumb the depths of the lake.* **5.** get to the bottom of: *No one could plumb the deep mystery.* **6.** *Informal.* complete; thorough. **7.** *Informal.* completely; thoroughly: *That horse is plumb worn out.* 1 *n.*, 2,6 *adj.*, 3,7 *adv.*, 4,5 *v.*


Testing a wall with a plumb

out of plumb or **off plumb,** not vertical.

plum ba go (plum bā′gō), graphite. *n.*

plumb bob, the weight attached to the end of a plumb line.

plumb er (plum′ər), man whose work is putting in and repairing water pipes and fixtures in buildings. *n.*

plumb ing (plum′ing), **1.** work or trade of a plumber. **2.** the water pipes and fixtures in a building: *bathroom plumbing.* *n.*

plumb line, line with a plumb at the end, used to find the depth of water or to test the straightness of a wall.

plume (plüm), **1.** a large, long feather; feather. **2.** a feather, bunch of feathers, or tuft of hair worn as an ornament on a hat, helmet, etc. **3.** something resembling a plume. **4.** furnish with plumes. **5.** smooth or arrange the feathers of: *The eagle plumed its wing.* **6.** the hollow cylinder of spray thrown up by an underwater atomic explosion. 1-3,6 *n.*, 4,5 *v.*, **plumed, plum ing.**

Plumes

plume oneself on, be proud of; show pride concerning: *Grace plumed herself on her skill in dancing.*

plum met (plum′it), **1.** weight fastened to a line; plumb. **2.** plunge; drop. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

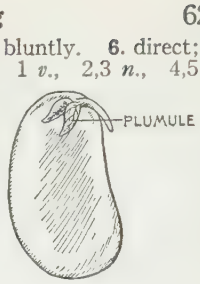
plu mose (plü′mōs), **1.** having feathers or plumes; feathered. **2.** feathery; like a plume. *adj.*

plump[1] (plump), **1.** rounded out; attractively fat: *A healthy baby has plump cheeks.* **2.** make plump; become plump: *Plump the pillows on your bed.* 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.* **—plump′ness,** *n.*

plump[2] (plump), **1.** fall or drop heavily or suddenly: *All out of breath, she plumped down on a chair.* **2.** *Informal.* a sudden plunge; heavy fall. **3.** *Informal.* sound made by a plunge or fall. **4.** heavily or suddenly: *He*

ran plump into me. **5.** directly; bluntly. **6.** direct; downright; blunt: *a plump denial.* 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*, 4,5 *adv.*, 6 *adj.*

plum pudding, a rich boiled or steamed pudding containing raisins, currants, spices, etc.



Plumule (def. 2)

plu mule (plü′mūl), **1.** a small soft feather. **2.** bud of a plant still in the seed. *n.*

plum y (plüm′ē), **1.** having plumes or feathers. **2.** adorned with a plume or plumes. **3.** like a plume; feathery. *adj.*

plun der (plun′dər), **1.** rob by force; rob: *The pirates entered the harbor and began to plunder the town.* **2.** things taken in plundering; booty; loot: *They carried off the plunder in their ships.* **3.** act of robbing by force: *During the plunder soldiers came.* 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.* **—plun′der er,** *n.*

plunge (plunj), **1.** throw or thrust with force into a liquid, place, or condition: *Plunge your hand into the water.* **2.** throw oneself (into water, danger, a fight, etc.): *Dick plunged into the river and saved Tom.* **3.** rush; dash. **4.** pitch suddenly and violently: *The ship plunged about in the storm.* **5.** act of plunging. **6.** a dive into the water. **7.** place for diving. **8.** *Slang.* gamble heavily. 1-4,8 *v.*, **plunged, plung ing;** 5-7 *n.*

plung er (plun′jər), **1.** person or thing that plunges. **2.** part of a machine that acts with a plunging motion. See the picture under **piston,** which is a kind of plunger, and the picture under **cam.** **3.** a reckless speculator. *n.*

plunk (plungk), **1.** pluck (a banjo, guitar, etc.). **2.** make a sudden twanging sound like the plucking of a stringed musical instrument; twang. **3.** put, drop, etc., heavily or suddenly. **4.** *Informal.* act or sound of plunking. **5.** with a plunk. 1-3 *v.*, 4 *n.*, 5 *adv.*

plu per fect (plü′pèr′fikt), past perfect. *n., adj.*

plu ral (plur′əl), **1.** more than one. **2.** in grammar, indicating or implying more than one. **3.** a form of a word to show that it means more than one. *Books* is the plural of *book; men,* of *man; are,* of *is; we,* of *I; these,* of *this.* 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

plu ral i ty (plu ral′ə tē), **1.** difference between the largest number of votes and the next largest in an election. **2.** the greater number; the majority. **3.** a large number; multitude. **4.** state or fact of being plural. *n., pl.* **plu ral i ties.**

plu ral ly (plur′əl ē), in the plural number; so as to express or imply more than one. *adv.*

plus (plus), **1.** added to: *3 plus 2 equals 5.* **2.** and also: *The work of an engineer requires intelligence plus experience.* **3.** and more: *His mark was B plus.* **4.** showing addition: *the plus sign.* **5.** the plus sign (+). **6.** an added quantity. **7.** positive; positively electrified. **8.** a positive quantity. 1,2 *prep.*, 3,4,7 *adj.*, 5,6,8 *n.*

be plus, *Informal.* have in addition: *We are plus a puppy.*

plus fours, loose, baggy knickers that come down below the knee.

plush (plush), fabric like velvet but thicker and softer. *n.*

Plu tarch (plü′tärk), 46?-120? A.D., Greek who wrote biographies of famous Greeks and Romans. *n.*

Plu to (plü′tō), **1.** the Greek and Roman god of the lower world. He was also called Hades by the Greeks and Dis by the Romans. **2.** the planet that is farthest from the sun. *n.*

plu toc ra cy (plü tok′rə sē), **1.** government in which the rich rule. **2.** a ruling class of wealthy people. *n., pl.* **plu toc ra cies.**

plu to crat (plü′tə krat), **1.** person who has power or influence because of his wealth. **2.** a wealthy person. *n.*

plu to crat ic (plü′tə krat′ik), having power and influence because of wealth; of or having to do with plutocrats or plutocracy. *adj.*

Plu to ni an (plü tō′nē ən), of or having to do with Pluto or the lower world. *adj.*

plu to ni um (plü tō′nē əm), a radioactive element derived from neptunium, important in atomic fission. *Symbol:* Pu *n.*

plu vi al (plü′vē əl), **1.** of or having to do with rain. **2.** caused by rain. *adj.*

plu vi om e ter (plü′vē om′ə tər), instrument for measuring the amount of rainfall. *n.*

plu vi ous (plü′vē əs), rainy; of rain. *adj.*

ply[1] (plī), **1.** work with; use: *The dressmaker plies her needle.* **2.** keep up work; work away at or on: *We plied the water with our oars.* **3.** work busily or steadily. **4.** urge again and again: *The enemy plied our messenger with questions to make him tell his errand.* **5.** supply with in a pressing manner: *ply a person with food or drink.* **6.** go back and forth regularly between certain places: *A bus plies between the station and the hotel.* **7.** go back and forth regularly on: *Boats ply the river.* **8.** travel; go; move. *v.*, **plied, ply ing.**

ply[2] (plī), thickness; fold; twist: *Three-ply rope is made up of three twists.* *n., pl.* **plies.**

Plym outh (plim′əth), **1.** seaport in SW England, on the English Channel. 216,000. **2.** town in SE Massachusetts, founded by the Pilgrims in 1620. 11,000. *n.*

Plymouth Colony, colony founded in 1620 where Plymouth, Massachusetts, is now.

Plymouth Rock, **1.** rock at Plymouth, Massachusetts, on which the Pilgrims are said to have landed in 1620. **2.** one of an American breed of gray-and-black fowls.

ply wood (plī′wud′), board or boards made of several thin layers of wood glued together. *n.*

Pm, promethium.

P.M., **1.** after noon. **2.** the time from noon to midnight. **3.** Postmaster. **4.** Prime Minister.

p.m., **1.** after noon. **2.** the time from noon to midnight. **3.** post mortem.

pneu mat ic (nü mat′ik or nū mat′ik), **1.** filled with air; containing air: *a pneumatic tire.* **2.** worked by air: *a pneumatic drill.* **3.** having to do with air and other gases. *adj.* **—pneu mat′i cal ly,** *adv.*

pneu mat ics (nü mat′iks or nū mat′iks), branch of physics that deals with the pressure, elasticity, weight, etc., of air and other gases. *n.*

pneu mo nia (nü mōn′yə or nū mōn′yə), disease in which the lungs are inflamed. *n.*

Pnom penh (nom′pen′), capital of Cambodia. 375,000. *n.*

Po (pō), river flowing from NW Italy into the Adriatic Sea. 418 mi. *n.*

Po, polonium.

P.O., post office.

poach[1] (pōch), **1.** trespass on (another's land), especially to hunt or fish. **2.** take (game or fish) without any right. *v.*

poach[2] (pōch), cook (an egg) by breaking it into boiling water. *v.*

poach er (pōch′ər), person who hunts or fishes on another's land without any right. *n.*

Po ca hon tas (pō′kə hon′təs), 1595?-1617, American Indian girl who is said to have saved the life of Captain John Smith. She married John Rolfe, an Englishman. *n.*

Po ca tel lo (pō′kə tel′ō), city in SE Idaho. 29,000. *n.*

pock (pok), pimple, mark, or pit on the skin, caused by smallpox and certain other diseases. *n.*

pock et (pok′it), **1.** a small bag sewed into clothing for carrying a purse or other small articles. **2.** put in one's pocket. **3.** meant to be carried in a pocket: *a pocket handkerchief.* **4.** small enough to go in a pocket: *a pocket camera.* **5.** a hollow place; enclosed place. **6.** a small bag or pouch. **7.** bag at the corner or side of a pool or billiard table. **8.** hole in the earth containing gold or other ore; single lump of ore: *The miner struck a pocket of silver.* **9.** shut in; hem in. **10.** hold back; suppress; hide: *He pocketed his pride and said nothing.* **11.** take and endure, without doing anything about it: *He pocketed the insult.* **12.** take secretly or dishonestly:

Tom pocketed all the profits. **13.** condition in the air that causes an airplane to drop suddenly. 1,5-8,13 *n.*, 2,9-12 *v.*, 3,4 *adj.*

be out of pocket, **1.** spend or lose money. **2.** be a loser.

in pocket, having or gaining money.

pock et book (pok′it bůk′), **1.** a woman's purse. **2.** case for carrying money, papers, etc., in a pocket. **3.** income: *This dress is too expensive for my pocketbook.* *n.*

pock et ful (pok′it fůl), as much as a pocket will hold. *n.*, *pl.* **pock et fuls.**

pock et knife (pok′it nīf′), a small knife with one or more blades that fold into the handle. *n.*, *pl.* **pock et-knives.**

pocket money, money for spending.

pocket veto, method of vetoing a bill that can be used by the President of the United States on a bill presented to him at the end of a session. If the President does not sign the bill within ten days after Congress adjourns, it does not become a law.

pock mark (pok′märk′), pock. *n.*

pock-marked (pok′märkt′), marked with pocks. *adj.*

pod (pod), **1.** the shell or case in which plants like beans and peas grow their seeds. **2.** produce pods. **3.** fill out into a pod. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **pod ded, pod ding.**

Pod of peas

po di um (pō′dē əm), **1.** a raised platform. **2.** an animal structure that serves as a foot. *n.*, *pl.* **po di a** (-dē ə).

Poe (pō), **Edgar Allan,** 1809-1849, American poet, critic, and writer of tales. *n.*

po em (pō′əm), **1.** an arrangement of words in lines with a regularly repeated accent; composition in verse. **2.** composition showing great beauty or nobility of language or thought. **3.** something beautiful. *n.*

po e sy (pō′ə sē), *Archaic.* poetry. *n.*, *pl.* **po e sies.**

po et (pō′it), **1.** person who writes poetry. **2.** person who has great ability to feel and express beauty. *n.*

po et as ter (pō′it as′tər), writer of poor poetry. *n.*

po et ess (pō′it is), a woman poet. *n.*

po et ic (pō et′ik), **1.** having to do with poems or poets. **2.** suitable for poems or poets. *Alas, o'er, plenteous,* and *blithe* are poetic words. **3.** showing beautiful or noble language, imagery, or thought. *adj.* **—po et′i cal ly,** *adv.*

po et i cal (pō et′ə kl), poetic. *adj.*

poetic justice, ideal justice of poems, plays, etc., with the proper distribution of rewards and punishments.

poetic license, variation from regular usages and facts allowed in poetry.

po et ics (pō et′iks), the part of literary criticism that deals with the nature and laws of poetry. *n.*

poet laureate, **1.** in Great Britain, poet appointed by the king or queen to write poems in celebration of court and national events. **2.** the official poet of any country, state, etc. *pl.* **poets laureate.**

po et ry (pō′it rē), **1.** poems: *a collection of poetry.* **2.** art of writing poems: *Shakespeare and Milton were masters of English poetry.* **3.** poetic quality; poetic spirit or feeling. *n.*

po grom (pō grom′), an organized attack, especially against the Jews. *n.*

poi (poi), a Hawaiian food made of the root of the taro. *n.*

poign an cy (poin′ən sē or poin′yən sē), being poignant; sharpness; piercing quality: *poignancy of flavor, poignancy of delight.* *n.*

poign ant (poin′ənt or poin′yənt), **1.** very painful; piercing: *poignant suffering.* **2.** keen; intense: *a subject of poignant interest, a poignant delight.* **3.** sharp to the taste or smell: *poignant sauces.* *adj.* **—poign′ant ly,** *adv.*

poi lu (pwä′lü), nickname for a French soldier. *n.*

poin set ti a (poin set′ē ə), plant having a small flower surrounded by large, scarlet leaves that look like petals. *n.*

point (point), **1.** a sharp end; something having a sharp end: *the point of a needle.* **2.** sharpen: *point a pencil.* **3.** a tiny round mark; dot: *A period is a point. Use a point to set off decimals.* **4.** mark with dots; punctuate. **5.** in mathematics, something that has position but not extension. Two lines meet or cross at a point. **6.** place; spot: *Stop at this point.* **7.** any particular or definite position, condition, or time; degree; stage: *boiling point.* **8.** item; detail: *He answered my questions point by point.* **9.** a distinguishing mark or quality: *one's good points.* **10.** a physical characteristic or feature of an animal. **11.** the main idea or purpose; important or essential thing: *I missed the point of your talk.* **12.** give force to (speech, action, etc.): *The preacher told a story to point his advice.* **13.** force; effectiveness. **14.** a particular aim, end, or purpose. **15.** aim; tend: *Don't point your gun at me.* **16.** indicate position or direction, or direct attention with, or as if with, the finger. **17.** show with the finger; call attention to. **18.** direct a finger, weapon, etc. **19.** have a specified direction: *The signboard points north.* **20.** each of the 32 positions indicating direction marked at the circumference of the card of a compass. **21.** the interval between any two adjacent points of a compass; 11 degrees 15 minutes. **22.** piece of land with a sharp end sticking out into the water; cape. **23.** unit of scoring or measuring; unit of price quotations: *stock that has gone up a point. The university accredited him with five points for the semester's work.* **24.** unit for measuring type; about 1/72 inch. **25.** *Informal.* hint; suggestion. **26.** of a dog, show the presence of game by standing rigid and looking toward it. **27.** fill joints (of brickwork) with mortar or cement. **28.** lace made with a needle. **29.** *Brit.* railroad switch. **30.** of an abscess, come to a head. **31.** position of one of the players in cricket, lacrosse, etc. **32.** the player in this position. 1,3,5-11,13,14,20-25,28,29,31, 32*n.*, 2,4,12,15-19,26,27,30 *v.*

at the point of, in the act of; very near to.

in point, pertinent.

in point of, as regards.

make a point of, insist upon.

on the point of, just about; on the verge of.

point off, mark off with points or dots.

point out, show or call attention to: *Please point out my mistakes.*

strain or **stretch a point,** **1.** exceed the reasonable limit. **2.** make a special exception.

point-blank (point′blangk′ for 1, 3; point′blangk′ for 2, 4), **1.** aimed straight at the mark. **2.** straight at the mark. **3.** plain and blunt; direct: *a point-blank question.* **4.** plainly and bluntly; directly: *One boy gave excuses, but the other refused point-blank.* 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *adv.*

point ed (poin′tid), **1.** having a point or points: *a pointed roof.* **2.** sharp; piercing: *a pointed wit.* **3.** directed; aimed. **4.** emphatic: *He showed her pointed attention.* *adj.* **—point′ed ly,** *adv.* **—point′ed ness,** *n.*

point er (poin′tər), **1.** one that points. **2.** a long, tapering stick used in pointing things out on a map, blackboard, etc. **3.** hand of a clock, meter, etc. **4.** a short-haired hunting dog trained to show where game is by standing still and looking at it. **5.** *Informal.* hint; suggestion: *Dick gave Tom some pointers on improving his tennis.* *n.*

Pointer (about 26 in. high at the shoulder)

Point Four, the fourth point in a United States governmental program instituted by President Truman, which grants aid to economically undeveloped countries.

point less (point′lis), **1.** without a point. **2.** without force or meaning: *a pointless question.* *adj.*

point of honor, matter that affects a person's honor, principles, sense of duty, etc.

point of order, question raised as to whether proceedings are according to the rules.

point of view, **1.** position from which objects are considered. **2.** attitude of mind.

points of the compass, 32 directions marked on a compass. North, south, east, and west are the four main, or cardinal, points of the compass.

poise (poiz), **1.** mental balance, composure, or self-possession: *She has perfect poise and never seems embarrassed.* **2.** balance: *Poise yourself on your toes.* **3.** hold or carry evenly or steadily: *The waiter poised the tray on his hand.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **poised, pois ing.**

poi son (poi′zn), **1.** drug or other substance very dangerous to life and health. Strychnine and opium are poisons. **2.** kill or harm by poison. **3.** put poison in or on. **4.** poisonous. **5.** anything dangerous or deadly. **6.** have a dangerous or harmful effect on: *Lies poison the mind.* 1,5 *n.*, 2,3,6 *v.*, 4 *adj.* **—poi′son er,** *n.*

poison ivy, plant with glossy green compound leaves of three leaflets each, that causes a painful rash on most people if they touch it.

poison oak, **1.** a kind of poison ivy. **2.** poison sumac.

poi son ous (poi′zn əs), **1.** containing poison; very harmful to life and health: *The rattlesnake's bite is poisonous.* **2.** having a dangerous or harmful effect. *adj.* **—poi′son ous ly,** *adv.* **—poi′son ous ness,** *n.*

poison sumac, shrub growing in swamps that has leaves composed of seven to thirteen leaflets and white berrylike fruit. It causes a severe rash on most people if they touch it.

poke[1] (pōk), **1.** push against with something pointed: *He poked me in the ribs with his elbow.* **2.** thrust; push: *The old gossip was always poking her nose into other people's business.* **3.** a poking; thrust; push. **4.** pry. **5.** make by poking. **6.** go lazily; loiter. **7.** a slow, lazy person. 1,2,4-6 *v.*, **poked, pok ing;** 3,7 *n.*

poke[2] (pōk), **1.** *Now Dialect.* bag; sack. **2.** *Archaic.* pocket. *n.*

poke[3] (pōk), bonnet or hat with a large brim in front. *n.*

Poke bonnet

poke ber ry (pōk′ber′ē), **1.** berry of the pokewood. **2.** pokewood. *n.*, *pl.* **poke berries.**

poke bonnet, bonnet with a projecting brim.

pok er[1] (pōk′ər), **1.** one that pokes. **2.** a metal rod for stirring a fire. *n.*

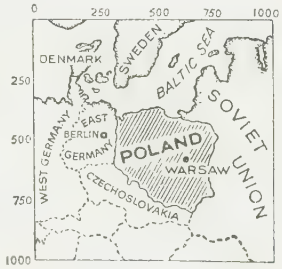
pok er[2] (pōk′ər), a card game in which the players bet on the value of the cards that they hold in their hands. *n.*

poker face, *Informal.* face that does not show one's thoughts or feelings.

poke weed (pōk′wēd′), a tall weed of North America with juicy, purple berries and poisonous roots. *n.*

pok y or **pok ey** (pōk′ē), **1.** puttering; slow; dull. **2.** small and dull; petty; mean. **3.** shabby. *adj.*, **pok i er, pok i est.**

Po land (pō′lənd), country in central Europe between Germany and Russia. 29,731,000 pop.; 121,131 sq. mi. *Capital:* Warsaw. *n.*



po lar (pō′lər), **1.** of or near the North or South Pole: *It is very cold in the polar regions.* **2.** having to do with a pole or poles. **3.** of the poles of a magnet, electric battery, etc. **4.** opposite in character, like the poles of a magnet: *Love and hatred are polar feelings or attitudes.* *adj.*

polar bear, a large, white bear of the arctic regions.

Po lar is (pō lär′is), the North Star; polestar. *n.*

po lar i ty (pō lar′ə tē), **1.** the possession of an axis with reference to which certain physical properties are determined. A magnet or battery has polarity. **2.** a positive or negative polar condition, as in electricity. **3.** possession or exhibition of two opposite or contrasted principles or tendencies. *n.*

Polar bear (about 4 ft. high at the shoulder; about 8 ft. long)

po lar i za tion (pō′lər ə zā′shən), **1.** production or acquisition of polarity. **2.** process by which gases produced during electrolysis are deposited on electrodes of a cell, giving rise to a reverse electromotive force. *n.*

po lar ize (pō′lər īz), give polarity to; cause polarization in. *v.*, **po lar ized, po lar iz ing.**

pole[1] (pōl), **1.** a long, slender piece of wood, etc.: *a telephone pole, a flagpole.* **2.** make (a boat) go with a pole. **3.** measure of length; rod; 5½ yards. **4.** measure of area; square rod; 30¼ square yards. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **poled, pol ing.**

pole[2] (pōl), **1.** either end of the earth's axis. The North Pole and the South Pole are opposite each other. **2.** either of two parts where opposite forces are strongest. A magnet or battery has both a positive pole and a negative pole. **3.** either end of the axis of any sphere. *n.*

Pole (pōl), native or inhabitant of Poland. *n.*

Polecat (def. 1) (about 17 in. long; tail about 8 in. long)

pole cat (pōl′kat′), **1.** a small, dark-brown carnivorous European mammal with a very disagreeable odor. **2.** the North American skunk. *n.*

po lem ic (pə lem′ik), **1.** argument; dispute; a disputing discussion; controversy. **2.** of controversy or disagreement; of dispute. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.* **—po lem′i cal ly,** *adv.*

po lem i cal (pə lem′ə kl), polemic. *adj.*

po lem ics (pə lem′iks), art or practice of disputation or controversy, especially in theology. *n.*

pole star (pōl′stär′), **1.** the North Star, formerly much used as a guide by sailors. **2.** a guiding principle; guide. **3.** center of attraction, interest, or attention. *n.*

pole vault, vault over a high, horizontal bar by using a long pole.

po lice (pə lēs′), **1.** persons whose duty is keeping order and arresting people who break the law. **2.** department of government that keeps order and arrests persons who break the law. **3.** keep order in: *police the streets, police an army camp.* **4.** regulation and control of a community, especially with reference to matters of public order, safety, health, morals, etc.; public order. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **po liced, po lic ing.**

police dog, a kind of large, strong dog that looks like a wolf; German shepherd.

Police dog (about 2 ft. high at the shoulder)

po lice man (pə lēs′mən), member of the police. *n.*, *pl.* **po lice men.**

police state, state strictly policed by governmental authority, thus having only a minimum of social, economic, and political liberty.

po lice wom an (pə lēs′wum′ən), woman who is a member of the police. *n.*, *pl.* **po lice wom en.**

pol i cy[1] (pol′ə sē), **1.** plan of action; way of management: *It is a poor policy to promise more than you can do. The candidates explained their policies.* **2.** practical wisdom; prudence. *n.*, *pl.* **pol i cies.**

pol i cy[2] (pol′ə sē), **1.** a written agreement about insurance: *My fire insurance policy states that I shall receive $10,000 if my house burns down.* **2.** *U.S.* method of

gambling by betting on numbers drawn in a lottery. *n.*, *pl.* **pol i cies.**

pol i cy hold er (pol′ə sē hōl′dər), one who holds an insurance policy. *n.*

po li o (pō′lē ō), *Informal.* poliomyelitis. *n.*

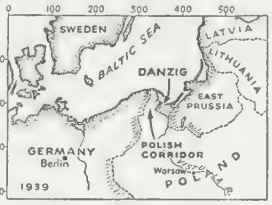
po li o my e li tis (pō′lē ō mī′ə lī′tis), **1.** infantile paralysis. **2.** any inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord. *n.*

pol ish (pol′ish), **1.** make smooth and shiny: *polish shoes.* **2.** become smooth and shiny. **3.** remove by smoothing. **4.** put into a better condition; improve: *polish one's French.* **5.** substance used to give smoothness or shine: *silver polish.* **6.** polished condition; smoothness: *The polish of the furniture reflected our faces like a mirror.* **7.** make elegant; refine. **8.** culture; elegance; refinement: *Travel with polite people gives polish to a girl's manners.* **9.** a polishing or being polished. 1-4,7 *v.*, 5,6,8,9 *n.* **—pol′ish er,** *n.*

polish off, *Informal.* get done with; finish.

polish up, get into a better condition; improve.

Pol ish (pōl′ish), **1.** of or having to do with Poland, its people, or their language. **2.** language of Poland. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*



Polish Corridor, strip of land assigned by the Treaty of Versailles to Poland to give Poland access to the Baltic Sea. It separated East Prussia from the rest of Germany, and was a source of friction between Poland and Germany until the outbreak of World War II.

Po lit bu ro (pə lit′byu̇r′ō), the Communist Party executive committee which examines and controls policy and matters of state in the Soviet Union. *n.*

po lite (pə līt′), **1.** having or showing good manners; behaving properly: *The polite boy gave the old lady his seat on the bus.* **2.** refined; elegant: *Helen wished to learn all the customs of polite society. adj.* **—po lite′ly,** *adv.* **—po lite′ness,** *n.*

pol i tic (pol′ə tik), **1.** wise in looking out for one's own interests; prudent: *A politic person tries not to offend people.* **2.** scheming; crafty. **3.** political: *The state is a body politic. adj.* **—pol′i tic ly,** *adv.*

po lit i cal (pə lit′ə kl), **1.** of or concerned with politics. **2.** having to do with citizens or government: *Treason is a political offense.* **3.** of politicians or their methods. **4.** having a definite system of government. *adj.* **—po lit′i cal ly,** *adv.*

political economy, economics.

political science, science of the principles and conduct of government.

pol i ti cian (pol′ə tish′ən), **1.** person who gives much time to political affairs; person who is experienced in politics. **2.** person active in politics chiefly for his own profit or that of his party. **3.** person holding a political office. *n.*

pol i tics (pol′ə tiks), **1.** management of political affairs: *Theodore Roosevelt was engaged in politics for many years.* **2.** political principles or opinions: *My father's politics were strongly against rule by any one man.* **3.** political methods or maneuvers. **4.** science and art of government. *n. sing. or pl.*

pol i ty (pol′ə tē), **1.** government. **2.** a particular form or system of government. **3.** community with a government; state. *n.*, *pl.* **pol i ties.**

Polk (pōk), **James Knox,** 1795-1849, the 11th president of the United States, from 1845 to 1849. *n.*

pol ka (pōl′kə or pō′kə), **1.** a kind of lively dance. **2.** music for it. **3.** dance a polka. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **pol kaed, pol ka ing.**

pol ka dot (pō′kə), **1.** dot or round spot repeated to form a pattern on cloth. **2.** pattern or fabric with such dots.

poll (pōl), **1.** a voting; collection of votes. **2.** number of votes cast. **3.** the results of these votes. **4.** list of persons; especially, a list of voters. **5.** receive (as votes). **6.** vote; cast (a vote). **7.** take or register the votes of. **8.** a survey of public opinion concerning a particular subject. **9.** the head, especially the part of it on which the hair grows. **10.** cut off or cut short the hair, wool, horns, branches, etc., of. 1-4,8,9 *n.*, 5-7,10 *v.*

pol lack (pol′ək), any of several salt-water food fishes related to the haddock and the cod. *n.*

pol len (pol′ən), a fine, yellowish powder formed on the anthers of flowers. Grains of pollen carried to the pistils of flowers fertilize them. *n.*

pol li nate (pol′ə nāt), carry pollen from stamens to pistils of; shed pollen on. Many flowers are pollinated by bees. *v.*, **pol li nat ed, pol li nat ing. —pol′li na′tion,** *n.*

pol li wog (pol′ē wog), tadpole. *n.*

polls (pōlz), place where votes are cast and counted. *n.pl.*

poll tax, a tax on every person, or on every person of a specified class, especially as a prerequisite to the right to vote in public elections.

pol lute (pə lüt′), make dirty; defile: *The water at the bathing beach was polluted by refuse from the factory. v.*, **pol lut ed, pol lut ing.**

pol lu tion (pə lü′shən), polluting; defiling; uncleanness. *n.*

Pol lux (pol′əks), **1.** in Greek and Roman mythology, one of the twin sons of Zeus. Pollux was immortal; his brother, Castor, was mortal. **2.** one of the two brightest stars in the constellation Gemini. *n.*

pol ly wog (pol′ē wog), polliwog. *n.*

po lo (pō′lō), game like hockey, played by men on horseback with long-handled mallets and a wooden ball. *n.*

Po lo (pō′lō), **Marco,** 1254?-1324?, Italian who wrote of his travels in Asia. *n.*

pol o naise (pol′ə nāz′ or pō′lə nāz′), **1.** a slow, stately dance in three-quarter time. **2.** music for it. **3.** a woman's overdress with a waist and an open skirt. *n.*

Man playing polo

po lo ni um (pə lō′nē əm), a radioactive element that occurs in pitchblende. *Symbol:* Po *n.*

Po lo ni us (pə lō′nē əs), pompous old man who is the father of Ophelia in Shakespeare's *Hamlet. n.*

pol troon (pol trün′), a wretched coward. *n.*

pol y an drous (pol′ē an′drəs), having more than one husband at one time. *adj.*

pol y an dry (pol′ē an′drē), practice or condition of having more than one husband at the same time. *n.*

pol y an thus (pol′ē an′thəs), **1.** oxlip. **2.** kind of narcissus bearing clusters of small, yellow or white flowers. *n.*

Woman wearing a polonaise

pol y chrome (pol′ē krōm), **1.** having many or various colors; decorated in many colors. **2.** a work of art in several colors. **3.** combination of many colors. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

pol y clin ic (pol′ē klin′ik), clinic or hospital dealing with many different diseases. *n.*

po lyg a mist (pə lig′ə mist), person who practices or favors polygamy. *n.*

po lyg a mous (pə lig′ə məs), having more than one wife at the same time. *adj.*

po lyg a my (pə lig′ə mē), practice or condition of having more than one wife at the same time. The Moslem religion permits polygamy. *n.*

pol y glot (pol′ē glot), **1.** knowing several languages. **2.** person who knows several languages. **3.** written in several languages. **4.** book written in several languages. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.*

Polygons

pol y gon (pol′ē gon), a closed plane figure with straight sides. Polygons usually have more than four angles and sides. *n.*

po lyg o nal (pə lig′ə nl), having more than four angles and four sides. *adj.*

pol y he dral (pol′ē hē′drəl), **1.** of or having to do with a polyhedron. **2.** having many faces. *adj.*

pol y he dron (pol′ē hē′drən), a solid figure having many faces. *n.*, *pl.* **pol y he drons, pol y he dra** (-drə).

pol y mer ic (pol′ē mer′ik), having the same elements combined in the same proportions by weight, but differing in molecular weight. Acetylene and benzene are polymeric compounds. *adj.*

pol y mor phic (pol′ē môr′fik), polymorphous. *adj.*

pol y mor phism (pol′ē môr′fiz əm), polymorphous state or condition. *n.*

pol y mor phous (pol′ē môr′fəs), having, assuming, or passing through many or various forms, stages, etc. *adj.*

Pol y ne sia (pol′ə nē′zhə), group of many small islands in the Pacific, east of Australia and the Philippines. *n.*

Pol y ne sian (pol′ə nē′zhən), **1.** member of any of the brown races that live in Polynesia. **2.** the languages of Polynesia, including Maori, Hawaiian, etc. **3.** of or having to do with Polynesia, its people, or their languages. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

pol y no mi al (pol′ē nō′mē əl), **1.** an algebraic expression consisting of two or more terms. ab, x^2y, and $3npq$ are monomials; $ab+x^2y$ and $pq-p^2+q$ are polynomials. **2.** consisting of two or more terms. *Homo sapiens* is a polynomial expression. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

pol yp (pol′ip), a rather simple form of water animal, not much more than a saclike stomach with fingerlike tentacles around the edge to gather in food. Polyps often grow in colonies, with their bases connected. Corals and sea anemones are polyps. *n.*

Pol y phe mus (pol′ə fē′məs), the Cyclops who captured Odysseus and his companions and ate two of them every day. Odysseus blinded him and escaped with his remaining men. *n.*

pol y phon ic (pol′ē fon′ik), having two or more voices or parts, each with an independent melody, but all harmonizing. *adj.*

po lyph o ny (pə lif′ə nē), polyphonic composition; counterpoint. *n.*

pol y pus (pol′ə pəs), polyp. *n.*, *pl.* **pol y pi** (-pī).

pol y syl lab ic (pol′ē sə lab′ik), of more than three syllables. *adj.*

pol y syl la ble (pol′ē sil′ə bl), word of more than three syllables. *Politician* is a polysyllable, and so is *possibility*. *n.*

pol y tech nic (pol′ē tek′nik), **1.** having to do with or dealing with many arts or sciences: *a polytechnic school.* **2.** a technical school. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

pol y the ism (pol′ē thē′iz əm), belief in more gods than one. The religion of the ancient Greeks was polytheism. *n.*

pol y the ist (pol′ē thē′ist), person who believes in more than one god. *n.*

pol y the is tic (pol′ē thē is′tik), having to do with or characterized by belief in many gods. *adj.*

pom ace (pum′is), **1.** apple pulp or similar fruit pulp before or after the juice has been pressed out. **2.** what is left after oil has been pressed out of something. *n.*

po ma ceous (pə mā′shəs), belonging to the same family of plants as the apple. *adj.*

po made (pə mād′), a perfumed ointment for the scalp and hair. *n.*

pome (pōm), apple or any fruit like it; fruit consisting of firm, juicy flesh surrounding a core that contains several seeds. Apples, pears, and quinces are pomes. *n.*

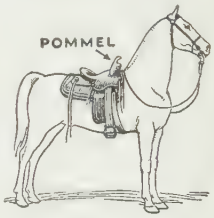
pome gran ate (pom′gran′it), **1.** a reddish-yellow fruit with a thick skin, red pulp, and many seeds. The pulp and seeds have a pleasant, slightly sour taste. **2.** tree it grows on. *n.*

Pom er a ni a (pom′ər ā′nē ə), former German province on the Baltic Sea, now chiefly in Poland. *Capital:* Stettin. *n.*

Pomeranian (about 14 in. high at the shoulder)

Pom er a ni an (pom′ər ā′nē ən), **1.** of or having to do with Pomerania or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Pomerania. **3.** a small dog with a sharp nose, pointed ears, and long, thick, silky hair. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

pom mel (pum′l or pom′l), **1.** part of a saddle that sticks up at the front. **2.** a rounded knob on the hilt of a sword, dagger, etc. **3.** beat with the fists; strike; beat; pummel. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **pom meled, pom mel ing** or *esp. Brit.* **pom melled, pom mel ling.**



Pommel (def. 1)

po mol o gy (pə mol′ə jē), branch of science that deals with fruits and fruit growing. *n.*

pomp (pomp), **1.** stately display; splendor; magnificence: *The king was crowned with great pomp.* **2.** a showy display. *n.*

pom pa dour (pom′pə dôr), **1.** arrangement of a woman's hair in which it is puffed high over the forehead. **2.** arrangement of a man's hair in which it is brushed straight up and back from the forehead. *n.*

Pompadour

pom pa no (pom′pə nō), a food fish of the West Indies and neighboring coasts of North America. *n.*, *pl.* **pom pa nos.**

Pom pei an (pom pā′ən), of or having to do with Pompeii or its people. *adj.*

Pom peii (pom pā′), city in ancient Italy, which was buried by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 A.D. Its ruins have been partly laid bare by excavation. *n.*

Pom pey (pom′pē), 106-48 B.C., Roman general and statesman. *n.*

pom pon (pom′pon), an ornamental tuft or ball of feathers, silk, or the like, worn on a hat or dress, on the shoes, etc. *n.*

Pompon on a clown's hat

pom pos i ty (pom pos′ə tē), **1.** pompous quality. **2.** pompous show of self-importance. *n.*, *pl.* **pom pos i ties.**

pom pous (pom′pəs), **1.** trying to seem magnificent; fond of display; acting proudly; self-important: *The leader of the band bowed in a pompous manner.* **2.** splendid; magnificent; stately. *adj.* **—pom′pous ly,** *adv.* **—pom′pous ness,** *n.*

Ponce de Le ón (pons′ də lē′ən; *Spanish* pôn′thā ŦHā lā ôn′), **Juan,** 1460?-1521, Spanish soldier who discovered Florida. He sought the fountain of youth.

pon cho (pon′chō), a large piece of cloth, often waterproof, with a slit in the middle for the head to go through. Ponchos are worn in South America as cloaks. Waterproof ponchos are used in the army and navy and by hikers and campers. *n.*, *pl.* **pon chos.**

pond (pond), body of still water, smaller than a lake. *n.*

pon der (pon′dər), consider carefully; think over: *ponder a problem.* *v.*

pon der a ble (pon′dər ə bl), capable of being weighed; having perceptible weight. *adj.*

pon der os i ty (pon′dər os′ə tē), ponderous character or quality. *n.*

pon der ous (pon′dər əs), **1.** very heavy. **2.** heavy and clumsy: *A hippopotamus is ponderous.* **3.** dull; tire-

some: *The speaker talked in a ponderous way.* *adj.* —**pon′der ous ly,** *adv.* —**pon′der ous ness,** *n.*

Pon di cher ry (pon′də cher′ē), city in SE India, former capital of French India. 60,000. *n.*

pond lily, water lily.

pond weed (pond′wēd′), any of a large group of water plants that grow in quiet water. Most pondweeds have oval leaves that grow on the surface of the water and grasslike leaves under water. *n.*

pone (pōn), *Southern U.S.* **1.** bread made of corn meal. **2.** loaf or cake of this bread. *n.*

pon gee (pon jē′), kind of soft silk, usually left in natural brownish-yellow color. *n.*

pon iard (pon′yərd), dagger. *n.*

Pon ti ac (pon′tē ak), **1.** city in SE Michigan. 82,000. **2.** 1720?-1769, American Indian chief. *n.*

pon tiff (pon′tif), **1.** the Pope. **2.** bishop. **3.** a high priest; chief priest. *n.*

pon tif i cal (pon tif′ə kl), **1.** of or having to do with the Pope; papal. **2.** of or having to do with a bishop. *adj.* —**pon tif′i cal ly,** *adv.*

pontificals, vestments and marks of dignity used by cardinals and bishops at certain ecclesiastical functions or ceremonies.

pon tif i cate (pon tif′ə kit or pon tif′ə kāt for 1; pon tif′ə kāt for 2), **1.** office or term of office of a pontiff. **2.** speak pompously. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **pon tif i cat ed, pon tif i cat ing.**

pon toon (pon tün′), **1.** a low, flat-bottomed boat. **2.** such a boat, or some other floating structure, used as one of the supports of a temporary bridge. **3.** a boat-shaped part of an airplane, for landing on or taking off from water. *n.*

Bridge supported by pontoons (def. 2)

pontoon bridge, a temporary bridge supported by low, flat-bottomed boats or other floating structures.

Pon tus (pon′təs), **1.** an ancient name of the Black Sea. **2.** an ancient country in NE Asia Minor, just south of the Black Sea. It became a Roman province. *n.*

po ny (pō′nē), **1.** horse of a small breed; especially, one not over 14 hands high. **2.** *U.S. Informal.* translation of a book, which a pupil uses instead of translating the book himself. *n., pl.* **po nies.**

pony express, *U.S.* system of carrying mail, etc., by men on fast ponies or horses.

pooch (püch), *Slang.* dog. *n.*

pood (püd), a Russian weight equal to about 36 pounds. *n.*

poo dle (pü′dl), one of a breed of intelligent pet dogs with thick hair. Some poodles have wiry, curly hair; others have long, silky hair. *n.* —**poo′dle-like′,** *adj.*

Poodle (12 to 15 in. high at the shoulder)

pooh (pü), exclamation of contempt. *interj., n.*

pooh-pooh (pü′pü′), **1.** express contempt for; make light of. **2.** exclamation of contempt. 1 *v.*, 2 *interj.*

pool[1] (pül), **1.** a small body of still water; small pond. **2.** a still, deep place in a stream. **3.** puddle: *a pool of grease under a car.* **4.** tank of water to swim or bathe in: *a swimming pool.* *n.*

pool[2] (pül), **1.** game played on a special table with six pockets. The players try to drive balls into the pockets with long sticks called cues. **2.** put (things or money) together for common advantage: *The three boys pooled their savings for a year to buy a boat.* **3.** things or money put together by different persons for common advantage. **4.** arrangement between several companies, groups, etc., to prevent competition by controlling prices. **5.** persons who form a pool. **6.** stake played for in some games. 1,3-6 *n.*, 2 *v.*

pool room (pül′rüm′), **1.** room or place in which the game of pool is played. **2.** place where people bet on races. *n.*

Poo na (pü′nə), city in W India, southeast of Bombay. 481,000. *n.*

Poop (def. 1)

poop (püp), **1.** deck at the stern above the ordinary deck, often forming the roof of a cabin. **2.** stern of a ship. **3.** of a wave, break over the stern of (a ship). 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

poor (pu̇r), **1.** having few things or nothing; needy. **2.** not good in quality; lacking something needed: *poor soil, a poor crop, a poor cook, poor health.* **3.** needing pity; unfortunate: *This poor child has hurt himself.* **4.** not favorable: *a poor chance for recovery.* *adj.* —**poor′ness,** *n.*

the poor, persons who are needy.

poor house (pu̇r′hous′), house in which paupers live at public expense. *n.*

poor law, law providing for the relief or support of the poor.

poor ly (pu̇r′lē), **1.** in a poor manner; not enough; badly; meanly: *A desert is poorly supplied with water. Tom did poorly in the test.* **2.** *Informal.* in bad health. 1 *adv.*, 2 *adj.*

poor-spir it ed (pu̇r′spir′ə tid), having or showing a poor, cowardly, or abject spirit. *adj.*

poor white, a poor white person in the S United States.

pop (pop), **1.** make a short, quick, explosive sound: *The firecrackers popped in bunches.* **2.** a short, quick, explosive sound: *the pop of a cork.* **3.** with a pop; suddenly. **4.** move, go, or come suddenly or unexpectedly: *Our neighbor popped in for a short call.* **5.** thrust or put suddenly: *She popped her head out through the window.* **6.** put (a question) suddenly. **7.** *Informal.* shoot. **8.** shot from a gun, etc. **9.** burst open with a pop. **10.** *U.S.* heat or roast (popcorn) until it bursts with a pop. **11.** bulge: *The surprise made her eyes pop out.* **12.** in baseball, hit a short, high ball over the infield. **13.** a nonalcoholic carbonated drink: *strawberry pop.* 1,4-7, 9-12 *v.*, **popped, pop ping;** 2,8,13 *n.*, 3 *adv.*

pop., **1.** population. **2.** popular.

pop corn (pop′kôrn′), **1.** kind of Indian corn, the kernels of which burst open and puff out when heated. **2.** the white, puffed-out kernels. *n.*

Pope or **pope** (pōp), the supreme head of the Roman Catholic Church: *the Pope, the last three popes.* *n.*

pop gun (pop′gun′), a toy gun that shoots with a popping sound. *n.*

pop in jay (pop′in jā), **1.** a vain, overtalkative person; conceited, silly person. **2.** *Obsolete.* parrot. *n.*

pop lar (pop′lər), **1.** any of several trees that grow very rapidly and produce light, soft wood, such as the Lombardy poplar, the cottonwood, and the aspen. **2.** wood of such a tree. *n.*

pop lin (pop′lən), a ribbed dress fabric, made of silk and wool, cotton and wool, or cotton. *n.*

Po po cat e pet l (pō′pō kat′ə pet′l), volcano in S Mexico, near Mexico City. 17,876 ft. high. *n.*

pop o ver (pop′ō′vər), a very light and hollow muffin. *n.*

pop per (pop′ər), **1.** one that pops. **2.** a wire basket or metal pan used for popping popcorn. *n.*

pop py (pop′ē), **1.** kind of plant with showy red, yellow, or white flowers. Opium is made from one kind of poppy. **2.** the flower. **3.** a bright red. *n., pl.* **pop pies.**

pop py cock (pop′ē kok′), *Informal.* nonsense; bosh. *n., interj.*

pop u lace (pop′yə lis), the common people. *n.*

pop u lar (pop′yə lər), **1.** liked by acquaintances or associates: *Dick's ability and good nature make him the most popular boy in the class.* **2.** liked by most people: *a popular song.* **3.** of the people; by the people; representing the people: *The United States has a popular*

government. **4.** widespread among many people; common: *It is a popular belief that black cats bring bad luck.* **5.** suited to or intended for ordinary people: *popular prices. adj.*

popular front or **Popular Front,** coalition of communist, socialist, and moderate political parties against fascism, especially in France.

pop u lar i ty (pop′yə lar′ə tē), being liked by most people. *n.*

pop u lar ize (pop′yə lər īz), make popular. *v.,* **pop u lar ized, pop u lar iz ing.** **—pop′u lar i za′tion,** *n.* **—pop′u lar iz′er,** *n.*

pop u lar ly (pop′yə lər lē), **1.** in a popular manner. **2.** by the people; in general. *adv.*

popular vote, the vote of the entire electorate thought of as including all the people.

pop u late (pop′yə lāt), **1.** inhabit: *This city is densely populated.* **2.** furnish with inhabitants: *Europe populated much of America. v.,* **pop u lat ed, pop u lat ing.**

pop u la tion (pop′yə lā′shən), **1.** people of a city or a country. **2.** the number of people. **3.** part of the inhabitants distinguished in any way from the rest: *the Negro population.* **4.** act or process of furnishing with inhabitants. *n.*

Pop u list (pop′yə list), *U.S.* member of the People's Party, a political party formed in the United States in 1891. The Populists advocated government control of the railroads, limitation of private ownership of land, an increase in currency, an income tax, etc. *n.*

pop u lous (pop′yə ləs), full of people; having many people per square mile. *adj.*

por ce lain (pôr′sl in), very fine earthenware; china. *n.*

porch (pôrch), **1.** a covered entrance to a building. **2.** *U.S.* veranda. *n.*

por cine (pôr′sīn), **1.** of pigs or hogs. **2.** like or characteristic of pigs or hogs. *adj.*

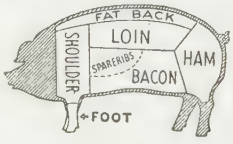
Porcupine (about 3 ft. long, including the tail)

por cu pine (pôr′kyə pīn), rodent covered with spines or quills. *n.*

pore[1] (pôr), **1.** gaze earnestly or steadily. **2.** study long and steadily: *He would rather pore over a book than play.* **3.** meditate or ponder intently. *v.,* **pored, por ing.** **—por′er,** *n.*

pore[2] (pôr), a very small opening. Sweat comes through the pores in the skin. *n.*

por gy (pôr′gē), any of various salt-water food fishes, such as the scup of the eastern coast of the United States and the sea bream of Mediterranean and Atlantic waters. *n., pl.* **por gies** or (*esp. collectively*) **por gy.**



Pork showing various cuts

pork (pôrk), meat of a pig or hog used for food. *n.*

pork er (pôr′kər), pig, especially one fattened to eat. *n.*

por no graph ic (pôr′nə graf′ik), obscene. *adj.*

por nog ra phy (pôr nog′rə fē), obscene writings or pictures. *n.*

po ros i ty (pô ros′ə tē), porous quality or condition. *n.*

po rous (pô′rəs), full of pores or tiny holes; permeable by water, air, etc.: *Cloth, blotting paper, and ordinary flowerpots are porous. adj.* **—po′rous ness,** *n.*

por phy ry (pôr′fə rē), **1.** a hard red or purplish rock of Egypt containing white crystals. **2.** any igneous rock in which crystals are scattered through a mass of fine-grained minerals. *n., pl.* **por phy ries.**

por poise (pôr′pəs), a sea animal from five to eight feet long, somewhat like a small whale. *n., pl.* **por pois es** or (*esp. collectively*) **por poise.**

Porpoise

por ridge (pôr′ij), food made of oatmeal or other cereal boiled in water or milk. *n.*

por rin ger (pôr′ən jər), a small dish from which soup, porridge, bread and milk, etc., can be eaten. *n.*

port[1] (pôrt), **1.** place where ships and boats can be sheltered from storms; harbor. **2.** place where ships and boats can load and unload; city or town with a harbor. *n.*

port[2] (pôrt), **1.** opening in the side of a ship to let in light and air. **2.** opening in a ship through which to shoot. **3.** cover for such an opening. **4.** opening in machinery for steam, air, water, etc., to pass through. *n.*

port[3] (pôrt), **1.** the left side of a ship, when facing the bow. See **aft** for picture. **2.** on the left side of a ship. **3.** turn or shift to the left side. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.,* 3 *v.*

port[4] (pôrt), **1.** way of holding one's head and body; bearing. **2.** bring, hold, or carry (a rifle or sword) across and close to the body with the barrel or blade near the left shoulder. **3.** position of a weapon when ported. 1,3 *n.,* 2 *v.*

port[5] (pôrt), a strong, sweet wine that is dark red or tawny. *n.*

port a ble (pôr′tə bl), capable of being carried; easily carried. *adj.*

por tage (pôr′tij), **1.** a carrying of boats, provisions, etc., overland from one river, lake, etc., to another. **2.** place over which this is done. **3.** act of carrying. **4.** cost of carrying. *n.*

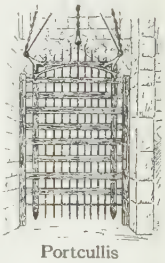
por tal (pôr′tl), door, gate, or entrance, usually an imposing one. *n.*

Port Arthur, city in SE Texas. 67,000.

Port-au-Prince (pôrt′ō prins′), seaport and capital of Haiti. 134,000. *n.*

port authority, commission appointed to manage a port.

port cul lis (pôrt kul′is), a strong gate or grating of iron sliding up and down in grooves, used to close the gateway of an ancient castle or fortress. *n.*



Portcullis

Porte (pôrt), the Turkish government before 1923. *n.*

por tend (pôr tend′), indicate beforehand; be a portent of: *Black clouds portend a storm. v.*

por tent (pôr′tent), a warning of coming evil; sign; omen. *n.*

por ten tous (pôr ten′təs), **1.** indicating evil to come; ominous; threatening. **2.** amazing; extraordinary. *adj.* **—por ten′tous ly,** *adv.* **—por ten′tous ness,** *n.*

por ter[1] (pôr′tər), **1.** man employed to carry burdens or baggage. **2.** *U.S.* attendant in a parlor car or sleeping car. *n.*

por ter[2] (pôr′tər), **1.** doorkeeper; gatekeeper. **2.** janitor. *n.*

por ter[3] (pôr′tər), a heavy, dark-brown beer. *n.*

por ter house (pôr′tər hous′), a choice beefsteak containing the tenderloin. *n.*

port fo li o (pôrt fō′lē ō), **1.** brief case; portable case for loose papers, drawings, etc. **2.** position and duties of a cabinet member or a minister of state: *The Secretary of War resigned his portfolio.* **3.** holdings in the form of stocks, bonds, etc. *n., pl.* **port fo li os.**

port hole (pôrt′hōl′), **1.** an opening in a ship's side to let in light and air. **2.** opening in a ship, wall, etc., through which to shoot. *n.*

Por tia (pôr′shə), heroine in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice,* who acts as a lawyer. *n.*

por ti co (pôr′tə kō), roof supported by columns, forming a porch or a covered walk. *n., pl.* **por ti coes** or **por ti cos.**

Portico

por tiere or **por tière** (pôr tyār′), curtain hung at a doorway. *n.*

por tion (pôr′shən), **1.** part; share: *A portion of each school day is devoted to arithmetic.* **2.** quantity of food served for one person: *Each child ate*

his portion. **3.** divide into parts or shares. **4.** the part of an estate that goes to an heir; property inherited. **5.** dowry. **6.** give (a thing to a person) as share; give a portion, inheritance, dowry, etc., to. **7.** one's lot; fate. 1,2,4,5,7 *n.*, 3,6 *v.* **—por′tion less,** *adj.*

Port land (pôrt′lənd), **1.** seaport in SW Maine. 73,000. **2.** seaport in NW Oregon. 373,000. *n.*

portland cement, kind of cement made by burning limestone and clay in a kiln. It is used in making mortar and concrete.

Port Lou is (lü′is or lü′ē), capital of Mauritius.

port ly (pôrt′lē), **1.** stout; corpulent. **2.** stately; dignified. *adj.*, **port li er, port li est. —port′li ness,** *n.*

port man teau (pôrt man′tō), *Esp. Brit.* a stiff, oblong traveling bag with two compartments opening like a book. *n., pl.* **port man teaus** or **port man teaux**(-tōz).

Port Mores by (môrz′bē), capital of the Territory of Papua. 14,000.

Por to A le gre (pôr′tù ä lā′grə), seaport in S Brazil. 533,000.

Port of Spain, seaport on the island of Trinidad, capital of Trinidad and Tobago. 94,000.

Por to No vo (pōr′tō nō′vō), capital of the republic of Dahomey, in the S part. 30,000.

Por to Ri co (pôr′tō rē′kō), former name of **Puerto Rico. —Porto Rican.**

por trait (pôr′trit or pôr′trāt), **1.** picture of a person, especially of the face. **2.** picture in words; description. *n.*

por trai ture (pôr′trə chùr or pôr′trə chər), **1.** act of portraying. **2.** portrait. *n.*

por tray (pôr trā′), **1.** picture in words; describe: *The book "Black Beauty" portrays the life of a horse.* **2.** make a likeness of in a drawing or painting; make a picture of. **3.** represent on the stage; impersonate; act. *v.* **—por tray′er,** *n.*

por tray al (pôr trā′əl), **1.** a portraying by drawing or in words. **2.** picture; description. *n.*

Port Sa id (sä ēd′), seaport in NE Egypt, at the Mediterranean end of the Suez Canal. 227,000.

Ports mouth (pôrts′məth), **1.** seaport in S England, on the English Channel. 218,000. **2.** seaport in SE Virginia. 115,000. *n.*

Por tu gal (pôr′chə gl), country in SW Europe, just west of Spain. 9,052,000 pop.; 35,404 sq. mi. *Capital:* Lisbon. *n.*

Por tu guese (pôr′chə gēz′), **1.** native or inhabitant of Portugal. **2.** language of Portugal. Portuguese is also the chief language of Brazil. **3.** of or having to do with Portugal, its people, or their language. 1,2 *n., pl.* **Por tu guese;** 3 *adj.*

Portuguese East Africa, Mozambique.

Portuguese Guinea, a Portuguese colony in NW Africa. 565,000 pop.; 13,948 sq. mi. *Capital:* Bissau.

Portuguese India, former Portuguese colony, now part of India, which consisted of several districts on the W coast of India, including Goa.

Portuguese Timor, a Portuguese colony in the East Indies. 496,000 pop.; 7330 sq. mi. *Capital:* Dili.

Portuguese West Africa, Angola.

por tu lac a (pôr′chə lak′ə), a low-growing plant with thick, fleshy leaves and variously colored flowers. *n.*

pose[1] (pōz), **1.** position of the body; way of holding the body. **2.** hold a position: *He posed an hour for his portrait.* **3.** put in a certain position: *The artist posed him before painting his picture.* **4.** attitude assumed for effect; pretense; affectation: *She takes the pose of being an invalid when really she is well and strong.* **5.** put on an attitude for effect; make a false pretense: *He posed as a rich man though he owed more than he owned.* **6.** put forward for discussion; state: *pose a question.* 1,4 *n.*, 2,3,5,6 *v.*, **posed, pos ing.**

pose[2] (pōz), puzzle completely. *v.*, **posed, pos ing.**

Po sei don (pə sīd′n), the Greek god of the sea and of horses. The Romans identified him with Neptune. *n.*

Po sen (pō′zn), city in W Poland. 395,000. *n.* Also *Polish,* **Poznań.**

pos er[1] (pōz′ər), person who poses. *n.*

pos er[2] (pōz′ər), a very puzzling problem. *n.*

po seur (pō zœr′), an affected person; one who poses to impress others. *n.*

pos it (poz′it), lay down or assume as a fact or principle; affirm. *v.*

po si tion (pə zish′ən), **1.** place where a thing or person is: *The house is in a sheltered position. Your careless remark put me in an awkward position.* **2.** way of being placed: *Sit in a more comfortable position.* **3.** proper place. **4.** condition with reference to place or circumstances: *The army maneuvered for position before attacking.* **5.** job: *He has a position in a bank.* **6.** rank; standing; especially, high standing: *He was raised to the position of captain.* **7.** way of thinking; set of opinions: *What is your position on this question?* **8.** place in a certain position. 1-7 *n.* 8 *v.*

pos i tive (poz′ə tiv), **1.** admitting of no question; without doubt; sure: *We have positive knowledge that the earth moves around the sun.* **2.** too sure; too confident: *Her positive manner annoys people.* **3.** definite; emphatic: *"No. I will not," was his positive refusal.* **4.** that can be thought of as real and present: *Light is a positive thing; darkness is only the absence of light.* **5.** showing that a particular disease, condition, germ, etc., is present. **6.** that definitely does something or adds something; practical: *Don't just make criticisms; give us some positive help.* **7.** tending in the direction thought of as that of increase or progress: *Motion in the direction that the hands of a clock move is positive.* **8.** counting up from zero; plus: *Five above zero is a positive quantity.* **9.** a positive degree or quantity. **10.** of the kind of electricity produced by rubbing glass with silk; lacking electrons. **11.** plate in a battery from which the current flows into the wire. See **electrode** for diagram. **12.** in photography, having the lines and shadows in the same position as in the original. **13.** print made from a photographic film or plate. **14.** the simple form of an adjective or adverb, as distinct from the comparative and superlative. *Fast* is the positive; *faster* is the comparative; *fastest* is the superlative. **15.** of the simple form of an adjective or adverb. 1-8,10,12,15 *adj.*, 9,11,13,14 *n.* **—pos′i tive ly,** *adv.* **—pos′i tive ness,** *n.*

pos i tron (poz′ə tron), particle having the same magnitude of mass and charge as an electron, but exhibiting a positive charge; positive electron. *n.*

poss., possessive.

pos se (pos′ē), group of men summoned by a sheriff to help him: *The posse pursued the thief.* *n.*

pos sess (pə zes′), **1.** own; have: *Washington possessed great wisdom.* **2.** hold as property; hold; occupy. **3.** control; influence strongly: *Sarah was possessed by the desire to be rich.* **4.** control by an evil spirit: *He fought like one possessed.* **5.** maintain; keep: *Possess your soul in patience.* *v.*

pos ses sion (pə zesh′ən), **1.** a possessing; holding: *Our soldiers fought hard for the possession of the hilltop.* **2.** ownership: *At his father's death he came into possession of a million dollars.* **3.** thing possessed; property: *Please move your possessions from my room.* **4.** territory under the rule of a country: *Guam is a possession of the United States.* **5.** domination by a particular feeling, idea, etc. **6.** self-control. *n.*

pos ses sive (pə zes′iv), **1.** of possession. **2.** showing possession. *My, your, his,* and *our* are in the possessive case. **3.** the possessive case. **4.** word in this case. In "the boy's books," *boy's* is a possessive. **5.** desirous of ownership: *a possessive nature.* **6.** asserting or claiming ownership: *a possessive manner.* 1,2,5,6 *adj.*, 3,4 *n.* **—pos ses′sive ly,** *adv.* **—pos ses′sive ness,** *n.*

possessive adjective, adjective that shows possession. It is formed from a personal pronoun.

possessive pronoun, pronoun that shows possession.

pos ses sor (pə zes′ər), person who possesses. *n.*

pos set (pos′it), a hot drink made of milk, alcoholic liquor, and spices. *n.*

pos si bil i ty (pos′ə bil′ə tē), **1.** being possible: *There is a possibility that the train may be late.* **2.** a possible thing, person, or event: *A whole week of rain is a possibility.* *n., pl.* **pos si bil i ties.**

pos si ble (pos′ə bl), **1.** that can be; that can be done; that can happen: *Come if possible. It is possible to cure tuberculosis.* **2.** that can be true or a fact: *It is possible that he went.* **3.** that can be done, chosen, etc., properly: *the only possible candidate.* *adj.*

pos si bly (pos′ə blē), **1.** by any possibility; no matter what happens: *I cannot possibly go.* **2.** perhaps: *Possibly you are right.* *adv.*

pos sum (pos′əm), *U.S.* opossum. *n.*

play possum, put on a false appearance; pretend.

post[1] (pōst), **1.** piece of timber, metal, or the like, set upright, usually as a support: *the posts of a door or bed, a hitching post.* **2.** fasten (a notice) up in a place where it can easily be seen. **3.** make known by, or as if by, a posted notice; make public: *post a reward.* **4.** put (a name) in a list that is published or posted up: *Kate's train is posted as on time.* **5.** cover (a wall, etc.) with notices or bills. **6.** put up notices warning people to keep out of: *Mr. Day posts his land.* **7.** post, line, etc., where a race starts or ends. 1,7 *n.,* 2-6 *v.*

post[2] (pōst), **1.** place where a soldier, policeman, etc., is stationed; place where one is supposed to be when on duty. **2.** place where soldiers are stationed; military station; fort. **3.** soldiers occupying a military station. **4.** station at a post; place troops at a particular point: *We posted guards at the door.* **5.** *U.S.* a local branch of a veterans' organization. **6.** in army and navy, appoint to a post of command. **7.** job or position. **8.** a trading station, especially in an uncivilized or unsettled country: *a post of a fur company.* 1-3,5,7,8 *n.,* 4,6 *v.*

post[3] (pōst), **1.** an established system for carrying letters, papers, packages, etc.; the mail: *send by post.* **2.** *Esp. Brit.* a single mail; the letters, etc., thus delivered: *this morning's post.* **3.** send by post; mail: *post a letter.* **4.** *Archaic* and *Dialect.* postman. **5.** *Archaic.* person, vehicle, or ship that carries mail. **6.** post office. **7.** letter box. **8.** one of a series of fixed stations along a route for furnishing relays of men and horses for carrying letters, etc., and supplying service to travelers by post horse, post chaise, etc. **9.** travel with post horses or by post chaise. **10.** travel with speed; hasten. **11.** by post; speedily. **12.** rise and fall in the saddle in rhythm with the horse's trot. **13.** *Informal.* supply with information up to date; inform. **14.** in bookkeeping, transfer (an entry) from journal to ledger; enter (an item) in due place and form; make all requisite entries in (a ledger, etc.). **15.** a size of paper, about 16 x 20 inches. 1,2,4-8,15 *n.,* 3,9,10,12-14 *v.,* 11 *adv.*

post-, prefix meaning: after, as in *postgraduate, postmortem, postscript.*

post age (pōs′tij), amount paid on anything sent by mail. *n.*

postage stamp, an official stamp placed on mail to show that postage has been paid.

post al (pōs′tl), **1.** having to do with mail and post offices. **2.** *U.S.* post card. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

postal card, post card.

post bel lum (pōst bel′əm), *Latin.* after the war.

post boy (pōst′boi′), **1.** boy or man who carries mail. **2.** man who rides one of the horses drawing a carriage or coach. *n.*

post card, **1.** a card with a government postage stamp printed on it. **2.** any card, especially one with a picture on one side, for sending a message by mail.

post chaise, a hired carriage that was used for traveling before there were railroads.

post date (pōst′dāt′), **1.** give a later date than the true date to (a letter, check, etc.). **2.** follow in time. *v.,* **post dat ed, post dat ing.**

post ed (pōs′tid), **1.** having posts. **2.** *Informal.* informed. *adj.*

post er (pōs′tər), **1.** a large printed sheet or notice put up in some public place. **2.** person who posts notices, etc. *n.*

pos te ri or (pos tir′ē ər), **1.** situated behind; back; rear; hind. **2.** later; coming after. *adj.*

pos ter i ty (pos ter′ə tē), **1.** generations of the future: *If we burn up all the coal in the world, what will posterity do?* **2.** anyone's children, and their children, and their children, and so on and on; all of a person's descendants. *n.*

pos tern (pōs′tərn or pos′tərn), **1.** a back door or gate. **2.** any small door or gate. **3.** of or like a postern. **4.** rear; lesser: *The castle had a postern door.* 1,2 *n.,* 3,4 *adj.*

Post Exchange, store at a military post that sells cigarettes, candy, etc., to soldiers.

post grad u ate (pōst graj′ü it), **1.** student who continues studying in college or at school after graduation. **2.** taking a course of study after graduation. **3.** of or for postgraduates. 1 *n.,* 2,3 *adj.*

post haste (pōst′hāst′), very speedily; in great haste. *adv.*

post horse, horse hired by travelers.

post hu mous (pos′chù məs), **1.** born after the death of the father: *a posthumous son.* **2.** published after the death of the author: *a posthumous book.* **3.** happening after death: *posthumous fame.* *adj.*

post hu mous ly (pos′chù məs lē), after death. *adv.*

pos til ion or **pos til lion** (pōs til′yən or pos til′yən), man who rides one of the horses drawing a carriage. *n.*

post lude (pōst′lüd), **1.** a concluding musical piece or movement. **2.** music played at the end of a church service. *n.*

post man (pōst′mən), man who carries and delivers mail for the government. *n., pl.* **post men.**

post mark (pōst′märk′), **1.** an official mark stamped on mail to cancel the postage stamp and record the place and date of mailing. **2.** stamp with a postmark. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.*

post mas ter (pōst′mas′tər), person in charge of a post office. *n.*

postmaster general, person at the head of the postal system of a country. *pl.* **postmasters general.**

post me rid i an (pōst′mə rid′ē ən), occurring after noon; of or having to do with the afternoon. *adj.*

post me rid i em (pōst mə rid′ē əm), after noon. *Abbrev.:* p.m., P.M.

post mis tress (pōst′mis′tris), woman in charge of a post office. *n.*

post-mor tem (pōst′môr′təm), **1.** after death: *A post-mortem examination showed that the man had been poisoned.* **2.** examination after death; autopsy. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

post na tal (pōst nā′tl), after birth. *adj.*

post office, **1.** place where mail is handled and postage stamps are sold. **2.** the government department that takes charge of mail.

post paid (pōst′pād′), with the postage paid for. *adj.*

post pone (pōst pōn′), put off till later; put off to a later time; delay: *The ball game was postponed because of rain.* *v.,* **post poned, post pon ing.**

post pone ment (pōst pōn′mənt), putting off till later; delay: *The postponement of the ball game disappointed many people.* *n.*

post pran di al (pōst pran′dē əl), after-dinner: *postprandial speeches.* *adj.*

post rid er (pōst′rīd′ər), man who carries mail on horseback. *n.*

post road, **1.** road or route over which mail is or was carried. **2.** road with stations which furnish horses.

post script (pōst′skript), **1.** addition to a letter, written after the writer's name has been signed. **2.** a

supplementary part appended to any composition or literary work. *n.*

pos tu lant (pos′chə lənt), candidate, especially for admission to a religious order. *n.*

pos tu late (pos′chə lit for 1; pos′chə lāt for 2, 3), **1.** something taken for granted or assumed as a basis for reasoning; a fundamental principle; necessary condition: *One postulate of geometry is that a straight line may be drawn between any two points.* **2.** take for granted; assume without proof as a basis of reasoning; require as a fundamental principle or necessary condition: *Geometry postulates certain things as a basis for its reasoning.* **3.** require; demand; claim. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **pos tu lat ed, pos tu lat ing.**

pos tur al (pos′chər əl), of or having to do with posture. *adj.*

pos ture (pos′chər), **1.** position of the body; way of holding the body: *Good posture is important for health.* **2.** take a certain posture: *The dancer postured before the mirror, bending and twisting her body.* **3.** put in a certain posture. **4.** pose for effect. **5.** condition; situation; state: *In the present posture of public affairs it is difficult to invest money safely.* **6.** mental or spiritual attitude. 1,5,6 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*, **pos tured, pos tur ing.**

post war (pōst′wôr′), after the war. *adj.*

po sy (pō′zē), **1.** flower. **2.** bunch of flowers; bouquet. **3.** motto or line of poetry engraved within a ring. *n., pl.* **po sies.**

pot (pot), **1.** a round, deep container made of metal or earthenware. There are many different kinds of pots. A pot may hold food or drink or contain earth for flowers to grow in. **2.** pot and what is in it; amount a pot can hold: *He had a pot of beans.* **3.** put into a pot. **4.** cook and preserve in a pot. **5.** alcoholic liquor. **6.** basket used to catch fish, lobsters, etc. **7.** *Informal.* a large sum of money. **8.** *Informal.* all the money bet at one time. **9.** take a pot shot at; shoot. 1,2,5-8 *n.*, 3,4,9 *v.*, **pot ted, pot ting.**

keep the pot boiling, *Informal.* **1.** make a living. **2.** keep things going in a lively way.

po ta ble (pō′tə bl), fit for drinking. *adj.*

potables, anything drinkable.

pot ash (pot′ash′), **1.** any of several substances made from wood ashes and used in soap, fertilizers, etc. It is mainly impure potassium carbonate. **2.** potassium. *n.*

po tas si um (pə tas′ē əm), a soft, silver-white metallic element, occurring in nature only in compounds. *Symbol:* K *n.*

potassium bromide, a white, crystalline substance used in medicine, photography, etc.

potassium chlorate, a colorless crystalline substance used as an oxidizing agent in explosives, matches, etc.

potassium cyanide, a very poisonous white crystalline substance used for removing gold from ore, electroplating, killing insects, etc.

potassium hydroxide, a very strong alkali; caustic potash.

potassium nitrate, a colorless crystalline substance used as an oxidizing agent, in gunpowder, explosives, etc.; niter; saltpeter.

po ta tion (pō tā′shən), **1.** act of drinking. **2.** a drink, especially of alcoholic liquor. *n.*

po ta to (pə tā′tō), **1.** a starchy tuber of a cultivated plant, the vegetable most widely used in Europe and America (also called **white potato** and **Irish potato**). **2.** plant producing these tubers. **3.** sweet potato. *n., pl.* **po ta toes.**

potato beetle, beetle with black and yellow stripes that damages potato plants.

potato bug, potato beetle.

potato chip, a thin slice of potato fried in deep fat.

pot bel lied (pot′bel′ēd), having a potbelly. *adj.*

pot bel ly (pot′bel′ē), a distended or protuberant belly. *n.*

pot boil er (pot′boil′ər), *Informal.* work of literature or art produced merely to make a living. *n.*

po ten cy (pōt′n sē), **1.** power; strength: *the potency of an argument, the potency of a drug.* **2.** power to develop. *n., pl.* **po ten cies.**

po tent (pōt′nt), **1.** powerful; having great power; strong: *a potent remedy for a disease.* **2.** exercising great moral influence: *His good deeds had a potent effect on his comrades. adj.* **—po′tent ly,** *adv.*

po ten tate (pōt′n tāt), **1.** person having great power. **2.** ruler. Kings, queens, and emperors were potentates. *n.*

po ten tial (pə ten′shəl), **1.** possible as opposed to actual; capable of coming into being or action. **2.** something potential; possibility. **3.** in grammar, expressing possibility by the use of *may, might, can, could,* etc.: *the potential mood of a verb.* **4.** the potential mood. **5.** amount of electrification of a point with reference to some standard. A current of high potential is used in transmitting electric power over long distances. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4,5 *n.*

potential energy, energy that is due to position or the like, not to motion. A tightly coiled spring or a raised weight has potential energy.

po ten ti al i ty (pə ten′shē al′ə tē), **1.** potential state or quality; possibility as opposed to actuality; latent power or capacity. **2.** something potential; a possibility. *n., pl.* **po ten ti al i ties.**

po ten tial ly (pə ten′shəl ē), possibly, but not yet actually. *adv.*

poth er (poᴛʜ′ər), **1.** confusion; disturbance; fuss. **2.** bother; fuss. **3.** a choking cloud of dust or smoke. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*

pot herb (pot′ėrb′ or pot′hėrb′), **1.** any plant whose leaves and stems are boiled as a vegetable, such as spinach. **2.** plant used as seasoning in cooking. Sage and parsley are potherbs. *n.*

pot hole (pot′hōl′), a deep, round hole, especially one made in rock by stones and gravel being spun around in the current of a river. *n.*

pot hook (pot′hůk′), **1.** hook for hanging a pot or kettle over an open fire. **2.** rod with a hook for lifting hot pots, etc. **3.** an S-shaped stroke in writing, especially one made by children in learning to write. *n.*

pot hunt er (pot′hun′tər), **1.** person who shoots anything he comes upon regardless of rules of sport. **2.** person who takes part in contests merely to win prizes. **3.** person who hunts merely for food or for profit. *n.*

po tion (pō′shən), a drink, especially one that is used as a medicine or poison, or in magic. *n.*

pot luck (pot′luk′), whatever food happens to be ready or on hand for a meal: *Come into the house and take potluck with me. n.*

Po to mac (pə tō′mək), river flowing from E West Virginia between Maryland and Virginia, into Chesapeake Bay. Washington, D.C., is on the Potomac River. 450 mi. *n.*

pot pie (pot′pī′), **1.** a baked meat pie. **2.** stew with dumplings. *n.*

pot pour ri (pō′pů rē′), **1.** a musical or literary medley. **2.** a fragrant mixture of dried flower petals and spices. *n.*

Pots dam (pots′dam), city in East Germany. Conferences among Truman, Churchill (succeeded by Attlee), and Stalin were held in Potsdam in 1945. 115,000. *n.*

pot sherd (pot′shėrd′), a broken piece of earthenware. *n.*

pot shot, **1.** shot taken at game merely to provide a meal, with little regard to the rules of sport. **2.** a quick shot at something from close range without careful aim.

pot tage (pot′ij), a thick soup. *n.*

pot ted (pot′id), **1.** put into a pot. **2.** cooked and preserved in pots or cans. *adj.*

pot ter[1] (pot′ər), person who makes pots, dishes, vases, etc., out of clay. *n.*

pot ter[2] (pot′ər), *Esp. Brit.* putter. *v.* **—pot′ter er,** *n.*

potter's field, piece of ground used for burying people who have no friends or money.

potter's wheel, a rotating horizontal disk upon which clay is molded into dishes, etc.

Man using a potter's wheel. This kind is operated by means of a treadle, and the momentum of the heavy wheel at the bottom helps keep the upper wheel in motion. Some kinds are operated by electricity.

pot ter y (pot′ər ē), **1.** pots, dishes, vases, etc., made from clay and hardened by heat. **2.** art or business of making them. **3.** place where they are made. *n., pl.* **pot ter ies.**

pot tle (pot′l), **1.** a former liquid measure equal to two quarts. **2.** pot or tankard holding two quarts. **3.** liquid in it. **4.** alcoholic liquor. *n.*

pouch (pouch), **1.** bag; sack: *a postman's pouch.* **2.** a baglike fold of skin: *The old man often had pouches under his eyes.* A kangaroo carries its young in a pouch. **3.** put into a pouch. **4.** form a pouch. 1,2 *n.,* 3,4 *v.* **—pouch′like′,** *adj.*

poul ter er (pōl′tər ər), dealer in poultry. *n.*

poul tice (pōl′tis), **1.** a soft, moist mass of mustard, herbs, etc., applied to the body as a medicine. **2.** put a poultice on. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **poul ticed, poul tic ing.**

poul try (pōl′trē), chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, etc. *n.*

pounce[1] (pouns), **1.** come down with a rush and seize: *The cat pounced upon the mouse.* **2.** dash, come, or jump suddenly. **3.** a sudden swoop or pouncing. **4.** claw or talon of a bird of prey. 1,2 *v.,* **pounced, pounc ing;** 3,4 *n.*

pounce[2] (pouns), a fine powder formerly used to prevent ink from spreading in writing, or to prepare parchment for writing. *n.*

pound[1] (pound), **1.** unit of weight. 1 pound avoirdupois = 16 ounces. 1 pound troy = 12 ounces. **2.** unit of money of Great Britain, worth about $2.80 (1964). 1 pound = 20 shillings. **3.** a monetary unit of certain other countries. *n., pl.* **pounds** or (*esp. collectively*) **pound.**

pound[2] (pound), **1.** hit hard again and again; hit heavily: *He pounded the door with his fist.* **2.** beat hard; throb: *After running fast you can feel your heart pound.* **3.** make into a powder or pulp by pounding. **4.** move with a pounding sound: *John pounded down the hill to catch the bus.* **5.** act of pounding. **6.** a heavy or forcible blow. **7.** sound of a blow. **8.** produce (sound) by pounding or as if by pounding: *We could hear drums pounding in the distance.* 1-4,8 *v.,* 5-7 *n.*

pound[3] (pound), **1.** an enclosed place in which to keep stray animals: *a dog or cat pound.* **2.** enclosure for keeping, confining, or trapping animals. **3.** place of confinement. *n.*

pound al (poun′dl), amount of force that, acting for one second on a mass of one pound, gives it a velocity of one foot per second. 1 poundal = 13,825 dynes. *n.*

pound cake, **1.** cake made with a pound of sugar and a pound of butter for each pound of flour, and plenty of eggs. **2.** a rich, sweet cake somewhat like this.

pound er[1] (poun′dər), one that pounds, pulverizes, or beats. *n.*

pound er[2] (poun′dər), person or thing weighing, having, or associated with a specified number of pounds. *n.*

pound-fool ish (pound′fül′ish), foolish or careless in regard to large sums. *adj.*

pound sterling, unit of money of Great Britain. 1 pound = 20 shillings. The gold in one pound sterling was worth about five dollars in 1900, and about $2.80 in 1964.

pour (pôr), **1.** cause to flow in a steady stream: *I poured the milk from the bottle.* **2.** flow in a steady stream: *The crowd poured out of the church. The rain poured down.* **3.** a pouring. **4.** a heavy rain. 1,2 *v.,* 3,4 *n.* **—pour′er,** *n.*

pout (pout), **1.** thrust or push out the lips, as a displeased or sulky child does. **2.** a pushing out of the lips when displeased or sulky. 1 *v.,* 2 *n.*

pout er (pout′ər), **1.** person who pouts. **2.** one of a breed of domestic pigeons that puff out their chests. *n.*

pout y (pout′ē), *Informal.* inclined to pout. *adj.*

pov er ty (pov′ər tē), **1.** condition of being poor: *Their tattered clothing and broken furniture indicated their poverty.* **2.** lack of what is needed: *The poverty of the soil makes the crops small.* **3.** a small amount; fewness: *A dull person's talk shows poverty of ideas.* *n.*

pov er ty-strick en (pov′ər tē strik′ən), extremely poor. *adj.*

POW, prisoner of war.

pow der (pou′dər), **1.** a solid reduced to dust by pounding, crushing, or grinding. **2.** make into powder. **3.** become powder. **4.** some special kind of powder: *face powder.* **5.** sprinkle or cover with powder. **6.** apply powder to (the face, etc.): *powder one's nose.* **7.** sprinkle: *The ground was powdered with snow.* **8.** gunpowder. 1,4,8 *n.,* 2,3,5-7 *v.*

powder flask, flask or case of horn, metal, or leather for carrying gunpowder.

Powder horn

powder horn, powder flask made of an animal's horn.

powder magazine, place where gunpowder is stored.

powder puff, a soft puff or pad for applying powder to the skin.

pow der y (pou′dər ē), **1.** of powder. **2.** like powder; in the form of powder. **3.** easily made into powder. **4.** sprinkled or covered with powder. *adj.*

pow er (pou′ər), **1.** strength; might; force: *a medicine of great power.* **2.** ability to do or act: *I will give you all the help in my power.* **3.** particular ability: *He has great powers of concentration.* **4.** control; authority; influence; right: *Congress has power to declare war.* **5.** person, thing, body, or nation having authority or influence: *Five powers held a peace conference.* **6.** energy or force that can do work: *Running water produces power to run mills.* **7.** simple machine. **8.** capacity for exerting mechanical force, as measured by the rate at which it is exerted or at which the work is done. Power is expressed in foot-pounds per minute, ergs per second, horsepower, watts, etc. **9.** product of a number multiplied by itself: *16 is the 4th power of 2.* **10.** capacity of an instrument to magnify. The higher the power of a telescope or microscope, the more details you can see. **11.** deity; divinity. **12.** an order of angels. *n.*

in power, having control or authority.

the powers that be, those who have control or authority.

pow er boat (pou′ər bōt′), boat propelled by an engine on board; motorboat. *n.*

power drill, drill worked by a motor, not by hand.

pow er ful (pou′ər fəl), having great power or force; mighty; strong: *a powerful man, a powerful medicine, a powerful sermon, a powerful nation.* *adj.*

pow er ful ly (pou′ər fəl ē), strongly; with power. *adv.*

pow er house (pou′ər hous′), a building containing boilers, engines, dynamos, etc., for generating power. *n.*

pow er less (pou′ər lis), without power; helpless: *The mouse was powerless in the cat's claws.* *adj.*

power loom, loom worked by steam, electricity, water power, etc., not by hand.

power of attorney, a written statement giving one person legal power to act for another.

power plant, **1.** building with machinery for generating power. **2.** motor; engine.

power politics, diplomacy which uses the threat of superior military power.

power station, powerhouse.

Pow ha tan (pou′ə tan′), 1550?-1618, Indian chief in Virginia. *n.*

pow wow (pou′wou′), **1.** an American Indian ceremony, usually accompanied by magic, feasting, and dancing, performed for the cure of disease, success in hunting, etc. **2.** council or conference of or with American Indians. **3.** *U.S. Informal.* any conference or meeting. **4.** an American Indian priest or medicine man. **5.** hold a powwow; confer. 1-4 *n.*, 5 *v.*

pox (poks), **1.** any disease that covers the body or parts of the body with sores, such as chicken pox or smallpox. **2.** syphilis. *n.*

Poz nań (pôz′nän′yə), Polish name of **Posen.** *n.*

pp., **1.** pages. **2.** past participle.

P.P., Parcel Post.

p.p., past participle.

ppr. or **p.pr.,** present participle.

Pr, praseodymium.

pr., **1.** pair. **2.** price. **3.** present.

P.R., Puerto Rico.

prac ti ca bil i ty (prak′tə kə bil′ə tē), quality of being practicable; capability of being done, effected, or used. *n.*

prac ti ca ble (prak′tə kə bl), **1.** that can be done; capable of being put into practice: *a practicable idea.* **2.** that can be used: *a practicable road. adj.* **—prac′ti ca bly,** *adv.*

prac ti cal (prak′tə kl), **1.** having to do with action or practice rather than thought or theory: *Earning a living is a practical matter.* **2.** fit for actual practice: *a practical plan.* **3.** useful: *His legal knowledge was not very practical when he became a chemist.* **4.** having good sense. **5.** engaged in actual practice or work: *A practical farmer runs a farm.* **6.** being such in effect; virtual: *So many of our soldiers were killed that our victory was a practical defeat. adj.* **—prac′ti cal ness,** *n.*

prac ti cal i ty (prak′tə kal′ə tē), **1.** quality of being practical; practical usefulness; practical habit of mind. **2.** a practical matter. *n., pl.* **prac ti cal i ties.**

practical joke, trick played on a person to have a laugh at him.

prac ti cal ly (prak′tik lē), **1.** really; in effect. **2.** *Informal.* almost; nearly. **3.** in a practical way; in a useful way. **4.** by actual practice. *adv.*

practical nurse, woman whose occupation is to care for the sick, but who has not the hospital training or diploma of a trained nurse.

prac tice (prak′tis), **1.** action done many times over for skill: *Practice makes perfect.* **2.** skill gained by experience or exercise: *He was out of practice at batting.* **3.** do (some act) again and again to learn to do it well: *practice playing the piano.* **4.** action or process of doing or being something: *His plan is good in theory, but not in actual practice.* **5.** do usually; make a custom of: *Practice what you preach.* **6.** follow, observe, or use day after day: *practice moderation.* **7.** the usual way; custom: *It is the practice in our town to blow the whistles at noon.* **8.** work at or follow as a profession, act, or occupation: *practice medicine.* **9.** practice a profession: *That young man is just beginning to practice as a lawyer.* **10.** the working at or following of a profession or occupation: *engaged in the practice of law.* **11.** business of a doctor or lawyer: *Dr. Adams sold his practice.* **12.** give training to; drill. **13.** *Archaic.* scheme; plot. **14.** take advantage of. **15.** in law, the established method of conducting legal proceedings. 1,2,4,7,10,11,13,15 *n.*, 3,5,6,8,9,12-14 *v.*, **prac ticed, prac tic ing. —prac′tic er,** *n.*

prac ticed (prak′tist), **1.** experienced; skilled; expert; proficient: *a practiced musician.* **2.** acquired or perfected through practice. *adj.*

prac tise (prak′tis), practice. *v.*, **prac tised, prac tising.**

prac ti tion er (prak tish′ən ər), person engaged in the practice of a profession: *He was a medical practitioner for ten years; later he taught medicine. n.*

prae tor (prē′tər or prē′tôr), magistrate or judge in ancient Rome. A praetor ranked next below a consul. *n.*

prae to ri an (prē tô′rē ən), **1.** of or having to do with a praetor. **2.** man having the rank of a praetor. **3.** having to do with the bodyguard of a Roman commander or emperor. **4.** soldier of this bodyguard. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.*

prag mat ic (prag mat′ik), **1.** concerned with practical results or values; of or having to do with pragmatism: *a pragmatic philosophy.* **2.** having to do with the affairs of a state or community. **3.** busy; active. **4.** meddlesome; interfering. **5.** conceited; opinionated. *adj.* **—prag mat′i cal ly,** *adv.*

Prairie chicken (about 1½ ft. from bill to end of tail)

prag ma tism (prag′mə tiz əm), **1.** philosophy that tests the value and truth of ideas by their practical consequences. **2.** a pragmatic quality or condition. **3.** officiousness. **4.** dogmatism. **5.** a matter-of-fact way of viewing things. *n.*

prag ma tist (prag′mə tist), person who believes in pragmatism. *n.*

Prague (präg), the capital and the largest city of Czechoslovakia. 988,000. *n.*

Pra ia (prä′yə), capital of the Cape Verde Islands. 6000. *n.*

prai rie (prãr′ē), a large area of level or rolling land with grass but no trees. *n.*

prairie chicken, any of several grouse that live on the prairies of North America. See the picture above.

prairie dog, animal like a woodchuck but smaller, found on the Great Plains and in the Rocky Mountain region. Prairie dogs bark.

Prairie dog (about 15 in. long)

prairie schooner, a large covered wagon used in crossing the plains of North America before the railroads were built. See the picture below.

prairie wolf, coyote.

praise (prāz), **1.** saying that a thing or person is good; words that tell the worth or value of a thing or person. **2.** express approval or admiration of. **3.** worship in words or song: *praise God.* **4.** words or song setting forth the glory and goodness of God. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **praised, praising. —prais′er,** *n.*

sing the praise or **praises of,** praise with enthusiasm.

Prairie schooner

praise wor thy (prāz′wėr′ŦHē), worthy of praise; deserving approval. *adj.* **—praise′wor′thi ly,** *adv.* **—praise′wor′thi ness,** *n.*

pra line (prä′lēn), a small cake of brown candy made of sugar and nuts, usually pecans or almonds. *n.*

pram (pram), *Brit. Informal.* baby carriage. *n.*

prance (prans), **1.** spring about on the hind legs: *Horses prance when they feel lively.* **2.** ride on a horse doing this. **3.** move gaily or proudly; swagger. **4.** caper; dance. **5.** a prancing. 1-4 *v.*, **pranced, pranc ing;** 5 *n.*

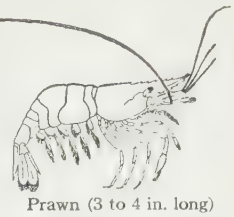
prank (prangk), piece of mischief; playful trick: *On April Fools' Day people play pranks on each other. n.*

prank ish (prangk′ish), **1.** full of pranks; fond of pranks. **2.** like a prank. *adj.* **—prank′ish ness,** *n.*

pra se o dym i um (prā′zē ō dim′ē əm), a rare metallic element of the same group as cerium. *Symbol:* Pr *n.*

prate (prāt), **1.** talk a great deal in a foolish way. **2.** empty or foolish talk. 1 *v.*, **prat ed, prat ing;** 2 *n.*

prat tle (prat′l), **1.** talk as a child does; tell freely and carelessly. **2.** simple, artless talk. **3.** talk or tell in a foolish way. **4.** baby talk; foolish talk. **5.** sound like baby-talk; babble: *the prattle of a brook.* 1,3,5 *v.*, **prat tled, prat tling;** 2,4,5 *n.* **—prat′tler,** *n.*


Prawn (3 to 4 in. long)

prawn (prôn), any of several edible shellfish much like shrimp but larger. *n.*

pray (prā), **1.** speak to God in worship; enter into spiritual communion with God; offer worship. **2.** make earnest request to God or to any other object of worship: *pray for help, pray for one's family.* **3.** ask earnestly: *pray God for help* or *to help.* **4.** ask earnestly for. **5.** bring or get by praying. **6.** please: *Pray come with me.* *v.* **—pray′er,** *n.*

prayer (prãr), **1.** act of praying. **2.** thing prayed for: *The farmers offered prayers for rain.* **3.** form of words to be used in praying: *the Lord's Prayer.* **4.** form of worship; religious service consisting mainly of prayers. **5.** an earnest or humble request. *n.*

prayer book, book of prayers.

Prayer Book, Book of Common Prayer.

prayer ful (prãr′fəl), having the habit of praying often; devout. *adj.* **—prayer′ful ly,** *adv.* **—prayer′ful ness,** *n.*

praying mantis, mantis.

pre-, prefix meaning: before in place, time, order, or rank, as in *prepay, prevision, prewar.*

preach (prēch), **1.** speak publicly on a religious subject. **2.** deliver (a sermon). **3.** make known by preaching; proclaim: *preach the Gospel.* **4.** urge; recommend strongly: *The coach was always preaching exercise and fresh air.* **5.** give earnest advice. *v.*

preach er (prēch′ər), person who preaches; clergyman; minister. *n.*

preach i fy (prēch′ə fī), preach or moralize too much. *v.*, **preach i fied, preach i fy ing.**

preach ing (prēch′ing), what is preached; sermon. *n.*

preach ment (prēch′mənt), **1.** a preaching. **2.** a long, tiresome sermon or speech. *n.*

preach y (prēch′ē), *Informal.* **1.** inclined to preach. **2.** like preaching. *adj.*, **preach i er, preach i est.**

pre am ble (prē′am′bl), **1.** a preliminary statement; introduction to a speech or a writing. The reasons for a law and its general purpose are often stated in a preamble. **2.** a preliminary or introductory fact or circumstance. *n.*

pre ar range (prē′ə rānj′), arrange beforehand. *v.*, **pre ar ranged, pre ar rang ing. —pre′ar range′ment,** *n.*

pre a tom ic (prē′ə tom′ik), before Aug. 6, 1945, the first military use of the atom bomb, at Hiroshima. *adj.*

preb end (preb′ənd), **1.** salary given to a clergyman connected with a cathedral or a collegiate church. **2.** the particular property or church tax from which the money comes for this salary. *n.*

pre car i ous (pri kãr′ē əs), **1.** dependent on the will or pleasure of another. **2.** not safe or secure; uncertain; dangerous; risky: *A soldier leads a precarious life.* *adj.* **—pre car′i ous ly,** *adv.* **—pre car′i ous ness,** *n.*

pre cau tion (pri kô′shən), **1.** a taking care beforehand: *Proper precaution is prudent.* **2.** care taken beforehand; thing done beforehand to ward off evil or secure good results: *Locking doors is a precaution.* *n.*

pre cau tion ar y (pri kô′shən er′ē), of or using precaution: *precautionary measures against catching a cold.* *adj.*

pre cede (prē sēd′), **1.** go before; come before: *Hoover preceded Roosevelt as President.* **2.** be higher than in rank or importance: *A major precedes a captain.* *v.*, **pre ced ed, pre ced ing.**

prec e dence (pres′ə dəns or pri sēd′ns), **1.** coming before in time or order. **2.** higher position or rank; greater importance: *This work takes precedence over all other work.* **3.** right to precede others in ceremonies or social affairs; social superiority: *A Senator takes precedence over a Representative.* *n.*

prec e den cy (pres′ə dən sē or pri sēd′n sē), precedence. *n.*, *pl.* **prec e den cies.**

prec e dent (pres′ə dənt for 1; pri sēd′nt or pres′ə dənt for 2), **1.** case that may serve as an example or reason for a later case: *Roosevelt's election for a third term established a new precedent.* **2.** preceding. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

pre ced ing (prē sēd′ing), going before; coming before; previous. *adj.*

pre cen tor (pri sen′tər), person who leads and directs the singing of a church choir or congregation. *n.*

pre cept (prē′sept), rule of action or behavior; maxim: *"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again" is a familiar precept.* *n.*

pre cep tor (pri sep′tər), instructor; teacher. *n.*

pre ces sion (prē sesh′ən), act, fact, or condition of going first; precedence. *n.*

pre cinct (prē′singkt), **1.** district within certain boundaries, for governmental, administrative, or other purposes: *an election precinct, a police precinct.* **2.** space within a boundary: *Do not leave the school precincts during school hours.* **3.** boundary; limit. *n.*

pre ci os i ty (presh′ē os′ə tē), too much refinement; affectation. *n.*, *pl.* **pre ci os i ties.**

pre cious (presh′əs), **1.** worth much; valuable. Gold, platinum, and silver are often called the precious metals. **2.** much loved; dear. **3.** too nice; overrefined. **4.** *Informal.* very great. **5.** *Informal.* very: *precious little money.* 1-4 *adj.*, 5 *adv.* **—pre′cious ness,** *n.*

pre cious ly (presh′əs lē), **1.** at great cost. **2.** in a valuable manner or degree. **3.** extremely. **4.** with extreme care in matters of detail. *adv.*

precious stone, jewel; gem. Diamonds, rubies, and sapphires are precious stones.

prec i pice (pres′ə pis), a very steep cliff; almost vertical slope. *n.*

pre cip i tance (pri sip′ə təns), headlong haste; rashness. *n.*

pre cip i tan cy (pri sip′ə tən sē), precipitance. *n.*

pre cip i tant (pri sip′ə tənt), **1.** very sudden or abrupt: *Our men put the enemy to precipitant flight.* **2.** acting in a hasty or rash manner. **3.** falling or rushing headlong. **4.** substance that causes another substance in solution in a liquid to be deposited in solid form. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.* **—pre cip′i tant ly,** *adv.*

pre cip i tate (pri sip′ə tāt for 1,4,6-8; pri sip′ə tāt or pri sip′ə tit for 2,3,5), **1.** hasten the beginning of; bring about suddenly: *precipitate a war.* **2.** very hurried; sudden: *A cool breeze caused a precipitate drop in the temperature.* **3.** with great haste and force; plunging or rushing; hasty; rash. **4.** throw headlong; hurl: *precipitate a rock down a cliff, precipitate oneself into a struggle.* **5.** substance, usually crystalline, separated out from a solution as a solid. **6.** separate (a substance) out from a solution as a solid. **7.** condense (moisture) from vapor in the form of rain, dew, etc. **8.** be condensed in this way. 1,4,6-8 *v.*, **pre cip i tat ed, pre cip i tat ing;** 2,3 *adj.*, 5 *n.* **—pre cip′i tate ly,** *adv.*

pre cip i ta tion (pri sip′ə tā′shən), **1.** act or state of precipitating; throwing down or falling headlong. **2.** a hastening or hurrying. **3.** a sudden bringing on: *the precipitation of a war without warning.* **4.** unwise or rash rapidity; sudden haste. **5.** the separating out of a substance from a solution as a solid. **6.** substance separated out from a solution as a solid. **7.** the depositing of moisture in the form of rain, dew, or snow. **8.** something that is precipitated, such as rain, dew, or snow. **9.** amount that is precipitated. *n.*

pre cip i tous (pri sip′ə təs), **1.** like a precipice; very steep: *precipitous cliffs.* **2.** hasty; rash. *adj.* **—pre cip′i tous ness,** *n.*

pré cis (prā′sē), summary. *n.*, *pl.* **pré cis.**

pre cise (pri sīs′), **1.** exact; accurate; definite: *The precise sum was 34 cents.* **2.** careful: *Alice is precise in her manners.* **3.** strict; scrupulous: *We had precise orders to come home by nine o'clock.* *adj.* **—pre cise′ness,** *n.*

pre cise ly (pri sīs′lē), in a precise manner; exactly: *Do precisely as the directions say.* *adv.*

pre ci sion (pri sizh′ən), accuracy; exactness: *the precision of a machine.* *n.*

pre clude (pri klüd′), shut out; make impossible; prevent. *v.*, **pre clud ed, pre clud ing.**

pre clu sion (pri klü′zhən), a precluding or being precluded. *n.*

pre clu sive (pri klü′siv), tending or serving to preclude. *adj.* **—pre clu′sive ly,** *adv.*

pre co cious (pri kō′shəs), **1.** developed earlier than usual: *This very precocious child could read well at the age of four.* **2.** developed too early: *She had a precocious knowledge of diseases.* *adj.* **—pre co′cious ly,** *adv.* **—pre co′cious ness,** *n.*

pre coc i ty (pri kos′ə tē), precocious development; early maturity: *Macaulay's precocity was extraordinary, for when he was only four years old, he began to write a history of the world.* *n.*

pre con ceive (prē′kən sēv′), form an idea or opinion of beforehand. *v.*, **pre con ceived, pre con ceiv ing.**

pre con cep tion (prē′kən sep′shən), idea or opinion formed beforehand. *n.*

pre con cert (prē′kən sėrt′), arrange beforehand: *At a preconcerted signal the policemen rushed in.* *v.*

pre cur sor (pri kėr′sər), forerunner: *A severe cold may be the precursor of pneumonia.* *n.*

pre cur so ry (pri kėr′sə rē), indicative of something to follow; introductory. *adj.*

pred., predicate.

pre da cious (pri dā′shəs), living by prey; predatory. *adj.*

pred a to ry (pred′ə tô′rē), **1.** of or inclined to plundering or robbery: *Predatory tramps infested the highways.* **2.** preying upon other animals. Hawks and owls are predatory birds. *adj.*

pred e ces sor (pred′ə ses′ər), **1.** person holding a position or office before another: *John Adams was Jefferson's predecessor as President.* **2.** thing that came before another. **3.** ancestor; forefather. *n.*

pre des ti na tion (prē′des tə nā′shən), **1.** an ordaining beforehand; destiny; fate. **2.** action of God in deciding beforehand what shall happen. **3.** doctrine that by God's decree certain souls will be saved and others lost. *n.*

pre des tine (prē des′tən), determine or settle beforehand; foreordain. *v.*, **pre des tined, pre des tin ing.**

pre de ter mine (prē′di tėr′mən), **1.** determine or decide beforehand: *The time for the meeting was predetermined.* **2.** direct or impel beforehand (to something). *v.*, **pre de ter mined, pre de ter min ing.**

pred i ca ble (pred′ə kə bl), that can be predicated or affirmed. *adj.*

pre di ca ment (pri dik′ə mənt), **1.** an unpleasant, difficult, or dangerous situation: *Mary was in a predicament when she missed the last train home.* **2.** any condition, state, or situation. **3.** thing declared to be true. *n.*

pred i cate (pred′ə kit for 1,2; pred′ə kāt for 3-5), **1.** word or words expressing what is said about the subject. *Examples:* Men *work.* The men *dug wells.* The men *are soldiers.* **2.** in grammar, belonging to the predicate. In "Horses are strong," *strong* is a **predicate adjective.** **3.** found or base (a statement, action, etc.) on something. **4.** declare, assert, or affirm to be real or true: *Most religions predicate life after death.* **5.** declare to be an attribute or quality (of some person or thing): *We predicate goodness and mercy of God.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*, 3-5 *v.*, **pred i cat ed, pred i cat ing.**

pred i ca tion (pred′ə kā′shən), a predicating; affirming; assertion. *n.*

pred i ca tive (pred′ə kā′tiv), **1.** predicating; expressing predication. **2.** acting as a predicate. *adj.*

pred i ca tive ly (pred′ə kā′tiv lē), as a predicate. *adv.*

pre dict (pri dikt′), tell beforehand; prophesy: *The weather bureau predicts rain for tomorrow.* *v.* **—pre dict′a ble,** *adj.* **—pre dic′tor,** *n.*

pre dic tion (pri dik′shən), **1.** act of predicting. **2.** thing predicted; prophecy: *The official predictions about the weather often come true.* *n.*

pre di gest (prē′də jest′), **1.** digest beforehand. **2.** treat (food) by an artificial process, similar to digestion, in order to make it more digestible. *v.*

pre di lec tion (prē′də lek′shən or pred′ə lek′shən), a liking; preference. *n.*

pre dis pose (prē′dis pōz′), give an inclination or tendency to; make liable or susceptible: *A cold predisposes a person to other diseases.* *v.*, **pre dis posed, pre dis pos ing.**

pre dis po si tion (prē′dis pə zish′ən), previous inclination or tendency; susceptibility or liability: *She has a predisposition to look on the dark side of things.* *n.*

pre dom i nance (pri dom′ə nəns), a being predominant: *the predominance of weeds in the deserted garden.* *n.*

pre dom i nant (pri dom′ə nənt), **1.** having more power, authority, or influence than others; superior: *Will the Soviet Union be the predominant nation in Europe in 50 years?* **2.** prevailing; most noticeable: *Green was the predominant color in the forest.* *adj.* **—pre dom′i nant ly,** *adv.*

pre dom i nate (pri dom′ə nāt), be greater in power, strength, influence, or numbers. *v.*, **pre dom i nat ed, pre dom i nat ing.**

pre dom i na tion (pri dom′ə nā′shən), act of predominating; superior power or influence; prevalence. *n.*

pre ëm i nence or **pre-em i nence** (pri em′ə nəns), excellence; superiority: *the preëminence of Edison among the inventors of his day.* *n.*

pre ëm i nent or **pre-em i nent** (pri em′ə nənt), standing out above all others; superior to others. *adj.* **—pre ëm′i nent ly, pre-em′i nent ly,** *adv.*

pre ëmpt or **pre-empt** (pri empt′), **1.** secure before someone else can; acquire or take possession of beforehand: *The cat had preëmpted the comfortable chair.* **2.** settle on (land) with the right to buy it before others. *v.*

pre ëmp tion or **pre-emp tion** (pri emp′shən), the act or right of purchasing before others or in preference to others. *n.*

preen (prēn), **1.** smooth or arrange (the feathers) with the beak, as a bird does. **2.** dress (oneself) carefully. *v.*

pre ëx ist or **pre-ex ist** (prē′eg zist′), exist beforehand, or before something else. *v.*

pre ëx ist ence or **pre-ex ist ence** (prē′eg zis′təns), previous existence. *n.*

pre ëx ist ent or **pre-ex ist ent** (prē′eg zis′tənt), existing previously. *adj.*

pref., **1.** preface. **2.** prefix. **3.** preferred.

pre fab (prē fab′), **1.** a prefabricated house. **2.** prefabricate. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **pre fabbed, pre fab bing.**

pre fab ri cate (prē fab′rə kāt), make all standardized parts of (a house, etc.). The erection of a prefabricated house requires merely the assembling of the various sections. *v.*, **pre fab ri cat ed, pre fab ri cat ing.** **—pre′fab ri ca′tion,** *n.*

pref ace (pref′is), **1.** introduction to a book, writing, or speech: *This book has a preface written by the author.* **2.** introduce by written or spoken remarks; give a preface to. **3.** be a preface to; begin. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **pref aced, pref ac ing.**

pref a to ry (pref′ə tô′rē), of or like a preface; given as a preface; introductory; preliminary. *adj.*

pre fect (prē′fekt), **1.** title of various military and civil officers in ancient Rome and elsewhere. **2.** the chief administrative official of a department of France. *n.*

pre fec ture (prē′fek chər), office, jurisdiction, territory, or official residence of a prefect. *n.*

pre fer (pri fėr′), **1.** like better; choose rather: *I will come later, if you prefer. She prefers reading to sewing.*

2. put forward; present: *In a few words John preferred his claim to the office of captain.* 3. promote; advance: *He was preferred to be a bishop.* *v.*, **pre ferred, pre ferring.**

pref er a ble (pref′ər ə bl), to be preferred; more desirable. *adj.*

pref er a bly (pref′ər ə blē), by choice: *He wants a secretary, preferably one who is a college graduate.* *adv.*

pref er ence (pref′ər əns), 1. act or attitude of liking better: *My preference is for beef rather than lamb. A teacher should not show preference for any one of her pupils.* 2. thing preferred; first choice: *Her preference in reading is a novel.* *n.*

pref er en tial (pref′ər en′shəl), of, giving, or receiving preference. *adj.* —**pref′er en′tial ly,** *adv.*

pre fer ment (pri fėr′mənt), 1. advancement; promotion: *Captain White seeks preferment in the army.* 2. position or office giving social or financial advancement, especially one in the church. *n.*

preferred stock, stock on which dividends must be paid before any can be paid on the common stock.

pre fig ur a tion (prē′fig yər ā′shən), 1. prefiguring; representation beforehand by a figure or type. 2. that in which something is prefigured; prototype. *n.*

pre fig ure (prē fig′yər), 1. represent beforehand by a figure or type: *In one painting of Christ, His shadow is that of a cross, prefiguring the Crucifixion.* 2. imagine to oneself beforehand. *v.*, **pre fig ured, pre fig ur ing.**

pre fix (prē′fiks for 1; prē fiks′ for 2), 1. a syllable, syllables, or word put at the beginning of a word to change its meaning or to form a new word, as in *pre*paid, *under*line, *dis*appear, *un*like. 2. put before: *We prefix "Mr." to a man's name.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

preg na ble (preg′nə bl), open to attack; assailable. *adj.*

preg nan cy (preg′nən sē), pregnant quality or condition. *n.*, *pl.* **preg nan cies.**

preg nant (preg′nənt), 1. having an embryo or embryos developing in the uterus; being with child or young. 2. filled; loaded. 3. fertile; rich; abounding. 4. filled with meaning; very significant: *Most proverbs are pregnant sayings.* *adj.*

pre heat (prē hēt′), heat before using. *v.*

pre hen sile (pri hen′sl), adapted for seizing, grasping, or holding on. Many monkeys have prehensile tails. *adj.*

pre his tor ic (prē′his tôr′ik), of or belonging to periods before recorded history: *Some prehistoric people lived in caves.* *adj.*

pre his tor i cal (prē′his tôr′ə kl), prehistoric. *adj.*

pre his tor i cal ly (prē′his tôr′ik lē), before recorded history. *adv.*

pre judge (prē juj′), judge beforehand; judge without knowing all the facts. *v.*, **pre judged, pre judg ing.**

prej u dice (prej′ə dis), 1. opinion formed without taking time and care to judge fairly: *a prejudice against doctors.* 2. cause a prejudice in; fill with prejudice: *One unfortunate experience prejudiced him against all lawyers.* 3. damage; harm; injure. 4. harm; injury: *I will do nothing to the prejudice of my cousin in this matter.* 1,4 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **prej u diced, prej u dic ing.**

prej u diced (prej′ə dist), having an emphatic opinion without good reasons: *She is so prejudiced in favor of living in the country that she will not even try the city.* *adj.*

prej u di cial (prej′ə dish′əl), causing prejudice or disadvantage; hurtful. *adj.*

prej u di cial ly (prej′ə dish′əl ē), in a prejudiced manner; with prejudice. *adv.*

prel a cy (prel′ə sē), 1. position or rank of a prelate. 2. prelates. 3. church government by prelates. *n.*, *pl.* **prel a cies.**

prel ate (prel′it), clergyman of high rank, such as a bishop. *n.*

prelim., preliminary.

pre lim i nar y (pri lim′ə ner′ē), 1. coming before the main business; leading to something more important: *After the preliminary exercises of prayer and song, the speaker of the day gave an address.* 2. a preliminary step; something preparatory: *A physical examination is a preliminary to joining the army.* 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*, *pl.* **pre lim i nar ies.**

prel ude (prel′ūd or prē′lüd), 1. anything serving as an introduction; preliminary performance: *the organ prelude to a church service.* 2. be a prelude or introduction to. 3. piece of music, or part of it, that introduces another piece or part. 4. introduce with a prelude. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **prel ud ed, prel ud ing.**

pre ma ture (prē′mə chur′, prē′mə tur′, or prē′mə tyur′), before the proper time; too soon. *adj.*

pre ma ture ly (prē′mə chur′lē, prē′mə tur′lē, or prē′mə tyur′lē), before the proper time. *adv.*

pre med i cal (prē med′ə kl), preparing for the study of medicine: *a premedical student.* *adj.*

pre med i tate (prē med′ə tāt), consider or plan beforehand: *The murder was premeditated.* *v.*, **pre med i tat ed, pre med i tat ing.**

pre med i ta tion (prē′med ə tā′shən), previous deliberation or planning. *n.*

pre mier (pri mir′ for 1; prē′mē ər or prem′yər for 2,3), 1. prime minister. 2. first in rank; chief. 3. first in time; earliest. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

pre mière (pri mir′ or prə myär′), 1. a first public performance. 2. the leading woman (in a play, etc.). *n.*

prem ise (prem′is for 1; pri mīz′ for 2), 1. in logic, a statement assumed to be true and used to draw a conclusion. *Example:* Major premise: Children should go to school. Minor premise: He is a child. Conclusion: He should go to school. 2. give as an introduction or explanation; mention beforehand. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **pre mised, pre mis ing.**

premises, 1. house or building with its grounds. 2. in law, things mentioned previously, such as the names of the parties concerned, a description of the property, the price, etc. 3. in law, the property forming the subject of a document.

pre mi um (prē′mē əm), 1. reward; prize: *Some magazines give premiums for obtaining new subscriptions.* 2. something more than the ordinary price or wages: *Mr. Brown has to pay six per cent interest on his loan and also a premium of two hundred dollars.* 3. amount of money paid for insurance: *Father pays premiums on his life insurance four times a year.* 4. excess value of one form of money over another of the same nominal value. 5. unusual or unfair value: *Giving money to beggars may put a premium on idleness.* *n.*

at a premium, 1. at more than the usual value or price. 2. very valuable; much wanted.

pre mo lar (prē mō′lər), 1. one of the permanent teeth in front of the molars; bicuspid. 2. of the premolars. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

pre mo ni tion (prē′mə nish′ən), a forewarning. *n.*

pre mon i to ry (pri mon′ə tô′rē), giving warning beforehand. *adj.*

pre oc cu pa tion (prē ok′yə pā′shən), 1. preoccupying. 2. absorption; being preoccupied. *n.*

pre oc cu pied (prē ok′ū pīd), absorbed; engrossed. *adj.*

pre oc cu py (prē ok′yə pī), 1. take up all the attention of: *The question of getting to New York preoccupied her mind.* 2. occupy beforehand; take possession of before others: *Our favorite seats had been preoccupied.* *v.*, **pre oc cu pied, pre oc cu py ing.**

pre or dain (prē′ôr dān′), decide or settle beforehand; foreordain. *v.*

pre or di na tion (prē′ôrd n ā′shən), preordaining or being preordained. *n.*

prep (prep), *Informal.* preparatory. *adj.*

prep., preposition.

pre paid (prē pād′), pt. and pp. of **prepay.** *Send this shipment prepaid.* *v.*

prep a ra tion (prep′ə rā′shən), 1. a preparing; making ready. 2. being ready. 3. thing done to get ready. 4. medicine, food, or other substance made by a special process. *n.*

pre par a tive (pri par′ə tiv), **1.** preparatory. **2.** something that helps to prepare. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

pre par a to ry (pri par′ə tôr′rē), **1.** of or for preparation; preparing. Preparatory schools fit pupils for college. **2.** as an introduction; preliminary. *adj.*

pre pare (pri pâr′), **1.** make ready; get ready: *Dick prepares his lessons while his mother prepares supper.* **2.** make by a special process. *v.*, **pre pared, pre par ing.** **—pre par′er,** *n.*

pre par ed ness (pri pâr′id nis), **1.** being prepared; readiness. **2.** having adequate military forces and defenses to meet threats or outbreaks of war. *n.*

pre pay (prē pā′), **1.** pay in advance. **2.** pay for in advance. *v.*, **pre paid, pre pay ing.** **—pre pay′ment,** *n.*

pre pense (pri pens′), planned beforehand. *adj.*

pre pon der ance (pri pon′dər əns), **1.** greater number; greater weight; greater power or influence: *In July the hot days have the preponderance.* **2.** being the chief or most important element: *the preponderance of oaks in these woods.* *n.*

pre pon der ant (pri pon′dər ənt), **1.** weighing more; being stronger or more numerous; having more power or influence. **2.** chief; most important: *Greed is a miser's preponderant characteristic.* *adj.* **—pre pon′der ant ly,** *adv.*

pre pon der ate (pri pon′dər āt), **1.** be greater than something else in weight, power, force, influence, number, amount, etc.: *Oaks and maples preponderate in our woods.* **2.** be chief; be most important. **3.** be greater than; outweigh. *v.*, **pre pon der at ed, pre pon der at ing.**

prep o si tion (prep′ə zish′ən), word that shows certain relations between other words. *With, for, by,* and *in* are prepositions in the sentence "A man *with* rugs *for* sale walked *by* our house *in* the morning." *n.*

prep o si tion al (prep′ə zish′ən l), **1.** having to do with a preposition. **2.** having the nature or function of a preposition. *adj.* **—prep′o si′tion al ly,** *adv.*

pre pos sess (prē′pə zes′), **1.** fill with a favorable feeling or opinion: *We were prepossessed by the boy's modest behavior.* **2.** fill with a feeling or opinion. *v.*

pre pos sess ing (prē′pə zes′ing), making a favorable first impression; attractive; pleasing: *Clean clothes and good manners are prepossessing.* *adj.*

pre pos ses sion (prē′pə zesh′ən), bias; prejudice; favorable feeling or opinion formed beforehand: *A well-written letter applying for a position will create a prepossession in the writer's favor.* *n.*

pre pos ter ous (pri pos′tər əs), contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; absurd; senseless: *It would be preposterous to shovel coal with a teaspoon.* *adj.* **—pre-pos′ter ous ly,** *adv.*

pre puce (prē′pūs), foreskin. *n.*

pre req ui site (prē rek′wə zit), **1.** something required beforehand: *A high-school course is the usual prerequisite to college work.* **2.** required beforehand. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

pre rog a tive (pri rog′ə tiv), **1.** right or privilege that nobody else has: *The government has the prerogative of coining money.* **2.** having or exercising a prerogative. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Pres., **1.** President. **2.** Presbyterian.

pres., present.

pres age (pres′ij for 1,3; pri sāj′ for 2,4), **1.** sign felt as a warning; omen. **2.** give warning of; predict: *Some people think that a circle around the moon presages a storm.* **3.** a feeling that something is about to happen. **4.** have or give a prophetic impression (of). 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **pre saged, pre sag ing.**

pres by ter (prez′bə tər), **1.** an elder in the early Christian church. **2.** in the Presbyterian church, a minister or a lay elder. **3.** in the Episcopal church, a minister or a priest. *n.*

Pres by te ri an (prez′bə tir′ē ən), **1.** being or naming a Protestant denomination or church governed by elected presbyters or elders all of equal rank. **2.** of the Presbyterian church. **3.** member of the Presbyterian church. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

Pres by te ri an ism (prez′bə tir′ē ən iz′əm), **1.** the system of church government by elders all (including ministers) of equal rank. **2.** the beliefs of Presbyterian churches. *n.*

pres by ter y (prez′bə ter′ē), **1.** in the Presbyterian church, a meeting or court of all the ministers and certain of the elders within a district. **2.** district under the jurisdiction of such a meeting or court. **3.** part of a church set aside for the clergy. *n., pl.* **pres by ter ies.**

pre school (prē′skül′), before the age of going to regular school. *adj.*

pre sci ence (prē′shē əns), knowledge of things before they exist or happen; foreknowledge; foresight. *n.*

pre sci ent (prē′shē ənt), knowing beforehand; foreseeing. *adj.*

pre scribe (pri skrīb′), **1.** order; direct: *Good citizens do what the laws prescribe.* **2.** order as a remedy or treatment: *The doctor prescribed quinine.* **3.** give medical advice. *v.*, **pre scribed, pre scrib ing.**

pre scrip tion (pri skrip′shən), **1.** order; direction. **2.** a written direction for preparing and using a medicine: *a prescription for a cough.* **3.** the medicine. **4.** possession or use of a thing long enough to give a right or title to it. **5.** the right or title. *n.*

pre scrip tive (pri skrip′tiv), **1.** prescribing. **2.** depending on legal prescription. **3.** established by long use or custom. *adj.*

pres ence (prez′ns), **1.** fact or condition of being present in a place: *I knew of his presence in the other room.* **2.** place where a person is: *The messenger was admitted to my presence.* **3.** formal attendance upon a person of very high rank: *The knight retired from the royal presence.* **4.** appearance; bearing: *a man of noble presence.* **5.** something present, especially a ghost, spirit, or the like. *n.*

in the presence of, in the sight or company of.

saving your presence, with an apology for doing or saying this in your presence.

presence of mind, ability to think calmly and quickly when taken by surprise.

pres ent[1] (prez′nt), **1.** being in the place or thing in question; at hand, not absent: *Every member of the class was present.* **2.** at this time; being or occurring now: *the present ruler, present prices.* **3.** the present time: *At present people need courage.* **4.** denoting action now going on or a state now existing. *Go* is the present tense; *went* is the past tense. **5.** the present tense or a verb form in that tense. 1,2,4 *adj.*, 3,5 *n.*

by these presents, by these words; by this document.

pre sent[2] (pri zent′ for 1,3-10; prez′nt for 2), **1.** give: *They presented flowers to their teacher.* **2.** thing given; gift: *a Christmas present.* **3.** offer; offer formally: *The servant presented the sandwiches to each guest.* **4.** bring before the mind; offer for consideration: *He presented reasons for his action.* **5.** offer to view or notice: *The new City Hall presents a fine appearance.* **6.** bring before the public: *Our school presented a play.* **7.** set forth in words: *The speaker presented arguments for his side.* **8.** hand in; send in: *The grocer presented his bill.* **9.** introduce (one person to another); introduce formally: *She was presented at court. Miss Smith, may I present Mr. Brown?* **10.** direct; point; turn: *The soldier presented his face to the enemy.* 1,3-10 *v.*, 2 *n.*

present arms, bring a rifle, etc., to a vertical position in front of the body.

present with, furnish with (something as a gift).

pre sent a ble (pri zen′tə bl), **1.** fit to be seen. **2.** suitable in appearance, dress, manners, etc., for being introduced into society or company. **3.** suitable to be offered or given. *adj.* **—pre sent′a bly,** *adv.*

pres en ta tion (prez′n tā′shən or prē′zen tā′shən), **1.** act of giving; delivering: *the presentation of a gift.* **2.** gift. **3.** a bringing forward; offering to be considered: *the presentation of a plan.* **4.** an offering to be seen; showing; exhibition: *the presentation of a play.* **5.** a formal introduction: *the presentation of a lady to the queen.* *n.*

pres ent-day (prez′nt dā′), of the present time. *adj.*

pre sen ti ment (pri zen′tə mənt), a feeling or impression that something is about to happen; vague sense of approaching misfortune; foreboding. *n.*

pres ent ly (prez′nt lē), **1.** before long; soon: *The clock will strike presently.* **2.** at once. *adv.*

pre sent ment (pri zent′mənt), **1.** bringing forward; offering to be considered. **2.** showing; offering to be seen. **3.** representation on the stage or by a portrait. *n.*

present participle, participle that expresses time that is now. In "Singing merrily, we turn our steps toward home," *singing* is a present participle.

present tense, tense that expresses time that is now.

pres er va tion (prez′ər vā′shən), **1.** a preserving; keeping safe: *Doctors work for the preservation of our health.* **2.** a being preserved; being kept safe. *n.*

pre serv a tive (pri zėr′və tiv), **1.** any substance that will prevent decay or injury: *Paint is a preservative for wood surfaces. Salt is a preservative for meat.* **2.** that preserves. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

pre serve (pri zėrv′), **1.** keep from harm or change; keep safe; protect. **2.** keep up; maintain. **3.** keep from spoiling: *Ice helps to preserve food.* **4.** prepare (food) to keep it from spoiling. Boiling with sugar, salting, smoking, and pickling are different ways of preserving food. **5.** place where wild animals or fish are protected. 1-4 *v.*, **pre served, pre serv ing;** 5 *n.*

preserves, fruit cooked with sugar and sealed from the air.

pre serv er (pri zėr′vər), person or thing that saves and protects from danger: *a life preserver.* *n.*

pre side (pri zīd′), **1.** hold the place of authority; have charge of a meeting: *Our principal will preside at our election of school officers.* **2.** have authority; have control: *The manager presides over the business of this store.* *v.*, **pre sid ed, pre sid ing.**

pres i den cy (prez′ə dən sē), **1.** office of president: *Helen was elected to the presidency of the Junior Club.* **2.** time during which a president is in office. *n., pl.* **pres i den cies.**

Pres i den cy (prez′ə dən sē), office or time of office of a President: *The United States entered World War I during the Presidency of Woodrow Wilson.* *n., pl.* **Pres i den cies.**

pres i dent (prez′ə dənt), **1.** the highest executive officer of a republic. **2.** the chief officer of a company, college, society, club, etc. *n.*

Pres i dent (prez′ə dənt), **1.** the highest executive officer of the United States. **2.** the highest executive officer of a republic. *n.*

pres i dent-e lect (prez′ə dənt i lekt′), president elected but not yet inaugurated. *n.*

pres i den tial (prez′ə den′shəl), of or belonging to a president or presidency; having to do with a president or presidency: *a presidential election, a presidential candidate.* *adj.* **—pres′i den′tial ly,** *adv.*

pre sid i um (pri sid′ē əm), a governmental administrative committee in the Soviet Union. *n.*

press[1] (pres), **1.** use force or weight steadily against; push with steady force: *Press the button to ring the bell.* **2.** squeeze; squeeze out: *Press all the juice from the oranges.* **3.** use force steadily. **4.** clasp; hug: *Mother pressed the baby to her.* **5.** make smooth; flatten: *Press clothes with an iron.* **6.** a pressing; pressure; push: *The press of many duties keeps mother busy.* **7.** pressed condition. **8.** any of various machines for exerting pressure. **9.** machine for printing; printing press. **10.** establishment for printing books, etc. **11.** process or art of printing. **12.** newspapers and periodicals and those who write for them: *Our school picnic was reported by the press.* **13.** notice given in newspapers or magazines. **14.** push forward; keep pushing: *The boy pressed on in spite of the wind.* **15.** move by pushing steadily (up, down, against, etc.). **16.** urge onward; cause to hurry. **17.** crowd; throng: *The little boy was lost in the press.* **18.** a pressing forward or together; crowding. **19.** urge (a person); keep asking; entreat: *Because it was so stormy, we pressed our guest to stay all night.* **20.** lay stress upon; insist on. **21.** constrain; compel; force: *The government pressed people into its service.* **22.** urge for acceptance. **23.** harass; oppress; trouble. **24.** weigh heavily upon (the mind, a person, etc.). **25.** demand prompt action; be urgent. **26.** urgency; hurry. **27.** cupboard for clothes, books, etc. 1-5,14-17,19-25 *v.*, 6-13, 17,18,26,27 *n.*

go to press, begin to be printed.

press[2] (pres), **1.** force into service, usually naval or military. **2.** impressment into service, usually naval or military. **3.** order for such impressment. **4.** seize and use. 1,4 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

press agent, agent in charge of publicity for a person, organization, etc.

press ing (pres′ing), requiring immediate action or attention; urgent. *adj.* **—press′ing ly,** *adv.*

press man (pres′mən), man who operates or has charge of a printing press. *n., pl.* **press men.**

pres sure (presh′ər), **1.** the continued action of a weight or force: *The pressure of the wind filled the sails of the boat.* **2.** force per unit of area: *There is a pressure of 20 pounds to the inch on this tire.* **3.** state of trouble or strain: *the pressure of poverty.* **4.** a compelling force or influence: *Pressure was brought to bear on John to make him do better work.* **5.** need for prompt or decisive action; urgency: *the pressure of business.* **6.** electromotive force. *n.*

pressure cooker, an airtight apparatus for cooking with steam under pressure.

pressure group, any business, professional, or labor group which attempts to further its interests in the state or national legislatures.

pres sur ize (presh′ər īz), keep the atmospheric pressure inside of the cabin of an airplane at a normal level in spite of the altitude. *v.*, **pres sur ized, pres sur iz ing.**

press work (pres′wėrk′), **1.** the working or management of a printing press. **2.** work done by a printing press. *n.*

pres ti dig i ta tion (pres′tə dij′ə tā′shən), sleight of hand. *n.*

pres ti dig i ta tor (pres′tə dij′ə tā′tər), man skilled in sleight of hand. *n.*

pres tige (pres tēzh′), reputation, influence, or distinction based on what is known of one's abilities, achievements, opportunities, associations, etc. *n.*

pres to (pres′tō), **1.** quickly. **2.** quick. **3.** a quick part in a piece of music. 1 *adv.*, 2 *adj.*, 3 *n., pl.* **pres tos.**

Prest wick (prest′wik), a major international airport near Glasgow, Scotland. *n.*

pre sum a ble (pri züm′ə bl), that can be presumed or taken for granted; probable; likely: *the presumable time of their arrival.* *adj.*

pre sum a bly (pri züm′ə blē), as may be reasonably supposed; probably. *adv.*

pre sume (pri züm′), **1.** take for granted without proving; suppose: *The law presumes innocence until guilt is proved.* **2.** take upon oneself; venture; dare: *May I presume to tell you you are wrong?* **3.** take an unfair advantage (used with *on* or *upon*): *Don't presume on a person's good nature by borrowing from him every week.* *v.*, **pre sumed, pre sum ing.**

pre sum ed ly (pri züm′id lē), as is or may be supposed. *adv.*

pre sump tion (pri zump′shən), **1.** act of presuming. **2.** thing taken for granted: *Since he had the stolen jewels, the presumption was that he was the thief.* **3.** cause or

reason for presuming; probability. **4.** unpleasant boldness: *It is presumption to go to a party when one has not been invited.* *n.*

pre sump tive (pri zump′tiv), **1.** based on likelihood; presumed. **2.** giving ground for presumption or belief: *The man's running away was regarded as presumptive evidence of his guilt.* *adj.*

pre sump tive ly (pri zump′tiv lē), by presumption; presumably. *adv.*

pre sump tu ous (pri zump′chū əs), acting without permission or right; too bold; forward. *adj.* **—pre sump′tu ous ly,** *adv.* **—pre sump′tu ous ness,** *n.*

pre sup pose (prē′sə pōz′), **1.** take for granted in advance; assume beforehand: *Let us presuppose that he wants more money.* **2.** require as a necessary condition; imply: *A fight presupposes fighters.* *v.*, **pre sup posed, pre sup pos ing.**

pre sup po si tion (prē′sup ə zish′ən), **1.** a presupposing. **2.** thing presupposed: *The detective acted upon the presupposition that the thief knew the value of the jewels.* *n.*

pre tence (pri tens′ or prē′tens), *Esp. Brit.* pretense. *n.*

pre tend (pri tend′), **1.** make believe. **2.** claim falsely: *She pretends to like you, but talks about you behind your back.* **3.** claim falsely to have: *She pretended illness.* **4.** claim: *I don't pretend to be a musician.* **5.** lay claim: *James Stuart pretended to the English throne.* **6.** venture; attempt; presume: *I cannot pretend to judge between them.* **7.** pretended; make-believe. 1-6 *v.*, 7 *adj.*

pre tend ed (pri ten′did), claimed falsely; asserted falsely. *adj.* **—pre tend′ed ly,** *adv.*

pre tend er (pri ten′dər), **1.** person who pretends. **2.** person who makes claims to a throne without just right. *n.*

pre tense (pri tens′ or prē′tens), **1.** make-believe; pretending: *My anger was all pretense.* **2.** a false appearance: *Under pretense of picking up the handkerchief, she took the money.* **3.** a false claim: *The girls made a pretense of knowing the boys' secret.* **4.** claim. **5.** a showing off; display: *Her manner is free from pretense.* **6.** anything done to show off. *n.*

pre ten sion (pri ten′shən), **1.** claim: *The young prince has pretensions to the throne.* **2.** a putting forward of a claim. **3.** doing things for show or to make a fine appearance; showy display. *n.*

pre ten tious (pri ten′shəs), **1.** making claims to excellence or importance: *a pretentious person, book, or speech.* **2.** doing things for show or to make a fine appearance: *a pretentious style of entertaining guests.* *adj.* **—pre ten′tious ly,** *adv.* **—pre ten′tious ness,** *n.*

pret er it or **pret er ite** (pret′ər it), **1.** verb form that expresses occurrence in the past; past tense. *Obeyed* is the preterit of *obey; spoke,* of *speak;* and *saw,* of *see.* **2.** expressing past time. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

pre ter mit (prē′tər mit′), **1.** leave out; omit. **2.** let pass without notice. *v.*, **pre ter mit ted, pre ter mitting.**

pre ter nat u ral (prē′tər nach′ə rəl), **1.** out of the ordinary course of nature; abnormal. **2.** due to something above or beyond nature; supernatural. *adj.* **—pre′ter nat′u ral ly,** *adv.*

pre text (prē′tekst), a false reason concealing the real reason; pretense; excuse: *He used his sore finger as a pretext for not going to school.* *n.*

Pre to ri a (pri tô′rē ə), administrative capital of the Republic of South Africa, in the NE part. 343,000. *n.*

pret ti fy (prit′ə fī), *Often used disparagingly.* make pretty. *v.*, **pret ti fied, pret ti fy ing.**

pret ty (prit′ē), **1.** pleasing (used to describe people and things that are good-looking in a feminine or childish way, dainty, sweet, charming, etc., but not stately, grand, elegant, or very important): *a pretty face, a pretty dress, a pretty tune.* **2.** not at all pleasing: *a pretty mess.* **3.** too dainty or delicate. **4.** *Archaic.* brave; bold; fine. **5.** a pretty person or thing. **6.** *Informal.* considerable in amount or extent. **7.** fairly; rather: *It is pretty late.* 1-4,6 *adj.*, **pret ti er, pret ti est;** 5 *n.*, *pl.* **pret ties;** 7 *adv.* **—pret′ti ly,** *adv.* **—pret′ti ness,** *n.*

pretty penny, *Informal.* a large sum of money.

pret zel (pret′sl), a hard biscuit, usually in the form of a knot, salted on the outside. *n.*

pre vail (pri vāl′), **1.** exist in many places; be in general use: *That custom still prevails.* **2.** be the most usual or strongest: *Sadness prevailed in our minds.* **3.** be the stronger; win the victory; succeed: *The knights prevailed against their foe.* **4.** be effective. *v.*

prevail on, upon, or **with,** persuade: *Can't I prevail upon you to stay for dinner?*

pre vail ing (pri vāl′ing), **1.** that prevails; having superior force or influence; victorious. **2.** in general use; common. *adj.* **—pre vail′ing ly,** *adv.*

prev a lence (prev′l əns), widespread occurrence; general use: *the prevalence of complaints about the weather.* *n.*

prev a lent (prev′l ənt), widespread; in general use; common: *Colds are prevalent in the winter.* *adj.*

pre var i cate (pri var′ə kāt), turn aside from the truth in speech or act; lie. *v.*, **pre var i cat ed, pre var i cat ing.**

pre var i ca tion (pri var′ə kā′shən), prevaricating; departure from the truth. *n.*

pre var i ca tor (pri var′ə kā′tər), person who turns aside from the truth in speech or action. *n.*

pre vent (pri vent′), **1.** keep (*from*): *Illness prevented him from doing his work.* **2.** keep from happening: *Rain prevented the game.* **3.** hinder: *I'll meet you at six if nothing prevents.* *v.* **—pre vent′er,** *n.*

pre vent a ble (pri ven′tə bl), that can be prevented. *adj.*

pre vent i ble (pri ven′tə bl), preventable. *adj.*

pre ven tion (pri ven′shən), **1.** a preventing: *the prevention of fire.* **2.** something that prevents. *n.*

pre ven tive (pri ven′tiv), **1.** that prevents: *preventive measures against disease.* **2.** something that prevents: *Vaccination is a preventive against smallpox.* 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

pre view (prē′vū′), **1.** a previous view, inspection, survey, etc. **2.** view beforehand. **3.** the advance showing of scenes from a motion picture. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*

pre vi ous (prē′vē əs), **1.** coming or going before; that came before; earlier: *She did better in the previous lesson.* **2.** *Informal.* quick. *adj.*

previous to, before: *Previous to her departure she gave a party.*

pre vi ous ly (prē′vē əs lē), at a previous time. *adv.*

pre vi sion (prē vizh′ən), **1.** foresight; foreknowledge. **2.** prophetic vision or perception: *Some prevision warned the explorer of trouble.* *n.*

pre war (prē′wôr′), before the war. *adj.*

prey (prā), **1.** animal hunted or seized for food, especially by another animal: *Mice and birds are the prey of cats.* **2.** habit of hunting and killing other animals for food: *Hawks are birds of prey.* **3.** person or thing injured; victim: *be a prey to fear or disease.* *n.*

prey on or **upon,** **1.** hunt or kill for food: *Cats prey upon mice.* **2.** be a strain upon; injure; irritate: *Worry preys on her mind.* **3.** rob; plunder.

Pri am (prī′əm), in Greek mythology, the king of Troy at the time of the Trojan War. *n.*

price (prīs), **1.** amount for which a thing is sold or can be bought; the cost to the buyer: *The price of this hat is $2.98.* **2.** put a price on; set the price of. **3.** *Informal.* ask the price of; find out the price of: *price a rug.* **4.** reward offered for the capture of a person alive or dead. **5.** what must be given, done, undergone, etc., to obtain a thing: *We paid a heavy price for the victory, for we lost ten thousand soldiers.* **6.** value; worth. 1,4-6 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **priced, pric ing.**

at any price, at any cost, no matter how great.
beyond or without price, so valuable that it cannot be bought.
price less (prīs′lis), beyond price; extremely valuable. *adj.* **—price′less ness,** *n.*
prick (prik), **1.** a sharp point. **2.** a little hole or mark made by a sharp point. **3.** make a little hole in with a sharp point: *I pricked the map with a pin to show our route.* **4.** mark with a sharp point. **5.** a pricking. **6.** a sharp pain. **7.** cause sharp pain to: *The cat pricked me with its claws.* **8.** cause or feel a sharp pain. **9.** *Archaic.* spur; urge on. **10.** *Archaic.* ride fast. 1,2,5,6 *n.*, 3,4, 7-10 *v.* **—prick′er,** *n.*
kick against the pricks, make useless resistance that only hurts oneself.
prick up, point upward.
prick up the ears, 1. point the ears upward. **2.** give sudden attention. **3.** listen carefully.
prick le (prik′l), **1.** a small, sharp point; thorn; spine. **2.** feel a prickly or smarting sensation: *Her skin prickled when she saw the big snake.* **3.** such a sensation. **4.** cause such a sensation in. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **prick led, prick ling.**
prick ly (prik′lē), **1.** having many sharp points like thorns: *a prickly rosebush, the prickly porcupine.* **2.** sharp and stinging; itching: *Heat sometimes causes a prickly rash on the skin.* *adj.*, **prick li er, prick li est. —prick′li ness,** *n.*
prickly heat, a red, itching rash on the skin caused by inflammation of the sweat glands.
prickly pear, 1. a pear-shaped, edible fruit of a certain kind of cactus. **2.** plant that it grows on.
pride (prīd), **1.** a high opinion of one's own worth or possessions: *Pride in our city should make us help to keep it clean.* **2.** pleasure or satisfaction in something concerned with oneself. **3.** something that one is proud of: *Her youngest child is her great pride.* **4.** too high an opinion of oneself. **5.** acting as if better than others; scorn of others. **6.** the best part; most flourishing period: *in the pride of manhood.* **7. Pride oneself on** means be proud of: *We pride ourselves on our clean streets.* 1-6 *n.*, 7 *v.*, **prid ed, prid ing.**
pride ful (prīd′fəl), proud. **—pride′ful ly,** *adv.*
priest (prēst), **1.** a special servant of a god, who performs certain public religious acts. **2.** clergyman or minister of a Christian church. **3.** clergyman authorized to administer the sacraments and pronounce absolution. *n.*
priest ess (prēs′tis), woman who serves at an altar or in sacred rites. *n.*
priest hood (prēst′hud), **1.** position or rank of priest: *He was admitted to the priesthood.* **2.** priests as a group: *the priesthood of Spain.* *n.*
priest ly (prēst′lē), **1.** of or having to do with a priest. **2.** like a priest; suitable for a priest. *adj.*, **priest li er, priest li est.**
prig (prig), person who is too particular about speech and manners, and prides himself on being better than others. *n.*
prig ger y (prig′ər ē), conduct or character of a prig. *n.*, *pl.* **prig ger ies.**
prig gish (prig′ish), too particular about doing right in things that show outwardly; priding oneself on being better than others. *adj.* **—prig′gish ness,** *n.*
prim (prim), stiffly precise, neat, proper, or formal. *adj.*, **prim mer, prim mest. —prim′ly,** *adv.* **—prim′ness,** *n.*
pri ma cy (prī′mə sē), **1.** being first in order, rank, importance, etc. **2.** position or rank of a church primate. **3.** in the Roman Catholic Church, the supreme power of the Pope. *n.*, *pl.* **pri ma cies.**
pri ma don na (prē′mə don′ə), the principal woman singer in an opera. *pl.* **pri ma don nas.**
pri ma fa ci e (prī′mə fā′shē ē), at first view; before investigation.
pri mal (prī′ml), **1.** of early times; first; primeval. **2.** chief; fundamental. *adj.* **—pri′mal ly,** *adv.*
pri ma ri ly (prī′mer′ə lē or prī mär′ə lē), **1.** chiefly; principally: *Napoleon was primarily a general.* **2.** at first; originally. *adv.*
pri ma ry (prī′mer′ē), **1.** first in time; first in order. **2.** anything that is first in order, rank, or importance. **3.** from which others have come; original; fundamental. **4.** a primary color. **5.** first in importance; chief: *Good health and character are primary.* **6.** *U.S.* a meeting or gathering of the voters of a political party in an election district to choose candidates for office. Primaries are held before the regular election. **7.** noting or having to do with the inducing circuit, coil, or current in an induction coil or the like. **8.** a primary coil or circuit. 1,3,5,7 *adj.*, 2,4,6,8 *n.*, *pl.* **pri mar ies.**
primary accent, 1. the strongest accent in the pronunciation of a word. **2.** mark (′) used to show this.
primary colors, pigments or colors that are, or are thought to be, fundamental. Red, yellow, and blue are the primary colors in pigments.
primary election, election to choose candidates for office from a certain political party.
primary school, the first three or four grades of the elementary school.
pri mate (prī′mit or prī′māt), **1.** archbishop or bishop ranking above all other bishops in a country or church province. **2.** any of the highest order of mammals, including human beings, apes, and monkeys. *n.*
prime[1] (prīm), **1.** first in rank; chief: *His prime object was to lower the tax rate.* **2.** first in time or order; fundamental. **3.** first in quality; first-rate; excellent: *prime ribs of beef.* **4.** the best time; best condition: *A man of forty is in the prime of life.* **5.** the best part. **6.** the first part; beginning. **7.** springtime. **8.** early manhood or womanhood; youth. **9.** the second of the seven canonical hours, or the service for it, originally fixed for the first hour of the day (beginning at 6 A.M.). **10.** that cannot be divided without a remainder by any whole number except itself and 1: *7, 11, and 13 are prime numbers.* **11.** having no common divisor but 1: *2 is prime to 9.* **12.** a prime number. **13.** one of the sixty minutes in a degree. **14.** the mark (′) indicating such a part. 1-3,10,11 *adj.*, 4-9,12-14 *n.* **—prime′ness,** *n.*
prime[2] (prīm), **1.** prepare by putting something in or on. **2.** supply (a gun) with powder. **3.** prime a firearm. **4.** cover (a surface) with a first coat of paint or oil so that paint will not soak in. **5.** equip (a person) with information, words, etc. **6.** pour water into (a pump) to start action. *v.*, **primed, prim ing.**
prime meridian, meridian from which the longitude east and west is measured. It passes through Greenwich, England, and its longitude is 0°.
prime minister, the chief minister of a government. He is the head of the cabinet.
prime number, number that cannot be divided without a remainder by any whole number except itself and 1: *2, 3, 5, 7, 11, and 13 are prime numbers.*
prim er[1] (prim′ər), **1.** a first book in reading. **2.** a first book; beginner's book. *n.*
prim er[2] (prīm′ər), **1.** person or thing that primes. **2.** cap or cylinder containing a little gunpowder, used for firing a charge. *n.*
pri me val (prī mē′vl), **1.** of or having to do with the first age or ages, especially of the world: *In its primeval state the earth was a fiery glowing ball.* **2.** ancient: *primeval forests untouched by the ax.* *adj.* **—pri me′val ly,** *adv.*
prim ing (prīm′ing), **1.** powder or other material used to set fire to an explosive. **2.** a first coat of paint, sizing, etc. *n.*
prim i tive (prim′ə tiv), **1.** of early times; of long ago: *Primitive people often lived in caves.* **2.** first of the kind: *primitive Christians.* **3.** very simple; such as people had early in human history: *A primitive way of making fire is by rubbing two sticks together.* **4.** original; primary. **5.** artist belonging to an early period, especially before the Renaissance. **6.** picture by such an artist. 1-4 *adj.*, 5,6 *n.* **—prim′i tive ly,** *adv.*

pri mo gen i tor (prī′mə jen′ə tər), 1. ancestor; forefather. 2. the earliest ancestor. *n.*

pri mo gen i ture (prī′mə jen′ə chur or prī′mə jen′ə chər), 1. state, condition, or fact of being the first-born of the children of the same parents. 2. right or principle of inheritance or succession by the first-born, especially the inheritance of a family estate by the eldest son. *n.*

pri mor di al (prī môr′dē əl), 1. existing at the very beginning; primitive. 2. original; elementary. *adj.*

primp (primp), 1. dress (oneself) for show; prink. 2. dress carefully. *v.*

prim rose (prim′rōz′), 1. any of a large group of plants with flowers of various colors. The common primrose of Europe is pale yellow. 2. the flower. 3. pale yellow. 4. of or like a primrose; gay; pleasant. 1-3 *n.*, 3,4 *adj.*

primrose path, a pleasant way; path of pleasure.

prin., principal.

prince (prins), 1. a male member of a royal family; especially, in Great Britain, a son or grandson of a king or queen. 2. sovereign. 3. ruler of a small state subordinate to a king or emperor. 4. the English equivalent of certain titles of nobility of varying importance or rank in other countries. 5. the greatest or best of a group; chief: *a merchant prince.* *n.*

prince consort, prince who is the husband of a queen or empress ruling in her own right.

prince dom (prins′dəm), 1. the territory ruled by a prince. 2. the position, rank, or dignity of a prince. *n.*

Prince Edward Island, province of Canada on an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, just north of Nova Scotia. 103,000 pop.; 2184 sq. mi. *Capital:* Charlottetown. *Abbrev.:* P.E.I.

prince ling (prins′ling), a young, little, or petty prince. *n.*

prince ly (prins′lē), 1. of a prince or his rank; royal. 2. like a prince; noble. 3. fit for a prince; magnificent. *adj.*, **prince li er, prince li est.** **—prince′li ness,** *n.*

Prince of Darkness, the Devil; Satan.

prince of the blood, prince of a royal family.

Prince of Wales, title conferred on the eldest son, or heir apparent, of the British sovereign.

prince royal, the oldest son of a king or queen.

prin cess (prin′ses or prin′sis), 1. daughter of a king or queen; daughter of a king's or queen's son. 2. wife or widow of a prince. 3. woman having the rank of a prince. *n.*

princess royal, the oldest daughter of a king or queen.

prin ci pal (prin′sə pl), 1. most important; main; chief: *Chicago is the principal city of Illinois.* 2. a chief person; one who gives orders. 3. the head, or one of the heads, of a primary or secondary school. 4. sum of money on which interest is paid. 5. money or property from which income is received. 6. person who hires another person to act for him: *Smith does the business of renting the houses for Mr. Jones, his principal.* 7. person directly responsible for a crime. 8. person responsible for the payment of a debt that another person has endorsed. 1 *adj.*, 2-8 *n.*

prin ci pal i ty (prin′sə pal′ə tē), 1. a small state or country ruled by a prince. 2. country from which a prince gets his title. 3. supreme power. *n., pl.* **prin ci pal i ties.**

prin ci pal ly (prin′sə pl ē), for the most part; above all; chiefly. *adv.*

principal parts, the main parts of a verb, from which the rest can be derived. In English the principal parts are the present infinitive, past tense or preterit, and past participle. *Examples:* go, went, gone; do, did, done; drive, drove, driven; push, pushed, pushed.

prin ci pal ship (prin′sə pl ship′), position or office of a principal. *n.*

prin ci ple (prin′sə pl), 1. truth that is a foundation for other truths: *the principles of democratic government.* 2. a fundamental belief: *religious principles.* 3. rule of action or conduct: *I make it a principle to save some money each week.* 4. uprightness; honor: *Washington was a man of principle.* 5. rule of science explaining how things act: *the principle by which a machine works.* 6. method of operation. 7. source; origin; first cause or force. 8. one of the elements that compose a substance, especially one that gives some special quality or effect: *the bitter principle in a drug.* *n.*

in principle, as regards the general truth or rule.

on principle, 1. according to a certain principle. 2. for reasons of right conduct.

prink (pringk), 1. dress (oneself) for show. 2. fuss over one's appearance. *v.* **—prink′er,** *n.*

print (print), 1. use type, blocks, plates, etc., and ink or dye to stamp (words, pictures, designs, etc.) on paper or the like: *Who prints this newspaper?* 2. stamp letters, words, etc., on with type, etc., and ink. 3. cause to be printed; publish: *to print books.* 4. produce books, newspapers, etc., by printing press. 5. printed words, letters, etc.: *This book has clear print.* 6. printed condition. 7. printed publication; newspaper or magazine. 8. edition or impression of a book, etc., made at one time. 9. make (words or letters) the way they look in print instead of in writing. 10. make with such letters: *Print your name clearly.* 11. stamp with designs, patterns, pictures, etc.: *Machines print wallpaper, cloth, etc.* 12. picture or design printed from a block or plate. 13. cloth with a pattern printed on it: *Amy has two dresses made of print.* 14. a mark made by pressing or stamping: *the print of a foot.* 15. stamp; produce (marks or figures) by pressure; impress. 16. something that prints; stamp; die. 17. something that has been marked or shaped by pressing or stamping: *a print of butter.* 18. fix: *The scene is printed on my memory.* 19. take impression from type, etc. 20. photograph produced from a negative. 21. produce photograph by transmission of light through a negative. 1-4,9-11,15,18,19,21 *v.*, 5-8,12-14,16,17,20 *n.*

in print, 1. in printed form. 2. of books, etc., still available for purchase from the publisher.

out of print, no longer sold by the publisher.

print a ble (prin′tə bl), 1. capable of being printed. 2. capable of being printed from. 3. fit to be printed. *adj.*

print er (prin′tər), person whose business or work is printing or setting type. *n.*

printer's devil, a young helper or errand boy in a printing shop.

print ing (prin′ting), 1. the producing of books, newspapers, etc., by impression from movable types, plates, etc. 2. printed words, letters, etc. 3. all the copies printed at one time. 4. letters made like those in print. *n.*

printing press, machine for printing from types, plates, etc.

pri or[1] (prī′ər), coming before; earlier: *I can't go with you because I have a prior engagement.* *adj.*

prior to, coming before in time, order, or importance; earlier than; before.

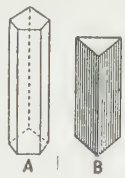
pri or[2] (prī′ər), head of a priory or monastery for men. Priors usually rank below abbots. *n.*

pri or ess (prī′ər is), head of a convent or priory for women. Prioresses usually rank below abbesses. *n.*

pri or i ty (prī ôr′ə tē), 1. being earlier in time: *The priority of the visit of the Norsemen to America has been established.* 2. a coming before in order or importance: *Fire engines and ambulances have priority over other traffic.* 3. *U.S.* a governmental rating giving right of way to persons or things important in national defense, essential affairs of state, etc., in order of importance. *n., pl.* **pri or i ties.**

pri o ry (prī′ə rē), a religious house governed by a prior or prioress. A priory is often, but not necessarily, dependent on an abbey. *n., pl.* **pri o ries.**

Pris cil la (pri sil′ə), the heroine of Longfellow's poem *The Courtship of Miles Standish.* *n.*



Prisms: A, def. 1; B, def. 2.

prism (priz′əm), **1.** solid whose bases or ends have the same size and shape and are parallel to one another, and each of whose sides has two pairs of parallel edges. A six-sided pencil before it is sharpened has the shape of one kind of prism. **2.** a transparent prism, usually with three-sided ends, that separates white light passing through it into the colors of the rainbow. *n.*

pris mat ic (priz mat′ik), **1.** of or like a prism. **2.** formed by a transparent prism. **3.** varied in color. *adj.*

pris mat i cal ly (priz mat′ik lē), by, or as if by, a prism. *adv.*

prismatic colors, colors formed when white light is passed through a prism; red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. These are the colors of the rainbow.

pris on (priz′n), **1.** a public building in which criminals are confined: *Lawbreakers are confined in prison.* **2.** any place where a person is shut up against his will: *The small apartment was a prison to the big dog and he longed to be back on the farm.* **3.** imprison. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

pris on er (priz′n ər), **1.** person who is kept shut up against his will or who is not free to move. **2.** person taken by the enemy in war. **3.** person arrested and held for trial. *n.*

pris sy (pris′ē), *U.S. Informal.* **1.** too precise and fussy. **2.** too easily shocked; overnice. *adj.*, **pris si er, pris si est.**

pris tine (pris′tēn), as it was in its earliest time or state; original; primitive: *The colors of the paintings inside the pyramid had kept their pristine freshness in spite of their age.* *adj.*

prith ee (priтH′ē), *Archaic.* I pray thee: *Prithee, come hither.* *interj.*

pri va cy (prī′və sē), **1.** condition of being private; being away from others. **2.** absence of publicity; secrecy: *He told me his reasons in strict privacy.* *n., pl.* **pri va cies.**

pri vate (prī′vit), **1.** not for the public; for just a few special people or for one: *a private car, a private house, a private letter.* **2.** not public; individual; personal: *the private life of a king, my private opinion.* **3.** secret; confidential: *a private pocket.* **4.** secluded: *some private corner.* **5.** having no public office: *a private citizen.* **6.** soldier or marine of the lowest rank: *John's brother was promoted from private to corporal last week.* 1-5 *adj.*, 6 *n.* **—pri′vate ly,** *adv.* **—pri′vate ness,** *n.*

in private, **1.** not publicly. **2.** secretly.

private enterprise. See **enterprise.**

pri va teer (prī′və tir′), **1.** an armed ship owned by private persons and holding a government commission to attack and capture enemy ships. **2.** commander or one of the crew of a privateer. **3.** cruise as a privateer. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

pri va teers man (prī′və tirz′mən), officer or sailor of a privateer. *n., pl.* **pri va teers men.**

pri va tion (prī vā′shən), **1.** lack of the comforts or of the necessities of life: *Many children died because of privation during the war.* **2.** loss; absence; being deprived. *n.*

priv et (priv′it), any of several shrubs with small leaves, much used for hedges. Some are evergreen. *n.*

priv i lege (priv′l ij), **1.** a special right, advantage, or favor: *Mr. Jones has given us the privilege of using his television set.* **2.** give a privilege to: *The nobility in Europe was a privileged class.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **priv i leged, priv i leg ing.**

priv i ly (priv′l ē), in a private manner; secretly. *adv.*

priv y (priv′ē), **1.** private. **2.** *Archaic.* secret; hidden. **3.** a small outhouse used as a toilet. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*, *pl.* **priv ies.**

privy to, having secret or private knowledge of.

privy council, group of personal advisers to a ruler.

privy seal, in Great Britain, the seal affixed to grants, etc., that are afterwards to receive the great seal, and to documents that do not require the great seal.

prize[1] (prīz), **1.** reward won after trying against other people: *Prizes will be given for the three best stories.* **2.** given as a prize. **3.** that has won a prize. **4.** worthy of a prize: *prize vegetables.* **5.** reward worth working for. 1,5 *n.*, 2-4 *adj.*

prize[2] (prīz), thing or person that is taken or captured, especially an enemy's ship and its cargo taken at sea. *n.*

prize[3] (prīz), **1.** value highly: *She prizes her best china.* **2.** estimate the value of. *v.*, **prized, priz ing.**

prize court, a court that makes decisions concerning ships and other property captured at sea during a war.

prize fight, fight with fists which people pay money to see.

prize fighter, man who fights or boxes for money.

prize fighting, boxing for pay.

prize money, money obtained by the sale of ships and other property captured at sea in the course of a war, sometimes divided among those who made the capture.

prize ring, **1.** a square space enclosed by ropes, used for prize fights. **2.** prize fighting.

pro[1] (prō), **1.** in favor of; for. **2.** reason in favor of. The pros and cons of a question are the arguments for and against it. 1 *adv.*, 2 *n., pl.* **pros.**

pro[2] (prō), *Informal.* professional. *n., pl.* **pros**; *adj.*

pro-, prefix meaning:
1. forward, as in *proceed, project.*
2. forth; out, as in *prolong, proclaim.*
3. on the side of; in favor of; in behalf of, as in *pro-British, pro-slavery.*
4. in place of; acting as, as in *pronoun, proconsul.*

prob a bil i ty (prob′ə bil′ə tē), **1.** quality or fact of being likely or probable; chance: *There is a probability that school will close a week earlier than usual.* **2.** something likely to happen: *A storm is one of the probabilities for tomorrow.* *n., pl.* **prob a bil i ties.**

in all probability, probably.

prob a ble (prob′ə bl), **1.** likely to happen: *Cooler weather is probable after this shower.* **2.** likely to be true: *Something he ate is the probable cause of his pain.* *adj.*

prob a bly (prob′ə blē), more likely than not. *adv.*

pro bate (prō′bāt), **1.** in law, the official proving of a will as genuine. **2.** of or concerned with the probating of wills: *a probate court.* **3.** prove by legal process the genuineness of (a will). **4.** a true copy of a will with a certificate that it has been proved genuine. 1,4 *n.*, 2 *adj.*, 3 *v.*, **pro bat ed, pro bat ing.**

pro ba tion (prō bā′shən), **1.** trial or testing of conduct, character, qualifications, etc.: *Bill was admitted to the sixth grade on probation. After a period of probation a novice becomes a nun.* **2.** system of letting young offenders against the law, or first offenders, go free without receiving the punishment which they are sentenced to unless there is a further offense. *n.*

pro ba tion ar y (prō bā′shən er′ē), **1.** of or having to do with probation. **2.** on probation. *adj.*

pro ba tion er (prō bā′shən ər), person who is on probation. *n.*

probation officer, officer appointed to supervise offenders who have been placed on probation.

pro ba tive (prō′bə tiv), **1.** giving proof or evidence. **2.** for a trial or test. *adj.*

probe (prōb), **1.** search into; examine thoroughly; investigate: *probe one's thoughts or feelings to find out why one acted as one did.* **2.** search; penetrate: *probe into the causes of crime.* **3.** a thorough examination; investigation. **4.** *U.S.* investigation, usually by a legislative body, in an effort to discover evidences of law violation.

5. a slender instrument with a rounded end for exploring the depth or direction of a wound, a cavity in the body, etc. 6. examine with a probe. 1,2,6 *v.*, **probed, prob ing;** 3-5 *n.*

pro bi ty (prō′bə tē), uprightness; honesty; high principle. *n.*

prob lem (prob′ləm), 1. question; difficult question. 2. matter of doubt or difficulty. 3. something to be worked out: *a problem in arithmetic.* 4. that causes difficulty: *a problem child.* 1-3 *n.*, 4 *adj.*

prob lem at ic (prob′ləm at′ik), having the nature of a problem; doubtful; uncertain; questionable: *What the weather will be is often problematic. adj.* **—prob′lem at′i cal ly,** *adv.*

prob lem at i cal (prob′ləm at′ə kl), problematic. *adj.*

pro bo no pu bli co (prō bō′nō pub′lə kō), *Latin.* for the public welfare.

pro bos cis (prō bos′is), 1. an elephant's trunk. 2. a long, flexible snout. 3. the mouth parts of some insects, developed to great length for sucking: *the proboscis of a fly or a mosquito.* 4. *Humorous.* a person's nose. *n., pl.* **probos cis es.**

Head of a type of monkey that has a proboscis

pro ce dure (prə sē′jər), 1. way of proceeding; method of doing things: *What is your procedure in making bread?* 2. the customary manners or ways of conducting business: *parliamentary procedure, legal procedure. n.*

pro ceed (prə sēd′), 1. go on after having stopped; move forward: *Please proceed with your story.* 2. be carried on; take place: *The trial may proceed.* 3. carry on any activity: *He proceeded to light his pipe.* 4. come forth; issue; go out; emanate: *Heat proceeds from fire.* 5. begin and carry on an action at law. *v.* **—proceed′er,** *n.*

pro ceed ing (prə sēd′ing), action; conduct; what is done. *n.*

proceedings, 1. action in a case in a law court. 2. record of what was done at the meetings of a society, club, etc.

pro ceeds (prō′sēdz), money obtained from a sale, etc.: *The proceeds from the school play will be used to buy a new curtain for the stage. n.pl.*

proc ess (pros′es or prō′ses), 1. set of actions or changes in a special order: *By what process or processes is cloth made from wool?* 2. treat or prepare by some special method: *This cloth has been processed to make it waterproof.* 3. treated or prepared by some special method. 4. part that grows out or sticks out: *the process of a bone.* 5. a written command or summons to appear in a law court. 6. start legal action against. 1,4,5 *n.*, 2,6 *v.*, 3 *adj.*

in process, 1. in the course or condition: *In process of time the house will be finished.* 2. in the course or condition of being done: *The author has just finished one book and has another in process.*

processing tax, a federal tax placed on processes involved in handling certain commodities, especially agricultural commodities.

pro ces sion (prə sesh′ən), 1. something that moves forward; persons marching or riding: *A funeral procession filled the street.* 2. an orderly moving forward: *We formed lines to march in procession onto the platform. n.*

pro ces sion al (prə sesh′ən l), 1. of a procession. 2. used or sung in a procession. 3. processional music: *The choir and clergy marched into the church singing the processional.* 4. book containing hymns, etc., for use in religious processions. 1,2 *adj.*, 3,4 *n.*

pro claim (prə klām′), make known publicly and officially; declare publicly: *War was proclaimed. The people proclaimed him king. v.*

proc la ma tion (prok′lə mā′shən), an official announcement; public declaration: *the President's annual Thanksgiving proclamation. n.*

pro cliv i ty (prō kliv′ə tē), tendency; inclination. *n., pl.* **pro cliv i ties.**

pro con sul (prō kon′sl), governor or military commander of an ancient Roman province with duties and powers like a consul's. *n.*

pro cras ti nate (prō kras′tə nāt), put things off until later; delay; delay repeatedly. *v.*, **pro cras ti nated, pro cras ti nat ing. —pro cras′ti na′tor,** *n.*

pro cras ti na tion (prō kras′tə nā′shən), act or habit of putting things off till later; delay. *n.*

pro cre ate (prō′krē āt), 1. become father to; beget. 2. produce offspring. 3. bring into being; produce. *v.*, **pro cre at ed, pro cre at ing.**

pro cre a tion (prō′krē ā′shən), 1. a begetting; becoming a father. 2. production. *n.*

Pro crus te an (prō krus′tē ən), 1. of or having to do with Procrustes or his bed. 2. tending to produce conformity by violent or arbitrary means. *adj.*

Pro crus tes (prō krus′tēz), in Greek legend, a robber who stretched his victims or cut off their legs to make them fit the length of his bed. *n.*

proc tor (prok′tər), 1. official in a university or school who keeps order. 2. person employed to manage another's case in a law court. *n.*

proc to ri al (prok tô′rē əl), of or having to do with a proctor. *adj.*

pro cum bent (prō kum′bənt), lying face down; prone; prostrate. *adj.*

proc u ra tor (prok′yə rā′tər), 1. person employed to manage the affairs of another; person authorized to act for another; agent. 2. a financial agent or administrator of an imperial Roman province. *n.*

pro cure (prə kyu̇r′), 1. obtain by care or effort; get: *A friend procured a position in the bank for my big brother.* 2. bring about; cause: *procure a person's death. v.*, **pro cured, pro cur ing. —pro cur′a ble,** *adj.*

pro cure ment (prə kyu̇r′mənt), a procuring. *n.*

prod (prod), 1. poke or jab with something pointed: *prod an animal with a stick.* 2. stir up; urge on: *prod a lazy boy to action by threats and entreaties.* 3. poke; thrust: *That prod in the ribs hurt.* 4. a sharp-pointed stick; goad. 1,2 *v.*, **prod ded, prod ding;** 3,4 *n.* **—prod′der,** *n.*

prod i gal (prod′ə gl), 1. spending too much; wasting money or other resources; wasteful: *America has been prodigal of its forests.* 2. abundant; lavish. 3. person who is wasteful or extravagant; spendthrift. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.* **—prod′i gal ly,** *adv.*

prod i gal i ty (prod′ə gal′ə tē), 1. wasteful or reckless extravagance. 2. rich abundance; profuseness. *n., pl.* **prod i gal i ties.**

pro di gious (prə dij′əs), 1. very great; huge; vast: *The ocean contains a prodigious amount of water.* 2. wonderful; marvelous. *adj.* **—pro di′gious ly,** *adv.* **—pro di′gious ness,** *n.*

prod i gy (prod′ə jē), 1. marvel; wonder. An infant prodigy is a child remarkably brilliant in some respect. 2. a marvelous example: *The warriors performed prodigies of valor.* 3. *Rare.* a wonderful sign or omen: *An eclipse of the sun seemed a prodigy to early man. n., pl.* **prod i gies.**

pro duce (prə dūs′ or prə dūs′ for 1-6; prod′ūs, prod′ūs, prō′dūs, or prō′dūs for 7), 1. make; bring into existence: *This factory produces stoves.* 2. bring about; cause: *Hard work produces success.* 3. bring forth or yield offspring, crops, products, dividends, interest, etc. 4. bring forth; supply; create: *Hens produce eggs.* 5. bring forward; show: *Produce your proof.* 6. bring (a play, etc.) before the public. 7. what is produced; yield: *Vegetables are a garden's produce.* 1-6 *v.*, **produced, pro duc ing;** 7 *n.*

pro duc er (prə düs′ər or prə dūs′ər), 1. one that produces. 2. person who grows or makes things that are to be used or consumed by others. 3. one who has general charge of the production of motion pictures, plays, etc. *n.*

pro duc i ble (prə düs′ə bl or prə dūs′ə bl), capable of being produced. *adj.*

prod uct (prod′əkt), 1. that which is produced; result of work or of growth: *factory products, farm products.* 2. number or quantity resulting from multiplying: *$40 is the product of $8 by 5.* *n.*

pro duc tion (prə duk′shən), 1. act of producing; creation; manufacture: *His business is the production of automobiles.* 2. something that is produced: *That worthless book is the production of an ignorant author.* *n.*

pro duc tive (prə duk′tiv), 1. producing; bringing forth: *fields now productive only of weeds, hasty words that are productive of quarrels.* 2. producing food or other articles of commerce: *Farming is productive labor.* 3. producing abundantly; fertile: *a productive farm, writer, etc.* *adj.* **—pro duc′tive ly,** *adv.* **—pro duc′tive ness,** *n.*

pro duc tiv i ty (prō′duk tiv′ə tē), power to produce; productiveness. *n.*

pro em (prō′em), introduction; preface. *n.*

prof (prof), *Informal.* professor. *n.*

Prof. or **prof.,** professor.

prof a na tion (prof′ə nā′shən), act of showing contempt or disregard toward something holy; mistreatment of something sacred. *n.*

pro fane (prə fān′), 1. not sacred; worldly: *profane literature.* 2. with contempt or disregard for God or holy things: *profane language.* 3. treat (holy things) with contempt or disregard: *Soldiers profaned the church when they stabled their horses in it.* 4. put to wrong or unworthy use. 1,2 *adj.,* 3,4 *v.,* **pro faned, pro fan ing.** **—pro fane′ly,** *adv.* **—pro fane′ness,** *n.*

pro fan i ty (prə fan′ə tē), 1. use of profane language; swearing. 2. being profane; lack of reverence. *n., pl.* **pro fan i ties.**

pro fess (prə fes′), 1. lay claim to; claim: *He professed the greatest respect for the law. I don't profess to be an expert.* 2. declare openly: *He professed his loyalty to the United States.* 3. declare one's belief in: *Christians profess Christ and the Christian religion.* 4. have as one's profession or business: *profess law.* *v.*

pro fessed (prə fest′), 1. alleged; pretended. 2. avowed or acknowledged; openly declared. 3. having taken the vows of, or been received into, a religious order. *adj.*

pro fess ed ly (prə fes′id lē), 1. avowedly. 2. ostensibly. *adv.*

pro fes sion (prə fesh′ən), 1. occupation requiring an education; especially, law, medicine, teaching, or the ministry. 2. people engaged in such an occupation: *The medical profession favors this law.* 3. act of professing; open declaration: *a profession of friendship.* 4. declaration of belief in a religion. 5. religion or faith professed. 6. taking the vows and entering a religious order. *n.*

pro fes sion al (prə fesh′ən l), 1. of or having to do with a profession; appropriate to a profession: *Dr. Smith has a professional gravity very unlike his ordinary joking manner.* 2. engaged in a profession: *A lawyer or a doctor is a professional man.* 3. making a business or trade of something that others do for pleasure: *a professional ballplayer.* 4. person who does this. 5. undertaken or engaged in by professionals rather than amateurs: *a professional ball game.* 6. making a business of something not properly to be regarded as a business: *a professional politician.* 1-3,5,6 *adj.,* 4 *n.*

pro fes sion al ism (prə fesh′ən l iz′əm), 1. professional character, spirit, or methods. 2. the standing, practice, or methods of a professional, as distinguished from those of an amateur. *n.*

pro fes sion al ly (prə fesh′ən l ē), in a professional manner; in professional matters; because of one's profession. *adv.*

pro fes sor (prə fes′ər), 1. teacher of the highest rank in a college or university. 2. *Informal.* teacher. 3. person who professes. 4. person who declares his belief in a religion. *n.*

pro fes so ri al (prō′fə sô′rē əl or prof′ə sô′rē əl), of, having to do with, or characteristic of a professor. *adj.* **—pro′fes so′ri al ly,** *adv.*

pro fes sor ship (prə fes′ər ship), position or rank of a professor. *n.*

prof fer (prof′ər), 1. offer; offer for acceptance: *We proffered regrets at having to leave so early.* 2. an offer made: *His proffer of advice was accepted.* 1 *v.,* 2 *n.*

pro fi cien cy (prə fish′ən sē), being proficient; knowledge; skill; expertness. *n., pl.* **pro fi cien cies.**

pro fi cient (prə fish′ənt), 1. advanced in any art, science, or subject; skilled; expert: *She was very proficient in music.* 2. an expert. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.* **—pro fi′cient ly,** *adv.*

Profile (def. 1) of Lincoln

pro file (prō′fīl), 1. a side view. 2. outline. 3. a drawing of a transverse vertical section of a building, bridge, etc. 4. draw a profile of. 5. a concise description of a person's abilities, personality, or career. 1-3,5 *n.,* 4 *v.,* **pro filed, pro fil ing.**

prof it (prof′it), 1. gain from a business; what is left when the cost of goods and of carrying on the business is subtracted from the amount of money taken in: *The profits in this business are not large.* 2. make such a gain; make a profit. 3. advantage; benefit: *What profit is there in worrying?* 4. get advantage; gain; benefit: *A wise person profits by his mistakes.* 5. be an advantage or benefit (to). 1,3 *n.,* 2,4,5 *v.* **—prof′it less,** *adj.*

prof it a ble (prof′ə tə bl), 1. yielding a financial profit: *The sale held by the Girl Scouts was very profitable.* 2. giving a gain or benefit; useful: *We spent a profitable afternoon in the library.* *adj.* **—prof′it a ble ness,** *n.*

prof it a bly (prof′ə tə blē), with profit. *adv.*

prof it eer (prof′ə tir′), 1. person who makes an unfair profit by taking advantage of public necessity. 2. seek or make excessive profits by taking advantage of public necessity. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.*

profit sharing, the sharing of profits between employer and employees.

prof li ga cy (prof′lə gə sē), 1. great wickedness; vice. 2. reckless extravagance. *n.*

prof li gate (prof′lə git), 1. very wicked; shamelessly bad. 2. recklessly extravagant. 3. person who is very wicked or extravagant. 1,2 *adj.,* 3 *n.* **—prof′li gate ly,** *adv.*

pro found (prə found′), 1. very deep: *a profound sigh, a profound sleep.* 2. deeply felt; very great: *profound despair, profound sympathy.* 3. going far deeper than what is easily understood; having or showing great knowledge or understanding: *a profound book, a profound thinker, a profound thought.* 4. low; carried far down; going far down: *a profound bow.* *adj.* **—pro found′ly,** *adv.* **—pro found′ness,** *n.*

pro fun di ty (prə fun′də tē), 1. being profound; great depth. 2. a very deep thing or place. *n., pl.* **pro fun di ties.**

pro fuse (prə fūs′), 1. very abundant: *profuse thanks.* 2. spending or giving freely; lavish; extravagant: *He was so profuse with his money that he is now poor.* *adj.* **—pro fuse′ly,** *adv.* **—pro fuse′ness,** *n.*

pro fu sion (prə fū′zhən), 1. great abundance. 2. extravagance; lavishness. *n.*

pro gen i tor (prō jen′ə tər), ancestor in the direct line; forefather. *n.*

prog e ny (proj′ə nē), children; offspring; descendants: *Kittens are a cat's progeny.* *n., pl.* **prog e nies.**

prog na thous (prog′nə thəs), (of a skull or a person) having the jaws protruding beyond the upper part of the face. *adj.*

prog no sis (prog nō′sis), 1. forecast of the probable course of a disease. 2. estimate of what will probably happen. *n., pl.* **prog no ses** (-sēz).

prog nos tic (prog nos′tik), **1.** indicating something in the future. **2.** indication; sign. **3.** forecast; prediction. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

prog nos ti cate (prog nos′tə kāt), predict from facts; forecast. *v.*, **prog nos ti cat ed, prog nos ti cating.** **—prog nos′ti ca′tion,** *n.* **—prog nos′ti ca′tor,** *n.*

pro gram or **pro gramme** (prō′gram), **1.** list of items or events; list of performers, etc.: *a theater program.* **2.** items composing an entertainment: *The entire program was delightful.* **3.** plan of what is to be done: *a school program, a business program, a government program.* **4.** set of instructions for an electronic computer or other automatic machine in a specific operation. **5.** arrange or enter in a program. **6.** draw up a program or plan for. **7.** prepare a set of instructions for (a computer or other automatic machine). 1-4 *n.*, 5-7 *v.*, **pro grammed, pro gram ming.**

prog ress (prog′res for 1, 3; prə gres′ for 2, 4), **1.** advance; growth; development; improvement: *the progress of science.* **2.** get better; advance; develop: *We progress in learning step by step.* **3.** a moving forward; going ahead: *make rapid progress on a journey.* **4.** move forward; go ahead: *The war has progressed some time.* 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*

pro gres sion (prə gresh′ən), **1.** a moving forward; going ahead: *Creeping is a slow method of progression.* **2.** in mathematics, a succession of quantities in which there is always the same relation between each quantity and the one succeeding it. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 are in arithmetical progression. 2, 4, 8, 16 are in geometrical progression. *n.*

pro gres sive (prə gres′iv), **1.** making progress; advancing to something better; improving: *a progressive nation.* **2.** favoring progress; wanting improvement or reform in government, business, etc. **3.** one who favors progress. **4.** moving forward; going ahead. **5.** going from one to the next; involving shifts of players or guests from one table to another. **6.** showing the action as going on. *Is reading, was reading,* and *has been reading* are progressive forms of *read.* 1,2,4-6 *adj.*, 3 *n.* **—pro gres′sive ly,** *adv.* **—pro gres′sive ness,** *n.*

pro hib it (prō hib′it), **1.** forbid by law or authority: *Picking flowers in this park is prohibited.* **2.** prevent. *v.*

pro hi bi tion (prō′ə bish′ən), **1.** act of prohibiting or forbidding: *The prohibition of swimming in the city's reservoirs is sensible.* **2.** law or order that prohibits. **3.** law or laws against making or selling alcoholic liquors. *n.*

pro hi bi tion ist (prō′ə bish′ən ist), one who favors laws against the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. *n.*

pro hib i tive (prō hib′ə tiv), prohibiting; preventing: *Gold would make excellent roofs, if the price were not prohibitive.* *adj.*

pro hib i to ry (prō hib′ə tôr′ē), prohibitive. *adj.*

proj ect (proj′ekt for 1, 3; prə jekt′ for 2, 4-8), **1.** a plan; scheme: *Flying in a heavy machine was once thought an impossible project.* **2.** plan; scheme. **3.** an undertaking; enterprise. **4.** stick out: *The rocky point projects far into the water.* **5.** cause to stick out or protrude. **6.** throw or cast forward: *A cannon projects shot.* **7.** cause to fall on a surface: *Motion pictures are projected on the screen. The tree projects a shadow on the grass.* **8.** draw lines through (a point, line, figure, etc.) and reproduce it on a surface. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4-8 *v.*

pro jec tile (prə jek′tl), **1.** object that can be thrown, hurled, or shot, such as a stone or bullet. **2.** capable of being thrown, hurled, or shot: *Bullets and arrows are projectile weapons.* **3.** forcing forward; impelling: *a projectile force.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

pro jec tion (prə jek′shən), **1.** part that projects or sticks out: *rocky projections on the face of a cliff.* **2.** a sticking out. **3.** a throwing or casting forward: *the projection of a cannon ball from a cannon.* **4.** in geometry, the projecting of a figure, etc., upon a surface. **5.** representation, upon a flat surface, of all or part of the surface of the earth. **6.** a forming of projects or plans. *n.*

pro jec tor (prə jek′tər), **1.** apparatus for projecting a picture on a screen. **2.** person who forms projects; schemer. *n.*

pro late (prō′lāt), elongated in the direction of the polar diameter. A prolate spheroid is generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its longer axis. *adj.*

Prolate spheroid

pro le tar i an (prō′lə tär′ē ən), **1.** of or belonging to the proletariat. **2.** person belonging to the proletariat. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

pro le tar i at (prō′lə tär′ē ət), **1.** the lowest class in economic and social status. The proletariat includes unskilled laborers, casual laborers, and tramps. **2.** in Europe, the laboring class. *n.*

pro lif ic (prə lif′ik), **1.** producing offspring abundantly: *prolific animals.* **2.** producing much: *a prolific tree, garden, or writer.* *adj.* **—pro lif′i cal ly,** *adv.*

pro lix (prō liks′ or prō′liks), using too many words; too long; tedious. *adj.* **—pro lix′ness,** *n.*

pro lix i ty (prō lik′sə tē), too great length; tedious length of speech or writing. *n.*

pro logue or **pro log** (prō′lôg), **1.** speech or poem addressed to the audience by one of the actors at the beginning of a play. **2.** introduction to a novel, poem, or other literary work. **3.** any introductory act or event. *n.*

pro long (prə lông′), make longer; extend; stretch; protract: *Good care may prolong a sick person's life. The dog uttered prolonged howls whenever the family left the house.* *v.*

pro lon ga tion (prō′lông gā′shən), **1.** extension; lengthening in time or space: *the prolongation of one's school days by graduate study.* **2.** added part. *n.*

prom (prom), *U.S. Informal.* dance or ball given by a college or high-school class. *n.*

prom e nade (prom′ə nād′ or prom′ə näd′), **1.** walk for pleasure or display: *The Easter promenade is well known as a fashion show.* **2.** walk about or up and down for pleasure or for display: *He promenaded back and forth on the ship's deck.* **3.** a public place for such a walk: *The boardwalk at Atlantic City is a famous promenade.* **4.** walk through. **5.** take on a promenade. **6.** dance; ball. **7.** march of all the guests at the opening of a formal dance. 1,3,6,7 *n.*, 2,4,5 *v.*, **prom e nad ed, prom e nad ing.** **—prom′e nad′er,** *n.*

Pro me the an (prə mē′thē ən), of, having to do with, or suggestive of Prometheus. *adj.*

Pro me the us (prə mē′thē əs or prə mē′thüs), in Greek mythology, one of the Titans. He stole fire from heaven and taught men its use. Zeus punished him by chaining him to a rock. *n.*

pro me thi um (prə mē′thē əm), a rare metallic element. *Symbol:* Pm *n.* Formerly, **illinium.**

prom i nence (prom′ə nəns), **1.** quality or fact of being prominent, distinguished, or conspicuous: *the prominence of athletics in some schools.* **2.** something that juts out or projects, especially upward. A hill is a prominence. *n.*

prom i nent (prom′ə nənt), **1.** well-known; important: *a prominent citizen.* **2.** easy to see: *A single tree in a field is prominent.* **3.** standing out; projecting: *Some insects have prominent eyes.* *adj.* **—prom′i nent ly,** *adv.*

prom is cu i ty (prom′is kū′ə tē), fact, state, or condition of being promiscuous. *n.*

pro mis cu ous (prə mis′kyü əs), **1.** mixed and in disorder: *a promiscuous heap of clothing on your closet floor.* **2.** making no distinctions; not discriminating: *promiscuous friendships.* *adj.* **—pro mis′cu ous ly,** *adv.*

prom ise (prom′is), **1.** words said or written, binding

a person to do or not to do something: *A man of honor always keeps his promise.* **2.** make a promise of (something) to (a person, etc.): *to promise help.* **3.** give one's word; make a promise: *He promised to stay till we came.* **4.** indication of what may be expected: *The clouds give promise of rain.* **5.** indication of future excellence; something that gives hope of success: *a young scholar who shows promise.* **6.** give indication of; give hope of; give ground for expectation: *The rainbow promises fair weather.* 1,4,5 *n.*, 2,3,6 *v.*, **prom ised, prom is ing.**

Promised Land, **1.** in the Bible, the country promised by God to Abraham and his descendants; Canaan. Genesis 15:18; 17:1-8. **2.** heaven.

promised land, place or condition of expected happiness: *America is a promised land for many people.*

prom is ing (prom′is ing), likely to turn out well; hopeful. *adj.* **—prom′is ing ly,** *adv.*

prom is so ry (prom′ə sō′rē), containing a promise. *adj.*

promissory note, a written promise to pay a stated sum of money to a certain person at a certain time.

prom on to ry (prom′ən tō′rē), a high point of land extending from the coast into the water; headland. *n.*, *pl.* **prom on to ries.**

pro mote (prə mōt′), **1.** raise in rank, condition, or importance: *Those who pass the test will be promoted to the next higher grade.* **2.** help to grow or develop; help to success: *A kindly feeling toward other countries will promote peace.* **3.** help to organize; start: *Several bankers promoted the new company.* **4.** further the sale of (an article) by advertising. *v.*, **pro mot ed, pro mot ing.**

pro mot er (prə mōt′ər), **1.** person or thing that promotes: *Good humor is a promoter of friendship.* **2.** one who organizes new companies and secures capital for them. *n.*

pro mo tion (prə mō′shən), **1.** advance in rank or importance: *The clerk was given a promotion and an increase in salary.* **2.** helping to grow or develop; helping along to success: *The doctors were busy in the promotion of a health campaign.* **3.** helping to organize; starting: *money for the promotion of the new company.* *n.*

prompt (prompt), **1.** ready and willing; on time; quick: *Be prompt to obey.* **2.** done at once; made without delay: *I expect a prompt answer.* **3.** cause (someone) to do something: *His curiosity prompted him to ask questions.* **4.** give rise to; suggest; inspire: *A kind thought prompted the gift.* **5.** remind (a learner, speaker, actor, etc.) of the words or actions needed: *Do you know your part in the play or shall I prompt you?* 1,2 *adj.*, 3-5 *v.* **—prompt′ly,** *adv.* **—prompt′ness,** *n.*

prompt er (promp′tər), person who tells actors, speakers, etc., what to say when they forget. *n.*

promp ti tude (promp′tə tüd or promp′tə tūd), promptness; readiness in acting or deciding. *n.*

pro mul gate (prō mul′gāt or prom′əl gāt), **1.** proclaim formally; announce officially: *The king promulgated a decree.* **2.** spread far and wide: *Schools try to promulgate knowledge and good habits.* *v.*, **pro mul gat ed, pro mul gat ing.**

pro mul ga tion (prō′mul gā′shən or prom′əl gā′shən), **1.** promulgating. **2.** being promulgated. *n.*

pron., **1.** pronoun. **2.** pronunciation.

prone (prōn), **1.** inclined; liable: *We are prone to think evil of people we dislike.* **2.** lying face down. **3.** lying flat. *adj.*

prone ness (prōn′nis), **1.** inclination; tendency; preference. **2.** prone position. *n.*

prong (prông), **1.** one of the pointed ends of a fork, antler, etc. **2.** pierce or stab with a prong. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

pronged (prôngd), having prongs. *adj.*

Pronghorn (about 3 ft. high at the shoulder)

prong horn (prông′hôrn′), mammal like an antelope, found on the plains of W North America. *n.*, *pl.* **prong horns** or (*esp. collectively*) **prong horn.**

pro nom i nal (prō nom′ə nl), of or having to do with pronouns; having the nature of a pronoun. *adj.*

pro nom i nal ly (prō nom′ə nl ē), like a pronoun. *adv.*

pro noun (prō′noun), word used to indicate without naming; word used instead of a noun. *Examples:* I, we, you, he, it, they, who, whose, which, this, mine, whatever. *n.*

pro nounce (prə nouns′), **1.** make the sounds of; speak: *Pronounce your words clearly.* **2.** pronounce words. **3.** give an opinion or decision: *Only an expert should pronounce on this case.* **4.** declare (a person or thing) to be: *The doctor pronounced her cured.* **5.** declare formally or solemnly: *The judge pronounced sentence on the criminal.* *v.*, **pro nounced, pro nounc ing. —pro nounce′a ble,** *adj.*

pro nounced (prə nounst′), strongly marked; decided: *She held pronounced opinions on gambling.* *adj.*

pro nounc ed ly (prə noun′sid lē), in a pronounced manner; to a pronounced degree. *adv.*

pro nounce ment (prə nouns′mənt), **1.** a formal statement; declaration. **2.** opinion; decision. *n.*

pron to (pron′tō), *U.S. Informal.* promptly; quickly; right away. *adv.*

pro nun ci a men to (prə nun′sē ə men′tō), a formal announcement; proclamation. *n.*, *pl.* **pro nun ci a men tos.**

pro nun ci a tion (prə nun′sē ā′shən), **1.** way of pronouncing. This book gives the pronunciation of each main word. **2.** a pronouncing. *n.*

proof (prüf), **1.** way or means of showing beyond doubt the truth of something: *Is what you say a guess or have you proof?* **2.** establishment of the truth of anything. **3.** act of testing; trial: *That box looks big enough; but let us put it to the proof.* **4.** condition of having been tested and approved. **5.** a trial impression from type. A book is first printed in proof so that errors can be corrected. **6.** a trial print of an etching, photographic negative, etc. **7.** of tested value against something: *proof against being taken by surprise.* 1-6 *n.*, 7 *adj.*

-proof, suffix meaning: protected against; safe from, as in *fireproof, waterproof, bombproof.*

proof read (prüf′rēd′), read (printers' proofs, etc.) and mark errors to be corrected. *v.*, **proof read** (-red′), **proof read ing. —proof′read′er,** *n.*

prop (prop), **1.** hold up by placing a support under or against: *Prop the clothesline with a stick.* **2.** support; sustain: *He was propped up in bed with pillows.* **3.** thing or person used to support another: *A son should be the prop of his father's old age.* 1,2 *v.*, **propped, prop ping;** 3 *n.*

prop a gan da (prop′ə gan′də), **1.** systematic efforts to spread opinions or beliefs; any plan or method for spreading opinions or beliefs: *The life insurance companies engaged in health propaganda.* **2.** opinions or beliefs thus spread. *n.*

prop a gan dist (prop′ə gan′dist), **1.** person who gives time or effort to the spreading of some opinion, belief, or principle. **2.** of propaganda or propagandists. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

prop a gan dize (prop′ə gan′dīz), **1.** propagate or spread (doctrines, etc.) by propaganda. **2.** carry on propaganda. *v.*, **prop a gan dized, prop a gan diz ing.**

prop a gate (prop′ə gāt), **1.** produce offspring. **2.** reproduce. **3.** increase in number: *Trees propagate themselves by seeds.* **4.** cause to increase in number by the production of young. **5.** spread (news, knowledge, etc.): *Don't propagate unkind reports.* **6.** pass on; send further: *Sound is propagated by vibrations.* *v.*, **prop a gat ed, prop a gat ing.**

prop a ga tion (prop′ə gā′shən), **1.** breeding of plants or animals: *Our propagation of poppies is by seed, and of roses by cuttings.* **2.** spreading; getting more widely believed; making more widely known: *the propagation of the principles of science.* **3.** passing on; sending further; spreading or extending: *the propagation of the shock of an earthquake.* *n.*

pro pa tri a (prō pā′trē ə), *Latin.* for one's country or native land.

pro pel (prə pel′), drive forward; force ahead: *propel a boat by oars, a person propelled by ambition.* *v.*, **propelled, pro pel ling.**

pro pel lant (prə pel′ənt), something that propels, especially the fuel of a missile or rocket. *n.*

pro pel lent (prə pel′ənt), **1.** propelling; driving forward. **2.** thing or person that propels. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

pro pel ler (prə pel′ər), **1.** device consisting of a revolving hub with blades, for propelling boats, airships, and airplanes. See **airplane** for picture. **2.** person or thing that propels. *n.*

pro pen si ty (prə pen′sə tē), a natural inclination or bent; inclination: *Most boys have a propensity for playing with machinery.* *n.*, *pl.* **pro pen si ties.**

prop er (prop′ər), **1.** correct; right; fitting: *Night is the proper time to sleep, and bed the proper place.* **2.** strictly so called; in the strict sense of the word: *Footnotes are clearly set off from the text proper.* **3.** decent; respectable: *proper conduct.* **4.** belonging to one or a few; not common to all. *John Adams* is a proper name. **5.** *Informal.* complete; thorough; fine; excellent. **6.** *Archaic.* good-looking; handsome. *adj.*

proper fraction, a fraction less than 1. $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{199}{200}$ are proper fractions.

prop er ly (prop′ər lē), **1.** in a proper, correct, or fitting manner: *eat properly.* **2.** rightly; justly: *be properly indignant at the offer of a bribe.* **3.** strictly: *Properly speaking, a whale is not a fish.* *adv.*

proper noun, noun naming a particular person or thing. *John, Chicago,* and *World War* are proper nouns.

prop er tied (prop′ər tēd), owning property. *adj.*

prop er ty (prop′ər tē), **1.** thing or things owned; possession or possessions: *This house is Mr. Bell's property.* **2.** ownership. **3.** piece of land or real estate. **4.** quality or power belonging specially to something: *Soap has the property of removing dirt.* *n.*, *pl.* **prop er ties.**

properties, furniture, weapons, etc. (everything except scenery and clothes), used in staging a play.

proph e cy (prof′ə sē), **1.** telling what will happen; foretelling future events. **2.** thing told about the future. **3.** a divinely inspired utterance, revelation, writing, etc. *n.*, *pl.* **proph e cies.**

proph e sy (prof′ə sī), **1.** tell what will happen. **2.** foretell; predict: *The sailor prophesied a severe storm.* **3.** speak when or as if divinely inspired. **4.** utter in prophecy. *v.*, **proph e sied, proph e sy ing.**

proph et (prof′it), **1.** person who tells what will happen. **2.** person who preaches what he thinks has been revealed to him. *n.*

proph et ess (prof′it is), a woman prophet. *n.*

pro phet ic (prə fet′ik), **1.** belonging to a prophet; such as a prophet has: *prophetic power.* **2.** containing prophecy: *a prophetic saying.* **3.** giving warning of what is to happen; foretelling: *Thunder is prophetic of showers.* *adj.* **—pro phet′i cal ly,** *adv.*

pro phy lac tic (prō′fə lak′tik), **1.** protecting from disease. **2.** medicine or treatment that protects against disease. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

pro phy lax is (prō′fə lak′sis), **1.** protection from disease. **2.** treatment to prevent disease. *n.*

pro pin qui ty (prō ping′kwə tē), **1.** nearness in place, especially personal nearness. **2.** nearness of blood; kinship. *n.*

pro pi ti ate (prə pish′ē āt), prevent or reduce the anger of; win the favor of; appease or conciliate. *v.*, **pro pi ti at ed, pro pi ti at ing. —pro pi′ti a′tor,** *n.*

pro pi ti a tion (prə pish′ē ā′shən), act of propitiating. *n.*

pro pi ti a to ry (prə pish′ē ə tôr′ē), intended to propitiate; making propitiation; conciliatory: *a propitiatory offering.* *adj.*

pro pi tious (prə pish′əs), **1.** favorable: *propitious weather for our trip.* **2.** favorably inclined; gracious. *adj.* **—pro pi′tious ly,** *adv.* **—pro pi′tious ness,** *n.*

pro po nent (prə pō′nənt), **1.** person who makes a proposal or proposition. **2.** favorer; supporter. *n.*

pro por tion (prə pôr′shən), **1.** relation in size, number, amount, or degree of one thing compared to another: *Each man's pay will be in proportion to his work.* **2.** a proper relation between parts: *His short legs were not in proportion to his long body.* **3.** fit (one thing to another) so that they go together: *The designs in that rug are well proportioned.* **4.** part; share: *A large proportion of Nevada is desert.* **5.** an equality of ratios. *Example:* 4 is to 2 as 10 is to 5. **6.** method of finding the fourth term of such a proportion when three are known. 1,2,4-6 *n.*, 3 *v.* **—pro por′tion ment,** *n.*

proportions, **1.** size; extent. **2.** dimensions.

pro por tion a ble (prə pôr′shən ə bl), being in due proportion; proportional. *adj.*

pro por tion al (prə pôr′shən l), **1.** in the proper proportion; corresponding: *The increase in price is proportional to the improvement in the car.* **2.** one of the terms of a proportion in mathematics. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

pro por tion al ly (prə pôr′shən l ē), in proportion. *adv.*

pro por tion ate (prə pôr′shən it), in the proper proportion; proportioned; proportional: *The money obtained by the fair was really not proportionate to the effort we put into it.* *adj.*

pro por tion ate ly (prə pôr′shən it lē), in proportion: *The money the boys earned was divided proportionately to the time each worked.* *adv.*

pro por tioned (prə pôr′shənd), adjusted in proportion. *adj.*

pro pos al (prə pōz′l), **1.** what is proposed; plan; scheme; suggestion: *The club will now hear this member's proposal.* **2.** offer of marriage. **3.** act of proposing: *Proposal is easier than performance.* *n.*

pro pose (prə pōz′), **1.** put forward for consideration, discussion, acceptance, etc.; suggest: *I propose that we take turns at the swing.* **2.** present (the name of someone) for office, membership, etc. **3.** present as a toast to be drunk. **4.** intend; plan: *She proposes to save half of all she earns.* **5.** make an offer of marriage. *v.*, **proposed, pro pos ing.**

prop o si tion (prop′ə zish′ən), **1.** what is offered to be considered; proposal: *The tailor made a proposition to buy out his rival's business.* **2.** statement. *Example:* "All men are created equal." **3.** statement that is to be proved true. *Example:* Resolved: that our school should have a bank. **4.** problem to be solved: *a proposition in geometry.* **5.** *U.S. Informal.* a business enterprise; an undertaking. **6.** *U.S. Informal.* person or thing to be dealt with. *n.*

pro pound (prə pound′), put forward; propose: *propound a theory or a riddle.* *v.* **—pro pound′er,** *n.*

pro pri e tar y (prə prī′ə ter′ē), **1.** belonging to a proprietor. **2.** holding property. **3.** owner. **4.** group of owners. **5.** ownership; the holding of property. **6.** owned by a private person or company; belonging to or controlled by a private person as property. A proprietary medicine is a patent medicine, that is, one which can be made and sold only by some one person or certain persons. **7.** owner or group of owners of a grant from the king of England. William Penn was a proprietary. 1,2,6 *adj.*, 3-5,7 *n.*, *pl.* **pro pri e tar ies.**

pro pri e tor (prə prī′ə tər), owner. *n.*

pro pri e tor ship (prə prī′ə tər ship′), ownership. *n.*

pro pri e tress (prə prī′ə tris), a woman owner or manager. *n.*

pro pri e ty (prə prī′ə tē), **1.** quality of being proper; fitness. **2.** proper behavior: *Propriety demands that a boy tip his hat to a lady.* *n.*, *pl.* **pro pri e ties.**

proprieties, conventional standards or requirements of proper behavior.

pro pul sion (prə pul′shən), 1. a driving forward or onward. 2. a propelling force or impulse. *n.*
pro pul sive (prə pul′siv), propelling; driving forward or onward. *adj.*
pro ra ta (prō rā′tə), in proportion; according to the share, interest, etc., of each.
pro rate (prō rāt′), distribute or assess proportionally: *We prorated the money according to the number of days each had worked.* *v.*, **pro rat ed, pro rat ing.**
pro ro ga tion (prō′rə gā′shən), discontinuance of the meetings of a lawmaking body without dissolving it. *n.*
pro rogue (prō rōg′), discontinue the regular meetings of (a lawmaking body) for a time. *v.*, **pro rogued, pro rogu ing.**
pro sa ic (prō zā′ik), like prose; matter-of-fact; ordinary; not exciting. *adj.* **—pro sa′i cal ly,** *adv.*
pro sce ni um (prō sē′nē əm), 1. part of the stage in front of the curtain. 2. curtain and the framework that holds it. 3. stage of an ancient theater. *n.*, *pl.* **pro sce ni a** (-nē ə).
pro scribe (prō skrīb′), 1. prohibit as wrong or dangerous; condemn: *In earlier days, the church proscribed dancing and card playing.* 2. put outside of the protection of the law; outlaw. 3. forbid to come into a certain place; banish. *v.*, **pro scribed, pro scrib ing.**
pro scrip tion (prō skrip′shən), 1. a proscribing. 2. a being proscribed. *n.*
prose (prōz), 1. the ordinary form of spoken or written language; plain language not arranged in verses. 2. of prose; in prose. 3. dull, ordinary talk. 4. lacking imagination; matter-of-fact; commonplace. 5. talk or write in a dull, commonplace way. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *adj.*, 5 *v.*, **prosed, pros ing.**
pros e cute (pros′ə kūt), 1. bring before a court of law: *Reckless drivers will be prosecuted.* 2. bring a case before a law court. 3. carry out; follow up: *He prosecuted an inquiry into reasons for the company's failure.* 4. carry on (a business or occupation). *v.*, **pros e cut ed, pros e cut ing.**
pros e cu tion (pros′ə kū′shən), 1. the carrying on of a lawsuit: *The prosecution will be abandoned if the stolen money is returned.* 2. side that starts action against another in a law court. The prosecution makes certain charges against the defense. 3. a carrying out; following up: *In prosecution of his plan, he stored away a supply of food.* *n.*
pros e cu tor (pros′ə kū′tər), 1. lawyer in charge of the government's side of a case against an accused person. 2. person who starts legal proceedings against another person: *Who is the prosecutor in this case?* *n.*
pros e lyte (pros′ə līt), 1. person who has been converted from one opinion, religious belief, etc., to another. 2. convert from one opinion, religious belief, etc., to another. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **pros e lyt ed, pros e lyt ing.**
pros e lyt ize (pros′ə līt īz), make converts; proselyte. *v.*, **pros e lyt ized, pros e lyt iz ing.**
Pro ser pi na (prō sėr′pə nə), in Roman mythology, the daughter of Jupiter and Ceres. Pluto carried her off and made her queen of the lower world. Because she was allowed to spend part of each year on the earth, she symbolized the changes in the seasons. The Greeks called her Persephone. *n.*
Pro ser pi ne (prō sėr′pə nē), Proserpina. *n.*
pro sit (prō′sit), To your health! *interj.*
pro slav er y (prō slāv′ər ē), favoring slavery. *adj.*
pros o dy (pros′ə dē), science of poetic meters and versification. *n.*
pros pect (pros′pekt), 1. thing expected or looked forward to: *good prospects in business.* 2. act of looking forward; expectation: *The prospect of a vacation is pleasant.* 3. outlook for the future. 4. person who may become a customer, candidate, etc.; prospective customer. 5. view; scene: *The prospect from the mountain was grand.* 6. search: *prospect for gold, prospect a region for silver.* 1-5 *n.*, 6 *v.*
in prospect, expected; looked forward to.
pro spec tive (prə spek′tiv), 1. probable; expected. 2. looking forward to the future. *adj.*
pro spec tive ly (prə spek′tiv lē), in prospect or expectation; in the future. *adv.*
pros pec tor (pros′pek tər), one who explores or examines a region for gold, silver, oil, etc. *n.*
pro spec tus (prə spek′təs), a printed statement describing and advertising something. *n.*
pros per (pros′pər), 1. be successful; have good fortune; flourish. 2. make successful. *v.*
pros per i ty (pros per′ə tē), prosperous condition; good fortune; success. *n.*, *pl.* **pros per i ties.**
Pros per o (pros′pər ō), exiled duke in Shakespeare's play *The Tempest*, who, by magic, restores himself and his daughter to their rank and wealth. *n.*
pros per ous (pros′pər əs), 1. successful; thriving; doing well; fortunate: *A prosperous person is one who is happy, healthy, paying his way, and getting on well in his work.* 2. favorable; helpful: *prosperous weather for growing wheat.* *adj.* **—pros′per ous ly,** *adv.* **—pros′per ous ness,** *n.*
pros tate (pros′tāt), 1. a large gland surrounding the male urethra in front of the bladder. 2. designating or having to do with this gland. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*
pros ti tute (pros′tə tüt or pros′tə tūt), 1. woman who gets money for immoral behavior with men. 2. person who does base things for money. 3. put to an unworthy or base use. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **pros ti tut ed, pros ti tut ing.**
pros ti tu tion (pros′tə tü′shən or pros′tə tū′shən), use of one's body, honor, talents, etc., in a base way. *n.*
pros trate (pros′trāt), 1. lay down flat; cast down: *The captives prostrated themselves before the conqueror.* 2. lying flat with face downward. 3. lying flat. 4. make very weak or helpless; exhaust: *Sickness often prostrates people.* 5. overcome; helpless: *a prostrate enemy.* 1,4 *v.*, **pros trat ed, pros trat ing;** 2,3,5 *adj.*
pros tra tion (pros trā′shən), 1. act of prostrating; bowing down low or lying face down in submission, respect, or worship. 2. exhaustion; dejection; being very much worn out or used up in body or mind. *n.*
pros y (prōz′ē), like prose; commonplace; dull; tiresome. *adj.*, **pros i er, pros i est. —pros′i ness,** *n.*
Prot., Protestant.
prot ac tin i um (prōt′ak tin′ē əm), a very rare radioactive metallic element. *Symbol:* Pa *n.* Formerly, **protoactinium.**
pro tag o nist (prō tag′ə nist), 1. the main character in a play, story, or novel. 2. person who takes a leading part; active supporter. *n.*
pro te an (prō′tē ən), readily assuming different forms or characters; exceedingly variable. *adj.*
pro tect (prə tekt′), 1. shield from harm or danger; shelter; defend; guard: *Protect yourself from danger. Protect the baby's eyes from the sun.* 2. guard (home industry) against foreign goods by taxing any which are brought into the country. *v.*
pro tect ing ly (prə tek′ting lē), so as to protect. *adv.*
pro tec tion (prə tek′shən), 1. act of protecting; condition of being kept from harm; defense: *We have policemen for our protection.* 2. thing or person that prevents damage: *An apron is a protection when doing dirty work.* 3. system of taxing foreign goods so that people are more likely to buy goods made in their own country; the opposite of free trade. 4. something which assures safe passage through a region; passport. *n.*
pro tec tion ism (prə tek′shən iz əm), economic system or theory of protection. *n.*
pro tec tion ist (prə tek′shən ist), 1. person who favors protectionism. 2. of protectionism or protectionists. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*
pro tec tive (prə tek′tiv), 1. being a defense; protecting: *the hard protective covering of a turtle.* 2. preventing injury to those around: *a protective device on a machine.* 3. guarding against foreign-made goods by putting a high tax or duty on them: *a protective tariff.* *adj.* **—pro tec′tive ly,** *adv.* **—pro tec′tive ness,** *n.*

protective coloring, a coloring some animals have that makes them hard to distinguish from the things they live among, and so hides them from their enemies.

protective mimicry, a close resemblance of an animal to its surroundings or to some different animal, which prevents its enemies from attacking it.

pro tec tor (prə tek′tər), **1.** one that protects; defender. **2.** head of a kingdom when the king or queen cannot rule. Oliver Cromwell was Lord Protector of England from 1653 to 1658. *n*

pro tec tor ate (prə tek′tər it), **1.** a weak country under the protection and partial control of a strong country. Parts of Africa are European protectorates. **2.** such protection and control. **3.** position or term of a protector. **4.** government by a protector. *n.*

pro tec tress (prə tek′tris), a woman protector. *n.*

pro té gé (prō′tə zhā), person under the protection or kindly care of another. *n.*

pro té gée (prō′tə zhā), a woman protégé. *n.*

pro te id (prō′tē id), protein. *n.*

pro tein (prō′tēn), a complex compound containing nitrogen that is a necessary part of the cells of animals and plants. Meat, milk, cheese, eggs, and beans contain protein. *n.*

pro tem., pro tempore.

pro tem po re (prō tem′pə rē), *Latin.* for the time being; temporarily.

pro test (prō′test for 1,4,6; prə test′ for 2,3,5,7), **1.** statement that denies or objects strongly: *They yielded only after protest.* **2.** make objections; object: *The boys protested against having girls in the game.* **3.** object to: *protest a decision.* **4.** a solemn declaration: *The accused man was judged guilty in spite of his protest of innocence.* **5.** declare solemnly; assert: *The accused man protested his innocence.* **6.** a written statement by a notary public that a bill, note, check, etc., has been presented to someone who has refused to pay it or accept it. **7.** state that (a check, note, bill, etc.) has not been paid. 1,4,6 *n.*, 2,3,5,7 *v.*

under protest, unwillingly; though objecting.

Prot es tant (prot′is tənt), **1.** a member of any of certain Christian churches which have split off from the Roman Catholic Church since the sixteenth century. Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Quakers, and many others are Protestants. **2.** of Protestants or their religion. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

prot es tant (prot′is tənt), **1.** person who protests. **2.** protesting. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Protestant Episcopal Church, a Protestant church in the United States that has about the same principles and beliefs as the Church of England.

Prot es tant ism (prot′is tənt iz′əm), **1.** the religion of Protestants. **2.** their principles and beliefs. **3.** Protestants or Protestant churches as a group. *n.*

prot es ta tion (prot′is tā′shən), **1.** a solemn declaration; protesting: *make a protestation of one's innocence.* **2.** a protest. *n.*

Pro te us (prō′tē əs or prō′tūs), in Greek mythology, a sea god who had the power of assuming many different forms. *n.*

pro to ac tin i um (prō′tō ak tin′ē əm), former name of **protactinium.** *n.*

pro to col (prō′tə kol), **1.** a first draft or record from which a document, especially a treaty, is prepared. **2.** rules of etiquette of the diplomatic corps. *n.*

pro ton (prō′ton), a tiny particle carrying one unit of positive electricity. All atoms are built up of electrons and protons. *n.*

pro to plasm (prō′tə plaz əm), living matter; the substance that is the physical basis of life; the colorless, jellylike, living substance of all plant and animal cells. *n.*

pro to plas mic (prō′tə plaz′mik), of protoplasm; having to do with protoplasm. *adj.*

pro to type (prō′tə tīp), the first or primary type of anything; the original or model: *A modern ship has its prototype in the hollowed log used by savages.* *n.*

Pro to zo a (prō′tə zō′ə), protozoans. *n.pl.*

pro to zo an (prō′tə zō′ən), **1.** a microscopic animal that consists of a single cell. **2.** belonging or having to do with the single-celled animals. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

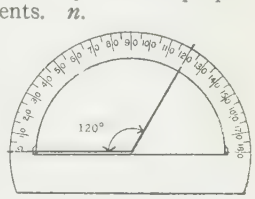
pro tract (prō trakt′), **1.** draw out; lengthen in time: *protract a visit.* **2.** slide out; thrust out; extend. **3.** draw by means of a scale and protractor. *v.*

pro tract ed (prō trak′tid), lengthened. *adj.*

pro trac tile (prō trak′tl), capable of being lengthened out, or of being thrust forth. The turtle has a protractile head. *adj.*

pro trac tion (prō trak′shən), **1.** act of drawing out; extension. **2.** drawing that has exactly the same proportions as the thing it represents. *n.*

pro trac tor (prō trak′tər), **1.** instrument for drawing or measuring angles. **2.** person or thing that protracts. *n.*



Protractor measuring a 120-degree angle. It may be made of metal, plastic, etc., and has the middle part cut out.

pro trude (prō trüd′), **1.** thrust forth; stick out: *The saucy child protruded her tongue.* **2.** be thrust forth; project: *Her teeth protrude too far.* *v.*, **pro trud ed, pro trud ing.**

pro tru sion (prō trü′zhən), **1.** a protruding or being protruded: *Starvation caused the protrusion of the poor cat's bones.* **2.** projection; something that sticks out: *A protrusion of rock gave us shelter from the storm.* *n.*

pro tru sive (prō trü′siv), sticking out; projecting. *adj.*

pro tu ber ance (prō tü′bər əns or prō tū′bər əns), part that sticks out; bulge; swelling. *n.*

pro tu ber ant (prō tü′bər ənt or prō tū′bər ənt), bulging out; sticking out; prominent. *adj.* **—pro tu′ber ant ly,** *adv.*

proud (proud), **1.** thinking well of oneself. **2.** feeling or showing pleasure or satisfaction. **3.** having a becoming sense of what is due oneself, one's position, or character. **4.** thinking too well of oneself; haughty; arrogant. **5.** such as to make a person proud; highly honorable, creditable, or gratifying: *a proud moment.* **6.** proceeding from pride; due to pride: *a proud smile.* **7.** imposing; stately; majestic; magnificent: *proud cities.* *adj.* **—proud′ly,** *adv.* **—proud′ness,** *n.*

proud of, thinking well of; being well satisfied with; proud because of.

proud flesh, formation of too many grainlike particles of flesh during the healing of a wound or sore.

Prov., **1.** Proverbs. **2.** Province.

prove (prüv), **1.** establish as true; make certain. **2.** establish the genuineness or validity of, especially of a will. **3.** be found to be: *This book proved interesting.* **4.** try out; test; subject to some testing process: *prove a new gun.* *v.*, **proved, proved** or **prov en, prov ing. —prov′a ble,** *adj.*

prov en (prüv′ən), a pp. of **prove.** *v.*

Pro ven çal (prō′vən säl′), **1.** native or inhabitant of Provence. **2.** language of Provence. **3.** of or having to do with Provence, its people, or their language. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

Pro vence (prô väns′), part of SE France, ancient Rome's first province, famous during the Middle Ages for chivalry and poetry. *n.*

prov en der (prov′ən dər), **1.** dry food for animals, such as hay or corn. **2.** *Informal.* food. *n.*

prov erb (prov′ėrb), **1.** a short, wise saying used for a long time by many people. "Haste makes waste" is a proverb. **2.** a well-known case: *He is a proverb for carelessness.* *n.*

pro ver bi al (prə vèr′bē əl), **1.** of proverbs; expressed in a proverb; like a proverb: *proverbial brevity, proverbial wisdom, a proverbial saying.* **2.** that has become a proverb: *the proverbial stitch in time.* **3.** well-known: *the proverbial loyalty of dogs. adj.* **—pro ver′bi al ly,** *adv.*

Prov erbs (prov′ərbz), book of the Old Testament made up of sayings of the wise men of Israel, including Solomon. *n.*

pro vide (prə vīd′), **1.** supply; furnish: *Sheep provide us with wool.* **2.** supply means of support; arrange to supply means of support: *A father provides for his family.* **3.** take care for the future: *provide against accident, provide for old age.* **4.** state as a condition beforehand: *Our club's rules provide that dues must be paid monthly.* **5.** get ready; prepare beforehand: *Mother provides a good dinner. v.,* **pro vid ed, pro vid ing. —pro vid′er,** *n.*

pro vid ed (prə vīd′id), on the condition that; if: *She will go provided her friends can go also. conj.*

prov i dence (prov′ə dəns), **1.** God's care and help: *Trusting in Providence, the Pilgrims sailed for the unknown world.* **2.** instance of God's care and help. **3.** care for the future; good management: *Greater providence on the father's part would have kept the children from poverty. n.*

Prov i dence (prov′ə dəns), **1.** God. **2.** capital of Rhode Island, in the NE part. 207,000. *n.*

prov i dent (prov′ə dənt), **1.** having or showing foresight; careful in providing for the future: *Provident men lay aside money for their families.* **2.** economical; frugal. *adj.* **—prov′i dent ly,** *adv.*

prov i den tial (prov′ə den′shəl), **1.** fortunate: *Our delay seemed providential, for the train we had planned to take was wrecked.* **2.** of or proceeding from divine power or influence. *adj.*

pro vid ing (prə vīd′ing), on the condition that: *I shall go providing it doesn't rain. conj.*

prov ince (prov′əns), **1.** one of the main divisions of a country. Canada is made up of provinces instead of states. **2.** part of a country outside the capital or the largest cities. **3.** proper work or activity: *Teaching spelling is not within the province of a college.* **4.** division; department: *the province of science, the province of literature.* **5.** an ancient Roman territory outside Italy, ruled by a Roman governor. **6.** a large church district governed by an archbishop. *n.*

pro vin cial (prə vin′shəl), **1.** of a province. **2.** person born or living in a province. **3.** belonging or peculiar to some particular province or provinces rather than to the whole country; local: *provincial English, provincial customs.* **4.** having the manners, speech, dress, point of view, etc., of people living in a province. **5.** lacking refinement or polish; narrow: *a provincial point of view.* **6.** a provincial person. 1,3-5 *adj.,* 2,6 *n.* **—pro vin′cial ly,** *adv.*

pro vin cial ism (prə vin′shəl iz əm), **1.** provincial manners, habit of thought, etc. **2.** narrow-mindedness. **3.** word, expression, or way of pronunciation peculiar to a district of a country. "Reckon" for "think" and "get to go" for "go" are provincialisms. *n.*

pro vin ci al i ty (prə vin′shē al′ə tē), **1.** provincial quality or character. **2.** a provincial characteristic or trait. *n., pl.* **pro vin ci al i ties.**

pro vi sion (prə vizh′ən), **1.** statement making a condition: *A provision of the lease is that the rent must be paid promptly.* **2.** a taking care for the future. **3.** care taken for the future; arrangement made beforehand: *There is a provision for making the building larger if necessary.* **4.** that which is made ready; supply; stock, especially of food; food. **5.** supply with provisions. 1-4 *n.,* 5 *v.*

provisions, supply of food and drinks.

make provision, take care for the future; make arrangements beforehand.

pro vi sion al (prə vizh′ən l), for the time being; temporary: *a provisional agreement, a provisional governor. adj.*

pro vi sion al ly (prə vizh′ən l ē), **1.** for the time being; temporarily. **2.** conditionally. *adv.*

pro vi so (prə vī′zō), sentence or part of a sentence in a contract, or other agreement, that states a condition; condition: *Tom was admitted to the eighth grade with the proviso that he was to be put back if he failed any subject. n., pl.* **pro vi sos** or **pro vi soes.**

pro vi so ry (prə vī′zə rē), **1.** containing a proviso; conditional. **2.** provisional. *adj.*

Pro vo (prō′vō), city in central Utah. 36,000. *n.*

prov o ca tion (prov′ə kā′shən), **1.** act of provoking. **2.** something that stirs one up; cause of anger: *Their insulting remarks were a provocation. n.*

pro voc a tive (prə vok′ə tiv), **1.** irritating; vexing. **2.** tending or serving to call forth action, thought, laughter, anger, etc.: *a remark provocative of mirth.* **3.** something that rouses or irritates. 1,2 *adj.,* 3 *n.* **—pro voc′a tive ly,** *adv.* **—pro voc′a tive ness,** *n.*

pro voke (prə vōk′), **1.** make angry; vex: *She provoked him by her teasing.* **2.** stir up; excite: *An insult provokes a person to anger.* **3.** call forth; bring about; start into action; cause: *The President's speech provoked much discussion. v.,* **pro voked, pro vok ing.**

pro vok ing (prə vōk′ing), that provokes; irritating. *adj.* **—pro vok′ing ly,** *adv.*

prov ost (prov′əst), **1.** person appointed to superintend or preside, such as the head of certain colleges or churches. **2.** the chief magistrate in a Scottish town. *n.*

pro vost marshal (prō′vō), **1.** in the army, an officer acting as head of police in a camp or district, and charged with the maintenance of order, etc. **2.** in the navy, an officer charged with the safekeeping of prisoners until their trial by court-martial.

Prow of a ship

prow (prou), **1.** the pointed front part of a ship or boat; bow. **2.** something like it: *the prow of an airship. n.*

prow ess (prou′is), **1.** bravery; daring. **2.** brave or daring acts. **3.** unusual skill or ability. *n.*

prowl (proul), **1.** go about slowly and secretly hunting for something to eat or steal: *Many wild animals prowl at night.* **2.** wander. **3.** act of prowling. 1,2 *v.,* 3 *n.* **—prowl′er,** *n.*

prowl car, a police car connected with headquarters by radio telephone.

prox i mate (prok′sə mit), **1.** next; nearest. **2.** near the exact amount; approximate. *adj.*

prox im i ty (proks im′ə tē), nearness; closeness: *She and her cat enjoy proximity to the fire. n.*

prox y (prok′sē), **1.** action of a deputy or substitute. In marriage by proxy, someone is substituted for the absent bridegroom at the marriage service. **2.** agent; deputy; substitute. **3.** a writing authorizing a proxy to act or vote for a person. **4.** vote so given. *n., pl.* **prox ies.**

prude (prüd), person who is too proper or too modest; person who puts on extremely proper or modest airs. *n.*

pru dence (prüd′ns), **1.** wise thought before acting; good judgment. **2.** good management; economy. *n.*

pru dent (prüd′nt), planning carefully ahead of time; sensible; discreet: *A prudent man saves part of his wages. adj.* **—pru′dent ly,** *adv.*

pru den tial (prü den′shəl), of, marked by, or showing prudence. *adj.* **—pru den′tial ly,** *adv.*

prud er y (prüd′ər ē), **1.** extreme modesty or propriety, especially when not genuine. **2.** a prudish act or remark. *n., pl.* **prud er ies.**

prud ish (prüd′ish), like a prude; extremely proper or modest; too modest. *adj.* **—prud′ish ness,** *n.*

prune[1] (prün), kind of dried sweet plum. *n.*

prune[2] (prün), **1.** cut out useless or undesirable parts from. **2.** cut superfluous or undesirable twigs or branches from (a bush, tree, etc.). **3.** cut off or out: *Prune all the dead branches. v.,* **pruned, prun ing.**

pruning hook, implement with a hooked blade, used for pruning vines, etc.

pru ri ence (prur′ē əns), being prurient. *n.*

pru ri ent (prùr′ē ənt), having lustful thoughts or wishes. *adj.* **—pru′ri ent ly,** *adv.*

Prus sia (prush′ə), a former state in N Germany. *Capital:* Berlin. *n.*

Prus sian (prush′ən), **1.** of or having to do with Prussia, its people, or their language. **2.** native or inhabitant of Prussia. **3.** the dialect of German spoken in modern Prussia. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

Prussian blue, a deep-blue pigment, essentially a cyanogen compound of iron.

prus sic acid (prus′ik), a deadly poison that smells like bitter almonds; hydrocyanic acid.

pry[1] (prī), **1.** look with curiosity; peep: *She likes to pry into others' affairs.* **2.** an inquisitive person. 1 *v.*, **pried, pry ing;** 2 *n., pl.* **pries.**

pry[2] (prī), **1.** raise or move by force: *Pry up that stone with your pickax.* **2.** lever for prying. **3.** get with much effort: *We finally pried the secret out of him.* 1,3 *v.*, **pried, pry ing;** 2 *n., pl.* **pries.**

pry ing (prī′ing), looking or searching curiously; inquisitive. *adj.*

Ps., Psalm; Psalms.

P.S., **1.** postscript. **2.** Privy Seal. **3.** Public School.

psalm (säm), a sacred song or poem. *n.*

Psalm (säm), any of the 150 sacred songs or hymns that together form a book of the Old Testament. *n.*

psalm book (säm′bůk′), a collection of metrical translations of the Psalms prepared for public worship. *n.*

psalm ist (säm′ist), author of a psalm or psalms. *n.* **the Psalmist,** King David.

psalm o dy (säm′ə dē), **1.** act, practice, or art of singing psalms or hymns. **2.** psalms or hymns. *n., pl.* **psalm o dies.**

Psalms (sämz), book of the Old Testament consisting of 150 psalms. *n.*

Psal ter (sôl′tər), **1.** the Book of Psalms. **2.** version of the Psalms for liturgical or devotional use. **3.** a prayer book containing such a version. *n.*

Man playing a psaltery

psal ter y (sôl′tər ē), an ancient musical instrument played by plucking the strings. *n., pl.* **psal ter ies.**

pseu do (sü′dō), **1.** false; sham; pretended. **2.** having only the appearance of. *adj.*

pseu do nym (sü′dn im), name used by an author instead of his real name. Mark Twain is a pseudonym for Samuel Langhorne Clemens. *n.*

pshaw (shô), exclamation expressing impatience, contempt, etc. *interj., n.*

psit ta co sis (sit′ə kō′sis), a contagious disease of parrots and other birds, communicable to people. *n.*

P.S.T., Pacific Standard Time.

Psy che (sī′kē), in Greek and Roman mythology, the human soul or spirit pictured as a beautiful young girl, usually with butterfly wings. Psyche was loved by Cupid and was made immortal. *n.*

psy che (sī′kē), **1.** the human soul or spirit. **2.** the mind. *n.*

psy chi at ric (sī′kē at′rik), of or having to do with the treatment of mental diseases. *adj.*

psy chi a trist (sī kī′ə trist), doctor who treats mental diseases. *n.*

psy chi a try (sī kī′ə trē), study and treatment of mental diseases. *n.*

psy chic (sī′kik), **1.** of the soul or mind; mental: *illness due to psychic causes.* **2.** outside the known laws of physics; supernatural. A psychic force or influence is believed by spiritualists to explain second sight, telepathy, table moving, tappings, etc. **3.** especially susceptible to psychic influences. **4.** person supposed to be specially sensitive or responsive to psychic force or spiritual influences; medium. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.*

psy chi cal (sī′kə kl), psychic. *adj.*

psy cho a nal y sis (sī′kō ə nal′ə sis), the minute examination of a mind or minds to discover the underlying mental causes producing certain mental and nervous disorders; analysis of mind or personality. *n.*

psy cho an a lyst (sī′kō an′ə list), person who is skilled in or practices psychoanalysis. *n.*

psy cho an a lyze (sī′kō an′ə līz), examine by psychoanalysis. *v.*, **psy cho an a lyzed, psy cho an a lyzing. —psy′cho an′a lyz′er,** *n.*

psy cho log i cal (sī′kə loj′ə kl), **1.** of the mind. **2.** of psychology or psychologists. *adj.*

psy cho log i cal ly (sī′kə loj′ik lē), **1.** in a psychological manner. **2.** in psychological respects. *adv.*

psychological moment, **1.** the very moment to get the desired effect in the mind. **2.** the critical moment.

psychological warfare, systematic efforts to affect morale, loyalty, etc., especially of large national groups.

psy chol o gist (sī kol′ə jist), person skilled or trained in psychology. *n.*

psy chol o gy (sī kol′ə jē), **1.** the science of mind. Psychology tries to explain why people act, think, and feel as they do. **2.** textbook or handbook of psychology. **3.** the mental states and processes of a person or persons; mental nature and behavior: *Mrs. Jones knew her husband's psychology.* *n., pl.* **psy chol o gies.**

psy cho neu ro sis (sī′kō nů rō′sis or sī′kō nyů rō′sis), neurosis of psychic origin; mental illness without organic lesion. *n., pl.* **psy cho neu ro ses** (-sēz).

psy cho path ic (sī′kə path′ik), **1.** of or having to do with mental diseases. **2.** having a mental disease. **3.** likely to become insane. *adj.*

psy chop a thy (sī kop′ə thē), **1.** mental disease. **2.** mental eccentricity or instability so extreme as to border on insanity. *n.*

psy cho sis (sī kō′sis), any severe form of mental disturbance or disease. *n., pl.* **psy cho ses** (-sēz).

psy cho so mat ic (sī′kō sə mat′ik), of or having to do with both mind and body. *adj.*

psy cho ther a py (sī′kō ther′ə pē), treatment of disease by mental influences. *n.*

Pt, platinum.

pt., **1.** pint; pints. **2.** part. **3.** point. **4.** past tense. **5.** preterit.

P.T.A., Parent-Teacher Association.

ptar mi gan (tär′mə gən), any of several kinds of grouse that have feathered feet and are found in mountainous and cold regions. *n., pl.* **ptar mi gans** or (*esp. collectively*) **ptar mi gan.**

PT boat, in the United States Navy, a small, fast motorboat which carries torpedoes, depth bombs, etc.

pter i do phyte (ter′ə dō fīt′), any of the highest group of seedless plants having roots, stems, and leaves. Ferns, horsetails, and club mosses are pteridophytes. *n.*

pter o dac tyl (ter′ə dak′tl), an extinct flying reptile that had wings somewhat like a bat's. *n.*

Pterodactyl (wingspread about 20 ft.)

Ptol e ma ic (tol′ə mā′ik), **1.** of or having to do with the astronomer Ptolemy. The **Ptolemaic system** of astronomy taught that the earth was the fixed center of the universe, around which the heavenly bodies moved. **2.** of or having to do with the Ptolemies, who were rulers of Egypt from 323 B.C. to 30 B.C. *adj.*

Ptol e my (tol′ə mē), **1. Claudius,** Greek mathematician, astronomer, and geographer at Alexandria. He lived about 130 A.D. **2.** any of a certain family of Egyptian rulers who ruled Egypt from 323 B.C. to 30 B.C. *n.*

pto maine or **pto main** (tō′mān), a substance, often poisonous, produced in decaying matter. Improperly canned foods may contain ptomaines. *n.*

pts., 1. pints. 2. parts. 3. points.

pty a lin (tī′ə lin), an enzyme contained in the saliva of man and of certain other animals. It possesses the property of converting starch into dextrin and maltose, thus aiding digestion. *n.*

Pu, plutonium.

pub (pub), *Brit. Slang.* saloon; tavern. *n.*

pu ber ty (pū′bər tē), the physical beginning of manhood and womanhood. Puberty comes at about 14 in boys and about 12 in girls. *n.*

pu bic (pū′bik), having to do with the pubis. *adj.*

pu bis (pū′bis), part of either hipbone that, with the corresponding part of the other, forms the front of the pelvis. *n., pl.* **pu bes** (-bēz).

pub lic (pub′lik), 1. of, belonging to, or concerning the people as a whole: *public affairs, public buildings.* 2. the people in general; all the people. 3. done, made, acting, etc., for the people as a whole: *public relief.* 4. open to all the people; serving all the people: *a public park, public meetings.* 5. of or engaged in the affairs or service of the people: *a public official.* 6. known to many or all; not private: *The fact became public.* 7. a particular section of the people: *A popular actor has a large public.* 8. international: *public law.* 1,3-6,8 *adj.*, 2,7 *n.*

in public, not in private or secretly; publicly; openly.

pub li can (pub′lə kən), 1. *Brit.* keeper of a pub. 2. a tax collector of ancient Rome. *n.*

pub li ca tion (pub′lə kā′shən), 1. book, newspaper, or magazine; anything that is published: *"Boys' Life" is a publication of the Boy Scouts.* 2. the printing and selling of books, newspapers, magazines, etc. 3. act of making known; fact or state of being made known: *There is prompt publication of any important news over the radio.* *n.*

public domain, lands belonging to the State or Federal government.

in the public domain, of works, material, etc., available for unrestricted use because unprotected by copyright or patent.

public enemy, one who is a menace to the public.

public house, 1. *Brit.* place where alcoholic liquor is sold to be drunk; saloon. 2. inn; hotel.

pub li cist (pub′lə sist), 1. person skilled or trained in law or in public affairs. 2. writer on law, politics, or public affairs. *n.*

pub lic i ty (pub lis′ə tē), 1. public notice: *the publicity that actors desire.* 2. measures used for getting, or the process of getting, public notice: *a campaign of publicity for a new automobile.* 3. being public; being seen by or known to everybody: *in the publicity of the street.* *n.*

pub li cize (pub′lə sīz), give publicity to. *v.*, **pub li cized, pub li ciz ing.**

pub lic ly (pub′lik lē), 1. in a public manner; openly. 2. by the public. *adv.*

public opinion, opinion of the people in a country, community, etc.

public relations, activities of an organization, army, etc., that are concerned with giving the general public a better understanding of its policies and purposes, by giving out news through the newspapers, magazines, radio, television, motion pictures, etc.

public school, 1. in the United States, a free school maintained by taxes. 2. in England, an endowed private boarding school.

public servant, person who works for the government.

pub lic-spir it ed (pub′lik spir′ə tid), having or showing an unselfish desire for the public good. *adj.*

public utility, company formed or chartered to render services to the public, such as a company furnishing electricity or gas, a railroad, a streetcar or bus line, etc.

public works, things built by the government at public expense and for public use, such as roads, docks, canals, and waterworks.

pub lish (pub′lish), 1. prepare and offer (a book, paper, map, piece of music, etc.) for sale or distribution. 2. make publicly or generally known: *Don't publish the faults of your friends.* *v.* **—pub′lish a ble,** *adj.*

pub lish er (pub′lish ər), person or company whose business is to publish books, newspapers, magazines, etc. *n.*

Puck (puk), a mischievous fairy in English folklore, who appears in Shakespeare's play *A Midsummer Night's Dream.* *n.*

puck (puk), 1. a mischievous spirit; goblin. 2. a rubber disk used in the game of ice hockey. *n.*

puck er (puk′ər), 1. draw into wrinkles or irregular folds: *pucker one's brow, pucker cloth in sewing. The baby's lips puckered just before he began to cry.* 2. an irregular fold; wrinkle: *There are puckers at the shoulders of this ill-fitting coat.* 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

puck ish (puk′ish), mischievous; impish. *adj.*

pud ding (pud′ing), 1. a soft cooked food, usually sweet: *Rice pudding is nourishing.* 2. kind of sausage. 3. anything soft like a pudding. *n.*

pud dle (pud′l), 1. a small pool of water, especially dirty water: *a puddle of rain water.* 2. make wet or muddy. 3. a small pool of any liquid: *a puddle of ink.* 4. wet clay and sand stirred into a paste. 5. mix up (wet clay and sand) into a thick paste. 6. use such a mixture to stop water from running through: *Puddle up that hole.* 7. stir (melted iron) along with an oxidizing agent to make wrought iron. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2,5-7 *v.*, **pud dled, pud dling.**

pud dling (pud′ling), act or process of converting pig iron into wrought iron by stirring the molten metal along with an oxidizing agent. *n.*

pud dly (pud′lē), 1. full of puddles. 2. like a puddle. *adj.*

pudg y (puj′ē), short and fat or thick: *a child's pudgy hand, a pudgy little man.* *adj.*, **pudg i er, pudg i est. —pudg′i ness,** *n.*

Pue bla (pwe′blä), city in central Mexico. 211,000. *n.*

pueb lo (pweb′lō), *U.S.* an Indian village built of adobe and stone. There were many pueblos in the SW United States. *n., pl.* **pueb los.**

Pueb lo (pweb′lō), 1. city in central Colorado. 91,000. 2. *U.S.* an Indian belonging to a tribe that lives in pueblos. *n.*

pu er ile (pū′ər əl), foolish for a grown person to say or do; childish. *adj.*

pu er il i ty (pū′ər il′ə tē), 1. childishness; foolishness. 2. a foolish act, idea, or statement. *n., pl.* **pu er il i ties.**

Puer to Ri co (pwer′tō rē′kō), island in the eastern part of the West Indies, belonging to the United States. 2,350,000 pop.; 3435 sq. mi. *Capital:* San Juan. *Abbrev.:* P.R. See **West Indies** for map. Formerly, **Porto Rico. —Puerto Rican.**

puff (puf), 1. blow with short, quick blasts: *The engine puffed.* 2. a short, quick blast: *a puff of wind.* 3. a small quantity of air, smoke, etc., blown out in short, quick blasts. 4. breathe quick and hard: *She puffed as she climbed the stairs.* 5. a quick, hard breath. 6. give out puffs; move with puffs: *The engine puffed out of the station.* 7. move or come in puffs: *Smoke puffed out of the chimney.* 8. smoke: *puff a cigar.* 9. swell with air or pride: *He puffed out his cheeks.* 10. act or process of swelling. 11. arrange in soft, round masses. 12. a soft, round mass: *a puff of hair.* 13. a small pad for putting powder on the skin, etc. 14. a light pastry filled with whipped cream, jam, etc.: *a cream puff.* 15. praise in exaggerated language: *They puffed him to the skies.* 16. extravagant praise. 17. portion of material gathered and held down at the edges but left full in the middle in dresses, etc. 1,4,6-9,11,15 *v.*, 2,3,5,10,12-14, 16,17 *n.*

puff adder, a large and very poisonous African snake that puffs up the upper part of its body when excited.

puff ball (puf′bôl′), a ball-shaped fungus somewhat like a mushroom. A ripe puffball gives off a cloud of tiny spores when suddenly broken. *n.*

puff er (puf′ər), **1.** one that puffs. **2.** any of various fishes capable of inflating the body, such as a globefish. *n.*

puf fin (puf′ən), a sea bird of the N Atlantic that has a high, narrow, furrowed, parti-colored bill. *n.*

Puffin (about 13 in. from bill to tip of tail)

puff y (puf′ē), **1.** puffed out; swollen: *Her eyes are puffy from crying.* **2.** puffed up; vain. **3.** coming in puffs. *adj.*, **puff i er, puff i est. —puff′i ness,** *n.*

pug (pug), **1.** a small, tan dog with a curly tail and a short, turned-up nose. **2.** pug nose. *n.*

Pug (about 12 in. high at the shoulder)

Pu get Sound (pū′jit), a long narrow bay of the Pacific between NW Washington and Vancouver Island. 125 mi. long.

pu gi lism (pū′jə liz əm), art of fighting with the fists; boxing. *n.*

pu gi list (pū′jə list), person who fights with the fists; boxer. *n.*

pu gi lis tic (pū′jə lis′tik), of or having to do with pugilism or pugilists. *adj.*

pug na cious (pug nā′shəs), having the habit of fighting; fond of fighting; quarrelsome. *adj.* **—pug na′cious ly,** *adv.* **—pug na′cious ness,** *n.*

pug nac i ty (pug nas′ə tē), fondness for fighting; quarrelsomeness. *n.*

pug nose, a short, turned-up nose.

pug-nosed (pug′nōzd′), having a pug nose. *adj.*

pu is sance (pū′ə sns or pwis′ns), power; might; force; strength. *n.*

pu is sant (pū′ə snt or pwis′nt), powerful; mighty; strong. *adj.* **—pu′is sant ly,** *adv.*

Pu las ki (pu las′kē), Count **Casimir,** 1748-1779, Polish nobleman who was a general in the American Revolutionary army. *n.*

pul chri tude (pul′krə tüd or pul′krə tūd), beauty. *n.*

pule (pūl), cry in a thin voice, as a sick child does; whimper; whine. *v.*, **puled, pul ing.**

Pu litz er Prize (pū′lit sər or pul′it sər), *U.S.* any one of various prizes given each year for the best American drama, novel, biography, history, book of verse, editorial, and cartoon, first awarded in 1917.

pull (pul), **1.** move with the fingers, claws, teeth, etc., in such a way that the thing moved follows the fingers, etc.: *pull a tooth, pull a trigger, pull a sled up a hill.* **2.** tug with the fingers, etc.: *He pulled at his tie.* **3.** move, usually with effort or force: *The train pulled out of the station.* **4.** act or effort of pulling: *The boy gave a pull at the rope.* **5.** pick; pluck: *pull flowers.* **6.** tear; rip: *The baby pulled the toy to pieces.* **7.** stretch too far; strain: *The football player pulled a ligament in his leg.* **8.** row: *Pull for the shore.* **9.** be provided or rowed with: *The boat pulls eight oars.* **10.** a difficult climb, journey, or other effort: *It was a hard pull to get up the hill.* **11.** handle, rope, ring, or other thing to pull by. **12.** drink. **13.** suck: *pull at a cigar (v.); a pull at a cigar (n.).* **14.** hold back, especially to keep from winning: *pull one's punches in a fight.* **15.** *Slang.* perform; carry through: *Don't pull any tricks.* **16.** hit (a golf ball) so that it curves to the left. **17.** such a hit. **18.** in printing, take (an impression or proof). **19.** *Slang.* influence; advantage. **20.** *Slang.* arrest (a person). 1-3,5-9,12-16, 18,20 *v.*, 4,10-13,17,19 *n.* **—pull′er,** *n.*

pull for, *Slang.* give help to.

pull in, stop; check.

pull oneself together, gather one's faculties, energy, etc.

pull through, get through a difficult or dangerous situation.

pull together, work in harmony; get on together.

pull up, **1.** tear up; uproot. **2.** remove utterly. **3.** bring or come to a halt.

pul let (pul′it), a young hen, usually less than a year old. *n.*

pul ley (pul′ē), **1.** wheel with a grooved rim in which a rope can run, and so change the direction of the pull. **2.** set of such wheels used to increase the power applied. **3.** wheel used to transfer power by driving a belt or being driven by a belt that moves some other part of the machine. *n.*, *pl.* **pul leys.**

Man using a pulley (def. 1) The wheel revolves inside the frame by which it is hung. Because the rope passes over this wheel, the man can lift the box by pulling downward.

Pull man (pul′mən), Pullman car. *n.*

Pullman car, **1.** a railroad car with berths or small rooms for passengers to sleep in. **2.** a railroad car with specially comfortable seats.

pull-o ver (pul′ō′vər), sweater put on by pulling it over the head. *n.*

pul mo nar y (pul′mə ner′ē), **1.** of or having to do with the lungs. Tuberculosis and pneumonia are pulmonary diseases. **2.** having lungs. *adj.*

Pul mo tor (pul′mō′tər or pul′mō′tər), *Trademark.* device for producing artificial breathing, for use on persons who have almost drowned or smothered. *n.*

pulp (pulp), **1.** the soft part of any fruit or vegetable. **2.** the soft inner part of a tooth, containing blood vessels and nerves. **3.** any soft wet mass. Paper is made from wood pulp. **4.** reduce to pulp. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

pul pit (pul′pit), **1.** platform or raised structure in a church from which the minister preaches. **2.** preachers or preachings: *the influence of the pulpit.* *n.*

Pulpit

pulp wood (pulp′wud′), **1.** wood reduced to pulp for making paper. **2.** wood suitable for making paper. *n.*

pulp y (pul′pē), of pulp; like pulp; soft. *adj.*, **pulp i er, pulp i est.**

pul que (pul′kā), an alcoholic drink made from the fermented juice of the agave, much used in Mexico and Central America. *n.*

pul sate (pul′sāt), **1.** beat; throb. **2.** vibrate; quiver. *v.*, **pul sat ed, pul sat ing.**

pul sa tion (pul sā′shən), **1.** beating; throbbing. **2.** a beat; throb. **3.** vibration; quiver. *n.*

pulse[1] (puls), **1.** the beating of the heart; changing flow of blood in the arteries caused by the beating of the heart. **2.** any regular, measured beat: *the pulse in music, the pulse of an engine.* **3.** beat; throb; vibrate: *His heart pulsed with excitement.* **4.** feeling; sentiment: *the pulse of the nation.* 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **pulsed, puls ing.**

pulse[2] (puls), peas, beans, and lentils, used as food. *n.*

pulse jet (puls′jet′), a type of jet engine into which the air necessary for the burning of the fuel is admitted by valves in spurts. *n.*

pul ver ize (pul′vər īz), **1.** grind to powder or dust. **2.** become dust. **3.** break to pieces; demolish. *v.*, **pul ver ized, pul ver iz ing.**

pu ma (pū′mə), a large American wildcat; mountain lion. *n.*

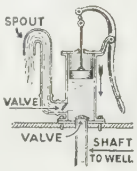
Puma (about 4 or 5 ft. long, not including the tail)

pum ice (pum′is), **1.** a light, spongy stone thrown up from volcanoes, used for cleaning, smoothing, and polishing: *Rub your hands with pumice to remove the ink.* **2.** clean, smooth, or polish with pumice. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **pum iced, pum ic ing.**

pum mel (pum′l), beat; beat with the fists; pommel. *v.*, **pum meled, pum mel ing** or *esp. Brit.* **pummelled, pum mel ling.**

pump[1] (pump), **1.** apparatus or machine for forcing liquids, air, or gas into or out of things: *a water pump, an oil pump.* **2.** move (liquids, air, etc.) by a pump: *Pump water from the well into a pail.* **3.** blow air into: *Pump up the car's tires.* **4.** remove water, etc., from by a pump: *Pump the well dry.* **5.** work a pump. **6.** work as a pump does. **7.** move up and down like a pump handle. **8.** move by, or as if by, a pump handle: *He pumped my hand.* **9.** draw, force, etc., as if from a pump. **10.** get information out of; try to get information out of: *Don't let him pump you.* 1 *n.*, 2-10 *v.*

pump[2] (pump), a low shoe with no fasteners. *n.*



Hand pump for drawing water from a well. When the handle is pushed down, the piston is raised; this forces air out at the top, and water rises from the shaft to replace the air. When the handle is lifted, the piston is lowered, forcing the water out through the spout.

pum per nick el (pum′pər nik′l), a coarse, slightly sour bread made of unbolted rye. *n.*

pump kin (pump′kin or pung′kin), **1.** a large, roundish, orange-yellow fruit of a trailing vine, used for making pies, as a vegetable, and as food for stock. **2.** vine that it grows on. *n.*

pun (pun), **1.** a humorous use of a word where it can have different meanings; play on words: *"We must all hang together, or we shall all hang separately" is a pun by Benjamin Franklin.* **2.** make puns. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **punned, pun ning.**

pu na (pü′nə), a high, arid plateau in the Peruvian Andes. *n.*

punch[1] (punch), **1.** hit with the fist: *Boys punch; girls often slap.* **2.** a quick thrust or blow. **3.** *Informal.* vigorous force or effectiveness. **4.** *U.S.* herd or drive (cattle). 1,4 *v.*, 2,3 *n.* **—punch′er,** *n.*

punch[2] (punch), **1.** pierce, cut, stamp, force, or drive with a punch: *The train conductor punched our tickets.* **2.** a tool or apparatus for piercing, perforating, or stamping materials, impressing a design, forcing nails beneath a surface, driving bolts out of holes, and the like. **3.** tool for making holes. **4.** make (a hole) with a punch or any pointed instrument. 1,4 *v.*, 2,3 *n.* **—punch′er,** *n.*

punch[3] (punch), drink made of different liquids mixed together. *n.*

Punch (punch), a hook-nosed, hump-backed doll who quarrels violently with his wife Judy in the puppet show *Punch and Judy.* *n.*

pleased as Punch, very much pleased.

punch card, card on which information is recorded by means of holes punched according to a code, for use in processing data by machine, electronic computer, etc.

pun cheon (pun′chən), **1.** a large cask for liquor. **2.** slab of timber with a roughly smoothed face. *n.*

pun chi nel lo (pun′chə nel′ō), clown. *n., pl.* **pun chi nel los** or **pun chi nel loes.**

punching bag, a leather bag filled with air or stuffed, to be hung up and punched with the fists for exercise.

punc til i o (pungk til′ē ō), **1.** detail of honor, conduct, ceremony, etc.: *The knight observed every punctilio.* **2.** care in attending to such details. *n., pl.* **punc til i os.**

punc til i ous (pungk til′ē əs), **1.** very careful and exact: *A nurse should be punctilious in obeying the doctor's orders.* **2.** paying strict attention to details of conduct and ceremony. *adj.* **—punc til′i ous ly,** *adv.*

punc tu al (pungk′chü əl), prompt; on time: *He is punctual to the minute.* *adj.*

punc tu al i ty (pungk′chü al′ə tē), promptness; being on time. *n.*

punc tu al ly (pungk′chü əl ē), promptly; on time. *adv.*

punc tu ate (pungk′chü āt), **1.** use periods, commas, and other marks to help make the meaning clear. **2.** put punctuation marks in. **3.** interrupt now and then: *a speech punctuated with cheers.* **4.** give point or emphasis to: *He punctuated his remarks with gestures.* *v.*, **punc tu at ed, punc tu at ing.**

punc tu a tion (pungk′chü ā′shən), use of periods, commas, and other marks to help make the meaning clear. Punctuation does for writing and printing what pauses and changes of voice do for speech. *n.*

punctuation marks, marks used in writing or printing to help make the meaning clear. Periods, commas, colons, etc., are punctuation marks.

punc ture (pungk′chər), **1.** hole made by something pointed. **2.** make such a hole in. **3.** have or get a puncture. **4.** act or process of puncturing. **5.** reduce, spoil, or destroy as if by a puncture. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3,5 *v.*, **punctured, punc tur ing.**

pun dit (pun′dit), a very learned person; expert; authority. *n.*

pun gen cy (pun′jən sē), pungent quality: *the pungency of pepper, the pungency of wit.* *n.*

pun gent (pun′jənt), **1.** sharply affecting the organs of taste and smell: *a pungent pickle, the pungent smell of burning leaves.* **2.** sharp; biting: *pungent criticism.* **3.** stimulating to the mind; keen; lively: *a pungent wit.* *adj.* **—pun′gent ly,** *adv.*

Pu nic (pū′nik), **1.** of or having to do with ancient Carthage or its inhabitants. **2.** treacherous; faithless. *adj.*

pun ish (pun′ish), **1.** cause pain, loss, or discomfort to for some fault or offense: *The government punishes criminals.* **2.** cause pain, loss, or discomfort for: *The law punishes crimes.* **3.** *Informal.* deal with severely, roughly, or greedily. *v.* **—pun′ish er,** *n.*

pun ish a ble (pun′ish ə bl), **1.** liable to punishment. **2.** deserving punishment. *adj.*

pun ish ment (pun′ish mənt), **1.** a punishing; being punished. **2.** pain, suffering, or loss. *n.*

pu ni tive (pū′nə tiv), **1.** concerned with punishment. **2.** inflicting punishment. *adj.*

Pun jab (pun jäb′ or pun′jäb), a former province in N India, now divided between the Republic of India and Pakistan. *n.*

punk (pungk), **1.** a preparation that burns very slowly. A stick of punk is used to light fireworks. **2.** decayed wood used as tinder. **3.** *U.S. Slang.* poor or bad in quality. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

pun ster (pun′stər), person fond of making puns. *n.*

Man pushing a punt

punt (punt), **1.** a shallow, flat-bottomed boat with square ends, usually moved by pushing with a pole against the bottom of a river, etc. **2.** propel (a boat) by pushing with a pole against the bottom of a river, pond, etc. **3.** kick (a football) before it touches the ground after dropping it from the hands. **4.** kick given to a football before it touches the ground after dropping it from the hands. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

punt er (pun′tər), one who punts a boat or football. *n.*

pu ny (pū′nē), **1.** of less than usual size and strength; weak. **2.** petty; not important. *adj.*, **pu ni er, pu ni est. —pu′ni ness,** *n.*

Four stages in the life of a beetle

pup (pup), **1.** a young dog; puppy. **2.** a young fox, wolf, seal, etc. **3.** a silly, conceited young man. *n.*

pu pa (pū′pə), **1.** stage between the larva and the adult in the development of many insects. **2.** form of an insect in this stage. Most pupae are inactive and some, such as those of many moths, are enclosed in a tough case or cocoon. *n., pl.* **pu pae** (-pē) or **pu pas.**

pu pal (pū′pl), of, having to do with, or in the form of the pupa. *adj.*

pu pil[1] (pū′pl), person who is learning in school or being taught by someone. *n.*

pu pil[2] (pū′pl), the black spot in the center of the iris of the eye. The pupil, which is the only place where light can enter the eye, is an opening that expands and contracts, thus controlling the amount of light that strikes the retina. *n.*

pup pet (pup′it), **1.** a small doll. **2.** figure made to look like a person and moved by wires, strings, or the hands. **3.** anybody who is not independent, waits to be told how to act, and does what somebody else says. *n.* **—pup′pet like′,** *adj.*

Puppet show. These figures are hollow and fit over the hands of a person who is out of sight below the stage; he makes them move and speaks their lines.

pup py (pup′ē), **1.** a young dog. **2.** a silly, conceited young man. *n., pl.* **pup pies.**

pur (pėr), purr. *n., v.,* **purred, pur ring.**

pur blind (pėr′blīnd′), **1.** nearly blind. **2.** slow to discern or understand. *adj.* **—pur′blind′ness,** *n.*

pur chas a ble (pėr′chəs ə bl), that can be bought. *adj.*

pur chase (pėr′chəs), **1.** get by paying a price; buy. **2.** act of buying. **3.** thing bought: *That hat was a good purchase.* **4.** get in return for something: *purchase safety at the cost of happiness.* **5.** a firm hold to help move something or to keep from slipping: *Wind the rope twice around the tree to get a better purchase.* **6.** device for obtaining such a hold. 1,4 *v.,* **pur chased, pur chasing;** 2,3,5,6 *n.* **—pur′chas er,** *n.*

pur dah (pėr′də), in India, a curtain serving to screen women from the sight of men or strangers. *n.*

pure (pyůr), **1.** not mixed with anything else; unadulterated; genuine: *pure gold.* **2.** perfectly clean; spotless: *pure hands.* **3.** perfect; correct; without defects: *speak pure French.* **4.** nothing else than; mere; sheer: *pure accident.* **5.** with no evil; without sin; chaste: *a pure mind.* **6.** abstract or theoretical (opposed to *applied*): *pure mathematics.* **7.** keeping the same qualities, characteristics, etc., from generation to generation; of unmixed descent: *a pure Indian family.* **8.** that which is pure. 1-7 *adj.,* **pur er, pur est;** 8 *n.* **—pure′ness,** *n.*

pure bred (pyůr′bred′), **1.** denoting an animal or plant whose ancestors are known to have all belonged to one breed, and which will itself breed true to type. **2.** an animal or plant of this kind. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

pu rée (pyů rā′ or pyůr′ā), **1.** food boiled to a pulp and pushed through a sieve. **2.** a thick soup. **3.** make into a purée. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.,* **pu réed, pu ré ing.**

pure ly (pyůr′lē), **1.** in a pure manner. **2.** exclusively; entirely. **3.** merely. **4.** innocently; chastely. *adv.*

pur ga tion (pėr gā′shən), a purging; cleansing. *n.*

pur ga tive (pėr′gə tiv), **1.** medicine that empties the bowels. Castor oil is a purgative. **2.** purging. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

pur ga to ri al (pėr′gə tô′rē əl), of, like, or having to do with purgatory. *adj.*

pur ga to ry (pėr′gə tô′rē), **1.** in the belief of the Roman Catholics, a temporary condition or place in which the souls of those who have died penitent are purified from venial sin or the effects of sin by punishment. **2.** any condition or place of temporary suffering or punishment. *n., pl.* **pur ga to ries.**

purge (pėrj), **1.** wash away all that is not clean from; make clean. **2.** become clean. **3.** act of purging. **4.** clear of any undesired thing or person, such as air in a water pipe or opponents in a nation. **5.** elimination of undesired persons from a nation or party. **6.** empty (the bowels). **7.** medicine that purges. 1,2,4,6 *v.,* **purged, purg ing;** 3,5,7 *n.*

pu ri fi ca tion (pyůr′ə fə kā′shən), a purifying; being purified. *n.*

pu ri fy (pyůr′ə fī), **1.** make pure: *Filters are used to purify water. Gold is purified by fire.* **2.** become pure. *v.,* **pu ri fied, pu ri fy ing. —pu′ri fi′er,** *n.*

pur ism (pyůr′iz əm), **1.** avoidance of all words and expressions that are judged unacceptable. **2.** insistence that others do this. *n.*

pur ist (pyůr′ist), person who is very careful or too careful about purity in language. A purist dislikes slang and all expressions that are not formally correct. *n.*

pu ris tic (pyů ris′tik), very careful or too careful about purity in language. *adj.*

Pu ri tan (pyůr′ət n), **1.** member of a group in the Church of England during the 16th and 17th centuries who wanted simpler forms of worship and stricter morals. Many Puritans settled in New England. **2.** of the Puritans. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

pu ri tan (pyůr′ət n), **1.** person who is very strict in morals and religion. **2.** very strict in morals and religion. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

pu ri tan ic (pyůr′ə tan′ik), puritanical. *adj.*

pu ri tan i cal (pyůr′ə tan′ə kl), of or like a puritan; very strict or too strict in morals or religion. *adj.*

Pu ri tan ism (pyůr′ə tn iz′əm), the principles and practices of the Puritans. *n.*

pu ri ty (pyůr′ə tē), **1.** freedom from dirt or mixture; clearness; cleanness. **2.** freedom from evil; innocence: *No one doubts the purity of Joan of Arc's motives.* **3.** freedom from foreign or inappropriate elements; correctness: *purity of style.* *n.*

purl[1] (pėrl), **1.** flow with rippling motions and a murmuring sound: *A shallow brook purls.* **2.** a purling motion or sound. 1 *v.,* 2 *n.*

purl[2] (pėrl), **1.** knit with inverted stitches. **2.** inversion of stitches in knitting, producing a ribbed appearance. **3.** border (material) with small loops. **4.** loop or chain of small loops along the edge of lace, braid, ribbon, etc. **5.** *Archaic.* embroider with gold or silver thread. **6.** thread of twisted gold or silver wire. 1,3,5 *v.,* 2,4,6 *n.*

pur lieu (pėr′lü), **1.** piece of land on the border of a forest. **2.** one's haunt or resort; one's bounds. **3.** any bordering, neighboring, or outlying region or district. *n.*

pur loin (pėr loin′), steal. *v.*

pur ple (pėr′pl), **1.** a dark color made by mixing red and blue. **2.** of this color. **3.** crimson. This was the ancient meaning of purple. **4.** make or become purple. **5.** purple cloth or clothing, especially as worn by emperors, kings, etc., to indicate high rank. **6.** imperial, royal, or high rank. A prince is born to the purple. **7.** imperial; royal. **8.** rank or position of a cardinal. **9.** brilliant; gorgeous. 1,3,5,6,8 *n.,* 2,3,7,9 *adj.,* 4 *v.,* **pur pled, pur pling.**

purple martin, a large, blue-black swallow of the United States.

pur plish (pėr′plish), somewhat purple. *adj.*

pur port (pər pôrt′ for 1,2; pėr′pôrt for 3), **1.** claim; profess: *The document purported to be official.* **2.** have as its main idea; mean. **3.** meaning; main idea: *The purport of her letter was that she could not come.* 1,2 *v.,* 3 *n.*

pur pose (pėr′pəs), **1.** something one has in mind to get or do; plan; aim; intention. **2.** object or end for which a thing is made, done, used, etc. **3.** plan; aim; intend. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.,* **pur posed, pur pos ing.**

on purpose, with a purpose; not by accident.

to good purpose, with good results.

to little or **no purpose,** with few or no results.

pur pose ful (pėr′pəs fəl), having a purpose. *adj.* **—pur′pose ful ly,** *adv.* **—pur′pose ful ness,** *n.*

pur pose less (pėr′pəs lis), lacking a purpose. *adj.* **—pur′pose less ly,** *adv.* **—pur′pose less ness,** *n.*

pur pose ly (pėr′pəs lē), on purpose; intentionally. *adv.*

purr (pėr), **1.** a low, murmuring sound such as a cat makes when pleased. **2.** make this sound. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.* Also, **pur.**

purse (pėrs), **1.** a little bag or case for carrying money around with one. **2.** money; resources; treasury. **3.** sum of money: *A purse was made up for the victims of the fire.* **4.** draw together; press into folds or wrinkles: *Grace pursed her lips and frowned.* 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **pursed, purs ing.**

purse-proud (pėrs′proud′), proud of being rich. *adj.*

purs er (pėr′sər), officer who keeps the accounts of a ship or airplane, pays wages, and attends to other matters of business. *n.*

purse strings, control of the money.

purs lane (pėrs′lān), **1.** a common plant that has small, yellow flowers and small, thick leaves. It is sometimes used for salad or for flavoring, or as a potherb. **2.** any of several plants like it. *n.*

pur su ance (pər sü′əns), a following; carrying out; pursuit: *In pursuance of his duty, the policeman risked his life.* *n.*

pur su ant (pər sü′ənt), following; carrying out; according. *adj.*

pursuant to, following; acting according to; in accordance with.

pur sue (pər sü′), **1.** follow to catch or kill; chase. **2.** proceed along; follow in action; follow: *He pursued a wise course by taking no chances.* **3.** strive for; try to get; seek: *pursue pleasure.* **4.** carry on; keep on with: *She pursued the study of French for four years.* **5.** continue to annoy or trouble: *pursue a teacher with questions.* *v.*, **pur sued, pur su ing. —pur su′a ble,** *adj.* **—pur su′er,** *n.*

pur suit (pər süt′), **1.** act of pursuing: *The dog is in pursuit of the cat.* **2.** occupation: *Fishing is his favorite pursuit; reading is mine.* *n.*

pursuit plane, a fighter aircraft that has high speed, a high rate of climb, and can be maneuvered with ease.

pur sui vant (pėr′swə vənt), **1.** assistant to a herald; officer below a herald in rank. **2.** follower; attendant. *n.*

pur sy (pėr′sē), **1.** short-winded or puffy. **2.** fat. *adj.*, **pur si er, pur si est. —pur′si ness,** *n.*

pu ru lence (pyůr′ə ləns), formation or discharge of pus; suppuration. *n.*

pu ru len cy (pyůr′ə lən sē), purulence. *n.*

pu ru lent (pyůr′ə lənt), full of pus; discharging pus; like pus: *a purulent sore.* *adj.*

pur vey (pėr vā′), supply (food or provisions); provide; furnish: *purvey meat for an army, purvey for a royal household.* *v.*

pur vey ance (pėr vā′əns), **1.** a purveying. **2.** provisions; supplies. *n.*

pur vey or (pėr vā′ər), **1.** person who supplies provisions. **2.** person who supplies anything. *n.*

pur view (pėr′vū), range of operation, activity, concern, etc.; scope; extent. *n.*

pus (pus), liquid formed by inflammation of infected tissue in the body, that consists of white blood cells, bacteria, serum, etc. *n.*

push (půsh), **1.** move (something) away by pressing against it: *Push the door; don't pull.* **2.** move up, down, back, forward, etc., by pressing: *Push him outdoors.* **3.** move from shore: *We pushed off in the boat.* **4.** thrust: *Trees push their roots down into the ground.* **5.** press hard: *push with all one's might.* **6.** go forward by force: *push on at a rapid pace.* **7.** force (one's way): *We had to push our way through the crowd.* **8.** make go forward; urge: *He pushed his plans cleverly.* **9.** continue with; follow up: *push a claim.* **10.** extend: *Alexander pushed his conquests still farther east.* **11.** urge the use, sale, etc., of. **12.** *Informal.* force; energy; power to succeed: *She has plenty of push.* **13.** act of pushing. **14.** hard effort; determined advance. 1-11 *v.*, 12-14 *n.*

push ball (půsh′bôl′), **1.** game played with a large, heavy ball, usually about six feet in diameter. Two sides of players try to push it toward opposite goals. **2.** the ball used. *n.*

push button, a small button or knob pushed to turn an electric current on or off.

push cart (půsh′kärt′), a light cart pushed by hand. *n.*

push er (půsh′ər), **1.** person or thing that pushes. **2.** airplane with propeller behind instead of in front. *n.*

Push kin (půsh′kin), **Alexander,** 1799-1837, Russian poet and writer of short stories and novels. *n.*

push-o ver (půsh′ō′vər), *Slang.* **1.** something very easy to do. **2.** person very easy to beat in a contest. *n.*

pu sil la nim i ty (pū′sl ə nim′ə tē), cowardliness; timidity. *n.*

pu sil lan i mous (pū′sl an′ə məs), cowardly; mean-spirited; faint-hearted: *The pusillanimous man avoided the fight.* *adj.* **—pu′sil lan′i mous ly,** *adv.*

puss (půs), **1.** cat. **2.** hare. **3.** girl. *n.*

puss y (půs′ē), **1.** cat. **2.** catkin. *n.*, *pl.* **puss ies.**

puss y foot (půs′ē fůt′), *Slang.* **1.** *U.S.* move softly and cautiously to avoid being seen. **2.** *U.S.* be cautious and timid about revealing one's opinions or committing oneself. **3.** person who pussyfoots. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.*, *pl.* **puss y foots.**

pussy willow, a small American willow with silky catkins.

Pussy willow

pus tu lar (pus′chə lər), of, like, or having to do with pustules; characterized by pustules. *adj.*

pus tu la tion (pus′chə lā′shən), formation of pustules. *n.*

pus tule (pus′chůl), **1.** pimple containing pus. **2.** any swelling like a pimple or blister, such as the pustules of chicken pox. *n.*

put (půt), **1.** cause to be in some place or position; place; lay: *I put sugar in my tea. Put away your toys.* **2.** cause to be in some state, condition, position, relation, etc.: *The murderer was put to death. Put your room in order.* **3.** express: *The teacher puts things clearly.* **4.** propose or submit for answer, consideration, deliberation, etc.: *He put several questions before me.* **5.** take one's course; go; turn; proceed: *The ship put out to sea.* **6.** throw or cast (a 16-lb. ball, etc.) from the hand placed close to the shoulder. **7.** a throw or cast. **8.** set at a particular place, point, amount, etc., in a scale of estimation; appraise: *He puts the distance at five miles.* **9.** apply: *A doctor puts his skill to good use.* **10.** impose: *put a tax on gasoline.* 1-6,8-10 *v.*, **put, put ting;** 7 *n.*

put across, *Slang.* **1.** carry out successfully. **2.** get accepted.

put aside, away, or **by,** save for future use.

put down, **1.** put an end to; suppress. **2.** write down. **3.** pay as a down payment.

put forth, grow; sprout; issue.

put in, **1.** *Informal.* spend (time) as specified. **2.** enter port. **3.** enter a place for safety, supplies, etc.: *The ship put in at Singapore.*

put off, **1.** lay aside; postpone. **2.** bid or cause to wait. **3.** get rid of.

put on, **1.** take on oneself. **2.** pretend.

put out, **1.** extinguish (a fire). **2.** confuse; embarrass. **3.** distract, disturb, or interrupt. **4.** destroy (an eye, etc.). **5.** cause to be out in a game. **6.** publish. **7.** offend; provoke.

put over, *Slang.* carry out successfully.

put through, carry out successfully.

put to it, force to a course; put in difficulty.

put up, **1.** offer; give; show. **2.** make. **3.** build. **4.** lay aside. **5.** put in its usual place. **6.** preserve (fruit, etc.). **7.** give lodging or food to. **8.** *Informal.* incite. **9.** *Slang.* plan beforehand craftily.

put upon, impose upon; take advantage of; victimize.

put up with, bear with patience; tolerate.

pu ta tive (pū′tə tiv), supposed; reputed: *the putative author of a book.* *adj.*

pu tre fac tion (pū′trə fak′shən), decay; rotting. *n.*

pu tre fac tive (pū′trə fak′tiv), **1.** causing putrefaction. **2.** characterized by or having to do with putrefaction. *adj.*

pu tre fy (pū′trə fī), rot; decay: *The putrefying meat has a bad smell.* *v.*, **pu tre fied, pu tre fy ing.**

pu tres cence (pū tres′ns), putrescent condition. *n.*

pu tres cent (pū tres′nt), **1.** becoming putrid; rotting. **2.** having to do with putrefaction. *adj.*

pu trid (pū′trid), **1.** rotten; foul. **2.** thoroughly corrupt or depraved; extremely bad. *adj.* **—pu′trid ly,** *adv.* **—pu′trid ness,** *n.*

pu trid i ty (pū trid′ə tē), **1.** putrid condition. **2.** putrid matter. *n.*

putsch (púch), uprising; insurrection. *n.*

putt (put), **1.** strike (a golf ball) gently and carefully in an effort to make it roll into the hole. **2.** the stroke itself. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

A B
Puttees: A, cloth; B, leather.

put tee (put′ē or pu tē′), **1.** a long, narrow strip of cloth wound round the leg from ankle to knee, worn by sportsmen, soldiers, etc. **2.** gaiter of cloth or leather reaching from ankle to knee, worn by soldiers, riders, etc. *n.*

put ter[1] (put′ər), keep busy in a rather useless way: *Mary likes to spend the afternoon puttering in the garden.* *v.* Also, *esp. Brit.* **potter. —put′ter er,** *n.*

putt er[2] (put′ər), **1.** person who putts. **2.** a golf club used in putting. *n.*

putt ing green (put′ing), the smooth turf around a golf hole.

put ty (put′ē), **1.** a soft mixture of whiting and linseed oil, used for fastening panes of glass, etc. **2.** stop up or cover with putty: *He puttied up the holes in the woodwork before painting it.* 1 *n., pl.* **put ties;** 2 *v.*, **put tied, put ty ing.**

put-up (pút′up′), *Informal.* planned beforehand, or deliberately, in a secret or crafty manner. *adj.*

puz zle (puz′l), **1.** a hard problem: *How to get all my things into one trunk is a puzzle.* **2.** problem or task to be done for fun: *A famous Chinese puzzle has seven pieces of wood to fit together.* **3.** make unable to answer, solve, or understand something; perplex: *How the cat got out puzzled us.* **4.** be perplexed. **5.** exercise one's mind on something hard. **6.** puzzled condition. 1,2,6 *n.*, 3-5 *v.*, **puz zled, puz zling. —puz′zler,** *n.*

puzzle out, find out by thinking or trying hard.

puzzle over, think hard about; try hard to do or work out: *They puzzled over their arithmetic.*

puz zle ment (puz′l mənt), puzzled condition. *n.*

Pvt., Private.

pwt., pennyweight.

PX or **P.X.,** Post Exchange.

py e mi a or **py ae mi a** (pī ē′mē ə), form of blood poisoning caused by bacteria that produce pus. *n.*

Pyg ma li on (pig mā′lē ən), in Greek mythology, a sculptor who fell in love with a statue he had made. Aphrodite gave it life, and it became Galatea. *n.*

pyg my (pig′mē), **1.** a very small person; dwarf. The pygmies living in Africa and Asia are less than five feet high. **2.** very small. 1 *n., pl.* **pyg mies;** 2 *adj.* Also, **pigmy.**

py ja mas (pə jä′məz), *Esp. Brit.* pajamas. *n.pl.*

py lon (pī′lon), **1.** post or tower for guiding aviators. **2.** a tall steel framework used to carry high-tension wires across country. **3.** gateway, particularly of an Egyptian temple. *n.*

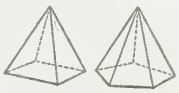
Pylon (def. 3)

py lor ic (pī lôr′ik), of or having to do with the pylorus. *adj.*

py lo rus (pī lô′rəs), the opening that leads from the stomach into the intestine. *n., pl.* **py lo ri** (-rī).

Pyong yang (pyung′yäng′), capital of North Korea. 286,000. *n.*

py or rhe a or **py or rhoe a** (pī′ə rē′ə), disease of the gums in which pockets of pus form about the teeth, the gums shrink, and the teeth become loose. *n.*



Pyramids (def. 1)

pyr a mid (pir′ə mid), **1.** a solid having triangular sides meeting in a point. **2.** thing or things having the form of a pyramid. **3.** be or put in the form of a pyramid. **4.** raise or increase (costs, wages, etc.) gradually. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

py ram i dal (pə ram′ə dl), shaped like a pyramid. *adj.*

Pyr a mids (pir′ə midz), the huge, massive stone pyramids, serving as royal tombs, built by the ancient Egyptians. *n.pl.*

Egyptian Pyramid

pyre (pīr), pile of wood for burning a dead body. *n.*

Pyr e nees (pir′ə nēz), a mountain range between France and Spain. Its highest peak is 11,168 feet. *n.pl.*

py ret ic (pī ret′ik), **1.** of or having to do with fever. **2.** producing fever. **3.** feverish. *adj.*

Py rex (pī′reks), *Trademark.* kind of glassware that will not break when heated. *n.*

pyr i dox ine (pir′ə dok′sēn), vitamin B_6, essential to human nutrition, found in wheat germ, fish, liver, etc. *n.*

py ri tes (pī rī′tēz or pī′rīts), **1.** iron pyrites, a mineral which has a yellow color and glitters so that it suggests gold; fool's gold. **2.** any of various compounds of sulfur and a metal. *n.*

py ro ma ni a (pī′rə mā′nē ə), an insane desire to set things on fire. *n.*

py ro tech nic (pī′rə tek′nik), **1.** of or having to do with fireworks: *a pyrotechnic display.* **2.** resembling fireworks; brilliant; sensational: *pyrotechnic eloquence.* *adj.*

py ro tech ni cal (pī′rə tek′nə kl), pyrotechnic. *adj.*

py ro tech nics (pī′rə tek′niks), **1.** the making of fireworks. **2.** use of fireworks. **3.** display of fireworks. **4.** a brilliant or sensational display. *n.*

py rox y lin or **py rox y line** (pī rok′sl in), any of various substances made by nitrating certain forms of cellulose. Guncotton and the soluble cellulose nitrates used in making celluloid, collodion, etc., are pyroxylins. *n.*

Pyr rhic (pir′ik), of or having to do with Pyrrhus. *adj.*

Pyrrhic victory, victory won at too great cost, so named after Pyrrhus, who won a battle with an enormous loss of life.

Pyr rhus (pir′əs), 318?-272 B.C., king of Epirus in Greece from 300 to 272 B.C. He invaded Italy. *n.*

Py thag o ras (pə thag′ə rəs), 582?-500? B.C., Greek philosopher, religious teacher, and mathematician. *n.*

Py thag o re an (pə thag′ə rē′ən), **1.** of or having to do with Pythagoras, his teachings, or his followers. **2.** a follower of Pythagoras. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Pyth i as (pith′ē əs), in Roman legend, a man famous for his devoted friendship with Damon. *n.*

py thon (pī′thon), **1.** any of several large snakes of the Old World that are related to the boas and kill their prey by crushing. Pythons usually live in trees near water. **2.** any large boa. *n.*

pyx (piks), **1.** box in which the consecrated Host is kept or carried. **2.** box at the British mint in which specimen coins are kept to be tested for weight and purity. *n.*

Pyxidium

pyx id i um (piks id′ē əm), a seed vessel that bursts open transversely into a top and bottom part, the top part acting as a lid. *n., pl.* **pyx id i a** (-ē ə).

Q

Q or **q** (kū), the 17th letter of the alphabet. *n., pl.* **Q's** or **q's.**

Qa tar (kä′tər), country in E Arabia, on the Persian Gulf, under British influence. 40,000 pop.; 8000 sq. mi. *Capital:* Doha. *n.*

Q.E.D., which was to be proved.

Q.M., quartermaster.

qr., 1. quarter; one fourth of a hundredweight. 2. quire.

qt., 1. quart; quarts. 2. quantity.

qts., quarts.

quack[1] (kwak), 1. sound a duck makes. 2. make the sound of a duck. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.*

quack[2] (kwak), 1. a dishonest person who pretends to be a doctor. 2. an ignorant pretender to knowledge or skill of any sort. 3. used by quacks. 4. not genuine. 1,2 *n.,* 3,4 *adj.*

quack er y (kwak′ər ē), practices or methods of a quack. *n., pl.* **quack er ies.**

quad[1] (kwod), *Informal.* quadrangle of a college. *n.*

quad[2] (kwod), *Informal.* quadruplet. *n.*

quad ran gle (kwod′rang′gl), 1. a foursided space or court wholly or nearly surrounded by buildings. 2. the buildings around a quadrangle. 3. quadrilateral. *n.*

quad ran gu lar (kwod rang′gyə lər), like a quadrangle; having four corners or angles. *adj.*

Quadrants (def. 1)

quad rant (kwod′rənt), 1. quarter of a circle or of its circumference. 2. instrument used in astronomy, navigation, etc., for measuring altitudes. *n.*

quad rat ic (kwod rat′ik), 1. involving a square or squares, but no higher powers. 2. a quadratic equation. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

quadratic equation, equation involving a square or squares, but no higher powers, of the unknown quantity or quantities. $x^2 + 3x + 2 = 12$ is a quadratic equation.

quad rat ics (kwod rat′iks), branch of algebra that deals with quadratic equations. *n.*

quad ren ni al (kwod ren′ē əl), 1. occurring every four years: *a quadrennial presidential election.* 2. of or for four years. *adj.*

quad ren ni al ly (kwod ren′ē əl ē), once in four years. *adv.*

Quadrilaterals

quad ri lat er al (kwod′rə lat′ər əl), 1. having four sides and four angles. 2. a plane figure having four sides and four angles. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

qua drille (kwə dril′), 1. a square dance for four couples that has five parts or movements. 2. music for it. *n.*

quad ril lion (kwod ril′yən), 1. in the United States and France, 1 followed by 15 zeros. 2. in Great Britain, 1 followed by 24 zeros. *n., adj.*

quad ri no mi al (kwod′rə nō′mē əl), 1. consisting of four terms. 2. an algebraic expression having four terms, such as $a^2-ab+4a-b^2$. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

quad roon (kwod rün′), person having one fourth Negro blood; child of a mulatto and a white person. *n.*

quad ru ped (kwod′rū ped), 1. animal that has four feet. 2. having four feet. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

quad ru ple (kwod′rə pl or kwod rü′pl), 1. fourfold; consisting of four parts; including four parts or parties. 2. four times; four times as great. 3. number, amount, etc., four times as great as another: *80 is the quadruple of 20.* 4. make or become four times as great. 5. having four musical beats to each measure, with the first and third beats accented. 1,2,5 *adj.,* 2 *adv.,* 3 *n.,* 4 *v.,* **quad ru pled, quad ru pling.**

quad ru plet (kwod′rə plit or kwod rü′plit), 1. one of four children born at the same time from the same mother. 2. group of four. *n.*

quaes tor (kwes′tər), 1. an ancient Roman official in charge of the public funds; treasurer. 2. a public prosecutor in certain criminal cases in ancient Rome. *n.*

quaff (kwäf or kwaf), 1. drink in large draughts; drink freely. 2. a quaffing. 1 *v.,* 2 *n.*

quag ga (kwag′ə), an extinct South African mammal resembling the donkey and the zebra. *n.*

quag mire (kwag′mīr′), 1. soft, muddy ground; boggy or miry place. 2. a difficult situation. *n.*

qua hog (kwô′hog or kwə hog′), a roundish, edible American clam; hard clam. *n.*

quail[1] (kwāl), any of various game birds belonging to the same group as fowls and partridges, especially the bobwhite. *n., pl.* **quails** or (*esp. collectively*) **quail.**

Quail or bobwhite (about 10 in. long)

quail[2] (kwāl), be afraid; lose courage; shrink back in fear: *The slave quailed at his master's look.* *v.*

quaint (kwānt), strange or odd in an interesting, pleasing, or amusing way: *Old photographs seem quaint to us today.* *adj.* **—quaint′ly,** *adv.* **—quaint′ness,** *n.*

quake (kwāk), 1. shake; tremble: *She quaked with fear.* 2. a shaking; trembling. 3. earthquake. 1 *v.,* **quaked, quak ing;** 2,3 *n.*

Quak er (kwāk′ər), member of a Christian group called the Society of Friends. Quakers refuse to go to war or to take oaths; their clothes, manners, and religious services are very plain and simple. *n.*

quak er-la dy (kwāk′ər lā′dē), a small, delicate plant with bluish flowers; bluet. *n., pl.* **quak er-la dies.**

qual i fi ca tion (kwol′ə fə kā′shən), 1. that which makes a person fit for a job, task, office, etc.: *To know the way is one qualification for a guide.* 2. that which limits, changes, or makes less free and full: *His pleasure had one qualification; his friends could not enjoy it, too.* 3. modification; limitation; restriction: *The statement was made without any qualification.* *n.*

qual i fied (kwol′ə fīd), 1. having the desirable or required qualifications; fitted; adapted. 2. modified; limited; restricted. *adj.*

qual i fi er (kwol′ə fī′ər), 1. person or thing that qualifies. 2. word that qualifies another word. Adjectives and adverbs are qualifiers. *n.*

qual i fy (kwol′ə fī), 1. make fit or competent: *qualify oneself for a job.* 2. furnish with legal power; make legally capable. 3. become fit; show oneself fit: *Can you qualify for the Boy Scouts?* 4. make less strong; change somewhat; limit; modify: *Qualify your statement that dogs are loyal by adding "usually."* *v.,* **qual i fied, qual i fy ing.**

qual i ta tive (kwol′ə tā′tiv), concerned with quality or qualities. *adj.* **—qual′i ta′tive ly,** *adv.*

qualitative analysis, a testing of something to find out what chemical substances are in it.

qual i ty (kwol′ə tē), 1. something special about an object that makes it what it is: *One quality of iron is hardness; one quality of sugar is sweetness.* 2. characteristic; attribute: *She has many fine qualities.* 3. the kind that anything is: *That is a poor quality of cloth.* 4. nature; disposition; temper: *Trials often test a man's quality.* 5. character; position; relation: *Dr. Smith was present, but in quality of friend, not as physician.* 6. fineness; merit; excellence: *Look for quality rather than quantity.* 7. high rank; good or high social position. 8. people of high rank. 9. the character of sounds aside from pitch and volume or intensity. *n., pl.* **qual i ties.**

qualm (kwäm), 1. a sudden disturbing feeling in the mind; uneasiness; misgiving; doubt: *I tried the test with some qualms.* 2. disturbance or scruple of conscience:

She felt some qualms at staying away from church. **3.** a feeling of faintness or sickness, especially of nausea, that lasts for just a moment. *n.*

qualm ish (kwäm′ish), **1.** inclined to have qualms. **2.** having qualms. *adj.*

quan da ry (kwon′də rē), state of perplexity or uncertainty; dilemma. *n., pl.* **quan da ries.**

quan ti ta tive (kwon′tə tā′tiv), **1.** concerned with quantity. **2.** that can be measured. *adj.* **—quan′ti ta′tive ly,** *adv.*

quantitative analysis, testing of something to find out not only what chemical substances are in it, but also how much there is of each substance.

quan ti ty (kwon′tə tē), **1.** amount: *Use equal quantities of nuts and raisins in the cake.* **2.** a large amount; large number: *The baker buys flour in quantity. She owns quantities of books.* **3.** something that is measurable. **4.** length of a note in music. **5.** length of a vowel sound or syllable in speech. *n., pl.* **quan ti ties.**

quan tum (kwon′təm), in physics: **1.** the smallest amount of energy capable of existing independently. **2.** this amount of energy regarded as a unit. *n., pl.* **quan ta** (-tə).

quantum theory, theory that whenever energy is transferred, the transfer occurs in pulsations or stages rather than continuously, and that the amount transferred during each stage is a definite quantity.

quar an tine (kwôr′ən tēn), **1.** keep away from others for a time to prevent the spread of an infectious disease: *People with smallpox are quarantined.* **2.** state of being quarantined: *The house was in quarantine for three weeks when the child had scarlet fever.* **3.** detention, isolation, and other measures taken to prevent the spread of an infectious disease. **4.** place where people, animals, plants, ships, etc., are held until it is sure that they have no infectious diseases, insect pests, etc. 1 *v.,* **quar an tined, quar an tin ing;** 2-4 *n.*

quar rel[1] (kwôr′əl), **1.** an angry dispute or disagreement; breaking off of friendly relations: *The children had a quarrel over the division of the candy.* **2.** dispute or disagree angrily; break off friendly relations. **3.** cause for a dispute or disagreement; reason for breaking off friendly relations: *A bully likes to pick quarrels.* **4.** find fault: *It is useless for a girl to quarrel with fate because she is not a boy.* 1,3 *n.,* 2,4 *v.,* **quar reled, quar rel ing** or *esp. Brit.* **quar relled, quar rel ling.**

quar rel[2] (kwôr′əl), **1.** bolt or arrow used with a crossbow. **2.** small, square or diamond-shaped pane of glass, used in latticed windows. **3.** a stonemason's chisel. *n.*

quar rel er or **quar rel ler** (kwôr′əl ər), one who quarrels. *n.*

quar rel some (kwôr′əl səm), too ready to quarrel; fond of fighting and disputing. *adj.* **—quar′rel some ness,** *n.*

quar ry[1] (kwôr′ē), **1.** place where stone is dug, cut, or blasted out for use in building. **2.** obtain from a quarry: *We watched the workmen quarry out a huge block of stone.* 1 *n., pl.* **quar ries;** 2 *v.,* **quar ried, quar ry ing. —quar′ri er,** *n.*

quar ry[2] (kwôr′ē), **1.** animal chased in a hunt; game; prey. **2.** anything hunted or eagerly pursued. *n., pl.* **quar ries.**

quart (kwôrt), **1.** measure for liquids, equal to one fourth of a gallon. **2.** measure for dry things, equal to one eighth of a peck. **3.** container holding a quart. *n.*

quarter (kwôr′tər), **1.** one fourth; half of a half; one of four equal or corresponding parts: *a quarter of an apple, a quarter of lamb.* **2.** divide into quarters: *She quartered the apple.* **3.** one fourth of a dollar; 25 cents. **4.** a copper and nickel coin of the United States, worth 25 cents. **5.** a silver coin of Canada, worth 25 cents. **6.** one fourth of an hour; 15 minutes; moment marking this period. **7.** one fourth of a year; 3 months. **8.** one of the four periods of the moon, lasting about 7 days each. **9.** one fourth of a yard; 9 inches. **10.** one fourth of a hundredweight; 25 pounds (sometimes 28 pounds). **11.** being one of four equal parts; being equal to only about one fourth of full measure. **12.** region; place. **13.** section; district: *The Mexican quarter is on the south side of the town.* **14.** certain part of a community, group, etc.: *The bankers' theory was not accepted in other quarters.* **15.** point of the compass; direction: *In what quarter is the wind?* **16.** give a place to live in: *Soldiers were quartered in all the houses of the town.* **17.** live or stay in a place. **18.** mercy shown a defeated enemy in sparing his life: *The Indians gave no quarter.* **19.** one of four parts into which an animal's carcass is divided. **20.** leg and its adjoining parts. **21.** cut the body of (a person) into quarters, especially as a punishment. **22.** part of a ship's side near the stern. **23.** of the wind, blow on a ship's quarter. **24.** in heraldry, one of four (or more) parts into which a shield is divided by lines at right angles. **25.** emblem occupying the upper right fourth of a shield. **26.** place or bear (coats of arms) in quarters of a shield. **27.** part of a boot or shoe above the heel and below the top of either side of the foot from the middle of back to vamp. 1,3-10,12-15,18-20, 22,24,25,27 *n.,* 2,16,17,21,23,26 *v.,* 11 *adj.*

quarters, **1.** place to live or stay: *The circus has winter quarters in the South.* **2.** proper position or station.

at close quarters, very close together; almost touching.

quar ter back (kwôr′tər bak′), one of four football players behind the line. See **halfback** for diagram. *n.*

quar ter deck (kwôr′tər dek′), part of the upper deck between the mainmast and the stern, used especially by the officers of a ship. *n.*

quar tered (kwôr′tərd), **1.** divided into quarters. **2.** furnished with rooms or lodging. **3.** in heraldry, divided or arranged in quarters. **4.** quarter-sawed. *adj.*

Quartered arms

quar ter-hour (kwôr′tər our′), **1.** fifteen minutes. **2.** point one fourth or three fourths of the way in an hour. *n.*

quar ter ing (kwôr′tər ing), **1.** act of dividing into fourths. **2.** act of assigning quarters, as for soldiers. **3.** of a wind, blowing on a ship's side near the stern. **4.** in heraldry, the division of a shield into quarters or parts. **5.** one of such parts. **6.** coat of arms on it. 1,2,4-6 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

quar ter ly (kwôr′tər lē), **1.** happening, done, etc., four times a year: *to make quarterly payments on one's insurance.* **2.** once each quarter of a year: *to pay one's insurance premiums quarterly.* **3.** magazine published every three months. 1 *adj.,* 2 *adv.,* 3 *n., pl.* **quar ter lies.**

quar ter mas ter (kwôr′tər mas′tər), **1.** an army officer who has charge of providing quarters, clothing, fuel, transportation, etc., for troops. **2.** a navy officer who has charge of the steering, the compasses, signals, etc., on a ship. *n.*

quarter note, a musical note equal to one fourth of a whole note.

Quarter note

quar ter saw (kwôr′tər sô′), saw (a log) lengthwise into quarters and then into boards. *v.,* **quar ter sawed, quar ter sawed** or **quar ter sawn, quar ter saw ing.**

quarter section, piece of land, usually square, containing 160 acres.

quarter sessions, **1.** an English court, held quarterly, that has limited criminal jurisdiction and certain other powers. **2.** any of various other courts held quarterly.

quar ter staff (kwôr′tər staf′), an old English weapon consisting of a stout pole 6 to 8 feet long, tipped with iron. *n., pl.* **quar ter staves.**

quar ter staves (kwôr′tər stāvz′), pl. of **quarter staff.** *n.*

quar tet or **quar tette** (kwôr tet′), **1.** group of four musicians (singers or players). **2.** piece of music for four voices or instruments. **3.** any group of four. *n.*

quar to (kwôr′tō), **1.** the page size (usually about 9 by 12 inches) of a book in which each leaf is one fourth of a whole sheet of paper. **2.** having this size. **3.** book having this size. 1,3 *n., pl.* **quar tos**; 2 *adj.*

quartz (kwôrts), a very hard mineral composed of silica. Common quartz crystals are colorless and transparent, but amethyst, jasper, and many other colored stones are quartz. *n.*

quartz ite (kwôrts′īt), a granular rock consisting mostly of quartz. *n.*

qua sar (kwā′sär), a heavenly body that is known by the powerful electromagnetic waves it emits. It is thought to be larger than a star but smaller than a nebula. *n.*

quash[1] (kwosh), put down completely; crush: *quash a revolt.* *v.*

quash[2] (kwosh), make void; annul: *The judge quashed the charges against the prisoner.* *v.*

qua si (kwā′sī or kwä′sē), **1.** seeming; not real; half-way: *quasi humor.* **2.** seemingly; not really; partly; almost. 1 *adj.*, 2 *adv.*

quasi-, prefix meaning the same as **quasi,** used in combination, as in *quasi-official.*

quas sia (kwosh′ə), **1.** a bitter drug obtained from the wood of a tropical American tree, used as a tonic and as a substitute for hops. **2.** the wood. **3.** the tree. *n.*

Qua ter na ry (kwə tėr′nə rē), **1.** the geological period that includes the Recent. **2.** deposits of rock made in this period. **3.** of this period or these deposits. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

Architectural quatrefoils

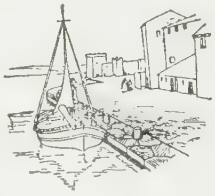
quat rain (kwot′rān), stanza or poem of four lines. *n.*

quat re foil (kat′ər-foil′), an architectural ornament having four lobes. *n.*

qua ver (kwā′vər), **1.** shake tremulously; tremble: *The old man's voice quavered.* **2.** a shaking or trembling, especially of the voice. **3.** trill in singing or in playing on a musical instrument. **4.** an eighth note in music. 1,3 *v.*, 2,4 *n.* **—qua′ver ing ly,** *adv.*

qua ver y (kwā′vər ē), quavering. *adj.*

quay (kē), a solid landing place where ships load and unload, often built of stone. *n.*


Quay

Que., Quebec.

quea sy (kwē′zē), **1.** inclined to nausea; easily upset: *a queasy stomach.* **2.** tending to unsettle the stomach. **3.** uneasy; uncomfortable. **4.** squeamish; fastidious. *adj.*, **quea si er, quea si est, —quea′si ly,** *adv.* **—quea′si ness,** *n.*

Que bec (kwi bek′), **1.** province in eastern Canada. 5,115,000 pop.; 594,860 sq. mi. *Abbrev.:* Que. **2.** its capital, on the St. Lawrence River. 168,000. *n.*

queen (kwēn), **1.** wife of a king. **2.** a woman ruler. **3.** woman who is very important, stately, or beautiful: *the queen of society, the queen of the May.* **4.** act like a queen. **5.** a fully developed female in a colony of bees, ants, etc., that lays eggs. There is usually only one queen in a hive of bees. **6.** a playing card bearing a picture of a queen. **7.** piece in chess that can move in any straight or diagonal row. **8.** the chief, best, finest, etc.: *the rose, queen of flowers.* 1-3,5-8 *n.*, 4 *v.* **—queen′like′,** *adj.*

queen consort, the wife of a reigning king.

queen dowager, widow of a king.

queen ly (kwēn′lē), **1.** of a queen; fit for a queen. **2.** like a queen; like a queen's. **3.** in a queenly manner; as a queen does. 1,2 *adj.*, **queen li er, queen li est;** 3 *adv.* **—queen′li ness,** *n.*

queen mother, widow of a former king and mother of a reigning king or queen.

Queen regent, **1.** queen ruling in place of an absent or unfit king. **2.** queen ruling in her own right.

Queens (kwēnz), borough of New York City, on Long Island east of Brooklyn. 1,810,000. *n.*

Queens land (kwēnz′lənd), a state in E Australia. 1,450,000 pop.; 670,500 sq. mi. *Capital:* Brisbane. *n.*

queer (kwir), **1.** strange; odd; peculiar: *That was a queer remark for her to make.* **2.** *Informal.* probably bad; causing doubt or suspicion: *There is something queer about her.* **3.** not well; faint; giddy. **4.** *Slang.* bad; counterfeit. **5.** *Slang.* spoil; ruin. 1-4 *adj.*, 5 *v.* **—queer′ly,** *adv.*

queer ness (kwir′nis), **1.** queer nature or behavior. **2.** something strange or odd; peculiarity. *n.*

quell (kwel), **1.** put down (disorder, rebellion, etc.): *quell a riot.* **2.** put an end to; overcome: *quell one's fears.* *v.*

quench (kwench), **1.** put an end to; stop: *quench a thirst.* **2.** drown out; put out: *Water quenched the fire.* **3.** cool suddenly by plunging into water or other liquid. Hot steel is quenched to harden it. *v.*

quench less (kwench′lis), that cannot be quenched; inextinguishable. *adj.*

quer u lous (kwer′ə ləs), **1.** complaining; faultfinding. **2.** fretful; peevish. *adv.* **—quer′u lous ly,** *adv.*

que ry (kwir′ē), **1.** question; inquiry. **2.** ask; ask about; inquire into. **3.** ask questions. **4.** doubt. **5.** express doubt about. **6.** the sign (?) put after a question or used to express doubt about something written or printed. 1,4,6 *n., pl.* **que ries;** 2,3,5 *v.*, **que ried, que ry ing.**

quest (kwest), **1.** search; hunt: *Mary went to the library in quest of something to read.* **2.** search or seek for; hunt. **3.** expedition of knights: *There are many stories about the quest of the Holy Grail.* **4.** knights in such an expedition. **5.** object sought for. 1,3-5 *n.*, 2 *v.*

ques tion (kwes′chən), **1.** thing asked; sentence in interrogative form, addressed to someone to get information; inquiry. **2.** ask in order to find out; seek information from. **3.** ask; inquire. **4.** a judicial examination or trial; interrogation. **5.** matter of doubt or dispute; controversy: *A question arose about the ownership of the property.* **6.** doubt; dispute: *I question the truth of his story.* **7.** matter to be talked over, investigated, considered, etc.; problem: *the question of prohibition.* **8.** proposal to be voted on. **9.** the taking of a vote on a proposal: *The president asked if the club members were ready for the question.* 1,4,5,7-9 *n.*, 2,3,5 *v.* **—ques′tion er,** *n.* **—ques′tion ing ly,** *adv.*

beside the question, off the subject.

beyond question, without doubt; not to be disputed.

call in question, dispute; challenge.

in question, **1.** under consideration or discussion. **2.** in dispute.

out of the question, impossible.

without question, without a doubt; not to be disputed.

ques tion a ble (kwes′chən ə bl), **1.** open to question or dispute; doubtful; uncertain: *a questionable statement.* **2.** of doubtful propriety, honesty, morality, respectability, or the like: *questionable behavior.* *adj.*

question mark, mark (?) put after a question in writing or printing.

ques tion naire (kwes′chən ār′), list of questions, usually a written or printed list. *n.*

quet zal (ket säl′), **1.** a Central American bird having brilliant golden-green and scarlet plumage. The male has long, flowing tail feathers. **2.** unit of money of Guatemala worth about one dollar in ordinary times. *n.*

Chinese queue

queue (kū), **1.** braid of hair hanging down from the back of the head. **2.** *Esp. Brit.* a long line of people, automobiles, etc. **3.** *Esp. Brit.* form or stand in a long line. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **queued, queu ing.**

Que zon (kā′sôn), a new city contiguous with Manila to the northeast. It replaced Manila as the capital of the Philippines. 108,000. *n.*

Que zon y Mo li na (kā′sôn ē mō lē′nä), **Manuel Luis,** 1878-1944, Philippine statesman and patriot.

quib ble (kwib′l), **1.** an unfair and petty evasion of the point or truth by using words with a double meaning: *a legal quibble.* **2.** evade the point or the truth by twisting the meaning of words. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **quib bled, quib bling.**

quick (kwik), **1.** fast and sudden; swift: *a quick turn.* **2.** begun and ended in a very short time: *a quick visit.* **3.** coming soon; prompt: *a quick reply.* **4.** not patient; hasty: *a quick temper.* **5.** brisk: *a quick fire.* **6.** acting quickly; ready; lively: *a quick wit.* **7.** understanding or learning quickly: *a child who is quick in school.* **8.** the tender, sensitive flesh under a fingernail or toenail: *The child bit his nails down to the quick.* **9.** the tender, sensitive part of one's feelings: *Their insults cut him to the quick.* **10.** living persons: *the quick and the dead.* **11.** quickly. **12.** readily convertible into cash. 1-7,12 *adj.*, 8-10 *n.*, 11 *adv.* **—quick′ness,** *n.*

quick en (kwik′ən), **1.** move more quickly; hasten; hurry; expedite; accelerate: *Quicken your pace.* **2.** stir up; make alive; rouse; stimulate; animate: *He quickened the hot ashes into flames. Reading adventure stories quickened his imagination.* **3.** become more active or alive: *His pulse quickened.* *v.*

quick-freeze (kwik′frēz′), subject (food) to rapid freezing to prepare it for storing, without serious loss of flavor, at freezing temperatures. *v.*, **quick-froze, quick-fro zen, quick-freez ing.**

quick ie (kwik′ē), *Slang.* a motion picture, novel, or the like, produced cheaply and in haste. *n.*

quick lime (kwik′līm′), a white, alkaline substance in the form of a powder or hard lumps, obtained by burning limestone and used for making mortar; unslaked lime. *n.*

quick ly (kwik′lē), rapidly; with haste; very soon. *adv.*

quick sand (kwik′sand′), soft, wet sand, very deep, that will not support one's weight. A quicksand may swallow up men, animals, etc. *n.*

quick sil ver (kwik′sil′vər), the metal mercury. *n.*

quick step (kwik′step′), **1.** step used in marching in quick time. **2.** a lively dance step. **3.** music in a brisk march rhythm. *n.*

quick-temp ered (kwik′tem′pərd), easily angered. *adj.*

quick time, a fast speed of marching. In quick time, soldiers march four miles an hour.

quick-witt ed (kwik′wit′id), having a quick mind; mentally alert. *adj.*

quid[1] (kwid), **1.** piece to be chewed. **2.** bite of chewing tobacco. *n.*

quid[2] (kwid), *Brit. Slang.* one pound, or 20 shillings. *n., pl.* **quid.**

quid pro quo (kwid′ prō kwō′), *Latin.* compensation; one thing in return for another.

¿quién sa be? (kyen sä′vā), *Spanish.* who knows?

qui es cence (kwī es′ns), absence of activity; quietness; stillness; motionlessness. *n.*

qui es cent (kwī es′nt), inactive; quiet; still; motionless. *adj.* **—qui es′cent ly,** *adv.*

qui et (kwī′ət), **1.** moving very little; still: *a quiet river.* **2.** with no or little noise: *quiet footsteps, a quiet room.* **3.** peaceful; gentle; unobtrusive: *a quiet mind, quiet manners.* **4.** at rest; not busy: *a quiet evening at home.* **5.** state of rest; stillness; absence of motion or noise. **6.** freedom from disturbance; peace: *to read in quiet.* **7.** make quiet; become quiet: *The mother quieted her frightened child. The wind quieted down.* **8.** not showy or bright: *Gray is a quiet color.* **9.** in a quiet manner. 1-4,8 *adj.*, 5,6 *n.*, 7 *v.*, 9 *adv.* **—qui′et er,** *n.* **—qui′et ly,** *adv.* **—qui′et ness,** *n.*

qui e tude (kwī′ə tüd or kwī′ə tūd), quietness; stillness; calmness. *n.*

qui e tus (kwī ē′təs), a final getting rid of anything; finishing stroke; anything that ends or settles: *The arrival of the militia gave the riot its quietus.* *n.*

Quill for writing (def. 3)

quill (kwil), **1.** a large, stiff feather. **2.** the hollow stem of a feather. **3.** anything made from the hollow stem of a feather, such as a pen, toothpick, or an instrument for plucking strings of a mandolin, etc. **4.** a stiff, sharp hair or spine like the end of a feather. A porcupine has quills on its back. *n.*

quilt (kwilt), **1.** bed cover made of two pieces of cloth with a soft pad between, held in place by lines of stitching. **2.** bed cover. **3.** anything resembling a quilt. **4.** make quilts. **5.** stitch together with a soft lining: *quilt a bathrobe.* **6.** sew in lines or patterns: *The bed cover was quilted in a flower design.* 1-3 *n.*, 4-6 *v.*

quilt ing (kwil′ting), **1.** quilted work. **2.** material for making quilts; a stout fabric so woven as to appear quilted. *n.*

quilting bee, *U.S.* a friendly gathering of women to make a quilt.

quince (kwins), **1.** a hard, yellowish acid fruit, used for preserves. **2.** tree it grows on. **3.** a similar shrub or tree grown for its blossoms. *n.*

Quin cy (kwin′zē), city in E Massachusetts. 87,000. *n.*

quin in (kwin′ən), quinine. *n.*

qui nine (kwī′nīn), **1.** a bitter, colorless, crystalline drug made from the bark of a cinchona tree, used for colds, malaria, and fevers. **2.** any of various compounds of quinine that are used as medicine. *n.*

Quin qua ges i ma (kwing′kwə jes′ə mə), the Sunday before the beginning of Lent. *n.*

quin quen ni al (kwing kwen′ē əl), **1.** occurring every five years. **2.** of or for five years. *adj.*

quin que reme (kwing′kwə rēm), a galley with five tiers of oars. *n.*

quin sy (kwin′zē), tonsillitis with pus; very sore throat with an abscess in the tonsils. *n.*

quint (kwint), *Informal.* quintuplet. *n.*

quin tal (kwin′tl), a hundredweight. In the United States, a quintal equals 100 pounds; in Great Britain, 112 pounds. *n.*

quin tes sence (kwin tes′ns), **1.** pure essence; purest form. **2.** the most perfect example of something: *Her costume was the quintessence of good taste and style.* *n.*

quin tes sen tial (kwin′tə sen′shəl), having the nature of a quintessence; of the purest or most perfect kind. *adj.*

quin tet or **quin tette** (kwin tet′), **1.** group of five musicians (singers or players). **2.** piece of music for five voices or instruments. **3.** any group of five. *n.*

quin til lion (kwin til′yən), **1.** in the United States and France, 1 followed by 18 zeros. **2.** in Great Britain, 1 followed by 30 zeros. *n.*

quin tu ple (kwin′tu̇ pl, kwin′tyu̇ pl, kwin tü′pl, or kwin tū′pl), **1.** fivefold; consisting of five parts. **2.** five times as great. **3.** make five times as great. **4.** become five times as great. **5.** number, amount, etc., five times as great as another. 1,2 *adj.*, 3,4 *v.*, **quintu pled, quin tu pling;** 5 *n.*

quin tu plet (kwin′tu̇ plit, kwin′tyu̇ plit, kwin tü′plit, or kwin tū′plit), **1.** one of five children born at the same time from the same mother: *Many people have heard of the Dionne quintuplets in Canada.* **2.** any group or combination of five. *n.*

quip (kwip), **1.** a clever or witty saying. **2.** a sharp, cutting remark. **3.** make quips. **4.** quibble. **5.** something odd or strange. 1,2,4,5 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **quipped, quipping.**

quire (kwīr), 24 or 25 sheets of paper of the same size and quality. *n.*

Quir i nal (kwir′ə nl), 1. one of the seven hills upon which Rome was built. 2. a palace built on this hill. 3. formerly, the Italian royal court. *n.*

quirk (kwėrk), 1. a peculiar way of acting. 2. a clever or witty saying. 3. quibble. 4. a sudden twist or turn. 5. flourish in writing. *n.*

quirt (kwėrt), a riding whip with a short, stout handle and a lash of braided leather. *n.*

quis ling (kwiz′ling), any person who treacherously helps to prepare the way for enemy occupation of his own country. *n.*

quit (kwit), 1. stop: *The men quit work when the whistle blew.* 2. stop working. 3. leave: *He quit his room in anger. If he doesn't pay his rent, he will receive notice to quit.* 4. give up; let go. 5. pay back; pay off (a debt). 6. free; clear; rid: *I gave him money to be quit of him.* 7. *Archaic.* behave or conduct (oneself). 1-7 *v.*, **quit** or **quit ted, quit ting;** 6 *adj.*

quit claim (kwit′klām′), 1. the giving up of a claim. 2. document stating that somebody gives up a claim. 3. give up claim to (a possession, etc.). 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

quite (kwīt), 1. completely; wholly; entirely: *a hat quite out of fashion.* 2. actually; really; positively: *quite the thing.* 3. *Informal.* to a considerable extent or degree: *quite pretty.* *adv.*

Qui to (kē′tō), capital of Ecuador. 270,000. *n.*

quit rent (kwit′rent′), rent paid in money, instead of services rendered under a feudal system. *n.*

quits (kwits), on even terms by repayment or retaliation. *adj.*

be quits with, get even with; have revenge on: *"I'll be quits with you yet for breaking my bicycle," called Fred to Joe.*

cry quits, admit that things are now even.

quit tance (kwit′ns), 1. release from debt or obligation. 2. the paper certifying this; a receipt. 3. repayment. *n.*

quit ter (kwit′ər), *Informal.* one who gives up easily. *n.*

quiv er[1] (kwiv′ər), shake; shiver; tremble: *The dog quivered with excitement.* *n.*, *v.*

quiv er[2] (kwiv′ər), case to hold arrows. *n.*

Quiver[2], holding arrows

qui vive? (kē vēv′), who goes there?

on the qui vive, watchful; alert.

Qui xo te (ki hō′tē or kwik′sət), **Don.** See **Don Quixote.** *n.*

quix ot ic (kwiks ot′ik), 1. resembling Don Quixote; extravagantly chivalrous or romantic. 2. visionary; not practical. *adj.* **—quix ot′i cal ly,** *adv.*

quiz (kwiz), 1. examine informally by questions; test the knowledge of. 2. an informal written or oral examination; test. 3. make fun of. 4. person who makes fun of others. 5. a practical joke. 1,3 *v.*, **quizzed, quiz zing;** 2,4,5 *n.*, *pl.* **quiz zes.**

quiz zi cal (kwiz′ə kl), 1. odd; queer; comical. 2. that suggests making fun of others; teasing: *a quizzical smile.* *adj.* **—quiz′zi cal ly,** *adv.*

quoit (kwoit), a heavy, flattish iron or rope ring thrown to encircle a peg stuck in the ground or to come as close to it as possible. *n.*

Quoit

quoits, game so played. Quoits is often played with horseshoes.

quon dam (kwon′dəm), that once was; former: *The quondam servant is now master.* *adj.*

Quon set hut (kwon′sit), a prefabricated metal building shaped like a half-cylinder.

quo rum (kwō′rəm), number of members of any society or assembly that must be present if the business done is to be legal or binding. *n.*

quot., quotation.

quo ta (kwō′tə), share of a total due from or to a particular district, state, person, etc.: *Each member of the club was given his quota of tickets to sell for the party.* *n.*

quot a ble (kwōt′ə bl), 1. that can be quoted. 2. suitable for quoting. *adj.*

quo ta tion (kwō tā′shən), 1. somebody's words repeated exactly by another person; passage quoted from a book, speech, etc.: *From what author does this quotation come?* 2. quoting: *Quotation is a habit of some preachers.* 3. the stating of the current price of a stock, commodity, etc. 4. the price so stated: *today's quotation on wheat.* *n.*

quotation mark, one of a pair of marks used to indicate the beginning and end of a quotation. For an ordinary quotation use these marks (" "). For a quotation within another quotation use these (' ').

quote (kwōt), 1. repeat the exact words of; give words or passages from: *She often quotes her husband.* 2. repeat exactly the words of another or a passage from a book. 3. bring forward as an example or authority: *The judge quoted various cases in support of his opinion.* 4. give (a price): *quote a price on a home.* 5. quotation. 6. a quotation mark. 1-4 *v.*, **quot ed, quot ing;** 5,6 *n.* **—quot′er,** *n.*

quoth (kwōth), *Archaic.* said: *"Come hither," quoth the prince.* *v.*

quoth a (kwōth′ə), *Archaic.* quoth he! indeed! (used ironically or contemptuously in repeating the words of another). *interj.*

quo tient (kwō′shənt), number obtained by dividing one number by another: *In 26 ÷ 2 = 13, 13 is the quotient.* *n.*

quo war ran to (kwō wə ran′tō), 1. writ commanding a person to show by what authority he holds a public office, privilege, franchise, etc. 2. legal proceedings taken against such a person.

q.v., which see.

R

R or **r** (är), the 18th letter of the alphabet. *n.*, *pl.* **R's** or **r's.**

the three R's, reading, writing, and arithmetic.

R., 1. River. 2. Republican. 3. railroad. 4. railway. 5. Royal.

r., 1. rod. 2. ruble.

Ra (rä), the Egyptian sun god and supreme deity, typically represented as a hawk-headed man bearing the sun on his head. *n.*

Ra, radium.

Ra bat (rə bät′), capital of Morocco. 225,000. *n.*

rab bet (rab′it), 1. cut, groove, or slot made on the edge or surface of a board or the like, to receive the end or edge of another piece of wood shaped to fit it. 2. joint so made. 3. cut or form a rabbet in. 4. join with a rabbet. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **rab bet ed, rab bet ing.**

rab bi (rab′ī), teacher of the Jewish religion; leader of a Jewish congregation. *n.*, *pl.* **rab bis** or **rab bies.**

Rab bin ic (rə bin′ik), the Hebrew language or dialect as used by the rabbis in writings; the later Hebrew language. *n.*

rab bin ic (rə bin′ik), rabbinical. *adj.*

rab bin i cal (rə bin′ə kl), of or having to do with rabbis, their learning, writings, etc. *adj.*

Rabbit

rab bit (rab′it), 1. a burrowing animal about as big as a cat, with soft fur and long ears. 2. its fur. *n.* **—rab′bit like′,** *adj.*

rab ble (rab′l), a disorderly crowd; mob. *n.*

the rabble, in contemptuous use, the lower classes: *The nobles scorned the rabble.*

rab id (rab′id), **1.** unreasonably extreme; fanatical; violent. **2.** furious; raging. **3.** having rabies; mad: *a rabid dog.* **4.** of rabies. *adj.* **—rab′id ly,** *adv.* **—rab′id ness,** *n.*

ra bies (rā′bēz), disease, often fatal, that makes dogs choke, writhe, and foam at the mouth; hydrophobia. If bitten by a mad dog a person may get the disease. *n.*

Raccoon (about 22 in. long without the tail)

rac coon (ra kün′), **1.** a small, grayish flesh-eating mammal with a bushy, ringed tail, that lives mostly in trees and is active at night. **2.** its fur. *n.* Also, **racoon.**

race[1] (rās), **1.** contest of speed, as in running, driving, riding, sailing, etc. **2.** engage in a contest of speed. **3.** try to beat in a contest of speed; run a race with. **4.** cause to run in a race. **5.** a series of horse races run at a set time over a regular course. **6.** any contest that suggests a race: *a political race.* **7.** run, move, or go swiftly. **8.** cause to run, move, or go swiftly. **9.** of a motor, wheel, etc., run too fast when load or resistance is lessened without corresponding lessening of power. **10.** onward movement: *the race of life.* **11.** a strong or fast current of water. **12.** channel of a stream. **13.** channel leading water to or from a place where its energy is utilized. **14.** track, groove, etc., for a sliding or rolling part of a machine. 1,5,6, 10-14 *n.,* 2-4,7-9 *v.,* **raced, rac ing.**

race[2] (rās), **1.** group of persons connected by common descent or origin. **2.** a great division of mankind having certain physical peculiarities in common: *the white race, the yellow race.* **3.** group of animals or plants having the same ancestry: *the race of fishes.* **4.** group, class, or kind (especially of people): *the brave race of seamen.* **5.** condition of belonging to a particular stock, or the qualities, etc., due to this: *Race was of importance to Hitler.* **6.** stock of high quality. *n.*

Race (rās), **Cape,** cape at the SE end of Newfoundland. *n.*

race course, race track.

race horse, horse for racing.

ra ceme (rā sēm′ or rə sēm′), a simple flower cluster having its flowers on nearly equal stalks along a stem, the lower flowers blooming first. The lily of the valley, currant, and chokecherry have racemes. *n.*

Raceme

rac er (rās′ər), **1.** person, animal, boat, automobile, airplane, or bicycle that takes part in races. **2.** kind of American blacksnake. *n.*

race suicide, extinction of a people that tends to result when, by deliberate limitation of the number of children, the birth rate falls below the death rate.

race track, ground laid out for racing.

Ra chel (rā′chəl), in the Bible, the favorite wife of Jacob, and the mother of Joseph and Benjamin. Genesis 29-35. *n.*

ra chis (rā′kis), **1.** stalk; shaft. **2.** shaft of a feather. **3.** spinal column. *n., pl.* **ra chis es, rach i des** (rak′ə-dēz or rā′kə dēz).

ra chit ic (rə kit′ik), having to do with or affected with rachitis. *adj.*

ra chi tis (rə kī′tis), rickets. *n.*

Rach ma ni noff (räk mä′ni nôf), **Sergei,** 1873-1943, Russian pianist and composer of music. *n.*

ra cial (rā′shəl), having to do with a race; characteristic of a race: *racial traits, racial dislikes.* *adj.*

ra cial ly (rā′shəl ē), in respect to race. *adv.*

Ra cine (rə sēn′), city in SE Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan. 89,000. *n.*

rac i ness (rās′ē nis), vigor; liveliness. *n.*

rac ism (rās′iz əm), **1.** exaggeration of inherent racial differences. **2.** prejudice in favor of certain races. *n.*

rack[1] (rak), **1.** frame with bars, shelves, or pegs to hold, arrange, or keep things on, such as a hat rack, tool rack, or baggage rack. **2.** frame of bars to hold hay and other food for cattle. **3.** framework set on a wagon for carrying hay, straw, etc. **4.** instrument once used for torturing people by stretching them. **5.** torture on the rack. **6.** hurt very much: *racked with grief. A toothache racked his jaw.* **7.** cause or condition of great suffering in body or mind. **8.** stretch; strain. **9.** bar with pegs or teeth on one edge, into which teeth on the rim of a wheel can fit. 1-4,7-9 *n.,* 5,6,8 *v.*

Rack (def. 9). When the wheel turns, the rack moves horizontally.

on the rack, in great pain; suffering very much.

rack one's brains, think as hard as one can.

rack[2] (rak), wreck; destruction. *n.*

rack[3] (rak), **1.** a horse's gait in which the forefeet move as in a slow gallop, while the hind feet move as in a trot or pace; single-foot. **2.** go thus. **3.** pace. 1,3 *n.,* 2,3 *v.*

rack et[1] (rak′it), **1.** loud noise; loud talk; din. **2.** time of gay parties and social excitement. **3.** *U.S. Informal.* a dishonest scheme for getting money from people by threatening violence or damage. **4.** *U.S. Informal.* any dishonest scheme. **5.** *U.S. Slang.* occupation. *n.*

rack et[2] (rak′it), a light, wide bat made of network stretched on a frame, used for games like tennis. *n.*

rackets, a game played in a walled court with ball and rackets.

rack et eer (rak′ə tir′), *U.S. Slang.* **1.** person who extorts money by threatening violence or damage. **2.** extort money by threatening violence or damage. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.*

rack et eer ing (rak′ə tir′ing), *U.S. Slang.* business of a racketeer. *n.*

rac on teur (rak′on tėr′), person clever in telling stories, anecdotes, etc. *n.*

ra coon (ra kün′), raccoon. *n.*

rac quet (rak′it), racket[2]. *n.*

racquets, rackets.

rac y (rās′ē), **1.** vigorous; lively. **2.** having an agreeably peculiar taste or flavor. **3.** risqué. *adj.,* **rac i er, rac i est.**

ra dar (rā′där), **1.** instrument for determining the distance and direction of unseen objects by the reflection of radio waves. **2.** this and other instruments and techniques which have developed from it. **3.** process by which the reflection of radio waves is measured. *n.*

radar fence or **screen,** a protective chain of radar posts so placed around an area that their field is continuous.

Radial arrangement

ra di al (rā′dē əl), **1.** arranged like or in radii or rays. **2.** of or near the radius bone. *adj.*

ra di al ly (rā′dē əl ē), like the spokes of a wheel; in rays; like radii or rays. *adv.*

ra di ance (rā′dē əns), **1.** vivid brightness: *the radiance of the sun, the radiance of a smile.* **2.** radiation. *n.*

ra di an cy (rā′dē ən sē), radiance. *n.*

ra di ant (rā′dē ənt), **1.** shining; bright; beaming: *a radiant smile.* **2.** sending out rays of light or heat: *The sun is a radiant body.* **3.** sent off in rays from some source; radiated: *We get radiant energy from the sun. adj.* **—ra′di ant ly,** *adv.*

radiant energy, a form of energy, consisting of sound, heat, light, or electricity, that is sent out through space.

ra di ate (rā′dē āt), **1.** give out rays of: *The sun radiates light and heat.* **2.** give out rays; shine. **3.** issue in rays: *Heat radiates from those hot steam pipes.* **4.** give out; send forth: *Her face radiates joy.* **5.** spread out from a center: *Roads radiate from the city in every direction.* **6.** having rays: *A daisy is a radiate flower.* **7.** radiating from a center. 1-5 *v.,* **ra di at ed, ra di at ing;** 6,7 *adj.*

ra di a tion (rā′dē ā′shən), **1.** act or process of giving out light, heat, or other radiant energy. **2.** energy radiated. **3.** ray or rays. *n.*

ra di a tor (rā′dē ā′tər), **1.** a heating device consisting of a set of pipes through which steam or hot water passes. **2.** device for cooling circulating water. The radiator of an automobile gives off heat very fast and so cools the water inside it. **3.** person or thing that radiates. *n.*

rad i cal (rad′ə kl), **1.** going to the root; fundamental: *If she wants to reduce, she must make a radical change in her diet.* **2.** favoring extreme changes or reforms; extreme. **3.** person who favors extreme changes or reforms; person with extreme opinions. **4.** an atom or group of atoms acting as a unit in chemical reactions. Ammonium (NH_4) is a radical in NH_4OH and NH_4Cl. **5.** the mathematical sign ($\sqrt{\ }$) put before an expression to show that some root of it is to be extracted. **6.** in grammar, a root. **7.** of or from the root or roots. **8.** anything fundamental or basic. 1,2,7 *adj.*, 3-6,8 *n.* **—rad′i cal ly,** *adv.* **—rad′i cal ness,** *n.*

rad i cal ism (rad′ə kl iz′əm), principles or practices of radicals; extreme views. *n.*

rad i cle (rad′ə kl), **1.** part of a seed that develops into the main root. **2.** a little root. *n.*

ra di i (rā′dē ī), a pl. of **radius.** *n.*

ra di o (rā′dē ō), **1.** way of sending and receiving words, music, etc., by electric waves, without connecting wires. **2.** apparatus for receiving and making audible the sounds so sent. **3.** of, having to do with, used in, or sent by radio: *a radio set, radio speeches.* **4.** transmit or send out by radio: *The ship radioed a call for help.* **5.** *Informal.* message sent by radio. **6.** of or having to do with electric frequencies higher than 15,000 per second. 1,2,5 *n.*, *pl.* **ra di os;** 3,6 *adj.*, 4 *v.*, **ra di oed, ra di o ing.**

radio-, word element meaning:
1. radio, as in *radiotelegraphy.*
2. radial, as in *radiosymmetrical* (radially symmetrical).
3. radiant energy, as in *radiograph.*
4. radioactive, as in *radioisotope* (a radioactive isotope).

ra di o ac tive (rā′dē ō ak′tiv), giving off radiant energy in the form of alpha, beta, or gamma rays by the breaking up of atoms. Radium, uranium, and thorium are radioactive elements. *adj.*

ra di o ac tiv i ty (rā′dē ō ak tiv′ə tē), the property of being radioactive. *n.*

radio beacon, a radio station for sending special signals so that ships, airplanes, etc., can determine their position.

ra di o car bon (rā′dē ō kär′bən), of or having to do with a method of determining the age of a substance, such as a fossil, by measuring the amount of radioactive carbon it contains. *adj.*

radio frequency, frequency of electrical vibrations above 15,000 per second.

ra di o gram (rā′dē ō gram′), **1.** message transmitted by radio. **2.** radiograph. *n.*

ra di o graph (rā′dē ō graf′), picture produced by X rays or other rays on a photographic plate, commonly called an X-ray picture. *n.*

ra di o i so tope (rā′dē ō ī′sə tōp), a radioactive isotope derived artificially from an element not normally radioactive, often as a by-product of atomic research, the operation of an atomic furnace, etc. *n.*

ra di o phone (rā′dē ō fōn′), radiotelephone. *n.*

radio strontium, strontium 90.

ra di o tel e phone (rā′dē ō tel′ə fōn), **1.** a radio transmitter using voice communication. **2.** telephone by radio. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **ra di o tel e phoned, ra di o tel e phon ing.**

ra di o tel e scope (rā′dē ō tel′ə skōp), large network of wires, on a frame, forming an antenna that can receive radio signals from outer space, used to find new stars, track satellites, etc. *n.*

ra di o ther a py (rā′dē ō ther′ə pē), treatment of disease by means of X rays or radioactive agencies. *n.*

radio tube, vacuum tube used in a radio set.

rad ish (rad′ish), **1.** a small, crisp root with a red or white skin, used as a relish and in salads. **2.** the plant. *n.*

ra di um (rā′dē əm), a radioactive metallic element found in very small amounts in uranium ores such as pitchblende. Radium is used in treating cancer and in making luminous paint. Radium atoms are constantly breaking up and in this process give off alpha, beta, and gamma rays. *Symbol:* Ra *n.*

Each line from C (center) is a radius.

ra di us (rā′dē əs), **1.** any line going straight from the center to the outside of a circle or a sphere. **2.** a circular area measured by the length of its radius: *The explosion could be heard within a radius of ten miles.* **3.** that one of the two bones of the forearm which is on the thumb side. **4.** a corresponding bone in the forelimb of other vertebrates. *n.*, *pl.* **ra di i** or **ra di us es.**

ra dix (rā′diks), **1.** root; radical; source or origin. **2.** in mathematics, a number taken as the base of a system of numbers, logarithms, or the like. The radix of the decimal system is ten. *n.*, *pl.* **rad i ces** (rad′ə sēz or rā′də sēz) or **ra dix es.**

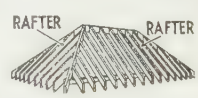
ra don (rā′don), a heavy, radioactive gas. It is a rare element given off by radium. *Symbol:* Rn *n.*

R.A.F., Royal Air Force (of Great Britain).

raf fi a (raf′ē ə), **1.** fiber from the leafstalks of a kind of palm tree growing in Madagascar, used in making baskets, mats, etc. **2.** tree from which this fiber is obtained. *n.*

raf fle (raf′l), **1.** sale in which many people each pay a small sum for a chance of getting an article. **2.** sell (an article) by a raffle. **3.** hold a raffle. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **raf fled, raf fling.**

raft[1] (raft), **1.** logs or boards fastened together to make a floating platform. **2.** send by raft; carry on a raft. **3.** make into a raft. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*



raft[2] (raft), *Informal.* a large number; abundance. *n.*

raft er (raf′tər), a slanting beam of a roof. *n.*

rag[1] (rag), **1.** a torn or waste piece of cloth: *Use clean rags to rub this mirror bright.* **2.** a small piece of cloth. **3.** a small piece of anything of no value: *The meat was boiled to rags.* **4.** made from rags: *a rag doll, a rag rug.* 1-3 *n.*, 4 *adj.* **—rag′like′,** *adj.* **rags,** clothing that is much torn.

rag[2] (rag), *Slang.* **1.** scold. **2.** tease. **3.** play jokes on. *v.*, **ragged, rag ging.**

rag a muf fin (rag′ə muf′ən), **1.** a ragged, disreputable fellow. **2.** a ragged child. *n.*

rage (rāj), **1.** violent anger: *a voice quivering with rage.* **2.** a fit of violent anger: *be in a rage.* **3.** be furious with anger. **4.** speak or move with furious anger: *Keep your temper; don't rage.* **5.** violence: *the rage of a savage tiger.* **6.** act violently; move, proceed, or continue with great violence: *A storm is raging.* **7.** what everybody wants for a short time; the fashion: *Red ties are all the rage this season.* **8.** great enthusiasm. 1,2,5,7,8 *n.*, 3,4,6 *v.*, **raged, rag ing.**

rag ged (rag′id), **1.** worn or torn into rags. **2.** wearing torn or badly worn-out clothing. **3.** not straight and tidy; rough: *an Airedale's ragged coat, a ragged garden.* **4.** having loose shreds or bits: *a ragged wound.* **5.** having rough or sharp points; uneven; jagged: *ragged rocks.* **6.** harsh: *a ragged voice.* *adj.* **—rag′ged ly,** *adv.* **—rag′ged ness,** *n.*

rag lan (rag′lən), a loose topcoat or overcoat with sleeves cut so as to continue up to the collar. *n.*

rag man (rag′man′), man who gathers, buys, or sells rags. *n.*, *pl.* **rag men.**

ra gout (ra gü′), a highly seasoned stew of meat and vegetables. *n.*

rag time (rag′tīm′), *Informal.* **1.** musical rhythm with accents falling at unusual places. **2.** music with accents falling at unusual places; jazz. *n.*

rag weed (rag′wēd′), any of several coarse weeds of the same family as the aster, whose pollen is one of the most common causes of hay fever. *n.*

rag wort (rag′wėrt′), any of various plants with irregularly lobed leaves and yellow flowers. *n.*

rah (rä), hurrah. *interj., n.*

raid (rād), **1.** attack; sudden attack. **2.** a sudden attack, usually by a small force having no intention of holding the territory invaded. **3.** an entering and seizing what is inside: *The hungry boys made a raid on the pantry.* **4.** attack suddenly. **5.** force a way into; enter and seize what is in: *The police raided the gambling house.* **6.** engage in a raid. 1-3 *n.*, 4-6 *v.* **—raid′er,** *n.*

rail[1] (rāl), **1.** bar of wood or of metal. There are stair rails, fence rails, rails protecting monuments, etc. Bars laid along the ground for a car or railroad track are called rails. **2.** railroad: *ship by rail.* **3.** furnish with rails. **4.** enclose with bars. **5.** the upper part of the bulwarks of a ship. 1,2,5 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

Fence built of wooden rails

rail[2] (rāl), complain bitterly; use violent and reproachful language: *He railed at his hard luck.* *v.* **—rail′er,** *n.*

rail[3] (rāl), any of numerous small birds with short wings, narrow bodies, strong legs, long toes, and a harsh cry, that live in marshes and swamps. *n., pl.* **rails** or (*esp. collectively*) **rail.**

Rail (10 in. long)

rail ing[1] (rāl′ing), **1.** fence made of rails. **2.** material for rails. **3.** rails collectively. *n.*

rail ing[2] (rāl′ing), violent complaints or reproaches; jeers. *n.*

rail ler y (rāl′ər ē), **1.** good-humored ridicule; joking; teasing. **2.** a bantering remark. *n., pl.* **rail ler ies.**

rail road (rāl′rōd′), *Esp. U.S.* **1.** road or track with parallel steel rails on which the wheels of the cars go. **2.** tracks, stations, trains, and other property of a system of transportation that uses rails, together with the people who manage them. **3.** send by railroad; carry on a railroad. **4.** work on a railroad. **5.** *Informal.* send along quickly or too quickly to be fair: *His enemies tried to railroad him to prison without a fair trial.* 1,2 *n.*, 3-5 *v.*

rail road ing (rāl′rōd′ing), **1.** construction or operation of railroads. **2.** act or process of hurrying (a thing or person) along. *n.*

rail way (rāl′wā′), **1.** *Esp. Brit.* railroad. **2.** track made of rails. *n.*

rai ment (rā′mənt), clothing; garments. *n.*

rain (rān), **1.** water falling in drops from the clouds. **2.** the fall of such drops. **3.** fall in drops of water: *It rained all day.* **4.** a thick, fast fall of anything: *a rain of bullets.* **5.** fall like rain: *Sparks rained down from the burning roof.* **6.** send like rain: *The children rained flowers on their queen.* 1,2,4 *n.*, 3,5,6 *v.*

the rains, the rainy season; the seasonal rainfalls.

rain bow (rān′bō′), bow or arch of seven colors seen sometimes in the sky, or in mist or spray, when the sun shines on it from behind one. The colors are violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red. *n.*

rain coat (rān′kōt′), a waterproof coat worn for protection from rain. *n.*

rain drop (rān′drop′), drop of rain. *n.*

rain fall (rān′fôl′), **1.** shower of rain. **2.** amount of water in the form of rain, snow, etc., falling within a given time and area. *n.*

Rai nier (rə nir′), **Mount,** mountain in W Washington. 14,408 ft. *n.* Also, **Mount Tacoma.**

rain mak er (rān′māk′ər), one who tries to produce rain; especially, one who tries to produce rain by supernatural or artificial means. *n.*

rain storm (rān′stôrm′), storm with much rain. *n.*

rain water, water that has fallen as rain.

rain y (rān′ē), **1.** having rain; having much rain. **2.** bringing rain. **3.** wet with rain. *adj.*, **rain i er, rain i est.**

rainy day, a possible time of greater need in the future.

raise (rāz), **1.** lift up: *raise one's hand.* **2.** set upright: *Raise the overturned lamp.* **3.** cause to rise: *raise a cloud of dust.* **4.** put or take into a higher position; make higher or nobler: *raise a salesman to manager.* **5.** a raised place. **6.** increase in degree, amount, price, pay, etc.: *raise the rent.* **7.** an increase in amount, price, pay, etc. **8.** amount of such an increase. **9.** make louder or of higher pitch: *I cannot hear you; please raise your voice.* **10.** in games, bid or bet more than. **11.** gather together; collect; manage to get: *The leader raised an army.* **12.** breed; grow: *The farmer raises crops and cattle.* **13.** cause; bring about: *A funny remark raises a laugh.* **14.** utter: *raise a shout.* **15.** build; create; produce; start; set up: *raise a monument.* **16.** rouse; stir up: *The dog raised a rabbit from the underbrush.* **17.** bring up; rear: *Parents raise their children.* **18.** cause to become light: *Yeast raises bread.* **19.** bring back to life: *raise the dead.* **20.** put an end to: *Our soldiers raised the siege of the fort by driving away the enemy.* **21.** come in sight of: *After a long voyage the ship raised land.* 1-4,6, 9-21 *v.*, **raised, rais ing;** 5,7,8 *n.*

rais er (rāz′ər), person who grows or raises things: *a cattle raiser.* *n.*

rai sin (rā′zn), a sweet dried grape. *n.*

rai son d'ê tre (rā zôN′ dā′trə), *French.* reason for being; justification.

raj (räj), in India, rule; dominion: *the British raj.* *n.*

ra jah or **ra ja** (rä′jə), ruler or chief in India, Java, Borneo, etc. *n.*

Raj put (räj′püt), member of a Hindu military, land-owning, and ruling caste. *n.*

rake[1] (rāk), **1.** a long-handled tool having a bar at one end with teeth in it. A rake is used for smoothing the soil or gathering together loose leaves, hay, straw, etc. **2.** move with a rake: *Rake the leaves off the grass.* **3.** make clear, clean, smooth, etc., with a rake, or as if with a rake: *Rake the yard.* **4.** use a rake. **5.** gather; gather together. **6.** search carefully: *He raked the newspapers for descriptions of the accident.* **7.** fire guns along the length of (a ship, line of soldiers, etc.). 1 *n.*, 2-7 *v.*, **raked, rak ing.**

rake[2] (rāk), a profligate or dissolute person: *That young rake gambles and gets drunk all the time.* *n.*

rake[3] (rāk), slant; slope. A ship's smokestacks have a slight backward rake. *n., v.*, **raked, rak ing.**

rake-off (rāk′ôf′), *Slang.* share or portion, often an amount taken or received illicitly. *n.*

rak ish[1] (rāk′ish), **1.** smart; jaunty; dashing: *a hat set at a rakish angle.* **2.** suggesting dash and speed: *He owns a rakish boat.* *adj.*

rak ish[2] (rāk′ish), like a rake; immoral; dissolute; licentious. *adj.*

Ra leigh (rô′lē), **1.** Sir **Walter,** 1552?-1618, English soldier, explorer, statesman, and author. **2.** capital of North Carolina, in the central part. 94,000. *n.*

ral ly[1] (ral′ē), **1.** bring together; bring together again; get in order again: *The commander was able to rally the fleeing troops.* **2.** pull together; revive: *He rallied all his energy for one last effort.* **3.** come together in a body for a common purpose or action: *The girls at the camp rallied to do the housework when the servants were sick.* **4.** come to help a person, party, or cause: *He rallied to the side of his injured friend.* **5.** recover health and strength: *The sick man may rally now.* **6.** act of rallying; recovery. **7.** a coming together; mass meeting: *a political rally.* **8.** hitting the ball back and forth several times in tennis and similar games. **9.** take part in such a rally. 1-5,9 *v.*, **ral lied, ral ly ing;** 6-8 *n., pl.* **ral lies.**

ral ly[2] (ral′ē), make fun of; tease. *v.*, **ral lied, ral ly ing.**

ram (ram), **1.** a male sheep. **2.** butt against; strike head on; strike violently: *One ship rammed the other ship.* **3.** push hard; drive down or in by heavy blows. **4.** machine or part of a machine that strikes heavy blows. **5.** beak at the bow of a warship, used to break the sides of enemy ships. **6.** ship with such a beak. **7.** plunger of a force pump. **8.** pump in which the force of a descending column of water raises some of the water above its original level. 1,4-8 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **rammed, ram ming.**

ram ble (ram′bl), **1.** wander about: *We rambled here and there through the woods.* **2.** a walk for pleasure, not to go to any special place. **3.** talk or write about first one thing and then another with no useful connections. **4.** spread irregularly in various directions: *Vines rambled over the wall.* 1,3,4 *v.*, **ram bled, ram bling;** 2 *n.*

ram bler (ram′blər), **1.** person or thing that rambles. **2.** any of various climbing roses. *n.*

ram bling (ram′bling), **1.** wandering about. **2.** going from one thing to another with no useful connections: *a rambling speech.* **3.** climbing: *rambling roses.* **4.** extending irregularly in various directions; not planned in an orderly way: *a rambling old farmhouse.* *adj.*

ram bunc tious (ram bungk′shəs), *U.S. Slang.* **1.** wild and uncontrollable; unruly. **2.** noisy and violent; boisterous. *adj.*

ram i fi ca tion (ram′ə fə kā′shən), **1.** dividing or spreading out into branches or parts. **2.** branch; part. *n.*

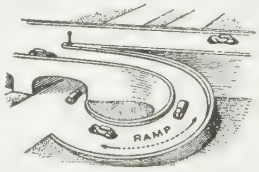
ram i fy (ram′ə fī), divide or spread out into branch-like parts. *v.*, **ram i fied, ram i fy ing.**

ram jet (ram′jet′), a type of jet engine in which the fuel is fed into air compressed by the speed of the airplane, guided missile, etc., in which it is contained. *n.*

ram mer (ram′ər), person or thing that rams; device for driving or compacting something. *n.*

ra mose (rā′mōs), having many branches; branching. *adj.*

ra mous (rā′məs), **1.** ramose. **2.** of or like a branch. *adj.*



ramp[1] (ramp), a sloping way connecting two different levels of a building, road, etc.; slope. *n.*

ramp[2] (ramp), **1.** rush wildly about; behave violently. **2.** jump or rush with fury. **3.** stand on the hind legs (said especially of lions in heraldry). *v.*

ram page (ram′pāj for 1; ram pāj′ or ram′pāj for 2), **1.** fit of rushing wildly about; spell of violent behavior; wild outbreak: *The mad elephant went on a rampage and killed its keeper.* **2.** rush wildly about; behave violently; rage. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **ram paged, ram pag ing.**

Lion rampant (def. 4)

ramp ant (ram′pənt), **1.** growing without any check: *The vines ran rampant over the fence.* **2.** passing beyond restraint or usual limits; unchecked: *Anarchy was rampant after the dictator died.* **3.** angry; excited; violent. **4.** in heraldry, standing up on the hind legs. *adj.* **—ramp′ant ly,** *adv.*

ram part (ram′pärt), **1.** a wide bank of earth, often with a wall on top, built around a fort to help defend it. **2.** anything that defends; defense; protection. *n.*

ram rod (ram′rod′), **1.** rod for ramming down the charge in a gun that is loaded from the muzzle. **2.** rod for cleaning the barrel of a gun. *n.*

ram shack le (ram′shak′l), loose and shaky; likely to come apart. *adj.*

ran (ran), pt. of **run.** *The dog ran after the cat.* *v.*

Ran (rän), the Norse sea goddess who caught drowning men in her net. *n.*

ranch (ranch), **1.** a very large farm and its buildings. Many ranches are for raising cattle. **2.** farm: *a chicken ranch, a fruit ranch.* **3.** persons working or living on a ranch: *The entire ranch was at the party.* **4.** work on a ranch; manage a ranch. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

ranch er (ran′chər), person who owns, manages, or works on a ranch. *n.*

ranch man (ranch′mən), rancher. *n.*, *pl.* **ranch men.**

ran cho (ran′chō), *Spanish American.* ranch. *n.*, *pl.* **ran chos.**

ran cid (ran′sid), **1.** stale; spoiled: *rancid fat.* **2.** tasting or smelling like stale fat or butter. *adj.*

ran cid i ty (ran sid′ə tē), rancid quality or condition. *n.*

ran cor (rang′kər), bitter resentment or ill will; extreme hatred or spite. *n.*

ran cor ous (rang′kər əs), spiteful; bitterly malicious. *adj.* **—ran′cor ous ly,** *adv.*

ran cour (rang′kər), *Esp. Brit.* rancor. *n.*

ran dom (ran′dəm), by chance; with no plan: *John was not listening and made a random answer to the teacher's question.* *adj.*

at random, by chance; with no plan or purpose.

ra nee (rä′nē), wife of a rajah. *n.* Also, **rani.**

rang (rang), a pt. of **ring**[2]. *The telephone rang.* *v.*

range (rānj), **1.** distance between certain limits; extent: *a range of prices from 5 cents to 25 dollars.* **2.** vary within certain limits: *prices ranging from $5 to $10.* **3.** distance a gun can shoot. **4.** distance from a gun, etc., of an object aimed at. **5.** a place to practice shooting. **6.** land for grazing. **7.** of or on land for grazing. **8.** wander; rove; roam. **9.** wander over: *Buffalo once ranged these plains. Our talk ranged over all that had happened on vacation.* **10.** act of wandering or moving about. **11.** row or line of mountains. **12.** row; line. **13.** line of direction: *The two barns are in direct range with the house.* **14.** put in a row or rows: *Range the books by size.* **15.** put in groups or classes. **16.** put in line on someone's side: *Loyal citizens ranged themselves with the king.* **17.** rank, class, or order. **18.** district in which certain plants or animals live. **19.** run in a line; extend: *a boundary ranging east and west.* **20.** be found; occur: *a plant ranging from Canada to Mexico.* **21.** a stove for cooking. 1,3-6,10-13,17,18,21 *n.*, 2,8,9,14-16,19,20 *v.*, **ranged, rang ing;** 7 *adj.*

range finder, instrument for estimating the range or distance of an object.

rang er (rān′jər), **1.** person employed to guard a tract of forest. **2.** one of a body of armed men employed in ranging over a region to police it. **3.** a soldier in the United States Army in World War II trained for raids and surprise attacks; commando. **4.** person or thing that ranges; rover. *n.*

Ran goon (rang gün′), capital and chief port of Burma, in the S part. 737,000. *n.*

rang y (rān′jē), **1.** fitted for ranging or moving about. **2.** slender and long-limbed: *a rangy horse.* *adj.*, **rang i er, rang i est.**

ra ni (rä′nē), ranee. *n.*

rank[1] (rangk), **1.** row or line, especially of soldiers, placed side by side. **2.** arrange in a row or line. **3.** position; grade; class: *the rank of colonel. Los Angeles is a city of high rank.* **4.** high position: *A duke is a man of rank.* **5.** have a certain rank: *New York State ranks first in wealth.* **6.** orderly arrangement or array. **7.** put in some special order in a list: *Rank the States in the order of size.* **8.** be more important than; outrank: *A major ranks a captain.* 1,3,4,6 *n.*, 2,5,7,8 *v.* **—rank′er,** *n.*

ranks, **1.** army; soldiers. **2.** rank and file.

rank[2] (rangk), **1.** large and coarse: *rank grass.* **2.** growing richly. **3.** producing a dense but coarse growth: *rank swampland.* **4.** having a strong, bad smell or taste: *rank meat, rank tobacco.* **5.** strongly marked; extreme: *rank ingratitude, rank nonsense.* **6.** coarse; not decent. *adj.* **—rank′ly,** *adv.* **—rank′ness,** *n.*

rank and file, 1. common soldiers, not officers. 2. common people.

ran kle (rang′kl), be sore; cause soreness; continue to give pain: *The memory of the insult rankled in his mind.* *v.*, **ran kled, ran kling.**

ran sack (ran′sak), 1. search thoroughly through: *A thief ransacked the house for jewelry.* 2. rob; plunder. *v.*

ran som (ran′səm), 1. price paid or demanded before a captive is set free: *The robber chief held the travelers prisoners for ransom.* 2. obtain the release of (a captive) by paying a price. 3. redeem. 4. release upon payment. 1 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*

rant (rant), 1. speak wildly, extravagantly, violently, or noisily. 2. extravagant, violent, or noisy speech. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—rant′er,** *n.*

rap[1] (rap), 1. a quick, light blow; a light, sharp knock: *a rap at the door.* 2. knock sharply; tap: *The chairman rapped on the table for order.* 3. say sharply: *rap out an answer.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **rapped, rap ping.**

take the rap, *Slang.* pay the penalty.

rap[2] (rap), *Informal.* the least bit: *I don't care a rap.* *n.*

ra pa cious (rə pā′shəs), 1. seizing by force; plundering: *rapacious pirates.* 2. grasping; greedy; avaricious: *a rapacious miser.* 3. of animals, living by the capture of prey; predatory. *adj.* **—ra pa′cious ly,** *adv.* **—ra pa′cious ness,** *n.*

ra pac i ty (rə pas′ə tē), rapacious spirit, action, or practice; greed. *n.*

rape[1] (rāp), 1. a seizing and carrying off by force. 2. seize and carry off by force. 3. the crime of having sexual intercourse with a woman or girl forcibly and against her will. 4. force (a woman or girl) to have sexual intercourse against her will. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **raped, rap ing.**

rape[2] (rāp), a small plant whose leaves are used as food for sheep and hogs. Rape seeds yield an oil (**rape oil**) that is used as a lubricant, etc. *n.*

Raph a el (raf′ē əl), 1. 1483-1520, famous Italian painter. 2. one of the chief angels. *n.*

rap id (rap′id), 1. quick; swift; moving, acting, or doing with speed: *a rapid worker.* 2. going on or forward at a fast rate: *rapid growth.* *adj.* **—rap′id ly,** *adv.* **—rap′id ness,** *n.*

rapids, part of a river's course where the water rushes quickly.

Rapid City, city in SW South Dakota. 42,000.

rap id-fire (rap′id fīr′), 1. firing shots in quick succession. 2. ready and quick; occurring in quick succession. *adj.*

ra pid i ty (rə pid′ə tē), quickness; swiftness; speed. *n.*

ra pi er (rā′pē ər), a light sword used for thrusting. *n.* **—ra′pi er like′,** *adj.*

rap ine (rap′ən), robbing by force and carrying off; plundering. *n.*

rap port (ra pôrt′; *French* rä pôr′), 1. relation; connection. 2. agreement; harmony. *n.*

en rapport, *French.* in close relation or harmony.

rap proche ment (rä prôsh mäN′), establishment or renewal of friendly relations. *n.*

rap scal lion (rap skal′yən), rascal; rogue; scamp. *n.*

rapt (rapt), 1. lost in delight. 2. so busy thinking of or enjoying one thing that one does not know what else is happening: *The girls listened to the story with rapt attention.* 3. carried away in body or spirit from earth, life, or ordinary affairs. 4. showing a rapt condition; caused by a rapt condition: *a rapt smile.* *adj.* **—rapt′ly,** *adv.*

rap to ri al (rap tô′rē əl), 1. adapted for seizing prey; having a hooked beak and sharp claws suited for seizing prey. 2. belonging to or having to do with an order of birds of prey, such as the eagles, hawks, etc. *adj.*

rap ture (rap′chər), 1. a strong feeling that absorbs the mind; very great joy: *The mother gazed with rapture at her long-lost son.* 2. expression of great joy. *n.*

rap tur ous (rap′chər əs), full of rapture; expressing or feeling rapture. *adj.* **—rap′tur ous ly,** *adv.*

rare[1] (rãr), 1. seldom seen or found: *a rare bird.* 2. not happening often; unusual: *a rare event.* 3. unusually good or great: *Edison had rare powers as an inventor.* 4. thin; not dense: *The higher you go, the rarer the air is.* *adj.*, **rar er, rar est.**

rare[2] (rãr), not cooked much: *a rare steak.* *adj.*, **rar er, rar est.**

rare bit (rãr′bit), Welsh rabbit. *n.*

rare-earth element (rãr′ėrth′), any of a group of rare metallic elements having similar properties. The group includes all the elements from lanthanum to lutetium.

rar e fac tion (rãr′ə fak′shən), 1. rarefying. 2. being rarefied. *n.*

rar e fy (rãr′ə fī), 1. make less dense: *The air on high mountains is rarefied.* 2. become less dense. 3. refine; purify. *v.*, **rar e fied, rar e fy ing.**

rare ly (rãr′lē), 1. seldom; not often. 2. unusually; unusually well: *a rarely carved panel.* *adv.*

rar i ty (rãr′ə tē), 1. something rare: *A man over a hundred years old is a rarity.* 2. fewness; scarcity. 3. lack of density: *The rarity of the air in the mountains is bad for people with weak hearts.* *n., pl.* **rar i ties.**

ras cal (ras′kl), 1. a bad, dishonest person. Sometimes *rascal* is used jokingly, as when one calls a child a little rascal. 2. low; mean; dishonest. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

ras cal i ty (ras kal′ə tē), rascally character, conduct, or act. *n., pl.* **ras cal i ties.**

ras cal ly (ras′kl ē), mean; dishonest; bad: *To steal the poor boy's lunch was a rascally trick.* *adj.*

rase (rāz), raze. *v.*, **rased, ras ing.**

rash[1] (rash), too hasty; careless; reckless; taking too much risk: *It is rash to cross the street without looking both ways.* *adj.* **—rash′ly,** *adv.*

rash[2] (rash), a breaking out with many small red spots on the skin. Scarlet fever causes a rash. *n.*

rash er (rash′ər), a thin slice of bacon or ham for frying or broiling. *n.*

rash ness (rash′nis), unwise boldness; recklessness. *n.*

rasp (rasp), 1. make a harsh, grating sound: *The file rasped as he worked.* 2. a harsh, grating sound: *the rasp of crickets, a rasp in a person's voice.* 3. utter with a grating sound: *rasp out a command.* 4. have a harsh or irritating effect (on); grate. 5. scrape with a rough instrument. 6. a coarse file with pointlike teeth. 1,3-5 *v.*, 2,6 *n.*

Rasp (def. 6)

rasp ber ry (raz′ber′ē), 1. a small fruit that grows on bushes. It is usually red or black, but some kinds are white or yellow. 2. bush that it grows on. 3. *Slang.* sound of disapproval or derision made with the tongue and lips. *n., pl.* **rasp ber ries.**

rat (rat), 1. a long-tailed rodent like a mouse but larger. Rats are gray, black, brown, or white. 2. hunt for rats; catch rats. 3. a low, mean, disloyal person. 4. behave in a low, mean, disloyal way. 5. *U.S.* pad worn to puff out a woman's hair. 1,3,5 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **rat ted, rat ting.**

smell a rat, suspect a trick or scheme.

ra tan (ra tan′), rattan. *n.*

ratch et (rach′it), 1. wheel or bar with teeth that come against a catch so that motion is permitted in one direction but not in the other. 2. the catch. 3. the entire device, wheel and catch or bar and catch. *n.*

Ratchet (def. 1). The catch is shaped so that the teeth can go past it in only one direction.

ratchet wheel, wheel with teeth and a catch that permits motion in only one direction.

rate[1] (rāt), 1. quantity, amount, or degree measured in proportion to something else: *The rate of interest is 6 cents on the dollar. The car*

was going at the rate of 40 miles an hour. **2.** price: *We pay the regular rate.* **3.** put a value on: *We rated the house as worth $10,000.* **4.** consider; regard: *He was rated as one of the richest men in town.* **5.** class; grade; rating: *first rate, second rate.* **6.** put in a certain class or grade. **7.** be regarded; be classed; rank: *Anne rates high as a musician.* **8.** case. 1,2,5,8 *n.*, 3,4,6,7 *v.*, **rat ed, rat ing.** **—rat′er,** *n.*

at any rate, in any case; under any circumstances.

at that or **this rate,** in that or this case; under such circumstances.

rate[2] (rāt), scold. *v.*, **rat ed, rat ing.**

rate pay er (rāt′pā′ər), *Brit.* taxpayer. *n.*

rathe (rāᴛʜ), *Archaic* or *Poetic.* early; growing or blooming early. *adj., adv.*

rath er (raᴛʜ′ər), **1.** more readily; more willingly: *I would rather go today than tomorrow.* **2.** more properly or justly; with better reason: *This is rather for your father to decide than for you.* **3.** more truly: *It was late Monday night or, rather, early Tuesday morning.* **4.** (with verbs) in some degree: *He rather felt that this was unwise.* **5.** to some extent; somewhat; more than a little: *rather good.* **6.** on the contrary: *The sick man is no better today; rather he is worse.* **7.** *Informal.* yes, indeed! certainly! very much so! 1-6 *adv.*, 7 *interj.*

had rather, would more willingly; prefer to.

raths kel ler (räts′kel′ər), restaurant selling alcoholic drinks. It is usually below street level. *n.*

rat i fi ca tion (rat′ə fə kā′shən), confirmation; approval: *the ratification of a treaty by the Senate.* *n.*

rat i fy (rat′ə fī), confirm; approve; sanction; authorize: *The two countries will ratify the agreement made by their representatives.* *v.*, **rat i fied, rat i fy ing.** **—rat′i-fi′er,** *n.*

rat ing (rāt′ing), **1.** class; grade. **2.** position in a class or grade: *the rating of a seaman, the rating of a ship according to tonnage.* **3.** an amount fixed as a rate: *a rating of 80% in English.* *n.*

ra ti o (rā′shē ō or rā′shō), **1.** relative magnitude. "He has sheep and cows in the ratio of 10 to 3" means that he has ten sheep for every three cows, or 3⅓ times as many sheep as cows. **2.** quotient. The ratio between two quantities is the number of times one contains the other. The ratio of 6 to 10 is ⁶⁄₁₀. The ratio of 10 to 6 is ¹⁰⁄₆. *n.*, *pl.* **ra ti os.**

ra ti oc i nate (rash′ē os′ə nāt), carry on a process of reasoning; reason. *v.*, **ra ti oc i nat ed, ra ti oc i nat ing.** **—ra′ti oc′i na′tion,** *n.*

ra tion (rash′ən or rā′shən), **1.** a fixed allowance of food; daily allowance of food for a person or animal. **2.** supply with rations: *ration an army.* **3.** portion of anything dealt out; share; allotment: *rations of sugar, of coal, etc.* **4.** allow only certain amounts to: *ration citizens when supplies are scarce.* **5.** distribute in limited amounts: *ration food to the public in wartime.* 1,3 *n.*, 2,4,5 *v.*

ra tion al (rash′ən l), **1.** sensible; reasonable; reasoned out: *When very angry, people seldom act in a rational way.* **2.** able to think and reason clearly: *As children grow older, they become more rational.* **3.** of reason; based on reasoning. **4.** in mathematics, expressible in finite terms; involving no root that cannot be extracted. *adj.* **—ra′tion al ly,** *adv.*

ra tion ale (rash′ən al′), the whys and wherefores; the fundamental reason. *n.*

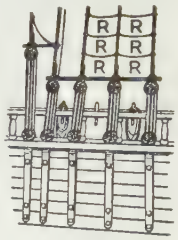
ra tion al ism (rash′ən l iz′əm), principle or habit of accepting reason as the supreme authority in matters of opinion, belief, or conduct. *n.*

ra tion al ist (rash′ən l ist), person who accepts reason as the supreme authority in matters of opinion, belief, or conduct. *n.*

ra tion al is tic (rash′ən l is′tik), of rationalism or rationalists. *adj.*

ra tion al i ty (rash′ən al′ə tē), the possession of reason; reasonableness: *Mr. Smith is queer, but no one doubts his rationality.* *n.*

ra tion al ize (rash′ən l īz), **1.** make rational or conformable to reason. **2.** treat or explain in a rational manner. **3.** find (often unconsciously) an explanation or excuse for: *She rationalizes her gluttony by thinking "I must eat enough to keep up my strength."* **4.** find excuses for one's desires. *v.*, **ra tion al ized, ra tion al iz ing.** **—ra′tion al i za′tion,** *n.*



R, ratlines.

rat line or **rat lin** (rat′lən), one of the small ropes that cross the shrouds of a ship, used as steps for going aloft. *n.*

rats bane (rats′bān′), any poison for rats. *n.*

rat tan (ra tan′), **1.** kind of palm with a very long stem. **2.** stems of such palm trees, used for wickerwork, canes, etc. **3.** cane or switch made from a piece of such a stem. *n.* Also, **ratan.**

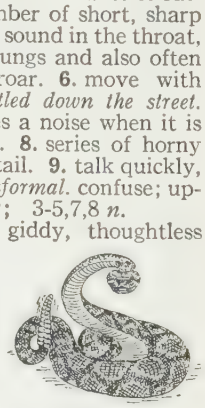
rat ter (rat′ər), **1.** one that catches rats: *Our terrier is a good ratter.* **2.** one who deserts his associates. *n.*

rat tle (rat′l), **1.** make a number of short, sharp sounds: *The window rattled in the wind.* **2.** cause to rattle: *She rattled the dishes.* **3.** a number of short, sharp sounds: *the rattle of empty bottles.* **4.** sound in the throat, occurring in some diseases of the lungs and also often just before death. **5.** racket; uproar. **6.** move with short, sharp sounds: *The cart rattled down the street.* **7.** toy, instrument, etc., that makes a noise when it is shaken: *The baby shakes his rattle.* **8.** series of horny pieces at the end of a rattlesnake's tail. **9.** talk quickly, on and on. **10.** say quickly. **11.** *Informal.* confuse; upset. 1,2,6,9-11 *v.*, **rat tled, rat tling;** 3-5,7,8 *n.*

rat tle brain (rat′l brān′), a giddy, thoughtless person. *n.*

rat tler (rat′lər), *Informal.* rattlesnake. *n.*

rat tle snake (rat′l snāk′), a poisonous snake with a thick body and a broad triangular head, that makes a rattling noise with its tail. *n.*


Rattlesnake (from 2 to 8 ft. long, according to the species)

rat tle trap (rat′l trap′), **1.** a rattling, rickety wagon or other vehicle. **2.** any shaky, rattling object. *n.*

rat ty (rat′ē), **1.** of rats; like rats. **2.** full of rats. **3.** *Slang.* poor; shabby. *adj.*, **rat ti er, rat ti est.**

rau cous (rô′kəs), hoarse; harsh-sounding: *the raucous caw of a crow.* *adj.* **—rau′cous ly,** *adv.*

rav age (rav′ij), **1.** lay waste; damage greatly; destroy: *The forest fire ravaged many miles of country.* **2.** violence; destruction; great damage: *War causes ravage.* 1 *v.*, **rav aged, rav ag ing;** 2 *n.* **—rav′ag er,** *n.*

rave (rāv), **1.** talk wildly. An excited, angry person raves; so does a madman. **2.** talk with too much enthusiasm: *She raved about her food.* **3.** howl; roar; rage: *The wind raved about the lighthouse.* *v.*, **raved, rav ing.**

rav el (rav′l), **1.** separate the threads of; fray. **2.** fray out; separate into threads: *The sweater has raveled at the elbow.* **3.** an unraveled thread or fiber. **4.** make plain or clear; unravel. **5.** become tangled, involved, or confused. **6.** tangle; involve; confuse. 1,2,4-6 *v.*, **rav-eled, rav el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **rav-elled, rav el ling;** 3 *n.*

rav el ing or **rav el ling** (rav′-l ing), something raveled out; a thread drawn from a woven or knitted fabric. *n.*

Raven (about 2 ft. long)

ra ven (rā′vən), **1.** a large black bird like a crow but larger. **2.** deep, glossy black. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

rav en ing (rav′ən ing), greedy and hungry. *adj.*

rav en ous (rav′ən əs), **1.** very hungry. **2.** greedy. **3.** rapacious. *adj.* **—rav′en ous ly,** *adv.*

ra vine (rə vēn′), a long, deep, narrow gorge worn by running water. *n.*

rav ing (rāv′ing), 1. that raves; delirious; frenzied; raging. 2. delirious, incoherent talk. 3. *Informal.* remarkable; extraordinary. 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—rav′ing-ly,** *adv.*

rav i o li (rav′ē ō′lē), small, thin pieces of dough filled with chopped meat, cheese, etc., cooked in boiling water, and served with a highly seasoned tomato sauce. *n.pl.*

rav ish (rav′ish), 1. fill with delight. 2. carry off by force. 3. rape. *v.*

rav ish ing (rav′ish ing), very delightful; enchanting: *jewels of ravishing beauty.* *adj.*

rav ish ment (rav′ish mənt), 1. rapture; ecstasy. 2. act of carrying off by force. 3. rape. *n.* **—rav′ish-ing ly,** *adv.*

raw (rô), 1. not cooked: *raw oysters.* 2. in the natural state; not manufactured, treated, or prepared: *raw materials, raw hides.* 3. not experienced; not trained: *a raw recruit.* 4. damp and cold: *raw weather.* 5. with the skin off; sore: *a raw spot.* 6. the raw flesh. 7. *Slang.* harsh; unfair: *a raw deal.* 1-5,7 *adj.* 6 *n.* **—raw′ly,** *adv.* **—raw′ness,** *n.*

Ra wal pin di (rä wəl pin′dē), capital of Pakistan, in the NW part. 237,000. *n.*

raw-boned (rô′bōnd′), having little flesh on the bones; gaunt. *adj.*

raw hide (rô′hīd′), 1. the untanned skin of cattle. 2. rope or whip made of this. 3. whip with a rawhide. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **raw hid ed, raw hid ing.**

raw material, substance in its natural state; anything that can be manufactured, treated, or prepared to make it more useful or increase its value.

ray[1] (rā), 1. line or beam of light: *rays of the sun.* 2. line or stream of heat, electricity, or energy: *X rays.* 3. a thin line like a ray, coming out from a center. 4. part like a ray. The petals of a daisy and the arms of a starfish are rays. 5. a slight trace; faint gleam: *Not a ray of hope pierced our gloom.* 6. send forth in rays; radiate. 7. treat with rays. 1-5 *n.*, 6,7 *v.*

Eagle ray (about 5 ft. long)

ray[2] (rā), any of several varieties of fishes, related to the sharks, that have broad, flat bodies with very broad pectoral fins. The **electric ray** has organs with which it shocks or kills its prey. *n.*

ray on (rā′on), fiber or fabric made from cellulose treated with chemicals. Rayon is used instead of silk, wool, and cotton, especially silk. *n.*

raze (rāz), tear down; destroy completely: *The old school was razed to the ground, and a new one was built.* *v.*, **razed, raz ing.** Also, **rase.**

ra zor (rā′zər), tool with a sharp blade to shave with. *n.*

ra zor back (rā′zər bak′), 1. kind of thin, half-wild hog with a ridged back. Razorbacks are common in the southern United States. 2. a finback whale; rorqual. *n.*

razz (raz), *U.S. Slang.* 1. laugh at; make fun of. 2. strong disapproval; derision. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

Rb, rubidium.

R.C., 1. Roman Catholic. 2. Red Cross. 3. Reserve Corps.

rd., 1. road. 2. rod; rods.

Rd., Road.

R.D., Rural Delivery.

re[1] (rā), the second tone of the musical scale. See **do**[2] for diagram. *n.*

re[2] (rē), with reference to; in the matter or case of; about; concerning. *prep.*

Re, rhenium.

re-, prefix meaning:
1. again; anew; once more, as in *reappear, rebuild, reheat, reopen.*
2. back, as in *recall, repay, replace.* Also, before vowels, **red-.**

reach (rēch), 1. get to; come to; arrive at: *reach the top of a hill, the end of a book, an agreement, etc.* 2. stretch; stretch out: *reach toward a book.* 3. extend in space, time, operation, effect, influence, etc. (*to*): *The power of Rome reached to the ends of the known world.* 4. extend to: *The radio reaches millions.* 5. get or come; function: *farther than the eye can reach.* 6. get in touch with by anything extended, cast, etc.; touch: *The anchor reached bottom.* 7. make a stretch of certain length with the hand, etc.: *I cannot reach to the top of the wall.* 8. make a stretch in a certain direction: *The man reached for his gun.* 9. get at; influence: *Men are reached by flattery.* 10. amount to; be equal to: *The cost of the war reached billions.* 11. take or pass with the hand: *Please reach me the newspaper.* 12. a stretching out; reaching: *By a long reach, the drowning man grasped the rope.* 13. extent or distance of reaching: *out of one's reach.* 14. range; power; capacity: *the reach of the mind.* 15. a continuous stretch or extent: *a reach of woodland.* 16. part of a river between bends. 17. part of a canal between locks. 18. sail on a course with the wind forward of the beam. 19. distance sailed on one tack. 1-11,18 *v.*, 12-17,19 *n.*

re act (rē akt′), 1. act back; have an effect on the one that is acting: *Unkindness often reacts on the unkind person.* 2. act in response: *Dogs react to kindness by showing affection.* 3. act chemically. Acids react on metals. 4. return to a previous state, level, etc. *v.*

re-act (rē akt′), act over again. *v.*

re ac tion (rē ak′shən), 1. action in the opposite direction: *Fever is a common reaction from a chill.* 2. a political tendency toward a previous state of affairs. 3. action in response to some influence or force: *Our reaction to a joke is to laugh. The doctor observed carefully his patient's reactions to certain tests.* 4. the chemical action of two substances on each other. Putting an acid and a metal together causes a reaction. *n.*

re ac tion ar y (rē ak′shən er′ē), 1. having to do with, marked by, or favoring reaction: *The bad results of the revolution brought about a reactionary feeling.* 2. person who favors reaction, especially in politics. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*, *pl.* **re ac tion ar ies.**

re ac tor (rē ak′tər), a special assembly for the production of a limited release of nuclear (or atomic) energy, consisting of layers of fissionable material, such as uranium, spaced with moderators, such as graphite and heavy water, which slow down the speed and number of the neutrons intended for splitting the uranium nuclei; pile; nuclear reactor; atomic reactor. *n.*

read[1] (rēd), 1. get the meaning of (writing or printing): *read a book. The blind read with their fingers.* 2. learn from writing or printing: *We read of heroes of other days.* 3. speak (printed or written words); say aloud the words one sees, or touches: *Read this story to me.* 4. show by letters, figures, signs, etc.: *The thermometer reads 70 degrees.* 5. give as the word or words in a particular passage: *For "fail," a misprint, read "fall."* 6. study: *read law.* 7. get the meaning of; understand: *God reads men's hearts.* 8. give the meaning of; interpret: *A prophet reads the future.* 9. introduce (something not expressed or directly indicated) by one's manner of understanding or interpreting: *read a hostile intent in a friendly letter.* 10. produce a certain impression when read; mean; be in effect when read: *This does not read like a child's composition.* 11. admit of being read or interpreted: *A rule that reads two different ways.* 12. bring or put by reading: *He reads himself to sleep.* *v.*, **read, read ing.**

read between the lines, find a meaning not actually expressed in the writing or print.

read out of, expel from (a political party, etc.).

read[2] (red), 1. having knowledge gained by reading; informed: *a well-read man.* 2. pt. and pp. of **read.** *I read that book last year. Joe has read it too.* 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

read a bil i ty (rēd′ə bil′ə tē), readable quality. *n.*

read a ble (rēd′ə bl), 1. easy to read; interesting. 2. capable of being read. *adj.* **—read′a ble ness,** *n.*

re ad dress (rē′ə dres′), 1. put a new address on. 2. speak to again. 3. apply (oneself) anew. *v.*

read er (rēd′ər), 1. person who reads. 2. person employed to read manuscripts and estimate their fitness for publication. 3. book for learning and practicing reading. *n.*

read i ly (red′l ē), 1. quickly: *answer readily.* 2. easily. 3. willingly. *adv.*

read i ness (red′ē nis), 1. being ready; preparedness. 2. quickness; promptness. 3. ease; facility. 4. willingness. *n.*

read ing (rēd′ing), 1. act or process of getting the meaning of writing or printing. 2. a speaking out loud of written or printed words; public recital. 3. the study of books, etc. 4. written or printed matter read or to be read. 5. thing shown by letters, figures, or signs: *The reading of the thermometer was 96 degrees.* 6. the form of a given word or passage in a particular edition of a book: *No two editions have the same reading for that passage.* 7. interpretation: *Each actor gave the lines a different reading.* 8. that reads. 9. used in or for reading: *reading glasses.* 10. extent to which one has read; literary knowledge. 1-7,10 *n.*, 8,9 *adj.*

Read ing (red′ing), 1. city in SE Pennsylvania. 98,000. 2. city in S England, west of London. 118,000. *n.*

reading room, a special room for reading in a library, club, etc.

re ad just (rē′ə just′), adjust again; arrange again. *v.* **—re′ad just′ment,** *n.*

read y (red′ē), 1. prepared for action or use at once; prepared: *Dinner is ready. The soldiers are ready for battle.* 2. willing: *The knights were ready to die for their lords.* 3. quick; prompt: *a ready welcome.* 4. quick in thought or action; dexterous: *a ready wit.* 5. apt; likely; liable: *She is too ready to find fault.* 6. immediately available: *ready money.* 7. make ready; prepare. 1-6 *adj.*, **read i er, read i est;** 7 *v.*, **read ied, read y ing. make ready,** prepare.

read y-made (red′ē mād′), ready for immediate use; made for anybody who will buy; not made to order. *adj.*

re a gent (rē ā′jənt), substance used to detect the presence of other substances by the chemical reactions it causes. *n.*

real[1] (rēl or rē′əl), 1. existing as a fact; not imagined or made up; actual; true: *a real experience, the real reason.* 2. genuine: *a real diamond.* 3. in law, noting or having to do with immovable property. Lands and houses are called real property. 4. in mathematics, either rational or irrational, not imaginary. *adj.*

re al[2] (rē′əl; *Spanish* rā äl′), a former small Spanish silver coin, worth about 12½ cents. *n.*, *pl.* **re als,** *Spanish* **re a les** (rā ä′lās).

real estate, land together with the buildings, fences, trees, water, and minerals that belong with it.

re al ism (rē′əl iz əm), 1. practical tendency: *His realism caused him to dislike fanciful schemes.* 2. in art and literature, the picturing of life as it actually is. *n.*

re al ist (rē′əl ist), 1. person interested in what is real and practical rather than what is imaginary or theoretical. 2. writer or artist who represents things as they are in real life. *n.*

re al is tic (rē′əl is′tik), 1. like the real thing; lifelike. 2. representing life in literature or art as it actually is. 3. seeing things as they really are; practical. 4. having to do with realists or realism. *adj.* **—re′al is′tical ly,** *adv.*

re al i ty (rē al′ə tē), 1. actual existence; true state of affairs: *Ghosts have no place in reality.* 2. a real thing; actual fact: *Slaughter and destruction are terrible realities of war.* *n.*, *pl.* **re al i ties.**

in reality, really; actually; in fact; truly: *We thought he was serious, but in reality he was joking.*

re al i za tion (rē′əl ə zā′shən), 1. clear understanding; full awareness; perception: *The explorers had a realization of the dangers that they must face.* 2. a realizing or being realized: *the realization of your hopes.* 3. exchange of property for its money value. 4. obtaining or acquiring (of money, a fortune, etc.). *n.*

re al ize (rē′əl īz), 1. understand clearly; be fully aware of: *She realizes how hard you worked.* 2. make real; bring into actual existence: *Her uncle's present made it possible for her to realize her dream of going to college.* 3. cause to seem real. 4. change (property) into money: *Before going to England to live, he realized all his American property.* 5. obtain as a return or profit: *He realized $10,000 from his investment.* 6. bring as a return or profit. *v.*, **re al ized, re al iz ing.**

re al ly (rē′əl ē), 1. actually; truly; in fact: *things as they really are.* 2. indeed: *Oh, really?* *adv.*

realm (relm), 1. kingdom. 2. region or sphere in which something rules or prevails. 3. a particular field of something: *the realm of biology.* *n.*

Real tor or **real tor** (rēl′tər or rē′əl tər), *U.S.*, *Trademark.* person in the real estate business who is a member or affiliated member of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. *n.*

re al ty (rē′əl tē), real estate. *n.*

ream[1] (rēm), 480 or 500 sheets of paper of the same size and quality. *n.*

ream[2] (rēm), 1. enlarge or shape (a hole). 2. remove with a reamer. *v.*

ream er (rēm′ər), 1. tool for enlarging or shaping a hole. 2. utensil for squeezing the juice out of oranges, lemons, etc. *n.*

Reamer (def. 1)

re an i mate (rē an′ə māt), restore to life; give fresh spirit, vigor, activity, etc., to: *reanimate discouraged troops, reanimate trade.* *v.*, **re an i mat ed, re an i mat ing.**

reap (rēp), 1. cut (grain). 2. gather (a crop). 3. cut grain or gather a crop from: *reap fields.* 4. get as a return or reward: *Kind acts reap happy smiles.* 5. get a return. *v.*

reap er (rēp′ər), person or machine that cuts grain or gathers a crop. *n.*

re ap pear (rē′ə pir′), appear again. *v.*

re ap pear ance (rē′ə pir′əns), a reappearing. *n.*

rear[1] (rir), 1. the back part; back: *the rear of the house.* 2. the last part of an army, fleet, etc. 3. at the back; in the back: *the rear door of the car.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.* **at** or **in the rear of,** behind.

rear[2] (rir), 1. make grow; help to grow; bring up: *The mother was very careful in rearing her children.* 2. set up; build: *rear a temple.* 3. raise; lift up: *rear one's head.* 4. of an animal, rise on the hind legs; rise: *The horse reared as the fire engine dashed past.* *v.*

rear admiral, a naval officer ranking next above a captain and next below a vice-admiral.

rear guard, part of an army that protects the rear.

re arm (rē ärm′), 1. arm again; arm oneself again. 2. supply with new or better weapons. *v.*

re ar ma ment (rē är′mə mənt), rearming. *n.*

rear most (rir′mōst), farthest in the rear; last. *adj.*

re ar range (rē′ə rānj′), 1. arrange in a new or different way. 2. arrange again. *v.*, **re ar ranged, re ar rang ing.**

re ar range ment (rē′ə rānj′mənt), a new or different arrangement. *n.*

rear ward (rir′wərd), toward or in the rear. *adv.*, *adj.*

re as cend (rē′ə send′), go up again. *v.*

rea son (rē′zn), 1. cause; motive; ground: *I have my own reasons for doing this.* 2. justification; explanation: *What is your reason for doing such poor work?* 3. ability to think and draw conclusions. 4. think; think logically: *Man can reason.* 5. draw conclusions or inferences from facts or premises. 6. right thinking; good sense: *The stubborn child was at last brought to reason.* 7. sanity:

That poor old man has lost his reason. **8.** consider; discuss; argue: *Reason with Helen and try to make her change her mind.* 1-3,6,7 *n.*, 4,5,8 *v.* **—rea′son er,** *n.*
bring to reason, cause to be reasonable.
by reason of, on account of; because of.
in reason, within reasonable and sensible limits.
stand to reason, be reasonable and sensible.

rea son a ble (rē′zn ə bl), **1.** according to reason; sensible; not foolish. **2.** not asking too much; fair; just. **3.** not high in price; inexpensive: *a reasonable price.* **4.** able to reason. *adj.* **—rea′son a ble ness,** *n.* **—rea′son a bly,** *adv.*

rea son ing (rē′zn ing), **1.** process of drawing conclusions from facts. **2.** reasons; arguments. *n.*

re as sem ble (rē′ə sem′bl), come or bring together again. *v.*, **re as sem bled, re as sem bling.**

re as sert (rē′ə sėrt′), assert again. *v.*

re as sume (rē′ə süm′), assume again or anew; resume. *v.*, **re as sumed, re as sum ing.**

re as sur ance (rē′ə shůr′əns), **1.** new or fresh assurance. **2.** restoration of courage or confidence. *n.*

re as sure (rē′ə shůr′), **1.** restore to confidence: *The captain's confidence during the storm reassured the passengers.* **2.** assure again or anew. **3.** insure again. *v.*, **re as sured, re as sur ing.**

re a wak en (rē′ə wāk′ən), awaken again or anew. *v.*

re bate (rē′bāt), **1.** return of part of money paid; partial refund; discount. **2.** give as a rebate. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **re bat ed, re bat ing.**

re bec or **re beck** (rē′bek), a musical instrument, somewhat like a violin, used in the Middle Ages. *n.*

Woman playing a rebec

reb el (reb′l for 1,2; ri bel′ for 3,4), **1.** person who resists or fights against authority instead of obeying: *The rebels armed themselves against the government.* **2.** defying law or authority: *a rebel army.* **3.** resist or fight against law or authority. **4.** feel a great dislike or opposition: *We rebelled at having to stay in on so fine a day.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*, 3,4 *v.*, **re belled, re bel ling.**

re bel lion (ri bel′yən), **1.** armed resistance or fight against one's government. **2.** resistance or fight against any power or restriction. *n.*

re bel lious (ri bel′yəs), **1.** defying authority; acting like a rebel. **2.** hard to manage; hard to treat; disobedient. *adj.* **—re bel′lious ly,** *adv.* **—re bel′liousness,** *n.*

re bind (rē bīnd′), bind again or anew: *This book with the broken back needs rebinding.* *v.*, **re bound, re binding.**

re birth (rē′bėrth′ or rē bėrth′), new birth; being born again. *n.*

re born (rē bôrn′), born again. *adj.*

re bound (ri bound′ for 1; rē′bound′ or ri bound′ for 2), **1.** spring back. **2.** a springing back: *You hit the ball on the rebound in handball.* 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

re broad cast (rē brôd′kast′), **1.** broadcast again or anew. **2.** relay by broadcast (messages, speeches, etc., received from a broadcasting station). **3.** program, etc., rebroadcast. 1,2 *v.*, **re broad cast** or **re broad cast ed, re broad cast ing;** 3 *n.*

re buff (ri buf′), **1.** a blunt or sudden check to a person who makes advances, offers help, makes a request, etc.: *Ruth's offer to help Mora met with the rebuff, "Let me alone."* **2.** give a rebuff to: *The friendly dog was rebuffed by a kick.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

re build (rē bild′), build again or anew. *v.*, **re built, re build ing.**

re built (rē bilt′), pt. and pp. of **rebuild.** *v.*

re buke (ri būk′), **1.** express disapproval of; reprove. **2.** expression of disapproval; scolding: *The child feared the teacher's rebuke.* 1 *v.*, **re buked, re buk ing;** 2 *n.*

re bus (rē′bəs), representation of a word or phrase by pictures suggesting the syllables or words. A picture of a cat on a log is a rebus for *catalog.* *n.*

re but (ri but′), oppose by evidence on the other side or by argument; try to disprove: *rebut the argument of the other team in a debate.* *v.*, **re but ted, re but ting.**

re but tal (ri but′l), a rebutting. *n.*

re cal ci trance (ri kal′sə trəns), refusal to submit, conform, or comply. *n.*

re cal ci trant (ri kal′sə trənt), resisting authority or control; disobedient. *adj.*

re call (ri kôl′ for 1,3,6,7; ri kôl′ or rē′kôl′ for 2,4,5,8,9), **1.** call back to mind; remember. **2.** a recalling to mind. **3.** call back; order back: *The ambassador was recalled.* **4.** a calling back; ordering back. **5.** signal used in calling back men, ships, etc. **6.** bring back: *recalled to life.* **7.** take back; withdraw: *The order has been given and cannot be recalled.* **8.** a taking back; revocation; annulment. **9.** removal of a public official from office by vote of the people. 1,3,6,7 *v.*, 2,4,5,8,9 *n.*

re cant (ri kant′), **1.** take back formally or publicly; withdraw or renounce (a statement, opinion, purpose, etc.). **2.** renounce an opinion or allegiance: *Though he was tortured to make him change his religion, the prisoner would not recant.* *v.*

re can ta tion (rē′kan tā′shən), recanting. *n.*

re cap (rē′kap′ or rē kap′), **1.** put a strip of rubber or similar material on (a worn surface of an automobile tire), by using heat and pressure to make a firm union. **2.** tire repaired in this manner. 1 *v.*, **re capped, re cap ping;** 2 *n.*

re ca pit u late (rē′kə pich′ə lāt), repeat or recite the main points of; tell briefly; sum up. *v.*, **re ca pit u lat ed, re ca pit u lat ing.**

re ca pit u la tion (rē′kə pich′ə lā′shən), a brief statement of the main points; summary. *n.*

re cap ture (rē kap′chər), **1.** capture again; have again. **2.** a taking or being taken a second time. 1 *v.*, **re cap tured, re cap tur ing;** 2 *n.*

re cast (rē kast′ for 1,2; rē′kast′ for 3), **1.** cast again or anew: *recast a bell.* **2.** make over; remodel: *recast a sentence.* **3.** a recasting. 1,2 *v.*, **re cast, re cast ing;** 3 *n.*

recd. or **rec'd.,** received.

re cede (ri sēd′), **1.** go backward; move backward: *Houses and trees seem to recede as you ride past in a train.* **2.** slope backward: *He has a chin that recedes.* **3.** withdraw: *He receded from the agreement.* *v.*, **re ced ed, re ced ing.**

re ceipt (ri sēt′), **1.** a written statement that money, a package, a letter, etc., has been received. **2.** write on (a bill, etc.) that something has been received or paid for: *Pay the bill and ask the grocer to receipt it.* **3.** a receiving; being received: *On receipt of the news he went home.* **4.** recipe. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2 *v.*
receipts, money received; amount or quantity received: *Our expenses were less than our receipts.*

re ceiv a ble (ri sēv′ə bl), **1.** fit for acceptance: *Gold is receivable all over the world.* **2.** on which payment is to be received. Bills receivable is the opposite of bills payable. **3.** which is to be received. *adj.*

re ceive (ri sēv′), **1.** take (something offered or sent); take into one's hands or possession: *receive gifts.* **2.** have (something) bestowed, conferred, etc.: *receive a name.* **3.** be given; get: *receive a letter from home.* **4.** take, accept, admit, or get something: *"Freely ye have received."* **5.** take; support; bear; hold: *The boat received a heavy load.* **6.** take or let into the mind: *receive new ideas.* **7.** accept as true or valid: *a theory widely received.* **8.** agree to listen to: *receive confession.* **9.** experience; suffer; endure: *receive a blow.* **10.** let into one's house, society, etc.: *The people of the neighborhood were glad to receive the new couple.* **11.** admit to a place; give shelter to: *receive strangers.* **12.** admit to a state or condition: *receive a person into the church.* **13.** be at home to friends

and visitors: *She receives on Tuesdays.* **14.** in radio, change electrical waves into sound signals. *v.*, **received, re ceiv ing.**

re ceiv er (ri sēv′ər), **1.** person who receives. **2.** thing that receives. **3.** part of a telephone held to the ear. **4.** a receiving set for radio, telephone, telegraph, etc. **5.** one appointed by law to take charge of the property of others: *Mr. Jones will act as receiver for the firm that has failed in business.* *n.*

re ceiv er ship (ri sēv′ər ship), **1.** position of a receiver in charge of the property of others. **2.** condition of being in the control of a receiver. *n.*

receiving set, **1.** apparatus for receiving sounds sent by radio; radio set. **2.** apparatus for receiving messages sent by telegraph.

re cen cy (rē′sn sē), being recent. *n.*

re cent (rē′snt), **1.** done or made not long ago: *recent events.* **2.** not long past; modern: *a recent period in history.* *adj.* **—re′cent ness,** *n.*

Re cent (rē′snt), **1.** the present geological period. **2.** of the Recent geological period. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

re cent ly (rē′snt lē), lately; not long ago. *adv.*

re cep ta cle (ri sep′tə kl), any container or place used to put things in to keep them conveniently. Bags, baskets, and vaults are all receptacles. *n.*

re cep tion (ri sep′shən), **1.** act of receiving: *calm reception of bad news.* **2.** fact of being received: *Helen's reception as a club member pleased her.* **3.** manner of receiving: *a warm reception.* **4.** a gathering to receive and welcome people: *Our school gave a reception to our new principal.* *n.*

re cep tion ist (ri sep′shən ist), person employed to receive callers: *She is a receptionist in a doctor's office.* *n.*

re cep tive (ri sep′tiv), able, quick, or willing to receive ideas, suggestions, impressions, etc. *adj.* **—re cep′tive ly,** *adv.* **—re cep′tive ness,** *n.*

re cep tiv i ty (rē′sep tiv′ə tē), ability or readiness to receive. *n.*

re cep tor (ri sep′tər), cell or group of cells sensitive to stimuli; sense organ. *n.*

re cess (rē′ses or ri ses′ for 1,3,6; ri ses′ for 2,4,5), **1.** time during which work stops: *There will be a short recess before the next meeting.* **2.** take a recess: *The convention recessed until afternoon.* **3.** part in a wall set back from the rest; alcove; niche. **4.** put in a recess; set back. **5.** make a recess in. **6.** an inner place or part; quiet, secluded place: *the recesses of a cave, the recesses of one's secret thoughts.* 1,3,6 *n.*, 2,4,5 *v.*

re ces sion (ri sesh′ən), **1.** a going backward; moving backward. **2.** a sloping backward. **3.** withdrawal. **4.** period of temporary business reduction, shorter and less extreme than a depression. *n.*

re ces sion al (ri sesh′ən l), **1.** sung or played while the clergy and the choir retire from the church at the end of a service. **2.** a recessional hymn or piece of music. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

re ces sive (ri ses′iv), likely to go back; receding. *adj.*

re cher ché (rə shär′shā or rə shär shā′), **1.** sought out or devised with care; rare; choice. **2.** too studied; far-fetched. *adj.*

Re ci fe (rə sē′fə), seaport in E Brazil. 734,000. *n.*

rec i pe (res′ə pē), **1.** set of directions for preparing something to eat: *Give me your recipe for cookies.* **2.** set of directions for preparing anything. *n.*

re cip i ent (ri sip′ē ənt), **1.** person or thing that receives something: *The recipients of the prizes had their names printed in the paper.* **2.** receiving; willing to receive. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

re cip ro cal (ri sip′rə kl), **1.** in return: *Although I gave him many presents, I had no reciprocal gifts from him.* **2.** mutual: *reciprocal liking, reciprocal distrust.* **3.** expressing mutual action or relation. In "The two children like each other," *each other* is a reciprocal pronoun. **4.** number so related to another that when multiplied together they give 1: *3 is the reciprocal of ⅓, and ⅓ is the reciprocal of 3.* 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.*

re cip ro cal ly (ri sip′rə kl ē), in a reciprocal way; each to the other; mutually. *adv.*

re cip ro cate (ri sip′rə kāt), **1.** give, do, feel, or show in return: *She likes me, and I reciprocate her liking.* **2.** interchange: *to reciprocate favors.* **3.** move or cause to move with an alternating backward and forward motion. *v.*, **re cip ro cat ed, re cip ro cat ing.**

reciprocating engine, engine in which the piston and piston rod move back and forth in a straight line.

re cip ro ca tion (ri sip′rə kā′shən), reciprocating; return: *a reciprocation of a favor received.* *n.*

rec i proc i ty (res′ə pros′ə tē), **1.** reciprocal state; mutual action. **2.** a mutual exchange; especially, an exchange of special privileges in regard to trade between two countries. *n.*

re cit al (ri sīt′l), **1.** act of reciting; telling facts in detail: *Her recital of her experiences in the hospital bored her hearers.* **2.** story; account. **3.** a musical entertainment, given usually by a single performer. *n.*

rec i ta tion (res′ə tā′shən), **1.** a reciting. **2.** a reciting of a prepared lesson by pupils before a teacher. **3.** a repeating of something from memory. **4.** piece repeated from memory. *n.*

rec i ta tive (res′ə tə tēv′), **1.** a style of music halfway between speaking and singing. Operas often contain long passages of recitative. **2.** passage, part, or piece in this style. *n.*

re cite (ri sīt′), **1.** say over; repeat: *recite a lesson.* **2.** repeat something; say part of a lesson. **3.** give an account of in detail: *recite one's adventures.* **4.** repeat (a poem, speech, etc.) to entertain an audience. *v.*, **re cit ed, re cit ing.**

reck (rek), *Archaic.* **1.** care; heed. **2.** be important or interesting; matter. *v.*

reck less (rek′lis), rash; heedless; careless: *Reckless of consequences, the boy played truant. Reckless driving causes many automobile accidents.* *adj.* **—reck′less ly,** *adv.* **—reck′less ness,** *n.*

reck on (rek′ən), **1.** find the number or value of; count: *Reckon the cost before you decide.* **2.** consider; judge; account: *He is reckoned the best speller in the class.* **3.** *Informal.* think; suppose. **4.** depend; rely: *You can reckon on our help.* **5.** settle; settle accounts. *v.* **—reck′on er,** *n.*

reckon with, take into consideration.

reck on ing (rek′ən ing), **1.** method of computing; count; calculation: *By my reckoning we are miles from home.* **2.** settlement of an account: *a day of reckoning.* **3.** bill, especially at an inn or tavern. **4.** calculation of the position of a ship. **5.** position calculated. *n.*

re claim (ri klām′), **1.** bring back to a useful, good condition: *The farmer reclaimed the swamp by draining it.* **2.** get from discarded things: *to reclaim tin from old tin cans, to reclaim rubber.* **3.** demand the return of: *He had no right to take your book away; so reclaim it.* *v.* **—re claim′a ble,** *adj.* **—re claim′er,** *n.*

rec la ma tion (rek′lə mā′shən), a reclaiming or being reclaimed; restoration to a useful, good condition: *the reclamation of deserts by irrigation.* *n.*

re cline (ri klīn′), lean back; lie or lay down. *v.*, **re clined, re clin ing.**

rec luse (rek′lüs or ri klüs′ for 1; ri klüs′ for 2), **1.** person who lives shut up or withdrawn from the world. **2.** shut up or apart from the world: *a recluse life.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

rec og ni tion (rek′əg nish′ən), **1.** a knowing again; recognizing; being recognized: *By a good disguise he escaped recognition.* **2.** acknowledgment: *We insisted on complete recognition of our rights.* **3.** notice. **4.** favorable notice; acceptance: *The actor soon won recognition from the public.* **5.** a formal acknowledgment conveying approval or sanction. *n.*

rec og niz a ble (rek′əg nīz′ə bl), capable of being recognized. *adj.* **—rec′og niz′a bly,** *adv.*

re cog ni zance (ri kog′nə zəns), **1.** a bond binding a person to do some particular act. **2.** sum of money to be forfeited if the act is not performed. *n.*

rec og nize (rek′əg nīz), 1. know again: *I could scarcely recognize my old friend.* 2. identify: *recognize a person from a description.* 3. acknowledge; accept; admit: *He recognized his duty to defend his country.* 4. take notice of: *Anyone who wishes to speak in a public meeting should stand up and wait till the chairman recognizes him.* 5. show appreciation of. 6. acknowledge and agree to deal with: *For some years other nations did not recognize the new government of Russia.* *v.*, **rec og nized, rec og niz ing.**

re coil (ri koil′ for 1-3; ri koil′ or rē′koil for 4), 1. draw back; shrink back: *Most people would recoil at seeing a snake in the path.* 2. spring back: *The gun recoiled after I fired.* 3. react: *Revenge often recoils on the avenger.* 4. a recoiling. 1-3 *v.*, 4 *n.*

rec ol lect (rek′ə lekt′), call back to mind; remember. *v.*

re-col lect (rē′kə lekt′), 1. collect again. 2. recover control of (oneself). *v.*

rec ol lec tion (rek′ə lek′shən), 1. act or power of recalling to mind. 2. memory; remembrance: *This has been the hottest summer within my recollection.* 3. thing remembered. *n.*

re com bine (rē′kəm bīn′), combine again or anew. *v.*, **re com bined, re com bin ing.**

re com mence (rē′kə mens′), begin again or anew. *v.*, **re com menced, re com menc ing.**

rec om mend (rek′ə mend′), 1. speak in favor of; suggest favorably: *We recommended Jim for the job.* 2. advise: *The doctor recommended that Maud stay in bed.* 3. make pleasing or attractive: *The location of the camp recommends it as a summer home.* 4. hand over for safekeeping: *He recommended his soul to God.* *v.*

rec om men da tion (rek′ə men dā′shən), 1. a recommending. 2. anything that recommends a person or thing. 3. words of advice or praise. 4. thing recommended. *n.*

re com mit (rē′kə mit′), 1. commit again. 2. refer again to a committee. *v.*, **re com mit ted, re com mitting.**

re com mit ment (rē′kə mit′mənt), 1. a recommitting. 2. a being recommitted. *n.*

rec om pense (rek′əm pens), 1. pay (a person); pay back; reward. 2. make a fair return for (an action, anything lost, damage done, hurt received, etc.). 3. payment; reward; return; amends. 1,2 *v.*, **rec ompensed, rec om pens ing;** 3 *n.*

rec on cile (rek′ən sīl), 1. make friends again: *The children had quarreled but were soon reconciled.* 2. settle (a quarrel, disagreement, etc.). 3. make agree; bring into harmony: *It is impossible to reconcile his story with the facts.* 4. make satisfied; make no longer opposed: *It is hard to reconcile oneself to being sick a long time.* *v.*, **rec on ciled, rec on cil ing.**

rec on cile ment (rek′ən sīl′mənt), reconciliation. *n.*

rec on cil i a tion (rek′ən sil′ē ā′shən), 1. a reconciling; bringing together again in friendship. 2. a being reconciled; settlement or adjustment of disagreements, differences, etc. *n.*

rec on dite (rek′ən dīt), 1. hard to understand; profound. 2. little known; obscure. *adj.*

re con di tion (rē′kən dish′ən), restore to a good or satisfactory condition; put in good condition by repairing, making over, etc. *v.*

re con nais sance (ri kon′ə səns), examination or survey, especially for military purposes. *n.*

rec on noi ter (rek′ə noi′tər or rē′kə noi′tər), 1. approach and examine or observe in order to learn something; make a survey of (the enemy, the enemy's strength or position, a region, etc.) in order to gain information for military purposes. 2. approach a place and make a first survey of it: *It seemed wise to reconnoiter before entering the town.* *v.*, **rec on noi tered, rec on noi ter ing.**

rec on noi tre (rek′ə noi′tər or rē′kə noi′tər), reconnoiter. *v.*, **rec on noi tred, rec on noi tring.**

re con quer (rē kong′kər), conquer again. *v.*

re con sid er (rē′kən sid′ər), consider again: *reconsider a bill.* *v.* **—re′con sid′er a′tion,** *n.*

re con sti tute (rē kon′stə tüt or rē kon′stə tūt), constitute anew; reconstruct. *v.*, **re con sti tut ed, re con sti tut ing.**

re con struct (rē′kən strukt′), construct again; rebuild; make over. *v.*

re con struc tion (rē′kən struk′shən), 1. a reconstructing. 2. thing reconstructed. *n.*

Re con struc tion (rē′kən struk′shən), *U.S.* 1. process by which the Southern States after the Civil War were reorganized and their relations with the national government were reëstablished. 2. period when this was done, from 1865 to 1877. *n.*

re con struc tive (rē′kən struk′tiv), tending to reconstruct. *adj.*

re cord (ri kôrd′ for 1, 2, 6; rek′ərd for 3-5, 7-11), 1. set down in writing so as to keep for future use: *Listen to the speaker and record what he says.* 2. put in some permanent form; keep for remembrance: *We record history in books.* 3. thing written or kept. 4. an official written account: *The secretary kept a record of what was done at the meeting.* 5. disk or cylinder used on a phonograph. 6. put on a phonograph disk, or on phonographic tape or wire. 7. the known facts about what a person, animal, ship, etc., has done: *She has a fine record at school.* 8. *U.S.* a criminal record. 9. the best yet done; best amount, rate, speed, etc., yet attained: *hold the record for the high jump.* 10. making or affording a record: *a record wheat crop.* 11. a recording or being recorded: *What happened is a matter of record.* 1,2,6 *v.*, 3-5,7-9,11 *n.*, 10 *adj.*

break a record, make a better record.

off the record, not to be recorded or quoted.

on record, recorded.

re cord er (ri kôr′dər), 1. person whose business is to make and keep records. 2. a machine that records. 3. title given to certain judges in some cities. 4. an old musical instrument somewhat like a flute. *n.*

re cord ing (ri kôr′ding), 1. a phonograph record. 2. the original transcription of any sound or combination of sounds. *n.*

re count[1] (ri kount′), tell in detail; give an account of: *He recounted all the happenings of the day.* *v.*

re count[2] (rē′kount′), a second count. *n.*

re-count (rē kount′), count again. *v.*

re coup (ri küp′), 1. make up for: *He recouped his losses.* 2. repay: *I will recoup you for any money you spend.* *v.*

re course (rē′kôrs or ri kôrs′), 1. an appealing; turning for help or protection: *Our recourse in illness is to a doctor.* 2. person or thing appealed to or turned to for help or protection: *A child's great recourse in trouble is its mother.* *n.*

have recourse to, appeal to; turn to for help.

re cov er (ri kuv′ər), 1. get back (something lost, taken away, or stolen): *to recover one's temper or health, to recover a purse.* 2. make up for (something lost or damaged): *recover lost time.* 3. bring back to life, health, one's senses, or normal condition. 4. get well; get back to a normal condition. 5. get back to the proper position or condition: *He started to fall but recovered himself.* 6. obtain by judgment in a law court. 7. obtain judgment in one's favor in a law court. 8. rescue; deliver. 9. regain in usable form; reclaim. Many useful substances are now recovered from materials that used to be thrown away. *v.* **—re cov′er er,** *n.*

re-cov er (rē kuv′ər), put a new cover on. *v.*

re cov er y (ri kuv′ər ē), 1. a recovering. 2. a coming back to health or normal condition. 3. a getting back something that was lost, taken away, or stolen. 4. a

getting back to a proper position or condition: *He started to fall, but made a quick recovery.* *n., pl.* **re cov er ies.**

rec re an cy (rek′rē ən sē), **1.** cowardice. **2.** unfaithfulness; treason. *n.*

rec re ant (rek′rē ənt), **1.** cowardly. **2.** coward. **3.** disloyal; traitorous. **4.** traitor. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.*

rec re ate (rek′rē āt), **1.** refresh with games, pastimes, exercises, etc. **2.** take recreation. *v.*, **rec re at ed, rec re at ing.**

re-cre ate (rē′krē āt′), create anew. *v.*, **re-cre at ed, re-cre at ing.**

rec re a tion (rek′rē ā′shən), play; amusement. Walking, gardening, and reading are quiet forms of recreation. *n.*

rec re a tion al (rek′rē ā′shən l), of or having to do with recreation. *adj.*

rec re a tive (rek′rē ā′tiv), refreshing; restoring. *adj.*

re crim i nate (ri krim′ə nāt), accuse (someone) in return: *Tom said Harry had lied, and Harry recriminated by saying Tom had lied too.* *v.*, **re crim i nat ed, re crim i nat ing.**

re crim i na tion (ri krim′ə nā′shən), accusing in return; counter accusation: *The quarreling children indulged in many recriminations.* *n.*

re crim i na to ry (ri krim′ə nə tôr′rē), of or involving recrimination. *adj.*

re cross (rē krôs′), cross again. *v.*

re cru des cence (rē′krü des′ns), a breaking out afresh; renewed activity: *the recrudescence of an influenza epidemic.* *n.*

re cruit (ri krüt′), **1.** a newly enlisted soldier or sailor. **2.** get (men) to join an army or navy. **3.** strengthen or supply (an army, navy, etc.) with new men. **4.** a new member of any group or class. **5.** get (new members). **6.** increase or maintain the number of. **7.** renew health, strength, or spirits. **8.** renew; get a sufficient number or amount of; replenish. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3,5-8 *v.* **—re cruit′er,** *n.* **—re cruit′ment,** *n.*

Rectangles

rec tal (rek′tl), of or having to do with the rectum. *adj.*

rec tan gle (rek′tang′gl), a four-sided figure with four right angles. *n.*

rec tan gu lar (rek tang′gyə lər), shaped like a rectangle. *adj.* **—rec tan′gu lar ly,** *adv.*

rec ti fi ca tion (rek′tə fə kā′shən), making right. *n.*

rec ti fi er (rek′tə fī′ər), **1.** person or thing that makes right, corrects, adjusts, etc. **2.** device for changing alternating current into direct current. *n.*

rec ti fy (rek′tə fī), **1.** make right; put right; adjust; remedy: *The storekeeper admitted his mistake and was willing to rectify it.* **2.** change (an alternating current) into a direct current. **3.** purify; refine: *rectify a liquor by distilling it several times.* *v.*, **rec ti fied, rec ti fy ing.**

rec ti lin e ar (rek′tə lin′ē ər), **1.** forming a straight line. **2.** bounded or formed by straight lines. **3.** characterized by straight lines. **4.** in a straight line; moving in a straight line. *adj.*

rec ti tude (rek′tə tüd or rek′tə tūd), upright conduct or character; honesty; righteousness. *n.*

rec tor (rek′tər), **1.** clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal Church or the Church of England who has charge of a parish. **2.** priest in the Roman Catholic Church who has charge of a congregation or religious house. **3.** head of a school, college, or university. *n.*

rec to ry (rek′tə rē), **1.** a rector's house. **2.** *Brit.* a rector's benefice with all its rights, tithes, and lands. *n., pl.* **rec to ries.**

rec tum (rek′təm), the lowest part of the large intestine. *n.*

re cum ben cy (ri kum′bən sē), recumbent position or condition. *n.*

re cum bent (ri kum′bənt), lying down; reclining; leaning. *adj.*

re cu per ate (ri kū′pər āt or ri kü′pər āt), **1.** recover from sickness, exhaustion, loss, etc. **2.** restore to health, strength, etc. *v.*, **re cu per at ed, re cu per at ing.**

re cu per a tion (ri kū′pər ā′shən or ri kü′pər ā′shən), recovery from sickness, exhaustion, loss, etc. *n.*

re cu per a tive (ri kū′pər ā′tiv or ri kü′pər ā′tiv), of recuperation; aiding recuperation. *adj.*

re cur (ri kėr′), **1.** come up again; occur again; be repeated: *Leap year recurs every four years.* **2.** return in thought or speech: *Old memories constantly recurred to him. He recurred to the matter of cost.* *v.*, **re curred, re cur ring.**

re cur rence (ri kėr′əns), occurrence again; repetition; return: *More care in the future will prevent recurrence of the mistake.* *n.*

re cur rent (ri kėr′ənt), **1.** recurring; occurring again; repeated. **2.** turned back so as to run in the opposite direction. *adj.* **—re cur′rent ly,** *adv.*

rec u sant (rek′yū zənt), **1.** refusing to submit. **2.** person who refuses to submit; especially, a Roman Catholic who refused to attend the services of the Church of England. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

red (red), **1.** the color of blood. **2.** any shade of that color. **3.** having the color of blood; being like it; suggesting it: *red hair, a red cent, red fox, red clover.* **4.** a red pigment or dye. **5.** red cloth or clothing. **6.** a red or reddish person, animal, or thing. **7.** sore; inflamed. **8.** blushing. 1,2,4-6 *n.*, 3,7,8 *adj.*, **red der, red dest.**

in the red, *Informal.* in debt; losing money.

see red, *Informal.* become very angry.

Red (red), **1.** radical; revolutionary. Communists, extreme socialists, and anarchists are called Reds. **2.** extremely radical; revolutionary. **3.** an inhabitant of the Soviet Union. **4.** having to do with the Soviet Union. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *adj.*

re dac tion (ri dak′shən), **1.** preparation of another person's writings for publication; revising; editing. **2.** form or version of a work as prepared by revision or editing. *n.*

red bird (red′bėrd′), **1.** cardinal bird. **2.** scarlet tanager. **3.** European bullfinch. *n.*

red-blood ed (red′blud′id), full of life and spirit; vigorous; courageous. *adj.*

red breast (red′brest′), robin. *n.*

red bud (red′bud′), tree that has many small, pink, budlike flowers early in the spring. *n.*

red cap (red′kap′), *U.S.* porter at a railroad station, bus station, etc., usually wearing a red cap as part of his uniform. *n.*

red clover, a variety of clover that has ball-shaped heads of reddish-purple flowers, cultivated as food for horses, cattle, etc.

red coat (red′kōt′), in former times, a British soldier. *n.*

Red Cross, **1.** an international organization to care for the sick and wounded in war and to relieve suffering caused by floods, fire, diseases, and other calamities. **2.** a national society that is a branch of this organization.

red cross, a red Greek cross on a white ground, the emblem of the Red Cross.

red deer, **1.** deer native to the forests of Europe and Asia, and formerly very abundant in England. **2.** the common American deer in its summer coat.

red den (red′n), **1.** make red. **2.** become red. **3.** blush. *v.*

red dish (red′ish), somewhat red. *adj.*

re deem (ri dēm′), **1.** buy back: *The property on which the money was lent was redeemed when the loan was paid back.* **2.** pay off: *We redeemed the mortgage.* **3.** carry out; make good; fulfill: *We redeem a promise by doing what we said we would.* **4.** set free; rescue; save; liberate; deliver; release: *redeemed from sin.* **5.** make up for; balance: *A very good feature will sometimes redeem several bad ones.* *v.*

re deem a ble (ri dēm′ə bl), **1.** capable of being redeemed. **2.** that will be redeemed or paid: *bonds redeemable in 1978.* *adj.*

re deem er (ri dēm′ər), person who redeems. *n.*

Re deem er (ri dēm′ər), Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world. *n.*

re demp tion (ri demp′shən), **1.** a redeeming. **2.** being redeemed. **3.** deliverance; rescue. **4.** deliverance from sin; salvation. *n.*

re demp tive (ri demp′tiv), serving to redeem. *adj.*

re de ploy (rē′di ploi′), change the position of (troops) from one theater of war to another. *v.* **—re′de ploy′ment,** *n.*

red flag, **1.** symbol of rebellion, revolution, etc. **2.** sign of danger. **3.** thing that stirs up anger.

red fox, **1.** the common reddish fox of Europe. **2.** a related fox of America. **3.** the reddish fur of a fox.

red-hand ed (red′han′did), **1.** having hands red with blood. **2.** in the very act of crime: *a man caught red-handed in robbery.* *adj.* **—red′-hand′ed ly,** *adv.*

red hat, **1.** a cardinal's hat. **2.** position or rank of a cardinal.

red head (red′hed′), **1.** person having red hair. **2.** kind of duck resembling the canvasback, that has a red head. *n.*

red head ed (red′hed′id), **1.** having red hair. **2.** having a red head. *adj.*

red herring, **1.** the common smoked herring. **2.** something used to draw attention away from the real issue.

red-hot (red′hot′), **1.** red with heat; very hot: *a red-hot iron.* **2.** very enthusiastic; excited; violent: *a red-hot radical.* **3.** fresh from the source. *adj.*

red in gote (red′ing gōt), **1.** a man's outer coat with long skirts that overlap in front. It is no longer worn. **2.** a somewhat similar coat now worn by women, sometimes forming part of a dress. *n.*

Redingote (def. 1)

red in te grate (red in′tə grāt), **1.** make whole again; restore to a perfect state; renew; reëstablish. **2.** become whole again; be renewed. *v.,* **red in te grat ed, red in te grat ing.**

re di rect (rē′də rekt′ or rē′di rekt′), **1.** direct again or anew. **2.** noting or having to do with a second examination of a witness by the party calling him, after cross-examination. 1 *v.,* 2 *adj.* **—re′di rec′tion,** *n.*

re dis count (rē dis′kount), **1.** discount again. **2.** rediscounting. **3.** *Informal.* a commercial paper that has been rediscounted. 1 *v.,* 2,3 *n.*

re dis cov er (rē′dis kuv′ər), discover again or anew. *v.*

re dis tri bu tion (rē′dis trə bū′shən), distribution made again or anew. *n.*

re dis trict (rē dis′trikt), divide into districts again. *v.*

red lead, red oxide of lead, used in paint, in making cement for pipes, and in making glass.

red-let ter (red′let′ər), **1.** marked by red letters. **2.** memorable; especially happy. *adj.*

red man, an American Indian.

red mullet, any of a group of reddish fishes valued as food.

red ness (red′nis), quality of being red; red color. *n.*

red o lence (red′l əns), being redolent. *n.*

red o lent (red′l ənt), **1.** having a pleasant smell; fragrant. **2.** smelling strongly; giving off an odor: *a house redolent of fresh paint.* **3.** suggesting thoughts or feelings: *"Ivanhoe" is a name redolent of romance.* *adj.*

re dou ble (rē dub′l), **1.** double again. **2.** increase greatly; double: *When he saw land ahead, the swimmer redoubled his speed.* **3.** repeat; echo. **4.** double back: *The fox redoubled on his trail to escape the hunters.* *v.,* **re dou bled, re dou bling.**

re doubt (ri dout′), a small fort standing alone. *n.*

re doubt a ble (ri dout′ə bl), that should be feared or dreaded: *a redoubtable warrior, a redoubtable debater.* *adj.* **—re doubt′a bly,** *adv.*

re dound (ri dound′), come back as a result; contribute: *The noble deeds of women redound to the glory of womanhood.* *v.*

red pepper, **1.** plant that has a podlike fruit that turns red when ripe. **2.** the ground dried seeds or fruits of any of these plants, used as a seasoning; cayenne.

red poll (red′pōl′), any of several kinds of small finches. The males have crimson heads. *n.*

re draft (rē draft′ for 1; rē′draft′ for 2), **1.** draft again or anew. **2.** a second draft. 1 *v.,* 2 *n.*

re dress (ri dres′ for 1; rē′dres or ri dres′ for 2), **1.** set right; repair; remedy: *King Arthur tried to redress wrongs in his kingdom.* **2.** a setting right; reparation; relief: *Any man deserves redress if he has been injured unfairly.* 1 *v.,* 2 *n.*

Red River, **1.** river flowing from NW Texas into the Mississippi. 1200 mi. **2.** Red River of the North.

Red River of the North, river flowing from W Minnesota, between Minnesota and North Dakota into Lake Winnipeg in Canada. 700 mi.

Red Sea, the narrow sea between the Arabian peninsula and Africa. It is part of the Indian Ocean and is connected with the Mediterranean Sea by the Suez Canal. 1450 mi. long; 178,000 sq. mi. See **Saudi Arabia** for map.

red skin (red′skin′), an American Indian. *n.*

red squirrel, the common North American squirrel having reddish fur.

red start (red′stärt′), **1.** a fly-catching warbler of America. **2.** a small European bird with a reddish tail. *n.*

American redstart (about 5½ in. long)

red tape, **1.** tape having a red color, used for tying up official papers. **2.** too much attention to details and forms.

re duce (ri düs′ or ri dūs′), **1.** make less; make smaller; decrease: *reduce expenses, reduce one's weight.* **2.** become less; be made less; become less in weight: *His doctor advised him to reduce.* **3.** bring down; lower: *Misfortune reduced that poor woman to begging.* **4.** bring to a certain state, form, or condition; change: *The teacher soon reduced the noisy class to order.* **5.** change to another form: *reduce a statement to writing. If you reduce 3 lbs. 7 oz. to ounces, you have 55 ounces.* **6.** conquer; subdue: *The army reduced the fort by a sudden attack.* **7.** restore to its proper place or normal condition: *A doctor can reduce a fracture or dislocation.* **8.** combine with hydrogen. **9.** remove oxygen from. **10.** change (a compound) so that the valence of the positive element is lower. *v.,* **re duced, re duc ing.**

re duc i ble (ri düs′ə bl or ri dūs′ə bl), that can be reduced: *⅛ is reducible to ½.* *adj.*

reducing agent, any chemical substance that reduces or removes the oxygen in a compound.

re duc ti o ad ab sur dum (ri duk′shē ō ad absûr′dəm), *Latin.* reduction to absurdity; method of proving something false by showing that conclusions to which it leads are absurd.

re duc tion (ri duk′shən), **1.** a reducing or being reduced. **2.** amount by which a thing is reduced: *The reduction in cost was $5.* **3.** form of something produced by reducing; copy of something on a smaller scale. *n.*

re dun dance (ri dun′dəns), redundancy. *n.*

re dun dan cy (ri dun′dən sē), **1.** more than is needed. **2.** a redundant thing, part, or amount. **3.** the use of too many words for the same idea. *n., pl.* **re dun dan cies.**

re dun dant (ri dun′dənt), **1.** extra; not needed. **2.** that says the same thing again; using too many words for the same idea; wordy: *"We two both had an apple each" is a redundant sentence.* *adj.* **—re dun′dant ly,** *adv.*

re du pli cate (ri dü′plə kāt or ri dū′plə kāt for 1; ri dü′plə kit or ri dū′plə kit for 2), **1.** double; repeat. **2.** doubled or repeated. 1 *v.,* 2 *adj.*

re du pli ca tion (ri dü′plə kā′shən or ri dū′plə kā′shən), **1.** reduplicating or being reduplicated; doubling; repetition. **2.** something resulting from repeating; duplicate; copy: *To the prisoner each day seemed a reduplication of the preceding day.* *n.*

re du pli ca tive (ri dü′plə kā′tiv or ri dū′plə kā′tiv), tending to reduplicate; having to do with or marked by reduplication. *adj.*

red wing (red′wing′), **1.** an American blackbird the male of which has a scarlet patch on each wing. **2.** a European thrush that has reddish color on the under side of the wings. *n.*

red-winged blackbird, redwing (def. 1).

red wood (red′wůd′), **1.** a California evergreen tree that sometimes grows to a height of 300 feet. **2.** its brownish-red wood. *n.*

reed (rēd), **1.** a kind of tall grass with a hollow jointed stalk that grows in wet places. **2.** such stalks. **3.** thing made from the stalk of a reed or anything like it. **4.** a thin piece of wood or metal in a musical instrument that produces sound when a current of air moves it. **5.** producing tones by means of reeds: *a reed organ.* 1-4 *n.*, 5 *adj.*

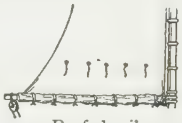
reed bird (rēd′bėrd′), bobolink. *n.*

reed instrument, a musical instrument the tone of which is produced by the vibrations of a thin piece of wood or metal. Oboes, clarinets, and saxophones are reed instruments.

reed organ, a musical instrument producing tones by means of small metal reeds. Two common forms are the harmonium, in which the air is forced outward through the reeds, and the American organ, in which the air is sucked inward.

reed y (rēd′ē), **1.** full of reeds. **2.** made of a reed or reeds. **3.** like a reed or reeds. **4.** sounding like a reed instrument: *a thin, reedy voice.* *adj.*, **reed i er, reed i est.**

reef[1] (rēf), **1.** a narrow ridge of rocks or sand at or near the surface of the water: *The ship was wrecked on a hidden reef.* **2.** vein or lode in mining. *n.*


Reefed sail

reef[2] (rēf), **1.** part of a sail that can be rolled or folded up to reduce its size. **2.** reduce the size of (a sail) by rolling or folding up a part of it. **3.** reduce the length of (a topmast, bowsprit, etc.) by lowering, etc. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

reef er (rēf′ər), **1.** person who reefs. **2.** a short coat of thick cloth, worn especially by sailors and fishermen. *n.*

reef knot, square knot.

reek (rēk), **1.** a strong, unpleasant smell; vapor: *We noticed the reek of cooking cabbage as we entered the hall.* **2.** send out vapor or a strong, unpleasant smell: *She reeked with cheap perfumery.* **3.** be wet with sweat or blood. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

Reel for a hose

reel[1] (rēl), **1.** frame turning on an axis, for winding thread, yarn, a fish line, rope, wire, etc. **2.** spool; roller. **3.** something wound on a reel: *two reels of motion-picture film.* **4.** wind on a reel. **5.** draw with a reel or by winding: *reel in a fish.* 1-3 *n.*, 4,5 *v.*

off the reel, *Informal.* quickly and easily.

reel off, say, write, or make in a quick, easy way.

reel[2] (rēl), **1.** sway, swing, or rock under a blow, shock, etc. **2.** sway in standing or walking. **3.** be in a whirl; be dizzy. **4.** a reeling or staggering movement. **5.** go with swaying or staggering movements: *The drunkard reeled down the street.* **6.** sway; stagger; waver: *Our regiment reeled when the cavalry struck it.* 1-3,5,6 *v.*, 4 *n.*

reel[3] (rēl), **1.** a lively dance. Two kinds are the Highland reel and the Virginia reel. **2.** music for it. *n.*

re ë lect or **re-e lect** (rē′i lekt′), elect again. *v.* **—re′ë lec′tion, re′-e lec′tion,** *n.*

re ën force or **re-en force** (rē′en fôrs′), reinforce. *v.*, **re ën forced, re ën forc ing** or **re-en forced, re-en forc ing. —re′ën force′ment, re′-en force′ment,** *n.*

re ën ter (rē en′tər), enter again; go in again. *v.*

re ën try or **re-en try** (rē en′trē), an entering again or returning, especially of a missile or rocket into the earth's atmosphere. *n., pl.* **re ën tries** or **re-en tries.**

re ës tab lish or **re-es tab lish** (rē′es tab′lish), establish again; restore. *v.* **—re′ës tab′lish ment, re′-es tab′lish ment,** *n.*

reeve (rēv), **1.** the chief official of a town or district. **2.** bailiff; steward; overseer. *n.*

re fec tion (ri fek′shən), **1.** refreshment by food or drink. **2.** meal; repast. *n.*

re fec to ry (ri fek′tə rē), a room for meals, especially in a monastery, convent, or school. *n., pl.* **re fec to ries.**

re fer (ri fėr′), **1.** direct attention: *The minister often refers to the Bible.* **2.** relate; apply: *The rule refers only to special cases.* **3.** send or direct for information, help, or action: *We referred him to the boss.* **4.** turn for information or help: *Writers often refer to a dictionary.* **5.** hand over; submit: *Let's refer the dispute to the umpire.* **6.** consider as belonging or due; assign: *Many people refer their failures to bad luck instead of to poor work.* *v.*, **re ferred, re fer ring.**

ref er ee (ref′ər ē′), **1.** a judge of play in games and sports. **2.** person to whom something is referred for decision or settlement. **3.** act as referee; act as referee in. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **ref er eed, ref er ee ing.**

ref er ence (ref′ər əns), **1.** a referring or being referred. **2.** direction of the attention: *This history contains many references to larger histories.* **3.** statement, book, etc., to which the attention is directed: *You will find that reference on page 16.* **4.** something used for information or help: *A dictionary is a book of reference.* **5.** used for information or help: *a reference library.* **6.** person who can give information about another person's character or ability: *Tom gave his principal as a reference.* **7.** statement about someone's character or ability: *The boy had excellent references from men for whom he had worked.* **8.** relation; respect; regard: *This test is to be taken by all pupils without reference to age or grade.* 1-4, 6-8 *n.*, 5 *adj.*

in or **with reference to,** about; concerning.

make reference to, mention.

ref er en dum (ref′ər en′dəm), **1.** process of submitting a law already passed by the lawmaking body to a direct vote of the citizens for approval or rejection. **2.** the submitting of any matter to a direct vote. *n., pl.* **ref er en dums, ref er en da** (-də).

re fill (rē fil′ for 1; rē′fil′ for 2), **1.** fill again. **2.** something to refill a thing. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—re fill′a ble,** *adj.*

re fine (ri fīn′), **1.** free from impurities. Sugar, oil, and metals are refined before being used. **2.** make or become fine, polished, or cultivated: *Reading good books helped to refine her speech.* **3.** change or remove by polishing, purifying, etc. **4.** make very fine, subtle, or exact. *v.*, **re fined, re fin ing.**

refine on or **upon,** **1.** improve. **2.** excel.

re fined (ri fīnd′), **1.** freed from impurities: *refined sugar.* **2.** freed or free from grossness, coarseness, crudeness, vulgarity, or the like: *refined tastes.* **3.** having or showing nice feeling, taste, manners, etc.; well-bred: *refined manners.* **4.** fine; subtle: *refined distinctions.* **5.** minutely precise: *refined measurements.* *adj.*

re fine ment (ri fīn′mənt), **1.** fineness of feeling, taste, manners, or language: *Good manners and correct speech are marks of refinement.* **2.** act or result of refining. **3.** improvement. **4.** a fine point; subtle distinction. **5.** an improved, higher, or extreme form of something. *n.*

re fin er y (ri fīn′ər ē), a building and machinery for purifying metal, sugar, petroleum, or other things. *n., pl.* **re fin er ies.**

re fit (rē fit′), fit, prepare, or equip for use again: *refit an old ship.* *v.*, **re fit ted, re fit ting.**

re flect (ri flekt′), **1.** turn back or throw back (light, heat, sound, etc.): *The sidewalks reflect heat on a hot day.* **2.** give back an image; give back a likeness or image of: *A mirror reflects your face and body.* **3.** reproduce or show like a mirror: *The newspaper reflected the owner's*

opinions. **4.** think; think carefully: *Take time to reflect before doing important things.* **5.** cast blame, reproach, or discredit: *Bad behavior reflects on home training.* **6.** serve to cast or bring: *A brave act reflects credit on the person who does it.* *v.*

re flec tion (ri flek′shən), **1.** a reflecting or being reflected. **2.** something reflected. **3.** likeness; image: *You can see your reflection in a mirror.* **4.** thinking; careful thinking: *On reflection, the plan seemed too dangerous.* **5.** idea or remark resulting from careful thinking; idea; remark. **6.** remark, action, etc., that casts blame or discredit. **7.** blame; discredit. *n.*

angle of reflection, the angle between a ray of light reflected upon a surface and a line perpendicular to that surface at the point of reflection. See **incidence** for diagram.

re flec tive (ri flek′tiv), **1.** reflecting: *the reflective surface of polished metal.* **2.** thoughtful: *reflective look.* *adj.*

re flec tor (ri flek′tər), any thing, surface, or device that reflects light, heat, sound, etc.; especially, a piece of glass or metal, usually concave, for reflecting light in a required direction. *n.*

re flex (rē′fleks for 1-3,5; ri fleks′ for 4), **1.** not voluntary; not controlled by the will; coming as a direct response to a stimulation of some sensory nerve cells. Sneezing is a reflex act. **2.** action in direct response to a stimulation of some nerve cells. Sneezing, vomiting, and shivering are reflexes. **3.** something reflected; image; reflection: *A law should be a reflex of the will of the people.* **4.** bend back; turn back. **5.** bent back; turned back. 1,5 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

re flex ive (ri flek′siv), **1.** in grammar, expressing an action that turns back on the subject. **2.** a reflexive verb or pronoun. In "The boy hurt himself," *hurt* and *himself* are reflexives. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—re flex′ive ly,** *adv.*

ref lu ent (ref′lů ənt), flowing back; ebbing. *adj.*

re flux (rē′fluks), a flowing back; the ebb of a tide. *n.*

re for est (rē fôr′ist), replant with trees. *v.*

re for est a tion (rē′fôr is tā′shən), replanting with trees. *n.*

re form (ri fôrm′), **1.** make better; improve by removing faults: *Prisons should try to reform criminals instead of just punishing them.* **2.** become better: *The boy promised to reform if given another chance.* **3.** a changing for the better; improvement, especially one made by removing faults or abuses: *The new government put through many needed reforms.* 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.* **—re form′a ble,** *adj.*

re-form (rē fôrm′), **1.** form again. **2.** take a new shape. *v.*

ref or ma tion (ref′ər mā′shən), a reforming or being reformed; change for the better; improvement. *n.*

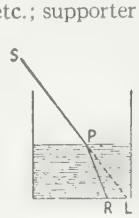
Ref or ma tion (ref′ər mā′shən), the great religious, social, and political movement in Europe in the 16th century that led to the establishment of Protestant churches. *n.*

re form a tive (ri fôr′mə tiv), tending toward or inducing reform. *adj.*

re form a to ry (ri fôr′mə tô′rē), **1.** serving to reform; intended to reform. **2.** an institution for reforming young offenders against the laws; prison for young criminals. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*, *pl.* **re form a to ries.**

re form er (ri fôr′mər), person who reforms, or tries to reform, some state of affairs, custom, etc.; supporter of reforms. *n.*

re fract (ri frakt′), bend (a ray) from a straight course. Water refracts light. In the diagram, the ray of light SP in passing into the water is refracted from its original direction SPL to SPR. *v.*



re frac tion (ri frak′shən), the turning or bending of a ray of light when it passes obliquely from one medium into another of different density. *n.*

re frac tive (ri frak′tiv), refracting; having power to refract; having to do with refraction; caused by refraction. *adj.*

re frac tor (ri frak′tər), **1.** anything that refracts. **2.** a refracting telescope. *n.*

re frac to ry (ri frak′tə rē), **1.** hard to manage; stubborn; obstinate: *Mules are refractory.* **2.** not yielding readily to treatment: *She had a refractory cough.* **3.** hard to melt, reduce, or work. Some ores are more refractory than others. *adj.* **—re frac′to ri ly,** *adv.* **—re frac′to ri ness,** *n.*

re frain[1] (ri frān′), hold oneself back: *Refrain from crime.* *v.*

re frain[2] (ri frān′), **1.** phrase or verse repeated regularly in a song or poem. In "The Star-Spangled Banner" the refrain is "O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave." **2.** music for it. *n.*

re fran gi bil i ty (ri fran′jə bil′ə tē), **1.** property of being refrangible. **2.** amount of refraction (of light rays, etc.) that is possible. *n.*

re fran gi ble (ri fran′jə bl), capable of being refracted: *Rays of light are refrangible.* *adj.*

re fresh (ri fresh′), **1.** make fresh again; renew: *He refreshed his memory by a glance at the book. She refreshed herself with a cup of tea.* **2.** become fresh again. *v.*

re fresh er (ri fresh′ər), **1.** helping to renew knowledge or abilities, or to bring a person new needed knowledge. **2.** person or thing that refreshes. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

re fresh ing (ri fresh′ing), **1.** that refreshes. **2.** welcome as a pleasing change. *adj.* **—re fresh′ing ly,** *adv.*

re fresh ment (ri fresh′mənt), **1.** a refreshing or being refreshed. **2.** thing that refreshes. *n.*

refreshments, food or drink: *serve refreshments at a party.*

re frig er ant (ri frij′ər ənt), **1.** refrigerating; cooling. **2.** reducing bodily heat or fever. **3.** something that cools, etc. Ice is a refrigerant. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

re frig er ate (ri frij′ər āt), make or keep cold or cool. *v.*, **re frig er at ed, re frig er at ing.**

re frig er a tion (ri frij′ər ā′shən), act or process of cooling or keeping cold. *n.*

re frig er a tor (ri frij′ər ā′tər), box, room, etc., for keeping foods, etc., cool, by means of ice or some other cooling agent. An icebox is a refrigerator. *n.*

reft (reft), pt. and pp. of **reave.** deprived by force. *v.*

re fu el (rē fū′əl), **1.** supply with fuel again. **2.** take on a fresh supply of fuel. *v.*

ref uge (ref′ūj), shelter or protection from danger, trouble, etc.; safety; security: *The cat took refuge in a tree.* *n.*

ref u gee (ref′ū jē′ or ref′ū jē), person who flees for refuge or safety, especially to a foreign country, in time of persecution, war, etc.: *Many refugees came from Europe to America.* *n.*

re ful gence (ri ful′jəns), radiance; brightness. *n.*

re ful gent (ri ful′jənt), shining brightly; radiant; splendid: *a refulgent sunrise.* *adj.*

re fund[1] (ri fund′ for 1; rē′fund for 2), **1.** pay back: *If these shoes do not wear well, the shop will refund your money.* **2.** return of money paid. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

re fund[2] (rē fund′), change (a debt, loan, etc.) into a new form. *v.*

re fur bish (rē fėr′bish), polish up again; do up anew; brighten; renovate. *v.*

re fus al (ri fūz′l), **1.** act of refusing: *His refusal to play the game provoked the other boys.* **2.** right to refuse or take a thing before it is offered to others: *Give me the refusal of the car till tomorrow.* *n.*

re fuse[1] (ri fūz′), **1.** decline to accept; reject: *refuse an offer.* **2.** deny (a request, demand, invitation); decline to give or grant: *refuse admittance.* **3.** decline (to do something): *refuse to discuss the question.* **4.** decline to accept or consent: *She is free to refuse.* *v.*, **re fused, refus ing.**

ref use² (ref′ūs), **1.** useless stuff; waste; rubbish: *The street-cleaning department took away all refuse from the streets.* **2.** rejected as worthless or of little value; discarded. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

ref u ta ble (ref′yu tə bl or ri fū′tə bl), able to be refuted. *adj.*

ref u ta tion (ref′yu tā′shən), disproof of a claim, opinion, or argument. *n.*

re fute (ri fūt′), prove (a claim, opinion, or argument) to be false or incorrect: *How would you refute the statement that the cow jumped over the moon?* *v.*, **re fut ed, re fut ing.** **—re fut′er,** *n.*

re gain (ri gān′), **1.** get again; recover: *regain health.* **2.** get back to; reach again: *regain the shore.* *v.*

re gal (rē′gl), **1.** belonging to a king; royal. **2.** kinglike; fit for a king; stately; splendid; magnificent: *It was a regal banquet.* *adj.*

re gale (ri gāl′), **1.** entertain agreeably; delight with something pleasing: *The old sailor regaled the boys with sea stories.* **2.** entertain with a choice repast; feast: *The children regaled themselves with ice cream and candy.* *v.*, **re galed, re gal ing.**

re ga li a (ri gā′lē ə), **1.** the emblems of royalty. Crowns, scepters, etc., are regalia. **2.** the emblems or decorations of any society, order, etc. *n.pl.*

re gal i ty (rē gal′ə tē), **1.** royalty; sovereignty; kingship. **2.** a right or privilege having to do with a king. **3.** kingdom. *n.*, *pl.* **re gal i ties.**

re gard (ri gärd′), **1.** consider; think of: *He is regarded as the best doctor in town.* **2.** show thought or consideration for; care for; respect: *She always regards her parents' wishes.* **3.** heed: *None regarded her screams.* **4.** consideration; thought; care: *Have regard for the feelings of others.* **5.** look at; look closely at; watch: *He regarded me sternly.* **6.** look closely. **7.** a look; steady look: *The man's regard seemed fixed upon some distant object.* **8.** esteem; favor; good opinion: *The teacher has high regard for Fred's ability.* **9.** point; particular matter. **10.** concern; relate to: *As regards money, I have enough.* 1-3,5,6,10 *v.*, 4,7-9 *n.*

regards, good wishes; an expression of esteem.

in regard to, about; concerning; relating to.

without regard to, not considering.

with regard to, about; concerning; relating to.

re gard ful (ri gärd′fəl), **1.** heedful; observant; mindful. **2.** considerate; respectful. *adj.*

re gard ing (ri gär′ding), with regard to; concerning; about: *a prophecy regarding the future.* *prep.*

re gard less (ri gärd′lis), with no heed; careless: *Regardless of grammar, he said, "Him and I have went."* *adj.*, *adv.* **—re gard′less ly,** *adv.* **—re gard′less ness,** *n.*

re gat ta (ri gat′ə), **1.** a boat race. **2.** a series of boat races: *the annual regatta of the yacht club.* *n.*

re gen cy (rē′jən sē), **1.** position, office, or function of a regent or group of regents: *The Queen Mother held the regency till the young king became of age.* **2.** body of regents. **3.** government consisting of regents. **4.** time during which there is a regency. *n.*, *pl.* **re gen cies.**

re gen er a cy (ri jen′ər ə sē), regenerate state. *n.*

re gen er ate (ri jen′ər āt for 1-4; ri jen′ər it for 5, 6), **1.** give a new and better spiritual life to. **2.** improve the moral condition of; put new life and spirit into. **3.** reform. **4.** grow again; form (new tissue, a new part, etc.) to replace what is lost. If a young crab loses a claw, it can regenerate a new one. **5.** born again spiritually. **6.** made over in better form; formed anew morally. 1-4 *v.*, **re gen er at ed, re gen er at ing;** 5,6 *adj.*

re gen er a tion (ri jen′ər ā′shən), a regenerating or being regenerated. *n.*

re gen er a tive (ri jen′ər ā′tiv), regenerating; tending to regenerate. *adj.*

re gent (rē′jənt), **1.** person who rules when the regular ruler is absent or unfit: *The Queen will be the regent till her son grows up.* **2.** member of a governing board. Many universities have boards of regents. **3.** acting as a regent. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

re gent ship (rē′jənt ship), position of a regent. *n.*

reg i cide (rej′ə sīd), **1.** crime of killing a king. **2.** person who kills a king. *n.*

re gime or **ré gime** (ri zhēm′ or rā zhēm′), **1.** system of government or rule; prevailing system: *Under the old regime women could not vote.* **2.** system of living; regimen: *Baby's regime includes two naps a day.* *n.*

reg i men (rej′ə men), set of rules or habits of diet, exercise, or manner of living intended to improve health, reduce weight, etc. *n.*

reg i ment (rej′ə mənt for 1, 2; rej′ə ment for 3-5), **1.** unit of an army consisting of several companies of soldiers organized into one large group, usually commanded by a colonel. A regiment is larger than a battalion and smaller than a brigade. **2.** a large number. **3.** form into a regiment or organized group. **4.** assign to a regiment or group. **5.** treat in a strict or uniform manner: *A totalitarian state regiments its citizens.* 1,2 *n.*, 3-5 *v.*

reg i men tal (rej′ə men′tl), **1.** of a regiment; having to do with a regiment. **2.** military uniform. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—reg′i men′tal ly,** *adv.*

reg i men ta tion (rej′ə men tā′shən), **1.** formation into organized or uniform groups. **2.** a making uniform. **3.** subjection to control: *In time of war there may be regimentation of our work, play, food, and clothing.* *n.*

Re gi na (ri jī′nə), city in S Canada, capital of the province of Saskatchewan. 110,000. *n.*

re gion (rē′jən), **1.** any large part of the earth's surface: *the region of the equator.* **2.** place; space; area: *an unhealthful region.* **3.** part of the body: *the region of the heart.* **4.** sphere; domain: *the region of art, the region of imagination.* *n.*

re gion al (rē′jən l), of or in a particular region: *a regional storm.* *adj.* **—re′gion al ly,** *adv.*

reg is ter (rej′is tər), **1.** list; record: *A register of attendance is kept in our school.* **2.** book in which a list or record is kept. **3.** write in a list or record: *register the names of the new members.* **4.** have one's name written in a list or record: *A person must register before he can vote.* **5.** thing that records: *A cash register shows the amount of money taken in.* **6.** indicate; record: *The thermometer registers 90 degrees.* **7.** registration or registry. **8.** registrar. **9.** show (surprise, joy, anger, etc.) by the expression on one's face or by actions. **10.** an opening in a wall or floor with an arrangement to regulate the amount of air or heat that passes through. **11.** range of a voice or an instrument. **12.** have (a letter, parcel, etc.) recorded in a post office, paying extra postage for special care in delivery. 1,2,5,7,8,10,11 *n.*, 3,4,6,9, 12 *v.*

reg is trar (rej′is trär), official who keeps a register; official recorder. *n.*

reg is tra tion (rej′is trā′shən), **1.** a registering. **2.** an entry in a register. **3.** number of people registered. *n.*

reg is try (rej′is trē), **1.** a registering; registration. **2.** place where a register is kept; office of registration. **3.** book in which a list or record is kept. *n.*, *pl.* **reg is tries.**

reg nant (reg′nənt), **1.** ruling. **2.** exercising sway or influence; predominant. **3.** prevalent; widespread. *adj.*

re gress (ri gres′ for 1; rē′gres for 2), **1.** go back; move in a backward direction. **2.** a going back; movement backward. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

re gres sion (ri gresh′ən), act of going back; backward movement. *n.*

re gret (ri gret′), **1.** the feeling of being sorry; sorrow; sense of loss. **2.** feel regret about: *We regretted his absence.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **re gret ted, re gret ting.**

regrets, a polite reply declining an invitation: *She could not come but sent regrets.*

re gret ful (ri gret′fl), feeling or expressing regret. *adj.* **—re gret′ful ly,** *adv.* **—re gret′ful ness,** *n.*

re gret ta ble (ri gret′ə bl), that should be or is regretted. *adj.* **—re gret′ta bly,** *adv.*

Regt., **1.** regent. **2.** regiment.

reg u lar (reg′yə lər), **1.** fixed by custom or rule; usual; normal: *Six o'clock was his regular hour of rising.* **2.** following some rule or principle; according to rule: *A period is the regular ending for a sentence.* **3.** coming, acting, or done again and again at the same time: *Saturday is a regular holiday.* **4.** steady; habitual: *A regular customer trades often at the same store.* **5.** even in size, spacing, or speed; well-balanced: *regular features, regular teeth.* **6.** symmetrical. **7.** having all its angles equal and all its sides equal. **8.** having all the same parts of a flower alike in shape and size. **9.** orderly; methodical: *lead a regular life.* **10.** properly fitted or trained: *The maid did the cooking while the regular cook was sick.* **11.** in grammar, having the usual changes of form to show tense, number, person, etc.: *"Ask" is a regular verb.* **12.** *Informal.* thorough; complete. **13.** permanently organized. The regular army is under the direct control of the national government. **14.** member of a regularly paid group of any kind: *The army was made up of regulars and volunteers.* **15.** of or belonging to the permanent army of a country. **16.** *U.S.* a party member who faithfully stands by his party. **17.** belonging to a religious order bound by certain rules. The regular clergy live in religious communities. **18.** person belonging to a religious order bound by certain rules. 1-13,15, 17 *adj.*, 14,16,18 *n.*

reg u lar i ty (reg′yə lar′ə tē), order; system; steadiness; being regular. *n.*

reg u lar ly (reg′yə lər lē), **1.** in a regular manner. **2.** at regular times. *adv.*

reg u late (reg′yə lāt), **1.** control by rule, principle, or system: *Private schools regulate the behavior of students.* **2.** put in condition to work properly. **3.** keep at some standard: *This instrument regulates the temperature of the room.* *v.*, **reg u lat ed, reg u lat ing.**

reg u la tion (reg′yə lā′shən), **1.** control by rule, principle, or system. **2.** rule; law: *traffic regulations.* **3.** according to or required by a regulation; standard: *Soldiers wear a regulation uniform.* **4.** usual; ordinary. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *adj.*

reg u la tive (reg′yə lā′tiv), regulating. *adj.*

reg u la tor (reg′yə lā′tər), **1.** person or thing that regulates. **2.** device in a clock or watch to make it go faster or slower. **3.** a very accurate clock used as a standard of time. *n.*

reg u la to ry (reg′yə lə tô′rē), regulating. *adj.*

re gur gi tate (rē gėr′jə tāt), **1.** of liquids, gases, undigested foods, etc., rush, surge, or flow back. **2.** throw up: *The baby regurgitated food from his stomach.* *v.*, **re gur gi tat ed, re gur gi tat ing.**

re gur gi ta tion (rē gėr′jə tā′shən), a regurgitating. *n.*

re ha bil i tate (rē′hə bil′ə tāt), **1.** restore to a good condition; make over in a new form: *The old house is to be rehabilitated.* **2.** restore to former standing, rank, rights, privileges, reputation, etc.: *The former criminal completely rehabilitated himself and was trusted and respected by all.* *v.*, **re ha bil i tat ed, re ha bil i tat ing. —re′ha bil′i ta′tion,** *n.*

re hash (rē hash′ for 1; rē′hash for 2, 3), **1.** deal with again; work up (old material) in a new form: *The question had been rehashed again and again.* **2.** a rehashing. **3.** something old put in a different form: *That composition is simply a rehash of an article in the encyclopedia.* 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

re hears al (ri hėr′sl), a rehearsing; a performance beforehand for practice or drill. *n.*

re hearse (ri hėrs′), **1.** practice (a play, part, etc.) for a public performance: *We rehearsed our parts for the school play.* **2.** drill or train (a person, etc.) by repetition. **3.** tell in detail; repeat: *She rehearsed all the happenings of the day from beginning to end.* *v.*, **rehearsed, re hears ing.**

Reich (rīH), *German.* Germany; the German state. *n.*

Reichs tag (rīHs′täk′), the former elective legislative assembly of Germany. *n.*

reign (rān), **1.** period of power of a ruler: *Queen Victoria's reign lasted sixty-four years.* **2.** be a ruler: *A king reigns over his kingdom.* **3.** royal power; rule: *The reign of a wise ruler benefits his country.* **4.** exist everywhere; prevail: *On a still night silence reigns.* **5.** existence everywhere; prevalence. 1,3,5 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*

re im burse (rē′im bėrs′), pay back. You reimburse a person for expenses made for you. *v.*, **re im bursed, re im burs ing. —re′im burse′ment,** *n.*

Reims (rēmz; *French* raNs), city in N France. 121,000. *n.* Also, **Rheims.**

rein (rān), **1.** a long, narrow strap or line fastened to a bridle or bit, by which to guide and control an animal. A driver or rider of a horse holds the reins in his hands. See **harness** for diagram. **2.** check or pull with reins. **3.** a means of control and direction: *taking the reins of government.* **4.** guide and control: *Rein your tongue.* 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*

draw rein, **1.** tighten the reins. **2.** slow down; stop.

give rein to, let move or act freely, without guidance or control.

re in car nate (rē′in kär′nāt), give a new body to (a soul). *v.*, **re in car nat ed, re in car nat ing.**

re in car na tion (rē′in kär nā′shən), **1.** rebirth of the soul in a new body. **2.** a new incarnation or embodiment. *n.*

rein deer (rān′dir′), kind of large deer with branching horns, living in northern regions. It is used to pull sleighs and also for meat. *n.*, *pl.* **rein deer.**

Reindeer (about 4½ ft. high at the shoulder)

re in force (rē′in fôrs′), **1.** strengthen with new force or materials: *reinforce an army or a fleet, reinforce a garment with an extra thickness of cloth, reinforce a wall or a bridge.* **2.** strengthen: *reinforce an argument, a plea, an effect, a stock, a supply, etc.* *v.*, **re in forced, re in forc ing.** Also, **reënforce, re-enforce.**

reinforced concrete, concrete with metal embedded in it to make the structure stronger.

re in force ment (rē′in fôrs′mənt), **1.** a reinforcing. **2.** being reinforced. **3.** thing that reinforces. *n.*

reinforcements, extra soldiers or warships.

re in state (rē′in stāt′), restore to a former position or condition; establish again. *v.*, **re in stat ed, re in stat ing. —re′in state′ment,** *n.*

re in sure (rē′in shur′), insure again; insure under a contract by which a first insurer relieves himself from the risk and transfers it to another insurer. *v.*, **re insured, re in sur ing.**

reis (rās), a former Portuguese unit of money. Nine Portuguese reis or eighteen Brazilian reis were worth one United States cent. *n.pl.*

re it er ate (rē it′ər āt), say or do several times; repeat (an action, demand, etc.) again and again: *The boy did not move though the teacher reiterated her command.* *v.*, **re it er at ed, re it er at ing. —re it′er a′tion,** *n.*

re ject (ri jekt′ for 1,2,4; rē′jekt for 3), **1.** refuse to take, use, believe, consider, grant, etc.: *He rejected our help. He tried to join the army but was rejected.* **2.** throw away as useless or unsatisfactory: *Reject all apples with soft spots.* **3.** a rejected person or thing. **4.** vomit. 1,2,4 *v.*, 3 *n.* **—re ject′er,** *n.*

re jec tion (ri jek′shən), **1.** rejecting. **2.** being rejected. **3.** thing rejected. *n.*

re joice (ri jois′), **1.** be glad; be filled with joy. **2.** make glad; fill with joy. *v.*, **re joiced, re joic ing.**

re joic ing (ri jois′ing), the feeling or expression of joy. *n.*

re join[1] (rē join′), 1. join again; unite again. 2. join the company of again. *v.*

re join[2] (ri join′), answer; reply. *v.*

re join der (ri join′dər), an answer to a reply; response. *n.*

re ju ve nate (ri jü′və nāt), make young or vigorous again; give youthful qualities to: *The long rest and new clothes have rejuvenated Mrs. Brown.* *v.*, **re ju ve nat ed, re ju ve nat ing.** **—re ju′ve na′tion,** *n.* **—re ju′ve na′tor,** *n.*

re kin dle (rē kin′dl), set on fire again; kindle anew. *v.*, **re kin dled, re kin dling.**

re-laid (rē lād′), pt. and pp. of **re-lay.** *v.*

re lapse (ri laps′), 1. fall or slip back into a former state, way of acting, etc.: *After one cry of surprise she relapsed into silence.* 2. falling or slipping back into a former state, way of acting, etc.: *He seemed to be getting over his illness but had a relapse.* 1 *v.*, **re lapsed, re laps ing;** 2 *n.*

re late (ri lāt′), 1. give an account of; tell: *The traveler related his adventures.* 2. connect in thought or meaning: *"Better" and "best" are related to "good."* 3. be connected in any way: *We are interested in what relates to ourselves.* *v.*, **re lat ed, re lat ing.**

re lat ed (ri lāt′id), 1. connected. 2. belonging to the same family; connected by a common origin. *adj.* **—re lat′ed ness,** *n.*

re la tion (ri lā′shən), 1. connection in thought or meaning: *Your answer has no relation to the question.* 2. connection between persons, groups, countries, etc.: *The relation of mother and child is the closest in the world.* 3. person who belongs to the same family as another, such as a father, brother, aunt, etc.; relative. 4. reference; regard: *We must plan with relation to the future.* 5. act of telling; account: *We were amused by his relation of his adventures.* *n.*

in or **with relation to,** about; concerning; having to do with.

re la tion al (ri lā′shən l), 1. that relates. 2. having to do with relations. *adj.*

re la tion ship (ri lā′shən ship), 1. connection: *What is the relationship of clouds to rain?* 2. condition of belonging to the same family. *n.*

rel a tive (rel′ə tiv), 1. person who belongs to the same family as another, such as father, brother, aunt, etc. 2. related or compared to each other: *Before ordering our dinner, we considered the relative merits of chicken and roast beef.* 3. depending for meaning on a relation to something else: *East is a relative term; for example, Chicago is east of California but west of New York.* 4. introducing a subordinate clause; referring to another person or thing. In "The man who wanted it is gone," *who* is a relative pronoun, and *who wanted it* is a relative clause. 5. a relative pronoun. 1,5 *n.*, 2-4 *adj.*

relative to, 1. about; concerning. 2. in proportion to.

rel a tive ly (rel′ə tiv lē), 1. in a relative manner; in relation to something else; comparatively: *a relatively small difference.* 2. in relation or with reference (*to*): *the value of one thing relatively to other things.* 3. in proportion (*to*): *a subject little understood relatively to its importance.* *adv.*

rel a tiv i ty (rel′ə tiv′ə tē), 1. being relative. 2. in physics, the character of being relative rather than absolute, as ascribed to motion or velocity. 3. theory expressed in certain equations by Einstein. According to it, the only velocity we can measure is velocity relative to some body; observers on any celestial body may regard that body as motionless except for its rotation and acceleration and obtain the same observations as they would on any other celestial body, and will then obtain always the same value for the velocity of light; the mass of a moving body increases in dependence on its velocity; in a certain sense space is curved. *n.*

re la tor (ri lā′tər), person who relates or narrates. *n.*

re lax (ri laks′), 1. loosen up; make or become less stiff or firm: *Relax your muscles to rest them.* 2. make or become less strict or severe; lessen in force: *Discipline is relaxed on the last day of school.* 3. relieve or be relieved from work or effort; give or take recreation or amusement: *Take a vacation and relax.* 4. weaken: *Don't relax your efforts because the examinations are over.* *v.*

re lax a tion (rē′lak sā′shən), 1. a loosening: *the relaxation of the muscles.* 2. a lessening of strictness, severity, force, etc.: *the relaxation of discipline.* 3. relief from work or effort; recreation; amusement: *Walking and reading are relaxations.* *n.*

re lax ed ly (ri lak′sid lē), in a relaxed manner. *adv.*

re lay (rē′lā or ri lā′), 1. a fresh supply: *New relays of men were sent to the battle front.* 2. take and carry farther: *Messengers will relay your message.* 3. a relay race. 4. one part of a relay race. 5. an electromagnetic device in which a weak current controls a stronger current. A relay is used in transmitting telegraph or telephone messages over long distances. 6. transmit by an electrical relay. 1,3-5 *n.*, 2,6 *v.*

re-lay (rē lā′), lay again. *v.*, **re-laid, re-lay ing.**

re lay race (rē′lā), race in which each member of a team runs, swims, etc., only a certain part of the distance.

re lease (ri lēs′), 1. let go; let loose: *The prisoner was released.* 2. a letting go; setting free: *Lincoln proclaimed the release of the slaves.* 3. set free; relieve: *The nurse is released from duty at seven o'clock.* 4. freedom; relief: *This medicine will give you release from pain.* 5. part that releases other parts of a machine. 6. the legal surrender of right, estate, etc., to another. 7. give up (legal right, claim, etc.); make over to another (property, etc.). 8. document that does this. 9. permit to be published, shown, sold, etc. 10. permission for the publication, exhibition, sale, etc. 11. article, statement, etc., distributed for publication. 1,3,7,9 *v.*, **re leased, re leas ing;** 2,4-6,8,10,11 *n.*

rel e gate (rel′ə gāt), 1. send away, usually to a lower position or condition: *to relegate a dress to the rag bag.* 2. send into exile; banish. 3. hand over (a matter, task, etc.). *v.*, **rel e gat ed, rel e gat ing.** **—rel′e ga′tion,** *n.*

re lent (ri lent′), become less harsh or cruel; be more tender and merciful: *After hours of cruel treatment of the prisoners, the soldiers relented.* *v.*

re lent less (ri lent′lis), without pity; unyielding; harsh: *The storm raged with relentless fury.* *adj.* **—re lent′less ly,** *adv.*

rel e vance (rel′ə vəns), relevancy. *n.*

rel e van cy (rel′ə vən sē), being relevant. *n.*

rel e vant (rel′ə vənt), bearing upon or connected with the matter in hand; to the point. *adj.*

re li a bil i ty (ri lī′ə bil′ə tē), quality of being reliable; trustworthiness; dependability: *A machine has perfect reliability if it always does its work.* *n.*

re li a ble (ri lī′ə bl), worthy of trust; that can be depended on: *reliable sources of news.* *adj.* **—re li′a bly,** *adv.*

re li ance (ri lī′əns), 1. trust; dependence: *A child has reliance on his mother.* 2. confidence. 3. thing on which one depends. *n.*

re li ant (ri lī′ənt), 1. relying; depending. 2. confident. 3. relying on oneself. *adj.*

rel ic (rel′ik), 1. thing, custom, etc., that remains from the past: *This ruined bridge is a relic of the Civil War.* 2. something belonging to a holy person, kept as a sacred memorial. 3. object having interest because of its age or its associations with the past; keepsake; souvenir. *n.*

relics, remains; ruins.

rel ict (rel′ikt), widow. *n.*

re lief (ri lēf′), 1. the lessening of, or freeing from, a pain, burden, difficulty, etc. 2. something that lessens or frees from pain, burden, difficulty, etc.; aid; help: *Relief was quickly sent to the sufferers from the great fire.* 3. help given to poor people. 4. something that makes a pleasing change or lessens strain. 5. release from a post of duty, often by the coming of a substitute: *This nurse is on duty from seven in the morning until seven at night, with only two hours' relief.* 6. change of persons

on duty. **7.** persons who relieve others from duty; person who does this. **8.** projection of figures and designs from a surface in sculpture, drawing, painting, etc. **9.** figure or design standing out from the surface from which it is cut, shaped, or stamped. **10.** appearance of standing out given to a drawing or painting by use of shadow, shading, color, or line. **11.** different heights of the earth's surface. **12.** strong, clear manner; distinctness: *His noble nature stood out in relief from the evil of his surroundings.* *n.*

Relief (defs. 8, 9)

in relief, standing out from a surface.

relief map, map that shows the different heights of a surface by using shading, colors, solid materials, etc.

re lieve (ri lēv′), **1.** make less; make easier; reduce the pain or trouble of: *Aspirin will relieve a headache.* **2.** set free: *Your coming relieves me of the bother of writing a long letter.* **3.** bring aid to; help: *Soldiers were sent to relieve the fort.* **4.** give variety or a pleasing change to: *The black dress was relieved by red trimming.* **5.** free (a person on duty) by taking his place. **6.** make stand out more clearly. *v.*, **re lieved, re liev ing.**

re li gion (ri lij′ən), **1.** belief in God or gods. **2.** worship of God or gods. **3.** matter of conscience: *She makes a religion of keeping her house neat.* **4.** a particular system of faith and worship: *the Christian religion.* *n.*

re li gi os i ty (ri lij′ē os′ə tē), affectation of religious feeling. *n.*

re li gious (ri lij′əs), **1.** of religion; connected with religion: *religious meetings, religious books, religious differences.* **2.** much interested in religion; devoted to the worship of God or gods: *Nora is very religious and goes to church every day.* **3.** belonging to an order of monks, nuns, friars, etc. **4.** monk, nun, friar, etc.; member of a religious order. **5.** such persons collectively. **6.** of or connected with such an order. **7.** strict; done with care: *Mother gave religious attention to the doctor's orders.* 1-3,6,7 *adj.*, 4,5 *n.* **—re li′gious ly,** *adv.* **—re li′gious ness,** *n.*

re lin quish (ri ling′kwish), give up; let go: *The small dog relinquished his bone to the big dog. She has relinquished all hope of going to Europe this year.* *v.*

re lin quish ment (ri ling′kwish mənt), giving up; abandonment; surrender. *n.*

rel i quar y (rel′ə kwer′ē), a small box or other receptacle for a relic or relics. *n.*, *pl.* **rel i quar ies.**

rel ique (rel′ik; *French* rə lēk′), relic. *n.*

rel ish (rel′ish), **1.** a pleasant taste; good flavor: *Hunger gives relish to simple food.* **2.** something to add flavor to food. Olives and pickles are relishes. **3.** slight dash (of something). **4.** liking; appetite; enjoyment: *The hungry boy ate with a great relish. The teacher has no relish for John's jokes.* **5.** like; enjoy: *A cat relishes cream. He did not relish the prospect of staying after school.* 1-4 *n.*, 5 *v.*

re load (rē lōd′), load again. *v.*

re luc tance (ri luk′təns), **1.** a reluctant feeling or action; unwillingness. **2.** slowness in action because of unwillingness: *She agreed with reluctance to take part in the game.* *n.*

re luc tant (ri luk′tənt), **1.** unwilling; showing unwillingness. **2.** slow to act because unwilling: *He was very reluctant to give his money away.* *adj.* **—re luc′tant ly,** *adv.*

re ly (ri lī′), depend; trust: *Rely on your own efforts.* *v.*, **re lied, re ly ing.**

re main (ri mān′), **1.** continue in a place; stay: *remain at the seashore till October.* **2.** continue; last; keep on: *The town remains the same year after year.* **3.** be left: *A few apples remain on the trees.* *v.*

remains, **1.** what is left. **2.** a dead body. **3.** a writer's works not yet published at the time of his death.

re main der (ri mān′dər), the part left over; the rest: *If you take 2 from 9, the remainder is 7.* *n.*

re make (rē māk′), make anew; make over. *v.*, **re made, re mak ing.**

re mand (ri mand′), **1.** send back. **2.** send back (a prisoner or an accused person) to prison. **3.** a remanding. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.*

re mark (ri märk′), **1.** say; speak; comment: *Mother remarked that Bill's hands would be better for a wash.* **2.** something said in a few words; short statement: *The president made a few remarks.* **3.** notice; observe: *Did you remark that queer cloud?* **4.** act of noticing; observation. 1,3 *v.*, 2,4 *n.*

re mark a ble (ri mär′kə bl), worthy of notice; unusual. *adj.* **—re mark′a bly,** *adv.*

re mar ry (rē mar′ē), marry again. *v.*, **re mar ried, re mar ry ing.**

Rem brandt (rem′brant), 1606-1669, Dutch painter and etcher. *n.*

re me di a ble (ri mē′dē ə bl), that can be remedied or cured. *adj.* **—re me′di a bly,** *adv.*

re me di al (ri mē′dē əl), remedying; curing; helping; relieving. *adj.*

re me di al ly (ri mē′dē əl ē), so as to remedy. *adv.*

rem e di less (rem′ə dē lis), without remedy; incurable; irreparable. *adj.*

rem e dy (rem′ə dē), **1.** a means of removing or relieving diseases or any bad condition; cure. **2.** put right; make right; cure: *A thorough cleaning remedied the trouble.* 1 *n.*, *pl.* **rem e dies;** 2 *v.*, **rem e died, rem e dy ing.**

re mem ber (ri mem′bər), **1.** have (something) come into the mind again; call to mind; recall: *Then I remembered where I was.* **2.** recall something. **3.** keep in mind; take care not to forget: *Remember me when I am gone.* **4.** have memory: *Dogs remember.* **5.** make a gift to; reward: *Uncle remembered us in his will.* **6.** mention (a person) as sending friendly greetings; recall to the mind of another: *Ruth asked to be remembered to Ann.* *v.*

re mem brance (ri mem′brəns), **1.** power to remember; act of remembering; memory: *America holds its heroes in grateful remembrance.* **2.** state of being remembered. **3.** keepsake; any thing or action that makes one remember a person; souvenir. *n.*

remembrances, greetings.

re mind (ri mīnd′), make (one) think (of something); cause to remember. *v.*

re mind er (ri mīn′dər), something to help one remember. *n.*

rem i nisce (rem′ə nis′), talk or think about past experiences or events. *v.*, **rem i nisced, rem i nisc ing.**

rem i nis cence (rem′ə nis′ns), **1.** a remembering; recalling past happenings, etc. **2.** account of something remembered; recollection: *reminiscences of the war.* *n.*

rem i nis cent (rem′ə nis′nt), **1.** recalling past events, etc.: *reminiscent talk.* **2.** awakening memories of something else; suggestive: *a manner reminiscent of a statelier age.* *adj.* **—rem′i nis′cent ly,** *adv.*

re miss (ri mis′), careless; slack; neglectful; negligent: *A policeman who lets a thief escape is remiss in his duty.* *adj.* **—re miss′ness,** *n.*

re mis sion (ri mish′ən), **1.** a letting off (from debt, punishment, etc.): *The bankrupt sought remission of his debts.* **2.** pardon; forgiveness: *Remission of sins is promised to those who repent.* **3.** a lessening (of pain, force, labor, etc.). *n.*

re mit (ri mit′), **1.** send money to a person or place: *Enclosed is our bill; please remit.* **2.** send (money due). **3.** refrain from carrying out; refrain from exacting; cancel: *The king remitted the prisoner's punishment.* **4.** pardon; forgive: *power to remit sins.* **5.** make less; decrease: *After we had rowed the boat into calm water we remitted our efforts.* **6.** become less. **7.** send back, especially to prison. *v.*, **re mit ted, re mit ting. —re mit′ter,** *n.*

re mit tal (ri mit′l), remission. *n.*

re mit tance (ri mit′ns), 1. a sending money to someone at a distance. 2. the money that is sent. *n.*

rem nant (rem′nənt), a small part left: *She bought a remnant of silk at a bargain. This town has only a remnant of its former population.* *n.*

re mod el (rē mod′l), 1. model again. 2. make over: *The old barn was remodeled into a house.* *v.*, **re mod eled, re mod el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **re mod elled, re mod el ling.**

re mon strance (ri mon′strəns), protest; complaint. *n.*

re mon strant (ri mon′strənt), 1. remonstrating; protesting. 2. person who remonstrates. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

re mon strate (ri mon′strāt), object; protest: *The teacher remonstrated with the boy about his low marks.* *v.*, **re mon strat ed, re mon strat ing.**

re mon stra tion (rē′mon strā′shən or rem′ən strā′shən), a remonstrating. *n.*

re mon stra tive (ri mon′strə tiv), remonstrating. *adj.*

re morse (ri môrs′), deep, painful regret for having done wrong: *The thief felt remorse for his crime and confessed.* *n.*

re morse ful (ri môrs′fəl), feeling or expressing remorse. *adj.* **—re morse′ful ly,** *adv.*

re morse less (ri môrs′lis), without remorse; pitiless; cruel. *adj.* **—re morse′less ly,** *adv.*

re mote (ri mōt′), 1. far away; far off: *a remote country.* 2. out of the way; secluded: *a remote village.* 3. distant: *a remote relative.* 4. slight; faint: *I haven't the remotest idea what you mean.* *adj.*, **re mot er, re mot est. —re mote′ly,** *adv.*

remote control, control from a distance, usually by electrical connection or radio signal.

re mount (rē mount′ for 1,2; rē′mount for 3), 1. mount again: *The fallen rider remounts his horse.* 2. furnish with fresh horses. 3. a fresh horse for use. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.*

re mov al (ri müv′l), 1. a removing; taking away: *After the removal of the soup, fish was served.* 2. change of place: *The store announced its removal to larger quarters.* 3. dismissal from an office or position. *n.*

re move (ri müv′), 1. move from a place or position; take off; take away: *Remove your hat.* 2. get rid of; put an end to: *remove all doubt.* 3. kill. 4. dismiss from an office or position: *remove an official for taking bribes.* 5. go away; move away. 6. a moving away. 7. step or degree of distance: *His cruelty was only one remove from crime.* 1-5 *v.*, **re moved, re mov ing;** 6,7 *n.* **—re mov′a ble,** *adj.* **—re mov′er,** *n.*

re moved (ri müvd′), 1. distant; remote. 2. separated by one or more steps or degrees of relationship. *adj.*

re mu ner ate (ri mū′nər āt), pay for work, services, trouble, etc.; reward: *The boy who returned the lost jewels was remunerated. The harvest will remunerate the laborers for their toil.* *v.*, **re mu ner at ed, re mu ner at ing.**

re mu ner a tion (ri mū′nər ā′shən), reward; pay; payment. *n.*

re mu ner a tive (ri mū′nər ā′tiv), paying; profitable. *adj.*

Re mus (rē′məs), 1. in Roman mythology, the twin brother of Romulus. As children they were nursed by a wolf; later Romulus founded Rome and slew Remus for leaping contemptuously over the wall of his new city. 2. **Uncle,** a character who relates Negro folklore. *n.*

ren ais sance (ren′ə säns′ or ren′ə säns), revival; new birth. *n.*

Ren ais sance (ren′ə säns′ or ren′ə säns), 1. the great revival of art and learning in Europe during the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. 2. period of time when this revival occurred. 3. style of art, architecture, etc., of this period. *n.*

re nal (rē′nl), of the kidneys; having to do with the kidneys. *adj.*

re name (rē nām′), give a new name to; name again. *v.*, **re named, re nam ing.**

re nas cence (ri nas′ns or ri nā′sns), 1. revival; new birth; renewal: *a renascence of religion.* 2. a being renascent. *n.*

Re nas cence (ri nas′ns or ri nā′sns), the Renaissance. *n.*

re nas cent (ri nas′nt or ri nā′snt), being born again; reviving; springing again into being or vigor. *adj.*

ren coun ter (ren koun′tər), 1. a hostile meeting; conflict; battle; duel. 2. a chance meeting. *n.*

rend (rend), 1. pull apart violently; tear: *Wolves will rend a lamb.* 2. split: *Lightning rent the tree.* 3. disturb violently: *His mind was rent by doubt.* 4. remove with force or violence. *v.*, **rent, rend ing.**

ren der (ren′dər), 1. cause to become; make: *An accident has rendered him helpless.* 2. give; do: *She rendered us a great service by her help.* 3. offer for consideration, approval, payment, etc.; hand in; report: *The treasurer rendered an account of all the money spent.* 4. give in return: *Render thanks for your blessings.* 5. pay as due: *The conquered rendered tribute to the conqueror.* 6. bring out the meaning of; represent: *The actor rendered the part of Hamlet well.* 7. play or sing (music). 8. change from one language to another; translate: *Render that Latin proverb in English.* 9. give up; surrender: *The knights rendered their swords to the victors.* 10. melt (fat, etc.); clarify or extract by melting. Fat from hogs is rendered for lard. *v.*

ren dez vous (rän′də vü), 1. an appointment or engagement to meet at a fixed place or time; meeting by agreement. 2. a meeting place; gathering place: *The family had two favorite rendezvous, the library and the garden.* 3. place agreed on for a meeting at a certain time, especially of troops or ships. 4. meet at a rendezvous. 1-3 *n.*, *pl.* **ren dez vous** (-vüz); 4 *v.*, **ren dezvoused** (-vüd), **ren dez vous ing** (-vü′ing).

ren di tion (ren dish′ən), 1. a rendering. 2. the rendering of a dramatic part, music, etc., so as to bring out the meaning. 3. translation. *n.*

ren e gade (ren′ə gād), 1. deserter from a religious faith, a political party, etc.; traitor. 2. deserting; disloyal; like a traitor. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

re nege (ri nig′), 1. fail to play a card of the suit that is led, although you have one. It is against the rules of card games to renege. 2. in card playing, failure to follow suit when able to do so. 3. *Informal.* back out; fail to keep a promise. 1,3 *v.*, **re neged, re neg ing;** 2 *n.*

re new (ri nü′ or ri nū′), 1. make new again; make like new; restore. 2. make spiritually new. 3. begin again; get again; say, do, or give again: *renew an attack, one's youth, one's vows, one's efforts.* 4. replace by new material or a new thing of the same sort; fill again: *She renewed the sleeves of her dress. The well renews itself no matter how much water is taken away.* 5. give or get for a new period: *We renewed our lease for another year.* 6. renew a lease, note, etc. *v.* **—re new′a ble,** *adj.*

re new al (ri nü′əl or ri nū′əl), a renewing or being renewed. *n.*

re new ed ly (ri nü′id lē or ri nū′id lē), anew. *adv.*

Re ni (rā′nē), **Guido,** 1575-1642, Italian painter. *n.*

ren i form (ren′ə fôrm), kidney-shaped. *adj.*

Reniform leaf

ren net (ren′it), substance containing rennin, used for making cheese and junket. *n.*

ren nin (ren′ən), enzyme in the gastric juice that coagulates or curdles milk. *n.*

Re no (rē′nō), city in W Nevada. 51,000. *n.*

re nom i nate (rē nom′ə nāt), nominate again. *v.*, **re nom i nat ed, re nom i nat ing.**

re nom i na tion (rē nom′ə nā′shən), a nominating or being nominated again. *n.*

re nounce (ri nouns′), 1. declare that one gives up; give up entirely; give up: *He renounces his claim to the money.* 2. make formal surrender. 3. cast off; refuse to recognize as one's own: *He renounced his wicked son.* *v.*, **re nounced, re nounc ing. —re nounce′ment,** *n.*

ren o vate (ren′ə vāt), make new again; make like new; restore to good condition: *renovate a garment or a house.* *v.*, **ren o vat ed, ren o vat ing.** **—ren′o va′tor,** *n.*
ren o va tion (ren′ə vā′shən), restoration to good condition; renewal. *n.*
re nown (ri noun′), fame. *n.*
re nowned (ri nound′), famed. *adj.*
rent[1] (rent), **1.** a regular payment for the use of property. **2.** pay for the use of (property): *We rent a house from Mr. Smith.* **3.** receive pay for the use of (property): *He rents several other houses.* **4.** be leased or let for rent: *This farm rents for $1500 a year.* 1 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*
for rent, to be given in return for rent paid.
rent[2] (rent), **1.** a torn place; tear; split. **2.** torn; split. **3.** pt. and pp. of **rend.** *The tree was rent by the wind.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*, 3 *v.*
rent al (ren′tl), **1.** amount received or paid as rent: *The yearly rental of her house is $4000.* **2.** of or in rent. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*
rent er (ren′tər), person who pays rent for using another's property. *n.*
re nun ci a tion (ri nun′sē ā′shən), a giving up of a right, title, possession, etc.; renouncing. *n.*
re o pen (rē ō′pən), **1.** open again. **2.** discuss again: *The matter is settled and cannot be reopened.* *v.*
re or der (rē ôr′dər), **1.** put in order again; rearrange. **2.** give a second or repeated order for goods; order again. **3.** a second or repeated order for goods. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.*
re or gan i za tion (rē′ôr gən ə zā′shən), **1.** a reorganizing. **2.** being reorganized. *n.*
re or gan ize (rē ôr′gən īz), **1.** organize anew; form again; arrange in a new way: *Classes will be reorganized after the first four weeks.* **2.** form a new company to operate (a business in the hands of a receiver). *v.*, **re or gan ized, re or gan iz ing.** **—re′or′gan iz′er,** *n.*
Rep., **1.** Representative. **2.** Republican. **3.** Republic.
re paid (ri pād′), pt. and pp. of **repay.** *He repaid the money he had borrowed. All debts should be repaid.* *v.*
re pair[1] (ri pār′), **1.** put in good condition again; mend: *He repairs shoes.* **2.** act or work of repairing: *Repairs on the school building are made during the summer.* **3.** instance or piece of repairing. **4.** condition fit to be used: *The State keeps the roads in repair.* **5.** condition with respect to repairing: *The house was in bad repair.* **6.** make up for: *How can I repair the harm done?* 1,6 *v.*, 2-5 *n.* **—re pair′a ble,** *adj.* **—re pair′er,** *n.*
re pair[2] (ri pār′), go (to a place): *After dinner we repaired to the porch.* *v.*
re pair man (ri pār′man′ or ri pār′mən), man whose work is repairing. *n.*, *pl.* **re pair men.**
rep a ra ble (rep′ə rə bl), that can be repaired or remedied. *adj.*
rep a ra tion (rep′ə rā′shən), **1.** a giving of satisfaction or compensation for wrong or injury done. **2.** compensation for wrong or injury. **3.** a repairing or being repaired; restoration to good condition. *n.*
reparations, compensation for the devastation of territory during war: *England and France demanded reparations from Germany.*
rep ar tee (rep′ər tē′), **1.** a witty reply or replies. **2.** talk characterized by clever and witty replies. **3.** cleverness and wit in making replies. *n.*
re pass (rē pas′), **1.** pass back. **2.** pass again. *v.*
re past (ri past′), meal; attractive meal; food. *n.*
re pa tri ate (rē pā′trē āt), send back or restore to one's own country: *After peace was declared, refugees and prisoners of war were repatriated.* *v.*, **re pa tri at ed, re pa tri at ing.** **—re pa′tri a′tion,** *n.*
re pay (ri pā′), **1.** pay back; give back: *He repaid the money he had borrowed.* **2.** make return for: *No thanks can repay such kindness.* **3.** make return to: *The boy's success repaid the teacher for her efforts.* *v.*, **re paid, re pay ing.** **—re pay′ment,** *n.*
re peal (ri pēl′), **1.** take back; withdraw; do away with: *The 18th amendment of the U.S. Constitution was repealed by the 21st.* **2.** act of repealing; withdrawal; abolition: *He voted for the repeal of that law.* 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*
re peat (ri pēt′), **1.** do or make again: *repeat an error.* **2.** say again: *repeat a word for emphasis.* **3.** say over; recite: *repeat a poem from memory.* **4.** say after another says: *Repeat the oath after me.* **5.** tell to another or others: *I promised not to repeat the secret.* **6.** a repeating. **7.** thing repeated. **8.** passage in music to be repeated. **9.** sign indicating this, usually a row of dots. **10.** vote more than once in an election. 1-5,10 *v.*, 6-9 *n.*
repeat oneself, say what one has already said.
re peat ed (ri pēt′id), said, done, or made more than once: *Her repeated efforts at last won success.* *adj.*
re peat ed ly (ri pēt′id lē), again and again. *adv.*
re peat er (ri pēt′ər), **1.** gun that fires several shots without reloading. **2.** watch or clock that, if a spring is pressed, strikes the hour it struck last. **3.** *U.S.* person who votes more than once in an election. **4.** any person or thing that repeats. *n.*
re pel (ri pel′), **1.** force back; drive back; drive away: *They repelled the enemy.* **2.** force apart or away by some inherent force. Particles with similar electric charges repel each other. **3.** be displeasing to; cause disgust in: *Spiders and worms repel me.* **4.** cause dislike; displease. **5.** reject. *v.*, **re pelled, re pel ling.**
re pel lent (ri pel′ənt), **1.** unattractive; disagreeable: *Mr. Stern has a cold, repellent manner. Cheating is repellent to an honest boy.* **2.** repelling; driving back. **3.** anything that repels: *We sprayed insect repellent on our arms and legs before we went on the picnic.* 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*
re pent (ri pent′), **1.** feel sorry for sin and seek forgiveness: *He had done wrong, but repented.* **2.** feel sorry for; regret: *repent one's choice.* *v.* **—re pent′er,** *n.*
re pent ance (ri pent′ns), **1.** sorrow for doing wrong. **2.** sorrow; regret. *n.*
re pent ant (ri pent′nt), repenting; feeling regret; sorry for wrongdoing. *adj.* **—re pent′ant ly,** *adv.*
re peo ple (rē pē′pl), **1.** people anew. **2.** restock with animals. *v.*, **re peo pled, re peo pling.**
re per cus sion (rē′pər kush′ən), **1.** an indirect influence or reaction from an event. **2.** sound flung back; echo. **3.** a springing back; rebound; recoil. *n.*
rep er toire (rep′ər twär), the list of plays, operas, parts, pieces, etc., that a company, an actor, a musician, or a singer is prepared to perform. *n.*
rep er to ry (rep′ər tô′rē), **1.** catalogue or list of things; repertoire. **2.** store or stock of things ready for use. **3.** storehouse. *n.*, *pl.* **rep er to ries.**
rep e ti tion (rep′ə tish′ən), **1.** a repeating; doing again; saying again: *Repetition helps learning. Any repetition of the offense will be punished.* **2.** thing repeated. *n.*
rep e ti tious (rep′ə tish′əs), full of repetitions; repeating in a tiresome way. *adj.* **—rep′e ti′tious ness,** *n.*
re pet i tive (ri pet′ə tiv), of or characterized by repetition. *adj.*
re phrase (rē frāz′), phrase again; phrase in a new or different way. *v.*, **re phrased, re phras ing.**
re pine (ri pīn′), be discontented; fret; complain: *It does no good to repine.* *v.*, **re pined, re pin ing.**
re place (ri plās′), **1.** fill or take the place of. **2.** get another in place of: *I will replace the cup I broke.* **3.** put back; put in place again: *Replace the books on the shelf.* *v.*, **re placed, re plac ing.**
re place ment (ri plās′mənt), **1.** a replacing or being replaced. **2.** something or someone that replaces. *n.*
re plant (rē plant′), plant again. *v.*
re plen ish (ri plen′ish), fill again; provide a new supply for: *Her wardrobe needs replenishing. You had better replenish the fire.* *v.* **—re plen′ish er,** *n.*
re plen ish ment (ri plen′ish mənt), **1.** a replenishing or being replenished. **2.** a fresh supply. *n.*
re plete (ri plēt′), abundantly supplied; filled. *adj.*

re ple tion (ri plē′shən), fullness; excessive fullness. *n.*

rep li ca (rep′lə kə), copy; reproduction: *The artist made a replica of his picture.* *n.*

re ply (ri plī′), **1.** answer by words or action; answer. **2.** give as an answer. **3.** act of replying. 1,2 *v.*, **replied, re ply ing;** 3 *n.*, *pl.* **re plies.**

re port (ri pôrt′), **1.** account of something seen, heard, read, done, or considered. **2.** an account officially expressed, generally in writing. **3.** make a report of; announce. **4.** give a formal account of; state officially: *Our treasurer reports that all dues are paid up.* **5.** take down in writing; write an account of. **6.** make a report. **7.** act as reporter. **8.** repeat (what one has heard, seen, etc.); bring back an account of; describe. **9.** present; present oneself: *Report for duty at 9 a.m.* **10.** announce as a wrongdoer; denounce: *report someone to the police.* **11.** the sound of a shot or an explosion: *the report of a gun.* **12.** common talk; rumor: *Report has it that the Smiths are leaving town.* **13.** reputation. 1,2,11-13 *n.*, 3-10 *v.*

re port a ble (ri pôr′tə bl), capable of being reported; worth reporting. *adj.*

re port er (ri pôr′tər), **1.** person who reports. **2.** person who gathers news for a newspaper. *n.*

re pose[1] (ri pōz′), **1.** rest; sleep: *Do not disturb her repose.* **2.** lie at rest: *The cat reposed upon the cushion.* **3.** lie in a grave. **4.** lay to rest: *Repose yourself in the hammock.* **5.** rest from work or toil; take a rest. **6.** quietness; ease: *She has repose of manner.* **7.** peace; calmness. **8.** be supported. **9.** depend; rely (on). 1,6,7 *n.*, 2-5,8,9 *v.*, **re posed, re pos ing.**

re pose[2] (ri pōz′), put; place: *We repose complete confidence in his honesty.* *v.*, **re posed, re pos ing.**

re pose ful (ri pōz′fəl), calm; quiet. *adj.*

re pos i to ry (ri poz′ə tô′rē), **1.** place or container where things are stored or kept: *The box was the repository for old magazines.* **2.** person to whom something is confided or entrusted. *n.*, *pl.* **re pos i to ries.**

re pos sess (rē′pə zes′), possess again; get possession of again. *v.*

re pos ses sion (rē′pə zesh′ən), repossessing. *n.*

rep re hend (rep′ri hend′), reprove; rebuke; blame. *v.*

rep re hen si ble (rep′ri hen′sə bl), deserving reproof, rebuke, or blame: *Cheating is a reprehensible act.* *adj.* **—rep′re hen′si bly,** *adv.*

rep re hen sion (rep′ri hen′shən), reproof; rebuke; blame. *n.*

rep re sent (rep′ri zent′), **1.** stand for; be a sign or symbol of: *The stars in our flag represent the States.* **2.** act in place of; speak and act for: *People are elected to represent us in the government.* **3.** act the part of: *Each child will represent an animal at the party.* **4.** show in a picture, statue, carving, etc.; give a likeness of; portray: *This picture represents the end of the world.* **5.** be a type of; be an example of: *A log represents a very simple kind of boat.* **6.** describe; set forth: *He represented the plan as safe, but it was not.* **7.** bring before the mind; make one think of: *His fears represented the undertaking as impossible.* *v.*

rep re sen ta tion (rep′ri zen tā′shən), **1.** act of representing. **2.** condition or fact of being represented: *"Taxation without representation is tyranny."* **3.** representatives considered as a group. **4.** likeness; picture; model. **5.** performance of a play; presentation: *A representation of the story of Rip Van Winkle will be given in the school assembly today.* **6.** process of forming mental images or ideas. **7.** protest; complaint. **8.** account; statement. *n.*

rep re sent a tive (rep′ri zen′tə tiv), **1.** person appointed to act or speak for others: *He is the club's representative at the convention.* **2.** having its citizens represented by chosen persons: *a representative government.* **3.** representing: *Images representative of animals were made by the children.* **4.** example; type: *The tiger is a representative of the cat family.* **5.** enough like all those of its kind to stand for all the rest: *Oak, birch, and maple are representative American hardwoods.* 1,4 *n.*, 2,3,5 *adj.*

Rep re sent a tive (rep′ri zen′tə tiv), member of the House of Representatives. *n.*

re press (ri pres′), **1.** prevent from acting; check: *She repressed an impulse to cough.* **2.** keep down; put down; suppress: *The dictator repressed the revolt.* *v.* **—re press′er,** *n.*

re press i ble (ri pres′ə bl), that can be repressed. *adj.*

re pres sion (ri presh′ən), **1.** act of repressing: *The repression of a laugh made Jim choke.* **2.** state of being repressed: *Repression made her behave worse.* *n.*

re pres sive (ri pres′iv), tending to repress; having power to repress. *adj.*

re prieve (ri prēv′), **1.** delay the execution of (a person condemned to death). **2.** delay in carrying out a punishment, especially of the death penalty. **3.** the order giving authority for such delay. **4.** temporary relief from any evil or trouble. **5.** give relief from any evil or trouble. 1,5 *v.*, **re prieved, re priev ing;** 2-4 *n.*

rep ri mand (rep′rə mand), **1.** a severe or formal reproof. **2.** reprove severely or formally. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

re print (rē print′ for 1; rē′print′ for 2), **1.** print again; print a new impression of. **2.** a reprinting; a new impression of printed work. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

re pris al (ri prīz′l), injury done in return for injury, especially by one nation to another. *n.*

re proach (ri prōch′), **1.** blame. **2.** disgrace: *A coward is a reproach to an army.* **3.** object of blame, censure, or disapproval. **4.** expression of blame, censure, or disapproval. 1-4 *n.*, 1,2 *v.*

re proach ful (ri prōch′fəl), full of reproach; expressing reproach. *adj.* **—re proach′ful ly,** *adv.*

re proach less (ri prōch′lis), without reproach; irreproachable. *adj.*

rep ro bate (rep′rə bāt), **1.** an unprincipled scoundrel. **2.** morally abandoned; unprincipled. **3.** disapprove; condemn; censure. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*, 3 *v.*, **rep ro bat ed, rep ro bat ing.**

rep ro ba tion (rep′rə bā′shən), disapproval; condemnation; censure. *n.*

re pro duce (rē′prə düs′ or rē′prə dūs′), **1.** produce again: *A radio reproduces sounds.* **2.** make a copy of: *A camera will reproduce a picture.* **3.** produce offspring: *Most plants reproduce by seeds.* *v.*, **re pro duced, re pro duc ing.**

re pro duc i ble (rē′prə düs′ə bl or rē′prə dūs′ə bl), that can be reproduced. *adj.*

re pro duc tion (rē′prə duk′shən), **1.** a reproducing or being reproduced. **2.** a copy. **3.** process by which animals and plants produce individuals like themselves. *n.*

re pro duc tive (rē′prə duk′tiv), **1.** that reproduces. **2.** for or concerned with reproduction. *adj.* **—re′pro duc′tive ly,** *adv.* **—re′pro duc′tive ness,** *n.*

re proof (ri prüf′), words of blame or disapproval; blame. *n.*

re prov a ble (ri prüv′ə bl), deserving reproof. *adj.*

re prov al (ri prüv′l), reproving; reproof. *n.*

re prove (ri prüv′), find fault with; blame: *Reprove the boy for teasing the cat.* *v.*, **re proved, re prov ing.**

rep tile (rep′tl), **1.** a cold-blooded animal that creeps or crawls. Snakes, lizards, turtles, alligators, and crocodiles are reptiles. **2.** of or like a reptile; crawling; creeping. **3.** a low, mean person. **4.** low; mean. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *adj.*

rep til i an (rep til′ē ən), **1.** of reptiles; having to do with reptiles. **2.** like a reptile; base; mean. **3.** a reptile. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

re pub lic (ri pub′lik), nation or state in which the citizens elect representatives to manage the government. *n.*

re pub li can (ri pub′lə kən), **1.** of a republic; like that of a republic. **2.** favoring a republic. **3.** person who favors a republic. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

Re pub li can (ri pub′lə kən), **1.** of or having to do with the Republican Party. **2.** member of the Republican Party. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

re pub li can ism (ri pub′lə kən iz′əm), **1.** republican government. **2.** republican principles; adherence to republican principles. *n.*

Re pub li can ism (ri pub′lə kən iz′əm), principles or policies of the Republican Party. *n.*

Republican Party, one of the two main political parties in the United States.

re pub li ca tion (rē′pub lə kā′shən), **1.** publication anew. **2.** book, etc., published again. *n.*

re pu di ate (ri pū′dē āt), **1.** refuse to accept; reject: *repudiate a doctrine.* **2.** refuse to acknowledge or pay: *repudiate a debt.* **3.** cast off; disown: *repudiate a son.* *v.*, **re pu di at ed, re pu di at ing.**

re pu di a tion (ri pū′dē ā′shən), act of repudiating; fact or condition of being repudiated. *n.*

re pug nance (ri pug′nəns), strong dislike, distaste, or aversion: *Some people feel a repugnance for snakes.* *n.*

re pug nan cy (ri pug′nən sē), repugnance. *n.*

re pug nant (ri pug′nənt), **1.** distasteful; disagreeable; offensive: *Work is repugnant to lazy people.* **2.** objecting; averse; opposed: *We are repugnant to every sort of dishonesty.* *adj.*

re pulse (ri puls′), **1.** drive back; repel. **2.** a driving back; being driven back: *After the second repulse, the enemy surrendered.* **3.** refuse to accept; reject: *She coldly repulsed him.* **4.** refusal; rejection. 1,3 *v.*, **re pulsed, re puls ing;** 2,4 *n.*

re pul sion (ri pul′shən), **1.** strong dislike or aversion. **2.** repulse; repelling or being repelled. *n.*

re pul sive (ri pul′siv), **1.** causing strong dislike or aversion: *Snakes are repulsive to some people.* **2.** tending to drive back or repel. *adj.* **—re pul′sive ness,** *n.*

rep u ta ble (rep′yə tə bl), having a good reputation; well thought of; in good repute. *adj.* **—rep′u ta bly,** *adv.*

rep u ta tion (rep′yə tā′shən), **1.** what people think and say the character of a person or thing is; character in the opinion of others; name; repute: *He had the reputation of being very bright.* **2.** good name; good reputation. **3.** fame. *n.*

re pute (ri pūt′), **1.** reputation: *This is a district of bad repute on account of many robberies.* **2.** good reputation. **3.** suppose to be; consider; suppose: *He is reputed the richest man in the State.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **re put ed, re put ing.**

re put ed (ri pūt′id), accounted or supposed to be such: *the reputed author of a book.* *adj.*

re put ed ly (ri pūt′id lē), by repute; supposedly. *adv.*

re quest (ri kwest′), **1.** ask for; ask as a favor: *He requested a loan from the bank.* **2.** ask: *He requested her to go with him.* **3.** act of asking: *She did it at our request.* **4.** what is asked for: *He granted my request.* **5.** state of being asked for or sought after: *She is such a good dancer that she is in great request.* 1,2 *v.*, 3-5 *n.*

by request, in response to a request.

Req ui em or **req ui em** (rek′wē əm or rē′kwē əm), **1.** Mass for the dead; musical church service for the dead. **2.** music for it. *n.*

re qui es cat (rek′wē es′kat), *Latin.* "May he (or she) rest (in peace)," a wish or prayer for the dead. *n.*

re quire (ri kwīr′), **1.** have need for; need; want: *We shall require more help.* **2.** command; order; demand: *The rules require us all to be present.* *v.*, **re quired, requir ing.**

re quire ment (ri kwīr′mənt), **1.** need; thing needed: *Patience is a requirement in teaching.* **2.** demand; thing demanded: *He has filled all requirements for graduation.* *n.*

req ui site (rek′wə zit), **1.** required by circumstances; needed; necessary; essential; indispensable: *the qualities requisite for a leader, the number of votes requisite for election.* **2.** thing needed: *Food and air are requisites for life.* 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—req′ui site ly,** *adv.* **—req′ui site ness,** *n.*

req ui si tion (rek′wə zish′ən), **1.** act of requiring. **2.** a demand made; especially, a formal written demand: *the requisition of supplies for troops.* **3.** demand or take by authority: *requisition supplies, horses, or labor.* **4.** make demands upon: *The army requisitioned the village for food.* **5.** state of being required for use or called into service: *The car was in constant requisition for errands.* **6.** essential condition; requirement. 1,2, 5,6 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

re quit al (ri kwīt′l), repayment; payment; return: *What requital can we make for all his kindness to us?* *n.*

re quite (ri kwīt′), **1.** pay back; make return for: *The Bible says to requite evil with good.* **2.** make return to: *The knight requited the boy for his warning.* *v.*, **re quited, re quit ing.**

rere dos (rir′dos), a screen or a decorated part of the wall behind an altar. *n.*

re route (rē rüt′ or rē rout′), send by a new or different route. *v.*, **re rout ed, re rout ing.**

re sale (rē′sāl′ or rē sāl′), act of selling again. *n.*

re scind (ri sind′), deprive of force; repeal; cancel: *rescind a law.* *v.*

re script (rē′skript), **1.** a written answer to a question or petition. **2.** edict; decree; official announcement. **3.** rewriting. *n.*

res cue (res′kū), **1.** save from danger, capture, harm, etc.; free; deliver: *Searchers rescued the boy lost in the mountains.* **2.** a saving or freeing from danger, capture, harm, etc.: *The fireman was praised for his brave rescue of the children in the burning house. A dog was chasing our cat when Mary came to the rescue.* **3.** take (a person) forcibly or unlawfully from a jail, policeman, etc.; take (property) from legal custody. **4.** the forcible or unlawful taking of a person or thing from the care of the law. 1,3 *v.*, **res cued, res cu ing;** 2,4 *n.* **—res′cu er,** *n.*

re search (ri sėrch′ or rē′sėrch), **1.** a careful hunting for facts or truth; inquiry; investigation: *The researches of men of science have done much to lessen disease.* **2.** make researches. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

re search er (ri sėr′chər or rē′sėr chər), person who makes researches; investigator. *n.*

re sem blance (ri zem′bləns), likeness; similar appearance: *Twins often show great resemblance.* *n.*

re sem ble (ri zem′bl), be like; be similar to; have likeness to in form, figure, or qualities. *v.*, **re sem bled, re sem bling.**

re sent (ri zent′), feel injured and angry at; feel indignation at: *Our cat seems to resent having anyone sit in its chair.* *v.*

re sent ful (ri zent′fəl), feeling resentment; injured and angry; showing resentment. *adj.* **—re sent′ful ly,** *adv.* **—re sent′ful ness,** *n.*

re sent ment (ri zent′mənt), the feeling that one has at being injured or insulted; indignation. *n.*

res er va tion (rez′ər vā′shən), **1.** a keeping back; hiding in part; something not expressed: *She outwardly approved of the plan with the mental reservation that she would change it to suit herself.* **2.** a limiting condition: *The United States accepted the World Court plan with reservations plainly stated.* **3.** *U.S.* land set aside for a special purpose. The government has set apart Indian reservations. **4.** arrangement to keep a thing for a person; securing of accommodations, etc.: *We make reservations of rooms at a hotel, seats in a parlor car, etc.* **5.** something reserved. *n.*

re serve (ri zėrv′), **1.** keep back; hold back: *reserve criticism.* **2.** set apart: *time reserved for recreation.* **3.** save for use later: *Reserve enough money for your fare home.* **4.** the actual cash in a bank or assets that can be turned into cash quickly. Banks must keep a reserve of money. **5.** body of soldiers kept ready to help the main army in battle. **6.** public land set apart for a special purpose: *a forest reserve.* **7.** anything kept back for future use. **8.** act of keeping back or holding back: *You*

may speak before her without reserve. **9.** fact, state, or condition of being kept, set apart, or saved for use later. **10.** set aside for the use of a particular person or persons: *Reserve a table.* **11.** kept in reserve; forming a reserve. **12.** keeping one's thoughts, feelings, and affairs to oneself; self-restraint; lack of friendliness. **13.** exception or qualification to the acceptance of some idea, belief, etc. **14.** a silent manner that keeps people from making friends easily. 1-3,10 *v.*, **re served, re serv ing;** 4-9,12-14 *n.*, 11 *adj.*

reserves, soldiers or sailors not in active service but ready to serve if needed.

re served (ri zèrvd′), **1.** kept in reserve; kept by special arrangement. **2.** set apart. **3.** self-restrained in action or speech. **4.** disposed to keep to oneself: *A reserved boy does not make friends easily.* *adj.*

re serv ed ly (ri zèr′vid lē), in a reserved manner. *adv.*

reserve officer, officer in the reserves.

re serv ist (ri zèr′vist), soldier or sailor not in active service but available if needed. *n.*

res er voir (rez′ər vwär), **1.** place where water is collected and stored for use: *This reservoir supplies the entire city.* **2.** anything to hold a liquid: *A fountain pen has an ink reservoir.* **3.** place where anything is collected and stored: *His mind was a reservoir of facts.* **4.** a great supply. *n.*

re set (rē set′ for 1; rē′set′ for 2, 3), **1.** set again: *The diamonds were reset in platinum. John's broken arm had to be reset.* **2.** act of resetting. **3.** thing reset. 1 *v.*, **re set, re set ting;** 2,3 *n.*

re set tle ment (rē set′l mənt), settling again. *n.*

re shape (rē shāp′), shape anew; form into new or different shape. *v.*, **re shaped, re shap ing.**

re side (ri zīd′), **1.** live (in or at) for a long time; dwell. **2.** be (in); exist (in): *Her charm resides in her happy smile.* *v.*, **re sid ed, re sid ing.** **—re sid′er,** *n.*

res i dence (rez′ə dəns), **1.** house; home; abode. **2.** residing; living; dwelling: *Long residence in France made him very fond of the French.* **3.** period of residing in a place. *n.*

in residence, living in a place while on duty or doing active work.

res i den cy (rez′ə dən sē), **1.** residence. **2.** formerly, the official residence of a representative of the governor general of India at a native court. *n.*, *pl.* **res i den cies.**

res i dent (rez′ə dənt), **1.** person living in a place, not a visitor. **2.** staying; dwelling in a place: *A resident owner lives on his property.* **3.** living in a place while on duty or doing active work: *Dr. Jones is a resident physician at the hospital.* **4.** an official sent to live in a foreign land to represent his country. **5.** not migratory: *English sparrows are resident birds.* 1,4 *n.*, 2,3,5 *adj.*

res i den tial (rez′ə den′shəl), **1.** of, having to do with, or fitted for homes or residences: *They live in a good residential district.* **2.** having to do with residence: *The city government is considering a residential qualification for schoolteachers.* *adj.*

re sid u al (ri zij′ù əl), of or forming a residue; remaining; left over. *adj.*

res i due (rez′ə dü or rez′ə dū), what remains after a part is taken; remainder: *Mr. Smith's will directed that after the payment of all debts and $10,000 to his brother the residue of his property should go to his son. The syrup had dried up, leaving a sticky residue.* *n.*

re sid u um (ri zij′ù əm), what is left at the end of any process; residue; remainder. *n.*, *pl.* **re sid u a** (-zij′ù ə).

re sign (ri zīn′), **1.** give up a job, position, etc. **2.** give up: *John resigned his position on the school paper.* *v.*

resign oneself, submit quietly; adapt oneself without complaint: *Jim had to resign himself to a week in bed when he hurt his back.*

res ig na tion (rez′ig nā′shən), **1.** act of resigning. **2.** a written statement giving notice that one resigns. **3.** patient acceptance; quiet submission: *She bore the pain with resignation.* *n.*

re signed (ri zīnd′), accepting what comes without complaint. *adj.*

re sign ed ly (ri zīn′id lē), in a resigned manner; with resignation. *adv.*

re sil i ence (ri zil′ē əns), **1.** power of springing back; elasticity; resilient quality or nature: *Rubber has resilience.* **2.** buoyancy; cheerfulness. *n.*

re sil i en cy (ri zil′ē ən sē), resilience. *n.*

re sil i ent (ri zil′ē ənt), **1.** springing back; returning to the original form or position after being bent, compressed, or stretched: *resilient steel, resilient turf.* **2.** buoyant; cheerful: *a resilient nature that throws off trouble.* *adj.*

res in (rez′n), a sticky yellow or brown substance that flows from certain plants and trees, especially the pine and fir. It is also derived chemically and is used in medicine and varnish. The harder portion remaining after heating is called rosin. *n.*

res in ous (rez′n əs), **1.** of resin. **2.** like resin. **3.** containing resin; full of resin. *adj.*

re sist (ri zist′), **1.** act against; strive against; oppose: *The window resisted his efforts to open it.* **2.** act against something; oppose something: *Do not resist.* **3.** strive successfully against; keep from: *I could not resist laughing.* **4.** withstand the action or effect of (an acid, storm, etc.). *v.* **—re sist′er,** *n.*

re sist ance (ri zis′təns), **1.** act of resisting: *The bank clerk made no resistance to the robbers.* **2.** power to resist: *She has little resistance to germs and so is often ill.* **3.** thing or act that resists; opposing force; opposition. An airplane can overcome the resistance of the air and go in the desired direction, while a balloon simply drifts. **4.** people in a country occupied or controlled by another country who organize and fight for their freedom: *the French resistance in World War II.* **5.** property of a conductor that opposes the passage of an electric current and changes electric energy into heat. Copper has a low resistance. **6.** conductor, coil, etc., that offers resistance. *n.*

re sist ant (ri zis′tənt), resisting. *adj.*

re sist i bil i ty (ri zis′tə bil′ə tē), quality of being resistible. *n.*

re sist i ble (ri zis′tə bl), that can be resisted. *adj.*

re sist less (ri zist′lis), that cannot be resisted: *A resistless impulse made him wander over the earth.* *adj.*

re sole (rē sōl′), put a new sole on (a shoe, etc.). *v.*, **re soled, re sol ing.**

re sol u ble (ri zol′yə bl), capable of being resolved. *adj.*

res o lute (rez′ə lüt), determined; firm; bold: *He was resolute in his attempt to climb to the top of the mountain. A soldier must be resolute in battle.* *adj.* **—res′o lute-ly,** *adv.*

res o lu tion (rez′ə lü′shən), **1.** thing decided on; thing determined: *He made a resolution to get up early.* **2.** act of resolving or determining. **3.** power of holding firmly to a purpose; determination: *Lincoln's resolution overcame obstacles of poverty.* **4.** a formal expression of opinion: *The club passed a resolution thanking Mr. Kay for his help throughout the year.* **5.** a breaking into parts. **6.** act or result of solving; solution. *n.*

re solve (ri zolv′), **1.** make up one's mind; determine; decide: *He resolved to do better work in the future.* **2.** thing determined on: *He kept his resolve to do better.* **3.** firmness in carrying out a purpose; determination: *Washington was a man of great resolve.* **4.** break into parts; break up: *The compound can be made to resolve into its parts.* **5.** answer and explain; solve: *His letter resolved all our doubts.* **6.** decide by vote: *It was resolved that our school have a lunchroom.* **7.** change: *The assembly resolved itself into a committee.* 1,4-7 *v.*, **re solved, re solv ing;** 2,3 *n.*

re solved (ri zolvd′), determined; resolute. *adj.*

re solv ed ly (ri zol′vid lē), in a determined manner; with resolution. *adv.*

res o nance (rez′ə nəns), **1.** resounding quality; being resonant: *the resonance of an organ.* **2.** a reinforcing and prolonging of sound by reflection or by vibration of

other objects. The sounding board of a piano gives it resonance. **3.** condition of an electrical circuit adjusted to allow the greatest flow of current at a certain frequency. A radio set must be in resonance to receive music or speech from a radio station. *n.*

res o nant (rez′n ənt), **1.** resounding; continuing to sound; echoing. **2.** tending to increase or prolong sounds. **3.** of or in resonance. *adj.* **—res′o nant ly,** *adv.*

res o nate (rez′n āt), resound; exhibit resonance. *v.*, **res o nat ed, res o nat ing.**

res o na tor (rez′n ā′tər), something that produces resonance; appliance for increasing sound by resonance. *n.*

res or cin (rez ôr′sən), resorcinol. *n.*

res or cin ol (rez ôr′sə nol), a colorless, crystalline substance that is used in medicine as an antiseptic, and in making dyes, drugs, etc. *n.*

re sort (ri zôrt′), **1.** go; go often: *Many people resort to the beaches in hot weather.* **2.** an assembling; going to often: *A park is a place of popular resort in good weather.* **3.** place people go to: *There are many summer resorts in the mountains.* **4.** turn for help: *resort to violence.* **5.** act of turning for help: *The resort to force is forbidden in this school.* **6.** person or thing turned to for help: *Books are her resort when she is lonely. Friends are the best resort in trouble.* 1,4 *v.*, 2,3,5,6 *n.*

re sound (ri zound′), **1.** give back sound; echo: *The hills resounded when we shouted.* **2.** give back (sound); echo (sound). **3.** sound loudly: *Radios resound from every house.* **4.** be filled with sound: *The room resounded with the children's shouts.* **5.** repeat loudly: *resound a hero's praise.* **6.** be much talked about: *The fame of the first flight across the Atlantic resounded all over the world.* *v.* **—re sound′ing ly,** *adv.*

re source (ri sôrs′ or rē′sôrs), **1.** any supply that will meet a need. We have resources of money, of quick wit, of strength, etc. **2.** any means of getting success or getting out of trouble: *Climbing a tree is a cat's resource when chased by a dog.* **3.** skill in meeting difficulties, getting out of trouble, etc. *n.*

resources, the actual and potential wealth of a country.

re source ful (ri sôrs′fəl), good at thinking of ways to do things; quick-witted. *adj.* **—re source′ful ly,** *adv.* **—re source′ful ness,** *n.*

re spect (ri spekt′), **1.** honor; esteem: *Children should show respect to those who are older and wiser.* **2.** feel or show honor or esteem for: *We respect an honest person.* **3.** consideration; regard: *Show respect for other people's property.* **4.** show consideration for: *Respect the ideas and feelings of others.* **5.** point; matter; detail: *The plan is unwise in many respects.* **6.** relation; reference: *We must plan with respect to the future.* **7.** relate to; refer to; be connected with. 1,3,5,6 *n.*, 2,4,7 *v.* **—re spect′er,** *n.*

respects, expressions of respect; regards: *We must pay our respects to the governor.*

in respect of, with reference or comparison to.

in respect that, because of the fact that; since.

re spect a bil i ty (ri spek′tə bil′ə tē), **1.** quality or condition of being respectable. **2.** respectable social standing. *n., pl.* **re spect a bil i ties.**

re spect a ble (ri spek′tə bl), **1.** worthy of respect; having a good reputation: *Respectable citizens obey the laws.* **2.** having fair social standing; honest and decent: *His parents were poor but respectable people.* **3.** fairly good; moderate in size or quality: *John's record in school was respectable but not brilliant.* **4.** good enough to use; fit to be seen: *That dirty dress is not respectable.* *adj.* **—re spect′a bly,** *adv.*

re spect ful (ri spekt′fəl), showing respect; polite. *adj.* **—re spect′ful ly,** *adv.* **—re spect′ful ness,** *n.*

re spect ing (ri spek′ting), regarding; about; concerning: *A discussion arose respecting the merits of different automobiles.* *prep.*

re spec tive (ri spek′tiv), belonging to each; particular; individual: *The classes went to their respective rooms.* *adj.*

re spec tive ly (ri spek′tiv lē), as regards each one in his turn or in the order mentioned: *Bob, Dick, and Tom are 16, 18, and 20 years old, respectively.* *adv.*

res pi ra tion (res′pə rā′shən), **1.** act of inhaling and exhaling; breathing: *Her bad cold hinders respiration.* **2.** the processes by which an animal, plant, or living cell secures oxygen from the air or water, distributes it, combines it with substances in the tissues, and gives off carbon dioxide. *n.*

res pi ra tor (res′pə rā′tər), **1.** a device, usually of gauze, worn over the nose and mouth to prevent inhaling harmful substances. **2.** device used to help a person to breathe. Respirators are used by underwater swimmers and in giving artificial respiration. *n.*

res pi ra to ry (res′pə rə tô′rē or ri spīr′ə tô′rē), having to do with or used for breathing. The lungs are respiratory organs. *adj.*

re spire (ri spīr′), inhale and exhale; breathe. *v.*, **re spired, re spir ing.**

res pite (res′pit), **1.** time of relief and rest; lull: *A thick cloud brought a respite from the glare of the sun.* **2.** a putting off; delay, especially in carrying out a sentence of death; reprieve. **3.** give a respite to. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **res pit ed, res pit ing.**

re splend ence (ri splen′dəns), splendor; great brightness; gorgeous appearance. *n.*

re splend en cy (ri splen′dən sē), resplendence. *n.*

re splend ent (ri splen′dənt), very bright; shining; splendid: *The queen was resplendent with jewels.* *adj.* **—re splend′ent ly,** *adv.*

re spond (ri spond′), **1.** answer; reply. **2.** act in answer; react: *A dog responds to kind treatment by loving its master.* *v.*

re spond ent (ri spon′dənt), **1.** answering; responding. **2.** person who responds. **3.** defendant, especially in a divorce case. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

re sponse (ri spons′), **1.** an answer by word or act: *Her response to my letter was prompt. Lulu stuck out her tongue in response to Tom's teasing.* **2.** words said or sung by the congregation or choir in answer to the minister. *n.*

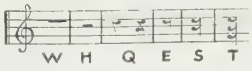
re spon si bil i ty (ri spon′sə bil′ə tē), **1.** being responsible; obligation: *A little child does not feel much responsibility.* **2.** thing for which one is responsible: *A debt and little children to care for are her responsibilities.* *n., pl.* **re spon si bil i ties.**

re spon si ble (ri spon′sə bl), **1.** obliged or expected to account (for); accountable; answerable: *Each pupil is responsible for the care of the books given him.* **2.** deserving credit or blame: *The bad weather is responsible for the small attendance.* **3.** trustworthy; reliable: *A responsible person should take care of the money.* **4.** involving obligation or duties: *The presidency is a very responsible position.* **5.** able to tell right from wrong; able to think and act reasonably: *Insane people are not responsible.* *adj.* **—re spon′si ble ness,** *n.* **—re spon′si bly,** *adv.*

re spon sive (ri spon′siv), **1.** making answer; responding: *a responsive glance.* **2.** easily moved; responding readily: *have a responsive nature, be responsive to kindness.* **3.** using or containing responses: *responsive reading in church in which minister and congregation read in turn.* *adj.* **—re spon′sive ly,** *adv.* **—re spon′sive ness,** *n.*

rest[1] (rest), **1.** sleep: *a good night's rest.* **2.** be still; sleep: *Lie down and rest.* **3.** ease after work or effort: *Allow an hour for rest.* **4.** freedom from anything that tires, troubles, disturbs, or pains; quiet: *The medicine gave the sick man a short rest from pain.* **5.** be free from work, effort, care, trouble, etc.: *Teachers rest in the summer.* **6.** absence of motion: *The driver brought the car*

to rest. **7.** stop moving; cause to stop moving: *The ball rested at the bottom of the hill.* **8.** give rest to; refresh by rest: *Stop and rest your horse.* **9.** lie, lay, recline, sit, lean, etc., for rest or ease: *He spent the whole day resting in a chair.* **10.** be supported: *The ladder rests against the wall.* **11.** be fixed: *Our eyes rested on the open book.* **12.** be at ease: *Don't let Mrs. White rest until she promises to visit us.* **13.** become inactive; let remain inactive: *Let the matter rest. Rest the matter there.* **14.** place for support; lay; lean: *rest one's head in one's hands.* **15.** support: *a rest for a billiard cue.* **16.** place of rest: *a rest for sailors.* **17.** rely (on); trust (in); depend; be based: *Our hope rests on you.* **18.** cause to rely or depend; base: *We rest our hope on you.* **19.** be found; be present: *In a democracy, government rests with the people.* **20.** in music, a pause. **21.** mark to show a pause. **22.** in reading, a pause. **23.** death; the grave. **24.** be dead; lie in the grave: *The old man rests with his forefathers.* **25.** end voluntarily the introduction of evidence in (a case at law): *The lawyer rested his case.* 1,3,4,6,15,16,20-23 *n.*, 2,5,7-14,17-19,24,25 *v.*



Rests (def. 21): W, whole; H, half; Q, quarter; E, eighth; S, sixteenth; T, thirty-second. A whole rest lasts as long as a whole note, a half rest half as long, and so on.

at rest, **1.** asleep. **2.** not moving. **3.** free from pain, trouble, etc.: *The injured man is now at rest.* **4.** dead.

lay to rest, bury.

rest[2] (rest), **1.** what is left; those that are left. **2.** continue to be: *You may rest assured that I will keep my promise.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

re state (rē stāt′), **1.** state again or anew. **2.** state in a new way. *v.*, **re stat ed, re stat ing.**

re state ment (rē stāt′mənt), **1.** statement made again. **2.** a new statement. *n.*

res tau rant (res′tə rənt), place to buy and eat a meal. *n.*

rest ful (rest′fəl), **1.** full of rest; giving rest: *She had a restful nap.* **2.** quiet; peaceful. *adj.* **—rest′ful ly,** *adv.* **—rest′ful ness,** *n.*

res ti tu tion (res′tə tū′shən or res′tə tū′shən), **1.** the giving back of what has been lost or taken away. **2.** act of making good any loss, damage, or injury: *It is only fair that those who do the damage should make restitution.* *n.*

res tive (res′tiv), **1.** restless; uneasy. **2.** hard to manage. **3.** refusing to go ahead; balky. *adj.* **—res′tive ly,** *adv.* **—res′tive ness,** *n.*

rest less (rest′lis), **1.** unable to rest; uneasy: *The dog seemed restless as if he sensed some danger.* **2.** without rest or sleep; not restful: *The sick child passed a restless night.* **3.** rarely or never still or quiet; always moving: *That nervous boy is very restless.* *adj.* **—rest′less ly,** *adv.* **—rest′less ness,** *n.*

res to ra tion (res′tə rā′shən), **1.** restoring or being restored; bringing back to a former condition: *the restoration of health, the restoration of a king.* **2.** something restored: *The house we slept in was a restoration of a Colonial mansion.* *n.*

Res to ra tion (res′tə rā′shən), **1.** the reëstablishment of the monarchy in 1660 under Charles II of England. **2.** period from 1660 to 1688 in England. *n.*

re stor a tive (ri stôr′ə tiv), **1.** capable of restoring; tending to restore health or strength. **2.** something that restores health and strength. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

re store (ri stôr′), **1.** bring back; establish again: *restore order.* **2.** bring back to a former condition or to a normal condition: *The old house has been restored.* **3.** give back; put back: *The thief was forced to restore the money to its owner.* *v.*, **re stored, re stor ing. —re stor′er,** *n.*

re strain (ri strān′), **1.** hold back; keep down; keep in check; keep within limits: *She could not restrain her curiosity.* **2.** keep in prison; confine. *v.* **—re strain′a ble,** *adj.* **—re strain′er,** *n.*

re strain ed ly (ri strān′id lē), in a restrained manner; with restraint. *adv.*

re straint (ri strānt′), **1.** a restraining or being restrained. **2.** means of restraining. **3.** tendency to restrain natural feeling; reserve: *Joe was very angry, but he spoke with restraint.* *n.*

restraint of trade, limitation or prevention of free competition in business.

re strict (ri strikt′), keep within limits; confine: *Our club membership is restricted to twelve.* *v.*

re strict ed (ri strik′tid), **1.** limited; kept within limits: *She is on a very restricted diet, and can have no sweets.* **2.** having restrictions or limiting rules: *Factories may not be built in this restricted residential section.* *adj.*

re stric tion (ri strik′shən), **1.** something that restricts; limiting condition or rule: *The restrictions on the use of the playground are: No fighting; no damaging property.* **2.** a restricting or being restricted: *This park is open to the public without restriction.* *n.*

re stric tive (ri strik′tiv), restricting; limiting: *Some laws are prohibitive; some are only restrictive.* *adj.* **—re stric′tive ly,** *adv.*

re string (rē string′), put a new string or new strings on. *v.*, **re strung, re string ing.**

re sult (ri zult′), **1.** that which happens because of something; what is caused: *The result of the fall was a broken leg.* **2.** good or useful result: *We want results, not talk.* **3.** be a result; follow as a consequence: *Sickness often results from eating too much.* **4.** have as a result; end: *Eating too much often results in sickness.* **5.** quantity, value, etc., obtained by calculation. 1,2,5 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

re sult ant (ri zult′nt), **1.** resulting. **2.** result. **3.** in physics, any force that has the same effect as two or more forces acting together. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

re sume (ri züm′), **1.** begin again; go on: *Resume reading where we left off.* **2.** get or take again: *Those standing may resume their seats.* *v.*, **re sumed, re sum ing. —re sum′a ble,** *adj.*

rés u mé (rez′ù mā′), summary. *n.*

re sump tion (ri zump′shən), a resuming: *the resumption of duties after absence.* *n.*

re sur face (rē sèr′fis), provide with a new or different surface. *v.*, **re sur faced, re sur fac ing.**

re surge (ri sèrj′), rise again. *v.*, **re surged, re surging.**

re sur gence (ri sèr′jəns), a rising again. *n.*

re sur gent (ri sèr′jənt), rising or tending to rise again. *adj.*

res ur rect (rez′ə rekt′), **1.** raise from the dead; bring back to life. **2.** bring back to sight, use, etc.: *resurrect an old custom.* *v.*

res ur rec tion (rez′ə rek′shən), **1.** a coming to life again; rising from the dead. **2.** being alive again after death. **3.** restoration from decay, disuse, etc. *n.*

Res ur rec tion (rez′ə rek′shən), the rising again of Christ after His death and burial. *n.*

re sus ci tate (ri sus′ə tāt), bring or come back to life or consciousness; revive: *The doctor resuscitated the man who was overcome by gas.* *v.*, **re sus ci tat ed, re sus ci tat ing. —re sus′ci ta′tion,** *n.*

re sus ci ta tive (ri sus′ə tā′tiv), helping to resuscitate. *adj.*

re tail (rē′tāl for 1-5; ri tāl′ for 6), **1.** sale of goods in small quantities at a time: *Our grocer buys at wholesale and sells at retail.* **2.** in small lots or quantities: *The wholesale price of this coat is $20; the retail price is $30.* **3.** selling in small quantities: *the retail trade, a retail merchant.* **4.** sell in small quantities. **5.** be sold in small quantities. **6.** tell over again: *She retails everything she hears about her acquaintances.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*, 4-6 *v.*

re tail er (rē′tāl ər), a retail merchant or dealer. *n.*

re tain (ri tān′), **1.** continue to have or hold; keep: *China dishes retain heat longer than metal pans do.* **2.** keep in mind; remember: *She retained the tune but not the words of the song.* **3.** employ by payment of a fee: *He retained the best lawyer in the State.* *v.*

re tain er[1] (ri tān′ər), person who serves a person of rank; vassal; attendant; follower. *n.*

re tain er[2] (ri tān′ər), fee paid to secure services: *This lawyer receives a retainer before he begins work on a case.* *n.*

re take (rē tāk′ for 1, 2; rē′tāk′ for 3), **1.** take again. **2.** take back. **3.** a retaking: *a retake of a scene in a motion picture.* 1,2 *v.*, **re took, re tak en, re tak ing;** 3 *n.*

re tal i ate (ri tal′ē āt), pay back wrong, injury, etc.; return like for like, usually to return evil for evil: *If we insult them, they will retaliate.* *v.*, **re tal i at ed, re tal i at ing.**

re tal i a tion (ri tal′ē ā′shən), paying back a wrong, injury, etc.; return of evil for evil. *n.*

re tal i a tive (ri tal′ē ā′tiv), disposed to retaliate; retaliatory. *adj.*

re tal i a to ry (ri tal′ē ə tô′rē), returning like for like, especially evil for evil. *adj.*

re tard (ri tärd′), make slow; delay the progress of; keep back; hinder: *Bad roads retarded the car.* *v.* **—re tard′er,** *n.*

re tar da tion (rē′tär dā′shən), **1.** act of retarding. **2.** that which retards; hindrance. *n.*

re tard ed (ri tär′did), slow in mental development; backward. *adj.*

retch (rech), make efforts to vomit; make movements like those of vomiting. *v.*

ret'd., returned.

re tell (rē tel′), tell again. *v.*, **re told, re tell ing.**

re ten tion (ri ten′shən), **1.** a retaining. **2.** being retained. **3.** power to retain. **4.** ability to remember. *n.*

re ten tive (ri ten′tiv), **1.** able to hold or keep. **2.** able to remember. *adj.* **—re ten′tive ness,** *n.*

re ten tiv i ty (rē′ten tiv′ə tē), retentiveness. *n.*

ret i cence (ret′ə sns), tendency to be silent or say little; reserve in speech. *n.*

ret i cent (ret′ə snt), disposed to keep silent or say little; not speaking freely; reserved in speech. *adj.* **—ret′i cent ly,** *adv.*

re tic u lar (ri tik′yə lər), **1.** netlike. **2.** intricate; entangled. *adj.*

re tic u late (ri tik′yə lit or ri tik′yə lāt for 1; ri tik′yə lāt for 2, 3), **1.** netlike; covered with a network. Reticulate leaves have the veins arranged like the threads of a net. **2.** cover or mark with a network. **3.** form a network. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *v.*, **re tic u lat ed, re tic u lat ing.**

re tic u la tion (ri tik′yə lā′shən), **1.** a reticulated formation, arrangement, or appearance; network. **2.** one of the meshes of a network. *n.*

ret i cule (ret′ə kūl), a woman's small handbag. *n.*

ret i na (ret′n ə), layer of cells at the back of the eyeball that is sensitive to light and receives the images of things looked at. See **eye** for diagram. *n.*, *pl.* **ret i nas, ret i nae** (-n ē).

ret i nal (ret′n əl), of or on the retina. *adj.*

ret i nue (ret′n ü or ret′n ū), group of attendants or retainers; following: *The king's retinue accompanied him on the journey.* *n.*

re tire (ri tīr′), **1.** give up an office, occupation, etc.: *Our teachers retire at 65.* **2.** remove from an office, occupation, etc. **3.** go away, especially to be quiet: *She retired to a convent.* **4.** withdraw; draw back; send back: *The government retires worn or torn dollar bills from use.* **5.** go back; retreat: *The enemy retired before the advance of our troops.* **6.** go to bed: *We retire early.* **7.** take up and pay off (bonds, loans, etc.). **8.** put out (a batter, side, etc.) in baseball and cricket. *v.*, **re tired, re tir ing.**

re tired (ri tīrd′), **1.** withdrawn from one's occupation: *a retired sea captain.* **2.** reserved; retiring: *a shy, retired nature.* **3.** secluded; shut off; hidden: *a retired spot.* *adj.*

re tire ment (ri tīr′mənt), **1.** a retiring or being retired; withdrawal: *The teacher's retirement from service was regretted by the school.* **2.** a quiet way or place of living: *A hermit lives in retirement, away from everyone.* *n.*

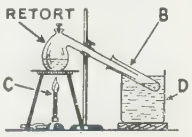
re tir ing (ri tīr′ing), shrinking from society or publicity; reserved; shy. *adj.*

re told (rē tōld′), pt. and pp. of **retell.** *v.*

re took (rē tůk′), pt. of **retake.** *v.*

re tort[1] (ri tôrt′), **1.** reply quickly or sharply. **2.** a sharp or witty reply. **3.** return in kind; turn back on: *retort insult for insult or blow for blow.* 1,3 *v.*, 2 *n.*

re tort[2] (ri tôrt′), container used for distilling or decomposing substances by heat. *n.*



Retort: B, receiver; C, flame to heat retort; D, water to keep receiver cool. If impure water is heated in the retort, the water changes to steam and the impurities are left behind. The steam flows into the receiver and condenses into pure water.

re touch (rē tuch′), improve (a photographic negative, etc.) by new touches or slight changes. *v.*

re trace (ri trās′), go back over: *We retraced our steps to where we started.* *v.*, **re traced, re trac ing. —re trace′a ble,** *adj.*

re-trace (rē trās′), trace over again: *Re-trace these drawings.* *v.*, **re-traced, re-trac ing.**

re tract (ri trakt′), **1.** draw back or in: *The dog snarled and retracted his lips.* **2.** withdraw; take back: *retract an offer or an opinion.* *v.*

re trac tile (ri trak′tl), capable of being drawn back or in. *adj.*

re trac tion (ri trak′shən), **1.** a drawing or being drawn back or in. **2.** a taking back; withdrawal of a promise, statement, etc.: *The boy who accused Fred of cheating made a retraction of the charge.* **3.** retractile power. *n.*

re trac tor (ri trak′tər), **1.** person or thing that draws back something. **2.** muscle that retracts an organ, protruded part, etc. *n.*

re train (rē trān′), train again so as to teach a new skill, drill something already learned, etc. *v.*

re tread (rē tred′ for 1; rē′tred′ for 2), **1.** put a new tread on. **2.** a retreaded tire. 1 *v.*, **re tread ed, re tread ing;** 2 *n.*

re treat (ri trēt′), **1.** go back; move back; withdraw: *The enemy retreated before the advance of our soldiers.* **2.** act of going back or withdrawing: *The army's retreat was orderly.* **3.** signal for retreat: *The drums beat a retreat.* **4.** signal on a bugle or drum, given in the army at sunset. **5.** a safe, quiet place; place of rest or refuge. 1 *v.*, 2-5 *n.*

re trench (ri trench′), **1.** cut down; reduce (expenses, etc.). **2.** reduce expenses: *In hard times, we must retrench.* *v.*

re trench ment (ri trench′mənt), **1.** reduction of expenses. **2.** cutting down; cutting off. *n.*

re tri al (rē trī′əl), second trial; new trial. *n.*

ret ri bu tion (ret′rə bū′shən), a deserved punishment; return for evil done, or sometimes for good done. *n.*

re trib u tive (ri trib′yə tiv), paying back; bringing or inflicting punishment in return for some evil, wrong, etc. *adj.*

re trieve (ri trēv′), **1.** get again; recover: *retrieve a lost pocketbook.* **2.** bring back to a former or better condition; restore: *retrieve one's fortunes.* **3.** make good; make amends for; repair: *retrieve a mistake, retrieve a loss or defeat.* **4.** find and bring to a person: *A dog can be trained to retrieve game.* **5.** find and bring back killed or wounded game. *v.*, **re trieved, re triev ing.**

Labrador retriever (about 2 ft. high at the shoulder)

re triev er (ri trēv′ər), dog trained to find killed or wounded game and bring it to a hunter. *n.*

ret ro ac tive (ret′rō ak′tiv), acting back; having an effect

on what is past. A retroactive law applies to events that occurred before the law was passed. *adj.*

ret ro cede (ret′rə sēd′), cede back (territory, etc.). *v.*, **ret ro ced ed, ret ro ced ing.**

ret ro fire (ret′rō fīr′), **1.** the firing of a retrorocket. **2.** fire a retrorocket. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **ret ro fired, ret ro fir ing.**

ret ro flex (ret′rə fleks), bent backward. *adj.*

ret ro flex ion (ret′rə flek′shən), a bending backward. *n.*

ret ro grade (ret′rə grād), **1.** moving backward; retreating. **2.** move or go backward. **3.** becoming worse. **4.** fall back toward a worse condition; grow worse; decline. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *v.*, **ret ro grad ed, ret ro grad ing.**

ret ro gress (ret′rə gres or ret′rə gres′), **1.** move backward; go back. **2.** become worse. *v.*

ret ro gres sion (ret′rə gresh′ən), **1.** a backward movement. **2.** a becoming worse; falling off; decline. *n.*

ret ro gres sive (ret′rə gres′iv), **1.** moving backward. **2.** becoming worse. *adj.* **—ret′ro gres′sive ly,** *adv.*

ret ro rock et (ret′rō rok′it), a small rocket at the front of a rocket or spacecraft. It is set off to reduce speed for landing or for reëntry. *n.*

ret ro spect (ret′rə spekt), **1.** survey of past time, events, etc.; thinking about the past. **2.** think of (something past). 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

in retrospect, when looking back.

ret ro spec tion (ret′rə spek′shən), act of looking back on things past; survey of past events or experiences. *n.*

ret ro spec tive (ret′rə spek′tiv), **1.** looking back on things past; surveying past events or experiences. **2.** applying to the past; retroactive. *adj.* **—ret′ro spec′tive ly,** *adv.*

ret rous sé (ret′rü sā′), turned up: *a retroussé nose. adj.*

re try (rē trī′), try again: *The murder case was retried in a higher court. v.*, **re tried, re try ing.**

re turn (ri tėrn′), **1.** go back; come back: *My brother will return this summer.* **2.** bring, give, send, hit, put, or pay back: *Return that book to the library.* **3.** a going or coming back; happening again: *We look forward all winter to our return to the country. We wish you many happy returns of your birthday.* **4.** thing returned. **5.** a bringing back; giving back; sending back; hitting back; putting back: *a poor return for kindness.* **6.** profit; amount received: *The returns from the sale were more than a hundred dollars.* **7.** yield: *The concert returned about $50 over expenses.* **8.** report; account: *election returns.* **9.** report or announce officially: *The jury returned a verdict of guilty.* **10.** reply: *"No!" he returned crossly.* **11.** elect to a lawmaking body. **12.** of or having to do with a return: *a return ticket.* **13.** sent, given, done, etc., in return: *a return game.* **14.** in card games, lead (the suit led by one's partner). 1,2,7,9-11,14 *v.*, 3-6,8,10 *n.*, 12,13 *adj.*

in return, as a return; to return something.

re turn a ble (ri tėr′nə bl), **1.** that can be returned. **2.** meant or required to be returned. *adj.*

re turn ee (ri tėrn′ē′), person who has returned, especially one who has returned to his own country after capture in a war or service abroad. *n.*

re un ion (rē ūn′yən), **1.** a coming together again: *the reunion of parted friends.* **2.** a social gathering of persons who have been separated or who have interests in common: *We have a family reunion every summer. n.*

Ré un ion (rē ūn′yən; *French* rā ʏ nyôɴ′), island in the Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar; an overseas department of France. 330,000 pop.; 970 sq. mi. *n.*

re u nite (rē′ū nīt′), **1.** bring together again: *Mother and child were reunited after years of separation.* **2.** come together again. *v.*, **re u nit ed, re u nit ing.**

rev (rev), *Informal.* **1.** a revolution (of an engine or motor). **2.** increase the speed of (an engine or motor). 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **revved, rev ving.**

Rev., **1.** Reverend. **2.** Revelation.

re val ue (rē val′ū), value again or anew. *v.*, **re valued, re val u ing.**

re vamp (rē vamp′), patch up; repair. *v.*

re veal (ri vēl′), **1.** make known: *Never reveal my secret.* **2.** display; show: *Her smile revealed her even teeth. v.* **—re veal′er,** *n.*

rev eil le (rev′l ē), a signal on a bugle or drum to waken soldiers or sailors in the morning. The bugler blows reveille. *n.*

rev el (rev′l), **1.** take great pleasure (*in*): *The children revel in country life.* **2.** a noisy good time; merrymaking. **3.** make merry. 1,3 *v.*, **rev eled, rev el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **rev elled, rev el ling;** 2 *n.* **—rev′el er,** *esp. Brit.* **rev′el ler,** *n.*

rev e la tion (rev′ə lā′shən), **1.** act of making known: *The revelation of the thieves' hiding place by one of their own number caused their capture.* **2.** the thing made known: *Her true nature was a revelation to me.* **3.** God's disclosure of Himself and of His will to His creatures. *n.*

Rev e la tion (rev′ə lā′shən), the last book of the New Testament. *n.*

rev el ry (rev′l rē), boisterous reveling or festivity; wild merrymaking. *n.*, *pl.* **rev el ries.**

re venge (ri venj′), **1.** harm done in return for a wrong; vengeance; returning evil for evil: *a blow struck in revenge.* **2.** desire for vengeance. **3.** take vengeance. **4.** do harm in return for. **5.** chance to win in a return game after losing a game. 1,2,5 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **re venged, re veng ing.**

be revenged or **revenge oneself,** get revenge.

re venge ful (ri venj′fəl), feeling or showing a strong desire for revenge. *adj.* **—re venge′ful ly,** *adv.*

rev e nue (rev′ə nü or rev′ə nū), money coming in; income. The government gets revenue from taxes. *n.*

revenue stamp, stamp to show that money has been paid to the government as a tax on something.

re ver ber ate (ri vėr′bər āt), **1.** echo back: *His voice reverberates from the high ceiling.* **2.** cast or be cast back; reflect (light or heat). *v.*, **re ver ber at ed, re ver ber at ing.**

re ver ber a tion (ri vėr′bər ā′shən), **1.** echoing back of sound; echo. **2.** reflection of light or heat. *n.*

re ver ber a to ry (ri vėr′bər ə tô′rē), characterized by or produced by reverberations; deflected. *adj.*

re vere (ri vir′), love and respect deeply; honor greatly; show reverence for: *People revered the great general. v.*, **re vered, re ver ing.**

Re vere (ri vir′), **Paul,** 1735-1818, American patriot. He is famous for his night ride through eastern Massachusetts to warn colonists of the approach of British troops. *n.*

rev er ence (rev′ər əns), **1.** a feeling of deep respect, mixed with wonder, awe, and love. **2.** regard with reverence; revere. **3.** a deep bow. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **rev er enced, rev er enc ing.**

Rev er ence (rev′ər əns), title used in speaking of or to a clergyman. *n.*

rev er end (rev′ər ənd), **1.** worthy of great respect. **2.** *Informal.* clergyman. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Rev er end (rev′ər ənd), title for clergymen: *the Reverend Thomas A. Johnson. n.*

rev er ent (rev′ər ənt), feeling reverence; showing reverence. *adj.* **—rev′er ent ly,** *adv.*

rev er en tial (rev′ər en′shəl), reverent. *adj.* **—rev′er en′tial ly,** *adv.*

rev er ie (rev′ər ē), dreamy thoughts; dreamy thinking of pleasant things: *He loved to indulge in reveries about the future. n.* Also, **revery.**

Revers on a dress

re vers (rə vir′ or rə vãr′), part of a garment turned back to show the lining or facing. *n.*, *pl.* **re vers** (rə virz′ or rə vãrz′).

re ver sal (ri vėr′sl), change to the opposite; reversing or being reversed. *n.*

re verse (ri vėrs′), **1.** the opposite or contrary: *She did the reverse of what I ordered.* **2.** turned backward; opposite or contrary in position or direction: *the reverse side of a phonograph record.* **3.** acting in a manner opposite or contrary to that which is usual. **4.** causing an opposite or backward

movement. **5.** turn the other way; turn inside out; turn upside down: *Reverse that gun; don't point it at me.* **6.** turn in a direction opposite to the usual one while dancing. **7.** gear that reverses the movement of machinery: *an automobile in reverse.* **8.** change to the opposite; repeal: *The court reversed its decree of imprisonment, and the man went free.* **9.** a change to bad fortune; check; defeat: *He used to be rich, but he met with reverses.* **10.** the back: *His name is on the reverse of the medal.* 1,7,9,10 *n.*, 2-4 *adj.*, 5,6,8 *v.*, **re versed, re vers ing.**

re verse ly (ri vèrs′lē), **1.** in a reverse position, direction, or order. **2.** on the other hand; on the contrary. *adv.*

re vers i bil i ty (ri vèr′sə bil′ə tē), fact or quality of being reversible. *n.*

re vers i ble (ri vèr′sə bl), **1.** that can be reversed; that can reverse. **2.** of a fabric, finished on both sides so that either can be used as the right side. *adj.*

re ver sion (ri vèr′zhən), **1.** return to a former condition, practice, belief, etc.; return. **2.** the return of property to the grantor or his heirs. *n.*

re ver sion al (ri vèr′zhən l), of, having to do with, or involving a reversion. *adj.*

re vert (ri vèrt′), go back; return: *If a man dies without heirs, his property reverts to the State.* *v.*

rev er y (rev′ər ē), reverie. *n.*, *pl.* **rev er ies.**

re view (ri vū′), **1.** study again; look at again: *He reviewed the scene of the crime.* **2.** a studying again: *Before the examinations we have a review of the term's work.* **3.** look back on: *Before falling asleep, Helen reviewed the day's happenings.* **4.** a looking back on; survey: *A review of the trip was pleasant.* **5.** examine again; look at with care; examine. A superior court may review decisions of a lower court. **6.** reëxamination. **7.** examination; inspection: *A review of the troops will be held during the general's visit to the camp.* **8.** inspect formally: *The President reviewed the fleet.* **9.** account of a book, play, etc., giving its merits and faults: *That magazine contains good reviews of the new movies.* **10.** magazine containing articles on subjects of current interest, including accounts of books, etc.: *a law review, a motion-picture review.* **11.** examine to give an account of: *Mr. Brown reviews books for a living.* **12.** review books, etc. **13.** revue. 1,3,5,8,11,12 *v.*, 2,4,6,7,9,10,13 *n.*

re view er (ri vū′ər), **1.** person who reviews. **2.** person who writes articles discussing books, plays, etc. *n.*

re vile (ri vīl′), call bad names; abuse with words: *The tramp reviled the man who drove him off.* *v.*, **re viled, re vil ing.**

re vile ment (ri vīl′mənt), **1.** act of reviling. **2.** reviling speech. *n.*

re vise (ri vīz′), **1.** read carefully in order to correct; look over and change; examine and improve. **2.** change; alter: *revise one's opinion.* **3.** process of revising. **4.** a revised form or version. 1,2 *v.*, **re vised, re vis ing;** 3,4 *n.* **—re vis′er,** *n.*

re vi sion (ri vizh′ən), **1.** act or work of revising. **2.** a revised form: *a revision of a book.* *n.*

re vi so ry (ri vī′zə rē), of or having to do with revision. *adj.*

re viv al (ri vīv′l), **1.** a bringing or coming back to life or consciousness. **2.** restoration to vigor or health. **3.** a bringing or coming back to style, use, activity, etc.: *the revival of a play of years ago.* **4.** an awakening or increase of interest in religion. **5.** special services or efforts made to awaken or increase interest in religion. *n.*

re viv al ist (ri vīv′l ist), person who holds special services to awaken interest in religion. *n.*

re vive (ri vīv′), **1.** bring back or come back to life or consciousness: *revive a half-drowned person.* **2.** bring or come back to a fresh, lively condition: *Flowers revive in water.* **3.** make or become fresh; restore: *Hot coffee revived the cold, tired man.* **4.** bring back or come back to notice, use, fashion, memory, activity, etc.: *An old play is sometimes revived on the stage.* *v.*, **re vived, re viv ing.**

rev o ca ble (rev′ə kə bl), that can be repealed, canceled, or withdrawn. *adj.*

rev o ca tion (rev′ə kā′shən), repeal; canceling; withdrawal: *the revocation of a law.* *n.*

rev o ca to ry (rev′ə kə tô′rē), revoking; recalling. *adj.*

re voke (ri vōk′), **1.** take back; repeal; cancel; withdraw: *The king revoked his decree.* **2.** in cards, a failure to follow suit when one can and should. **3.** fail to follow suit in playing cards when one can and should. 1,3 *v.*, **re voked, re vok ing;** 2 *n.*

re volt (ri vōlt′), **1.** act or state of rebelling: *The town is in revolt.* **2.** turn away from and fight against a leader; rise against the government's authority: *The people revolted against the dictator.* **3.** turn away with disgust: *revolt at a bad smell.* **4.** cause to feel disgust: *A dirty house revolts Mother.* 1 *n.*, 2-4 *v.* **—re volt′er,** *n.*

re volt ing (ri vōl′ting), disgusting; repulsive. *adj.*

rev o lu tion (rev′ə lü′shən), **1.** a complete overthrow of an established government or political system: *The era of the American Revolution, from 1763 to 1783, ended with the war which gave independence to the colonies.* **2.** a complete change: *The automobile caused a revolution in ways of traveling.* **3.** movement in a circle or curve around some point: *One revolution of the earth around the sun takes a year.* **4.** act or fact of turning round a center or axis; rotation: *The wheel of the motor turns at a rate of more than one thousand revolutions a minute.* **5.** time or distance of one revolution. **6.** a complete cycle or series of events: *The revolution of the four seasons fills a year.* *n.*

rev o lu tion ar y (rev′ə lü′shən er′ē), **1.** of a revolution; connected with a revolution. **2.** bringing or causing great changes. **3.** revolutionist. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*, *pl.* **rev o lu tion ar ies.**

Revolutionary War, the war from 1775 to 1783 by which the thirteen American colonies won independence from England.

rev o lu tion ist (rev′ə lü′shən ist), person who advocates, or takes part in, a revolution. *n.*

rev o lu tion ize (rev′ə lü′shən īz), change completely; produce a very great change in: *The automobile and radio have revolutionized country life.* *v.*, **rev o lu tion ized, rev o lu tion iz ing.**

re volve (ri volv′), **1.** move in a circle; move in a curve round a point: *The moon revolves around the earth.* **2.** turn round a center or axis; rotate: *The wheels of a moving car revolve.* **3.** cause to move round. **4.** turn over in the mind; consider from many points of view: *He wishes to revolve the problem before giving an answer.* *v.*, **re volved, re volv ing.**

re volv er (ri vol′vər), pistol with a revolving cylinder in which the cartridges are contained, that can be fired several times without reloading. *n.*

re vue (ri vū′), a theatrical entertainment with singing, dancing, parodies of recent plays, humorous treatments of happenings and fads of the year, etc. *n.*

re vul sion (ri vul′shən), a sudden, violent change or reaction: *My feeling toward my new friend underwent a revulsion when I realized his cruelty and dishonesty.* *n.*

re ward (ri wôrd′), **1.** return made for something done. **2.** a money payment given or offered for capture of criminals, the return of lost property, etc. **3.** give a reward to. **4.** give a reward for. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

re wire (rē wīr′), **1.** put new wires on or in. **2.** telegraph again. *v.*, **re wired, re wir ing.**

re word (rē wèrd′), put into other words. *v.*

re write (rē rīt′), write again; write in a different form; revise. *v.*, **re wrote, re writ ten, re writ ing.**

Rey kja vik (rā′kyə vēk), capital of Iceland. 65,000. *n.*

Reyn ard (ren′ərd or rā′närd), name for the fox in stories and poems. Reynard the Fox is the main character in a group of medieval fables about animals. *n.*

Rey nolds (ren′ldz), Sir **Joshua,** 1723-1792, English portrait painter. *n.*

R.F. or **r.f.,** radio frequency.

R.F.D., Rural Free Delivery.

Rh, rhodium.

rhap sod i cal (rap sod′ə kl), of, having to do with, or characteristic of rhapsody; extravagantly enthusiastic; ecstatic. *adj.* **—rhap sod′i cal ly,** *adv.*

rhap so dize (rap′sə dīz), talk or write with extravagant enthusiasm. *v.,* **rhap so dized, rhap so diz ing.**

rhap so dy (rap′sə dē), **1.** utterance or writing marked by extravagant enthusiasm: *She went into rhapsodies over the garden.* **2.** in music, an instrumental composition irregular in form: *Liszt's Hungarian rhapsodies. n., pl.* **rhap so dies.**

Rhea (about 4½ ft. from bill to tail)

rhe a (rē′ə), any of several large birds of South America that are much like the ostrich, but are smaller and have three toes instead of two. *n.*

Rhee (rē), **Syngman,** 1875-1965, Korean statesman, president of South Korea from 1948 until 1960. *n.*

Rheims (rēmz; *French* raNs), Reims. *n.*

Rhein gold (rīn′gōld′), in German and Norse mythology, a magic hoard of gold owned by the Nibelungs and later by Siegfried. *n.*

Rhen ish (ren′ish), of the river Rhine or the regions near it. *adj.*

rhe ni um (rē′nē əm), a rare, hard, grayish metallic element that has chemical properties similar to those of manganese. *Symbol:* Re *n.*

rhe o stat (rē′ə stat), instrument for regulating the strength of an electric current by introducing different amounts of resistance into the circuit. *n.*

rhe sus (rē′səs), a small, yellowish-brown monkey with a short tail, found in India. *n.*

Rhe sus factor (rē′səs), Rh factor.

rhet o ric (ret′ə rik), **1.** art of using words in speaking or writing. **2.** book about this art. **3.** mere display in language. *n.*

rhe tor i cal (ri tôr′ə kl), **1.** of or having to do with rhetoric. **2.** using rhetoric. **3.** intended especially for display; artificial. **4.** oratorical. *adj.* **—rhe tor′i cal ly,** *adv.*

rhetorical question, question asked only for effect, not for information.

rhet o ri cian (ret′ə rish′ən), **1.** person skilled in rhetoric. **2.** person given to display in language. *n.*

rheum (rüm), **1.** a watery discharge, such as mucus, tears, or saliva. **2.** catarrh; cold. *n.*

rheu mat ic (rü mat′ik), **1.** of rheumatism. **2.** having rheumatism; liable to have rheumatism. **3.** causing rheumatism. **4.** caused by rheumatism. **Rheumatic fever** is a fever that accompanies inflamed and painful joints. **5.** person who has rheumatism. 1-4 *adj.,* 5 *n.*

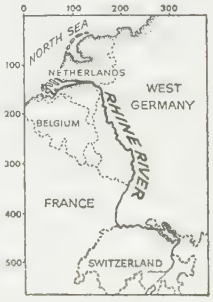
rheu ma tics, *Informal.* rheumatism.

rheu ma tism (rü′mə tiz əm), disease with inflammation, swelling, and stiffness of the joints. *n.*

rheum y (rüm′ē), **1.** full of rheum. **2.** causing rheum; damp and cold. *adj.*

Rh factor, substance often found in the blood of human beings and the higher mammals. Blood containing this substance (**Rh positive**) does not combine favorably with blood lacking it (**Rh negative**). Also, **Rhesus factor.**

rhi nal (rī′nl), of or having to do with the nose; nasal. *adj.*



Rhine (rīn), river flowing from central Switzerland through West Germany and the Netherlands into the North Sea. 810 mi. *n.*

Rhine land (rīn′land′), **1.** the region along the Rhine. **2.** the part of West Germany west of the Rhine. *n.*

rhine stone (rīn′stōn′), an imitation diamond, made of glass. *n.*

rhi ni tis (rī nī′tis), inflammation of the nose or its mucous membrane. *n.*

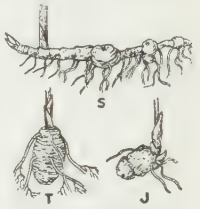
Rhinoceros (5 ft. high; 10 ft. long)

rhi no (rī′nō), rhinoceros. *n., pl.* **rhi nos.**

rhi noc er os (rī nos′ər əs), a large, thick-skinned mammal of Africa and Asia with one or two upright horns on the snout. *n., pl.* **rhi noc er os es** or (*esp. collectively*) **rhi noc er os.**

rhi zoid (rī′zoid), rootlike. *adj.*

rhi zome (rī′zōm), a rootlike stem lying along or under the ground, which usually produces roots below and shoots from the upper surface; rootstock. *n.*



Forms of rhizome: S, Solomon's-seal; T, Trillium; J, Jack-in-the-pulpit.

rhi zo pod (rī′zə pod), any of a group of one-celled animals that form temporary projections of protoplasm for moving about and taking in food. Amoebas are rhizopods. *n.*

Rhode Island (rōd), a New England State of the United States. Rhode Island is the smallest State. 859,000 pop.; 1214 sq. mi. *Capital:* Providence. *Abbrev.:* R.I.

Rhodes (rōdz), **1.** a Greek island, formerly Italian, in the Aegean Sea, just southwest of Asia Minor. 62,000 pop.; 542 sq. mi. **2.** seaport and capital of this island. 24,000. **3. Cecil John,** 1853-1902, British colonial statesman and government administrator in S Africa. *n.*

Rho de sia (rō dē′zhə), a former self-governing British colony in SE Africa. Rhodesia proclaimed its independence from Britain on November 11, 1965. 3,849,000 pop.; 150,333 sq. mi. *Capital:* Salisbury. *n.* **—Rho de′sian,** *adj., n.*

rho di um (rō′dē əm), a grayish-white metallic element, forming salts that give rose-colored solutions. It is similar to aluminum. *Symbol:* Rh *n.*

rho do den dron (rō′də den′drən), an evergreen shrub somewhat like an azalea. Rhododendrons have beautiful pink, purple, or white flowers. *n.*

rhomb (rom or romb), rhombus. *n.*

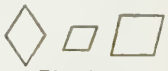
rhom bic (rom′bik), **1.** having the form of a rhombus. **2.** having a rhombus as base or cross section. **3.** bounded by rhombuses. *adj.*

rhom boid (rom′boid), **1.** parallelogram with equal opposite sides that is not a rectangle. **2.** shaped like a rhombus or rhomboid. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

Rhomboids

rhom boi dal (rom boi′dl), rhomboid. *adj.*

rhom bus (rom′bəs), parallelogram with equal sides, having two obtuse angles and two acute angles; diamond. *n., pl.* **rhom bus es, rhom bi** (-bī).


Rhombuses

Rhone (rōn), river flowing from S Switzerland through SE France into the Mediterranean Sea. 504 mi. *n.*

Rhône (rōn), *French.* Rhone. *n.*

rhu barb (rü′bärb), **1.** a garden plant with very large leaves, whose sour stalks are used for making sauce, pies, etc. **2.** the stalks. **3.** the sauce made of them. **4.** *Slang.* a violent argument or protest. *n.*

rhyme (rīm), **1.** sound alike in the last part: "*Long*" *and* "*song*" *rhyme.* "*Go to bed*" *rhymes with* "*sleepy head.*" **2.** agreement in the final sounds of words or lines. **3.** put or make into rhyme: *rhyme a translation.* **4.** word or line having the same last sound as another:

"Cat" is a rhyme for "mat." **5.** verses or poetry with a regular return of similar sounds. **6.** make rhymes. **7.** use (a word) with another that rhymes with it: *rhyme "love" and "dove."* 1,3,6,7 *v.*, **rhymed, rhym ing;** 2,4,5 *n.* Also, **rime.** **—rhym′er,** *n.*

without rhyme or reason, having no system or sense.

rhyme ster (rīm′stər), maker of rather poor rhymes or verse. *n.* Also, **rimester.**

rhythm (riтн′əm), **1.** movement with a regular repetition of a beat, accent, rise and fall, or the like: *the rhythm of dancing, skating, or swimming, the rhythm of the tides, the rhythm of one's heartbeats.* **2.** repetition of an accent; arrangement of beats in a line of poetry: *The rhythms of "The Lord's Prayer," "The Night Before Christmas," and "America" are different.* **3.** grouping by accents or beats: *triple rhythm.* *n.*

rhyth mic (riтн′mik), rhythmical. *adj.*

rhyth mi cal (riтн′mə kl), having rhythm; of or having to do with rhythm. *adj.* **—rhyth′mi cal ly,** *adv.*

R.I., Rhode Island.

Ri al to (rē al′tō), **1.** a former business district of Venice. **2.** a famous bridge in Venice that crosses the Grand Canal. *n.*

ri al to (rē al′tō), exchange; market place. *n.*

rib (rib), **1.** one of the curved bones extending from the backbone and enclosing the upper part of the body. **2.** piece that forms a frame. An umbrella has ribs. **3.** a thick vein of a leaf. **4.** furnish or strengthen with ribs. **5.** ridge in cloth, knitting, etc. **6.** mark with riblike ridges. **7.** *Slang.* tease. 1-3,5 *n.*, 4,6,7 *v.*, **ribbed, rib bing.**

rib ald (rib′ld), offensive in speech; coarsely mocking; irreverent; indecent; obscene. *adj.*

rib ald ry (rib′ld rē), ribald language. *n.*

ribbed (ribd), having ribs or ridges. *adj.*

rib bing (rib′ing), ribs collectively; group or arrangement of ribs. *n.*

rib bon (rib′ən), **1.** strip or band of silk, satin, velvet, etc. **2.** anything like such a strip: *a typewriter ribbon. Her dress was torn to ribbons by the thorns and briers she had come through.* *n.* **—rib′bon like′,** *adj.*

ri bo fla vin (rī′bō flā′vən), constituent of the vitamin B complex, present in liver, eggs, milk, spinach, etc.; lactoflavin. It is sometimes called vitamin G or B_2. Persons who lack riboflavin are retarded in growth. *n.*

rice (rīs), **1.** the starchy seeds or grain of a plant grown in warm climates. Rice is an important food in India, China, and Japan. **2.** the plant itself. **3.** reduce to a form like rice: *rice potatoes.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **riced, ric ing.**

rice bird (rīs′bėrd′), a name for the bobolink in the S United States. *n.*

rich (rich), **1.** having much money or property: *a rich man.* **2.** well supplied; abounding: *The United States is rich in oil and coal.* **3.** producing or yielding abundantly; fertile: *rich soil, a rich mine.* **4.** valuable: *a rich harvest.* **5.** costly; elegant: *rich dress.* **6.** containing plenty of butter, eggs, flavoring, etc. **7.** (of colors, sounds, smells, etc.) deep; full; vivid. **8.** *Informal.* very amusing; ridiculous. *adj.* **—rich′ly,** *adv.* **—rich′ness,** *n.*

the rich, rich people.

Rich ard I (rich′ərd), 1157-1199, king of England from 1189 to 1199. He was called "Richard the Lion-Hearted" or "Richard Coeur de Lion."

Richard Coeur de Li on (kėr′ də lē′ən), Richard I of England.

Rich e lieu (rish′ə lü; *French* rē shə lyœ′), **Duke of,** 1585-1642, French cardinal and statesman who virtually controlled France from 1624 to 1642. *n.*

rich es (rich′iz), wealth; abundance of property; much money, land, goods, etc. *n.pl.*

Rich mond (rich′mənd), **1.** capital of Virginia, a river port in the E part of the State on the James River. 220,000. **2.** borough of New York City consisting of Staten Island. 222,000. **3.** city in W California, near San Francisco. 72,000. *n.*

rick (rik), stack of hay, straw, etc., especially, one made so that the rain will run off it. *n.*

rick ets (rik′its), disease of childhood, caused by lack of vitamin D or calcium, that results in softening, and sometimes bending, of the bones; rachitis. *n.*

rick et y (rik′ə tē), **1.** liable to fall or break down; shaky: *a rickety old chair.* **2.** having rickets; suffering from rickets. **3.** feeble in the joints. *adj.* **—rick′et i ness,** *n.*

rick shaw or **rick sha** (rik′shô), jinrikisha. *n.*

ric o chet (rik′ə shā′; *esp. Brit.* rik′ə shet′), **1.** the skipping or jumping motion of an object as it goes along a flat surface: *the ricochet of a cannon ball along the ground, the ricochet of a stone thrown along the surface of water.* **2.** move with a skipping or jumping motion. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **ric o cheted** (-shād′), **ric o chet ing** (-shā′ing) or *esp. Brit.* **ric o chet ted** (-shet′id), **ric o chet ting** (-shet′ing).

rid[1] (rid), make free (from): *What will rid a house of rats?* *v.*, **rid** or **rid ded, rid ding.**

be rid of, be freed from.

get rid of, **1.** get free from. **2.** do away with.

rid[2] (rid), *Archaic.* a pt. and a pp. of **ride.** *v.*

rid dance (rid′ns), a clearing away or out; removal. *n.*

good riddance, exclamation expressing relief that something or somebody has been removed.

rid den (rid′n), a pp. of **ride.** *The horseman had ridden all day.* *v.*

rid dle[1] (rid′l), **1.** a puzzling question, statement, problem, etc. *Example:* When is a door not a door? *Answer:* When it is ajar. **2.** person or thing that is hard to understand, explain, etc. **3.** speak in riddles. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **rid dled, rid dling.**

rid dle[2] (rid′l), **1.** make many holes in: *The door of the fort was riddled with bullets.* **2.** a coarse sieve. **3.** sift: *riddle gravel.* 1,3 *v.*, **rid dled, rid dling;** 2 *n.*

ride (rīd), **1.** sit on a horse and make it go. **2.** sit on a camel, bicycle, etc., and make it go. **3.** sit on and manage. **4.** admit of being ridden: *a horse that rides easily.* **5.** ride over, along, or through. **6.** be carried along as if on horseback; be carried along by anything: *ride on a train.* **7.** be mounted on; be carried on: *The eagle rides the winds.* **8.** a trip on the back of a horse, in a carriage, car, train, boat, etc. **9.** path, road, etc., made for riding. **10.** do or perform: *ride a race.* **11.** move on; float; float along: *The ship rode the waves.* **12.** *Informal.* make fun of; tease. **13.** cause to ride or be carried: *ride a man on a rail as punishment.* **14.** control, dominate, or tyrannize over: *be ridden by foolish fears.* 1-7,10-14 *v.*, **rode** or (*Archaic*) **rid, rid den** or (*Archaic*) **rid, rid ing;** 8,9 *n.*

ride down, **1.** knock down. **2.** overcome. **3.** overtake by riding. **4.** exhaust by riding.

ride out, **1.** withstand (a gale, etc.) without damage. **2.** endure successfully.

ride up, slide up out of place: *That coat rides up at the back.*

rid er (rīd′ər), **1.** person who rides: *The West is famous for its riders.* **2.** anything added to a record, document, legislative bill, or statement after it was supposed to be completed. *n.* **—rid′er less,** *adj.*

ridge (rij), **1.** the long and narrow upper part of something: *the ridge of an animal's back.* **2.** line where two sloping surfaces meet: *the ridge of a roof.* **3.** a long, narrow chain of hills or mountains: *the Blue Ridge of the Appalachian Mountains.* **4.** any raised narrow strip: *the ridges on corduroy cloth, the ridges in plowed ground.* **5.** form or make into ridges. **6.** cover with ridges; mark with ridges. 1-4 *n.*, 5,6 *v.*, **ridged, ridg ing.**

ridge pole (rij′pōl′), the horizontal timber along the top of a roof or tent. *n.*

rid i cule (rid′ə kūl), 1. laugh at; make fun of: *Boys ridicule their sisters' friends.* 2. laughter in mockery; words or actions that make fun of somebody or something: *Silly mistakes and queer clothes often arouse ridicule.* 1 *v.*, **rid i culed, rid i cul ing;** 2 *n.*

ri dic u lous (ri dik′yə ləs), deserving ridicule; absurd; laughable: *His attempts to be the life of the party were ridiculous. adj.* **—ri dic′u lous ly,** *adv.* **—ri dic′u lous ness,** *n.*

riding boot, a high boot worn by riders.

riding crop, a short whip with a loop on one end instead of a lash.

riding habit, dress or suit worn by riders.

Rif (rif), a mountainous region in N Morocco, along the Mediterranean coast. *n.*

rife (rīf), 1. happening often; common; numerous; widespread. 2. full; abounding: *The land was rife with rumors of war. adj.*

Riff (rif), native or inhabitant of the Rif. *n.*

Riff i an (rif′ē ən), 1. of or having to do with the Rif or its people. 2. native or inhabitant of the Rif. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

rif fle (rif′fl), 1. *U.S.* a rapid. 2. *U.S.* a ripple. 3. shuffle (cards) by bending the edges slightly so that the two divisions of the deck slide into each other. 4. act of shuffling cards in this way. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **rif fled, rif fling.**

riff raff (rif′raf′), 1. worthless people. 2. trash. 3. worthless. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

ri fle[1] (rī′fl), 1. gun with spiral grooves in its barrel to spin the bullet as it is fired. 2. such a gun that is fired from the shoulder. 3. cut spiral grooves in (a gun). 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **ri fled, ri fling.**

ri fle[2] (rī′fl), 1. search and rob; ransack and rob. 2. steal; take away. 3. strip bare: *The bad boys rifled the apple tree. v.*, **ri fled, ri fling. —ri′fler,** *n.*

ri fle man (rī′fl mən), 1. soldier armed with a rifle. 2. man who uses a rifle. *n., pl.* **ri fle men.**

ri fling (rī′fling), 1. act or process of cutting spiral grooves in a gun barrel. 2. system of spiral grooves in a rifle. *n.*

rift (rift), split; break; crack: *a rift in the clouds. n., v.*

rig (rig), 1. equip (a ship) with masts, sails, ropes, etc.: *The sailor rigged a toy boat for the little boy.* 2. the arrangement of masts, sails, ropes, etc., on a ship. A schooner has a fore-and-aft rig; that is, the sails are set lengthwise on the ship. 3. move (a shroud, boom, stay, etc.) to its proper place. 4. equip; fit out. 5. *Informal.* dress: *On Halloween the children rig themselves up in queer clothes (v.). John's rig consisted of a silk hat and overalls (n.).* 6. outfit; equipment. 7. get ready for use. 8. put together in a hurry or by using odds and ends. 9. arrange dishonestly for one's own advantage. 10. *U.S. Informal.* carriage, with its horse or horses. 1,3-5,7-9 *v.*, **rigged, rig ging;** 2,5,6,10 *n.*

Ri ga (rē′gə), 1. seaport on the Baltic Sea and capital of Latvia, a Soviet republic. 605,000. 2. **Gulf of,** gulf of the Baltic Sea, between two republics of the Soviet Union, Estonia and Latvia. 100 mi. long; 60 mi. wide. *n.*

rigged (rigd), having a certain kind of rigging. *adj.*

rig ger (rig′ər), 1. person who rigs. 2. person who rigs ships, or works with hoisting tackle, etc. 3. person who manipulates something fraudulently. *n.*

rig ging (rig′ing), 1. ropes, chains, etc., used to support and work the masts, yards, sails, etc., on a ship. 2. tackle; equipment. *n.*

right (rīt), 1. good; just; lawful: *Jack did the right thing when he told the truth.* 2. in a way that is good, just, or lawful: *He acted right when he told the truth.* 3. that which is right: *Do right, not wrong.* 4. a just claim, title, or privilege: *the right to vote.* 5. correct; true: *the right answer.* 6. correctly; truly: *She guessed right.* 7. proper; fitting: *Learn to say the right thing at the right time.* 8. properly; well: *It serves you right to lose if you cheat.* 9. favorable: *If the weather is right, we'll go.* 10. favorably: *turn out right.* 11. healthy; normal: *be in one's right senses.* 12. in a good or suitable condition: *Put things right.* 13. meant to be seen; most important: *the right side of cloth.* 14. make correct: *right errors.* 15. do justice to: *right the oppressed.* 16. fair treatment; justice. 17. get or put into proper position: *The ship righted as the wave passed.* 18. opposite of left; belonging or having to do with the side of anything which is turned east when the main side is turned north. The right bank of a river is the one to the right as one faces downstream. 19. to the right hand: *turn right.* 20. blow struck with the right hand. 21. the right side or what is on the right side. 22. part of a lawmaking body, made up of conservative or reactionary political groups, that sits on the right of the presiding officer. 23. exactly; just; precisely: *Put it right here.* 24. at once; immediately: *Stop playing right now.* 25. (used in some titles) very: *right honorable.* 26. *Archaic or Informal.* extremely: *I am right glad to see you.* 27. in a straight line; directly: *Look me right in the eye.* 28. straight: *a right line.* 29. completely: *His hat was knocked right off.* 30. formed by a line drawn to another line or surface by the shortest course: *a right angle, a right cone.* 31. *Archaic.* rightful; real: *the right owner, a right whale.* 32. privilege of subscribing for a stock or bond. 33. certificate granting such a privilege. 1,5,7,9,11,13,18,28, 30,31 *adj.*, 2,6,8,10,12,19,23-27,29 *adv.*, 3,4,16,20-22, 32,33 *n.*, 14,15,17 *v.* **—right′ness,** *n.*

by right or **by rights,** justly; properly.

in the right, right.

right about! turn in the opposite direction.

right away, at once; immediately.

right off, at once; immediately.

to rights, *Informal.* in or into proper condition, order, etc.

right angle, angle of 90 degrees.

Right angle

right-an gled (rīt′ang′gld), containing a right angle or right angles; rectangular. *adj.*

right eous (rī′chəs), 1. doing right; virtuous; behaving justly. 2. morally right or justifiable: *righteous indignation. adj.* **—right′eous ly,** *adv.*

right eous ness (rī′chəs nis), upright conduct; virtue; being right and just. *n.*

right ful (rīt′fəl), 1. according to law; by rights: *the rightful owner of this dog.* 2. just and right; proper. *adj.* **—right′ful ness,** *n.*

right ful ly (rīt′fəl ē), 1. according to right, law, or justice. 2. properly; fittingly. *adv.*

right-hand (rīt′hand′), 1. on or to the right. 2. of, for, or with the right hand. 3. most helpful or useful: *one's right-hand man. adj.*

right-hand ed (rīt′han′did), 1. using the right hand more easily and readily than the left. 2. done with the right hand. 3. made to be used with the right hand. 4. turning from left to right: *a right-handed screw. adj.*

right ist (rīt′ist), 1. person who has conservative or reactionary ideas in politics. 2. having conservative or reactionary ideas in politics. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

right ly (rīt′lē), 1. justly; fairly. 2. correctly: *He rightly guessed that I was safe.* 3. properly; suitably. *adv.*

right-mind ed (rīt′mīn′did), having right opinions or principles. *adj.*

right of way, 1. right to go first; precedence over all others. 2. right to pass over property belonging to someone else. 3. strip of land on which a railroad, power line, etc., is built.

right triangle, triangle with one right angle.

rig id (rij′id), 1. stiff; firm; not bending: *a rigid support.* 2. strict; not changing: *Our club has few rigid rules.* 3. severely exact; rigorous: *a rigid examination. adj.* **—rig′id ly,** *adv.* **—rig′id ness,** *n.*

ri gid i ty (ri jid′ə tē), 1. stiffness; firmness. 2. strictness; severity. *n.*

rig ma role (rig′mə rōl), foolish talk; words without meaning; nonsense. *n.*

rig or (rig′ər), **1.** strictness; severity; harshness: *the rigor of a long, cold winter.* **2.** stiffness; rigidity. **3.** chill caused by illness. *n.*

rig or mor tis (rig′ər môr′tis), the stiffening of the muscles after death.

rig or ous (rig′ər əs), **1.** very severe; harsh; strict: *the rigorous discipline in a prison.* **2.** thoroughly logical and scientific; exact: *the rigorous methods of science. adj.* **—rig′or ous ly,** *adv.*

rig our (rig′ər), *Esp. Brit.* rigor. *n.*

rile (rīl), *Esp. U.S. Informal.* roil. *v.*, **riled, ril ing.**

Ri ley (rī′lē), **James Whitcomb,** 1853-1916, American poet. *n.*

rill (ril), a tiny stream; little brook. *n.*

rim (rim), **1.** an edge, border, or margin on or around anything: *the rim of a wheel, the rim of a cup.* **2.** form a rim around; put a rim around: *Wild flowers and grasses rimmed the little pool.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **rimmed, rim ming. —rim′less,** *adj.*

rime[1] (rīm), rhyme. *v.*, **rimed, rim ing;** *n.*

rime[2] (rīm), **1.** white frost; hoarfrost. **2.** cover with rime. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **rimed, rim ing.**

rime ster (rīm′stər), rhymester. *n.*

Rim ski-Kor sa kov (rim′skē kôr′sə kôf), **Nikolay,** 1844-1908, Russian composer of music. *n.*

rind (rīnd), the firm outer covering (of oranges, melons, cheeses, etc.). The bark of a tree or plant may be called the rind. *n.*

ring[1] (ring), **1.** circle: *You can tell the age of a tree by counting the rings in its wood; one ring grows every year. The elves danced in a ring.* **2.** a thin circle of metal or other material: *a napkin ring, rings on her fingers.* **3.** the outer edge or border of a coin, plate, wheel, or anything round. **4.** put a ring around; enclose; form a circle around. **5.** toss a horseshoe, ring, etc., around (a certain mark or post). **6.** provide with a ring. **7.** put a ring in the nose of. **8.** form a ring or rings. **9.** an enclosed space for races, games, circus performances, etc. The ring for a prize fight is square. **10.** prize fighting. **11.** competition; rivalry; contest: *in the ring for election to the Senate.* **12.** group of people combined for a selfish or bad purpose: *A ring of corrupt politicians controlled the city.* **13.** cut away the bark in a circle around (a tree or branch). 1-3,9-12 *n.*, 4-8,13 *v.*, **ringed, ring ing.**

ring[2] (ring), **1.** give forth a clear sound, as a bell does. **2.** cause to give forth a clear ringing sound: *Ring the bell.* **3.** cause a bell to sound: *Did you ring?* **4.** make (a sound) by ringing: *The bells rang a joyous peal.* **5.** call to church, prayers, etc., by ringing bells. **6.** announce or proclaim by ringing; usher; conduct: *Ring out the old year; ring in the new.* **7.** proclaim or repeat loudly everywhere: *ring a person's praises.* **8.** resound; sound loudly: *The room rang with shouts of laughter.* **9.** be filled with report or talk. **10.** sound: *His words rang true.* **11.** have a sensation as of sounds of bells: *My ears ring.* **12.** act of ringing. **13.** sound of a bell or like a bell: *the ring of skates on ice. Did you hear a ring?* **14.** a characteristic sound or quality: *a ring of sincerity.* **15.** call on the telephone. 1-11,15 *v.*, **rang** or (*now Dialectal*) **rung, rung, ring ing;** 12-15 *n.*

ring for, summon by a bell.

ring in, *Informal.* bring in dishonestly or trickily.

ring off, end a telephone call.

ringed (ringd), **1.** having or wearing a ring or rings. **2.** marked or decorated with a ring or rings. **3.** surrounded by a ring or rings. **4.** formed of or with rings; ringlike. *adj.*

ring er[1] (ring′ər), **1.** person or thing that encircles, surrounds with a ring, etc. **2.** quoit, horseshoe, etc., thrown so as to fall over a peg. *n.*

ring er[2] (ring′ər), **1.** person or thing that rings; device for ringing a bell. **2.** player who is not a regular member of the team that he is playing on. **3.** *Slang.* person or thing very much like another. *n.*

ring lead er (ring′lēd′ər), person who leads others in opposition to authority or law: *the ringleaders of the mutiny.* *n.*

ring let (ring′lit), **1.** a little ring. **2.** curl: *She wears her hair in ringlets.* *n.*

ring mas ter (ring′mas′tər), man in charge of the performances in the ring of a circus. *n.*

ring side (ring′sīd′), **1.** place just outside the ring at a circus, prize fight, etc. **2.** place affording a close view. *n.*

ring worm (ring′wėrm′), a contagious skin disease, caused by parasites and characterized by ring-shaped patches. *n.*

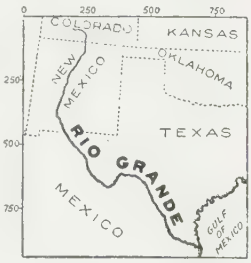
rink (ringk), **1.** sheet of ice for skating. **2.** a smooth floor for roller skating. *n.*

rinse (rins), **1.** wash with clean water: *Rinse the soap out of your hair.* **2.** wash lightly: *Rinse your mouth with water and soda.* **3.** a rinsing. 1,2 *v.*, **rinsed, rins ing;** 3 *n.*

Ri o (rē′ō), Rio de Janeiro. *n.*

Ri o de Ja nei ro (rē′ō dā zhə nār′ō), former capital of Brazil. It is a seaport on the SE coast. 3,030,000.

Ri o Grande (rē′ō grand′ or rē′ō gran′dē), river flowing from SW Colorado into the Gulf of Mexico. From Colorado it flows through New Mexico and then forms the boundary between Texas and Mexico. 1800 mi.



ri ot (rī′ət), **1.** disturbance; confusion; disorder; a wild, violent public disturbance: *The police stopped several riots on election night.* **2.** behave in a wild, disorderly way. **3.** loose living; wild reveling. **4.** revel. **5.** bright display: *The garden was a riot of color.* 1,3,5 *n.*, 2,4 *v.* **—ri′ot er,** *n.*

read the riot act, give orders for disturbance to cease.

run riot, **1.** act without restraint. **2.** grow wildly or luxuriantly. **3.** run wild.

ri ot ous (rī′ət əs), **1.** taking part in a riot. **2.** boisterous; disorderly: *He was expelled from college for riotous conduct. Sounds of riotous glee came from the playhouse. adj.* **—ri′ot ous ly,** *adv.*

rip[1] (rip), **1.** cut roughly; tear apart; tear off: *Rip the cover off this box.* **2.** become torn apart. **3.** cut or pull out (the threads in the seams of a garment). **4.** a torn place; seam burst in a garment: *Please sew up this rip in my sleeve.* **5.** saw (wood) along the grain, not across the grain. **6.** *Informal.* move fast or violently. **7.** *Informal.* speak or say with violence: *He ripped out an angry oath.* 1-3,5-7 *v.*, **ripped, rip ping;** 4 *n.*

rip[2] (rip), **1.** stretch of rough water made by cross currents meeting. **2.** a swift current made by the tide. *n.*

rip[3] (rip), *Informal.* **1.** a worthless or dissolute person. **2.** a worthless worn-out horse. *n.*

R.I.P., may he or she (they) rest in peace.

ri par i an (rə pār′ē ən or rī pār′ē ən), of or on the bank of a river, a lake, etc.: *riparian rights, riparian property. adj.*

rip cord, cord which, when pulled, opens a parachute.

ripe (rīp), **1.** full-grown and ready to be gathered and eaten: *ripe fruit.* **2.** resembling ripe fruit in ruddiness and fullness. **3.** fully developed and fit to use: *ripe knowledge.* **4.** ready to break or be lanced: *a ripe boil.* **5.** ready: *ripe for mischief.* **6.** far enough along. **7.** advanced in years. *adj.*, **rip er, rip est. —ripe′ness,** *n.*

rip en (rīp′ən), **1.** become ripe. **2.** make ripe. *v.*

ri poste (rə pōst′), **1.** a quick thrust in fencing, given after parrying a lunge. **2.** a quick, sharp reply or return. **3.** make a riposte; reply; retaliate. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **ri post ed, ri post ing.**

rip per (rip′ər), **1.** one that rips. **2.** tool for ripping. *n.*

rip ping (rip′ing), *Esp. Brit. Slang.* fine; splendid. *adj.*

rip ple (rip′l), **1.** a very little wave: *Throw a stone into still water and watch the ripples spread in rings.* **2.** anything that seems like a tiny wave: *ripples in hair.* **3.** sound that reminds one of little waves: *a ripple of laughter in the crowd.* **4.** make a sound like rippling water. **5.** form or have ripples. **6.** flow with ripples on the surface. **7.** make ripples on: *A breeze rippled the quiet waters.* 1-3 *n.*, 4-7 *v.*, **rip pled, rip pling.**

rip ply (rip′lē), characterized by ripples; rippling. *adj.*

rip roar ing (rip′rôr′ing), *Slang.* hilarious; uproarious. *adj.*

rip saw (rip′sô′), saw for cutting wood along the grain, not across the grain. *n.*

Rip Van Win kle (rip′ van wing′kl), **1.** story by Washington Irving. **2.** its hero, who sleeps and wakes 20 years later to find everything changed.

rise (rīz), **1.** get up from a lying, sitting, or kneeling position: *rise from a chair.* **2.** get up from sleep or rest: *rise at dawn.* **3.** go up; come up; move up; ascend: *The kite rises in the air.* **4.** extend upward: *The tower rises to a height of 60 feet.* **5.** an upward movement; ascent: *the rise of a balloon.* **6.** the coming of a fish to the surface of the water to seize bait, etc. **7.** slope upward: *Hills rise in the distance.* **8.** an upward slope: *The rise of that hill is gradual.* **9.** piece of rising or high ground; hill. **10.** the vertical height of a step, slope, arch, etc. **11.** cause to rise; cause to rise above the horizon by approaching nearer to it. **12.** go higher; increase: *Prices are rising. His anger rose at that remark.* **13.** increase. **14.** advance in rank, power, etc. **15.** advance to a higher level of action, thought, feeling, expression, rank, position, etc.: *He rose from errand boy to president.* **16.** become louder or of higher pitch. **17.** an increase in loudness or pitch. **18.** come above the horizon: *The sun rises in the morning.* **19.** a coming above the horizon. **20.** start; begin: *The river rises from a spring. Quarrels often rise from trifles.* **21.** come into being or action: *The wind rose rapidly.* **22.** origin; beginning. **23.** be built up, erected, or constructed: *Houses are rising on the edge of town.* **24.** become more animated or more cheerful: *His spirits rose.* **25.** revolt; rebel: *The slaves rose against their masters.* **26.** grow larger and lighter: *Yeast makes dough rise.* **27.** come to life again: *Christ is risen.* **28.** end a meeting or session. 1-4,7,11,12,15,16,18,20,21,23-28 *v.*, **rose, ris en, ris ing;** 5,6,8-10,13,14,17,19,22 *n.*

give rise to, start; begin; cause; bring about: *The circumstances of his death gave rise to a suspicion of murder.*

rise to, be equal to; be able to deal with: *They rose to the occasion.*

ris en (riz′n), pp. of **rise.** *The sun had risen long before I woke up.* *v.*

ris er (rīz′ər), **1.** person or thing that rises: *an early riser.* **2.** the vertical part of a step. *n.*

ris i bil i ty (riz′ə bil′ə tē), ability or inclination to laugh. *n., pl.* **ris i bil i ties.**

risibilities, desire to laugh; sense of humor.

ris i ble (riz′ə bl), **1.** able or inclined to laugh. **2.** of laughter; used in laughter. **3.** causing laughter; amusing; funny. *adj.*

ris ing (rīz′ing), **1.** act of that which rises: *the rising of the sun. Seven o'clock is my hour for rising.* **2.** a fight against the government; revolt. **3.** that rises; advancing in power, influence, etc.; growing. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

risk (risk), **1.** chance of harm or loss; danger: *He rescued the dog at the risk of his own life. If you drive carefully, there is no risk of being fined.* **2.** expose to the chance of harm or loss: *A soldier risks his life.* **3.** take the risk of: *They risked getting wet.* **4.** person or thing with reference to the chance of loss from insuring him or it: *Very fat men and drunkards are not good risks.* 1,4 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

run a risk or **take a risk,** expose oneself to the chance of harm or loss.

risk y (ris′kē), **1.** full of risk; dangerous. **2.** somewhat improper; risqué. *adj.*, **risk i er, risk i est.** **—risk′i ly,** *adv.* **—risk′i ness,** *n.*

ris qué (ris kā′), suggestive of indecency; somewhat improper: *a risqué situation in a play.* *adj.*

rite (rīt), **1.** a solemn ceremony. The church has rites for baptism, marriage, and burial. Secret societies have their special rites. **2.** a particular form or system of ceremonies. The Roman Catholic Church uses the Latin rite. *n.*

rit u al (rich′ü əl), **1.** form or system of rites. The rites of baptism, marriage, and burial are parts of the ritual of the church. Secret societies have a ritual for initiating new members. **2.** book containing rites or ceremonies. **3.** of or having to do with rites; done as a rite: *a ritual dance.* **4.** the carrying out of rites. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

rit u al ism (rich′ü əl iz′əm), **1.** fondness for ritual; insistence upon ritual. **2.** study of ritual practices or religious rites. *n.*

rit u al ist (rich′ü əl ist), **1.** person who practices or advocates observance of ritual. **2.** person who studies or knows much about ritual practices or religious rites. *n.*

rit u al is tic (rich′ü əl is′tik), **1.** having to do with ritual or ritualism. **2.** fond of ritual. *adj.*

rit u al ly (rich′ü əl ē), with or according to a ritual. *adv.*

ri val (rī′vl), **1.** person who wants and tries to get the same thing as another; one who tries to equal or do better than another. **2.** wanting the same thing as another; being a rival: *The rival store tried to get the other's trade.* **3.** try to equal or outdo: *The stores rival each other in beautiful window displays.* **4.** equal; match: *The sunset rivaled the sunrise in beauty.* **5.** thing that will bear comparison with something else; equal; match. 1,5 *n.*, 2 *adj.*, 3,4 *v.*, **ri valed, ri val ing** or *esp. Brit.* **ri valled, ri val ling.**

ri val ry (rī′vl rē), action, position, or relation of a rival or rivals; competition: *There is rivalry among business firms for trade.* *n., pl.* **ri val ries.**

rive (rīv), tear apart; split; cleave. *v.*, **rived, rived** or **riv en, riv ing.**

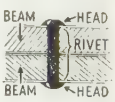
riv en (riv′ən), **1.** torn apart; split. **2.** a pp. of **rive.** 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

riv er (riv′ər), **1.** a large natural stream of water. **2.** any abundant stream or flow: *rivers of blood.* *n.*

river basin, land that is drained by a river and its tributaries.

riv er head (riv′ər hed′), source of a river. *n.*

riv er side (riv′ər sīd′), **1.** bank of a river. **2.** on the bank of a river: *The riverside path is much used.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*



riv et (riv′it), **1.** a metal bolt with each end hammered into a head. Rivets fasten heavy steel beams together. **2.** fasten with a rivet or rivets. **3.** flatten (the end of a bolt) so as to form a head. **4.** fasten firmly; fix firmly: *Their eyes were riveted on the speaker.* 1 *n.*, 2-4 *v.* **—riv′et er,** *n.*

Riv i er a (riv′ē ãr′ə), section of France and Italy along the Mediterranean Sea, famous as a resort. *n.*

riv u let (riv′yə lit), a very small stream. *n.*

Ri yadh (ri yäd′), city in central Arabia; one of the capitals of Saudi Arabia. 150,000. *n.*

rm., **1.** room. **2.** ream.

rms., **1.** rooms. **2.** reams.

Rn, radon.

R.N., **1.** registered nurse. **2.** Royal Navy.

roach[1] (rōch), cockroach. *n.*

roach[2] (rōch), **1.** a European fresh-water fish related to the carp. **2.** any of various similar fishes, such as the American sunfish. *n., pl.* **roach es** or (*esp. collectively*) **roach.**

road (rōd), **1.** highway between places; way made for teams or automobiles to travel on: *the road from New York to Boston. Our road went through the woods.* **2.** way

or course: *the road to ruin, a road to peace.* **3.** *U.S.* railroad. **4.** place near the shore where ships can ride at anchor. *n.*

on the road, traveling, especially as a salesman.

take to the road, *Archaic.* become a highwayman.

road agent, *U.S.* highwayman.

road bed (rōd′bed′), foundation of a road or of a railroad. *n.*

road block (rōd′blok′), an obstacle. *n.*

road runner, a long-tailed bird of the deserts of the SW United States that is related to the cuckoo. It usually runs instead of flying.

road side (rōd′sīd′), **1.** side of a road: *Flowers grew along the roadside.* **2.** beside a road: *a roadside inn.* 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

road stead (rōd′sted), road (def. 4). *n.*

road ster (rōd′stər), **1.** an open automobile with one seat. **2.** horse for riding or driving on the roads. *n.*

road way (rōd′wā′), **1.** road. **2.** the part of a road used by wheeled vehicles: *Walk on the path, not in the roadway.* *n.*

roam (rōm), **1.** go about with no special plan or aim; wander: *roam through the fields.* **2.** wander over. **3.** a walk or trip with no special aim; wandering. 1,2 *v.,* 3 *n.* **—roam′er,** *n.*

roan (rōn), **1.** yellowish- or reddish-brown sprinkled with gray or white. **2.** a roan horse. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

Ro a noke (rō′ə nōk), city in W Virginia. 97,000. *n.*

Roanoke Island, island just off the NE coast of North Carolina.

roar (rôr), **1.** make a loud, deep sound; make a loud noise: *The lion roared.* **2.** a loud, deep sound; loud noise. **3.** utter loudly: *roar out an order.* **4.** make or put by roaring: *The crowd roared itself hoarse.* **5.** laugh loudly. **6.** move with a roar: *The train roared past us.* 1,3-6 *v.,* 2 *n.* **—roar′er,** *n.*

roast (rōst), **1.** cook by dry heat; cook before a fire; bake. **2.** piece of roasted meat; piece of meat to be roasted. **3.** roasted: *roast beef.* **4.** prepare by heating: *roast coffee, roast a metal ore.* **5.** make or become very hot. **6.** be baked. **7.** *Informal.* make fun of; ridicule. 1,4-7 *v.,* 2 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

roast er (rōs′tər), **1.** pan used in roasting. **2.** chicken, young pig, etc., fit to be roasted. **3.** one that roasts. *n.*

rob (rob), **1.** take away from by force or threats; steal from; plunder; pillage: *Bandits robbed the bank.* **2.** steal: *They said they would not rob again.* *v.,* **robbed, robbing.**

rob ber (rob′ər), person who robs. *n.*

rob ber y (rob′ər ē), act of robbing; theft. *n., pl.* **rob ber ies.**

robe (rōb), **1.** a long, loose outer garment. **2.** garment that shows rank, office, etc.: *a judge's robe, the king's robes of state.* **3.** a covering or wrap: *Put a robe over you when you go for a ride on a cold day.* **4.** put a robe on; dress. 1-3 *n.,* 4 *v.,* **robed, rob ing.**

Rob ert I (rob′ərt), 1274-1329, king of Scotland from 1306 to 1329. He freed Scotland from English control.

Robert Bruce or **Robert the Bruce,** Robert I of Scotland.

rob in (rob′ən), **1.** a large American thrush with a reddish breast. **2.** a small European bird with a yellowish-red breast. *n.*

American robin (about 10 in. long)

Robin Hood, in English legend, the gay and chivalrous leader of an outlaw band of Sherwood Forest who robbed the rich and helped the poor.

ro bot (rō′bət), **1.** a machine-made man; mechanical device that does some of the work of human beings. **2.** person who acts or works in a dull, mechanical way. *n.*

robot bomb, a jet-propelled airplane, steered by a mechanical device, without a pilot, which carries a heavy charge of explosives; buzz bomb.

Rob son (rob′sn), **Mount,** mountain in SW Canada. It is the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains in Canada. 12,972 ft. *n.*

ro bust (rō bust′ or rō′bust), **1.** strong and healthy; sturdy: *a robust person, a robust mind.* **2.** suited to or requiring bodily strength: *robust exercises.* **3.** rough; rude. *adj.* **—ro bust′ly,** *adv.* **—ro bust′ness,** *n.*

roc (rok), a bird having enormous size and strength, famous in Arabian tales. *n.*

Ro cham beau (rô shäN bō′), **Count de,** 1725-1807, the commander of the French forces sent to help the American army in the Revolutionary War. *n.*

Ro chelle salt (rō shel′), a colorless, crystalline compound, potassium sodium tartrate, used as a laxative.

Roch es ter (roch′es′tər), city in W New York State. 319,000. *n.*

roch et (roch′it), vestment of linen or lawn resembling a surplice, worn by bishops and abbots. *n.*

rock[1] (rok), **1.** a large mass of stone: *The ship was wrecked on the rocks.* **2.** any piece of stone; a stone. **3.** the mass of mineral matter of which the earth's crust is made up. **4.** a particular layer or kind of such matter. **5.** something firm like a rock; support; defense: *Christ is called the Rock of Ages.* **6.** anything that suggests a rock: *The division of the money was the rock on which the thieves split.* *n.*

on the rocks, **1.** wrecked; ruined. **2.** *Informal.* bankrupt.

rock[2] (rok), **1.** move backward or forward, or from side to side; sway: *My chair rocks. The waves rocked the ship. The earthquake rocked the houses.* **2.** put (to sleep, rest, etc.) with swaying movements. **3.** a rocking movement. 1,2 *v.,* 3 *n.*

rock bottom, the very bottom; lowest level.

rock-bot tom (rok′bot′əm), down to the very bottom; very lowest. *adj.*

rock-bound (rok′bound′), surrounded by rocks; rocky. *adj.*

rock candy, sugar in the form of large, hard crystals.

rock crystal, a colorless, transparent variety of quartz that is often used for jewelry, ornaments, etc.

Rock e fel ler (rok′ə fel′ər), **1. John D.,** 1839-1937, American capitalist and philanthropist. **2.** his son, **John D.,** 1874-1960, American capitalist and philanthropist. *n.*

ROCKERS

rock er (rok′ər), **1.** one of the curved pieces on which a cradle, rocking chair, etc., rocks. **2.** a rocking chair. *n.*

rock et (rok′it), **1.** a self-propelling device operating by means of gases escaping from a nozzle or jet at the rear of a combustion chamber. The rocket principle is used in fireworks, signals of distress from ships, aerial targets, some types of projectiles, and as at least part of the driving power in some aircraft. **2.** go like a rocket. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.*

Rock ford (rok′fərd), city in Illinois. 127,000. *n.*

rock garden, garden with flowers planted among rocks.

Rock ies (rok′ēz), the Rocky Mountains. *n.pl.*

rocking chair, chair mounted on rockers, or on springs, so that it can rock back and forth.

rocking horse, a toy horse on rockers for children to ride.

rock-ribbed (rok′ribd′), **1.** having ridges of rock. **2.** unyielding. *adj.*

rock salt, common salt got from mines; salt in large crystals.

rock wool, woollike fibers made from rock or slag and used for insulation and soundproofing.

rock y[1] (rok′ē), **1.** full of rocks. **2.** made of rock. **3.** like rock; hard; firm. *adj.*, **rock i er, rock i est.**

rock y[2] (rok′ē), **1.** likely to rock; shaky: *That table is a bit rocky; put a piece of wood under the short leg.* **2.** unpleasantly uncertain. **3.** *Slang.* sickish; weak; dizzy. *adj.*, **rock i er, rock i est. —rock′i ly,** *adv.* **—rock′i ness,** *n.*

Rococo architecture

Rocky Mountains, the chief group of mountain ranges in W North America, extending from Alaska to New Mexico. The highest peak is Elbert Peak in Colorado. 14,431 ft. See **Continental Divide** for map.

ro co co (rō kō′kō), style of architecture and decoration with elaborate ornamentation, combining shellwork, scrolls, foliage, etc., much used in the first half of the 18th century. *n.*

rod (rod), **1.** a thin, straight bar of metal or wood. **2.** a thin, straight stick, either growing or cut off. **3.** anything like a rod in shape. **4.** a stick used to beat or punish. **5.** punishment. **6.** a long, light pole; fishing rod. **7.** a measure of length; 5½ yards or 16½ feet. A square rod is 30¼ square yards or 272¼ square feet. **8.** stick used to measure with. **9.** *U.S. Slang.* pistol. **10.** branch of a family or tribe: *rod of Jesse.* **11.** staff or wand carried as a symbol of one's position. **12.** power; authority; tyranny. *n.*

spare the rod, fail to punish.

rode (rōd), pt. of **ride.** *We rode ten miles yesterday.* *v.*

ro dent (rōd′nt), **1.** any of a group of mammals having teeth especially adapted for gnawing wood and similar material. Rats, mice, and squirrels are rodents. **2.** gnawing. **3.** of or like a rodent. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

ro de o (rō′dē ō or rō dā′ō), *U.S.* **1.** contest or exhibition of skill in roping cattle, riding horses, etc. **2.** in the western United States, the driving together of cattle. *n.*, *pl.* **ro de os.**

Roe (about 26 in. high at the shoulder)

roe[1] (rō), fish eggs. *n.*

roe[2] (rō), a small deer of Europe and Asia, with forked antlers. *n.*, *pl.* **roes** or (*esp. collectively*) **roe.**

roe buck (rō′buk′), a male roe deer. *n.*

Roent gen (rent′gən), **Wilhelm Konrad,** 1845-1923, German scientist who discovered X rays. *n.* Also, **Röntgen.**

Roentgen rays, X rays.

rog er (roj′ər), *U.S. Slang.* O.K.; message received and understood. *interj.*

rogue (rōg), **1.** a tricky, dishonest, or worthless person; rascal. **2.** a mischievous person: *The little rogue has his grandpa's glasses on.* **3.** animal with a savage nature that lives apart from the herd: *An elephant that is a rogue is very dangerous.* *n.*

ro guer y (rō′gər ē), **1.** conduct of rogues; dishonest trickery; rascality. **2.** playful mischief. *n.*, *pl.* **ro guer ies.**

rogues' gallery, collection of photographs of known criminals.

ro guish (rō′gish), **1.** dishonest; rascally; having to do with or like rogues. **2.** playfully mischievous: *with a roguish twinkle in his eyes.* *adj.* **—ro′guish ly,** *adv.* **—ro′guish ness,** *n.*

roil (roil), **1.** make (water, etc.) muddy by stirring up sediment. **2.** disturb; irritate; vex. *v.*

rois ter (rois′tər), be boisterous; revel noisily; swagger. *v.*

ROK (rok), **1.** Republic of Korea. **2.** a soldier in the South Korean army. *n.*

Ro land (rō′lənd), one of Charlemagne's legendary chiefs, famous for his prowess. He and another hero, Oliver, once fought for five days without either's gaining the advantage. *n.*

a Roland for an Oliver, one thing thought to be a full match for another.

role or **rôle** (rōl), **1.** an actor's part in a play: *the leading role.* **2.** part played in real life: *A mother's role is to comfort and console.* *n.*

roll (rōl), **1.** move along by turning over and over: *A ball rolls.* **2.** wrap around on itself or on some other thing: *Roll the string into a ball.* **3.** something rolled up; cylinder formed by rolling (often forming a definite measure): *rolls of paper.* **4.** a more or less rounded, cylindrical, or rolled-up mass. **5.** move or be moved on wheels: *The car rolled along.* **6.** move smoothly; sweep along: *Waves roll in on the beach. The years roll on.* **7.** turn around; revolve. **8.** of a heavenly body, etc., perform a periodical revolution in an orbit. **9.** move from side to side: *The ship rolled in the waves.* **10.** continued motion up and down, or from side to side. **11.** turn over, or over and over: *The horse rolled in the dust.* **12.** walk with a swaying gait. **13.** rise and fall again and again: *rolling country.* **14.** *Archaic.* travel; wander; roam. **15.** make flat or smooth with a roller; spread out with a rolling pin, etc.: *Rolling the grass makes a smooth lawn. Mother rolls the dough for cookies.* **16.** put ink on with a roller. **17.** make deep, loud sounds: *Thunder rolls.* **18.** beat (a drum) with rapid continuous strokes. **19.** rapid continuous beating on a drum. **20.** a deep, loud sound: *the roll of thunder.* **21.** utter with full, flowing sound: *The organ rolled out the stirring hymn.* **22.** utter with a trill: *roll one's r's.* **23.** act of rolling. **24.** motion like that of waves; undulation. **25.** record; list; list of names: *Call the roll.* **26.** kind of bread or cake: *a sweet roll.* **27.** *Informal.* have more than enough: *be rolling in money.* **28.** *U.S. Slang.* paper money rolled up. 1,2,5-9,11-18,21,22,27 *v.*, 3,4,10,19,20,23-26,28 *n.*

roll up, increase; pile up or become piled up: *Bills roll up fast.*

strike off the rolls, expel from membership.

roll call, the calling of a list of names, as of soldiers, pupils, etc., to find out who are present.

roll er (rōl′ər), **1.** thing that rolls; cylinder on which something is rolled along or rolled up. **2.** cylinder of metal, stone, wood, etc., used for smoothing, pressing, crushing, etc. A steam roller is used in making and repairing roads. **3.** a long, rolled bandage. **4.** a long, swelling wave: *Huge rollers broke on the sandy beach.* **5.** person who rolls something. **6.** kind of canary that has a trilling voice. **7.** kind of tumbler pigeon. *n.*

roller bearing, a bearing in which the shaft turns on rollers to lessen friction.

roller coaster, railway for amusement, consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, bump, etc.

roller skate, a skate with small wheels instead of a runner, for use on a floor or sidewalk.

roll er-skate (rōl′ər skāt′), move on roller skates. *v.*, **roll er-skat ed, roll er-skat ing.**

rol lick (rol′ik), frolic; be merry; enjoy oneself in a free, hearty way. *v.*

rol lick ing (rol′ik ing), frolicking; jolly; lively. *adj.*

rol lick some (rol′ik səm), rollicking. *adj.*

roll ing (rōl′ing), **1.** action, motion, or sound of anything that rolls or is being rolled: *the rolling of a ball, the rolling of thunder.* **2.** that rolls. Rolling land rises and falls in gentle slopes. A person with a rolling gait sways from side to side. A rolling collar turns back or folds over. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

rolling mill, **1.** factory where metal is rolled into sheets and bars. **2.** machine for doing this.

rolling pin, cylinder of wood or glass for rolling out dough.

rolling stock, locomotives and cars of a railroad.

roll-top (rōl′top′), having a top that rolls back: *a roll-top desk.* *adj.*

ro ly-po ly (rō′lē pō′lē), **1.** short and plump: *a roly-poly child.* **2.** a short, plump person or animal. **3.** a pudding made of jam or fruit spread on a rich dough, rolled up and cooked. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*, *pl.* **ro ly-po lies.**

ro maine (rō mān′), variety of lettuce having long green leaves with crinkly edges, which are joined loosely at the base. *n.*

Ro man (rō′mən), **1.** of or having to do with Rome or its people. **2.** native, inhabitant, or citizen of Rome. **3.** of or having to do with the Roman Catholic Church. **4.** roman. 1,3,4 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.*

ro man (rō′mən), **1.** style of type most used in printing and typewriting. Most of this dictionary is in roman. **2.** of or in roman type. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Roman candle, kind of firework consisting of a tube that shoots out balls of fire, etc.

Roman Catholic, **1.** of, having to do with, or belonging to the Christian church that recognizes the Pope as the supreme head. **2.** member of this church.

Roman Catholicism, doctrines, faith, practices, and system of government of the Roman Catholic Church.

ro mance (rō mans′ or rō′mans for 1-6; rō mans′ for 7-9), **1.** a love story. **2.** story of adventure: *"The Arabian Nights" and "Treasure Island" are romances.* **3.** story or poem telling of heroes: *Have you read the romances about King Arthur and his knights?* **4.** real events or conditions that are like such stories, full of love, excitement, or noble deeds; the character or quality of such events or conditions. **5.** a love affair. **6.** a made-up story: *Nobody believes her romances about the wonderful things that have happened to her.* **7.** make up romances. **8.** think or talk in a romantic way: *Some children romance because of their lively imaginations.* **9.** exaggerate; lie. 1-6 *n.*, 7-9 *v.*, **ro manced, ro manc ing.**

Romance languages, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Romanian, Provençal, and other languages that came from Latin, the language of the Romans.

ro manc er (rō man′sər), **1.** writer of romance. **2.** person who makes up false or extravagant stories. *n.*

Roman Curia, group of judicial and executive departments that make up the governmental organization of the Roman Catholic Church, under the authority of the Pope.

Romanesque architecture

Roman Empire, empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 B.C. to 395 A.D., when it was divided into the **Eastern Roman Empire** and the **Western Roman Empire.**

Ro man esque (rō′mən esk′), **1.** style of architecture using round arches and vaults, popular in Europe during the early Middle Ages, between the periods of Roman and Gothic architecture. **2.** of, in, or having to do with this style of architecture. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Ro ma ni a (rō mā′nē ə), country in S Europe. 18,256,000 pop.; 91,671 sq. mi. *Capital:* Bucharest. See **Balkan States** for map. Also, **Rumania** or **Roumania.** *n.*

Ro ma ni an (rō mā′nē ən), **1.** of or having to do with Romania, its inhabitants, or language. **2.** native or inhabitant of Romania. **3.** language of Romania. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.* Also, **Rumanian** or **Roumanian.**

Roman law, laws of the ancient Romans. Roman law is the basis of civil law in many countries.

Roman nose, nose having a prominent bridge.

Roman numerals, numerals like XXIII, LVI, and MDCCLX, in which I = 1, V = 5, X = 10, L = 50, C = 100, D = 500, and M = 1000. The values of the numerals are added together, except when one is preceded by another of smaller value. Then the smaller is subtracted from the larger. *Example:* XI = 11, but IX = 9.

Ro ma nov or **Ro ma noff** (rō′mə nôf), the royal family of Russia from 1613 to 1917. *n.*

Roman rite, in the Roman Catholic Church, the form or ceremony used in celebrating Mass and in administering sacraments in the diocese of Rome.

Ro mans (rō′mənz), book of the New Testament, an epistle by Saint Paul to the Christians of Rome. *n.*

ro man tic (rō man′tik), **1.** characteristic of romances or romance; appealing to fancy and the imagination: *She likes romantic tales of love and war. The poet Shelley lived a romantic life and wrote romantic poetry.* **2.** having ideas or feelings suited to romance: *The romantic schoolgirl's mind was full of handsome heroes, jewels, balls, and fine clothes.* **3.** suited to a romance: *What a romantic wood! Fairies might live here!* **4.** fond of making up fanciful stories. **5.** representing life in literature or art as one pleases; not realistic and not classical. Romantic writing usually tells about the unusual and adventurous aspects of life and uses complete freedom of form and expression. *adj.* **—ro man′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

ro man ti cism (rō man′tə siz əm), **1.** romantic spirit or tendency. **2.** the romantic tendency in literature and art (contrasted with classicism or with realism). Romanticism represents life in its more unusual and exciting aspects and allows complete freedom of form. *n.*

ro man ti cist (rō man′tə sist), a follower of romanticism in literature or art. Scott and Wordsworth were romanticists. *n.*

ro man ti cize (rō man′tə sīz), **1.** make romantic; give a romantic character to. **2.** be romantic; act, talk, or write in a romantic manner. *v.*, **ro man ti cized, ro man ti ciz ing.**

Rom a ny (rom′ə nē), **1.** Gypsy. **2.** language of the Gypsies. 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **Rom a nies.**

Rome (rōm), **1.** capital of Italy, on the Tiber River. Rome was the center of ancient Roman civilization and capital of the ancient Roman Empire. The headquarters of the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church are in Rome. 1,751,000. **2.** the ancient Roman republic or the ancient Roman Empire. **3.** the Roman Catholic Church. *n.*

Ro me o (rō′mē ō), hero of Shakespeare's play *Romeo and Juliet,* who died for love. *n.*

romp (romp), **1.** play in a rough, boisterous way; rush, tumble, and punch in play. **2.** a rough, lively play or frolic: *A pillow fight is a romp.* **3.** girl or boy who likes to romp. 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.* **—romp′er,** *n.*

romp ers (romp′ərz), a loose outer garment, worn by young children at play. *n. pl.*

Rom u lus (rom′yə ləs), in Roman mythology, the founder and first king of Rome, who, together with his brother, Remus, was nourished by a wolf. *n.*

Rönt gen (rent′gən), Roentgen. *n.*

rood (rüd), **1.** 40 square rods; one fourth of an acre. **2.** *Archaic.* the cross on which Christ died. *n.*

roof (rüf), **1.** the top covering of a building. **2.** something which in form or position resembles the roof of a building: *the roof of a cave, the roof of a car, the roof of the mouth.* **3.** cover with a roof; form a roof over. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

roof er (rüf′ər), person who makes or repairs roofs. *n.*

roof garden, **1.** garden on the flat roof of a building. **2.** roof or top story of a building, ornamented with plants, etc., and used for a restaurant, theater, etc.

roof ing (rüf′ing), material used for roofs. Shingles are a common roofing for houses. *n.*

roof less (rüf′lis), **1.** having no roof. **2.** having no shelter. *adj.*

roof tree (rüf′trē′), the horizontal timber along the top of the roof. *n.*

Rook (about 19 in. long)

rook[1] (rük), **1.** a European crow that often nests in trees near buildings. **2.** person who cheats at cards, dice, etc. **3.** cheat. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

rook[2] (růk), one of the pieces with which the game of chess is played, also called a castle. *n.*

rook er y (růk′ər ē), **1.** a breeding place of rooks; colony of rooks. **2.** a breeding place or colony where other birds or animals are crowded together: *a rookery of seals.* **3.** a crowded, dirty, and poor tenement house or group of such houses. *n., pl.* **rook er ies.**

rook ie (růk′ē), *Slang.* **1.** an inexperienced recruit. **2.** beginner; novice. **3.** *U.S.* beginner at baseball. *n.*

room (rüm), **1.** a part of a house, or other building, with walls separating it from the rest of the building of which it is a part. **2.** people in a room. **3.** space occupied by, or available for, something: *There is little room to move in a crowd.* **4.** opportunity: *room for improvement.* **5.** occupy a room; lodge: *Three girls from our town roomed together at college.* **6.** provide with a room. 1-4 *n.,* 5,6 *v.*

rooms, lodgings.

room er (rüm′ər), *U.S.* person who lives in a rented room or rooms in another's house. *n.*

room ette (rüm et′), a small private bedroom on some Pullman cars. *n.*

room ful (rüm′fůl), **1.** enough to fill a room. **2.** people or things in a room. *n., pl.* **room fuls.**

rooming house, house with rooms to rent.

room mate (rüm′māt′), person who shares a room with another or others. *n.*

room y (rüm′ē), having plenty of room; large; spacious. *adj.,* **room i er, room i est. —room′i ness,** *n.*

roor back (růr′bak), *U.S.* a false story or slander about a candidate for office, circulated for political effect. *n.*

Roo se velt (rō′zə velt), **1. (Anna) Eleanor,** 1884-1962, American author and stateswoman, wife of Franklin D. Roosevelt. **2. Franklin Delano,** 1882-1945, the 32nd president of the United States, from 1933 to 1945. **3. Theodore,** 1858-1919, the 26th president of the United States, from 1901 to 1909. *n.*

roost (rüst), **1.** bar, pole, or perch on which birds rest or sleep. **2.** sit as birds do on a roost; settle for the night. **3.** place for birds to roost in. **4.** place to rest or stay: *a robber's roost in the mountains.* 1,3,4 *n.,* 2 *v.*

rule the roost, *Informal.* be master.

roost er (rüs′tər), a male domestic fowl. *n.*

root[1] (rüt), **1.** part of a plant that grows downward, usually into the ground, to hold the plant in place, absorb water and mineral foods from the soil, and often to store food material. **2.** any underground part of a plant. **3.** something like a root in shape, position, use, etc.: *root of a tooth, the roots of the hair.* **4.** thing from which other things grow and develop; cause; source: *"The love of money is the root of all evil."* **5.** send out roots and begin to grow; become fixed in the ground: *Some plants root more quickly than others.* **6.** fix firmly: *He was rooted to the spot by surprise.* **7.** become firmly fixed. **8.** pull, tear, or dig (up, out, etc.) by the roots; get completely rid of. **9.** the essential part; base. **10.** quantity that produces another quantity when multiplied by itself a certain number of times. 2 is the square root of 4 and the cube root of 8 ($2\times2=4$, $2\times2\times2=8$). **11.** quantity that satisfies an equation when substituted for an unknown quantity. In the equation $x^2+2x-3=0$, 1 and -3 are the roots. **12.** word from which others are derived. *Room* is the root of *roominess, roomer, roommate,* and *roomy.* **13.** the fundamental tone of a chord. 1-4,9-13 *n.,* 5-8 *v.*

take root, **1.** send out roots and begin to grow. **2.** become firmly fixed.

root[2] (rüt), **1.** dig with the snout: *The pigs rooted up the garden.* **2.** poke; pry; search. *v.*

root[3] (rüt), *U.S. Slang.* cheer or support a contestant, etc., enthusiastically. *v.*

Root (rüt), **Elihu,** 1845-1937, American lawyer and statesman. *n.*

root beer, a soft drink made from the juice of the roots of certain plants, such as sarsaparilla, sassafras, etc.

root er[1] (rüt′ər), animal that digs with its snout. *n.*

root er[2] (rüt′ər), *Slang.* person who cheers or supports enthusiastically. *n.*

root hair, a hairlike outgrowth from a root, that absorbs water and dissolved minerals from the soil.

root let (rüt′lit), a little root; small branch of a root. *n.*

root stock (rüt′stok′), rhizome. *n.*

rope (rōp), **1.** a strong, thick line or cord made by twisting smaller cords together. **2.** tie, bind, or fasten with a rope. **3.** enclose or mark off with a rope. **4.** *U.S.* lasso. **5.** *U.S.* catch (a horse, calf, etc.) with a lasso. **6.** number of things twisted or strung together: *a rope of pearls, a rope of onions.* **7.** cord or noose for hanging a person. **8.** death by being hanged. **9.** a sticky, stringy mass: *Molasses candy forms a rope.* **10.** form a sticky, stringy mass: *Cook the syrup until it ropes when you lift it with a spoon.* 1,4,6-9 *n.,* 2,3,5,10 *v.,* **roped, rop ing.**

give one rope, *Informal.* let him act freely.

know the ropes, **1.** know the various ropes of a ship. **2.** *Slang.* know about a business or activity.

rope in, *U.S. Slang.* get or lead in by tricking.

the end of one's rope, the end of one's resources, activities, etc.

rope danc er (rōp′dan′sər), person who dances, walks, etc., on a rope hung high above the floor or ground. *n.*

rope walk (rōp′wôk′), place where ropes are made. A ropewalk is usually a long low shed. *n.*

rope walk er (rōp′wôk′ər), **1.** person who walks on a rope hung high above the floor or ground. **2.** ropedancer. *n.*

rop y (rōp′ē), **1.** forming sticky threads; stringy. **2.** like a rope or ropes. *adj.,* **rop i er, rop i est. —rop′i ness,** *n.*

roque (rōk), form of croquet played on a hard rolled court and modified so as to demand greater skill. *n.*

Roque fort (rōk′fərt), a strongly flavored French cheese made of goats' milk, veined with mold. *n.*

ror qual (rôr′kwəl), any of the whalebone whales having a dorsal fin; any finback. *n.*

Ror schach test (rôr′shäk), a psychological test which measures personality traits, general intelligence, etc., based on the subject's interpretation of ten different ink blot designs.

ro sa ceous (rō zā′shəs), **1.** belonging to the same family as the rose. **2.** like a rose. **3.** rose-colored. *adj.*

Ro sa ri o (rō sä′rē ō), city in E Argentina. 573,000. *n.*

ro sa ry (rō′zə rē), **1.** string of beads for keeping count in saying a series of prayers. **2.** a series of prayers. **3.** rose garden; rose bed. *n., pl.* **ro sa ries.**

rose[1] (rōz), **1.** flower that grows on a bush with thorny stems. Roses are red, pink, white, or yellow and usually smell very sweet. **2.** the bush itself. **3.** any of various related or similar plants or flowers. **4.** pinkish-red. **5.** make rosy. **6.** perfume made from roses. **7.** something shaped like a rose or suggesting a rose, such as a rosette, the compass card, the sprinkling nozzle of a water pot, or a gem cut out with faceted top and flat base. **8.** woman of great beauty, loveliness, or excellence. 1-4,6-8 *n.,* 4 *adj.,* 5 *v.,* **rosed, ros ing. —rose′like′,** *adj.*

under the rose, in secret; privately.

rose[2] (rōz), pt. of **rise.** *The cat rose and stretched itself. v.*

ro se ate (rō′zē it or rō′zē āt), **1.** rose-colored; rosy. **2.** cheerful; optimistic. *adj.*

Ro seau (rō zō′), capital of Dominica. 10,000. *n.*

rose bud (rōz′bud′), bud of a rose. *n.*

rose bug, bug destructive to roses.

rose bush (rōz′bůsh′), shrub or vine bearing roses. *n.*

rose-col ored (rōz′kul′ərd), **1.** pinkish-red. **2.** bright; cheerful; optimistic. *adj.*

rose family, group of many very different trees, shrubs, and plants, including apples, spiraeas, blackberries, and roses. Typical members of the rose family have alternate leaves, five-petaled flowers, and fruits with many seeds.

rose geranium, kind of geranium with fragrant, narrowly divided leaves and small pinkish flowers.
rose leaf, petal of a rose.
rose mallow, plant with large, rose-colored flowers. The hollyhock and hibiscus are rose mallows.
rose mar y (rōz′mär′ē), an evergreen shrub whose leaves yield a fragrant oil used in making perfume. Rosemary is a symbol of remembrance. *n., pl.* **rosemar ies.**
rose of Sharon, 1. shrub with bright flowers; althea. 2. plant mentioned in the Bible; a kind of St.-John's-wort.
Ro set ta stone (rō zet′ə), slab of black basalt found in 1799 near the mouth of the Nile. A decree carved on it in two kinds of ancient Egyptian writing and in Greek provided the most important key to the understanding of Egyptian hieroglyphics.
ro sette (rō zet′), ornament, object, or arrangement shaped like a rose. Rosettes are often made of ribbon. Carved or molded rosettes are used in architecture. *n.*
rose water, water made fragrant with oil of roses.
rose window, an ornamental circular window, especially one with a pattern of small sections that radiate from a center.
rose wood (rōz′wud′), 1. a beautiful reddish wood used in fine furniture. 2. the tropical tree that it comes from. *n.*
Rosh Ha sha na (rosh′ hə shä′nə), the Jewish New Year.
ros i ly (rōz′l ē), 1. with a rosy tinge or color. 2. brightly; cheerfully. *adv.*
ros in (roz′n), 1. a hard, yellow substance that remains when turpentine is evaporated from pine resin. Rosin is rubbed on violin bows and on the shoes of acrobats to keep them from slipping. 2. cover or rub with rosin. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*
Ross (rôs), 1. **Betsy,** 1752-1836, American woman who is said to have made the first American flag. 2. Sir **John,** 1777-1856, British naval officer and arctic explorer who tried to find the Northwest Passage. 3. his nephew, Sir **James,** 1800-1862, British naval officer who was an arctic and antarctic explorer. *n.*
Ros si ni (rō sē′nē), **Gioacchino Antonio,** 1792-1868, Italian composer of operas. *n.*
Ross Sea, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean extending into Antarctica south of New Zealand.
ros ter (ros′tər), 1. list giving each person's name and duties. 2. any list. *n.*
Ros tov (ros tôf′), city and port in SW Soviet Union, on the Don River. 597,000. *n.*
ros tral (ros′trəl), 1. of or having to do with a rostrum. 2. adorned with beaks of warships. *adj.*
ros trum (ros′trəm), 1. platform for public speaking. 2. beak of an ancient war galley. 3. a beaklike part. *n., pl.* **ros trums, ros tra** (-trə).
Ros well (roz′wel), city in SE New Mexico. 40,000. *n.*
ros y (rōz′ē), 1. like a rose; rose-red; pinkish-red. 2. made of roses. 3. bright; cheerful: *a rosy future. adj.*, **ros i er, ros i est. —ros′i ness,** *n.*
rot (rot), 1. decay; spoil. 2. cause to decay. 3. process of rotting; decay. 4. rotten matter. 5. moisten or soak (flax, etc.) in order to soften. 6. disease of plants and animals, especially of sheep. 7. *Esp. Brit. Slang.* nonsense; rubbish. 1,2,5 *v.*, **rot ted, rot ting;** 3,4,6,7 *n.*
ro ta ry (rō′tə rē), 1. turning like a top or a wheel; rotating. 2. having parts that rotate. 3. a circle with several roads leading away from it. 4. a system of signals to direct traffic at a place where roads cross. 5. of an airplane engine, having radially arranged cylinders that revolve around a common fixed crankshaft. 1,2,5 *adj.*, 3,4 *n.*
ro tate (rō′tāt), 1. move around a center or axis; turn in a circle; revolve. Wheels, tops, and the earth rotate. 2. change in a regular order; take turns or cause to take turns: *The officials will rotate. Farmers rotate crops. v.*, **ro tat ed, ro tat ing.**
ro ta tion (rō tā′shən), 1. act or process of moving around a center or axis; turning in a circle; revolving. The earth's rotation causes night and day. 2. change in a regular order. *n.*
in rotation, in turn; in regular succession.
ro ta tion al (rō tā′shən l), of or with rotation. *adj.*
rotation of crops, varying the crops grown in the same field to keep the soil from losing its fertility.
ro ta tor (rō′tā tər), 1. person or thing that rotates. 2. muscle that turns a part of the body. *n.*
ro ta to ry (rō′tə tô′rē), 1. rotating; rotary. 2. causing rotation. 3. passing or following from one to another in a regular order: *a rotatory office in a club. adj.*
R.O.T.C., Reserve Officers' Training Corps.
rote (rōt), a set, mechanical way of doing things. *n.*
by rote, by memory without thought of the meaning.
Roth schild (roth′child or roths′child), **Meyer Anselm,** 1743-1812, Jewish banker who lived in Germany. He founded a famous international firm of bankers. *n.*
ro ti fer (rō′tə fər), any of a group of complex, microscopic water animals that have one or more rings of cilia on a disk at one end of the body. *n.*
ro to gra vure (rō′tə grə vyůr′), 1. process of printing from an engraved copper cylinder on which the pictures, letters, etc., have been depressed instead of raised. 2. *U.S.* a print or section of a newspaper made by this process. *n.*
ro tor (rō′tər), 1. the rotating part of a machine or apparatus. 2. any of the various combinations of revolving blades by which a helicopter is enabled to fly. *n.*
rot ten (rot′n), 1. decayed; spoiled: *a rotten egg.* 2. foul; bad-smelling: *rotten air.* 3. not in good condition; unsound; weak: *rotten ice.* 4. corrupt; dishonest. 5. *Slang.* bad; nasty. *adj.* **—rot′ten ly,** *adv.* **—rot′ten ness,** *n.*
Rot ter dam (rot′ər dam′), seaport in SW Netherlands. 730.000. *n.*
ro tund (rō tund′), 1. round; plump. 2. sounding rich and full; full-toned: *a rotund voice. adj.* **—ro tund′ly,** *adv.*
ro tun da (rō tun′də), 1. a circular building or part of a building, especially one with a dome. 2. a large, high, circular room: *The Capitol at Washington has a large rotunda. n.*
ro tun di ty (rō tun′də tē), 1. roundness; plumpness. 2. something round. 3. rounded fullness of tone. *n., pl.* **ro tun di ties.**
rou ble (rü′bl), ruble. *n.*
rou é (rü ā′ or rü′ā), a dissipated man; rake. *n.*
Rou en (rü äN′), city in N France, on the Seine River, famous for its cathedral. Joan of Arc was burned at the stake in Rouen in 1431. 117,000. *n.*
rouge (rüzh), 1. a red powder, paste, or liquid for coloring the cheeks or lips. 2. color with rouge. 3. a red powder, chiefly ferric oxide, used for polishing metal, jewels, etc. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **rouged, roug ing.**
rough (ruf), 1. not smooth; not level; not even: *rough boards, rough bark.* 2. without polish or fine finish: *rough diamonds.* 3. without luxury and ease: *rough life in camp.* 4. not completed or perfected; done as a first try; without details: *a rough drawing, a rough idea.* 5. coarse and tangled: *a dog with a rough coat of hair.* 6. likely to hurt others; harsh; rude; not gentle: *rough manners.* 7. disorderly; riotous: *a rough crowd.* 8. *Informal.* unpleasant; hard; severe: *He was in for a rough time.* 9. requiring merely strength rather than intelligence or skill: *rough work.* 10. stormy: *rough weather.* 11. violently disturbed or agitated: *a rough sea.* 12. a coarse, violent person. 13. make rough; roughen. 14. become rough. 15. treat roughly. 16. shape or sketch roughly. 17. roughly. 18. rough ground. 19. a

rough thing or condition. **20.** harsh, sharp, or dry to the taste: *rough wines.* **21.** pronounced with an aspirate; having the sound of *h.* **22.** ground where there is long grass, etc., on a golf course. 1-11,20,21 *adj.*, 12,18,19, 22 *n.*, 13-16 *v.*, 17 *adv.*

in the rough, not polished or refined; coarse; crude.

rough it, live without comforts and conveniences.

rough age (ruf′ij), **1.** rough or coarse material. **2.** the coarser parts or kinds of food. Bran, fruit skins, and straw are roughage. *n.*

rough-and-ready (ruf′ənd red′ē), **1.** rough and crude, but good enough for the purpose; roughly effective. **2.** showing rough vigor rather than refinement. *adj.*

rough-and-tum ble (ruf′ənd tum′bl), showing confusion and violence; with little regard for rules; roughly vigorous; boisterous. *adj.*

rough en (ruf′ən), **1.** make rough. **2.** become rough. *v.*

rough-hew (ruf′hū′), **1.** hew (timber, stone, etc.) roughly or without smoothing or finishing. **2.** shape roughly; give crude form to. *v.*, **rough-hewed, rough-hewed** or **rough-hewn, rough-hew ing.**

rough house (ruf′hous′), *Slang.* **1.** rough play; rowdy conduct; disorderly behavior. **2.** act in a rough or disorderly way. **3.** disturb by such conduct. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **rough housed, rough hous ing.**

rough ly (ruf′lē), **1.** in a rough manner. **2.** approximately: *From New York to Los Angeles is roughly three thousand miles.* *adv.*

rough neck (ruf′nek′), *Slang.* a rough, coarse fellow. *n.*

rough ness (ruf′nis), **1.** quality of being rough. **2.** rough condition. **3.** a rough part. *n.*

rough rid er (ruf′rĭd′ər), **1.** man used to rough, hard riding. **2.** person who breaks in and rides rough, wild horses. *n.*

Rough rid ers (ruf′rĭd′ərz), members of a volunteer cavalry regiment organized mainly by Theodore Roosevelt during the Spanish-American War. *n.pl.*

rough shod (ruf′shod′), having horseshoes with sharp calks to prevent slipping. *adj.*

ride roughshod over, domineer over; show no consideration for; treat roughly.

rou lette (rü let′), **1.** a gambling game in which the players bet on the turn of a wheel. **2.** a small wheel with sharp teeth for making lines of marks, dots, or perforations. *n.*

Rou ma ni a (rü mā′nē ə), Romania. *n.*

Rou ma ni an (rü mā′nē ən), Romanian. *adj.*, *n.*

round (round), **1.** shaped like a ball, a ring, a cylinder, or the like; having a circular or curved outline or surface: *a round hoop.* **2.** anything shaped like a ball, circle, cylinder, or the like. The rungs of a ladder are sometimes called rounds. **3.** plump: *Her figure was short and round.* **4.** make or become round: *round the corners of a table.* **5.** by, with, or involving a circular movement: *The waltz is a round dance.* **6.** in a circle; with a whirling motion: *Wheels go round.* **7.** on all sides; in every direction: *The travelers were compassed round by dangers.* **8.** on all sides of: *Bullets fell round him, but he was not hit.* **9.** in circumference: *The pumpkin measures 50 inches round.* **10.** go wholly or partly around: *They rounded the island. The ship rounded Cape Horn.* **11.** take a circular course; make a complete or partial circuit: *The car rounded the corner.* **12.** so as to encircle or surround: *They built a fence round the yard.* **13.** so as to make a turn to the other side of: *He walked round the corner.* **14.** by a longer road or way: *We went round by the candy store on our way home.* **15.** in a circuit or course through; to all or various parts of: *We took our cousins round the town.* **16.** turn around; wheel about: *The bear rounded and faced the hunters.* **17.** a fixed course ending where it begins: *The watchman makes his rounds of the building every hour.* **18.** movement in a circle or about an axis: *the earth's yearly round.* **19.** from one to another: *A report is going round that the schools will close.* **20.** through a round of time: *Summer will soon come round again.* **21.** about; around: *He doesn't look fit to be round (adv.); stand still and look round one (prep.).* **22.** here and there in: *There are boxes for mail all round the city.* **23.** here and there: *I am just looking round.* **24.** for all: *There is just enough cake to go round.* **25.** a series (of duties, events, etc.); routine: *a round of pleasures, a round of duties.* **26.** distance between any limits; range; circuit: *the round of human knowledge.* **27.** section of a game or sport: *a round in a fight, a round of cards.* **28.** discharge of firearms by a group of soldiers at the same time. **29.** bullets, powder, etc., for such a shot: *Only three rounds of ammunition were left.* **30.** act that a number of people do together: *a round of applause, a round of cheers.* **31.** dance in which the dancers move in a circle. **32.** a short song, sung by several persons or groups beginning one after the other: *"Three Blind Mice" is a round.* **33.** full; complete; large: *a round dozen, a good round sum of money.* **34.** fill (out); complete: *round out a paragraph, round out a career.* **35.** plainly expressed; plain-spoken; frank: *The boy's father scolded him in good round terms.* **36.** with a full tone: *a mellow, round voice.* **37.** vigorous; brisk: *a round trot.* **38.** spoken with the lips rounded. *O* is a round vowel. **39.** utter (a vowel) with a small circular opening of the lips. **40.** form of sculpture in which the figures are apart from any background. **41.** cut of beef just above the hind leg. See **beef** for diagram. 1,3,5,33,35-38 *adj.*, 2,17,18,25-32,40,41 *n.*, 4,10,11,16,34,39 *v.*, 6,7,9,14,19-21,23,24 *adv.*, 8,12,13, 15,21,22 *prep.* **—round′ness,** *n.*

get or **come round a person,** **1.** outwit him. **2.** wheedle him.

go the round, be passed, told, shown, etc., by many people from one to another.

round in, in nautical use, haul in.

round off or **out,** **1.** make or become round. **2.** finish; complete.

round to, in nautical use, come head up to the wind.

round up, draw or drive together.

round a bout (round′ə bout′), **1.** indirect: *a roundabout route, hear in a roundabout way.* **2.** an indirect way, course, or speech. **3.** a short, tight jacket for men or boys. **4.** *Esp. Brit.* merry-go-round. 1 *adj.*, 2-4 *n.*

round dance, **1.** a dance performed by couples and characterized by circular or revolving movements. **2.** formerly, a dance with dancers in a circle.

roun del (roun′dl), a small round ornament, window, panel, tablet, etc. *n.*

roun de lay (roun′dl ā), **1.** song in which a phrase or a line is repeated again and again. **2.** dance in which the dancers move in a circle. *n.*

round er (roun′dər), *Slang.* **1.** *U.S.* person who makes the rounds of places of amusement, especially of disreputable places. **2.** a habitual drunkard or criminal. *n.*

round house (round′hous′), **1.** a circular building for storing or repairing locomotives, that is built about a turntable. **2.** cabin on the after part of a ship's deck. *n.*

round ish (roun′dish), somewhat round. *adj.*

round ly (round′lē), **1.** in a round manner; in a circle, curve, globe, etc. **2.** plainly; bluntly; severely: *scold roundly, refuse roundly.* **3.** fully; completely. *adv.*

round number, **1.** a whole number without a fraction. **2.** number in even tens, hundreds, thousands, etc. 3874 in round numbers would be 3900 or 4000.

round robin, petition, protest, etc., with the signatures written in a circle, so that it is impossible to tell who signed first.

round-shoul dered (round′shōl′dərd), having the shoulders bent forward. *adj.*

round steak, cut of beef just above the hind leg.

round table, group of persons assembled for an informal discussion, etc.

Round Table, **1.** table around which King Arthur and his knights sat. **2.** King Arthur and his knights.

round trip, *U.S.* trip to a place and back again.

round up (round′up′), **1.** *U.S.* act of driving or bringing cattle together from long distances. **2.** *U.S.* the men and horses that do this. **3.** any similar gathering: *a roundup of old friends.* *n.*

round worm (round′wėrm′), any of a group of unsegmented worms that have long, round bodies. The hookworm and trichina are roundworms. *n.*

roup (rüp), **1.** either of two diseases of poultry characterized by hoarseness and a discharge of catarrh from the eyes, nostrils, and throat. One form of roup is contagious and is often fatal. **2.** hoarseness or huskiness. *n.*

rouse (rouz), arouse; wake up; stir up: *I was roused by the telephone. The dogs roused a deer from the bushes. He was roused to anger by the insult.* *v.*, **roused, rous ing.** **—rous′er,** *n.*

Rous seau (rü sō′), **Jean Jacques,** 1712-1778, French philosopher who wrote about government and education. *n.*

roust a bout (roust′ə bout′), *U.S.* an unskilled laborer on wharves, ships, ranches, etc. *n.*

rout[1] (rout), **1.** flight of a defeated army in disorder. **2.** put to flight: *Our soldiers routed the enemy.* **3.** a complete defeat. **4.** defeat completely. **5.** *Archaic.* crowd; band. **6.** group of followers. **7.** a noisy disorderly crowd; mob; rabble. **8.** riot; disturbance. **9.** *Archaic.* a large evening party. 1,3,5-9 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*

rout[2] (rout), **1.** dig (out); get by searching. **2.** put (out); force (out): *The farmer routed his sons out of bed at five o'clock.* **3.** dig with the snout: *The pigs were routing for nuts under the trees.* **4.** poke; search; rummage. *v.*

route (rüt or rout), **1.** way to go; road: *Shall you go to the coast by the northern route?* **2.** arrange the route for. **3.** send by a certain route. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **rout ed, rout ing.**

rou tine (rü tēn′), **1.** a fixed, regular method of doing things; habitual doing of the same things in the same way: *Getting up and going to bed are parts of your daily routine.* **2.** using routine: *routine methods, routine workers.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

rove (rōv), wander; wander about; roam; ramble; range: *He loved to rove over the fields and woods.* *v.*, **roved, rov ing.**

rov er[1] (rōv′ər), wanderer. *n.*

rov er[2] (rōv′ər), **1.** pirate. **2.** a pirate ship. *n.*

row[1] (rō), **1.** line of people or things: *The children stood in a row in front of the row of chairs.* **2.** street with a line of buildings on either side. *n.*

hard row to hoe, *U.S.* a difficult thing to do.

row[2] (rō), **1.** use oars to move a boat: *Row to the island.* **2.** cause (a boat, etc.) to move by the use of oars. **3.** convey in a rowboat: *We were rowed to the shore.* **4.** perform (a race, etc.) by rowing. **5.** row against in a race. **6.** act of using oars. **7.** trip in a rowboat. 1-5 *v.*, 6,7 *n.* **—row′er,** *n.*

row[3] (rou), **1.** a noisy quarrel; disturbance; clamor: *The three children had a row over the bicycle.* **2.** *Informal.* squabble. **3.** *Informal.* quarrel noisily; make noise. **4.** *Informal.* scold. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

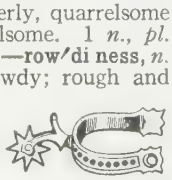
row an (rō′ən or rou′ən), **1.** the mountain ash. **2.** its red, berrylike fruit. *n.*

row boat (rō′bōt′), boat moved by oars. *n.*

row dy (rou′dē), **1.** a rough, disorderly, quarrelsome person. **2.** rough; disorderly; quarrelsome. 1 *n.*, *pl.* **row dies;** 2 *adj.*, **row di er, row di est. —row′di ness,** *n.*

row dy ish (rou′dē ish), like a rowdy; rough and disorderly; quarrelsome. *adj.*

row dy ism (rou′dē iz əm), disorderly, quarrelsome conduct; rough, noisy behavior: *rowdyism at Hallowe'en.* *n.*


Rowel on a spur

row el (rou′əl), **1.** a small wheel with sharp points, attached to the end of a spur. **2.** use a rowel on. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **row eled, row el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **row elled, row el ling.**

row lock (rō′lok′), notch, metal support, etc., in which the oar rests in rowing; oarlock. *n.*

rov al (roi′əl), **1.** of kings and queens: *the royal family.* **2.** belonging to a king or queen: *royal power.* **3.** favored or encouraged by a king or queen; serving a king or queen: *the Royal Academy.* **4.** from or by a king or queen: *a royal command.* **5.** of a kingdom. **6.** appropriate for a king; splendid: *a royal welcome.* **7.** like a king; noble; majestic: *The lion is a royal beast.* **8.** fine; excellent. **9.** rich and bright: *royal blue.* **10.** a small mast or sail set above the topgallant. 1-9 *adj.*, 10 *n.* **—roy′al ly,** *adv.*

Rowlock

roy al ism (roi′əl iz əm), adherence to a king or to a monarchy. *n.*

roy al ist (roi′əl ist), supporter of a king or of a royal government. The Royalists supported Charles I of England while the Puritans opposed him. *n.*

roy al ty (roi′əl tē), **1.** a royal person; royal persons. Kings, queens, princes, and princesses are royalty. **2.** rank or dignity of a king or queen; royal power: *The crown is the symbol of royalty.* **3.** kingliness; royal quality; nobility. **4.** a royal right or privilege. **5.** share of the receipts or profits paid to an owner of a patent or copyright; payment for the use of any of various rights. *n.*, *pl.* **roy al ties.**

r.p.m., revolutions per minute.

R.R., railroad.

R.S.F.S.R., Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic.

R.S.V.P., please answer.

Ru, ruthenium.

rub (rub), **1.** move (one thing) back and forth (against another); move (two things) together: *Rub your hands to warm them.* **2.** move one's hand or an object over the surface of; push and press along the surface of: *The nurse rubbed my lame back.* **3.** press as it moves: *That door rubs on the floor.* **4.** make or bring (to some condition) by sliding the hand or some object: *rub silver bright, rub the skin off one's back.* **5.** clean, smooth, or polish by moving one thing firmly against another: *Rub that out and do it over again.* **6.** admit of rubbing. **7.** act of rubbing: *Give the silver a rub with the polish.* **8.** something that rubs or hurts the feelings: *He didn't like her mean rub at his slowness.* **9.** a rough spot due to rubbing. **10.** irritate or make sore by rubbing. **11.** difficulty: *The rub came when both boys wanted to sit with the driver.* **12.** keep going with difficulty: *Money is scarce, but we shall rub along.* 1-6,10,12 *v.*, **rubbed, rub bing;** 7-9,11 *n.*

rub down, rub (the body); massage.

rub it in, *Slang.* keep on mentioning something unpleasant.

rub off, **1.** remove by rubbing. **2.** be removed by rubbing.

rub the right way, please; pacify.

rub the wrong way, annoy; irritate.

rub ber[1] (rub′ər), **1.** an elastic substance obtained from the milky juice of various tropical plants, or by various chemical processes. Rubber will not let air or water through. **2.** something made from this substance. We wear rubbers on our feet when it rains. Pencils often have rubbers for erasing pencil marks. **3.** made of rubber. **4.** person or thing that rubs. **5.** *Slang.* stretch the neck or turn the head to look at something. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *adj.*, 5 *v.* **—rub′ber like′,** *adj.*

rub ber[2] (rub′ər), **1.** series of two games out of three or three games out of five won by the same side. **2.** the deciding game in such a series: *If each side has won two games, the fifth game will be the rubber.* *n.*

rubber band, a circular strip of rubber, used to hold things together.

rub ber ize (rub′ər īz), cover or treat with rubber. *v.*, **rub ber ized, rub ber iz ing.**

rub ber neck (rub′ər nek′), *U.S. Slang.* **1.** person who wants to see everything and stretches his neck or turns his head to look at things. **2.** stare. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

rubber plant, **1.** any plant yielding rubber. **2.** an ornamental house plant with oblong, shining, leathery leaves.

rubber stamp, **1.** stamp made of rubber, used with ink for printing dates, signatures, etc. **2.** *Informal.* person or group that approves or endorses something without thought.

rub ber-stamp (rub′ər stamp′), **1.** print or sign with a rubber stamp. **2.** *Informal.* approve or endorse (a policy, bill, etc.) without thought. *v.*

rub ber y (rub′ər ē), like rubber; elastic; tough. *adj.*

rub bish (rub′ish), **1.** waste stuff of no use; trash; litter; debris. **2.** silly words and thoughts; nonsense. *n.*

rub ble (rub′l), **1.** rough broken stones, bricks, etc. **2.** masonry made of this: *The house was built of rubble and plaster.* *n.*

rub down (rub′doun′), a rubbing of the body; massage. *n.*

Ru bens (rü′bənz), **Peter Paul,** 1577-1640, Flemish painter. *n.*

Ru bi con (rü′bə kon), a small river in E Italy that was part of the boundary between the Roman republic and its provinces. By crossing the Rubicon into Italy in 49 B.C., Julius Caesar started the civil war that made him master of Rome. *n.*

cross the Rubicon, make an important decision from which one cannot turn back.

ru bi cund (rü′bə kund), reddish; ruddy: *The jolly captain had a rubicund face.* *adj.*

ru bi cun di ty (rü′bə kun′də tē), rubicund quality or state. *n.*

ru bid i um (rü bid′ē əm), a silver-white metallic element resembling potassium. *Symbol:* Rb *n.*

ru ble (rü′bl), a Russian monetary unit and silver coin or piece of paper money, worth about $1.11 (1964). *n.* Also, **rouble.**

ru bric (rü′brik), **1.** title or heading of a chapter, a law, etc., written or printed in red or in special lettering. **2.** direction for the conducting of religious services inserted in a prayer book, ritual, etc. *n.*

ru bri cal (rü′brə kl), **1.** red; marked with red; printed or written in special lettering. **2.** of, having to do with, or according to religious rubrics. *adj.*

ru bri cate (rü′brə kāt), **1.** mark or color with red. **2.** furnish with rubrics. **3.** regulate by rubrics. *v.*, **ru bri cat ed, ru bri cat ing.**

ru by (rü′bē), **1.** a clear, hard, red precious stone. **2.** deep, glowing red: *ruby lips, ruby wine.* 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **ru bies;** 2 *adj.* **—ru′by like′,** *adj.*

ruck (ruk), crowd; the great mass of common or inferior people or things. *n.*

ruck sack (ruk′sak′), a kind of knapsack. *n.*

ruc tion (ruk′shən), *Informal.* disturbance; quarrel; row. *n.*

rud der (rud′ər), **1.** a hinged, flat piece of wood or metal at the rear end of a boat or ship, by which it is steered. **2.** a similar piece in an airplane, dirigible, etc., hinged vertically (for right-and-left steering). See **airplane** for picture. *n.* **—rud′der less,** *adj.*

Rudder of a boat

rud dy (rud′ē), **1.** red. **2.** healthy red: *ruddy cheeks.* *adj.*, **rud di er, rud di est. —rud′di ness,** *n.*

rude (rüd), **1.** impolite; not courteous: *It is rude to stare at people.* **2.** roughly made or done; without finish or polish; coarse: *rude tools, a rude cabin.* **3.** rough in manner or behavior; violent; harsh: *Rude hands seized the child and threw him into the car.* **4.** harsh to the ear; unmusical. **5.** not having learned much; rather wild; barbarous. **6.** belonging to the poor or to uncultured people; simple; without luxury or elegance. **7.** not fully or properly developed. *adj.*, **rud er, rud est. —rude′ly,** *adv.* **—rude′ness,** *n.*

ru di ment (rü′də mənt), **1.** part to be learned first; beginning: *the rudiments of grammar.* **2.** something in an early stage; an organ or part incompletely developed in size or structure: *the rudiments of wings on a baby chick.* *n.*

ru di men ta ry (rü′də men′tə rē), **1.** to be learned or studied first; elementary. **2.** in an early stage of development; undeveloped. *adj.*

rue[1] (rü), **1.** be sorry for; regret: *She will rue the day she insulted your mother.* **2.** *Archaic.* feel sorrow. *v.*, **rued, ru ing.**

rue[2] (rü), plant with yellow flowers and leaves that have a strong smell and a bitter taste. *n.*

Ruff (def. 1)

rue ful (rü′fəl), **1.** sorrowful; unhappy; mournful: *a rueful expression.* **2.** causing sorrow or pity: *a rueful sight.* *adj.* **—rue′ful ly,** *adv.* **—rue′ful ness,** *n.*

ruff (ruf), **1.** a deep frill, stiff enough to stand out, worn around the neck by men and women in the 16th century. **2.** collar of specially marked feathers or hairs on the neck of a bird or animal. *n.*

ruffed (ruft), having a ruff. *adj.*

ruffed grouse, a North American game bird with a tuft of feathers on each side of the neck. It is in some places called a partridge and in others a pheasant. See **grouse** for picture.

ruf fi an (ruf′ē ən), **1.** a rough, brutal, or cruel person; bully; rowdy; hoodlum. **2.** rough; brutal; cruel. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

ruf fi an ism (ruf′ē ən iz′əm), brutal conduct; ruffianly conduct or character. *n.*

ruf fi an ly (ruf′ē ən lē), like a ruffian; violent; lawless. *adj.*

ruf fle[1] (ruf′l), **1.** make rough or uneven; wrinkle: *A breeze ruffled the lake. The hen ruffled her feathers at the sight of the dog.* **2.** roughness or unevenness in some surface; wrinkling. **3.** strip of cloth, ribbon, or lace gathered along one edge and used for trimming. Ruffles used to be much worn; even men had shirts with ruffles. **4.** gather into a ruffle. **5.** trim with ruffles. **6.** disturb; annoy: *Nothing can ruffle her calm temper.* **7.** become ruffled. **8.** disturbance; annoyance. **9.** disorder; confusion. **10.** shuffle (playing cards). 1,4-7,10 *v.*, **ruf fled, ruf fling;** 2,3,8,9 *n.*

ruf fle[2] (ruf′l), **1.** a low, steady beating of a drum. **2.** beat (a drum) in this way. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **ruf fled, ruf fling.**

rug (rug), **1.** a heavy floor covering. **2.** a thick, warm cloth used as covering: *He wrapped his woolen rug around him.* *n.*

Rug by (rug′bē), **1.** town in central England. 45,000. **2.** a famous school for boys there. **3.** one form of the game of football. *n.*

rug ged (rug′id), **1.** rough; wrinkled; uneven: *rugged ground.* **2.** strong; vigorous; sturdy: *Pioneers were rugged people.* **3.** strong and irregular: *rugged features.* **4.** harsh; stern; severe: *rugged times.* **5.** rude; unpolished; unrefined: *rugged manners.* **6.** stormy: *rugged weather.* *adj.* **—rug′ged ly,** *adv.* **—rug′ged ness,** *n.*

Ruhr (rür), **1.** river in West Germany flowing into the Rhine. 144 mi. **2.** a rich mining and industrial region along this river. *n.*

ru in (rü′ən), **1.** very great damage; destruction; overthrow; decay: *His enemies planned the duke's ruin.* **2.** condition of destruction, decay, or downfall: *The house had gone to ruin and neglect.* **3.** cause of destruction, decay, or downfall: *Drink was his ruin.* **4.** bring to ruin; destroy; spoil. **5.** be destroyed; come to ruin. **6.** bankruptcy. **7.** make bankrupt. 1-3,6 *n.*, 4,5,7 *v.*

ruins, that which is left after destruction, decay, or downfall, especially a building, wall, etc., that has fallen to pieces.

ru in a tion (rü′ə nā′shən), ruin; destruction; downfall. *n.*

ru in ous (rü′ə nəs), **1.** bringing ruin; causing destruction. **2.** fallen into ruins; in ruins. *adj.* —**ru′in ous ly,** *adv.*

rule (rül), **1.** statement of what to do and not to do; a law; principle governing conduct, action, arrangement, etc.: *to obey the rules of the game, the rules of the road.* **2.** an order by a law court, based upon a principle of law. **3.** set of rules; code: *A religious order lives under a certain rule.* **4.** make a rule; decide. **5.** make a formal decision: *The judge ruled against them.* **6.** exercise highest authority; control; govern; direct: *He tries to rule his family as a dictator rules a nation.* **7.** control; government: *In a democracy the people have the rule.* **8.** a regular method; thing that usually happens or is done; what is usually true: *Fair weather is the rule in Arizona.* **9.** prevail; be current: *Prices of wheat and corn ruled high all the year.* **10.** a straight strip used to measure or as a guide to drawing. **11.** mark with lines: *He used a ruler to rule the paper.* **12.** mark off. **13.** a thin, type-high strip of metal, for printing a line or lines. 1-3,7,8,10,13 *n.*, 4-6,9,11, 12 *v.*, **ruled, rul ing.** —**rul′able,** *adj.*

as a rule, usually.

rule a thing out, decide that it does not belong in.

rule of three, method of finding the fourth term in a mathematical proportion when three are given.

rule of thumb or **rule o' thumb,** **1.** rule based on experience or practice rather than on scientific knowledge. **2.** a rough practical method of procedure.

rul er (rül′ər), **1.** person who rules. **2.** a straight strip of wood, metal, etc., used in drawing lines or in measuring. *n.*

rul ing (rül′ing), **1.** a decision of a judge or court: *a ruling on a point of law.* **2.** that rules; governing; controlling. **3.** predominating; prevalent. **4.** ruled lines. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

rum[1] (rum), **1.** an alcoholic liquor made from sugar cane, molasses, etc. **2.** alcoholic liquor. *n.*

rum[2] (rum), *Esp. Brit. Slang.* odd; queer. *adj.*

Ru ma ni a (rü mā′nē ə), Romania. *n.*

Ru ma ni an (rü mā′nē ən), Romanian. *adj., n.*

rum ba (rum′bə), **1.** dance in quadruple time that originated among the Cuban Negroes. **2.** music for such a dance. *n.*

rum ble (rum′bl), **1.** make a deep, heavy, continuous sound. **2.** a deep, heavy, continuous sound: *We heard the far-off rumble of thunder.* **3.** move with such a sound. **4.** utter with such a sound. **5.** the rear part of an automobile or carriage containing an extra seat or a place for baggage. **6.** *U.S. Slang.* a teen-age gang fight. 1,3,4 *v.*, **rum bled, rum bling;** 2,5,6 *n.*

rumble seat, an extra, open seat in the back of an automobile.

ru men (rü′mən), **1.** the first stomach of an animal that chews the cud. **2.** cud of such an animal. *n., pl.* **ru mi na** (rü′mə nə).

ru mi nant (rü′mə nənt), **1.** animal that chews the cud. Cows, sheep, and camels are ruminants. **2.** belonging to the group of ruminants. **3.** meditative; reflective. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

ru mi nate (rü′mə nāt), **1.** chew the cud. **2.** chew again: *A cow ruminates its food.* **3.** ponder; meditate: *He ruminated on the strange events of the past week.* *v.*, **ru mi nat ed, ru mi nat ing.**

ru mi na tion (rü′mə nā′shən), **1.** chewing the cud. **2.** meditation; reflection. *n.*

ru mi na tive (rü′mə nā′tiv), meditative; inclined to ruminate. *adj.*

rum mage (rum′ij), **1.** search thoroughly by moving things about: *I rummaged three drawers before I found my gloves.* **2.** search in a disorderly way: *I rummaged in my drawer for a pair of gloves.* **3.** pull from among other things; bring to light. **4.** a rummaging search. 1-3 *v.*, **rum maged, rum mag ing;** 4 *n.*

rummage sale, sale of odds and ends, old clothing, etc., usually held to raise money for charity.

rum my (rum′ē), a kind of card game in which points are scored by melding sets of three or four cards of the same rank or sequences of three or more cards of the same suit. *n.*

ru mor (rü′mər), **1.** a story or statement talked of as news without any proof that it is true: *The rumor spread that a new school would be built here.* **2.** vague, general talk: *Rumor has it that Italy will quarrel with France.* **3.** tell or spread by rumor. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

rump (rump), **1.** the hind part of the body of an animal, where the legs join the back. **2.** cut of beef from this part. See **beef** for diagram. **3.** an unimportant or inferior part; remnant. *n.*

rum ple (rum′pl), **1.** crumple; crush; wrinkle: *Don't play in your best dress; you'll rumple it.* **2.** wrinkle; crease. 1 *v.*, **rum pled, rum pling;** 2 *n.*

rum pus (rum′pəs), *Informal.* **1.** a noisy quarrel; disturbance. **2.** noise; uproar. *n.*

run (run), **1.** move the legs quickly; go faster than walking: *A horse can run faster than a man.* **2.** go hurriedly; hasten: *Run for help.* **3.** flee: *Run for your life.* **4.** cause to run; cause to move: *run a horse up and down.* **5.** perform by, or as by, running: *run errands.* **6.** go; move; keep going: *This train runs to Buffalo.* **7.** go on; proceed: *Prices of hats run as high as $50.00.* **8.** creep; trail; climb: *Vines run along the sides of the road.* **9.** go along (a way, path, etc.): *run the course until the end.* **10.** pursue; chase (game, etc.): *run a fox.* **11.** pass or cause to pass quickly: *Time runs on.* **12.** trace; draw: *Run that report back to its source.* **13.** stretch; extend: *Shelves run along the walls.* **14.** drive; force; thrust: *He ran a splinter into his hand.* **15.** flow; flow with: *The streets ran blood.* **16.** discharge fluid, mucus, or pus: *My nose runs.* **17.** get; become: *Never run into debt. The well ran dry.* **18.** have a specified character, quality, form, size, etc.: *These potatoes run large.* **19.** spread: *The color ran when the dress was washed.* **20.** continue; last: *a lease to run two years.* **21.** have currency or be current; occur: *The story runs that school will close early today.* **22.** have legal force. **23.** take part in a race or contest. **24.** be a candidate for election. **25.** expose oneself to: *run a risk.* **26.** move easily, freely, or smoothly; keep operating: *A rope runs in a pulley.* **27.** cause to move easily, freely, or smoothly; cause to keep operating: *run a machine.* **28.** be worded or expressed: *How does the first verse run?* **29.** act of running: *set out at a run.* **30.** spell or period of causing (a machine, etc.) to operate; amount of anything produced in such a period: *During a run of eight hours the factory produced a run of 100 cars.* **31.** spell of causing something liquid to run or flow, or the amount that runs: *the run of sap from maple trees.* **32.** trip: *The ship reached port after a six weeks' run.* **33.** conduct; manage: *run a business.* **34.** unit of score in baseball or cricket. **35.** a continuous spell or course; continuous extent: *a run of bad luck.* **36.** succession of performances: *This play has had a two-year run.* **37.** onward movement; progress; course; trend: *the run of events.* **38.** a continuous series or succession of something; succession of demands: *a run on the bank to draw out money.* **39.** in music, a rapid succession of tones. **40.** kind or class: *the common run of mankind.* **41.** freedom to go over or through, or to use: *The guests were given the run of the house.* **42.** go about without restraint; grow without restraint: *children allowed to run about the streets.* **43.** flow or rush of water; small stream. **44.** number of fish moving together: *a run of salmon.* **45.** way; track; trough; pipe. **46.** stretch or enclosed space for animals: *a chicken run.* **47.** drop stitches; ravel: *Nylon stockings often run.* **48.** place where stitches have slipped out or become undone: *a run in a stocking.* **49.** sew by pushing a needle in and out with even stitches in a line. **50.** get past or through: *Enemy ships tried to run the blockade*

51. smuggle: *run rum.* **52.** a landing of smuggled goods. **53.** *U.S.* publish (an advertisement, story, etc.) in a newspaper: *He ran an ad in the evening paper.* **54.** soften; become liquid; melt. **55.** shape by melting: *run bullets through a mold.* **56.** the extreme after part of a ship's bottom. 1-28,33,42,47,49-51,53-55 *v.*, **ran, run, run ning**; 29-32,34-41,43-46,48,52,56 *n.*

a run for one's money, **1.** strong competition. **2.** satisfaction for one's efforts.

in the long run, on the whole; in the end.

on the run, **1.** hurrying. **2.** in retreat or rout.

run across, *U.S.* meet by chance.

run away with, do far better than others in.

run down, **1.** cease to go; stop working. **2.** pursue till caught or killed; hunt down. **3.** knock down by running against. **4.** speak evil against. **5.** decline or reduce in vigor or health. **6.** fall off, diminish, or decrease.

run for it, run for safety.

run in, **1.** *Slang.* arrest and put in jail. **2.** pay a short visit.

run into, **1.** meet by chance. **2.** crash into; collide with.

run off, **1.** cause to be run or played. **2.** print. **3.** run away; flee.

run out, come to an end; become exhausted.

run out of, use up; have no more.

run over, **1.** ride or drive over: *The car ran over some glass.* **2.** overflow. **3.** go through quickly.

run through, **1.** consume or spend rapidly or recklessly. **2.** pierce.

run up, *Informal.* make quickly.

run a bout (run′ə bout′), **1.** a light automobile or carriage with a single seat. **2.** a small motorboat. **3.** person who runs about from place to place. *n.*

run a gate (run′ə gāt), *Archaic.* **1.** runaway. **2.** vagabond; wanderer. *n.*

run a round (run′ə round′), *Slang.* avoidance; evasion. *n.*

run a way (run′ə wā′), **1.** person, horse, etc., that runs away. **2.** a running away; eloping. **3.** running with nobody to guide or stop it; out of control: *a runaway horse, a runaway car.* **4.** done by runaways: *a runaway marriage.* **5.** easily won. 1,2 *n.*, 3-5 *adj.*

Runcinate leaves of dandelion

run ci nate (run′sə nit or run′sə nāt), having coarse, teethlike notches or lobes pointing backward. Dandelion leaves are runcinate. *adj.*

run-down (run′doun′), **1.** tired; sick. **2.** falling to pieces; partly ruined. **3.** that has stopped going or working. *adj.*

rune[1] (rün), **1.** any letter of an ancient Teutonic alphabet. **2.** mark that looks like a rune and has some mysterious, magic meaning. *n.*

rune[2] (rün), an old Scandinavian poem or song. *n.*

rung[1] (rung), a pt. and the pp. of **ring**[2]. *The bell has rung.* *v.*

Stone with runes

rung[2] (rung), **1.** a round rod or bar used as a step of a ladder. **2.** crosspiece set between the legs of a chair or as part of the back or arm of a chair. **3.** spoke of a wheel. **4.** bar of wood having a similar shape and use. *n.*

ru nic (rü′nik), consisting of runes; written in runes; marked with runes. *adj.*

R, rungs (def. 2).

run nel (run′l), a small stream or brook. *n.*

run ner (run′ər), **1.** person, animal, or thing that runs; racer. **2.** messenger. **3.** person who runs or works a machine, etc. **4.** either of the narrow pieces on which a sleigh or sled slides. **5.** blade of a skate. **6.** a long, narrow strip: *We have a runner of carpet in our hall, and runners of linen and lace on bureaus.* **7.** smuggler; person or ship that tries to evade somebody: *a blockade runner.* **8.** a slender stem that takes root along the ground, thus producing new plants. Strawberry plants spread by runners. See the picture below. **9.** a raveled place. *n.*

run ner-up (run′ər up′), player or team that takes second place in a contest. *n.*

run ning (run′ing), **1.** act of a person or thing that runs. **2.** that which runs. **3.** cursive: *a running hand.* **4.** discharging matter: *a running sore.* **5.** flowing. **6.** liquid. **7.** going or carried on continuously: *a running comment.* **8.** current: *the running month.* **9.** repeated continuously: *a running pattern.* **10.** following in succession: *for three nights running.* **11.** prevalent. **12.** moving or proceeding easily or smoothly. **13.** moving when pulled or hauled: *a running rope.* **14.** slipping or sliding easily: *a running knot or noose.* **15.** of plants, creeping or climbing. **16.** that is measured in a straight line. **17.** of the run of a train, bus, etc. **18.** performed with or during a run: *a running leap.* **19.** operating as a machine. 1,2 *n.*, 3-19 *adj.*

Runner of a strawberry plant

be in the running, have a chance to win.

be out of the running, have no chance to win.

running board, a metal piece along the side of some automobiles, near the ground.

running gear, wheels and axles of an automobile, locomotive, or other vehicle.

running knot, knot so made as to slide along the rope.

running mate, candidate running on the same ticket with another, but for a less important office, such as a candidate for vice-president.

running noose, noose with a running knot.

Run ny mede (run′ē mēd), meadow near London where King John granted the Magna Charta in 1215. *n.*

run-off (run′ôf′), **1.** something that runs off. **2.** a final, deciding race or contest. *n.*

runt (runt), **1.** a stunted animal, person, or plant. **2.** ox or cow of a small breed. *n.*

runt y (run′tē), stunted; dwarfish. *adj.*, **runt i er, runt i est.**

run way (run′wā′), **1.** way, track, groove, trough, or the like, along which something moves, slides, etc. **2.** the beaten track of deer or other animals. **3.** an enclosed place for animals to run in. **4.** strip having a hard surface on which planes land and take off. *n.*

ru pee (rü pē′), a unit of money of India, worth about 21 cents (1964). *n.*

rup ture (rup′chər), **1.** a break; breaking: *the rupture of a blood vessel.* **2.** a breaking off of friendly relations that threatens to become actual war. **3.** break; burst; break off. **4.** the sticking out of some tissue or organ of the body through the wall of the cavity that should hold it in; hernia. **5.** affect with or suffer hernia. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3,5 *v.*, **rup tured, rup tur ing.**

ru ral (rur′əl), in the country; belonging to the country; like that of the country: *Rural life is quiet.* *adj.*

rural free delivery, delivery of mail in country districts by regular carriers.

ruse (rüz or rüs), trick; stratagem. *n.*

rush[1] (rush), **1.** move with speed or force: *We rushed along.* **2.** attack with much speed and force: *They rushed the enemy.* **3.** come, go, pass, act, etc., with speed or haste: *He rushes into things without knowing anything about them.* **4.** send, push, force, etc., with speed or haste: *Rush this order, please.* **5.** act of rushing: *the rush of the flood.* **6.** busy haste; hurry: *the rush of city life.* **7.** effort of many people to go somewhere or get something: *the Christmas rush, the gold rush.* **8.** eager demand; pressure: *A sudden rush of business kept everyone working hard.* **9.** requiring haste: *A rush order must be filled at once.* **10.** *U.S. Slang.* keep company with (a girl) constantly. **11.** attempt to carry the ball through the opposing line in football. **12.** *U.S.* scrimmage held as a form of sport between bodies of students. 1-4,10 *v.*, 5-8,11,12 *n.*, 9 *adj.* **—rush′er,** *n.*

with a rush, suddenly; quickly.

rush[2] (rush), **1.** plant with pithy or hollow stems, that grows in wet ground. **2.** stem of such a plant, used for making chair seats, baskets, etc. **3.** something of little or no value. *n.* **—rush′like′,** *adj.*

rush hour, *U.S.* time of day when traffic is heaviest or when trains, buses, etc., are most crowded.

rush y (rush′ē), **1.** abounding with rushes; covered with rushes. **2.** made of rushes. *adj.,* **rush i er, rush i est.**

rusk (rusk), **1.** piece of bread or cake toasted in the oven. **2.** a kind of light, soft, sweet biscuit. *n.*

Rus kin (rus′kin), **John,** 1819-1900, English author, art critic, and social reformer. *n.*

rus set (rus′it), **1.** yellowish brown; reddish brown. **2.** a coarse, russet-colored cloth. The peasants used to make and wear russet. **3.** kind of apple with a rough, brownish skin. 1 *adj.,* 1-3 *n.*

Rus sia (rush′ə), **1.** the Soviet Union. **2.** the European part of the Soviet Union, including Byelorussia, the Ukraine, Georgia, etc., and part of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. **3.** a former empire in E Europe and NW Asia ruled by a czar, with its capital at St. Petersburg. *n.*

rus sia (rush′ə), Russia leather. *n.*

Russia leather, a fine, smooth leather, often dark-red, produced by careful tanning and dyeing.

Rus sian (rush′ən), **1.** of or having to do with Russia, its people, or their language. **2.** native or inhabitant of Russia; especially, a member of the dominant Slavic race of Russia. **3.** language of Russia. 1 *adj.,* 2,3 *n.*

Russian Church, the national church of Russia before 1918, a branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church.

Russian Revolution, revolution in which the government of the Czar was overthrown in 1917. The first revolution, lead by Russian peasants, workers, and soldiers established the Menshevik government in March 1917. The second, led by Lenin, established the Bolshevik government in November 1917.

Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, the largest republic in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. 117,494,000 pop.; 6,368,768 sq. mi. *Capital:* Moscow. *Abbrev.:* R.S.F.S.R.

Russian thistle, a large weed with spiny branches that develops into a troublesome tumbleweed.

Russian wolfhound, any of a breed of tall, slender, swift dogs that have silky hair.

Russian wolfhound (2½ ft. high at the shoulder)

rust (rust), **1.** the reddish-brown or orange coating that forms on iron or steel when exposed to air or moisture. **2.** any film or coating on any other metal due to oxidization, etc. **3.** become covered with rust: *Don't let your tools or machines rust.* **4.** coat with rust. **5.** spoil by not using. **6.** become spoiled by not being used: *Don't let your mind rust during vacation.* **7.** a harmful growth, habit, influence, or agency. **8.** a plant disease that spots leaves and stems. **9.** have or cause to have the disease rust. **10.** reddish brown or orange. 1,2,7, 8,10 *n.,* 3-6,9 *v.,* 10 *adj.*

rus tic (rus′tik), **1.** belonging to the country; rural; suitable for the country: *a rustic lane in the quiet countryside.* **2.** simple; plain: *His rustic speech and ways made him uncomfortable in the city school.* **3.** rough; awkward. **4.** a country person: *The rustics gathered at the country fair.* **5.** made of branches with the bark still on them: *rustic furniture, a rustic fence.* 1-3,5 *adj.,* 4 *n.* **—rus′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

rus ti cate (rus′tə kāt), **1.** go to the country; stay in the country. **2.** send to the country. *v.,* **rus ti cat ed, rus ti cat ing.**

rus ti ca tion (rus′tə kā′shən), **1.** a rusticating or being rusticated. **2.** residence in the country. *n.*

rus tic i ty (rus tis′ə tē), **1.** rustic quality, characteristic, or peculiarity. **2.** rural life. **3.** awkwardness; ignorance. *n., pl.* **rus tic i ties.**

rust i ly (rus′tl ē), in a rusty state; in such a manner as to suggest rustiness. *adv.*

rus tle (rus′l), **1.** sound that leaves make when moved by the wind; sound like this. **2.** make a light, soft sound of things gently rubbing together: *leaves rustled in the breeze.* **3.** move or stir (something) so that it makes such a sound: *rustle the papers.* **4.** *U.S. Slang.* act, do, or get with energy. **5.** *U.S. Informal.* steal (cattle, etc.). 1 *n.,* 2-5 *v.,* **rus tled, rus tling.**

rus tler (rus′lər), *U.S.* **1.** *Slang.* an active, energetic person. **2.** *Informal.* a cattle thief. *n.*

rust less (rust′lis), free from rust; resisting rust. *adj.*

rust proof (rust′prüf′), resisting rust. *adj.*

rust y (rus′tē), **1.** covered with rust; rusted: *a rusty knife.* **2.** made by rust: *a rusty spot.* **3.** colored like rust. **4.** faded: *a rusty black.* **5.** damaged by lack of use: *Mother's arithmetic is rusty, she says.* **6.** out of practice. *adj.,* **rust i er, rust i est. —rust′i ness,** *n.*

rut[1] (rut), **1.** track made in the ground by wheels. **2.** make ruts in. **3.** a fixed or established way of acting. 1,3 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **rut ted, rut ting.**

rut[2] (rut), **1.** sexual excitement of deer, goats, sheep, etc., occurring at regular intervals. **2.** period during which it lasts. **3.** be in rut. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.,* **rut ted, rut ting.**

ru ta ba ga (rü′tə bā′gə), kind of large yellow turnip. *n.*

Ruth (rüth), **1.** in the Bible, the wife of Boaz. She is famous for her devotion to her mother-in-law, Naomi. **2.** book of the Old Testament that tells about her. *n.*

ru the ni um (rü thē′nē əm), a brittle gray metal. It is an element similar to platinum. *Symbol:* Ru *n.*

Ruth er ford (ruᴛʜ′ər fərd), **Ernest,** first Baron, 1871-1937, British physicist born in New Zealand. *n.*

ruth less (rüth′lis), having no pity; showing no mercy; cruel. *adj.* **—ruth′less ly,** *adv.* **—ruth′less ness,** *n.*

Rut land (rut′lənd), city in western Vermont. 18,000. *n.*

rut ty (rut′ē), full of ruts. *adj.,* **rut ti er, rut ti est. —rut′ti ness,** *n.*

Rwan da (rü än′də), country in central Africa. 2,695,000 pop.; 10,169 sq. mi. *Capital:* Kigali. *n.*

Ry., railway.

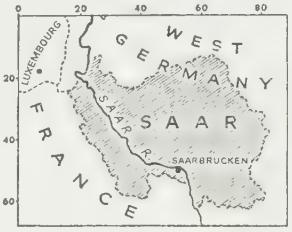
-ry, suffix meaning:
1. occupation or work of a ____, as in *dentistry, chemistry.*
2. act of a ____, as in *mimicry.*
3. quality, state, or condition of a ____, as in *rivalry.*
4. group of ____s, considered collectively, as in *jewelry, peasantry.*

rye (rī), **1.** a hardy annual plant widely grown in cold regions. **2.** its seeds or grain. **3.** flour made from them. Peasants in Germany and Russia eat a great deal of almost black rye bread. **4.** whiskey made from rye. *n.*

Ryu kyu Islands (rū′kū′), chain of 55 islands extending from Japan to Taiwan. Formerly part of the Japanese Empire, they were placed under United States military governorship after World War II. 849,000 pop.; 1800 sq. mi.

S

S or **s** (es), **1.** the 19th letter of the alphabet. **2.** anything shaped like an S. *n., pl.* **S's** or **s's.**
S, **1.** South. **2.** Sulfur.
S., **1.** south. **2.** southern.
s., **1.** shilling; shillings. **2.** son. **3.** south.
Sa, samarium.
S.A., **1.** South America. **2.** South Africa. **3.** South Australia. **4.** Salvation Army.



Saar (sär; *German* zär), **1.** river flowing from NE France through West Germany, into the Moselle River. 150 mi. **2.** state in West Germany, along the Saar River. From 1950 to 1959 it was an autonomous territory under partial control of France. 1,040,000 pop.; 990 sq. mi. *Capital:* Saarbrücken. *n.*
Saar brück en (zär′brʏk′ən), capital of the Saar, on the Saar River. 127,000. *n.*
Saar land (sär′land; *German* zär′länt), Saar (def. 2). *n.*
Sa bah (sä′bə), state in N Borneo, a member of the Federation of Malaysia. 454,000 pop.; 29,388 sq. mi. *Capital:* Jesselton. *n.* Formerly, **British North Borneo.**
Sab bath (sab′əth), **1.** day of the week used for rest and worship. Sunday is the Christian Sabbath; Saturday is the Jewish Sabbath. **2.** of or belonging to the Sabbath. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*
sab bath (sab′əth), period of rest, quiet, etc. *n.*
sab bat ic (sə bat′ik), sabbatical. *adj.*
sab bat i cal (sə bat′ə kl), **1.** of or suitable for the Sabbath. **2.** of or for a rest from work. *adj.*
sabbatical leave, leave of absence for a year or half year given to teachers once in seven years for rest, study, or travel.

Saber-toothed tiger (6 ft. long)

sa ber (sā′bər), **1.** a heavy, curved sword with a sharp edge, used by calvary. **2.** strike, wound, or kill with a saber. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*
saber-toothed tiger, an extinct tigerlike mammal whose upper canine teeth were very long and curved.
Sa bine (sā′bīn), **1.** member of a tribe in central Italy which was conquered by the Romans in the third century B.C. **2.** their language. **3.** of or belonging to the Sabines or their language. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

Sable (about 1½ ft. long, without the tail)

sa ble (sā′bl), **1.** a small flesh-eating mammal valued for its dark brown, glossy fur. **2.** its fur. Sable is one of the most costly furs. **3.** *Poetic.* black; dark: *a widow's sable garments.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*
sables, mourning garments.

Sabot (def. 1)

sab ot (sab′ō), **1.** shoe hollowed out of a single piece of wood, worn by peasants in France, Belgium, etc. **2.** a coarse leather shoe with a thick wooden sole. *n.*
sab o tage (sab′ə täzh), **1.** damage done to work, tools, machinery, etc., by workmen as an attack or threat against an employer. **2.** such damage done by civilians of a conquered nation to injure the conquering forces. **3.** damage done by enemy agents or sympathizers in an attempt to slow down a nation's war effort. **4.** damage or destroy deliberately: *to sabotage a defense plant.* 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **sab o taged, sab o tag ing.**
sab o teur (sab′ə tėr′), person who sabotages. *n.*
sa bra (sä′brə), person born in Israel. *n.*
sa bre (sā′bər), *Esp. Brit.* saber. *n., v.*, **sa bred, sa bring.**
sac (sak), a baglike part in an animal or plant, often one containing liquids: *the sac of a honeybee.* *n.* **—sac′-like′,** *adj.*
Sac (sak or sôk), member of a tribe of American Indians who formerly lived west of Lake Michigan and now live in Oklahoma, Iowa, and Kansas. *n.*
sac cha rin (sak′ə rin), a very sweet substance obtained from coal tar, used as a substitute for sugar in some diets, as for diabetes. *n.*
sac cha rine (sak′ə rin), **1.** sugary; very sweet: *a saccharine smile.* **2.** saccharin. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—sac′-cha rine ly,** *adv.*
sac er do tal (sas′ər dō′tl), of priests or the priesthood; priestly. *adj.*
sac er do tal ism (sas′ər dō′tl iz əm), sacerdotal system; spirit or methods of the priesthood. *n.*
sa chem (sā′chəm), chief of an American Indian tribe. *n.*
sa chet (sa shā′ or sash′ā), **1.** a small bag or pad containing perfumed powder. **2.** perfumed powder. *n.*
sack[1] (sak), **1.** a large bag made of coarse cloth. Sacks are used for holding grain, flour, potatoes, and coal. **2.** such a bag with what is in it: *He bought two sacks of corn.* **3.** *U.S.* any bag or what is in it: *a sack of candy.* **4.** put into a sack or sacks. **5.** a loose coat: *a knitted sack for a baby.* **6.** *Archaic.* a woman's loose gown. **7.** *Esp. Brit. Slang.* discharge from a job. 1-3,5-7 *n.*, 4,7 *v.* **hold the sack,** *Informal.* be left empty-handed.
sack[2] (sak), **1.** plunder (a captured city). **2.** a plundering of a captured city. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—sack′er,** *n.*
sack[3] (sak), sherry or other strong, light-colored wine. *n.*
sack but (sak′but), **1.** a musical wind instrument of the Middle Ages, somewhat like the trombone. **2.** an ancient stringed instrument mentioned in the Bible. *n.*
sack cloth (sak′klôth′), **1.** coarse cloth for making sacks. **2.** coarse cloth worn as a sign of mourning or penance. *n.*
sack coat, a man's short coat for ordinary wear.
sack ful (sak′fʊl), enough to fill a sack. *n., pl.* **sack-fuls.**
sack ing (sak′ing), coarse cloth for making sacks. *n.*
sacque (sak), **1.** a loose jacket for a woman, girl, or baby. **2.** kind of loose gown formerly worn by women, or a long back piece fastened to the gown at the shoulders and forming a train. *n.*
sac ra ment (sak′rə mənt), **1.** a solemn religious ceremony of the Christian church. Baptism is a sacrament. **2.** the Eucharist, or Lord's Supper; the consecrated bread and wine; the bread alone. **3.** something especially sacred. **4.** sign; token; symbol. **5.** a solemn promise; oath. *n.*
sac ra men tal (sak′rə men′tl), **1.** of or having to do with a sacrament; used in a sacrament: *sacramental wine.* **2.** especially sacred. **3.** ceremony similar to, but not included among, the sacraments. The use of holy water is a sacramental. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.* **—sac′ra-men′tal ly,** *adv.*
Sac ra men to (sak′rə men′tō), **1.** capital of California, in the central part. 192,000. **2.** river flowing from N California into San Francisco Bay. 382 mi. *n.*
sa cred (sā′krid), **1.** belonging to or dedicated to God or a god; holy: *the sacred altar, a sacred building.* **2.** connected with religion; religious: *sacred writings, sacred music.* **3.** worthy of reverence: *the sacred memory of a dead hero.* **4.** dedicated to some person, object, or purpose: *This monument is sacred to the memory of the Un-*

known Soldier. **5.** that must not be violated or disregarded: *sacred oaths. adj.* **—sa′cred ly,** *adv.* **—sa′cred ness,** *n.*

Sacred College, the cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church collectively. The Sacred College elects and advises the Pope.

sac ri fice (sak′rə fīs), **1.** act of offering to a god. **2.** the thing offered. The ancient Hebrews killed animals on the altars as sacrifices to God. **3.** give or offer to a god. **4.** a giving up of one thing for another: *Our teacher does not approve of any sacrifice of studies to sports.* **5.** the thing given up or devoted. **6.** give up: *A mother will sacrifice her life for her children.* **7.** permit injury or disadvantage to, for the sake of something else: *sacrifice business for pleasure.* **8.** loss: *He will sell his house at a sacrifice because he needs the money.* **9.** sell at a loss. **10.** offer or make a sacrifice. **11.** bunt or fly in baseball that helps the runner to advance although the batter is put out. **12.** help (a runner) to advance by such a bunt or fly. 1,2,4,5,8,11 *n.*, 3,6,7,9,10,12 *v.*, **sac ri ficed, sac ri fic ing.**

sac ri fi cial (sak′rə fish′əl), **1.** having to do with sacrifice. **2.** used in a sacrifice. *adj.* **—sac′ri fi′cially,** *adv.*

sac ri lege (sak′rə lij), an intentional injury to anything sacred; disrespectful treatment of anyone or anything sacred: *Robbing the church was a sacrilege. n.*

sac ri le gious (sak′rə lij′əs), injurious or insulting to sacred persons or things. *adj.* **—sac′ri le′giously,** *adv.*

sac ris tan (sak′ris tən), person in charge of the sacred vessels, robes, etc., of a church. *n.*

sac ris ty (sak′ris tē), place where the sacred vessels, robes, etc., of a church are kept. *n., pl.* **sac ris ties.**

sac ro sanct (sak′rō sangkt), **1.** very holy; very sacred. **2.** set apart as sacred; consecrated. *adj.*

sac ro sanc ti ty (sak′rō sangk′tə tē), being sacrosanct; especial sacredness. *n.*

sa crum (sā′krəm), bone at the lower end of the spine, which is formed by the joining of several vertebrae and which makes the back of the pelvis. *n., pl.* **sa cra** (-krə) or **sa crums.**

sad (sad), **1.** not happy; full of sorrow; grieving: *sad looks.* **2.** causing sorrow; distressing: *a sad disappointment.* **3.** dull in color; dark. **4.** extremely bad: *a sad mess. adj.*, **sad der, sad dest. —sad′ly,** *adv.*

sad den (sad′n), **1.** make sad. **2.** become sad. *v.*

sad dle (sad′l), **1.** seat for a rider on a horse's back, on a bicycle, etc. **2.** part of a harness that holds the shafts, or to which a checkrein is attached. See **harness** for picture. **3.** thing shaped like a saddle. **4.** ridge between two mountain peaks. **5.** put a saddle on. **6.** burden: *He is saddled with a big house which he does not need or want.* **7.** put as a burden on. **8.** piece of meat consisting of the upper back portion of an animal: *a saddle of venison.* 1-4,8 *n.*, 5-7 *v.*, **sad dled, sad dling.**

in the saddle, in a position of control.

sad dle bag (sad′l bag′), one of a pair of bags laid over an animal's back behind the saddle. *n.*

sad dle bow (sad′l bō′), the front part of a saddle, which sticks up. *n.*

sad dle cloth (sad′l klôth′), cloth put between an animal's back and the saddle. *n.*

saddle horse, horse for riding.

sad dler (sad′lər), person who makes or sells saddles and harness. *n.*

sad dler y (sad′lər ē), **1.** work of a saddler. **2.** shop of a saddler. **3.** saddles, harness, and other equipment for horses. *n., pl.* **sad dler ies.**

sad dle tree (sad′l trē′), the frame of a saddle. *n.*

Sad du cee (saj′ù sē), one of a Jewish sect, of the time of Christ, that denied the resurrection of the dead and the existence of angels, but believed in immortality. The sect stood for hereditary priestly authority. *n.*

sad i ron (sad′ī′ərn), a heavy flatiron for pressing clothes. *n.*

sa dism (sā′diz əm or sad′iz əm), **1.** kind of insanity in which a person enjoys hurting someone else. **2.** an unnatural love of cruelty. *n.*

sa dist (sā′dist or sad′ist), one affected with sadism. *n.*

sad ness (sad′nis), sorrow; grief. *n.*

sad sack, *U.S. Slang.* **1.** a poor bewildered soldier who blunders his way through the mazes of army life. **2.** any bewildered, blundering person.

sa fa ri (sə fä′rē), **1.** journey or hunting expedition in E Africa. **2.** a long trip. *n., pl.* **sa fa ris.**

safe (sāf), **1.** free from harm or danger: *Keep money in a safe place.* **2.** not harmed: *He returned from war safe and sound.* **3.** out of danger; secure: *We feel safe with the dog in the house.* **4.** put beyond power of doing harm: *a criminal safe in prison.* **5.** careful: *a safe guess, a safe move.* **6.** that can be depended on: *a safe guide.* **7.** a steel or iron box for money, jewels, papers, etc. **8.** place made to keep things safe: *a meat safe.* 1-6 *adj.*, **saf er, saf est;** 7,8 *n.* **—safe′ly,** *adv.* **—safe′ness,** *n.*

safe-con duct (sāf′kon′dukt), **1.** privilege of passing safely through a region, especially in time of war: *The nurse was given safe-conduct through the enemy's camp.* **2.** paper granting this privilege. *n.*

safe-deposit box, box for storing valuables, especially in a vault of a bank.

safe guard (sāf′gärd′), **1.** keep safe; guard against hurt or danger; protect: *Pure food laws safeguard our health.* **2.** protection; defense: *Keeping clean is a safeguard against disease.* **3.** guard; convoy. 1,3 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

safe keep ing (sāf′kēp′ing), protection; keeping safe; care. *n.*

safe ty (sāf′tē), **1.** quality or state of being safe; freedom from harm or danger. **2.** device to prevent injury. **3.** giving safety; making harm unlikely: *a safety lamp.* **4.** act of putting a football down behind one's own goal line after a player on one's own team has made it go there. It counts 2 points for the other team. 1,2,4 *n.*, *pl.* **safe ties;** 3 *adj.*

safety belt, **1.** belt attached to the seat of an automobile or airplane, used to hold the rider in the seat and so protect him from bumps, etc. **2.** life belt.

safety lamp, a miner's lamp in which the flame is kept from setting fire to explosive gases by a piece of wire gauze.

safety pin, pin bent back on itself to form a spring and having a guard that covers the point and prevents accidental unfastening.

safety valve, **1.** valve in a steam boiler or the like that opens and lets steam or fluid escape when the pressure becomes too great. **2.** something that helps a person get rid of anger, nervousness, etc., in a harmless way.

saf fron (saf′rən), **1.** an orange-yellow coloring matter obtained from a kind of crocus. Saffron is used to color and flavor candy, drinks, etc. **2.** an autumn crocus with purple flowers having orange-yellow stigmas. **3.** orange yellow. 1-3 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

sag (sag), **1.** sink under weight or pressure; bend down in the middle. **2.** hang down unevenly: *Your dress sags in the back.* **3.** become less firm or elastic; yield through weakness, weariness, or lack of effort; droop; sink: *Our courage sagged.* **4.** decline in price. **5.** act, state, or degree of sagging. **6.** place where anything sags. 1-4 *v.*, **sagged, sag ging;** 5,6 *n.*

sa ga (sä′gə), **1.** an old Norse story of heroic deeds. **2.** any story of heroic deeds. *n.*

sa ga cious (sə gā′shəs), **1.** wise in a keen, practical way; shrewd. **2.** intelligent. *adj.* **—sa ga′cious ly,** *adv.* **—sa ga′cious ness,** *n.*

sa gac i ty (sə gas′ə tē), keen, sound judgment; mental acuteness; shrewdness. *n.*

sag a more (sag′ə môr), among some American Indian tribes, a chief or great man. *n.*

sage[1] (sāj), **1.** wise: *a sage adviser.* **2.** showing wisdom or good judgment: *a sage reply.* **3.** wise-looking; grave; solemn: *Owls are sage birds.* **4.** a very wise man. 1-3 *adj.*, **sag er, sag est;** 4 *n.* **—sage′ly,** *adv.* **—sage′ness,** *n.*

sage[2] (sāj), **1.** plant whose leaves are used as seasoning and in medicine. **2.** its dried leaves. **3.** salvia. **4.** sagebrush. *n.*

sage brush (sāj′brush′), a grayish-green shrub, common on the dry plains of the W United States. *n.*

sage grouse, a very large grouse common on the plains of W North America.

sage hen, **1.** sage grouse. **2.** female sage grouse.

Sag i naw (sag′ə nô), city in E Michigan. 98,000. *n.*

Sag it tar i us (saj′ə tär′ē əs), a southern constellation that was thought of as arranged in the shape of a centaur drawing a bow. *n.*

Sagittate leaf

sag it tate (saj′ə tāt), shaped like an arrowhead. Calla lilies have sagittate leaves. *adj.*

sa go (sā′gō), **1.** a starchy food used in making puddings, etc. **2.** an East Indian palm tree (**sago palm**) from whose pith this starchy food is made. *n., pl.* **sa gos.**

sa gua ro (sə gwä′rō), a very tall branching cactus of Arizona and neighboring regions. *n., pl.* **sa gua ros.**

Sa har a (sə här′ə), the great desert in N Africa. 3,500,000 sq. mi. See **Sudan** for map. *n.*

sa hib (sä′ib), sir; master. Natives in colonial India called a European "sahib" when speaking to or of him. *n.*

said (sed), **1.** pt. and pp. of **say.** *He said he would come. She had said "No" every time.* **2.** named or mentioned before: *the said witness, the said sum of money.* 1 *v.*, 2 *adj.*

Sai gon (sī gon′), city in SE Asia, capital of South Vietnam. 1,614,000. *n.*

sail (sāl), **1.** piece of cloth spread to the wind to make a ship move through the water. **2.** sails: *Our ship had all sail spread.* **3.** something like a sail, such as the part of an arm of a windmill that catches the wind. **4.** ship; ships: *a fleet of thirty sail.* **5.** trip on a boat with sails or on any other vessel: *Let's go for a sail.* **6.** travel on water by the action of wind on sails. **7.** travel on a steamboat, airship, etc. **8.** move smoothly like a ship with sails: *The eagle sailed by. Mrs. Grand sailed into the room.* **9.** sail upon, over, or through: *sail the seas.* **10.** manage a ship or boat: *The boys are learning to sail.* **11.** manage or navigate (a ship or boat). **12.** begin a trip by water: *We sail at 2 p.m.* 1-5 *n.*, 6-12 *v.*

in sail, in a ship with sails.

make sail, **1.** spread out the sails of a ship. **2.** begin a trip by water.

sail into, *Slang.* **1.** attack; beat. **2.** criticize; scold.

set sail, begin a trip by water.

take in sail, **1.** lower or lessen the sails of a ship. **2.** lessen one's hopes, ambitions, etc.

under sail, with the sails spread out.

sail boat (sāl′bōt′), boat that is moved by a sail or sails. See **schooner** and **sloop** for pictures. *n.*

sail cloth (sāl′klôth′), canvas or other material used for making sails. *n.*

sail er (sāl′ər), a ship with reference to its sailing power: *the best sailer in the fleet, a fast sailer.* *n.*

sail fish (sāl′fish′), a large salt-water fish related to the swordfish, that has a long, high fin on its back. *n., pl.* **sail fish es** or (*esp. collectively*) **sail fish.**

sail ing (sāl′ing), act of a person or thing that sails. *n.*

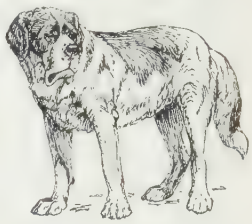
sail or (sāl′ər), **1.** person whose work is handling a sailboat or other vessel. In these days most sailors are on steamships. **2.** member of a ship's crew, not an officer. **3.** an enlisted man in a country's navy: *He was a sailor for two years, but he spent the whole time on land.* **4.** like that of a sailor: *My middy blouse has a sailor collar.* **5.** a flat-brimmed hat modeled after the kind of hat sailors used to wear years ago. 1-3,5 *n.*, 4 *adj.* **—sail′or like′,** *adj.*

a good sailor, person who does not get seasick.

sail or ly (sāl′ər lē), like a sailor; suitable for a sailor. *adj.*

saint (sānt), **1.** a very holy person; true Christian. **2.** person who has gone to heaven. **3.** person declared a saint by the Roman Catholic Church. **4.** person like a saint. **5.** make a saint of; canonize. **6.** call or consider a saint. **7.** holy; sacred. **8.** angel. 1-4,8 *n.*, 5,6 *v.*, 7 *adj.* **—saint′like′,** *adj.*

Saint. For names of saints look under the Christian name, and for places beginning with "Saint" look under the **St.** words.


Saint Bernard (about 2½ ft. high at the shoulder)

Saint Agnes's Eve, the night of January 20. A girl was supposed to see a vision of her future husband on this night if she performed certain ceremonies.

Saint Ber nard (bər närd′), a big, tan-and-white dog with a large head. These intelligent dogs were first bred by the monks on the St. Bernard passes to rescue travelers lost in the snow.

saint ed (sān′tid), **1.** declared to be a saint. **2.** thought of as a saint; gone to heaven. **3.** sacred; very holy. **4.** saintly. *adj.*

saint hood (sānt′hud), character or status of a saint. *n.*

saint ly (sānt′lē), **1.** like a saint; very holy. **2.** very good. *adj.*, **saint li er, saint li est.** **—saint′li ness,** *n.*

Saint Patrick's Day, March 17.

saint ship (sānt′ship), sainthood. *n.*

Saint Val en tine's Day (val′ən tīnz), February 14.

Saint Vi tus's dance (vī′təs iz). See **St. Vitus's dance.**

Sai pan (sī pan′), one of the Mariana Islands, in the W Pacific. It was captured by American forces from the Japanese in 1944. *n.*

saith (seth), *Archaic.* says. *v.*

sake[1] (sāk), **1.** cause; account; interest. **2.** purpose; end. *n.*

for old sake's sake, for the sake of old times or old friendship.

for the sake of, **1.** because of; on account of. **2.** to help; to please.

for your own sake, on your own account; to help yourself.

sa ke[2] (sä′kē), a Japanese fermented alcoholic beverage made from rice. *n.*

Sak ha lin (sak′ə lēn), an island east of Siberia, between the Sea of Okhotsk and the Sea of Japan, a part of the Soviet Union. 450,000 pop.; 28,597 sq. mi. *n.*

sal (sal), salt, used especially in druggists' terms, such as *sal volatile.* *n.*

sa laam (sə läm′), **1.** greeting in the Orient that means "Peace." **2.** a very low bow, with the palm of the right hand placed on the forehead. **3.** greet with a salaam. **4.** make a salaam. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

sal a bil i ty (sāl′ə bil′ə tē), salable condition or quality. *n.*

sal a ble (sāl′ə bl), that can be sold; fit to be sold; easily sold. *adj.* Also, **saleable.**

sa la cious (sə lā′shəs), lustful; lewd; obscene; indecent. *adj.* **—sa la′cious ly,** *adv.* **—sa la′cious ness,** *n.*

sal ad (sal′əd), **1.** raw, green vegetables, such as lettuce, cabbage, and celery, served with a dressing. Often cold meat, fish, eggs, cooked vegetables, or fruits are used along with, or instead of, the raw green vegetables. **2.** any green vegetable that can be eaten raw. *n.*

salad days, days of youthful inexperience.

salad dressing, sauce used in or on a salad.

Sal a din (sal′ə din), 1137-1193, sultan of Egypt and Syria from about 1175 to 1193. He captured Jerusalem

and defeated the crusaders led by Richard the Lion-Hearted. *n.*

sal a man der (sal′ə man′dər), **1.** animal shaped like a lizard, but belonging to the same group as frogs and toads. Salamanders live in damp places. **2.** lizard or reptile formerly supposed to live in fire. **3.** person who likes or can stand a great deal of heat. **4.** spirit or imaginary being that lives in fire. *n.*

Salamander

sa la mi (sə lä′mē), a kind of sausage, often flavored with garlic. *n.*

Sal a mis (sal′ə mis), **1.** a Greek island off SE Greece. 18,000 pop.; 36 sq. mi. **2.** a naval battle in 480 B.C. in which the Greeks defeated the Persians. *n.*

sal a ried (sal′ə rēd), receiving a salary. *adj.*

sal a ry (sal′ə rē), fixed pay for regular work. Teachers, government officials, and clerks receive salaries. *n.*, *pl.* **sal a ries.**

sale (sāl), **1.** act of selling; exchange of goods for money: *no sale yet this morning.* **2.** amount sold: *Today's sales were larger than yesterday's.* **3.** chance to sell; demand; market: *There is almost no sale for carriages in these days.* **4.** a selling at lower prices than usual: *This store is having a sale on suits.* **5.** auction. *n.*

for sale or **on sale,** to be sold: *There are several houses in the neighborhood for sale, but none for rent.*

sale a ble (sāl′ə bl), salable. *adj.*

Sa lem (sā′ləm), **1.** seaport in NE Massachusetts, settled in 1626. 39,000. **2.** capital of Oregon, in the NW part. 49,000. *n.*

sal e ra tus (sal′ə rā′təs), **1.** sodium bicarbonate; baking soda. **2.** potassium bicarbonate, a compound similar to sodium bicarbonate. *n.*

sales clerk (sālz′klûrk′), person whose work is selling in a store. *n.*

sales girl (sālz′gûrl′), girl whose work is selling in a store. *n.*

sales la dy (sālz′lā′dē), saleswoman. *n.*, *pl.* **sales-la dies.**

sales man (sālz′mən), man whose work is selling. *n.*, *pl.* **sales men.**

sales man ship (sālz′mən ship), **1.** work of a salesman. **2.** ability at selling. *n.*

sales tax, tax based on the amount received for articles sold.

sales wom an (sālz′wu̇m′ən), woman whose work is selling in a store. *n.*, *pl.* **sales wom en.**

sal i cin (sal′ə sin), a bitter, white crystalline compound of glucose, obtained from the bark of various willows and poplars. It is used in medicine as a tonic and to reduce fever. *n.*

sal i cyl ate (sal′ə sil′āt), any salt or ester of salicylic acid. *n.*

sal i cyl ic (sal′ə sil′ik), of or having to do with salicin. *adj.*

salicylic acid, a solid white substance used as a mild antiseptic and preservative, and as a medicine for rheumatism, gout, etc. Aspirin is a common preparation of salicylic acid.

sa li ence (sā′lē əns), **1.** a being salient. **2.** a salient or projecting object, part, or feature. *n.*

sa li en cy (sā′lē ən sē), salience. *n.*

sa li ent (sā′lē ənt), **1.** standing out; easily seen or noticed; prominent; striking: *the salient features in a landscape, the salient points in a speech.* **2.** pointing outward; projecting: *a salient angle.* **3.** a salient angle or part. **4.** part of a fort or line of trenches that projects toward the enemy. 1,2 *adj.*, 3,4 *n.*

sa line (sā′līn), **1.** of salt; like salt; salty. **2.** containing common salt or any other salts. **3.** a salt spring, well, or marsh. **4.** substance containing common salt or any other salts. 1,2 *adj.*, 3,4 *n.*

sa lin i ty (sə lin′ə tē), saltiness; saline quality. *n.*

Salis bur y (sôlz′ber′ē), **1.** city in S England. A famous cathedral is located there. 34,000. **2.** capital of Rhodesia. 314,000. *n.*

sa li va (sə lī′və), liquid that the salivary glands secrete into the mouth to keep it moist, aid in chewing, and start digestion. *n.*

sal i var y (sal′ə ver′ē), of or producing saliva. *adj.*

salivary gland, any of various glands that empty their secretions into the mouth. The salivary glands of human beings and most other vertebrates are digestive glands that secrete saliva containing enzymes, salts, albumin, etc.

sal i vate (sal′ə vāt), **1.** produce a large secretion of saliva in. **2.** secrete saliva. *v.*, **sal i vat ed, sal i vat ing.**

sal i va tion (sal′ə vā′shən), **1.** a salivating. **2.** the secretion of saliva. **3.** an abnormally large flow of saliva. *n.*

sal let (sal′it), in medieval armor, a light, rounded helmet, with or without a visor. *n.*

sal low (sal′ō), **1.** having a sickly, yellowish color or complexion. **2.** make yellowish. 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.* **—sal′low ness,** *n.*

sal low ish (sal′ō ish), somewhat sallow. *adj.*

sal ly (sal′ē), **1.** a sudden attack on an enemy made from a defensive position; sortie: *The men in the fort made a brave sally and returned with many prisoners.* **2.** go suddenly from a defensive position to attack an enemy. **3.** a sudden rushing forth. **4.** rush forth suddenly; go out: *We sallied forth at dawn.* **5.** a going forth; trip; excursion. **6.** set out briskly. **7.** go on an excursion or trip. **8.** of things, issue forth. **9.** a sudden start into activity. **10.** outburst. **11.** a witty remark: *She continued her story undisturbed by the merry sallies of her hearers.* 1,3,5,9-11 *n.*, *pl.* **sal lies;** 2,4,6-8 *v.*, **sal lied, sal ly ing.**

Sal ly Lunn (sal′ē lun′), a slightly sweetened tea cake, served hot with butter.

sal ma gun di (sal′mə gun′dē), **1.** dish of chopped meat, anchovies, eggs, onions, oil, etc. **2.** any mixture, medley, or miscellany. *n.*

sal mi (sal′mē), a highly seasoned stew, especially of game. *n.*

salm on (sam′ən), **1.** a large marine and fresh-water fish with silvery scales and yellowish-pink flesh, common in the N Atlantic near the mouths of large rivers which it swims up in order to spawn. **2.** a fish like this that lives in lakes and is called **landlocked salmon.** **3.** any of various other fishes of the same family that are common in the N Pacific. **4.** yellowish pink. 1-4 *n.*, *pl.* **salm ons** or (*esp. collectively*) **salm on;** 4 *adj.*

salmon trout, kind of trout resembling a salmon.

Sa lo me (sə lō′mē), in the Bible, the daughter of Herodias, whose dancing so pleased Herod that he gave her the head of John the Baptist. Matthew 14:3-11. *n.*

sa lon (sə lon′), **1.** a large room for receiving or entertaining guests. **2.** assembly of guests in such a room. **3.** place used to exhibit works of art. **4.** exhibition of works of art. *n.*, *pl.* **sa lons.**

Sal o ni ka (sal′ə nē′kə), seaport in NE Greece. 217,000. *n.*

sa loon (sə lün′), **1.** *U.S.* place where alcoholic drinks are sold and drunk. **2.** a large room for general or public use: *Concerts were often held in the saloon of the steamship. The ship's passengers ate in the dining saloon.* *n.*

sa loon keep er (sə lün′kēp′ər), man who keeps a saloon where alcoholic drinks are sold and drunk. *n.*

sal si fy (sal′sə fī), **1.** a root with an oysterlike flavor, eaten as a vegetable. **2.** the purple-flowered plant having this root. *n.*

sal soda, washing soda; crystallized sodium carbonate.

salt (sôlt), **1.** a white substance found in the earth and in sea water; sodium chloride. Salt is used to season and preserve food. **2.** containing salt. **3.** tasting like salt. **4.** overflowed with or growing in salt water: *salt marshes, salt grass.* **5.** mix or sprinkle with salt. **6.** cure or preserve with salt. **7.** cured or preserved with salt. **8.** provide with salt: *to salt cattle.* **9.** a saltcellar. **10.** season; make pungent: *conversation salted with wit.* **11.** sharp; pungent; to the point; lively: *salt speech.* **12.** that which gives liveliness, piquancy, or pungency to anything. **13.** a compound derived from an acid by replacing the hydrogen wholly or partly by a metal or an electropositive radical. Baking soda is a salt. **14.** in chemical processes, treat with any salt. **15.** *Informal.* sailor. 1,9,12,13,15 *n.*, 2-4,7,11 *adj.*, 5,6,8,10,14 *v.*

salts, **1.** a medicine that causes movements of the bowels. **2.** smelling salts.

eat a person's salt, be his guest.

salt a mine, put ore, gold dust, or the like into it to create a false impression of value.

salt away or **down,** *Slang.* **1.** pack with salt to preserve. **2.** store away.

salt of the earth, the best people.

with a grain of salt, with some reservation or allowance.

worth one's salt, worth one's support, wages, etc.

salt cel lar (sôlt′sel′ər), shaker or dish for holding salt, used on the table. *n.*

salt ed (sôl′tid), **1.** seasoned, cured, or preserved with salt. **2.** experienced; hardened. *adj.*

salt ine (sôl tēn′), a thin, crisp, salted cracker. *n.*

Salt Lake City, capital of Utah, in the N part. 189,000.

salt lick, place where natural salt is found on the surface of the ground and where animals go to lick it up.

salt pe ter or **salt pe tre** (sôlt′pē′tər), **1.** a salty, white mineral, used in making gunpowder, in preserving meat, and in medicine; potassium nitrate; niter. **2.** a kind of fertilizer; sodium nitrate. *n.*

Salt River, river flowing from E Arizona into the Gila River. Part of it is turned into a large lake by an irrigation dam. 200 mi.

salt-wa ter (sôlt′wô′tər), **1.** consisting of or containing salt water. **2.** living in the sea or in water like sea water. *adj.*

salt y (sôl′tē), **1.** containing salt; tasting of salt. **2.** to the point; witty and a bit improper: *a salty remark.* *adj.*, **salt i er, salt i est.**

sa lu bri ous (sə lü′brē əs), healthful. *adj.*

sal u tar y (sal′yə ter′ē), **1.** beneficial: *The teacher gave the boy salutary advice.* **2.** good for the health; wholesome: *Walking is a salutary exercise.* *adj.*

sal u ta tion (sal′yə tā′shən), **1.** a greeting; saluting: *The man raised his hat in salutation.* **2.** something uttered, written, or done to salute. You begin a letter with a salutation, such as "Dear Sir" or "My Dear Mrs. Jones." *n.*

sa lu ta to ri an (sə lü′tə tô′rē ən), in American colleges and schools, the student who delivers the address of welcome at the graduation of a class. *n.*

sa lu ta to ry (sə lü′tə tô′rē), **1.** expressing greeting; welcoming. **2.** an opening address welcoming guests at the graduation of a class. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*, *pl.* **sa lu ta to ries.**

Soldier saluting

sa lute (sə lüt′), **1.** honor in a formal manner by raising the hand to the head, by firing guns, or by dipping flags: *We salute the flag every day at school. The soldier saluted the officer.* **2.** meet with kind words, a bow, a kiss, etc.; greet: *The old gentleman walked along the avenue saluting his friends.* **3.** make a bow, gesture, or the like to. **4.** come to; meet: *Shouts of welcome saluted their ears.* **5.** make a salute. **6.** act of saluting; sign of welcome, farewell, or honor. **7.** position of the hand, gun, etc., in saluting. 1-5 *v.*, **sa lut ed, sa lut ing;** 6,7 *n.*

Sal va dor (sal′və dôr), **1.** seaport in E Brazil. 552,000. Also, **Bahia, Baía, São Salvador.** **2.** El Salvador. *n.*

Sal va do ran (sal′və dô′rən), **1.** of or having to do with El Salvador or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of El Salvador. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

sal vage (sal′vij), **1.** act of saving a ship or its cargo from wreck, capture, etc. **2.** payment for saving it. **3.** rescue of property from fire, etc. **4.** save from fire, shipwreck, etc. **5.** property salvaged: *the salvage from a shipwreck or a fire.* 1-3,5 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **sal vaged, sal vag ing.**

sal va tion (sal vā′shən), **1.** a saving or being saved. **2.** person or thing that saves. Christians believe that Christ is the salvation of the world. **3.** a saving of the soul; deliverance from sin and from punishment for sin. *n.*

Salvation Army, organization to spread religion and help the poor, founded in England in 1865 by William Booth.

salve[1] (sav or säv), **1.** a soft, greasy substance put on wounds and sores; healing ointment. **2.** put salve on. **3.** something soothing: *The kind words were a salve to his hurt feelings.* **4.** soothe; smooth over: *He salved his conscience by the thought that his lie harmed no one.* 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **salved, salv ing.**

salve[2] (salv), save from loss or destruction; salvage. *v.*, **salved, salv ing.**

sal ve[3] (sal′vē), hail! *interj.*

sal ver (sal′vər), tray. *n.*

sal vi a (sal′vē ə), **1.** a garden plant with racemes of bright red flowers; scarlet sage. **2.** any plant of the same family as scarlet sage. *n.*

sal vo (sal′vō), **1.** the discharge of several guns at the same time as a broadside or as a salute. **2.** round of cheers or applause. *n.*, *pl.* **sal vos** or **sal voes.**

sal vo la ti le (sal′ və lat′l ē), *Latin.* **1.** a salt of ammonium. **2.** an aromatic solution of this salt used to relieve faintness, headache, etc.

Sal ween (sal wēn′), river flowing from Tibet through China and E Burma into the Bay of Bengal. 1750 mi. *n.*

Salz burg (sôlz′bėrg), city in W Austria. Annual music festivals are held there. 103,000. *n.*

Sam., Samuel, the name of two books of the Bible.

S. Am., **1.** South America. **2.** South American.

Sa mar (sä′mär), island in the Philippine Islands. 757,000 pop.; 5050 sq. mi. See **Philippines** for map. *n.*

Samara of a maple tree. These fruits are sometimes carried many yards from the tree by the wind.

sam a ra (sam′ə rə), any dry fruit that has a winglike extension and does not split open when ripe. The fruit of the maple tree is a double samara with one seed in each half. *n.*

Sa ma ra (sə mä′rə), former name of **Kuibyshev.** *n.*

Sa mar i a (sə mär′ē ə), **1.** district in the N part of ancient Palestine, now in Jordan. See **Galilee** for map. **2.** the chief city of this district. *n.*

Sa mar i tan (sə mar′ə tən), **1.** native or inhabitant of Samaria. **2.** of or having to do with Samaria or its people. **3.** person who helps another in trouble or distress. The **good Samaritan** rescued the Jewish traveler who had been attacked by robbers. Luke 10:30-37. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

sa mar i um (sə mär′ē əm), a rare metal, an element of the cerium group. *Symbol:* Sm or Sa *n.*

Sam ar kand (sam′ər kand′), city in Uzbek, Soviet Union in Asia, north of Afghanistan. 195,000. *n.*

sam ba (sam′bə), an African dance adapted and modified in Brazil. *n.*

Sam Browne belt (sam′ broun′), a military belt having a supporting piece passing over the right shoulder, worn by officers.

same (sām), **1.** not another; identical: *We came back the same way we went.* **2.** just alike; not different: *Her name and mine are the same.* **3.** unchanged: *He is the same kind old man.* **4.** just spoken of; aforesaid: *The*

boys were talking about a queer man. This same man wore his hair very long and always dressed in white. **5.** the same person or thing. 1-4 *adj.*, 5 *pron.*

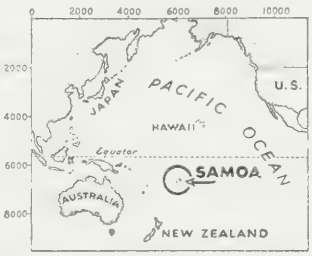
all the same, notwithstanding; nevertheless.

just the same, **1.** in the same manner. **2.** nevertheless.

the same, in the same manner: *"Sea" and "see" are pronounced the same.*

same ness (sām′nis), **1.** state of being the same; exact likeness. **2.** lack of variety; tiresomeness. *n.*

Sa mi an (sā′mē ən), **1.** of or having to do with the island of Samos. **2.** native or inhabitant of Samos. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*



sam i sen (sam′ə sen), a Japanese guitarlike instrument with three strings, played with a plectrum. *n.*

sam ite (sam′īt), a heavy, rich silk fabric, sometimes interwoven with gold, worn in the Middle Ages. *n.*

Sa mo a (sə mō′ə), group of islands in the S Pacific. Several of these islands (**American Samoa**) belong to the United States and the rest make up the independent country of **Western Samoa.** 127,000 pop.; 1209 sq. mi. *n.* **—Sa mo′an,** *adj.*, *n.*

Sa mos (sā′mos), a Greek island off W Turkey. 60,000 pop ; 181 sq. mi. *n.*

Sam o thrace (sam′ə thrās), a Greek island off NE Greece in the Aegean Sea. A famous statue called the "Winged Victory" was found there. 4000 pop.; 68 sq. mi. *n.*

Samovar

sam o var (sam′ə vär), a metal urn used for heating water for tea. *n.*

samp (samp), *U.S.* coarsely ground corn, boiled and eaten, usually with milk and sugar. *n.*

sam pan (sam′pan), any of various small boats of China, etc. A sampan is sculled by one or more oars at the stern; it usually has a single sail and a cabin made of mats. *n.*

Sampan

sam ple (sam′pl), **1.** part to show what the rest is like; one thing to show what the others are like: *Pushing people aside to get in a car is a sample of his bad manners.* **2.** serving as a sample: *a sample copy.* **3.** take a part of; test a part of: *We sampled the cake and found it very good.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*, 3 *v.*, **sam pled, sam pling.**

sam pler (sam′plər), **1.** person who samples. **2.** piece of cloth embroidered to show skill in needlework. *n.*

Sam son (sam′sən), **1.** in the Bible, a man who had very great strength and was called one of the judges of Israel. Judges 13-16. **2.** any very strong man. *n.*

Sam u el (sam′yū əl), **1.** a Hebrew leader, judge, and prophet of ancient times. **2.** either of two books in the Old Testament. *n.*

sam u rai (sam′ū rī), **1.** the military class in feudal Japan, consisting of the retainers of the great nobles. **2.** member of this class. *n.*, *pl.* **sam u rai.**

San (sän or san), *Spanish* and *Italian.* Saint. *adj.*

Sa na (sä nä′), capital of Yemen. 60,000. *n.*

San An ge lo (san an′jə lō), city in central Texas. 59,000.

San An to ni o (san an tō′nē ō), city in S Texas. 588,000.

san a tive (san′ə tiv), healing; able to cure. *adj.*

san a to ri um (san′ə tô′rē əm), sanitarium; health resort. *n.*, *pl.* **san a to ri ums, san a to ri a** (-rē ə).

san a to ry (san′ə tô′rē), favorable to health; healing; curing. *adj.*

San Ber nar di no (san bėr′nər dē′nō), **1.** city in SW California. 92,000. **2.** a mountain pass in the Alps of SE Switzerland. 6766 ft. high.

San Bernardino Mountains, a mountain range in S California. The highest peak is 11,485 feet.

sanc ti fi ca tion (sangk′tə fə kā′shən), a sanctifying or being sanctified; consecration; purification from sin. *n.*

sanc ti fied (sangk′tə fīd), **1.** consecrated. **2.** sanctimonious. *adj.*

sanc ti fy (sangk′tə fī), **1.** make holy: *A life of sacrifice had sanctified her.* **2.** set apart as sacred; observe as holy: *"Lord, sanctify this our offering to Thy use."* **3.** make free from sin. **4.** justify; make right. *v.*, **sanc ti fied, sanc ti fy ing.**

sanc ti mo ni ous (sangk′tə mō′nē əs), making a show of holiness; putting on airs of sanctity. *adj.* **—sanc′ti mo′ni ous ly,** *adv.* **—sanc′ti mo′ni ous ness,** *n.*

sanc ti mo ny (sangk′tə mō′nē), show of holiness; airs of sanctity. *n.*

sanc tion (sangk′shən), **1.** permission with authority; support; approval: *We have the sanction of the law to play ball in this park.* **2.** authorize; approve; allow: *Her conscience does not sanction stealing.* **3.** solemn ratification. **4.** confirm. **5.** provision of a law enacting a penalty for disobedience to it or a reward for obedience. **6.** the penalty or reward. **7.** action by several nations toward another, such as a blockade, economic restrictions, etc., intended to force it to obey international law. **8.** consideration that leads one to obey a rule of conduct. **9.** binding force. 1,3,5-9 *n.*, 2,4 *v.* **—sanc′tion er,** *n.*

sanc ti ty (sangk′tə tē), **1.** holiness; saintliness; godliness. **2.** sacredness; holy character: *the sanctity of a church, the sanctity of the home.* **3.** a sacred thing. *n.*, *pl.* **sanc ti ties.**

sanc tu ar y (sangk′chū er′ē), **1.** a sacred place. A church is a sanctuary. **2.** part of a church around the altar. **3.** place of refuge or protection. **4.** refuge or protection: *The escaped prisoner found sanctuary in the temple.* **5.** the temple at Jerusalem. **6.** the sacred place where the Ark of the Covenant was kept in the temple at Jerusalem. *n.*, *pl.* **sanc tu ar ies.**

sanc tum (sangk′təm), **1.** a sacred place. **2.** a private room or office where a person can be undisturbed. *n.*, *pl.* **sanc tums,** (*Rare*) **sanc ta** (-tə).

sanc tum sanc to rum (sangk′təm sangk tô′rəm), **1.** holy of holies. **2.** an especially private place.

Sanc tus (sangk′təs), hymn beginning "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts." *n.*

sand (sand), **1.** tiny grains of worn-down or disintegrated rocks: *the sands of the desert, the sands of the seashore.* **2.** sand in an hourglass. **3.** sprinkle with sand. **4.** fill up with sand. **5.** add sand to: *sand sugar.* **6.** cover with sand; bury under sand. **7.** clean, smooth, or polish with sand, sandpaper, etc. **8.** *U.S. Slang.* courage; pluck. 1,2,8 *n.*, 3-7 *v.*

sands, tract or region composed mainly of sand.

Sandals: A (def. 1); B (def. 2).

san dal (san′dl), **1.** kind of shoe made of a sole fastened to the foot by straps. **2.** kind of cutout slipper. **3.** a light, low, rubber overshoe that has no heel. **4.** furnish with sandals. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **san daled, san dal ing** or *esp. Brit.* **san dalled, san dal ling.**

san daled or **san dalled** (san′dld), wearing sandals. *adj.*

san dal wood (san′dl wŭd′), **1.** a fragrant wood used for making boxes, fans, etc., and burned as incense. **2.** the tree that it comes from. *n.*

sand bag (sand′bag′), **1.** bag filled with sand. Sandbags are used to protect trenches and as ballast on balloons. **2.** furnish with sandbags. **3.** a small bag of sand used as a club. **4.** hit or stun with a sandbag. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **sand bagged, sand bag ging.**

sand bank (sand′bangk′), ridge of sand. *n.*

sand bar, ridge of sand formed by the action of tides or currents.

sand blast (sand′blast′), **1.** blast of air or steam containing sand, used to clean, grind, cut, or decorate hard surfaces, such as glass, stone, or metal. **2.** apparatus used to apply such a blast. A sandblast is often used in cleaning the outside of buildings. **3.** use a sandblast on. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

sand box (sand′boks′), box for holding sand. *n.*

Sand burg (sand′bėrg), **Carl,** 1878-1967, American poet and biographer. *n.*

sand dollar, a small, flat, round sea urchin that lives on sandy bottoms off the eastern coast of the United States.

sand flea, **1.** flea found in sandy places. **2.** chigoe.

sand glass (sand′glas′), hourglass. *n.*

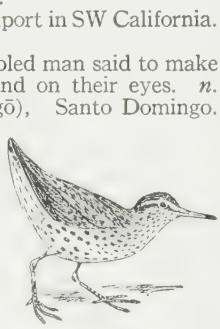
sand hill, hill or bank of sand.

San Di e go (san dē ā′gō), seaport in SW California. 573,000.

sand man (sand′man′), the fabled man said to make children sleepy by sprinkling sand on their eyes. *n.*

San Do min go (san də ming′gō), Santo Domingo.

sand pa per (sand′pā′pər), **1.** a strong paper with a layer of sand glued on it, used for smoothing, cleaning, or polishing. **2.** smooth, clean, or polish with sandpaper. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*



Sandpiper (about 7 in. long)

sand pip er (sand′pĭp′ər), a small bird with a long bill, living on sandy shores. *n.*

sand stone (sand′stōn′), a kind of rock formed mostly of sand. *n.*

sand storm (sand′stôrm′), storm of wind that bears along clouds of sand. *n.*

sand wich (sand′wich), **1.** two or more slices of bread with meat, jelly, cheese, or some other filling between them. **2.** something formed by similar arrangement. **3.** put in (between): *He was sandwiched between two fat women.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

Sandwich Islands, former name of the Hawaiian Islands.

sandwich man, *Informal.* man carrying two advertising boards hung from his shoulders, one before him and one behind.

sand wort (sand′wėrt′), a low scrubby plant with very small white flowers that grows in sandy soil. *n.*

sand y (san′dē), **1.** containing sand; consisting of sand; covered with sand: *Most of the shore is rocky, but there is a sandy beach.* **2.** yellowish-red: *sandy hair.* **3.** shifting like sand; not stable. *adj.*, **sand i er, sand i est.** **—sand′i ness,** *n.*

Sandy Hook, cape in E New Jersey, near New York City. 6 mi. long.

sane (sān), **1.** having a healthy mind; not crazy; sound; rational. **2.** having or showing good sense; sensible. *adj.*, **san er, san est.** **—sane′ly,** *adv.* **—sane′ness,** *n.*

San Fran cis co (san frən sis′kō), a large seaport in W California. 743,000.

San Francisco Bay, inlet of the Pacific on which San Francisco and Oakland, California, are located. 50 mi. long; 3-12 mi. wide.

sang (sang), pt. of **sing.** *The bird sang.* *v.*

sang-froid (säN frwä′), coolness of mind; calmness; composure. *n.*

san gui nar y (sang′gwə ner′ē), **1.** with much blood or bloodshed; bloody: *a sanguinary battle.* **2.** delighting in bloodshed; bloodthirsty. *adj.* **—san′gui nar′i ness,** *n.*

san guine (sang′gwin), **1.** naturally cheerful and hopeful: *a sanguine disposition.* **2.** confident; hopeful: *sanguine of success.* **3.** having a healthy red color; ruddy: *a sanguine complexion.* **4.** in the old physiology, having an active circulation, a ruddy color, and a cheerful and ardent disposition. **5.** sanguinary. *adj.*

san guin e ous (sang gwin′ē əs), **1.** of blood; like blood; bloody. **2.** red like blood. **3.** full-blooded; too full-blooded for health. **4.** sanguine; hopeful. *adj.*

San he drim (san′hi drim), Sanhedrin. *n.*

San he drin (san′hi drin), the supreme council and highest religious and legal authority of the ancient Jewish nation. *n.*

san i tar i an (san′ə tăr′ē ən), **1.** person familiar with, or engaged in, sanitary work. **2.** sanitary. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

san i tar i um (san′ə tăr′ē əm), **1.** establishment, especially in a good climate, for treatment of the sick. Sick people who are getting better, or who are suffering from a long, slow disease like tuberculosis, often go to sanitariums. **2.** health resort. *n.*, *pl.* **san i tar i ums, san i tar i a** (-ē ə).

san i tar y (san′ə ter′ē), **1.** of or having to do with health; favorable to health; preventing disease. **2.** free from dirt and filth. *adj.* **—san′i tar′i ness,** *n.*

san i ta tion (san′ə tā′shən), the working out and practical application of sanitary measures. *n.*

san i ty (san′ə tē), **1.** soundness of mind; mental health. **2.** soundness of judgment; sensibleness. *n.*

San Joa quin (san wä kēn′), river in central California that meets the Sacramento River at its mouth. The two rivers flow into San Francisco Bay. 350 mi.

San Jo se (san hō zā′), city in W California. 204,000.

San Jo sé (san hō zā′), capital of Costa Rica. 134,000.

San Jose scale, a scale insect very injurious to fruit trees, shrubs, etc. It was brought into the United States from China.

San Juan (san hwän′), **1.** hill in Cuba, southeast of Santiago de Cuba, captured by the United States troops July 1, 1898, during the Spanish-American War. **2.** seaport in and capital of Puerto Rico, in the NE part. 433,000.

sank (sangk), pt. of **sink.** *The ship sank before help reached her.* *v.*

San Ma ri no (sän mä rē′nō), **1.** an independent republic in the E part of the Italian peninsula. 15,000 pop.; 38 sq. mi. **2.** its capital. 2000.

sans (sanz; *French* sän), *Archaic* or *French.* without: *"sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything."* *prep.*

San Sal va dor (san sal′və dôr), **1.** island of the central Bahamas, the first land seen by Columbus. 700 pop.; 60 sq. mi. **2.** capital of El Salvador. 222,000.

sans-cu lotte (sanz′kyū lot′), **1.** in the French Revolution, a contemptuous term for a republican of the poorer class, adopted by the revolutionists as a title of honor. **2.** extreme republican or revolutionary. *n.*

San Se bas tián (sän sā′väs tyän′), seaport in N Spain. 129,000.

San skrit or **San scrit** (san′skrit), the ancient literary language of India. *n.*

sans sou ci (säN sū sē′), *French.* without care or worry.

San ta (san′tə for 1; san′tə or sän′tä for 2), **1.** Santa Claus. **2.** a Spanish or an Italian word meaning *holy* or *saint,* used in combinations, as in *Santa Maria.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

San ta An na (sän′tä ä′nä), **Antonio López de,** 1795-1876, Mexican general and politician.

San ta Cat a li na (san′tə kat′l ē′nə), Catalina.

San ta Claus (san′tə klôz′), Saint Nicholas, the saint of Christmas giving, according to modern conception, a jolly old man with a white beard, dressed in a fur-trimmed red suit.

San ta Cruz de Ten er ife (san′tə krüz′ də ten′ər if′), seaport in the Canary Islands. 124,000.

San ta Fe (san′tə fā′), **1.** capital of New Mexico, in the N part. It was founded about 1605. 35,000. **2.** city in E Argentina. 220,000.

Santa Fe Trail, an early trade route between Independence, Missouri, and Santa Fe, New Mexico. See **Oregon Trail** for map.

San ta I sa bel (sän′tä ē sä vel′), capital of Spanish Guinea. 10,000.

San ta Ma ri a (san′tə mə rē′ə), flagship of Columbus in his voyage of 1492.

San ta Mon i ca (san′tə mon′ə kə), city on the SW coast of California, near Los Angeles. 83,000.

San ti a go (san′tē ä′gō; *Spanish* sän tyä′gō), capital of Chile, in the central part. 1,350,000. *n.*

San tia go de Cu ba (sän tyä′gō ᴛʜä kü′vä), seaport in SE Cuba. 163,000.

San to Do min go (san′tō də ming′gō), capital of the Dominican Republic. It was established in 1496 and was the first town founded by Europeans in the Western Hemisphere. It was called **Ciudad Trujillo** from 1936 to 1961. 478,000.

San tos (sän′tōs), seaport in S Brazil. 200,000. *n.*

São Fran cis co (souN frän sēs′kù), river flowing from SE Brazil into the Atlantic. 1800 mi.

São Pau lo (souN pou′lù), city in S Brazil. 3,417,000.

São Sal va dor (souN säl′və dōr′), Salvador (def. 1).

sap[1] (sap), **1.** liquid that circulates through a plant, carrying water, food, etc., as blood does in animals. Rising sap carries water and salt from the roots; sap traveling downward carries sugar, gums, resins, etc. **2.** any life-giving liquid. **3.** sapwood. **4.** *Slang.* a silly, stupid person; fool. *n.*

sap[2] (sap), **1.** dig under or wear away the foundation of: *The walls of the boathouse had been sapped by the waves.* **2.** weaken; use up: *The extreme heat sapped our strength.* **3.** trench protected by the earth dug up. **4.** dig protected trenches. **5.** approach (the enemy's position) by means of such trenches. **6.** making trenches to approach a besieged place or an enemy's position. 1,2,4,5 *v.*, **sapped, sap ping;** 3,6 *n.*

sa pi ence (sā′pē əns), wisdom. *n.*

sa pi ent (sā′pē ənt), wise; sage. *adj.* **—sa′pi ent ly,** *adv.*

sap less (sap′lis), **1.** without sap; withered. **2.** without energy or vigor. *adj.*

sap ling (sap′ling), **1.** a young tree. **2.** a young person. *n.*

sap o dil la (sap′ə dil′ə), **1.** a large evergreen tree of tropical America that yields chicle and bears large, edible berries tasting like pears. **2.** its fruit. *n.*

sa pon i fi ca tion (sə pon′ə fə kā′shən), **1.** process of saponifying. **2.** state of being saponified. *n.*

sa pon i fy (sə pon′ə fī), **1.** make (a fat or oil) into soap by treating with an alkali. **2.** become soap. *v.*, **sa pon i fied, sa pon i fy ing.**

sap per (sap′ər), *Brit.* soldier employed in the construction of trenches, fortifications, etc. *n.*

sap phire (saf′īr), **1.** a bright-blue precious stone that is hard and clear like a diamond. **2.** bright blue. **3.** variety of corundum. 1-3 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

sap py (sap′ē), **1.** full of sap. **2.** vigorous; energetic. **3.** *Slang.* silly; foolish. *adj.*, **sap pi er, sap pi est. —sap′pi ness,** *n.*

sap ro phyte (sap′rō fīt), a vegetable organism that lives on decaying organic matter. Certain fungi are saprophytes. *n.*

sap ro phyt ic (sap′rō fit′ik), of or like a saprophyte; living on dead organic matter. *adj.*

sap suck er (sap′suk′ər), a small American woodpecker that feeds on the sap and sapwood of trees. *n.*

Sapsucker (about 8 in. long)

sap wood (sap′wůd′), the soft, new, living wood between the bark and the hard, inner wood of most trees. *n.*

sar a band (sar′ə band), **1.** a slow and stately Spanish dance. **2.** music for it. *n.*

Sar a cen (sar′ə sn), **1.** an Arab. **2.** a Moslem at the time of the Crusades. **3.** of or having to do with the Saracens. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

Sar a cen ic (sar′ə sen′ik), of or having to do with the Saracens. *adj.*

Sar a gos sa (sar′ə gos′ə), city in NE Spain. 291,000. *n.*

Sar ah (sär′ə), in the Bible, the wife of Abraham and the mother of Isaac. *n.*

Sa ra je vo or **Sa ra ye vo** (sä′rə yā′vō), city in central Yugoslavia. The assassination of the Austrian archduke in 1914 which brought on World War I took place there. 136,000. *n.*

Sa ra tov (sä rä′tôf), city in SW Soviet Union on the Volga River. 581,000. *n.*

Sa ra wak (sə rä′wäk), a former British colony in NW Borneo, now a member of the Federation of Malaysia. 777,000 pop.; 48,250 sq. mi. *Capital:* Kuching. *n.*

sar casm (sär′kaz əm), **1.** a sneering or cutting remark; ironical taunt. **2.** act of making fun of a person to hurt his feelings; bitter irony: *"How unselfish you are!" said Ellen in sarcasm as Mary took the biggest piece of cake.* *n.*

sar cas tic (sär kas′tik), using sarcasm; sneering; cutting: *"Don't hurry!" was his sarcastic comment as I began to dress at my usual slow rate.* *adj.* **—sar cas′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

sar co ma (sär kō′mə), any of various harmful tumors of connective tissue. *n.*, *pl.* **sar co mas, sar co ma ta** (-mə tə).

sar coph a gus (sär kof′ə gəs), a stone coffin, especially an ornamental one. *n.*, *pl.* **sar coph a gi** (-jī) or **sar coph a gus es.**

sard (särd), a brownish-red mineral, a variety of chalcedony, used in jewelry. *n.*

sar dine (sär dēn′), kind of small fish preserved in oil for food. *n.*, *pl.* **sar dines** or (*esp. collectively*) **sar dine. packed like sardines,** very much crowded.

Sar din i a (sär din′ē ə), **1.** a large Italian island in the Mediterranean Sea, west of Italy. 1,275,000 pop.; 9301 sq. mi. See **Corsica** for map. **2.** a former kingdom that included this island and the districts of Savoy and Piedmont on the mainland. *n.* **—Sar din′i an,** *adj.*, *n.*

sar don ic (sär don′ik), bitter; sarcastic; scornful; mocking: *a fiend's sardonic laugh.* *adj.* **—sar don′i cal ly,** *adv.*

sar do nyx (sär don′iks or särd′n iks), variety of onyx containing layers of sard. *n.*

sar gas so (sär gas′ō), any of a group of brown seaweeds that have berrylike air bladders and float in large masses. *n.*

Sar gas so Sea (sär gas′ō), part of the Atlantic just northeast of the West Indies.

Sar gent (sär′jənt), **John Singer,** 1856-1925, famous American portrait painter. *n.*

sa ri (sä′rē), a long piece of cotton or silk worn wound around the body with one end thrown over the head. It is the outer garment of Hindu women. *n.*, *pl.* **sa ris.**

sa rong (sə rông′), a rectangular piece of cloth, usually a brightly colored printed material, worn as a skirt by men and women in the Malay Archipelago, East Indies, etc. *n.*

sar sa pa ril la (sas′pə ril′ə or sär′sə pə ril′ə), **1.** a tropical American climbing or trailing plant or its root. **2.** a medicine or cooling drink made from the root. *n.*

Sar to (sär′tō), **Andrea del,** 1486-1531, Florentine painter. *n.*

sar to ri al (sär tô′rē əl), of tailors or their work: *His clothes were a sartorial triumph.* *adj.*

sash[1] (sash), a long, broad strip of cloth or ribbon, worn as an ornament round the waist or over one shoulder. *n.*

sash[2] (sash), **1.** frame for the glass of a window or door. **2.** such frames collectively. **3.** furnish with sashes. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

sa shay (sa shā′), *U.S. Informal.* glide, move, or go about. *v.*

Sask., Saskatchewan.

Sas katch e wan (sas kach′ə won), **1.** province in S Canada. 906,000 pop.; 251,700 sq. mi. *Capital:* Regina. *Abbrev.:* Sask. **2.** river flowing from SW Canada into Lake Winnipeg. 1205 mi. *n.*

sas sa fras (sas′ə fras), **1.** a slender American tree that has fragrant, yellow flowers and bluish-black fruit. **2.** the aromatic dried bark of its root, used in medicine, and to flavor candy, soft drinks, etc. **3.** the flavor. *n.*

sas sy (sas′ē), *U.S. Dialect.* saucy. *adj.*, **sas si er, sas si est.**

sat (sat), a pt. and a pp. of **sit.** *Yesterday I sat in a train all day. The cat has sat at that mouse hole for hours. v.*

Sat., Saturday.

Sa tan (sāt′n), the evil spirit; the enemy of goodness; the Devil. *n.*

sa tan ic or **Sa tan ic** (sā tan′ik), of Satan; like Satan; like that of Satan; very wicked. *adj.*

satch el (sach′əl), a small bag for carrying clothes, books, etc.; handbag. *n.*

sate[1] (sāt), **1.** satisfy fully (any appetite or desire): *A long drink sated his thirst.* **2.** supply with more than enough, so as to disgust or weary. *v.*, **sat ed, sat ing.**

sate[2] (sat or sāt), *Archaic.* a pt. and a pp. of **sit.** *v.*

sa teen (sa tēn′), a cotton cloth made to imitate satin, often used for lining sleeves. *n.*

sat el lite (sat′l īt), **1.** a small planet that revolves around a larger planet. **2.** a sphere or other object launched into an orbit around the earth. **3.** follower or attendant upon a person of importance. **4.** a subservient follower. **5.** country that is nominally independent but actually under the control of a more powerful country, especially a country under Russian control. *n.*

sa ti ate (sā′shē āt), **1.** feed fully; satisfy fully. **2.** supply with too much; weary or disgust with too much. *v.*, **sa ti at ed, sa ti at ing.**

sa ti e ty (sə tī′ə tē), the feeling of having had too much; disgust or weariness caused by excess; satiated condition. *n.*

sat in (sat′n), **1.** a silk or rayon cloth with one very smooth, glossy side. **2.** of or like satin; smooth and glossy. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

sat in wood (sat′n wud′), **1.** the beautiful smooth wood of an East Indian tree, used to ornament furniture, etc. **2.** the tree itself. *n.*

sat in y (sat′n ē), like satin in smoothness and gloss. *adj.*

sat ire (sat′īr), **1.** use of sarcasm or irony to attack or ridicule a habit, idea, custom, etc. **2.** poem, essay, story, etc., that attacks or ridicules in this way. *n.*

sa tir ic (sə tir′ik), satirical. *adj.*

sa tir i cal (sə tir′ə kl), of satire; containing satire; fond of using satire. *adj.* **—sa tir′i cal ly,** *adv.*

sat i rist (sat′ə rist), writer of satires; person who uses satire. The follies and vices of their own times are the chief subjects of satirists. *n.*

sat i rize (sat′ə rīz), attack with satire; criticize with mockery; seek to improve by ridicule. *v.*, **sat i rized, sat i riz ing.**

sat is fac tion (sat′is fak′shən), **1.** fulfillment; satisfying: *The satisfaction of hunger requires food.* **2.** condition of being satisfied or pleased and contented: *Mary felt satisfaction at winning a prize.* **3.** anything that makes us feel pleased or contented: *It is a great satisfaction to have things turn out just the way you want.* **4.** payment of debt; discharge of obligation; making up for wrong or injury done. *n.*

give satisfaction, **1.** satisfy. **2.** fight a duel because of an insult.

sat is fac to ry (sat′is fak′tə rē), satisfying; good enough to satisfy; pleasing; adequate; sufficient. *adj.* **—sat′is fac′to ri ly,** *adv.* **—sat′is fac′to ri ness,** *n.*

sat is fy (sat′is fī), **1.** give enough to; fulfill (desires, hopes, demands, etc.); put an end to (needs, wants, etc.): *He satisfied his hunger with a sandwich and milk.* **2.** fully meet (an objection, doubt, demand, etc.). **3.** make contented; please: *Are you satisfied now?* **4.** give satisfaction. **5.** pay; make right: *After the accident he satisfied all claims for the damage he had caused.* **6.** set free from doubt; convince: *He was satisfied that it was an accident.* **7.** make up for a wrong or injury. *v.*, **sat is fied, sat is fy ing. —sat′is fi′er,** *n.* **—sat′is fy′ing ly,** *adv.*

sa trap (sā′trap), **1.** ruler, often a tyrant, who is subordinate to a higher ruler. **2.** governor of a province under the ancient Persian monarchy. *n.*

sa trap y (sā′trə pē), province or authority of a satrap. *n., pl.* **sa trap ies.**

sat u ra ble (sach′ə rə bl), that can be saturated. *adj.*

sat u rate (sach′ə rāt), **1.** soak thoroughly; fill full: *During the fog, the air was saturated with moisture. Saturate the moss with water before planting the bulbs in it.* **2.** cause (a substance) to unite with the greatest possible amount of another substance. A **saturated solution** (of sugar, salt, etc.) is one that cannot dissolve any more (sugar, salt, etc.). *v.*, **sat u rat ed, sat u rat ing.**

sat u ra tion (sach′ə rā′shən), **1.** act or process of saturating. **2.** fact of being saturated; saturated condition. The saturation of a color increases as the amount of white in it is decreased. *n.*

saturation point, **1.** point at which a substance will take up no more of another substance. **2.** condition in which a person can endure no more.

Sat ur day (sat′ər dē or sat′ər dā), the seventh day of the week, following Friday. *n.*

Sat urn (sat′ərn), **1.** the Roman god of agriculture. Saturn ruled during a golden age. **2.** large planet that has rings around it. Saturn is the sixth planet from the sun. *n.*

Sat ur na li a (sat′ər nā′lē ə), the ancient Roman festival of Saturn, celebrated in December with much feasting and merrymaking. *n.pl.*

sat ur na li a (sat′ər nā′lē ə), period of unrestrained revelry and license. *n. pl. or sing.*

Sat ur na li an (sat′ər nā′lē ən), of or having to do with the Roman Saturnalia. *adj.*

sat ur na li an (sat′ər nā′lē ən), riotously merry; reveling without restraint. *adj.*

sat ur nine (sat′ər nīn), gloomy; grave; taciturn. *adj.* **—sat′ur nine ly,** *adv.*

sat yr (sat′ər or sā′tər), **1.** a Greek deity of the woods, part man and part beast. The satyrs were followers of Bacchus, the god of wine. **2.** man who is beastly in thought and action. *n.*

Satyr (def. 1)

sauce (sôs), **1.** something, usually a liquid, served with food to make it taste better. We eat cranberry sauce with turkey, mint sauce with lamb, egg sauce with fish, and many different sauces with puddings. **2.** *U.S.* stewed fruit: *applesauce.* **3.** prepare with sauce; season. **4.** something that adds interest or relish. **5.** give interest or flavor to. **6.** *Informal.* sauciness: *I don't like Mary's sauce.* **7.** *Informal.* be saucy to. 1,2,4,6 *n.*, 3,5,7 *v.*, **sauced, sauc ing.**

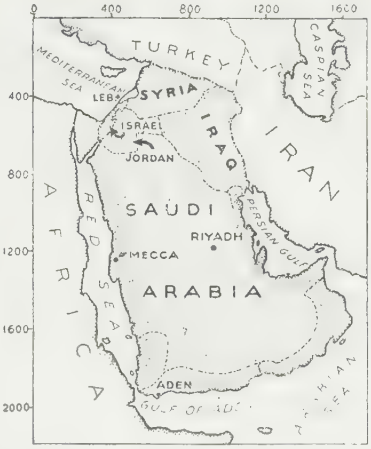
sauce box (sôs′boks′), *Informal.* a saucy person. *n.*

sauce pan (sôs′pan′), a metal dish with a handle, used for stewing, boiling, etc. *n.*

sau cer (sô′sər), **1.** a shallow dish to set a cup on. **2.** a small round dish with its edge curved up. **3.** something round and shallow like a saucer. *n.* **—sau′cer like′,** *adj.*

sau cy (sô′sē), **1.** showing lack of respect; rude. **2.** pert; smart: *a saucy hat. adj.*, **sau ci er, sau ci est. —sau′ci ly,** *adv.* **—sau′ci ness,** *n.*

Sa u di Arabia (sä ü′dē), country in central Arabia. 6,036,000 pop.; 600,000 sq. mi. *Capitals:* Mecca and Riyadh.



sauer kraut (sour′krout′), cabbage cut fine, salted, and allowed to ferment. *n.*

Saul (sôl), in the Bible: **1.** the first king of Israel. I Samuel 9:31. **2.** the original name of the Apostle Paul. Acts 9:1-31. *n.*

Sault Sainte Ma rie or **Sault Ste. Ma rie** (sü′ sānt mə rē′), rapids of St. Marys River, between NE Michigan and Ontario, Canada.

Sault Ste. Marie Canals, two parallel canals on St. Marys River, between lakes Superior and Huron. 1.6 mi. long. Also, **Soo Canals.**

saun ter (sôn′tər), **1.** walk along slowly and happily; stroll: *People sauntered through the park.* **2.** a leisurely or careless gait. **3.** a stroll. 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.* **—saun′ter er,** *n.*

sau ri an (sô′rē ən), **1.** belonging to or having to do with the lizards, or to the lizards and certain other reptiles. **2.** lizard. **3.** any similar reptile, such as a crocodile or dinosaur. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

sau sage (sô′sij), chopped pork, beef, or other meats, seasoned and usually stuffed into a thin tube. *n.*

sau té (sō tā′), **1.** cooked or browned in a little fat. **2.** dish of food cooked or browned in a little fat. **3.** fry quickly in a little fat. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **sau téed, sau té ing.**

sau terne (sō tėrn′), a French white wine. *n.*

sav age (sav′ij), **1.** wild or rugged: *He likes savage mountain scenery.* **2.** not civilized; barbarous: *savage customs. Gaudy colors please a savage taste.* **3.** fierce; cruel; ready to fight; brutal: *a savage dog.* **4.** member of a people in the lowest stage of development or civilization. **5.** a fierce, brutal, or cruel person. 1-3 *adj.*, 4,5 *n.* **—sav′age ly,** *adv.* **—sav′age ness,** *n.*

sav age ry (sav′ij rē), **1.** wildness. **2.** an uncivilized condition. **3.** fierceness; cruelty; brutality. *n., pl.* **sav age ries.**

sa van na or **sa van nah** (sə van′ə), a treeless plain, especially one in the S United States. *n.*

Sa van nah (sə van′ə), **1.** seaport in E Georgia. 149,000. **2.** river flowing SE between South Carolina and Georgia into the Atlantic. 314 mi. *n.*

sa vant (sə vänt′ or sav′ənt), man of learning. *n.*

save[1] (sāv), **1.** make safe from harm, danger, loss, etc.; rescue: *save a drowning man.* **2.** keep safe from harm, danger, hurt, loss, etc.; protect: *save one's honor.* **3.** lay aside; store up: *She saves pieces of string.* **4.** keep from spending or wasting: *Save your strength.* **5.** avoid expense or waste: *She saves in every way she can.* **6.** prevent; make less: *save work, save trouble, save expense.* **7.** treat carefully to lessen wear, weariness, etc.: *Large print saves one's eyes.* **8.** set free from sin and its results: *Christ came to save the world. v.*, **saved, sav ing.**

save[2] (sāv), **1.** except; but: *He works every day save Sundays.* **2.** *Archaic.* unless. 1 *prep.*, 2 *conj.*

sav er (sāv′ər), person or thing that saves: *A washing machine is a saver of time and strength. n.*

sav ing (sāv′ing), **1.** that saves. **2.** tending to save up money; avoiding waste; economical. **3.** making a reservation: *a saving clause.* **4.** act or way of saving money, time, etc.: *It will be a saving to take this short cut.* **5.** that which is saved. **6.** save; except: *Saving a few crusts, we had eaten nothing all day.* **7.** with all due respect to or for. **8.** with the exception of. 1-3 *adj.*, 4,5 *n.*, 6,7 *prep.*, 8 *conj.*

savings, money saved.

saving grace, a redeeming feature.

savings bank, bank which pays interest even on small deposits.

sav ior (sāv′yər), one who saves or rescues. *n.*

sav iour (sāv′yər), *Esp. Brit.* savior. *n.*

Sav iour or **Sav ior** (sāv′yər), Jesus Christ. *n.*

sa voir-faire (sav′wär fär′), knowledge of just what to do; tact. *n.*

sa vor (sā′vər), **1.** taste or smell; flavor: *The soup has a savor of onion.* **2.** taste or smell (*of*): *That sauce savors of lemon.* **3.** enjoy the savor of; perceive or appreciate by taste or smell: *He savored the soup with pleasure.* **4.** give flavor to; season. **5.** a distinctive quality; noticeable trace: *There is a savor of conceit in everything he says.* **6.** have the quality or nature (*of*): *a request that savors of a command.* **7.** show traces of the presence or influence of: *Bad manners savor a bad education.* 1,5 *n.*, 2-4,6,7 *v.* **—sa′vor er,** *n.* **—sa′vor less,** *adj.*

sa vor y[1] (sā′vər ē), **1.** pleasing in taste or smell: *The savory smell of roasting turkey greeted us as we entered the house.* **2.** giving a relish; salt or piquant and not sweet. **3.** *Brit.* a small portion of highly seasoned food served at the beginning or end of a dinner to stimulate the appetite or digestion. **4.** morally pleasing; agreeable. 1,2,4 *adj.*, **sa vor i er, sa vor i est;** 3 *n., pl.* **sa vor ies.**

sa vor y[2] (sā′vər ē), any of several fragrant herbs used for seasoning food. *n., pl.* **sa vor ies.**

sa vour (sā′vər), *Esp. Brit.* savor. *n., v.*

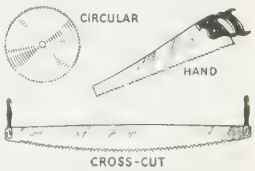
Sa voy (sə voi′), **1.** region in E France. Savoy was formerly an Italian duchy, but was ceded to France in 1860. **2.** the royal house of Italy from 1861 to 1946. *n.*

sa voy (sə voi′), kind of cabbage with a compact head and wrinkled leaves. *n.*

Sa voy ard (sə voi′ərd), **1.** native or inhabitant of Savoy. **2.** actor, producer, or warm admirer of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas, many of which were first produced at the Savoy Theater, London. **3.** of Savoy or its people. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

sav vy (sav′ē), *Slang.* **1.** know; understand. **2.** understanding; intelligence; sense. 1 *v.*, **sav vied, sav vy ing;** 2 *n.*

saw[1] (sô), **1.** tool for cutting, made of a thin blade with sharp teeth on the edge. **2.** cut with a saw. **3.** make with a saw: *Boards are sawed from logs.* **4.** use a saw: *Can you saw straight?* **5.** be sawed: *wood that saws easily.* **6.** cut as if with a saw; move through as if sawing. 1 *n.*, 2-6 *v.*, **sawed, sawed** or **sawn, saw ing.**



Saws (def. 1) of three common types. The circular saw is mounted in a frame and turned by a motor; the other two are made to cut by passing the teeth back and forth across the wood. The cross-cut saw is usually worked by two people.

saw[2] (sô), pt. of **see**[1]. *I saw a robin yesterday. v.*

saw[3] (sô), a wise saying; proverb: *"A stitch in time saves nine" is a familiar saw. n.*

saw buck (sô′buk′), *U.S.* sawhorse. *n.*

saw dust (sô′dust′), particles of wood made by sawing. *n.*

saw fish (sô′fish′), fish like a shark, with a long, flat snout like a saw. *n., pl.* **saw fish es** or (*esp. collectively*) **saw fish.**

saw fly (sô′flī′), kind of insect. The female sawfly has a sawlike organ for cutting slits in plants to hold her eggs. *n., pl.* **saw flies.**

saw horse (sô′hôrs′), frame for holding wood that is being sawed. *n.*

saw mill (sô′mil′), a building where machines saw timber into planks, boards, etc. *n.*

sawn (sôn), a pp. of **saw**[1]. *v.*

saw yer (sô′yər), man whose work is sawing timber. *n.*

sax horn (saks′hôrn′), a brass musical instrument like a trumpet, having valves, a loud full tone, and a wide range. A tuba is a large saxhorn with a bass tone. *n.*

sax i frage (sak′sə frij), any of several low, spreading plants, most of which have rosettes of thick leaves with silvery, toothed edges. Saxifrages are often grown in rock gardens. *n.*

Sax on (sak′sn), **1.** member of a Germanic tribe dwelling in NW Germany in ancient times. With the Angles and Jutes, the Saxons conquered Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries A.D. **2.** language of the Saxons. **3.** having to do with the early Saxons or their language. **4.** Anglo-Saxon. **5.** English. **6.** native of Saxony in modern Germany. **7.** of or having to do with Saxony. 1,2,4,6 *n.*, 3-5,7 *adj.*

Sax o ny (sak′sn ē), **1.** a former state in E Germany. *Capital:* Dresden. **2.** a former province of Prussia, in N Germany. *Capital:* Magdeburg. *n.*

sax o phone (sak′sə fōn), a brass musical instrument with keys for the fingers and a reed mouthpiece. *n.*

sax o phon ist (sak′sə fōn′ist), saxophone player. *n.*

sax tu ba (saks′tü′bə or saks′tū′bə), a large saxhorn having a deep tone. *n.*

Man playing a saxophone

say (sā), **1.** speak: *What did you say?* **2.** put into words; express; declare: *Say what you think.* **3.** recite; repeat: *Say your prayers.* **4.** suppose; take as an estimate: *You can learn in, say, ten lessons.* **5.** express an opinion: *It is hard to say which dress is prettier.* **6.** what a person says or has to say: *I have had my say.* **7.** chance to say something. **8.** power; authority: *Who has the say in this matter?* 1-5 *v.*, **said, say ing;** 6-8 *n.* **—say′er,** *n.*

that is to say, that is; in other words.

to say nothing of, without mentioning.

say est (sā′ist), *Archaic.* say. "Thou sayest" means "you say." *v.*

say ing (sā′ing), **1.** something said; statement. **2.** proverb: *"Haste makes waste" is a saying.* *n.*

go without saying, be too obvious to need mention.

says (sez), 3rd person sing., present indicative of **say.** *v.*

say-so (sā′sō′), *Informal.* **1.** an unsupported statement. **2.** authority; power. *n.*

sayst (sāst), *Archaic.* sayest; say. "Thou sayst" means "You say." *v.*

Sb, antimony.

sb., substantive.

S.B., Bachelor of Science.

'sblood (zblud), *Archaic.* "God's blood" used as an oath. *interj.*

Sc, scandium.

Sc., **1.** Scotch. **2.** Scottish.

sc., **1.** scene. **2.** science.

S.C., **1.** South Carolina. **2.** Supreme Court.

scab (skab), **1.** crust that forms over a sore during healing: *A scab formed on the spot where Joe was vaccinated.* **2.** a skin disease in animals, especially sheep. **3.** any of several fungous diseases of plants, usually producing dark, crustlike spots. **4.** become covered with a scab. **5.** *Slang.* workman who will not join a labor union or who takes a striker's place. **6.** act or work as a scab. **7.** *Slang.* rascal; scoundrel. 1-3,5,7 *n.*, 4,6 *v.*, **scabbed, scab bing.**

scab bard (skab′ərd), sheath or case for the blade of a sword, dagger, etc. See **hilt** for picture. *n.*

scab by (skab′ē), **1.** covered with scabs. **2.** consisting of scabs. **3.** having the skin disease scab. **4.** *Informal.* low; mean. *adj.*, **scab bi er, scab bi est. —scab′biness,** *n.*

sca bies (skā′bēz), the itch; disease of the skin caused by mites that live as parasites under the skin and cause itching. *n.*

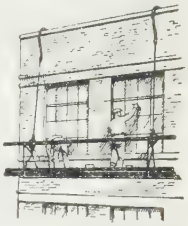
sca bi o sa (skā′bē ō′sə), scabious. *n.*

sca bi ous (skā′bē əs), plant with long tough stems and dense flower heads of various colors. *n.*

sca brous (skā′brəs), **1.** rough with very small points or projections. **2.** full of difficulties; harsh. **3.** hard to treat with decency; indelicate. *adj.*

scads (skadz), *Slang.* a large quantity. *n.*

scaf fold (skaf′ld), **1.** a temporary structure for holding workmen and materials during the erection, repair, or decoration of a building. **2.** a raised platform on which criminals are put to death. **3.** platform, stage, or stand for exhibiting shows, seating spectators, or the like. **4.** any raised framework. **5.** furnish with a scaffold; support with a scaffold. 1-4 *n.*, 5 *v.*


Scaffold for holding workmen. A scaffold may be suspended from above, like this one, or built up from the ground.

scaf fold ing (skaf′l ding), **1.** scaffold. **2.** materials for scaffolds. *n.*

scal a wag (skal′ə wag), *Informal.* **1.** a good-for-nothing person; scamp; rascal. **2.** a white Southerner who acted with the Republican Party after the Civil War. *n.*

scald (skôld), **1.** burn with hot liquid or steam: *She scalded herself with hot grease.* **2.** burn caused by hot liquid or steam: *The scald on her hand came from lifting a pot cover carelessly.* **3.** pour boiling liquid over; use boiling liquid on: *Scald the dishes before drying them.* **4.** heat or be heated almost to boiling, but not quite: *Scald the milk.* 1,3,4 *v.*, 2 *n.*

scale[1] (skāl), **1.** one of the thin, flat, hard plates forming the outer covering of some fishes, snakes, and lizards. **2.** a thin layer like a scale: *Scales of skin peeled off after she had scarlet fever.* **3.** a thin piece of metal or other material. **4.** coating on the inside of a boiler, etc. **5.** remove scales from: *He scaled the fish with a sharp knife.* **6.** come off in scales: *The paint is scaling off the house.* **7.** remove in thin layers. **8.** cover with scale. **9.** become coated with scale. **10.** one of the parts that unite to cover a bud in winter. **11.** insect that has a shieldlike covering under which it hides and feeds. 1-4,10,11 *n.*, 5-9 *v.*, **scaled, scal ing.**

scale[2] (skāl), **1.** dish or pan of a balance. **2.** a balance; instrument for weighing. **3.** weigh: *He scales 180 pounds.* **4.** weigh in scales; measure; compare. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **scaled, scal ing.**

tip the scales, **1.** have as one's weight. **2.** overbalance one for another.

turn the scales, decide.

scale[3] (skāl), **1.** series of steps or degrees; scheme of graded amounts: *The scale of wages in this factory ranges from three dollars to twelve dollars a day.* **2.** series of marks made along a line at regular distances to use in measuring: *A thermometer has a scale.* **3.** instrument marked in this way, used for measuring, etc. **4.** size of a plan, map, drawing, or model compared with what it represents: *a map drawn to the scale of one inch for each 100 miles.* **5.** relative size or extent: *entertain on a large scale.* **6.** system of numbering: *The decimal scale counts by tens, as in cents, dimes, dollars.* **7.** in music, a series of tones ascending or descending in pitch. **8.** climb: *They scaled the wall by ladders.* **9.** *U.S.* reduce by a cer-

tain proportion: *All prices were scaled down 10 per cent.* **10.** make according to a scale. 1-7 *n.*, 8-10 *v.*, **scaled, scal ing.**

scale insect, any of various small plant-destroying insects, the females of which mostly have the body and eggs covered by a scale or shield formed by a secretion from the body.

Scaling ladders. The large hook grips the top of the wall.

sca lene (skā lēn′ or skā′lēn), **1.** of a triangle, having three unequal sides. **2.** of a cone, having the axis inclined to the base. *adj.*

scaling ladder, ladder for climbing walls.

scal lion (skal′yən), **1.** kind of onion that does not form a large bulb. **2.** shallot. **3.** leek. *n.*

scal lop (skol′əp or skal′əp), **1.** shellfish somewhat like a clam. In some species the large muscle that opens and closes the shell is edible. **2.** one of the two parts of the shell. Pilgrims returning from Palestine formerly wore scallops as the sign of their pilgrimage. **3.** a small dish in which fish or other food is baked and served. **4.** bake with sauce and bread crumbs in a dish; escallop: *scalloped oysters.* **5.** one of a series of curves on an edge of a dress, etc. **6.** make with a series of curves on: *She scallops the edge of the paper with which she covers shelves.* 1-3,5 *n.*, 4,6 *v.* Also, **scollop.**

Scallops (def. 5) on a cuff

scalp (skalp), **1.** skin and hair on the top and back of the head. **2.** part of this skin and hair cut off as a token of victory. Indians used to collect the scalps of their enemies. **3.** cut or tear the scalp from. **4.** buy and sell to make small quick profits. **5.** trade in (tickets to theaters, games, etc.). 1,2 *n.*, 3-5 *v.*

scal pel (skal′pl), a small, straight knife used by surgeons. *n.*

scalp er (skal′pər), one that scalps; especially, one who scalps stocks, tickets, etc. *n.*

scal y (skāl′ē), **1.** covered with scales; having scales like a fish: *This iron pipe is scaly with rust.* **2.** suggesting scales. **3.** *Slang.* mean; shabby; stingy. *adj.*, **scal i er, scal i est.**

scamp (skamp), **1.** rascal; rogue; worthless person. **2.** do (work, etc.) in a hasty, careless manner. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

scam per (skam′pər), **1.** run quickly: *The mice scampered when the cat came.* **2.** a quick run: *Let the dog out for a scamper.* 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

scan (skan), **1.** look at closely; examine with care: *His mother scanned his face to see if he was telling the truth.* **2.** *Informal.* glance at; look over hastily. **3.** mark off (lines of poetry) into feet. *Example:* Sing′ a | song′ of | six′pence. **4.** read or recite (poetry), marking off the lines into feet. **5.** be according to the rules for marking off lines of poetry into feet. **6.** in television, expose bits of a surface in rapid succession to beams of electrons in order to transmit a picture. *v.*, **scanned, scan ning.**

Scand., **1.** Scandinavia. **2.** Scandinavian.

scan dal (skan′dl), **1.** a shameful action that brings disgrace or offends public opinion: *It was a scandal for the city official to take tax money for his own use.* **2.** damage to reputation; disgrace. **3.** public talk about a person that will hurt his reputation; evil gossip; slander; defamation. *n.*

be the scandal of, scandalize.

scan dal ize (skan′dl īz), offend by something wrong or improper; shock: *Lulu scandalized her grandmother by smoking cigarettes.* *v.*, **scan dal ized, scan dal iz ing.**

scan dal mon ger (skan′dl mung′gər), person who spreads scandal and evil gossip. *n.*

scan dal ous (skan′dl əs), **1.** disgraceful; shameful; shocking. **2.** spreading scandal or slander; slandering. *adj.* **—scan′dal ous ly,** *adv.*

Scan di na vi a (skan′də nā′vē ə), **1.** Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Iceland. **2.** peninsula on which Norway and Sweden are located. *n.*

Scan di na vi an (skan′də nā′vē ən), **1.** of or having to do with Scandinavia, its people, or their languages. **2.** native or inhabitant of Scandinavia. **3.** languages of Scandinavia and Iceland, both modern and historical. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

scan di um (skan′dē əm), a rare metallic element. *Symbol:* Sc *n.*

scan sion (skan′shən), the marking off of lines of poetry into feet; scanning. In the oral scansion of poetry, a reader stresses the accented syllables heavily. *n.*

scant (skant), **1.** not enough in size or quantity: *Her coat was short and scant.* **2.** barely enough; barely full; bare: *Use a scant cup of butter in the cake. You have a scant hour in which to pack.* **3.** make scant; cut down; limit; stint: *Don't scant the butter if you want a rich cake.* **4.** *Dialect.* scarcely; barely; hardly. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *v.*, 4 *adv.* **scant of,** having not enough: *She was scant of breath.*

scant ling (skant′ling), **1.** a small beam or piece of timber, often used as an upright piece in the frame of a building. **2.** small beams or timbers collectively. *n.*

scant y (skan′tē), **1.** not enough: *His scanty clothing did not keep out the cold.* **2.** barely enough; meager: *a scanty harvest.* *adj.*, **scant i er, scant i est. —scant′i ly,** *adv.* **—scant′i ness,** *n.*

Scap a Flow (skap′ə flō′), a sea area among the Orkney Islands, north of Scotland. It is a British naval base. 15 mi. long; 8 mi. wide.

'scape (skāp), *Archaic.* escape. *n.*, *v.*, **'scaped, 'scaping.**

scape goat (skāp′gōt′), person or thing made to bear the blame for the mistakes or sins of others. The ancient Jewish high priests used to lay the sins of the people upon a goat (called the scapegoat) which was then driven out into the wilderness. *n.*

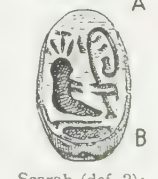
scape grace (skāp′grās′), a reckless, good-for-nothing person; scamp. *n.*

scap u la (skap′yə lə), shoulder blade. See **humerus** for diagram. *n.*, *pl.* **scap u lae** (-lē) or **scap u las.**

scap u lar (skap′yə lər), **1.** of the shoulder or shoulder blade. **2.** in the Roman Catholic Church, a loose, sleeveless garment hanging from the shoulders, worn by certain religious orders. **3.** two small pieces of woolen cloth joined by string passed over the shoulders, worn under the ordinary clothing by Roman Catholics as a mark of religious devotion. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

scar (skär), **1.** mark left by a healed cut, wound, burn, or sore. **2.** any mark like this. A fallen leaf leaves a scar where it joined the stem. **3.** mark with a scar. **4.** form a scar; heal. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **scarred, scar ring.**

scar ab (skar′əb), **1.** beetle, especially the sacred beetle of the ancient Egyptians. **2.** image of this beetle. Scarabs were much used in ancient Egypt as charms or ornaments. *n.*



A

B

Scarab (def. 2): A, top; B, bottom.

scar a mouch (skar′ə mouch′ or skar′ə müsh′), **1.** braggart. **2.** rascal. *n.*

scarce (skärs), **1.** hard to get; rare: *Good cooks are scarce.* **2.** scarcely. 1 *adj.*, **scarc er, scarc est;** 2 *adv.*

make oneself scarce, *Informal.* **1.** go away. **2.** stay away.

scarce ly (skärs′lē), **1.** not quite; barely: *We could scarcely see through the thick fog.* **2.** decidedly not: *He can scarcely have said that.* **3.** very probably not: *I will scarcely pay that much.* *adv.*

scar ci ty (skär′sə tē), too small a supply; lack; rarity: *There is a scarcity of nurses.* *n., pl.* **scar ci ties.**

scare (skär), **1.** frighten. **2.** fright. **3.** frightened condition. 1 *v.*, **scared, scar ing;** 2,3 *n.* **scare up,** *Informal.* get; raise.

scare crow (skär′krō′), **1.** figure of a man dressed in old clothes, set in a field to frighten birds away from crops. **2.** person dressed in ragged clothes. **3.** anything that fools people into being frightened. *n.*

Scarecrow (def. 1) made of two sticks. The clothes are stuffed with straw.

scarf[1] (skärf), **1.** a long, broad strip of silk, lace, etc., worn about the neck, shoulders, head, or waist. **2.** necktie with hanging ends. **3.** a long strip of cloth, etc., used as a cover for a bureau, table, piano, etc. *n., pl.* **scarfs** or *esp. Brit.* **scarves.**

scarf[2] (skärf), **1.** joint in which the ends of beams are cut so that they lap over and join firmly. **2.** end cut this way. **3.** join by a scarf. 1,2 *n., pl.* **scarfs;** 3 *v.*

Scarfs (def. 1)

scarf pin (skärf′pin′), an ornamental pin worn in a scarf or necktie. *n.*

scarf skin (skärf′skin′), epidermis. *n.*

scar i fi ca tion (skar′ə fə kā′shən), **1.** a scarifying. **2.** a scratch or scratches. *n.*

scar i fy (skar′ə fī), **1.** make scratches or cuts in the surface of (the skin, etc.). **2.** criticize severely; hurt the feelings of. *v.*, **scar i fied, scar i fy ing. —scar′i fi′er,** *n.*

scar la ti na (skär′lə tē′nə), **1.** scarlet fever. **2.** a mild form of scarlet fever. *n.*

scar let (skär′lit), **1.** a very bright red, much lighter than crimson. **2.** very bright red. **3.** cloth or clothing having this color. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

scarlet fever, a very contagious disease characterized by scarlet rash, sore throat, and fever.

scarlet sage, salvia.

scarlet tanager, the common tanager of North America. The male has black wings and tail and a scarlet body.

scarp (skärp), **1.** a steep slope. **2.** the inner slope or side of a ditch surrounding a fortification. **3.** make into a steep slope; slope steeply. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

scarves (skärvz), *Esp. Brit.* a pl. of **scarf**[1]. *n.*

scar y (skär′ē), *Informal.* **1.** causing fright or alarm. **2.** easily frightened. *adj.*, **scar i er, scar i est.**

scathe (skāŦH), *Archaic.* hurt; harm. *n., v.*, **scathed, scath ing.**

scathe less (skāŦH′lis), without harm; unhurt. *adj.*

scath ing (skāŦH′ing), bitterly severe. *adj.* **—scath′ing ly,** *adv.*

scat ter (skat′ər), **1.** throw here and there; sprinkle: *Scatter ashes on the icy sidewalk.* **2.** separate and drive off in different directions: *The police scattered the mob.* **3.** separate and go in different directions: *The hens scattered.* **4.** act or fact of scattering. 1-3 *v.*, 4 *n.* **—scat′ter er,** *n.*

scat ter brain (skat′ər brān′), a thoughtless, heedless person. *n.*

scat ter brained (skat′ər brānd′), heedless; thoughtless; not able to think steadily. *adj.*

scat ter ing (skat′ər ing), widely separated; occurring here and there. *adj.*

scatter rug, a small rug.

scaup duck (skôp), any of several broad-billed wild ducks related to the canvasback; widgeon. The males have glossy black heads and necks.

scav en ger (skav′ən jər), **1.** person who cleans streets, etc., taking away the dirt and filth. **2.** animal that feeds on decaying matter. Vultures are scavengers. *n.*

sce nar i o (si när′ē ō), **1.** outline of a motion picture, giving the main facts about the scenes, persons, and acting. **2.** outline of any play, opera, etc. *n., pl.* **sce nar i os.**

sce nar ist (si när′ist), person who writes scenarios. *n.*

scene (sēn), **1.** time, place, circumstances, etc., of a play or story: *The scene of the novel is laid in Virginia during the Civil War.* **2.** the painted screens, hangings, etc., used in a theater to represent places: *The scene represents a city street.* **3.** part of an act of a play: *The king comes to the castle in Act I, Scene 2.* **4.** a particular incident of a play: *the trial scene in "The Merchant of Venice."* **5.** action, incident, situation, etc., occurring in reality or represented in literature or art: *He has painted a series of pictures called "Scenes of My Boyhood."* **6.** view; picture: *The white sailboats in the blue water made a pretty scene.* **7.** show of strong feeling in front of others; exhibition; display: *The child kicked and screamed and made such a scene that his mother was ashamed of him.* *n.*

behind the scenes, **1.** out of sight of the audience. **2.** privately; secretly, not publicly.

scen er y (sēn′ər ē), **1.** the painted hangings, fittings, etc., used in a theater to represent places. **2.** the general appearance of a place: *mountain scenery.* *n., pl.* **scen er ies.**

sce nic (sē′nik or sen′ik), **1.** of or having to do with natural scenery; having much fine scenery: *a scenic highway. The scenic splendors of Yellowstone Park are famous.* **2.** belonging to the stage of a theater; of or having to do with stage effects: *The production of the musical comedy was a scenic triumph.* **3.** representing an action, incident, situation, etc., in art. *adj.*

scent (sent), **1.** smell: *The scent of roses filled the air* (*n.*). *The dog scented a rabbit and ran off after it* (*v.*). **2.** sense of smell: *Bloodhounds have a keen scent.* **3.** hunt by using the sense of smell: *The dog scented about till he found the trail.* **4.** smell left in passing: *The dogs followed the fox by scent.* **5.** perfume: *She used too much scent.* **6.** fill with odor. **7.** means by which a thing or a person can be traced: *The police are on the scent of the thieves.* **8.** have a suspicion of; be aware of: *I scent a trick in his offer.* 1,2,4,5,7 *n.*, 1,3,5,6,8 *v.*

scent less (sent′lis), having no smell. *adj.*

scep ter (sep′tər), **1.** the rod or staff carried by a ruler as a symbol of royal power or authority. **2.** furnish with a scepter. **3.** royal or imperial power or authority. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*

King holding a scepter

scep tered (sep′tərd), **1.** furnished with or bearing a scepter. **2.** invested with regal authority; regal. *adj.*

scep tic (skep′tik), skeptic. *n., adj.*

scep ti cal (skep′tə kl), skeptical. *adj.*

scep ti cism (skep′tə siz əm), skepticism. *n.*

scep tre (sep′tər), *Esp. Brit.* scepter. *n., v.*, **scep tred, scep tring.**

sched ule (skej′ul), **1.** a written or printed statement of details; list: *A timetable is a schedule of the coming and going of trains.* **2.** make a schedule of; enter in a schedule. **3.** *Informal.* plan or arrange (something) for a definite future date: *schedule the convention for the fall.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **sched uled, sched ul ing.**

Scheldt (skelt), river flowing from N France through Belgium and SW Netherlands into the North Sea. 250 mi. *n.*

sche mat ic (skē mat′ik), having to do with or having the nature of a diagram, plan, or scheme; diagrammatic. *adj.* **—sche mat′i cal ly,** *adv.*

scheme (skēm), **1.** program of action; plan: *He has a scheme for extracting gold from sea water.* **2.** plot: *a scheme to cheat the government.* **3.** plan; plot: *Those men were scheming to bring the jewels into the country without paying duty.* **4.** system of connected things, parts, thoughts, etc.: *The color scheme of the room is blue and gold.* **5.** diagram; outline; table. 1,2,4,5 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **schemed, schem ing.**

schem ing (skēm′ing), making tricky schemes; crafty. *adj.*

Sche nec ta dy (skə nek′tə dē), city in E New York State. 82,000. *n.*

scher zo (sker′tsō), a light or playful part of a sonata or symphony. *n., pl.* **scher zos, scher zi** (-tsē).

Schick test (shik), test to determine susceptibility to or immunity from diphtheria, made by injecting a dilute diphtheria toxin under the skin.

Schil ler (shil′ər), **Johann Friedrich von,** 1759-1805, famous German poet and dramatist. *n.*

schil ling (shil′ing), unit of money used in Austria since 1925, worth about 4 cents (1964). *n.*

schism (siz′əm), **1.** division because of some difference of opinion about religion. **2.** division into hostile groups. **3.** offense of causing or trying to cause a religious schism. **4.** sect or group formed by a schism within a church. *n.*

schis mat ic (siz mat′ik), **1.** causing or likely to cause schism. **2.** inclined toward, or guilty of, schism. **3.** person who tries to cause a schism or takes part in a schism. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

schist (shist), a kind of crystalline rock that splits easily into layers. *n.*

schist ose (shis′tōs), of or like schist; having the structure of schist. *adj.*

schiz o carp (skiz′ō kärp), in botany, any dry fruit that divides, when ripe, into two or more one-seeded seed vessels that do not split open. *n.*

schiz oid (skiz′oid), having schizophrenia. *adj.*

schiz o phre ni a (skiz′ə frē′nē ə), mental disease characterized by dissociation from environment and deterioration of personality. *n.*

Schles wig-Hol stein (shles′wig hōl′stīn), a state in N West Germany, just south of Denmark. *n.*

schnapps or **schnaps** (shnäps), **1.** Hollands. **2.** any spirituous liquor. *n.*

schnor kle or **schnor kel** (shnôr′kl), snorkel. *n.*

schol ar (skol′ər), **1.** a learned person; person having much knowledge: *Professor Lodge was a famous Latin scholar.* **2.** pupil at school; learner. **3.** student who is given money by some institution to help him continue his studies. *n.*

schol ar ly (skol′ər lē), **1.** of a scholar; like that of a scholar: *scholarly habits.* **2.** fit for a scholar. **3.** having much knowledge; learned. **4.** fond of learning; studious. **5.** thorough and orderly in methods of study. **6.** in a scholarly manner. 1-5 *adj.*, 6 *adv.* **—schol′ar li ness,** *n.*

schol ar ship (skol′ər ship), **1.** possession of knowledge gained by study; quality of learning and knowledge: *Good scholarship is more important than athletics.* **2.** grant of money to help a student continue his studies. **3.** fund to provide this money. *n.*

scho las tic (skə las′tik), **1.** of schools, scholars, or education; academic: *scholastic achievements or methods, scholastic life.* **2.** of or like scholasticism. **3.** person who favors scholasticism. **4.** theologian and philosopher in the Middle Ages. 1,2 *adj.*, 3,4 *n.*

scho las ti cal ly (skə las′tik lē), in a scholastic way or manner; in scholastic respects. *adv.*

scho las ti cism (skə las′tə siz əm), **1.** system of theological and philosophical teaching in the Middle Ages, based chiefly on the authority of the church fathers and of Aristotle, and characterized by a formal method of discussion. **2.** adherence to the teachings of the schools or to traditional doctrines and methods. *n.*

scho li ast (skō′lē ast), an ancient commentator upon the classics. *n.*

scho li um (skō′lē əm), **1.** an explanatory note or comment; especially, an annotation upon a passage in the Greek or Latin classics. **2.** note added by way of illustration or amplification. *n., pl.* **scho li a** (-lē ə).

school[1] (skül), **1.** place for teaching and learning: *Children go to school to learn.* **2.** a regular course of meetings of teachers and pupils for instruction. **3.** session of such a course. **4.** those who are taught and their teachers. **5.** any place, situation, experience, etc., as a source of instruction or training: *the school of adversity.* **6.** group of people holding the same beliefs or opinions: *the Dutch school of painting, a gentleman of the old school.* **7.** a particular department or group in a university: *a medical school, a law school.* **8.** room, rooms, building, or group of buildings in a university, set apart for the use of one department. **9.** teach. **10.** place of training or discipline. **11.** train; discipline: *School yourself to control your temper.* **12.** of or having to do with a school or schools. 1-8,10 *n.*, 9,11 *v.*, 12 *adj.*

school[2] (skül), **1.** a large group of the same kind of fish or water animals swimming together: *a school of mackerel.* **2.** swim together in a school. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

school age, **1.** age at which a child begins to go to school. **2.** years during which going to school is compulsory or customary.

school board, a local board or committee managing the public schools.

school book (skül′bůk′), book for study in schools. *n.*

school boy (skül′boi′), boy attending school. *n.*

school fel low (skül′fel′ō), companion at school. *n.*

school girl (skül′gėrl′), girl attending school. *n.*

school house (skül′hous′), building used as a school. *n.*

school ing (skül′ing), **1.** instruction in school; education received at school. **2.** cost of instruction. *n.*

school man (skül′mən), **1.** man engaged in teaching or in managing a school. **2.** teacher in a university of the Middle Ages; medieval theologian. *n., pl.* **school-men.**

school mas ter (skül′mas′tər), man who teaches in or manages a school. *n.*

school mate (skül′māt′), companion at school. *n.*

school mis tress (skül′mis′tris), woman who teaches in or manages a school. *n.*

school room (skül′rüm′), room in which pupils are taught. *n.*

school teach er (skül′tēch′ər), person who teaches in a school. *n.*

school yard (skül′yärd′), piece of ground around or near a school, used for play, games, etc. *n.*

school year, part of the year during which school is in session.

schoon er (skün′ər), **1.** *U.S.* ship with two or more masts and fore-and-aft sails. **2.** prairie schooner. *n.*

Schooner (def. 1)

schoon er-rigged (skün′ər-rigd′), having fore-and-aft sails. *adj.*

schot tische (shot′ish), **1.** a dance somewhat like the polka. **2.** music for it. *n.*

Schu bert (shü′bərt), **Franz,** 1797-1828, Austrian musical composer. *n.*

Schu mann (shü′män), **Robert (Alexander),** 1810-1856, German musical composer. *n.*

Schurz (shůrts), **Carl,** 1829-1906, American general, statesman, and reformer, born in Germany. *n.*

Schuyl kill (skül′kil), river flowing from E Pennsylvania into the Delaware River at Philadelphia. 131 mi. *n.*

schwa (shwä), an unstressed vowel sound such as *a* in *about* or *u* in *circus,* represented by the symbol ə; neutral vowel. *n.*

sci., **1.** science. **2.** scientific.

sci at ic (sī at′ik), **1.** of the hip. **2.** affecting the sciatic nerves: *sciatic neuralgia.* *adj.*

sci at i ca (sī at′ə kə), pain in a sciatic nerve and its branches; neuralgia of the hips, thighs, and legs. *n.*

sciatic nerve, a large nerve along the back part of the thigh and leg.

sci ence (sī′əns), **1.** knowledge of facts and laws arranged in an orderly system. **2.** branch of such knowledge. Biology, chemistry, physics, and astronomy are **natural sciences.** Economics and sociology are **social sciences.** Agriculture and engineering are **applied sciences.** **3.** skill; technique: *A good boxer must have science as well as strength and speed.* *n.*

Sci ence (sī′əns), Christian Science. *n.*

sci en tif ic (sī′ən tif′ik), **1.** using the facts and laws of science: *a scientific method, a scientific farmer.* **2.** of or having to do with science; used in science: *scientific books, scientific instruments.* *adj.*

sci en tif i cal ly (sī′ən tif′ik lē), in a scientific manner; according to the facts and laws of science. *adv.*

sci en tist (sī′ən tist), person who is trained in, or is familiar with, science. *n.*

Sci en tist (sī′ən tist), Christian Scientist. *n.*

Scil ly Isles (sil′ē), group of about 140 small British islands in the Atlantic off the SW tip of England. 2000 pop.; 6 sq. mi.

scim i tar or **scim i ter** (sim′ə tər), a short, curved sword used by Turks, Persians, and other Oriental peoples. *n.* Also, **simitar.**

Scimitar

scin til la (sin til′ə), spark; particle; trace. *n.*

scin til late (sin′tl āt), sparkle; flash: *The snow scintillates in the sun like diamonds. Brilliant wit scintillates.* *v.*, **scin til lat ed, scin til lat ing.**

scin til la tion (sin′tl ā′shən), **1.** a sparkling; a flashing. **2.** a spark; flash. *n.*

sci o lism (sī′ə liz əm), superficial knowledge. *n.*

sci o list (sī′ə list), person who pretends to have more knowledge than he really has. *n.*

sci on (sī′ən), **1.** bud or branch cut for grafting or planting. **2.** descendant. *n.*

Scip i o (sip′ē ō), **1.** 237?-183? B.C., Roman general who defeated Hannibal in 202 B.C. He is called "Scipio the Elder." **2.** 185?-129 B.C., Roman general who destroyed Carthage in 146 B.C. He is called "Scipio the Younger." *n.*

scis sion (sizh′ən), act of cutting, dividing, or splitting; division; separation. *n.*

scis sor (siz′ər), cut with scissors. *v.*

scis sors (siz′ərz), **1.** tool or instrument for cutting that has two sharp blades so fastened that they will work toward each other. **2.** a wrestling hold with the legs. 1 *n.pl.*, 2 *n.sing.*

scle ro sis (sklə rō′sis), a hardening of a tissue or part of the body by an increase of connective tissue or the like at the expense of more active tissue. *n., pl.* **scle ro ses** (-sēz).

scle rot ic (sklə rot′ik), **1.** the hard, white outer membrane of the eye. See **eye** for diagram. **2.** of or having to do with the sclerotic. **3.** of, with, or having sclerosis. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

scoff (skôf), **1.** make fun to show one does not believe something; mock: *We scoffed at the idea of drowning in three inches of water.* **2.** mocking words or acts. **3.** something ridiculed or mocked. 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.* **—scoff′er,** *n.* **—scoff′ing ly,** *adv.*

scold (skōld), **1.** find fault with; blame with angry words: *His mother scolded him for tearing his coat in rough play.* **2.** find fault; talk angrily: *Don't scold so much.* **3.** person who scolds; especially, a noisy, scolding woman. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.* **—scold′er,** *n.*

Sconce

scol lop (skol′əp), scallop. *n., v.*

sconce[1] (skons), bracket projecting from a wall, used to hold a candle or other light. *n.*

sconce[2] (skons), *Informal.* **1.** the head; especially, the top of the head. **2.** sense; wit. *n.*

scone (skōn or skon), a thick, flat cake cooked on a griddle; a similar cake baked in an oven. Some scones taste much like baking-powder biscuits; some are like buns. *n.*

scoop (sküp), **1.** tool like a shovel. **2.** part of a dredge, steam shovel, etc., that holds coal, sand, etc. **3.** a large ladle. **4.** a kitchen utensil to take out flour, sugar, etc. **5.** amount taken up at one time by a scoop. **6.** act of taking up. **7.** place hollowed out. **8.** take up or out with a scoop, or as a scoop does: *Scoop out a quart of grain. The children scooped up the snow with their hands to make a snowman.* **9.** hollow out; dig out; make by scooping: *The children scooped holes in the sand.* **10.** *Slang.* the publishing of a piece of news before a rival newspaper does. **11.** *Slang.* the piece of news. **12.** *Slang.* publish a piece of news before (a rival newspaper). 1-7,10,11 *n.*, 8,9,12 *v.*

Scoop (def. 4)

scoop ful (küp′fůl), enough to fill a scoop. *n., pl.* **scoop fuls.**

scoot (küt), *Informal.* **1.** go quickly; dart. **2.** act of scooting. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

scoot er (küt′ər), **1.** a child's vehicle consisting of two wheels, one in front of the other, and a footboard between, steered by a handlebar and propelled by pushing against the ground with one foot. **2.** a similar vehicle run by a motor. **3.** *U.S.* sailboat with runners, for use on either water or ice. **4.** sail or go in or on a scooter. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

scope (skōp), **1.** distance the mind can reach; extent of view: *Very hard words are not within the scope of a child's understanding.* **2.** space; opportunity: *Football gives scope for courage and quick thinking.* *n.*

sco pol a mine (skō pol′ə mēn), drug used to dilate pupils of eyes, as a depressant, to produce a partial stupor known as "twilight sleep," and to induce confession in criminals. *n.*

scor bu tic (skôr bū′tik), **1.** having to do with or of the nature of scurvy. **2.** affected with scurvy. *adj.*

scorch (skôrch), **1.** burn slightly; burn on the outside: *The cake tastes scorched. The maid scorched the shirt in ironing it.* **2.** a slight burn. **3.** dry up; wither: *grass scorched by the sun.* **4.** criticize with burning words. **5.** *Informal.* ride very fast. 1,3-5 *v.*, 2 *n.*

scorched earth, **1.** destruction by government orders of all things useful to an invading army. **2.** of or having to do with such destruction.

scorch er (skôr′chər), **1.** person or thing that scorches. **2.** *Informal.* a very hot day. **3.** *Informal.* person who rides very fast. *n.*

score (skôr), **1.** record of points made in a game, contest, test, etc.: *The score was 9 to 2 in our favor.* **2.** make as points in a game, contest, test, etc. **3.** make points; succeed. **4.** keep a record of (the number of points made in a game, contest, etc.). **5.** make as an addition to the score; gain; win: *He scored five runs for our team.* **6.** amount owed; debt; account: *He paid his score at the inn.* **7.** keep a record of as an amount owed; mark; set down: *The innkeeper scored on a slate the number of meals each person had.* **8.** group or set of twenty; twenty: *A score or more were present at the party.* **9.** a written or printed piece of music arranged for different instruments or voices: *the score of a musical comedy.* **10.** arrange (a piece of music) for different instruments or voices. **11.** a cut; scratch; stroke; mark; line: *The slave's back showed scores made by the whip.* **12.** cut; scratch; mark; line: *Mistakes are scored in red ink.* **13.** *U.S. Informal.* blame or scold severely. 1,6,8,9,11 *n.*, 2-5,7,10,12,13 *v.*, **scored, scor ing.** **—score′less,** *adj.*

scores, a large number: *Scores died in the epidemic.*

on the score of, because of; on account of.

pay off or **settle a score,** get even for an injury or wrong.

sco ri a (skô′rē ə), **1.** slag or refuse left from ore after the metal has been melted out. **2.** cinderlike lava. *n., pl.* **sco ri ae** (-rē ē).

scorn (skôrn), **1.** look down upon; think of as mean or low; despise: *Honest boys scorn sneaks and liars.* **2.** reject or refuse as low or wrong: *The judge scorned to take a bribe.* **3.** a feeling that a person, animal, or act is mean or low; contempt: *We feel scorn for a traitor.* **4.** person, animal, or thing that is scorned or despised: *That coward is the scorn of the school.* 1,2 *v.*, 3,4 *n.* **—scorn′er,** *n.*

scorn ful (skôrn′fəl), showing contempt; mocking; full of scorn. *adj.* **—scorn′ful ly,** *adv.* **—scorn′ful ness,** *n.*

Scor pi o (skôr′pē ō), a southern constellation that was thought of as arranged in the shape of a scorpion. *n.*

scor pi on (skôr′pē ən), **1.** a small animal belonging to the same group as the spider and having a poisonous sting in its tail. **2.** a whip or scourge. *n.*

Scorpion (1 to 8 in. long)

Scor pi on (skôr′pē ən), Scorpio. *n.*

Scot (skot), native or inhabitant of Scotland. *n.*

Scot., **1.** Scotland. **2.** Scottish. **3.** Scotch.

Scotch (skoch), **1.** of or having to do with Scotland, its people, or their language. **2.** the people of Scotland collectively. **3.** the dialect of English spoken by the people of Scotland. **4.** whiskey made in Scotland. 1 *adj.*, 2-4 *n.*

scotch (skoch), **1.** stamp on; make harmless: *scotch a snake without killing it.* **2.** cut or gash. *v.*

Scotch-Gael ic (skoch′gāl′ik), the Celtic language of the Scottish Highlanders; Erse. *n.*

Scotch-I rish (skoch′ī′rish), **1.** of or having to do with a part of the population of Northern Ireland descended from Scotch settlers. **2.** of both Scotch and Irish descent. **3.** person of both Scotch and Irish descent. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

Scotch man (skoch′mən), native or inhabitant of Scotland. *n.*, *pl.* **Scotch men.**

Scotch terrier, kind of short-legged terrier with rough, wiry hair and pointed, standing ears.

Scotch terrier (about 10 in. tall at the shoulder)

sco ter (skō′tər), a large sea duck, usually called a coot in the United States. *n.*

scot-free (skot′frē′), free from injury, punishment, etc.; unharmed. *adj.*

Sco tia (skō′shə,) *Poetic.* Scotland. *n.*

Scot land (skot′lənd), division of Great Britain north of England; the land of the Scotch. 5,200,000 pop.; 30,405 sq. mi. *Capital:* Edinburgh. *n.*

Scotland Yard, **1.** headquarters of the London police. **2.** the London police, especially the department that does detective work. **3.** a short street in London formerly the site of the London police headquarters.

Scots (skots), **1.** Scottish. **2.** people of Scotland. **3.** in the older Scottish currency. 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n.pl.*

Scots man (skots′mən), Scotchman; Scot. *n.*, *pl.* **Scots men.**

Scott (skot), **1. Robert Falcon,** 1868-1912, English naval officer and antarctic explorer. **2.** Sir **Walter,** 1771-1832, Scottish novelist and poet. **3. Winfield,** 1786-1866, American general. *n.*

Scot ti cism (skot′ə siz əm), way of speaking peculiar to Scottish English. *n.*

Scot tish (skot′ish), **1.** of or having to do with Scotland, its people, or their language. **2.** the people of Scotland. **3.** dialect of English spoken by the people of Scotland. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

scoun drel (skoun′drəl), person without honor or good principles; villain; rascal: *The scoundrels who set fire to the barn have been caught.* *n.*

scoun drel ly (skoun′drəl ē), **1.** having the character of a scoundrel. **2.** having to do with or characteristic of a scoundrel. *adj.*

scour[1] (skour), **1.** clean or polish by vigorous rubbing: *The maid scours the knives with sand soap, and the floor with a brush and soapsuds.* **2.** remove dirt and grease from (anything) by rubbing. **3.** make clear by flowing through or over: *The stream had scoured a channel.* **4.** clean; cleanse. **5.** act of scouring. 1-4 *v.*, 5 *n.* **—scour′er,** *n.*

scour[2] (skour), **1.** move quickly over: *Men scoured the country round about for the lost child.* **2.** go swiftly in search or pursuit. *v.*

scourge (skėrj), **1.** a whip. **2.** any means of punishment. **3.** whip; punish. **4.** some thing or person that causes great trouble or misfortune. In olden times, an outbreak of disease was called a scourge. **5.** trouble very much; afflict. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3,5 *v.*, **scourged, scourg ing.**

scour ings (skour′ingz), **1.** dirt, refuse, material, etc., removed by, or as if by, scouring: *That gang of criminals includes the scourings of two slums.* **2.** refuse removed from grain before milling. *n.pl.*

scout[1] (skout), **1.** person sent to find out what the enemy is doing. A scout wears a uniform; a spy does not. **2.** warship, airplane, etc., used to find out what the enemy is doing. **3.** act as a scout; hunt around to find something: *Go and scout for firewood for the picnic.* **4.** observe or examine to get information. **5.** act of scouting. **6.** person belonging to the Boy Scouts or Girl Scouts. **7.** *Slang.* fellow; person: *He's a good scout.* 1,2,5-7 *n.*, 3,4 *v.* **—scout′er,** *n.*

scout[2] (skout), **1.** refuse to believe in; reject with scorn: *He scouted the idea of a dog with two tails.* **2.** scoff. *v.*

scout ing (skout′ing), activities of scouts. *n.*

scout mas ter (skout′mas′tər), man in charge of a troop or band of Boy Scouts. *n.*

scow (skou), a large, flat-bottomed boat used to carry freight, sand, etc. *n.*

scowl (skoul), **1.** look angry or sullen by lowering the eyebrows; frown. **2.** affect by scowling. **3.** express with a scowl. **4.** an angry, sullen look; frown. 1-3 *v.*, 4 *n.* **—scowl′er,** *n.*

Scow

scrab ble (skrab′l), **1.** scratch or scrape about with hands, claws, etc.; scramble. **2.** scrawl; scribble. **3.** a scraping; scramble. 1,2 *v.*, **scrab bled, scrab bling;** 3 *n.*

scrag (skrag), **1.** a lean, skinny person or animal. An old bony horse is a scrag. **2.** a lean, bony part. A scrag of mutton is the neck. **3.** *Slang.* neck. **4.** *Slang.* wring the neck of; hang. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **scragged, scrag ging.**

scrag gly (skrag′lē), rough; irregular; ragged. *adj.*, **scrag gli er, scrag gli est.**

scrag gy (skrag′ē), **1.** lean; thin. **2.** scraggly. *adj.*, **scrag gi er, scrag gi est.**

scram (skram), *U.S. Slang.* go at once. *v.*, **scrammed, scram ming.**

scram ble (skram′bl), **1.** make one's way by climbing, crawling, etc.: *The boys scrambled up the steep, rocky hill.* **2.** a climb or walk over rough ground: *It was a long scramble through bushes and over rocks to the top of the hill.* **3.** struggle with others for something: *The boys scrambled to get the football.* **4.** struggle to possess: *the scramble for wealth.* **5.** any disorderly struggle or activity: *The pile of boys on the football seemed a wild scramble of arms and legs.* **6.** collect in a hurry or without method. **7.** mix together in a confused way. **8.** cook (eggs) with the whites and yolks mixed together. 1,3,6-8 *v.*, **scrambled, scram bling;** 2,4,5 *n.*

Scran ton (skran′tən), city in NE Pennsylvania. 111,000. *n.*

scrap[1] (skrap), **1.** a small piece; little bit; small part left over: *The cook gave some scraps of meat to the dog.* **2.** bit of something written or printed: *She read aloud scraps from the letter.* **3.** old metal fit only to be melted and made again. **4.** make into scraps; break up. **5.** throw aside as useless or worn out. **6.** in the form of scraps. 1-3 *n.*, 4,5 *v.*, **scrapped, scrap ping;** 6 *adj.*

scraps, the remains of animal fat left after the oil has been tried out: *Richard had codfish and pork scraps for dinner.*

scrap[2] (skrap), *Slang.* fight; quarrel; struggle. *n.*, *v.*, **scrapped, scrap ping. —scrap′per,** *n.*

scrap book (skrap′bůk′), book in which pictures or clippings are pasted and kept. *n.*

scrape (skrāp), **1.** rub with something sharp or rough; make smooth or clean thus: *Scrape your muddy shoes with this old knife.* **2.** remove by rubbing with something sharp or rough: *The man scraped some paint off the table when he pushed it through the doorway.* **3.** act of scraping. **4.** a scraped place. **5.** rub with a harsh sound; rub harshly: *Don't scrape your feet on the floor. The branch of the tree scraped against the window.* **6.** give a harsh sound; grate. **7.** a harsh, grating sound: *the scrape of the bow of a violin.* **8.** dig: *The child scraped a hole in the sand.* **9.** collect by scraping or with difficulty: *John has scraped together enough money for his first year at college.* **10.** manage with difficulty: *That family can just scrape along but never asks for charity.* **11.** position hard to get out of; difficulty. **12.** bow with a drawing back of the foot. 1,2,5,6,8-10,12 *v.*, **scraped, scrap ing;** 3,4,7,11, 12 *n.*

scrape acquaintance, take the trouble to get acquainted.

scrap er (skrāp′ər), tool for scraping: *Wipe your shoes on the scraper.* *n.*

scrap ing (skrāp′ing), **1.** act of one that scrapes; sound produced by this. **2.** that which is scraped off, up, or together. *n.*

scrap iron, broken or waste pieces of old iron.

scrap ple (skrap′l), scraps of pork boiled with corn meal, made into cakes, sliced, and fried. *n.*

scrap py[1] (skrap′ē), made up of odds and ends; fragmentary; disconnected. *adj.*, **scrap pi er, scrap pi est.**

scrap py[2] (skrap′ē), *Slang.* fond of fighting. *adj.*, **scrap pi er, scrap pi est.**

scratch (skrach), **1.** break, mark, or cut slightly with something sharp or rough: *Your feet have scratched the chair.* **2.** mark made by scratching. **3.** tear or dig with the nails or claws: *The cat scratched him.* **4.** a very slight cut. **5.** rub or scrape to relieve itching: *He scratched his head.* **6.** rub with a harsh noise; rub: *He scratched a match on the wall.* **7.** sound of scratching: *the scratch of a pen.* **8.** write in a hurry or carelessly. **9.** scrape out; strike out; draw a line through. **10.** withdraw (a horse, etc.) from a race or contest. **11.** the starting place of a race or contest. **12.** gather by effort; scrape. **13.** collected by chance: *a scratch football team.* 1,3,5, 6,8-10,12 *v.*, 2,4,7,11 *n.*, 13 *adj.*

from scratch, from nothing.

up to scratch, up to standard; in good condition.

scratch hit, hit in baseball that the batter is credited with because of some circumstance, although it would ordinarily have been an out; accidental hit.

scratch pad, pad of paper for hurried writing.

scratch y (skrach′ē), **1.** that scratches, scrapes, or grates. **2.** consisting of mere scratches: *A baby's drawings are scratchy.* *adj.*, **scratch i er, scratch i est. —scratch′i ly,** *adv.* **—scratch′i ness,** *n.*

scrawl (skrôl), **1.** write or draw poorly or carelessly. **2.** poor, careless handwriting. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—scrawl′er,** *n.*

scraw ny (skrô′nē), *U.S. Informal.* lean; thin; skinny: *Turkeys have scrawny necks.* *adj.*, **scraw ni er, scraw ni est.**

scream (skrēm), **1.** make a loud, sharp, piercing cry. People scream in fright, in anger, and in sudden pain: *She screamed when she saw the child fall.* **2.** a loud, sharp, piercing cry. **3.** utter loudly. **4.** laugh loudly. **5.** something extremely funny. 1,3,4 *v.*, 2,5 *n.*

scream er (skrēm′ər), **1.** one that screams. **2.** a long-toed bird of South and Central America, sometimes larger than a turkey. *n.*

scream ing (skrēm′ing), **1.** that screams. **2.** evoking screams of laughter: *a screaming farce.* **3.** startling: *screaming headlines, screaming colors.* *adj.*

scream ing ly (skrēm′ing lē), **1.** in a screaming tone. **2.** so as to call forth screams. *adv.*

screech (skrēch), scream; shriek. *v.*, *n.* **—screech′er,** *n.*

screech owl, **1.** any of various small owls having hornlike tufts of feathers. **2.** owl that screeches, as distinguished from one that hoots. **3.** barn owl.

Screech owl (about 9 in. from top of the head to tip of the tail)

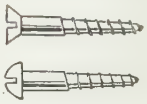
screech y (skrēch′ē), screeching. *adj.*, **screech i er, screech i est.**

screed (skrēd), **1.** a long speech or writing. **2.** strip of plaster (or wood) of the proper thickness, applied to the wall as a guide in plastering. *n.*

screen (skrēn), **1.** a covered frame that hides, protects, or separates. **2.** wire woven together with small openings in between: *We have screens at our windows to keep out flies.* **3.** an ornamental partition. **4.** anything like a screen: *A screen of trees hides our house from the road.* **5.** shelter, protect, or hide with, or as with, a screen: *She screened her face from the fire with a fan. The mother tried to screen her guilty son.* **6.** surface on which motion pictures, television images, etc., appear or are shown. **7.** show (a motion picture) on a screen. **8.** photograph with a motion-picture camera. **9.** motion pictures; films. **10.** adapt (a story, etc.) for reproduction as a motion picture. **11.** be suitable for reproducing on a motion-picture screen. **12.** sieve for sifting sand, gravel, coal, seed, etc. **13.** sift with a screen or as with a screen: *screen sand. Many government agencies screen their employees for loyalty.* 1-4,6,9,12 *n.*, 5,7,8,10,11, 13 *v.* **—screen′a ble,** *adj.* **—screen′er,** *n.* **—screen′-like′,** *adj.*

screen ings (skrēn′ingz), matter separated out by sifting through a sieve or screen. *n.pl.*

screw (skrü), **1.** kind of nail, with a ridge twisted evenly round its length: *Turn the screw to the right to tighten it.* **2.** cylinder with a ridge winding round it. **3.** part into which this cylinder fits and advances. **4.** any thing that turns like a screw or looks like one. **5.** a turn of a screw; screwing motion. **6.** turn as one turns a screw; twist: *Screw the lid on the jar.* **7.** turn like a screw; be fitted for being put together or taken apart by a screw or screws. **8.** wind; twist. **9.** fasten or tighten with a screw or screws: *The carpenter screwed the hinges to the door.* **10.** force, press, or stretch tight by using screws. **11.** force to do something; force (prices) down; force (people) to tell or to give up; force people to tell or give up something. **12.** gather for an effort: *He finally screwed up enough courage to try to dive.* **13.** a very stingy person; miser. **14.** propeller that moves a boat. 1-5,13,14 *n.*, 6-12 *v.*



Wood screws (def. 1). The blade of the screwdriver fits into the slots in the heads of these screws. With their sharp points and ridges, they cut their way into the wood.

Screw (def. 2). The ridge, or thread, on this screw fits the thread of a nut or other metal part. It is tightened with a wrench or pliers.

have a screw loose, *Slang.* be crazy.

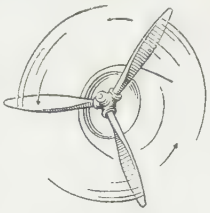
put the screws on, use pressure or force to get something.

screw ball (skrü′bôl′), *Slang.* an eccentric person. *n.*

screw driv er (skrü′drīv′ər), tool for putting in or taking out screws by turning them. *n.*

screw propeller, a revolving hub with radiating blades for propelling a steamship, airship, etc.

screw thread, the spiral ridge of a screw.


Screw propeller

scrib ble (skrib′l), **1.** write or draw carelessly or hastily. **2.** make marks that do not mean anything. **3.** something scribbled. 1,2 *v.*, **scrib bled, scrib bling;** 3 *n.*

scrib bler (skrib′lər), **1.** person who scribbles. **2.** author of little or no importance. *n.*

scribe (skrīb), **1.** person whose occupation is writing. Before printing was invented, there were many scribes. **2.** teacher of the Jewish law. **3.** writer; author. **4.** mark or cut with something sharp. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **scribed, scrib ing.**

scrim (skrim), a loosely woven cotton or linen material, much used for window curtains. *n.*

scrim mage (skrim′ij), **1.** a rough fight or struggle. **2.** take part in a rough fight or struggle. **3.** play in football that takes place when the two teams are lined up and the ball is snapped back. See **halfback** for diagram. **4.** take part in such a play. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **scrim maged, scrim mag ing.**

scrimp (skrimp), **1.** be sparing of; use too little of. **2.** be very economical; stint; skimp: *Many parents have to scrimp to keep their children in school.* **3.** treat stingily or very economically. *v.*

scrimp y (skrimp′ē), too small; too little; scanty; meager. *adj.*, **scrimp i er, scrimp i est. —scrimp′i ly,** *adv.* **—scrimp′i ness,** *n.*

scrip (skrip), **1.** a writing. **2.** receipt, certificate, or other document showing a right to something; especially, a certificate entitling the holder to a fraction of a share of stock. **3.** paper money in amounts of less than a dollar, formerly issued in the United States. *n.*

script (skript), **1.** written letters, figures, signs, etc.; handwriting: *German script.* **2.** style of type that looks like handwriting. **3.** manuscript of a play or actor's part. **4.** manuscript used in broadcasting. *n.*

scrip to ri um (skrip tô′rē əm), a writing room; especially, a room in a monastery set apart for writing or copying manuscripts. *n.*, *pl.* **scrip to ri ums, scrip to ri a** (-rē ə).

scrip tur al or **Scrip tur al** (skrip′chər əl), of the Scriptures; according to the Scriptures; based on the Scriptures. *adj.* **—scrip′tur al ly,** *adv.*

Scrip ture (skrip′chər), **1.** the Bible. **2.** any sacred writing. *n.*

the Scriptures or **the Holy Scriptures,** the Bible.

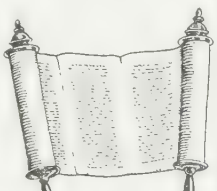
scrip ture (skrip′chər), any sacred writing. *n.*

scrive ner (skriv′nər), *Archaic.* a public writer of letters or documents for others; clerk; notary. *n.*

scrod (skrod), *U.S.* a young cod, especially one split for cooking. *n.*

scrof u la (skrof′yə lə), form of tuberculosis characterized by the enlargement of the lymphatic glands, especially those in the neck. *n.*

scrof u lous (skrof′yə ləs), **1.** of or having to do with scrofula. **2.** having scrofula. *adj.*


Scroll (def. 1). As it is read, it is unrolled from one handle and rolled up on the other.

scroll (skrōl), **1.** roll of parchment or paper, especially one with writing on it: *He slowly unrolled the scroll as he read from it.* **2.** ornament resembling a partly unrolled sheet of paper, or having a spiral or coiled form. *n.* **—scroll′-like′,** *adj.*

scroll (def. 2)

scroll work (skrōl′wûrk′), **1.** decorative work in which scrolls are much used. **2.** ornamental work cut out with a special saw. *n.*

Scrooge (skrüj), the old miser in Dickens's story *A Christmas Carol.* *n.*

scro tum (skrō′təm), pouch that contains the testicles. *n.*, *pl.* **scro ta** (-tə).

scrounge (skrounj), *Slang.* pilfer. *v.*, **scrounged, scroung ing.**

scrub[1] (skrub), **1.** rub hard; wash or clean by rubbing: *She scrubbed the floor with a brush and soapsuds.* **2.** a scrubbing: *Give your hands a good scrub.* 1 *v.*, **scrubbed, scrub bing;** 2 *n.*

scrub[2] (skrub), **1.** low, stunted trees or shrubs. **2.** anything small, or below the usual size: *He is a little scrub of a man.* **3.** small; poor; inferior. A scrub ball team is made up of inferior, substitute, or untrained players. **4.** player not on the regular team, etc. **5.** of or for players not on the regular team. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3,5 *adj.*

scrub by (skrub′ē), **1.** low; stunted; small; below the usual size: *scrubby trees.* **2.** covered with scrub: *scrubby land.* **3.** shabby; mean. *adj.*, **scrub bi er, scrub bi est.**

scruff (skruf), back of the neck. *n.*

scrump tious (skrump′shəs), *Slang.* elegant; splendid; first-rate. *adj.*

scrunch (skrunch), crunch; crush; crumple. *v.*, *n.*

scru ple (skrü′pl), **1.** a feeling of doubt about what one ought to do: *No scruple ever holds him back from prompt action.* **2.** a feeling of uneasiness that keeps a person from doing something: *She has scruples about playing cards for money.* **3.** hesitate or be unwilling (to do something): *A dishonest man does not scruple to deceive others.* **4.** have scruples. **5.** a weight of 20 grains. Three scruples make 1 dram. **6.** a very small amount. 1,2,5,6 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **scru pled, scru pling.**

scru pu los i ty (skrü′pyə los′ə tē), **1.** a being scrupulous; strict regard for what is right; scrupulous care. **2.** an instance of this. *n.*, *pl.* **scru pu los i ties.**

scru pu lous (skrü′pyə ləs), **1.** having or showing a strict regard for what is right. **2.** attending thoroughly to details; very careful: *A soldier must pay scrupulous attention to orders.* *adj.* **—scru′pu lous ly,** *adv.* **—scru′pu lous ness,** *n.*

scru ti nize (skrüt′n īz), examine closely; inspect carefully: *The jeweler scrutinized the diamond for flaws.* *v.*, **scru ti nized, scru ti niz ing. —scru′ti niz′ing ly,** *adv.*

scru ti ny (skrüt′n ē), close examination; careful inspection: *His work looks all right, but it will not bear scrutiny.* *n.*, *pl.* **scru ti nies.**

scu ba (skü′bə), underwater breathing equipment used by skin divers. *n.*

scud (skud), **1.** run or move swiftly: *Clouds scudded across the sky driven by the high wind.* **2.** a scudding. **3.** clouds or spray driven by the wind. 1 *v.*, **scud ded, scud ding;** 2,3 *n.*

scuff (skuf), **1.** walk without lifting the feet; shuffle. **2.** wear or injure the surface of by hard use: *scuff one's shoes.* **3.** a scuffing. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.*

scuf fle (skuf′l), **1.** struggle or fight in a rough, confused manner. **2.** a confused, rough struggle or fight. **3.** shuffle. 1,3 *v.*, **scuf fled, scuf fling;** 2,3 *n.*

scull (skul), **1.** oar worked with a side twist over the end of a boat to make it go. **2.** one of a pair of oars used, one on each side, by a single rower. **3.** propel (a boat) by a scull or by sculls. **4.** act of propelling by sculls. **5.** a light racing boat for one or more rowers. 1,2,4,5 *n.*, 3 *v.*

Man sculling

scull er (skul′ər), **1.** person who sculls. **2.** boat propelled by sculling. *n.*

scul ler y (skul′ər ē), *Esp. Brit.* a small room where the dirty, rough work of a kitchen is done. *n., pl.* **sculler ies.**

scul lion (skul′yən), *Archaic.* **1.** servant who does the dirty, rough work in a kitchen. **2.** a low, contemptible person. *n.*

scul pin (skul′pin), kind of small, ugly, salt-water fish that is not edible. *n.*

sculp tor (skulp′tər), person who carves or models figures; artist in sculpture. Sculptors make statues of marble and bronze. *n.*

sculp tress (skulp′tris), a woman sculptor. *n.*

sculp tur al (skulp′chər əl), of or having to do with sculpture; like sculpture. *adj.* **—sculp′tur al ly,** *adv.*

sculp ture (skulp′chər), **1.** art of carving or modeling figures. Sculpture includes the cutting of statues from blocks of marble or wood, casting in bronze, and modeling in clay or wax. **2.** carve or model. **3.** sculptured work; piece of such work: *There are many famous sculptures in Italy.* **4.** cover or ornament with sculpture. 1,3 *n.,* 2,4 *v.,* **sculp tured, sculp tur ing.**

sculp tured (skulp′chərd), **1.** carved or molded in sculpture. **2.** covered or ornamented with sculpture. *adj.*

scum (skum), **1.** a thin layer that rises to the top of a liquid: *Green scum floated on the top of the pond.* **2.** form scum; become covered with scum. **3.** low, worthless people: *The saloon was filled with the scum of the town.* **4.** skim. 1,3 *n.,* 2,4 *v.,* **scummed, scum ming.**

scum my (skum′ē), **1.** consisting of or containing scum. **2.** low; worthless. *adj.,* **scum mi er, scum mi est.**

scup (skup), a narrow, high-backed sea fish used for food, common on the eastern coast of the United States; porgy. *n.*

scup per (skup′ər), an opening in the side of a ship to let water run off the deck. *n.*

scup per nong (skup′ər nông), a large, yellowish-green grape grown in the S United States. *n.*

scurf (skėrf), **1.** small scales of dead skin; dandruff. **2.** any scaly matter on a surface. *n.*

scurf y (skėr′fē), **1.** covered with scurf. **2.** of or like scurf. *adj.,* **scurf i er, scurf i est.**

scur ril i ty (skə ril′ə tē), **1.** coarse joking. **2.** indecent abuse. **3.** an indecent or coarse remark. *n., pl.* **scur ril i ties.**

scur ri lous (skėr′ə ləs), **1.** coarsely joking. **2.** abusive and indecent. *adj.* **—scur′ri lous ly,** *adv.* **—scur′ri lous ness,** *n.*

scur ry (skėr′ē), **1.** run quickly; hurry: *We could hear the mice scurrying about in the walls.* **2.** a hasty running; hurrying: *With much fuss and scurry, Aunt Martha at last got started.* 1 *v.,* **scur ried, scur ry ing;** 2 *n., pl.* **scur ries.**

scur vy (skėr′vē), **1.** disease characterized by swollen and bleeding gums, livid spots on the skin, and prostration, due to lack of vitamin C in the diet. Scurvy used to be common among sailors when they had little to eat except bread and salt meat. **2.** low; mean; contemptible: *a scurvy fellow, a scurvy trick.* 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.,* **scurvi er, scur vi est.**

scut (skut), a short tail, especially that of a rabbit or deer. *n.*

scutch (skuch), **1.** free (flax or cotton fiber) from woody parts by beating; make (fiber) ready for use by beating. **2.** implement for scutching. 1 *v.,* 2 *n.*

scutch eon (skuch′ən), escutcheon. *n.*

scut tle[1] (skut′l), kind of bucket for holding or carrying coal. *n.*

scut tle[2] (skut′l), scamper; scurry. *v.,* **scut tled, scut tling. —scut′tler,** *n.*

scut tle[3] (skut′l), **1.** an opening in the deck or side of a ship, with a lid or cover. **2.** opening in a wall or roof, with a lid or cover. **3.** the lid or cover for any such opening. **4.** cut a hole or holes through the bottom or sides of (a ship) to sink it: *After the pirates captured the ship, they scuttled it.* **5.** cut a hole or holes in the deck of (a ship) to salvage the cargo. 1-3 *n.,* 4,5 *v.,* **scut tled, scut tling.**

scut tle butt (skut′l but′), *Slang.* in the United States Navy, rumor and stories not based on fact. *n.*

scu tum (skū′təm), a shieldlike part of bone, shell, etc. *n., pl.* **scu ta** (-tə).

Scyl la (sil′ə), **1.** a dangerous rock opposite the whirlpool Charybdis, at the extreme SW tip of Italy. **2.** a mythical monster with six heads and twelve arms that lived on this rock and snatched sailors from ships. *n.*

between Scylla and Charybdis, between two dangers, one of which must be met.

Farmer using a scythe

scythe (sīтн), a long, slightly curved blade on a long handle, for cutting grass, etc. *n.*

Scyth i a (sith′ē ə), an ancient region that extended over parts of Europe and Asia north of the Black and Caspian seas and eastward. *n.* **—Scyth′i an,** *adj., n.*

S. Dak. or **S.D.,** South Dakota. The official abbreviation is **S. Dak.**

Se, selenium.

SE or **S.E.,** southeast.

sea (sē), **1.** the great body of salt water that covers almost three fourths of the earth's surface; the ocean. **2.** any large body of salt water, smaller than an ocean, partly or wholly enclosed by land: *the North Sea, the Mediterranean Sea.* **3.** a large lake of fresh water. **4.** a large, heavy wave: *A high sea swept away the ship's masts.* **5.** the swell of the ocean. **6.** an overwhelming amount or number: *a sea of trouble.* **7.** a broad expanse: *a sea of faces.* *n.*

at sea, **1.** out on the sea. **2.** puzzled; confused.

follow the sea, be a sailor.

go to sea, **1.** become a sailor. **2.** begin a voyage.

put to sea, begin a voyage.

sea anemone, a flowerlike polyp with a fleshy, cylindrical body and a mouth surrounded by many tentacles.

sea bass, **1.** a common food fish of the Atlantic coast with a peculiar tail fin. **2.** any of various similar fishes.

Sea bee (sē′bē′), member of the construction battalion of the United States Navy, composed of mechanics, carpenters, welders, etc., who normally take no part in combat. *n.*

sea bird, any bird that lives on or near the sea.

sea board (sē′bôrd′), **1.** land near the sea; seacoast; seashore: *the Atlantic seaboard.* **2.** bordering on the sea. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

sea bread, hardtack; ship biscuit.

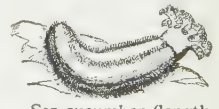
sea bream, any of certain fishes belonging to the family which includes scups, porgies, etc.

sea breeze, breeze blowing from the sea toward the land.

sea calf, the common seal, often called the harbor seal.

sea coast (sē′kōst′), land along the sea. *n.*

sea cow, **1.** manatee, dugong, or any similar mammal living in the sea. **2.** walrus.



Sea cucumber (length 5 in. to over 2 ft.)

sea cucumber, any of a group of small echinoderms, most of which have flexible bodies that look somewhat like cucumbers.

sea dog, **1.** a sailor, especially one with long experience. **2.** the common seal. **3.** the dogfish, a small shark.

sea elephant, kind of very large seal, the male of which has a trunklike snout.

sea far er (sē′fär′ər), **1.** sailor. **2.** traveler on the sea. *n.*

sea far ing (sē′fär′ing), **1.** going, traveling, or working on the sea: *Sailors are seafaring men.* **2.** business or calling of a sailor. **3.** act or fact of traveling by sea. 1 *adj.,* 2,3 *n.*

sea food (sē′füd′), edible salt-water fish and shellfish. *n.*

sea girt (sē′gėrt′), *Poetic.* surrounded by the sea. *adj.*

sea go ing (sē′gō′ing), **1.** going by sea; seafaring. **2.** fit for going to sea: *a seagoing merchant ship.* *adj.*

sea green, light bluish green.

sea gull, gull, a sea bird with long wings and webbed feet. See **gull** for picture.

sea horse, **1.** a kind of small fish (2 to 10 inches long) with a prehensile tail and a head suggesting that of a horse. **2.** walrus. **3.** in old stories, a sea animal with the foreparts of a horse and the hind parts of a fish.

Sea horse (5 in. long). It swims upright, and can hold on to seaweed, etc., with its tail.

sea king, a Scandinavian pirate chief of the Middle Ages.

seal[1] (sēl), **1.** design stamped on a piece of wax, etc., to show ownership or authenticity; a paper, circle, mark, etc., representing it. The seal of the United States is attached to important government papers. **2.** stamp for marking things with such a design: *a seal with one's initials on it.* **3.** piece of wax, paper, metal, etc., on which the design is stamped. **4.** mark (a document) with a seal; make binding thus; certify thus: *The treaty was signed and sealed by both governments.* **5.** close tightly; shut; fasten: *Seal the letter before mailing it. She sealed the jars of fruit. Her promise sealed her lips.* **6.** close up the cracks of: *They sealed the log cabin with clay.* **7.** thing that fastens or closes something tightly. **8.** something that secures; pledge: *under seal of secrecy.* **9.** something that settles or determines: *the seal of authority.* **10.** settle; determine: *The judge's words sealed the prisoner's fate.* **11.** give a sign that (a thing) is true: *seal a promise with a kiss. They sealed their bargain by shaking hands.* **12.** mark; sign. **13.** set apart; destine; decide beyond recall: *The king's fate was sealed.* **14.** stamp: *Christmas seals, Easter seals.* 1-3,7-9, 12,14 *n.*, 4-6,10,11,13 *v.* **—seal′a ble,** *adj.*

Seal of the United States

set one's seal to, **1.** put one's seal on. **2.** approve.

the seals, the symbols of public office.

seal[2] (sēl), **1.** a marine carnivorous mammal with large flippers, living usually in cold regions. Some kinds are hunted for their valuable fur. **2.** the fur. **3.** leather made from the skin of a seal. **4.** hunt seals. 1-3 *n.*, *pl.* **seals** or (*esp. collectively*) **seal** for 1; 4 *v.*

Fur seal (6 ft. long)

sea legs, *Informal.* legs accustomed to walking steadily on a rolling or pitching ship.

get one's sea legs, become accustomed to the motion of a ship, especially after an initial period of seasickness.

seal er (sēl′ər), **1.** person who hunts seals. **2.** ship used for hunting seals. *n.*

sea level, surface of the sea, especially when halfway between mean high and low water. Heights of mountains are measured as so many feet above sea level.

sea lily, crinoid.

sealing wax, a hard kind of wax, soft when heated, used for sealing letters, packages, etc. It is made of resin and shellac.

sea lion, a large seal of the Pacific coast.

seal skin (sēl′skin′), **1.** skin of the fur seal, prepared for use. **2.** garment made of this fur. *n.*

Sea lion (about 7 ft. long)

Sea ly ham (sē′lē ham or sē′lē əm), a small dog with a rough shaggy coat, short legs, and a square jaw, that somewhat resembles the Scotch terrier. *n.*

seam (sēm), **1.** line formed by sewing two pieces of cloth, canvas, leather, etc., together: *the seams of a coat, the seams of a sail.* **2.** any line where edges join: *The seams of the boat must be filled in if they leak.* **3.** sew the seam of; join with a seam. **4.** any mark or line like a seam. **5.** mark (the face, etc.) with wrinkles, scars, etc. **6.** layer; stratum: *a seam of coal.* **7.** crack open. 1,2,4,6 *n.*, 3,5,7 *v.* **—seam′less,** *adj.*

Sealyham (about 10 in. high at the shoulder)

sea man (sē′mən), **1.** sailor. **2.** sailor who is not an officer. *n.*, *pl.* **sea men.**

sea man like (sē′mən līk′), like a seaman; having the skill of a good seaman. *adj.*

sea man ship (sē′mən ship), skill in managing a ship. *n.*

sea mark (sē′märk′), **1.** lighthouse, beacon, or other landmark that can be seen from the sea, used as a guide for a ship's course. **2.** line on the shore that shows the limit of the tide. *n.*

sea men (sē′mən), sailors. *n.pl.*

sea mew, sea gull.

sea mile, about 6080 feet; nautical mile.

seam stress (sēm′stris), woman whose work is sewing. *n.* Also, **sempstress.**

seam y (sēm′ē), **1.** having or showing seams. **2.** worst; least pleasant: *A policeman sees much of the seamy side of life.* *adj.*, **seam i er, seam i est.**

sé ance (sā′äns), **1.** a sitting; session. **2.** a meeting of people trying to communicate with spirits of the dead by the help of a medium. *n.*

sea plane (sē′plān′), airplane that can rise from and alight on water; hydroplane. *n.*

sea port (sē′pôrt′), port or harbor on the seacoast; city or town with a harbor that ships can reach from the sea. *n.*

sea purse, the horny case or pouch that some fishes secrete around their eggs to protect them and anchor them to rocks, weeds, etc.

sear (sir), **1.** burn or char the surface of: *The hot iron seared his flesh.* **2.** mark made by searing. **3.** make hard or unfeeling: *That cruel man must have a seared conscience.* **4.** dry up; wither. **5.** dried up; withered. **6.** become dry, burned, or hard. 1,3,4,6 *v.*, 2 *n.*, 5 *adj.*

search (sėrch), **1.** try to find by looking; seek; look for (something): *We searched all day for the lost cat.* **2.** look through; go over carefully; examine, especially for something concealed: *The police searched the prisoner to see if he had a gun.* **3.** act of searching; examination: *John found his book after a long search.* 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.*

in search of, trying to find; looking for.

search out, find by searching.

search ing (sėr′ching), **1.** examining carefully; thorough: *a searching gaze or look, a searching examination.* **2.** piercing; sharp: *a searching wind.* *adj.* **—search′ing ly,** *adv.*

search light (sėrch′līt′), **1.** device that can throw a very bright beam of light in any direction desired. **2.** the beam of light. *n.*

search warrant, a legal document authorizing the search of a house or building for stolen goods, criminals, etc.

sea robin, a sea fish with a large head, mailed cheeks, and three pectoral rays, especially certain reddish American species.

sea room, space at sea free from obstruction, in which a ship can easily sail, tack, turn around, etc.

sea rover, **1.** pirate. **2.** a pirate ship.

sea scape (sē′skāp), 1. picture showing scenery on the sea. 2. view of scenery on the sea. *n.*

sea serpent, 1. a huge snakelike animal supposed to live in the sea. 2. a poisonous sea snake with a finlike tail.

sea shell, shell of any sea mollusk, such as an oyster, conch, abalone, etc.

sea shore (sē′shôr′), land along the sea. *n.*

sea sick (sē′sik′), sick because of a ship's motion. *adj.*

sea sick ness (sē′sik′nis), sickness caused by a ship's motion. *n.*

sea side (sē′sīd′), 1. land along the sea; seacoast; seashore. 2. of or at the seaside: *a seaside inn.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

sea son (sē′zn), 1. one of the four periods of the year; spring, summer, autumn, or winter. 2. any period of time marked by something special: *the Christmas season, the harvest season.* 3. time when something is occurring, active, at its best, or in fashion: *the baseball season.* 4. a period of time: *a season of rest.* 5. period of the year when a place is most frequented or active: *the London season.* 6. a suitable or fit time. 7. improve the flavor of: *season soup with salt.* 8. give interest or character to: *season conversation with wit.* 9. make fit for use by a period of keeping or treatment: *Wood is seasoned for building by drying and hardening it.* 10. become fit for use. 11. accustom; make used: *Soldiers are seasoned to battle by experience in war.* 12. make less severe; soften: *Season justice with mercy.* 1-6 *n.*, 7-12 *v.* **—sea′son er,** *n.*

for a season, for a time.

in good season, early enough.

in season, 1. at the right or proper time. 2. in the time or condition for eating, hunting, etc. 3. early enough.

in season and out of season, at all times.

out of season, not in season.

sea son a ble (sē′zn ə bl), 1. suitable to the season: *Hot weather is seasonable in July.* 2. coming at the right or proper time: *The second expedition brought seasonable aid to the men who had survived the first.* *adj.* **—sea′son a ble ness,** *n.* **—sea′son a bly,** *adv.*

sea son al (sē′zn əl), having to do with the seasons; depending on a season; happening at regular intervals. *adj.* **—sea′son al ly,** *adv.*

sea son ing (sē′zn ing), 1. something that gives a better flavor. Salt, pepper, and spices are seasonings. 2. something that gives interest or character. *n.*

season ticket, ticket that gives its holder the right to attend a series of games or entertainments, to make a certain daily trip on a railroad for a stated period of time, etc.

sea squirt, a small, soft-bodied sea animal that squirts water when it contracts.

seat[1] (sēt), 1. thing to sit on. 2. place to sit. 3. place in which one has the right to sit. If a man has a seat in Congress or a seat in the stock exchange, it means that he is a member. 4. that part of a chair, bench, stool, etc., on which one sits: *This bench has a broken seat.* 5. that part of the body on which one sits, or the clothing covering it: *The seat of his trousers was patched.* 6. manner of sitting on horseback: *That rider has a good seat.* 7. that on which anything rests; base. 8. set or place on a seat: *seat a person on a chair.* 9. have seats for (a specified number): *Our school assembly seats one thousand pupils.* 10. provide with a seat or seats. 11. put a seat on. 1-7 *n.*, 8-11 *v.*

be seated, 1. sit down. 2. be sitting. 3. be situated.

seat[2] (sēt), 1. an established place or center: *A university is a seat of learning. The seat of our government is in Washington, D.C.* 2. throne of a king, etc.; authority or dignity of a king, etc. 3. residence; home: *The family seat of the Howards is in Kent.* 4. fix in a particular or proper place; settle; locate. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

SEATO, Southeast Asia Treaty Organization.

sea trout, 1. any of various species of trout found in salt water. 2. any of several weakfishes.

Se at tle (sē at′l), seaport in W Washington, on Puget Sound. 557,000. *n.*

sea urchin, a small, round sea animal with a spiny shell.

sea wall, a strong wall or embankment made to prevent the waves from wearing away the shore, to act as a breakwater, etc.

sea ward (sē′wərd), 1. toward the sea: *Our house faces seaward.* 2. direction toward the sea: *The island lies a mile to seaward.* 1 *adv.*, *adj.*, 2 *n.*

sea wards (sē′wərdz), seaward. *adv.*

sea way (sē′wā′), 1. a way over the sea. 2. the open sea. 3. progress of a ship through the waves. 4. a rough sea. 5. an inland waterway that is deep enough to permit ocean shipping. *n.*

sea weed (sē′wēd′), any plant or plants growing in the sea. *n.*

sea wor thy (sē′wèr′ŦHē), fit for sailing on the sea; able to stand storms at sea: *a seaworthy ship.* *adj.*

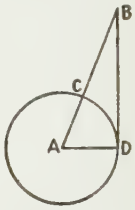
se ba ceous (si bā′shəs), having to do with fat; fatty; greasy. The sebaceous glands and ducts supply oil to the skin and hair. *adj.*

Se bas to pol (si bas′tə pōl), Sevastopol. *n.*

SEC, Securities and Exchange Commission.

sec., 1. secretary. 2. second; seconds. 3. section; sections.

se cant (sē′kənt), 1. in geometry, a line that intersects a curve at two or more points. 2. ratio of the length of the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle to the length of the side adjacent to an acute angle. 3. a straight line drawn from the center of a circle through one extremity of an arc to the tangent from the other extremity of the same arc. 4. ratio of the length of this line to the length of the radius of the circle. 5. intersecting. 1-4 *n.*, 5 *adj.*



Secant: The ratio of AB to AD is the secant of the angle A; and AB is the secant of the arc CD.

se cede (si sēd′), withdraw formally from an organization. *v.*, **se ced ed, se ced ing.**

se ces sion (si sesh′ən), a formal withdrawing from an organization. *n.*

se ces sion ism (si sesh′ən iz əm), principles of those in favor of secession. *n.*

se ces sion ist (si sesh′ən ist), 1. person who favors secession. 2. person who secedes. *n.*

se clude (si klüd′), keep apart from company; shut off from others: *He secludes himself and sees only his close friends.* *v.*, **se clud ed, se clud ing.**

se clud ed (si klüd′id), shut off from others; undisturbed. *adj.*

se clu sion (si klü′zhən), 1. a secluding or being secluded; retirement: *She lives in seclusion apart from her friends.* 2. a secluded place. *n.*

se clu sive (si klü′siv), 1. fond of seclusion. 2. tending to seclude. *adj.* **—se clu′sive ness,** *n.*

sec ond[1] (sek′ənd), 1. next after the first: *the second seat from the front.* 2. below the first; inferior: *the second officer on a ship.* 3. another; other: *Napoleon has been called a second Caesar.* 4. in the second group, division, rank, etc.; secondly. 5. person or thing that is second. 6. person who supports or aids another; backer: *The prize fighter had a second.* 7. support; back up; assist: *second another person's idea.* 8. express approval or support of: *One member made a motion to adjourn the meeting, and another seconded it.* 9. lower in musical pitch. 10. rendering a part lower in pitch: *second soprano.* 11. the second part in a concerted piece. 12. a voice or instrument rendering such a part. 13. a tone on the next degree from a given tone. 14. the interval between the two. 15. the harmonic combination of such tones. 16. the second tone in a scale. 1-3,9,10 *adj.*, 4 *adv.*, 5,6,11-16 *n.*, 7,8 *v.* **—sec′ond er,** *n.*

seconds, articles below first quality. Seconds have some defect.

sec ond[2] (sek′ənd), **1.** 1/60 of a minute; 1/3600 of an hour. **2.** a very short time. **3.** 1/3600 of a degree of an angle. 12° 10′ 30″ means 12 degrees, 10 minutes, 30 seconds. *n.*

second advent, the second coming of Christ.

sec ond ar y (sek′ən der′ē), **1.** next after the first in order, place, time, etc. **2.** not main or chief; having less importance: *Reading fast is secondary to reading well.* **3.** person or thing that is secondary, second in importance, or subordinate. **4.** not original; derived. **5.** coil or circuit in which a current is produced by induction. **6.** noting or having to do with such a coil or circuit. 1,2,4,6 *adj.*, 3,5 *n.*, *pl.* **sec ond ar ies.** **—sec′ond ar′i ly,** *adv.*

secondary accent, **1.** a stress accent that is weaker than the strongest stress in a word (primary accent), but stronger than no stress. The second syllable of *ab bre′vi a′tion* has a secondary accent. **2.** mark (′) used to show this.

secondary school, school for secondary instruction; high school.

second childhood, a foolish or childish condition caused by old age.

sec ond-class (sek′ənd klas′), **1.** of or belonging to the class next after the first. **2.** having to do with the second grade of conveyances or accommodations for travel: *a second-class car, second-class ticket.* **3.** on a second-class ship, train, etc.: *travel second-class.* **4.** of inferior grade or quality. 1,2,4 *adj.*, 3 *adv.*

sec ond-hand (sek′ənd hand′), **1.** not original; obtained from another: *second-hand information.* **2.** not new; used already by someone else: *second-hand clothes.* **3.** dealing in used goods: *a second-hand bookshop.* *adj.*

second hand, hand on a clock or watch, pointing to the seconds. It moves around the dial once in a minute.

second lieutenant, in the army, a commissioned officer who ranks next below a first lieutenant.

sec ond ly (sek′ənd lē), in the second place. *adv.*

second nature, habit, quality, knowledge, etc., that a person has acquired and had for so long that it seems to be almost a part of his nature.

second person, form of a pronoun or verb used to indicate the person spoken to. *You* and *your* are used for the second person.

sec ond-rate (sek′ənd rāt′), **1.** rated as second-class. **2.** inferior. *adj.*

second sight, the supposed power of seeing distant objects or future events as if they were present.

se cre cy (sē′krə sē), **1.** condition of being secret. **2.** condition of being kept secret. **3.** ability to keep things secret. **4.** tendency to conceal; lack of frankness. *n.*, *pl.* **se cre cies.**

se cret (sē′krit), **1.** kept from the knowledge of others: *a secret marriage.* **2.** keeping to oneself what one knows: *Be as secret as the grave.* **3.** known only to a few: *a secret society.* **4.** kept from sight; hidden: *a secret drawer.* **5.** retired; secluded: *a secret place.* **6.** very hard to understand or discover. **7.** something secret or hidden; mystery. **8.** thing known only to a few. **9.** a hidden cause or reason. 1-6 *adj.*, 7-9 *n.* **—se′cret-ly,** *adv.*

in secret, in private; not openly.

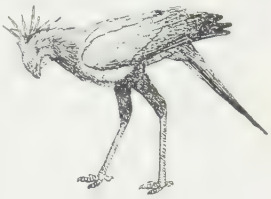
secret agent, agent of the government secret service.

sec re tar i al (sek′rə tär′ē əl), of a secretary; having to do with a secretary: *She learned to do stenography, typewriting, and other secretarial work.* *adj.*

sec re tar i at (sek′rə tär′ē it), **1.** office or position of secretary. **2.** group of secretaries. **3.** place where a secretary transacts business. *n.*

sec re tar y (sek′rə ter′ē), **1.** person who writes letters, keeps records, etc., for a person, company, club, etc.: *Our club has a secretary who keeps the minutes of the meeting.* **2.** person who has charge of a department of the government. The Secretary of the Treasury is the head of the Treasury Department. **3.** a writing desk with a set of drawers and often with shelves for books. *n.*, *pl.* **sec re tar ies.**

secretary bird, a large, long-legged African bird of prey that feeds on reptiles, so-called because its crest suggests pens stuck over the ear.



Secretary bird (4 ft. long from beak to tip of the tail)

se crete (si krēt′), **1.** keep secret; hide. **2.** make; prepare; produce: *Glands in the mouth secrete saliva.* *v.*, **se cret ed, se cret ing.**

se cre tion (si krē′shən), **1.** substance that is secreted by some part of an animal or plant: *Bile is the secretion of the liver.* **2.** a secreting or production of such a substance. *n.*

se cre tive (si krē′tiv), **1.** having the habit of secrecy; not frank and open. **2.** causing or aiding secretion. *adj.* **—se cre′tive ly,** *adv.* **—se cre′tive ness,** *n.*

secret service, **1.** branch of a government that makes secret investigations. **2.** an official service that is secret.

Secret Service, branch of the United States Treasury Department concerned with discovering and preventing counterfeiting, with protecting the President, and, in wartime, with espionage.

secs., **1.** seconds. **2.** sections.

sect (sekt), **1.** group of people having the same principles, beliefs, or opinions: *Each religious sect in the town had its own church.* **2.** a religious group separated from an established church. *n.*

sec tar i an (sek tär′ē ən), **1.** of or having to do with a sect. **2.** characteristic of one sect only; strongly prejudiced in favor of a certain sect. **3.** a devoted member of a sect, especially a narrow-minded or strongly prejudiced member. **4.** member of a religious group separated from an established church. 1,2 *adj.*, 3,4 *n.*

sec tar i an ism (sek tär′ē ən iz′əm), spirit or tendencies of sectarians; adherence or too great devotion to a particular sect. *n.*

sec ta ry (sek′tə rē), member of a particular sect; especially, a member of a religious group separated from an established church. *n.*, *pl.* **sec ta ries.**

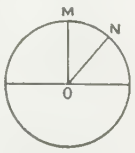
sec tion (sek′shən), **1.** part cut off; part; division; slice: *Divide the cake into sections. His section of the family estate was larger than his brother's.* **2.** division of a book: *Chapter X has seven sections.* **3.** region; part of a country, city, etc.: *The city has a business section and a residential section.* **4.** act of cutting. **5.** cut into sections. **6.** a representation of a thing as it would appear if cut straight through. **7.** district one mile square. A township usually contains 36 sections. **8.** part of a railroad line kept up by one group of workmen. **9.** part of a sleeping car containing an upper and lower berth. 1-4,6-9 *n.*, 5 *v.*

sec tion al (sek′shən l), **1.** having to do with a particular section; local. **2.** made of sections: *a sectional bookcase.* *adj.* **—sec′tion al ly,** *adv.*

sec tion al ism (sek′shən l iz′əm), too great regard for sectional interests; sectional prejudice or hatred. *n.*

sec tion al ize (sek′shən l īz), **1.** render sectional. **2.** divide into sections. *v.*, **sec tion al ized, sec tion al iz ing.**

sec tor (sek′tər), **1.** the part of a circle between two radii and the included arc. **2.** a clearly defined military area which a given military unit protects or covers with fire; part of a front held by a unit. **3.** instrument consisting of two rulers connected by a joint. A sector is used in measuring or drawing angles. *n.*



MON, sector of a circle.

sec u lar (sek′yə lər), **1.** worldly, not religious or sacred: *secular music, a secular education.* **2.** living in the world; not belonging to a religious order: *the secular clergy, a secular priest.* **3.** a secular priest. **4.** occurring once in an age; lasting for an age or century. **5.** lasting through long ages; going on from age to age. 1,2,4,5 *adj.*, 3 *n.* **—sec′u lar ly,** *adv.*

sec u lar ism (sek′yə lər iz′əm), **1.** skepticism in regard to religion. **2.** opposition to the introduction of religion into public schools or other public affairs. *n.*

sec u lar ist (sek′yə lər ist), believer in secularism. *n.*

sec u lar i ty (sek′yə lar′ə tē), secular spirit or quality; worldliness. *n.*

sec u lar ize (sek′yə lər īz), **1.** make secular or worldly; separate from religious connection or influence: *secularize the schools.* **2.** transfer (property) from the possession of the church to that of the government. *v.*, **sec u lar ized, sec u lar iz ing. —sec′u lar i za′tion,** *n.*

se cure (si kyŭr′), **1.** safe against loss, attack, escape, etc.: *Keep the prisoner secure within the dungeon. This is a secure hiding place. Land in a growing city is a secure investment.* **2.** make safe; protect: *Every loan was secured by bonds or mortgages.* **3.** make oneself safe; be safe: *We must secure against the dangers of the coming storm.* **4.** sure; certain; that can be counted on: *We know in advance that our victory is secure.* **5.** make (something) sure or certain. **6.** free from care or fear: *He hoped for a secure old age.* **7.** firmly fastened; not liable to give way: *The boards of this bridge do not look secure.* **8.** make firm or fast: *Secure the locks on the windows.* **9.** get; obtain: *Secure your tickets early.* 1,4,6,7 *adj.*, 2,3,5,8,9 *v.*, **se cured, se cur ing. —se cur′a ble,** *adj.* **—se cure′ly,** *adv.*

se cu ri ty (si kyŭr′ə tē), **1.** freedom from danger, care, or fear; feeling or condition of being safe: *You may cross the street in security when a policeman holds up his hand.* **2.** certainty. **3.** carelessness; overconfidence. **4.** something that secures or makes safe: *My watchdog is a security against burglars.* **5.** something given as a pledge that a person will fulfill some duty, promise, etc.: *A life-insurance policy may serve as security for a loan.* **6.** person who agrees to be responsible for another: *Father was security for Mr. Johnson.* *n., pl.* **se cu ri ties.**

securities, bond or stock certificates: *These railroad securities can be sold for $5000.*

secy. or **sec′y.,** secretary.

se dan (si dan′), **1.** a closed automobile seating four or more persons. **2.** sedan chair. *n.*

Se dan (si dan′), town in NE France. Prussia defeated France there in 1870. 18,000. *n.*

sedan chair, a covered chair carried on two poles by two men.

Sedan chair

se date (si dāt′), quiet; calm; serious: *She is very sedate for a child and would rather read or sew than play.* *adj.* **—se date′ly,** *adv.* **—se date′ness,** *n.*

sed a tive (sed′ə tiv), **1.** medicine that lessens pain or excitement. **2.** lessening pain or excitement. **3.** anything soothing or calming. **4.** soothing; calming. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *adj.*

sed en tar y (sed′n ter′ē), **1.** used to sitting still much of the time: *Sedentary people get little physical exercise.* **2.** that keeps one sitting still much of the time: *Bookkeeping is a sedentary occupation.* **3.** moving little and rarely. **4.** fixed to one spot. **5.** not migratory. Pigeons are sedentary birds. *adj.* **—sed′en tar′i ly,** *adv.* **—sed′en tar′i ness,** *n.*

sedge (sej), a grasslike plant that grows in wet places. *n.*

sedg y (sej′ē), **1.** abounding in or covered with sedge; bordered with sedge: *a sedgy brook.* **2.** like sedge. *adj.*

sed i ment (sed′ə mənt), matter that settles to the bottom of a liquid: *Each year the Nile overflows and deposits sediment on the land.* *n.*

sed i men tal (sed′ə men′tl), sedimentary. *adj.*

sed i men ta ry (sed′ə men′tə rē), **1.** of sediment; having to do with sediment. **2.** formed from sediment: *Shale is a sedimentary rock.* *adj.*

sed i men ta tion (sed′ə men tā′shən), a depositing of sediment. *n.*

se di tion (si dish′ən), speech or action causing discontent or rebellion against the government; incitement to discontent or rebellion. *n.*

se di tion ar y (si dish′ən er′ē), **1.** having to do with or involving sedition. **2.** one guilty of sedition. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

se di tious (si dish′əs), **1.** stirring up discontent or rebellion. **2.** taking part in sedition; guilty of sedition. **3.** having to do with sedition. *adj.* **—se di′tious ly,** *adv.*

se duce (si düs′ or si dūs′), **1.** tempt to wrongdoing; persuade to do wrong: *General Arnold, seduced by the offer of great wealth, betrayed his country to the enemy.* **2.** lead away from virtue; lead astray; beguile. **3.** entice to a surrender of chastity. *v.*, **se duced, se duc ing. —se duc′er,** *n.*

se duc tion (si duk′shən), **1.** act of seducing; condition of being seduced. **2.** something that seduces; temptation; attraction. *n.*

se duc tive (si duk′tiv), alluring; captivating; charming. *adj.* **—se duc′tive ly,** *adv.* **—se duc′tive ness,** *n.*

se du li ty (si dü′lə tē or si dū′lə tē), quality of being sedulous; sedulous application or care. *n.*

sed u lous (sej′ə ləs), hard-working; diligent; painstaking. *adj.* **—sed′u lous ly,** *adv.* **—sed′u lousness,** *n.*

se dum (sē′dəm), any of a large group of fleshy plants, most of which have clusters of yellow, white, or pink flowers. *n.*

see[1] (sē), **1.** perceive with the eyes; look at: *See that black cloud.* **2.** use the eyes to see things: *see a tennis match.* **3.** have the power of sight: *The blind do not see.* **4.** perceive with the mind; understand: *I see what you mean.* **5.** find out; learn: *I will see what needs to be done.* **6.** take care; make sure: *See that you lock the back door.* **7.** think; consider: *You may go if you see fit to do so.* **8.** have knowledge or experience of: *That coat has seen hard wear.* **9.** attend; escort; go with: *See a girl home.* **10.** meet; have a talk with: *He wishes to see you alone.* **11.** call on: *I went to see a friend.* **12.** receive a call from: *She is too ill to see anyone.* **13.** visit; attend: *We saw the World's Fair.* **14.** in poker, etc., meet (a bet) by staking an equal sum. *v.*, **saw, seen, see ing.**

see into, understand the real character or hidden purpose of.

see off, go with to the starting place of a journey.

see out, go through with; finish.

see through, **1.** understand the real character or hidden purpose of. **2.** go through with; finish. **3.** watch over or help through a difficulty.

see to, look after; take care of.

see[2] (sē), **1.** position or authority of a bishop. **2.** district under a bishop's authority; diocese; bishopric. *n.*

seed (sēd), **1.** thing from which a flower, vegetable, or other plant grows; small grainlike fruit. Farmers often save part of a crop for the seeds. **2.** bulb, sprout, or any part of a plant from which a new plant will grow. **3.** of or containing seeds; used for seeds. **4.** sow with seeds; scatter seeds over: *The farmer seeded his field with corn.* **5.** sow (seeds). **6.** produce seeds; shed seeds. **7.** remove the seeds from: *seed raisins.* **8.** source or beginning of anything: *seeds of trouble.* **9.** children; descendants: *The Jews are the seed of Abraham.* **10.** semen; sperm. **11.** scatter or distribute (the names of players) so that the best players do not meet in the early part of a tournament. **12.** scatter dry ice or other chemicals into (clouds) from an airplane in an effort to produce rain artificially. 1,2,8-10 *n., pl.* **seeds** or **seed;** 3 *adj.*, 4-7,11,12 *v.* **—seed′less,** *adj.*

go to seed, **1.** come to the time of yielding seeds. **2.** come to the end of vigor, usefulness, prosperity, etc.

seed case (sēd′kās′), any pod, capsule, or other dry, hollow fruit that contains seeds. *n.*

seed er (sēd′ər), **1.** one that seeds. **2.** machine or device for planting seeds. **3.** machine or device for removing seeds. *n.*

seed i ness (sēd′ē nis), seedy condition. *n.*

seed ing (sēd′ing), **1.** a sowing of seed; a sowing with seed. **2.** production of seed. **3.** distribution of players in a tournament. **4.** the dropping of dry ice or other chemicals into clouds in an effort to produce rain. *n.*

seed leaf, the embryo leaf in the seed of a plant; cotyledon.

seed ling (sēd′ling), **1.** a young plant grown from a seed. **2.** a young tree less than three feet high. *n.*

seed pearl, a very small pearl.

seed plant, any plant that bears seeds. Most seed plants have flowers and produce seeds in fruits; some, such as the pines, form seeds on cones.

seeds man (sēdz′mən), **1.** sower of seed. **2.** dealer in seed. *n., pl.* **seeds men.**

seed vessel, any pod, capsule, or other hollow fruit that contains seeds; pericarp.

seed y (sēd′ē), **1.** full of seed. **2.** gone to seed. **3.** *Informal.* shabby; no longer fresh or new: *seedy clothes. adj.,* **seed i er, seed i est.** **—seed′i ly,** *adv.*

see ing (sē′ing), in view of the fact; considering: *Seeing that it is 10 o'clock, we will wait no longer. conj.*

Seeing Eye, organization that breeds and trains dogs as guides for blind people. It is located in New Jersey.

seek (sēk), **1.** try to find; look for: *We are seeking a new home.* **2.** hunt; search: *seek for something lost.* **3.** try to get: *Friends sought his advice.* **4.** try; attempt: *He seeks to make peace with his enemies.* **5.** go to: *Being sleepy, he sought his bed.* **6.** *Archaic.* go. *v.,* **sought, seek ing.**

seem (sēm), **1.** appear; appear to be: *He seemed a very old man.* **2.** appear to oneself: *I still seem to hear the music.* **3.** appear to exist: *There seems no need to wait longer.* **4.** appear to be true or to be the case: *It seems likely to rain. This, it seems, is your idea of cleaning a room. v.*

seem ing (sēm′ing), **1.** apparent; that appears to be: *a seeming advantage.* **2.** appearance: *It was worse in its seeming than in reality.* 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

seem ing ly (sēm′ing lē), apparently; as far as appearances go: *This hill is, seemingly, the highest around here. adv.*

seem li ness (sēm′lē nis), fitness; suitability; propriety; decorum. *n.*

seem ly (sēm′lē), **1.** suitable; proper: *Some old people do not consider modern dances seemly.* **2.** having a pleasing appearance. **3.** properly; becomingly; fittingly: *Try to behave seemly.* 1,2 *adj.,* **seem li er, seem li est;** 3 *adv.*

seen (sēn), pp. of **see**[1]. *Have you seen William? v.*

seep (sēp), ooze; trickle; leak: *Water seeps through sand. v.*

seep age (sēp′ij), **1.** a seeping; leakage. **2.** moisture or liquid that seeps. *n.*

seer (sir), person who foresees or foretells future events; prophet. *n.*

seer ess (sir′is), woman who is a seer. *n.*

seer suck er (sir′suk′ər), cloth with alternate stripes of plain and crinkled material. *n.*

see saw (sē′sô′), **1.** plank resting on a support near its middle so the ends can move up and down. **2.** a children's game in which the children sit at opposite ends of such a plank and move alternately up and down. **3.** move up and down on such a plank. **4.** move up and down or back and forth. **5.** moving up and down or back and forth. 1,2,5 *n.,* 3,4 *v.,* 5 *adj.*

seethe (sēтн), **1.** be excited; be disturbed: *The pirate crew was seething with discontent and ready for open rebellion.* **2.** bubble and foam: *Water seethed under the falls.* **3.** soak; steep. **4.** boil. *v.,* **seethed, seeth ing.**

The shaded part is a segment of the circle.

seg ment (seg′mənt), **1.** part cut, marked, or broken off; division; section: *An orange is easily pulled apart into its segments.* **2.** part of a circle, sphere, etc., cut off by a line or plane. **3.** divide into segments. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.*

seg men tal (seg men′tl), **1.** composed of segments. **2.** of or having to do with segments. **3.** having the form of a segment of a circle. *adj.* **—seg men′tal ly,** *adv.*

seg men ta tion (seg′mən tā′shən), **1.** division into segments. **2.** growth and division of a cell into two, four, eight cells, and so on. *n.*

se go (sē′gō), sego lily. *n., pl.* **se gos.**

sego lily, plant that has trumpet-shaped flowers, common in the SW part of the United States.

seg re gate (seg′rə gāt for 1, 2; seg′rə git or seg′rə gāt for 3), **1.** separate from others; set apart; isolate: *The doctor segregated the child sick with scarlet fever to protect the other patients.* **2.** separate from the rest and collect in one place. **3.** segregated. 1,2 *v.,* **seg re gat ed, seg re gat ing;** 3 *adj.*

seg re ga tion (seg′rə gā′shən), **1.** separation from others; setting apart; isolation: *the segregation of lepers.* **2.** separation of Negroes from other racial groups, especially in schools, theaters, etc. **3.** thing separated or set apart; isolated part, group, etc. *n.*

seg re ga tion ist (seg′rə gā′shən ist), one who believes in the separation of Negroes from other racial groups. *n.*

seg re ga tive (seg′rə gā′tiv), **1.** tending to segregate. **2.** keeping apart from others; unsociable. *adj.*

sei gneur (sēn yėr′), a feudal lord or landowner. A **grand seigneur** was a person of high rank or one who behaved as a person of high rank should. *n.*

sei gnior (sēn′yər), **1.** lord; lord of a manor; gentleman. **2.** title of respect. *n.*

Seine (sān), river flowing from E France into the English Channel. Paris is on the Seine. 480 mi. *n.*

Men using a seine. It is lowered into the water and then pulled toward shore.

seine (sān), **1.** a fishing net that hangs straight down in the water. It has floats at the upper edge and sinkers at the lower. **2.** fish with a seine. **3.** catch with a seine. 1 *n.,* 2,3 *v.,* **seined, sein ing.** **—sein′er,** *n.*

seis mic (sīz′mik), **1.** of earthquakes; having to do with an earthquake. **2.** caused by an earthquake. *adj.*

seis mo gram (sīz′mə gram), record of an earthquake made by a seismograph. *n.*

seis mo graph (sīz′mə graf), instrument for recording the direction, intensity, and duration of earthquakes. *n.*

seis mo graph ic (sīz′mə graf′ik), **1.** of a seismograph. **2.** of seismography. *adj.*

seis mog ra phy (sīz mog′rə fē), art of using the seismograph in recording earthquakes. *n.*

seis mo log i cal (sīz′mə loj′ə kl), of or having to do with seismology. *adj.*

seis mol o gist (sīz mol′ə jist), person who is trained in seismology. *n.*

seis mol o gy (sīz mol′ə jē), study of earthquakes and other movements of the earth's crust. *n.*

seize (sēz), **1.** take hold of suddenly; clutch; grasp: *In fright she seized his arm.* **2.** grasp with the mind: *seize an idea, the point, etc.* **3.** take possession of by force: *The soldiers seized the city.* **4.** take possession of or come

upon suddenly: *A fever seized him.* **5.** take possession of by legal authority. **6.** bind; lash; make fast: *seize one rope to another.* *v.*, **seized, seiz ing.**
seize on or **upon,** **1.** take hold of suddenly. **2.** take possession of.

Nautical seizings

seiz ing (sēz′ing), **1.** binding, lashing, or fastening together with several turns of small rope, cord, etc. **2.** fastening made in this way. **3.** a small rope, cord, etc., used for this. *n.*
sei zure (sē′zhər), **1.** act of seizing. **2.** condition of being seized. **3.** a sudden attack of disease. *n.*
se lah (sē′lə), a Hebrew word occurring frequently in the Psalms, supposed to be a musical direction. It perhaps means "Pause here." *n.*
sel dom (sel′dəm), rarely; not often: *He is seldom ill.* *adv.*
se lect (si lekt′), **1.** choose; pick out: *Select the book you want.* **2.** picked as best; chosen specially: *A few select officials were admitted to the conference.* **3.** choice; superior: *That store carries a very select line of merchandise.* **4.** careful in choosing; particular as to friends, company, etc.: *She belongs to a very select club.* 1 *v.*, 2-4 *adj.* **—se lect′ness,** *n.*
se lect ee (si lek′tē′), person drafted for military service by the United States in 1940 and later. *n.*
se lec tion (si lek′shən), **1.** choice: *Nell's selection of a hat took a long time. The shop offered a very good selection of hats.* **2.** person, thing, or group chosen: *The plain blue hat was Jane's selection.* **3.** the process of selecting animals or plants to survive. By natural selection such animals and plants survive as are fitted to their environments. *n.*
se lec tive (si lek′tiv), **1.** selecting; having the power to select. **2.** having to do with selection. **3.** responding to oscillations of a certain frequency only. When a selective radio is tuned to one station, those on other wave lengths are excluded. *adj.*
Selective Service, selection of persons from the total manpower of a country for compulsory military service.
se lec tiv i ty (si lek′tiv′ə tē), **1.** quality of being selective. **2.** property of a circuit, instrument, or the like, by virtue of which it responds to electric oscillations of a particular frequency; especially, the ability of a radio receiving set to receive certain frequencies or waves to the exclusion of others. *n.*
se lect man (si lekt′mən), one of a board of town officers in New England, chosen each year to manage certain public affairs. *n.*, *pl.* **se lect men.**
se lec tor (si lek′tər), **1.** person who selects. **2.** a mechanical or electrical device that selects. *n.*
Se le ne (sə lē′nē), the Greek goddess of the moon. *n.*
sel e nite (sel′ə nīt or sə lē′nīt), variety of gypsum, found in transparent crystals and foliated masses. *n.*
se le ni um (sə lē′nē əm), a nonmetallic element resembling sulfur in chemical properties. Because its electrical resistance varies with the amount of light, it is used in photoelectric cells. *Symbol:* Se *n.*
self (self), **1.** one's own person: *his very self.* **2.** one's own welfare, interests, etc.: *A selfish person puts self first.* **3.** nature, character, etc., of a person or thing: *She does not seem like her former self.* **4.** being the same throughout; all of one kind, quality, color, material, etc. **5.** myself; himself; herself; yourself: *a check made payable to self.* 1-3 *n.*, *pl.* **selves;** 4 *adj.*, 5 *pron.*, *pl.* **selves.**
self-, prefix meaning:
1. of or over oneself, etc., as in *self-conscious, self-control.*
2. by or in oneself, etc., as in *self-inflicted, self-evident.*
3. to or for oneself, etc., as in *self-addressed, self-respect.*
4. automatic; automatically, as in *self-starter, self-winding.*
self-act ing (self′ak′ting), working of itself: *a self-acting machine.* *adj.*
self-ad dressed (self′ə drest′), addressed to oneself: *a self-addressed envelope.* *adj.*
self-as ser tion (self′ə sėr′shən), insistence on one's own wishes, opinions, claims, etc. *n.*
self-as ser tive (self′ə sėr′tiv), putting oneself forward; insisting on one's own wishes, opinions, etc. *adj.*
self-as sur ance (self′ə shůr′əns), self-confidence. *n.*
self-as sured (self′ə shůrd′), self-confident; sure of oneself. *adj.*
self-cen tered (self′sen′tərd), **1.** occupied with one's own interests and affairs. **2.** selfish. **3.** being a fixed point around which other things move. *adj.*
self-com mand (self′kə mand′), control of oneself. *n.*
self-com pla cence (self′kəm plā′sns), self-complacency. *n.*
self com pla cen cy (self′kəm plā′sn sē), being self-satisfied. *n.*
self-com pla cent (self′kəm plā′snt), pleased with oneself; self-satisfied. *adj.* **—self′-com pla′cent ly,** *adv.*
self-con ceit (self′kən sēt′), conceit; too much pride in oneself or one's ability. *n.*
self-con fi dence (self′kon′fə dəns), belief in one's own ability, power, judgment, etc.; confidence in oneself. *n.*
self-con fi dent (self′kon′fə dənt), believing in one's own ability, power, judgment, etc. *adj.* **—self′-con′fi dent ly,** *adv.*
self-con scious (self′kon′shəs), made conscious of how one is appearing to others; embarrassed, especially by the presence or the thought of other people and their attitude toward one; shy. *adj.* **—self′-con′scious ly,** *adv.* **—self′-con′scious ness,** *n.*
self-con se quence (self′kon′sə kwens), sense of one's own importance. *n.*
self-con sist ent (self′kən sis′tənt), consistent with oneself or itself; having its parts or elements in agreement. *adj.*
self-con tained (self′kən tānd′), **1.** saying little; reserved. **2.** containing in oneself or itself all that is necessary; independent of what is external. **3.** having all its working parts contained in one case, cover, or framework: *A watch is self-contained.* *adj.*
self-con tra dic tion (self′kon′trə dik′shən), **1.** contradiction of oneself or itself. **2.** statement containing elements that are contradictory. *n.*
self-con tra dic to ry (self′kon′trə dik′tə rē), contradicting oneself or itself. *adj.*
self-con trol (self′kən trōl′), control of one's actions, feelings, etc. *n.*
self-de cep tive (self′di sep′tiv), deceiving oneself. *adj.*
self-de fense (self′di fens′), defense of one's own person, property, reputation, etc. *n.*
self-de ni al (self′di nī′əl), sacrifice of one's own desires and interests; going without things one wants; austerity. *n.*
self-de ny ing (self′di nī′ing), unselfish; sacrificing one's own wishes and interests. *adj.*
self-de ter mi na tion (self′di tėr′mə nā′shən), **1.** direction from within only, without influence or force from without. **2.** the deciding by the people of a nation what form of government they shall have, without reference to the wishes of any other nation. *n.*
self-de vo tion (self′di vō′shən), self-sacrifice. *n.*
self-dis ci pline (self′dis′ə plin), careful control and training of oneself. *n.*
self-ed u cat ed (self′ej′ə kāt′id), self-taught; educated by one's own efforts. *adj.*
self-ef face ment (self′ə fās′mənt), act or habit of modestly keeping oneself in the background. *n.*
self-es teem (self′es tēm′), **1.** thinking well of oneself; self-respect. **2.** thinking too well of oneself; conceit. *n.*
self-ev i dent (self′ev′ə dənt), evident by itself; needing no proof. *adj.*
self-ex plan a to ry (self′eks plan′ə tôr′ē), explaining itself; that needs no explanation; obvious. *adj.*

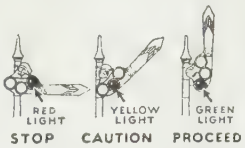
self-ex pres sion (self′eks presh′ən), expression of one's personality. *n.*
self-fill ing (self′fil′ing), that can fill itself. *adj.*
self-gov ern ing (self′guv′ər ning), that governs itself. *adj.*
self-gov ern ment (self′guv′ərn mənt), **1.** government of a group by its own members: *self-government through elected representatives.* **2.** self-control. *n.*
self heal (self′hēl′), weed with blue or purple flowers, formerly supposed to heal wounds. *n.*
self-help (self′help′), a helping oneself; getting along without assistance from others. *n.*
self-im por tance (self′im pôrt′ns), a having or showing too high an opinion of one's own importance; conceit; behavior showing conceit. *n.*
self-im por tant (self′im pôrt′nt), having or showing too high an opinion of one's own importance. *adj.* **—self′-im por′tant ly,** *adv.*
self-im posed (self′im pōzd′), imposed on oneself by oneself. *adj.*
self-im prove ment (self′im prüv′mənt), improvement of one's character, mind, etc., by one's own efforts. *n.*
self-in duced (self′in düst′ or self′in dūst′), **1.** induced by itself; induced by oneself. **2.** produced by self-induction. *adj.*
self-in duc tion (self′in duk′shən), the inducing of an electric current in a circuit by a varying current in that circuit. *n.*
self-in dul gence (self′in dul′jəns), gratification of one's own desires, passions, etc., with too little regard for the welfare of others. *n.*
self-in dul gent (self′in dul′jənt), characterized by self-indulgence. *adj.* **—self′-in dul′gent ly,** *adv.*
self-in flict ed (self′in flik′tid), inflicted on oneself by oneself. *adj.*
self-in ter est (self′in′tər ist), **1.** interest in one's own welfare with too little care for the welfare of others; selfishness. **2.** personal advantage. *n.*
self ish (sel′fish), **1.** caring too much for oneself; caring too little for others. A selfish person puts his own interests first. **2.** showing care solely or chiefly for oneself: *selfish motives.* *adj.* **—self′ish ly,** *adv.* **—self′-ish ness,** *n.*
self less (self′lis), having no regard or thought for self; unselfish. *adj.*
self-love (self′luv′), **1.** love of oneself; selfishness. **2.** conceit. *n.*
self-made (self′mād′), **1.** made by oneself. **2.** successful through one's own efforts. *adj.*
self-pit y (self′pit′ē), pity for oneself. *n.*
self-pos sessed (self′pə zest′), having or showing control of one's feelings and acts; not excited, embarrassed, or confused; calm. *adj*
self-pos ses sion (self′pə zesh′ən), control of one's feelings and actions; composure; calmness. *n.*
self-praise (self′prāz′), praise of oneself. *n.*
self-pres er va tion (self′prez′ər vā′shən), preservation of oneself from harm or destruction. *n.*
self-reg is ter ing (self′rej′is tər ing), registering automatically. *adj.*
self-reg u lat ing (self′reg′yə lāt′ing), regulating oneself or itself. *adj.*
self-re li ance (self′ri lī′əns), reliance on one's own acts, abilities, etc. *n.*
self-re li ant (self′ri lī′ənt), having or showing self-reliance. *adj.* **—self′-re li′ant ly,** *adv.*
self-re proach (self′ri prōch′), blame by one's own conscience. *n.*
self-re spect (self′ri spekt′), respect for oneself; proper pride. *n.*
self-re spect ing (self′ri spek′ting), having self-respect; properly proud. *adj.*
self-re straint (self′ri strānt′), self-control. *n.*
self-right eous (self′rī′chəs), thinking that one is more moral than others; thinking that one is very good and pleasing to God. *adj.* **—self′-right′eous ly,** *adv.* **—self′-right′eous ness,** *n.*
self-sac ri fice (self′sak′rə fīs), sacrifice of one's own interests and desires, for one's duty, another's welfare, etc. *n.*
self-sac ri fic ing (self′sak′rə fīs′ing), unselfish; giving up things for someone else. *adj.*
self same (self′sām′), very same: *We study the self-same books that you do.* *adj.*
self-sat is fac tion (self′sat′is fak′shən), satisfaction with oneself. *n.*
self-sat is fied (self′sat′is fīd), pleased with oneself. *adj.*
self-seek er (self′sēk′ər), person who seeks his own interests too much. *n.*
self-seek ing (self′sēk′ing), **1.** selfish. **2.** selfishness. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*
self-serv ice (self′sėr′vis), act or process of serving oneself in a restaurant, store, etc. *n.*
self-start er (self′stär′tər), an electric motor or other device used to start an engine automatically. *n.*
self-styled (self′stīld′), called by oneself: *a self-styled leader whom no one follows.* *adj.*
self-suf fi cien cy (self′sə fish′ən sē), **1.** ability to supply one's own needs. **2.** conceit; self-assurance. *n.*
self-suf fi cient (self′sə fish′ənt), **1.** asking no help; independent. **2.** having too much confidence in one's own resources, powers, etc.; conceited. *adj.*
self-suf fic ing (self′sə fīs′ing), sufficing in or for oneself or itself; self-sufficient. *adj.*
self-sup port (self′sə pôrt′), unaided support of oneself. *n.*
self-sup port ing (self′sə pôr′ting), earning one's expenses; getting along without help. *adj.*
self-sus tain ing (self′səs tān′ing), self-supporting. *adj.*
self-taught (self′tôt′), taught by oneself without aid from others. *adj.*
self-will (self′wil′), insistence on having one's own way. *n.*
self-willed (self′wild′), insisting on having one's own way; objecting to doing what others ask or command. *adj.*
self-wind ing (self′wīn′ding), that is wound automatically. *adj.*
Sel juk (sel jük′), **1.** noting or having to do with certain Turkish dynasties or tribes that ruled over large parts of Asia from the 11th to the 13th century. **2.** member of one of these dynasties or tribes. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*
Sel juk i an (sel jük′ē ən), Seljuk. *n.*, *adj.*
Sel kirk Mountains (sel′kėrk), mountain range in SW Canada. The highest peak is 10,808 feet.
sell (sel), **1.** exchange for money or other payment: *sell a house.* **2.** deal in; keep for sale: *The butcher sells meat.* **3.** be given in exchange; be on sale; be sold: *Strawberries sell at a high price in January.* **4.** give up; betray: *The traitor sold his country for money.* **5.** cause to be accepted, approved, or adopted by representations and methods characteristic of salesmanship: *sell an idea to the public.* **6.** *Informal.* win acceptance, approval, or adoption: *an idea that will sell.* **7.** *Slang.* cheat; trick; hoax. 1-7 *v.*, **sold, sell ing;** 7 *n.*
sell out, **1.** sell all that one has of; get rid of by selling. **2.** *Slang.* betray by a secret bargain.
sell er (sel′ər), **1.** person who sells. **2.** thing considered with reference to its sale: *This book is a best seller.* *n.*
sell-out (sel′out′), **1.** *U.S. Slang.* a selling out. **2.** *Informal.* performance of a play, sports event, etc., for which no unsold seats are left. *n.*
Selt zer (selt′sər), **1.** a bubbling mineral water containing salt, sodium, calcium, and magnesium carbonates. **2.** an artificial water of similar composition. *n.*

sel vage or **sel vedge** (sel′vij), edge of a fabric finished off to prevent raveling; border; edge. *n.*

selves (selvz), pl. of **self.** *He had two selves—a good self and a bad self.* *n.*

se man tic (sə man′tik), having to do with meaning. *adj.*

se man tics (sə man′tiks), the scientific study of the meanings, and the development of meanings, of words. *n.*



Railroad semaphores

sem a phore (sem′ə fôr), **1.** apparatus for signaling; upright post or structure with movable arms, an arrangement of lanterns, flags, etc., used in railroad signaling. **2.** signal by semaphore. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **sem a phored, sem a phor ing.**

Se ma rang (sə mä′räng), seaport in N Java, in Indonesia. 445,000. *n.*

sem blance (sem′bləns), **1.** outward appearance: *His story had the semblance of truth but was really false.* **2.** likeness: *These clouds have the semblance of a face.* *n.*

se men (sē′mən), fluid containing the male reproductive cells. *n.*

se mes ter (sə mes′tər), half of a school year. *n.*

semi-, prefix meaning:
1. half: *Semicircle = half circle.*
2. partly; incompletely: *Semicivilized = partly civilized.*
3. twice. Semi____ly means in each half of a ____, or twice in a ____: *Semiannually = every half year, or twice a year.*

sem i an nu al (sem′ē an′yu əl), **1.** occurring every half year. **2.** lasting a half year. *adj.*

sem i an nu al ly (sem′ē an′yu əl ē), twice a year. *adv.*

sem i ar id (sem′ē ar′id), having little rainfall. *adj.*

sem i breve (sem′ē brēv′), the longest note in common use in music; whole note. *n.*

sem i cir cle (sem′ē sėr′kl), half a circle: *We sat in a semicircle around the fire.* *n.*

sem i cir cu lar (sem′ē sėr′kyə lər), having the form of half a circle. *adj.*

semicircular canal, any of three curved, tubelike canals in the inner part of the ear that help us keep our balance. See **ear** for diagram.

sem i co lon (sem′ē kō′lən), mark of punctuation (;) that shows a separation not so complete as that shown by a period. *n.*

sem i con duc tor (sem′ē kən duk′tər), a mineral crystal, such as germanium, that conducts electricity with an efficiency between that of metals and insulators. *n.*

sem i con scious (sem′ē kon′shəs), half conscious; not fully conscious. *adj.* **—sem′i con′scious ly,** *adv.* **—sem′i con′scious ness,** *n.*

sem i de vel oped (sem′ē di vel′əpt), not fully developed. *adj.*

sem i fi nal (sem′ē fī′nl), **1.** one of the two rounds, matches, etc., that immediately precede the final one. **2.** designating or having to do with such a round, match, etc. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

sem i month ly (sem′ē munth′lē), **1.** occurring or appearing twice a month. **2.** twice a month. **3.** something that occurs or appears twice a month; magazine or paper published twice a month. 1 *adj.*, 2 *adv.*, 3 *n.*, *pl.* **sem i month lies.**

sem i nal (sem′ə nl), **1.** of or having to do with semen or seed. **2.** containing semen or seed. **3.** having to do with reproduction. **4.** like seed; having the possibility of future development. *adj.*

sem i nar (sem′ə när), **1.** group of college or university students doing research under direction. **2.** course of study or work for such a group. *n.*

sem i nar y (sem′ə ner′ē), **1.** school, especially one beyond high school. **2.** academy or boarding school, especially for young women. **3.** school or college for training students to be priests, ministers, etc. **4.** place for instruction, training, or development. *n.*, *pl.* **sem i nar ies.**

sem i na tion (sem′ə nā′shən), a sowing; propagation; dissemination. *n.*

sem i nif er ous (sem′ə nif′ər əs), **1.** bearing or producing seed. **2.** conveying or containing semen. *adj.*

Sem i nole (sem′ə nōl), member of a tribe of American Indians that left the Creek Confederacy and settled in Florida. Most of this tribe now lives in Oklahoma. *n.*, *pl.* **Sem i nole** or **Sem i noles.**

sem i of fi cial (sem′ē ə fish′əl), partly official; having some degree of authority. *adj.*

sem i pre cious (sem′ē presh′əs), having value but not great value. Amethysts and garnets are semiprecious stones; diamonds and rubies are precious stones. *adj.*

sem i qua ver (sem′ē kwā′vər), a sixteenth note. *n.*

sem i skilled (sem′ē skild′), partly skilled. *adj.*

sem i sol id (sem′ē sol′id), **1.** partly solid. **2.** a partly solid substance. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Sem ite (sem′īt or sē′mīt), member of the linguistic family that includes the Hebrews, Arabs, Syrians, Phoenicians, Assyrians, etc. *n.*

Se mit ic (sə mit′ik), **1.** of or having to do with the Semites or their languages. **2.** group of languages including Hebrew, Arabic, Aramaic, Phoenician, and Assyrian. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Sem i tism (sem′ə tiz əm or sē′mə tiz əm), **1.** Semitic character; especially, the ways, ideas, influence, etc., of the Jews. **2.** a Semitic word or idiom. *n.*

sem i tone (sem′ē tōn′), one of the smaller intervals of the modern musical scale; half tone; half step. *n.*

sem i trop i cal (sem′ē trop′ə kl), halfway between tropical and temperate: *Florida is a semitropical State.* *adj.*

sem i vow el (sem′ē vou′əl), **1.** sound that is both a vowel and a consonant. **2.** letter or character representing such a sound. *W* and *y* are semivowels in *win* and *yet.* *n.*

sem i week ly (sem′ē wēk′lē), **1.** occurring or appearing twice a week. **2.** twice a week. **3.** something that occurs or appears twice a week; magazine or paper published twice a week. 1 *adj.*, 2 *adv.*, 3 *n.*, *pl.* **sem i week lies.**

sem o li na (sem′ə lē′nə), the coarsely ground hard parts of wheat remaining after the fine flour has been sifted through, used in making puddings, macaroni, etc. *n.*

sem pi ter nal (sem′pi tėr′nl), everlasting; eternal. *adj.*

semp stress (sem′stris or semp′stris), seamstress. *n.*

sen (sen), a Japanese copper or bronze coin, equal to $\frac{1}{100}$ of a yen. About 360 sen equal the value of a United States cent (1964). *n.*, *pl.* **sen.**

Sen. or **sen.,** **1.** Senate. **2.** Senator. **3.** Senior.

sen ate (sen′it), **1.** a governing or lawmaking assembly. The highest council of state in ancient Rome was called the senate. **2.** the upper and smaller branch of an assembly that makes laws. *n.*

Sen ate (sen′it), **1.** the upper house of Congress or of a State legislature. **2.** the upper house of the legislature of certain other countries, such as Canada, Australia, etc. *n.*

sen a tor (sen′ə tər), member of a senate. *n.*

sen a to ri al (sen′ə tô′rē əl), **1.** of or befitting a senator or senators. **2.** consisting of senators. **3.** entitled to elect a senator: *a senatorial district.* *adj.*

sen a tor ship (sen′ə tər ship′), position, duties, etc., of a senator. *n.*

send (send), **1.** cause to go: *The volcano sent clouds of smoke into the air.* **2.** cause to be carried: *send a letter.* **3.** cause to come, occur, be, etc.: *God sends rain.* **4.** send a message or messenger: *send for a doctor.* **5.** drive; impel; throw: *send a ball.* *v.*, **sent, send ing. —send′er,** *n.*

send-off (send′ôf′), **1.** a friendly demonstration in honor of a person setting out on a journey, course, career, etc. **2.** *Informal.* a start (favorable or unfavorable) given to a person or thing. *n.*

Sen e ca[1] (sen′ə kə), **Lucius Annaeus,** 4? B.C.-65 A.D., Roman philosopher. He also wrote tragedies. *n.*

Sen e ca[2] (sen′ə kə), member of the largest tribe of the Iroquois Confederacy of American Indians. *n.*

Sen e gal (sen′ə gôl), **1.** republic in W Africa on the Atlantic, a member of the French Community. 2,550,000 pop.; 76,123 sq. mi. *Capital:* Dakar. **2.** river in W Africa flowing into the Atlantic. 1000 mi. *n.*

Sen e gal ese (sen′ə gôl ēz′), **1.** of or having to do with Senegal or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Senegal. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*, *pl.* **Sen e gal ese.**

se nes cence (sə nes′ns), fact or condition of growing old. *n.*

se nes cent (sə nes′nt), growing old. *adj.*

sen es chal (sen′ə shəl), steward in charge of a royal palace, nobleman's estate, etc., in the Middle Ages. Seneschals often had the powers of judges or generals. *n.*

se nile (sē′nīl), **1.** of old age. **2.** showing the weakness of old age. **3.** caused by old age. *adj.*

se nil i ty (sə nil′ə tē), **1.** old age. **2.** weakness of old age. *n.*

sen ior (sēn′yər), **1.** older. **2.** the older; designating a father whose son has the same given name: *John Parker, Senior.* **3.** an older person: *Paul is his brother's senior by two years.* **4.** higher in rank or longer in service: *Mr. Jones is the senior member of the firm of Jones and Brown.* **5.** person of higher rank or longer service. **6.** *U.S.* member of the graduating class of a high school or college. **7.** *U.S.* of or having to do with the graduating class. 1,2,4,7 *adj.*, 3,5,6 *n.*

senior high school, school attended after junior high school. It usually has grades 10, 11, and 12.

sen ior i ty (sēn yôr′ə tē), superiority in age or standing; state or fact of being older: *Harry felt that two years' seniority gave him the right to advise his brother.* *n.*, *pl.* **sen ior i ties.**

sen na (sen′ə), **1.** laxative extracted from the dried leaves of any of several cassia plants. **2.** the dried leaves of any of these plants. **3.** the cassia plant, or a plant similar to it. *n.*

Sen nach er ib (sə nak′ər ib), died 681 B.C., king of Assyria from 705 to 681 B.C. *n.*

sen nit (sen′it), kind of flat, braided cordage used on shipboard, formed by plaiting strands of rope yarn or other fiber. *n.*

se ñor (sā nyôr′), *Spanish.* **1.** Mr.; sir. **2.** gentleman. *n.*, *pl.* **se ño res** (-nyō′rās).

se ño ra (sā nyō′rä), *Spanish.* **1.** Mrs.; Madame. **2.** lady. *n.*

se ño ri ta (sā′nyō rē′tä), *Spanish.* **1.** Miss. **2.** a young lady. *n.*

sen sa tion (sen sā′shən), **1.** action of the senses; power to see, hear, feel, taste, smell, etc.: *A dead body is without sensation.* **2.** feeling: *Ice gives a sensation of coldness; sugar, of sweetness.* **3.** strong or excited feeling: *The announcement of war caused a sensation throughout the nation.* **4.** cause of such feeling: *The sudden conquest of France was the great sensation of 1940.* *n.*

sen sa tion al (sen sā′shən l), **1.** arousing strong or excited feeling: *There were sensational developments in the murder case.* **2.** trying to arouse strong or excited feeling. **3.** of the senses; having to do with sensation. *adj.* **—sen sa′tion al ly,** *adv.*

sen sa tion al ism (sen sā′shən l iz′əm), **1.** sensational methods; sensational writing, language, etc. **2.** the philosophical theory or doctrine that all ideas are derived solely through sensation. *n.*

sen sa tion al ist (sen sā′shən l ist), **1.** sensational writer, speaker, etc.; one who tries to make a sensation. **2.** believer in philosophical sensationalism. *n.*

sense (sens), **1.** power of the mind to know what happens outside itself. Sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell are the five senses. **2.** feeling: *The extra lock on the door gave him a sense of security.* **3.** be aware; feel: *She sensed that he was tired.* **4.** understanding; appreciation: *Everyone thinks he has a sense of humor.* **5.** *Informal.* understand. **6.** judgment; intelligence: *He had the good sense to keep out of foolish quarrels. Common sense would have prevented the accident.* **7.** meaning: *He was a gentleman in every sense of the word.* **8.** the general opinion: *The sense of the assembly was clear even before the vote.* 1,2,4,6-8 *n.*, 3,5 *v.*, **sensed, sens ing.**

senses, normal, sound condition of mind: *He must be out of his senses to act so.*

in a sense, in some respects; to some degree.

make sense, be understandable; be reasonable: *The words "Cow cat bless Monday" do not make sense.*

sense less (sens′lis), **1.** unconscious: *A blow on the head knocked him senseless.* **2.** foolish; stupid. **3.** meaningless: *senseless words.* *adj.* **—sense′less ly,** *adv.* **—sense′less ness,** *n.*

sense organ, eye, ear, or other part of the body by which a person or an animal receives sensations of heat, colors, sounds, smells, etc.

sen si bil i ty (sen′sə bil′ə tē), **1.** ability to feel or perceive: *Some drugs lessen a person's sensibilities.* **2.** sensitiveness. **3.** fineness of feeling: *She has an unusual sensibility for colors.* **4.** tendency to feel hurt or offended too easily. **5.** awareness; consciousness. *n.*, *pl.* **sen si bil i ties.**

sensibilities, sensitive feelings.

sen si ble (sen′sə bl), **1.** having or showing good judgment; wise: *He is too sensible to do anything foolish.* **2.** aware; conscious: *I am sensible of your kindness.* **3.** that can be noticed: *There is a sensible difference between yellow and orange.* **4.** that can be perceived by the senses. **5.** sensitive. *adj.*

sen si bly (sen′sə blē), **1.** in a sensible manner; with good sense. **2.** so as to be felt. *adv.*

sen si tive (sen′sə tiv), **1.** receiving impressions readily: *The eye is sensitive to light.* **2.** easily affected or influenced: *The mercury in the thermometer is sensitive to changes in temperature.* **3.** easily hurt or offended. **4.** of or connected with the senses or sensation. *adj.* **—sen′si tive ly,** *adv.* **—sen′si tive ness,** *n.*

sensitive plant, **1.** a tropical American plant whose leaflets fold together when touched. **2.** any of various other plants showing sensitiveness to touch.

sen si tiv i ty (sen′sə tiv′ə tē), state or quality of being sensitive. *n.*, *pl.* **sen si tiv i ties.**

sen si tize (sen′sə tīz), make sensitive. Camera films have been sensitized to light. *v.*, **sen si tized, sen si tiz ing. —sen′si tiz′er,** *n.*

sen so ri al (sen sô′rē əl), sensory. *adj.*

sen so ry (sen′sə rē), of or having to do with sensation. The eyes and ears are sensory organs. *adj.*

sen su al (sen′shu əl), **1.** having to do with the bodily senses rather than with the mind or soul: *Gluttons derive sensual pleasure from eating.* **2.** caring too much for the pleasures of the senses. **3.** lustful; lewd. **4.** of or having to do with the senses or sensation. *adj.* **—sen′su al ly,** *adv.*

sen su al ism (sen′shu əl iz′əm), sensuality. *n.*

sen su al ist (sen′shu əl ist), person who indulges too much in the pleasures of the senses: *Gluttons and drunkards are sensualists.* *n.*

sen su al i ty (sen′shu al′ə tē), **1.** sensual nature. **2.** excessive indulgence in the pleasures of the senses. **3.** lewdness. *n.*, *pl.* **sen su al i ties.**

sen su al ize (sen′shu əl īz), make sensual. *v.*, **sen su al ized, sen su al iz ing.**

sen su ous (sen′shu əs), **1.** of or derived from the senses; having an effect on the senses; perceived by the senses: *the sensuous thrill of a warm bath, a sensuous love of color.* **2.** enjoying the pleasures of the senses. *adj.* **—sen′su ous ly,** *adv.* **—sen′su ous ness,** *n.*

sent (sent), pt. and pp. of **send.** *They sent the trunks last week. Nan was sent on an errand.* *v.*

sen tence (sen′təns), **1.** group of words that expresses a complete thought: *"Boys and girls" is not a sentence. "The boys are here" is a sentence.* **2.** decision. **3.** decision by a judge on the punishment of a criminal. **4.** the punishment itself. **5.** pronounce punishment on: *The judge sentenced the thief to five years in prison.* **6.** a short wise saying; proverb. 1-4,6 *n.*, 5 *v.*, **sen tenced, sentenc ing.**

sen ten tial (sen ten′shəl), **1.** having to do with or of the nature of a judicial sentence. **2.** having to do with a grammatical sentence. *adj.*

sen ten tious (sen ten′shəs), **1.** full of meaning; saying much in few words. **2.** speaking as if one were a judge settling a question. **3.** inclined to make wise sayings; abounding in proverbs. *adj.* **—sen ten′tious ly,** *adv.* **—sen ten′tious ness,** *n.*

sen tience (sen′shəns), capacity for feeling: *Some people believe in the sentience of flowers.* *n.*

sen tient (sen′shənt), **1.** that can feel; having feeling. **2.** one that feels. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

sen ti ment (sen′tə mənt), **1.** mixture of thought and feeling. Admiration, patriotism, and loyalty are sentiments. **2.** feeling, especially refined or tender feeling. **3.** thought or saying that expresses feeling. **4.** a mental attitude. **5.** a personal opinion. *n.*

sen ti men tal (sen′tə men′tl), **1.** having or showing much tender feeling: *sentimental poetry.* **2.** likely to act from feelings rather than from logical thinking. **3.** of sentiment; dependent on sentiment: *She values her mother's gift for sentimental reasons.* **4.** having too much sentiment. *adj.* **—sen′ti men′tal ly,** *adv.*

sen ti men tal ism (sen′tə men′tl iz əm), **1.** tendency to be influenced by sentiment rather than reason. **2.** excessive indulgence in sentiment. **3.** feeling expressed too openly or commonly or sentimentally. *n.*

sen ti men tal ist (sen′tə men′tl ist), a sentimental person; one who indulges in sentimentality. *n.*

sen ti men tal i ty (sen′tə men tal′ə tē), **1.** tendency to be influenced by sentiment rather than reason. **2.** excessive indulgence in sentiment. **3.** feeling expressed too openly or sentimentally. *n., pl.* **sen ti men tal i ties.**

sen ti men tal ize (sen′tə men′tl iz), **1.** indulge in sentiment; affect sentiment. **2.** make sentimental. **3.** be sentimental about. *v.*, **sen ti men tal ized, senti men tal iz ing.**

sen ti nel (sen′tə nl), one stationed to keep watch and guard against surprises. *n.*

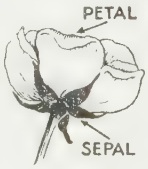
stand sentinel, act as a sentinel; keep watch.

sen try (sen′trē), **1.** sentinel. **2.** watch; guard: *We stood sentry over the sleepers.* *n., pl.* **sen tries.**

sentry box, a small building for sheltering a sentry.

Seoul (sōl or sā ül′), city in western Korea, capital of South Korea. 1,643,000. *n.*

Sep., September.



se pal (sē′pl), one of the leaflike divisions of the calyx, or outer covering, of a flower. In a carnation, the sepals make a green cup at the base of the flower. In a tulip, the sepals are bright, just like the petals. *n.*

sep a ra bil i ty (sep′ə rə bil′ə tē), quality of being separable. *n.*

sep a ra ble (sep′ə rə bl), that can be separated. *adj.* **—sep′a ra bly,** *adv.*

sep a rate (sep′ə rāt for 1-6; sep′ə rit for 7, 8), **1.** be between; keep apart; divide: *The Atlantic Ocean separates America from Europe.* **2.** take apart; part; disjoin: *separate church and state.* **3.** live apart or cause to live apart. A husband and wife may be separated by agreement or by order of a court. **4.** divide into parts or groups; divide or part (a mass, compound, whole) into elements, sizes, etc.: *separate a tangle of string.* **5.** draw, come, or go apart; become disconnected or disunited; part company; withdraw (from): *After school the children separated in all directions. The rope separated under the strain.* **6.** put apart; take away: *Separate your books from mine.* **7.** apart from others; divided; not joined; individual; single: *separate clubs. These are two separate questions. Our teeth are separate.* **8.** something separate. 1-6 *v.*, **sep a rat ed, sep a rat ing;** 7 *adj.*, 8 *n.*

sep a rate ly (sep′ə rit lē), in a separate manner; one by one; one at a time. *adv.*

sep a ra tion (sep′ə rā′shən), **1.** act of separating; dividing; taking apart. **2.** condition of being separated. **3.** line or point of separating. **4.** the living apart of husband and wife by agreement or by order of a court. *n.*

sep a ra tism (sep′ə rə tiz′əm), principle or policy of separation; opposition to ecclesiastical or political union. *n.*

sep a ra tist (sep′ə rā′tist or sep′ə rə tist), member of a group that separates or withdraws from a larger group. *n.*

sep a ra tive (sep′ə rā′tiv), tending to separate; causing separation. *adj.*

sep a ra tor (sep′ə rā′tər), person or thing that separates; especially, a machine for separating the cream from milk, wheat from chaff or dirt, etc. *n.*

se pi a (sē′pē ə), **1.** brown paint or ink prepared from the inky fluid of cuttlefish. **2.** dark brown. **3.** done in sepia: *a sepia print.* 1,2 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

se poy (sē′poi), formerly, a native of India who was a soldier in the British army. *n.*

sep sis (sep′sis), poisoning of the system from festering wounds, certain microörganisms, etc. *n.*

Sept., **1.** September. **2.** Septuagint.

sep tal (sep′tl), of or having to do with a septum. *adj.*

Sep tem ber (sep tem′bər), the ninth month. It has 30 days. *n.*

sep te nar y (sep′tə ner′ē), **1.** of or having to do with the number seven. **2.** the number seven. **3.** forming a group of seven. **4.** group or set of seven things. **5.** septennial. **6.** period of seven years. 1,3,5 *adj.*, 2,4,6 *n.*, *pl.* **sep te nar ies.**

sep ten ni al (sep ten′ē əl), **1.** lasting seven years. **2.** occurring every seven years. *adj.* **—sep ten′ni al ly,** *adv.*

sep tet or **sep tette** (sep tet′), **1.** a musical composition for seven voices or instruments. **2.** seven singers or players. **3.** any group of seven. *n.*

sep tic (sep′tik), **1.** causing infection or putrefaction. **2.** caused by infection or putrefaction. *adj.*

sep ti ce mi a or **sep ti cae mi a** (sep′tə sē′mē ə), blood poisoning, especially a form in which microörganisms as well as their toxins are absorbed by the blood. *n.*

septic tank, tank in which sewage is acted on by bacteria.

sep til lion (sep til′yən), **1.** in the United States and France, 1 followed by 24 zeros. **2.** in Great Britain, 1 followed by 42 zeros. *n.*

sep tu a ge nar i an (sep′chu ə jə nãr′ē ən), **1.** of the age of 70 years, or between 70 and 80 years old. **2.** person who is 70, or between 70 and 80, years old. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Sep tu a ges i ma (sep′chu ə jes′ə mə), the third Sunday before Lent. *n.*

Sep tu a gint (sep′chu ə jint), the Greek translation of the Old Testament that was made before the time of Christ. *n.*

sep tum (sep′təm), a dividing wall; partition. There is a septum of bone and cartilage between the nostrils. The inside of a green pepper is divided into chambers by septa. *n., pl.* **sep ta** (-tə).

sep tu ple (sep′tü pl, sep′tū pl, sep tü′pl, or septū′pl), **1.** seven times as great; sevenfold. **2.** make seven times as great. 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*, **sep tu pled, sep tupling.**

sep ul cher (sep′l kər), **1.** place of burial; tomb; grave. **2.** bury (a dead body) in a sepulcher. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

se pul chral (sə pul′krəl), **1.** of sepulchers or tombs. **2.** of burial: *sepulchral ceremonies.* **3.** deep and gloomy; dismal; suggesting a tomb. *adj.*

sep ul chre (sep′l kər), *Brit.* sepulcher. *n., v.,* **sep ul chred, sep ul chring.**

sep ul ture (sep′l chər), *Archaic.* **1.** burial. **2.** place of burial; sepulcher. *n.*

seq., the following.

se quel (sē′kwəl), **1.** that which follows; continuation. **2.** something that follows as a result of some earlier happening; result; consequence; outcome: *Among the sequels of the party were many stomach aches.* **3.** a complete story continuing an earlier one about the same people. *n.*

se quence (sē′kwəns), **1.** the coming of one thing after another; succession; order of succession: *Arrange the names in alphabetical sequence.* **2.** a connected series: *a sequence of lessons on one subject.* **3.** something that follows; result: *Crime has its sequence of misery.* *n.*

se quent (sē′kwənt), **1.** following; subsequent. **2.** following in order; consecutive. **3.** following as a result; consequent. **4.** that which follows; result; consequence. 1-3 *adj.,* 4 *n.*

se quen tial (si kwen′shəl), **1.** sequent. **2.** forming a sequence or connected series; characterized by a regular sequence of parts. *adj.*

se ques ter (si kwes′tər), **1.** remove or withdraw from public use or from public view: *The shy old lady sequestered herself from all strangers.* **2.** take away (property) for a time from an owner until a debt is paid or some claim is satisfied. **3.** seize by authority; take and keep: *The soldiers sequestered food from the people they conquered.* *v.*

se ques trate (si kwes′trāt), **1.** confiscate. **2.** *Archaic.* sequester. *v.,* **se ques trat ed, se ques trat ing.**

se ques tra tion (sē′kwes trā′shən), **1.** the seizing and holding of property until legal claims are satisfied. **2.** forcible or authorized seizure; confiscation. **3.** separation or withdrawal from others; seclusion. *n.*

se quin (sē′kwin), **1.** a small spangle used to ornament dresses, scarfs, etc. **2.** a former Italian gold coin, worth about $2.25. *n.*

se quoi a (si kwoi′ə), either of two kinds of very tall evergreen trees of California. *n.*

Sequoia National Park, a national park in central California containing huge sequoia trees. 604 sq. mi.

se ragl io (sə ral′yō), **1.** the women's quarters of a Moslem house or palace; harem. **2.** a Turkish palace. *n., pl.* **se ragl ios.**

se ra pe (sə rä′pē), shawl or blanket, often having bright colors, worn by Spanish American Indians. *n.*

ser aph (ser′əf), one of the highest order of angels. *n., pl.* **ser aphs** or **ser a phim.**

se raph ic (sə raf′ik), **1.** of seraphs. **2.** like a seraph; angelic. *adj.* **—se raph′i cal ly,** *adv.*

ser a phim (ser′ə fim), a pl. of **seraph.** *n.*

Serb (sėrb), **1.** native or inhabitant of Serbia. **2.** language of Serbia. **3.** of Serbia, its people, or their language. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

Ser bi a (sėr′bē ə), district in SE Yugoslavia, formerly a country. *n.* Also, **Servia.** **—Ser′bi an,** *adj., n.*

Ser bo-Cro a tian (sėr′bō krō ā′shən), **1.** both Serbian and Croatian. **2.** branch of the Slavic language spoken by the people of Yugoslavia. **3.** person whose native language is Serbo-Croatian. 1 *adj.,* 2,3 *n.*

sere (sir), sear. *adj.*

ser e nade (ser′ə nād′), **1.** music played or sung outdoors at night, especially by a lover under his lady's window. **2.** piece of music suitable for such a performance. **3.** sing or play a serenade to. **4.** sing or play a serenade. 1,2 *n.,* 3,4 *v.,* **ser e nad ed, ser e nad ing.**

se rene (sə rēn′), **1.** peaceful; calm: *a serene smile.* **2.** clear; bright; not cloudy: *a serene sky.* *adj.* **—se rene′ly,** *adv.*

se ren i ty (sə ren′ə tē), **1.** quiet peace; calmness. **2.** clearness; brightness. *n., pl.* **se ren i ties.**

serf (sėrf), **1.** slave who cannot be sold off the land, but passes from one owner to another with the land. **2.** person treated almost like a slave; person who is mistreated, underpaid, etc. *n.* **—serf′like′,** *adj.*

serf dom (sėrf′dəm), **1.** condition of a serf. **2.** custom of having serfs. Serfdom existed all over Europe in the Middle Ages and lasted in Russia till the middle of the 19th century. *n.*

serge (sėrj), kind of cloth having slanting lines or ridges on its surface. *n.*

ser gean cy (sär′jən sē), position, rank, or duties of a sergeant. *n., pl.* **ser gean cies.**

ser geant (sär′jənt), **1.** a United States Army officer ranking next above a corporal. Sergeants and corporals are noncommissioned officers. **2.** a police officer ranking next above an ordinary policeman and next below a captain or lieutenant. **3.** sergeant at arms. *n.* Also, *esp. Brit.* **serjeant.**

sergeant at arms or **ser geant-at-arms** (sär′jənt ət ärmz′), officer who keeps order in a legislature, law court, etc. *n., pl.* **ser geants at arms** or **ser geants-at-arms.**

sergeant major, sergeant who assists an adjutant at an army headquarters.

sergt., sergeant.

se ri al (sir′ē əl), **1.** story published, broadcast, or televised one part at a time in a magazine or newspaper or on the radio or television. **2.** of serials; having to do with a serial. **3.** published, broadcast, or televised one part at a time. **4.** of a series; arranged in a series; making a series: *Place volumes 1 to 5 on the shelf in serial order.* 1 *n.,* 2-4 *adj.*

se ri al ly (sir′ē əl ē), in a series; as a serial. *adv.*

serial number, an individual number given to a person, article, etc.

se ri ate (sir′ē it or sir′ē āt), arranged or occurring in one or more series. *adj.*

se ri a tim (sir′ē ā′tim), in a series; one after the other. *adv.*

se ries (sir′ēz), **1.** number of similar things in a row: *A series of rooms opened off the long hall.* **2.** number of things placed one after another: *Our names were listed in an alphabetical series.* **3.** number of things, events, etc., coming one after the other: *A series of rainy days spoiled their vacation.* **4.** an electrical arrangement with the positive pole or terminal of one battery, etc., connected to the negative pole or terminal of the next. *n., pl.* **se ries.**

ser if (ser′if), a thin or smaller line used to finish off a main stroke of a letter, as at the top and bottom of M. *n.*

se ri o-com ic (sir′ē ō kom′ik), partly serious and partly comic. *adj.*

se ri ous (sir′ē əs), **1.** thoughtful; grave: *a serious face.* **2.** in earnest; not joking; sincere: *He was serious about the subject.* **3.** needing thought; important: *Choice of one's lifework is a serious matter.* **4.** important because it may do much harm; dangerous: *The badly injured man was in serious condition.* *adj.* **—se′ri ously,** *adv.* **—se′ri ous ness,** *n.*

ser jeant (sär′jənt), *Esp. Brit.* sergeant. *n.*

ser mon (sėr′mən), **1.** a public talk on religion or something connected with religion. Ministers preach sermons in church. **2.** a serious talk about morals, conduct, duty, etc.: *After the guests left, the boy got a sermon on table manners from his father.* **3.** a long, tiresome speech. *n.*

ser mon ize (sėr′mən īz), **1.** give a sermon; preach. **2.** preach or talk seriously to; lecture. *v.,* **ser mon ized, ser mon iz ing. —ser′mon iz′er,** *n.*

Sermon on the Mount, Christ's sermon to His disciples, as reported in Matthew 5-7 and Luke 6:20-49.

se rol o gy (si rol′ə jē), study of the use of serums in curing or preventing disease. *n.*

se rous (sir′əs), **1.** of serum; having to do with serum. **2.** like serum; watery: *Tears are drops of a serous fluid. adj.*

ser pent (sėr′pənt), **1.** snake; big snake. **2.** a sly, treacherous person. **3.** the devil; Satan. *n.*

ser pen tine (sėr′pən tēn or sėr′pən tīn for 1-3; sėr′pən tēn for 4), **1.** of or like a serpent. **2.** winding; twisting: *the serpentine course of a creek.* **3.** cunning; sly; treacherous: *a serpentine suggestion.* **4.** mineral consisting chiefly of a hydrous silicate of magnesium, usually green, and sometimes spotted like a serpent's skin. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.*

Serrate leaf

ser rate (ser′āt or ser′it), notched like the edge of a saw; toothed. *adj.*

ser rat ed (ser′āt id), serrate. *adj.*

ser ra tion (se rā′shən), **1.** a serrated edge or formation. **2.** one of its series of notches. *n.*

ser ried (ser′ēd), crowded closely together. *adj.*

ser ru late (ser′yə lāt), very finely notched: *a serrulate leaf. adj.*

se rum (sir′əm), **1.** a clear, pale-yellow, watery part of the blood that separates from the clot when blood coagulates. **2.** liquid used to prevent or cure a disease, usually obtained from the blood of an animal that has been made immune to the disease. Diphtheria antitoxin is a serum. **3.** any watery animal liquid. Lymph is a serum. **4.** whey. *n., pl.* **se rums, se ra** (sēr′ə).

Serval (length, including tail, 5 ft.)

serv al (sėr′vl), an African wildcat that has a brownish-yellow coat with black spots. *n.*

serv ant (sėr′vənt), **1.** person employed in a household. **2.** person employed by another. Policemen and firemen are public servants. **3.** person devoted to any service. Ministers are called the servants of God. *n.* **—serv′ant less,** *adj.*

serve (sėrv), **1.** be a servant of; give service to; work for or in: *A slave serves his master. The soldier served three years in the army.* **2.** be a servant; give service; work; perform official duties: *He served as butler.* **3.** wait on at table; bring food or drink to. **4.** put (food or drink) on the table: *The maid served the first course.* **5.** supply; furnish; supply with something needed: *The dairy serves us with milk. The men were served with a round of ammunition.* **6.** supply enough for: *One pie will serve six persons.* **7.** help; aid: *Let me know if I can serve you in any way.* **8.** be useful; be what is needed; be of use: *Boxes served as seats.* **9.** be useful to; fulfill: *This will serve my purpose.* **10.** be favorable or suitable; be favorable or suitable to; satisfy: *The ship will sail when the wind and tide serve.* **11.** treat: *The punishment served him right.* **12.** pass; spend: *The thief served a term in prison.* **13.** deliver (an order from a court, etc.); present (with an order from a court, etc.): *He was served with a notice to appear in court.* **14.** put (the ball) in play by hitting it in tennis and similar games. **15.** act or way of serving a tennis ball. **16.** operate (a gun, etc.). **17.** in nautical use, bind or wind (a rope, etc.) with small cord to strengthen or protect it. 1-14,16,17 *v.*, **served, serv ing;** 15 *n.*

serv er (sėr′vər), **1.** person who serves. **2.** tray for dishes. *n.*

Ser vi a (sėr′vē ə), Serbia. *n.* **—Ser′vi an,** *adj., n.*

serv ice (sėr′vis), **1.** helpful act or acts; aid; conduct that is useful to others: *He performed many services for his country.* **2.** supply; arrangements for supplying: *The train service was good.* **3.** occupation or employment as a servant: *go into service.* **4.** work for others; performance of duties; work: *Mrs. Brown no longer needs the services of a doctor.* **5.** advantage; benefit; use: *Would this coat be of service to you?* **6.** department of government or public employment; the persons engaged in it. **7.** the army, navy, air force, etc.: *We entered the service together.* **8.** duty in the army, navy, air force, etc.: *be on active service.* **9.** a religious meeting, ritual, or ceremony: *We attend church services twice a week.* **10.** regard; respect; devotion. **11.** manner of serving food; the food served: *The service in this restaurant is excellent.* **12.** set of dishes, etc.: *a solid silver tea service.* **13.** in law, the serving of a process or writ upon a person. **14.** in tennis, etc., act or manner of putting the ball in play; the ball as put into play. **15.** a small cord wound about a rope, etc., to strengthen or protect it. **16.** make fit for service; keep fit for service: *The mechanic serviced our automobile.* 1-15 *n.*, 16 *v.*, **serv iced, serv ic ing.**

at one's service, ready to do what one wants.

of service, helpful; useful.

serv ice a bil i ty (sėr′vis ə bil′ə tē), being serviceable. *n.*

ser vice a ble (sėr′vis ə bl), **1.** capable of giving good service; useful. **2.** useful for a long time; able to stand much use. **3.** *Archaic.* willing to be useful. *adj.* **—serv′ice a ble ness,** *n.* **—serv′ice a bly,** *adv.*

serv ice man (sėr′vis man′), member of the armed forces. *n., pl.* **serv ice men.**

service station, **1.** place for supplying automobiles with gasoline, oil, water, etc. **2.** place where repairs, parts, adjustments, etc., can be obtained for mechanical or electrical devices.

ser vi ette (sėr′vē et′), napkin. *n.*

ser vile (sėr′vl), **1.** like that of slaves; mean; base: *servile flattery.* **2.** of slaves; having to do with slaves: *a servile revolt, servile work.* **3.** fit for a slave. **4.** yielding through fear, lack of spirit, etc.: *An honest judge cannot be servile to public opinion. adj.* **—ser′vile ly,** *adv.* **—ser′vile ness,** *n.*

ser vil i ty (sėr vil′ə tē), attitude or behavior fit for a slave; servile yielding. *n., pl.* **ser vil i ties.**

ser vi tor (sėr′və tər), servant; attendant. *n.*

ser vi tude (sėr′və tüd or sėr′və tūd), **1.** slavery; bondage. **2.** forced labor as punishment: *The criminal was sentenced to five years' servitude. n.*

ses a me (ses′ə mē), **1.** an Oriental plant. **2.** its seeds, used for food and in medicine. **3.** See **open sesame.** *n.*

ses qui cen ten ni al (ses′kwi sen ten′ē əl), **1.** a 150th anniversary or its celebration. **2.** having to do with, or marking the completion of, a period of a century and a half. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Sessile leaves

ses qui pe da li an (ses′kwi pə dā′lē ən), **1.** measuring a foot and a half. **2.** very long; containing many syllables. **3.** a very long word. **4.** using long words. 1,2,4 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

ses sile (ses′l), attached by the base instead of by a stem. Some barnacles are sessile. *adj.*

ses sion (sesh′ən), **1.** a sitting or meeting of a court, council, legislature, etc.: *Congress is now in session.* **2.** a series of such sittings. **3.** term or period of such sittings: *This year's session of Congress was unusually long.* **4.** period of lessons and study: *Our school has two sessions, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. n.*

in session, meeting: *The teachers were in session all Saturday morning.*

ses terce (ses′tėrs), an ancient Roman coin of small value. *n.*

ses tet (ses tet′), **1.** a musical sextet. **2.** the last six lines of a sonnet. *n.*

set (set), **1.** put in some place; put; place: *Set the box on its end.* **2.** put in the right place, position, or condition: *set a broken bone.* **3.** adjust according to a standard: *set a clock.* **4.** put in some condition or relation: *A spark set the woods on fire. The slaves were set free.* **5.** put (a price, etc.); fix the value of at a certain amount or rate: *He set the value of the watch at $500.* **6.** put as the measure of esteem of a person or thing: *set great store by a thing.* **7.** post, appoint, or station for the purpose of performing some duty: *set a detective on a person.* **8.** fix; arrange; appoint: *set a time limit for taking an examination.* **9.** fixed or appointed beforehand; established: *a set time,*

set rules. **10.** provide for others to follow: *set a good example.* **11.** put in a fixed, rigid, or settled state: *set one's teeth.* **12.** fixed; rigid: *a set smile.* **13.** become fixed; make or become firm or hard: *Jelly sets as it cools.* **14.** firm; hard. **15.** put in a frame or other thing that holds: *set a diamond in gold.* **16.** adorn; ornament: *a bracelet set with diamonds.* **17.** go down; sink: *The sun sets in the west.* **18.** put (a hen) to sit on eggs to hatch them; place (eggs) under a hen to be hatched. **19.** of a hen, sit on eggs. **20.** of a dog, indicate the position of game by standing stiffly and pointing with the nose. **21.** a dog's pointing in the presence of game. **22.** number of things or persons belonging together; outfit: *a set of dishes.* **23.** scenery of a play. **24.** device for receiving or sending by radio, telephone, telegraph, etc. **25.** way a thing is put or placed; form; shape: *His jaw had a stubborn set.* **26.** hang or fit in a particular manner: *That coat sets well.* **27.** direction; tendency; course; drift: *The set of opinion was toward building a new bridge.* **28.** have a direction; tend: *The current sets to the south.* **29.** begin to move. **30.** make an attack. **31.** encourage to attack; cause to be hostile. **32.** begin to apply; begin to apply oneself: *Have you set to work?* **33.** warp; bend; displacement: *a set to the right.* **34.** slip or shoot for planting. **35.** a young fruit just formed from a blossom. **36.** form fruit in the blossom. **37.** in music, adapt; fit: *set words to music.* **38.** arrange (music) for certain voices or instruments. **39.** in printing, put (type) in the order required. **40.** act or manner of setting. **41.** resolved; determined: *He is set on going today.* **42.** *Informal.* stubbornly fixed; obstinate. **43.** group of six or more games in tennis. One side must win at least two more than the other side. **44.** in mathematics, a specified collection of objects: *the set of all right triangles, the set of even integers.* 1-8,10,11,13,15-20,26,28,32,36-39 *v.*, **set, set ting;** 9,12,13,41,42 *adj.*, 21-25,27,33-35,40,43,44. *n.*

set about, start work upon; begin: *Set about your washing.*

set against, **1.** make unfriendly toward. **2.** balance; compare.

set aside, **1.** put to one side. **2.** put by for later use. **3.** discard, dismiss, or leave out; reject; annul: *Sometimes a higher court sets aside the decision in a lawsuit.*

set back, stop; hinder; check.

set bread, mix batter or dough and leave it to rise.

set down, **1.** deposit or let alight; put down. **2.** put down in writing or printing. **3.** consider; ascribe: *Your failure in the test can be set down to too much haste.*

set forth, **1.** make known; express; declare. **2.** start to go.

set in, **1.** begin. **2.** blow or flow towards the shore.

set off, **1.** explode. **2.** start to go. **3.** increase by contrast.

set on, **1.** attack. **2.** urge to attack.

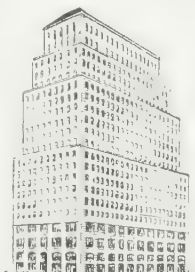
set out, **1.** start to go. **2.** spread out to show, sell, or use. **3.** plant.

set to, **1.** begin. **2.** begin fighting.

set up, **1.** build. **2.** begin; start. **3.** put up; raise in place, position, power, pride, etc. **4.** claim; pretend.

set up for, claim or pretend to be.

se ta (sē′tə), any slender, stiff, bristlelike structure. Earthworms have two pairs of setae in each segment. *n., pl.* **se tae** (sē′tē).



Building with setbacks (def. 2)

set back (set′bak′), **1.** a check to progress; reverse. **2.** a steplike setting back of the outside wall of a building to give better light and air in the street. **3.** a lessening in the thickness of a wall. **4.** a flat plain projection of a wall. *n.*

Seth (seth), in the Bible, a son of Adam. Genesis 4:25. *n.*

set off (set′ôf′), **1.** a setting off on a trip; start; departure. **2.** thing used to set off or adorn; ornament; decoration. **3.** compensation; offset; something that counterbalances or makes up for something else. *n.*

Se ton (sē′tn), **Ernest Thompson,** 1860-1946, English writer and illustrator in America. *n.*

English setter (about 2 ft. high at the shoulder)

set tee (se tē′), sofa or long bench with a back and, usually, arms. *n.*

set ter (set′ər), **1.** person or thing that sets: *a setter of type or of jewels.* **2.** a long-haired hunting dog, trained to stand motionless and point his nose toward the game that he scents. *n.*

set ting (set′ing), **1.** frame or other thing in which something is set. The mounting of a jewel is its setting. **2.** scenery of a play. **3.** place, time, etc., of a play or story. **4.** surroundings; background. **5.** music composed to go with certain words. **6.** the eggs that a hen sets on for hatching. **7.** act of one that sets. *n.*

set tle[1] (set′l), **1.** determine; decide; agree (upon): *Have you settled on a time for leaving?* **2.** put or be put in order; arrange: *I must settle all my affairs before going away for the winter.* **3.** pay; arrange payment: *settle a bill.* **4.** take up residence (in a new country or place): *settle in New York.* **5.** establish colonies (in): *The English settled New England.* **6.** set or be set in a fairly permanent position, place, or way of life: *We are settled in our new home.* **7.** put or come to rest in a particular place; put in or come to a definite condition: *His cold settled in his lungs.* **8.** arrange in or come to a desired or comfortable position: *The cat settled herself in the chair.* **9.** make or become quiet: *A vacation will settle your nerves.* **10.** go down; sink: *The end of that wall has settled four inches.* **11.** of liquid, make or become clear: *A beaten egg or cold water will settle coffee.* **12.** of dregs, sink or cause to sink to the bottom. **13.** make or become firm and compact: *settle the contents of a barrel.* *v.*, **set tled, set tling.**

settle down, **1.** live a more regular life. **2.** direct steady effort or attention.

settle upon or **on,** give (property, etc.) to by law.

Settle

set tle[2] (set′l), a long bench. *n.*

set tle ment (set′l mənt), **1.** act of settling or state of being settled. **2.** establishment in life. **3.** deciding; determining: *settlement of a date.* **4.** putting in order; arrangement: *No settlement of the dispute is possible unless each side yields some point.* **5.** payment: *Settlement of all claims against the firm will be made shortly.* **6.** the settling of persons in a new country: *The settlement of the English along the Atlantic coast assured that section to England.* **7.** colony: *England had many settlements along the Atlantic coast.* **8.** group of buildings and the people living in them: *Indians often attacked the little settlements of the colonists.* **9.** place in a poor, neglected neighborhood where work for its improvement is carried on: *Hull House is a famous settlement on the west side of Chicago.* **10.** the settling of property upon someone: *She received $200,000 by a marriage settlement.* **11.** amount so given. *n.*

set tler (set′lər), **1.** person who settles. **2.** person who settles in a new country: *The early settlers in America had to fight the Indians.* *n.*

set tlings (set′lingz), things in a liquid which settle to the bottom; sediment. *n.pl.*

set-to (set′tü′), *Informal.* a fight; dispute. *n., pl.* **set-tos.**

set up (set′up′), **1.** *U.S.* manner of holding the head and body; carriage; bearing. **2.** arrangement of apparatus, machinery, etc. **3.** arrangement of an organization. *n.*

Se vas to pol (si vas′tə pōl), seaport in SW Soviet Union, on the Black Sea. It is in the S part of the Crimean peninsula. 148,000. *n.* Also, **Sebastopol.**

sev en (sev′ən), one more than six; 7. *n., adj.*

sev en fold (sev′ən fōld′), **1.** seven times as much or as many. **2.** having seven parts. **3.** seven times as much or as often; in the proportion of seven to one. 1,3 *adv.*, 1,2 *adj.*

Seven Hills, hills upon and about which Rome was built.

seven seas, all the oceans; the Arctic, Antarctic, North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Pacific, South Pacific, and Indian oceans.

sev en teen (sev′ən tēn′), seven more than ten; 17. *n., adj.*

sev en teenth (sev′ən tēnth′), **1.** next after the 16th; last in a series of 17. **2.** one, or being one, of 17 equal parts. *adj., n.*

seventeen-year locust, cicada that requires seventeen years to develop from egg to adult. The larva burrows underground and feeds on roots, emerging after seventeen years to live a short time as an adult.

sev enth (sev′ənth), **1.** next after the sixth; last in a series of 7. **2.** one, or being one, of 7 equal parts. **3.** interval between two musical tones that are seven degrees apart. **4.** combination of two such tones. 1,2 *adj.*, 1-4 *n.*

seventh heaven, **1.** the highest part of heaven. **2.** the highest place or condition of joy and happiness.

sev enth ly (sev′ənth lē), in the seventh place. *adv.*

sev en ti eth (sev′ən tē ith), **1.** next after the 69th; last in a series of 70. **2.** one, or being one, of 70 equal parts. *adj., n.*

sev en ty (sev′ən tē), seven times ten; 70. *n., pl.* **sev en ties;** *adj.*

Seven Wonders of the World, the seven most remarkable structures of ancient times: the Egyptian Pyramids, the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon, the Colossus of Rhodes, the statue of Zeus by Phidias at Olympia, and the Pharos (lighthouse) at Alexandria.

sev er (sev′ər), **1.** cut apart; cut off: *sever a rope. The ax severed his head from his body.* **2.** break off: *The two countries severed friendly relations.* **3.** part; divide; separate: *a church severed into two factions. The rope severed and the swing fell down. v.* **—sev′er a ble,** *adj.*

sev er al (sev′ər əl), **1.** being more than two or three but not many; some; a few: *gain several pounds.* **2.** more than two or three but not many; some; a few: *Several have given their consent.* **3.** individual; different: *The boys went their several ways, each minding his own business.* **4.** considered separately; single: *The several steps in the process of making paper were shown in a movie.* 1,3,4 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

sev er al ly (sev′ər əl ē), **1.** separately; singly; individually: *Consider these points, first severally and then collectively.* **2.** respectively. **3.** *Archaic.* apart from others; independently. *adv.*

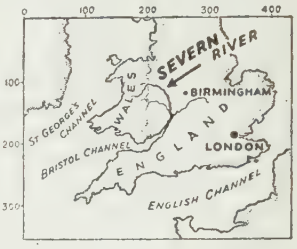
sev er al ty (sev′ər əl tē), state of being separate or distinct. *n., pl.* **sev er al ties.**

sev er ance (sev′ər əns), **1.** a severing or being severed; separation; division. **2.** a breaking off: *the severance of diplomatic relations between two countries. n.*

severance pay, additional pay granted to employees who are leaving a business, company, etc., based on seniority.

se vere (sə vir′), **1.** very strict; stern; harsh: *The judge imposed a severe sentence on the criminal.* **2.** serious; grave: *a severe illness.* **3.** very plain or simple; without ornament: *She has a severe haircut like a boy's.* **4.** sharp; violent: *a severe criticism.* **5.** difficult: *The new gun had to pass a series of severe tests.* **6.** rigidly exact, accurate, or methodical: *severe reasoning. adj.*, **se ver er, se ver est. —se vere′ly,** *adv.* **—se vere′ness,** *n.*

se ver i ty (sə ver′ə tē), **1.** strictness; sternness; harshness: *The children feared their father because of his severity.* **2.** simplicity of style or taste; plainness: *The severity of a nun's dress is often becoming.* **3.** violence; sharpness: *the severity of storms, pain, disease, grief, etc.* **4.** seriousness. **5.** accuracy; exactness. **6.** something severe. *n., pl.* **se ver i ties.**



Sev ern (sev′ərn), river flowing from central Wales through W England into the Bristol Channel. 210 mi. *n.*

Se ville (sə vil′), city in SW Spain. 450,000. *n.*

sew (sō), **1.** work with needle and thread. **2.** fasten with stitches. **3.** close with stitches: *The doctor sewed up the wound. v.*, **sewed, sewed** or **sewn, sew ing.**

sew age (sü′ij), the waste matter that passes through sewers. *n.*

Sew ard (sü′ərd), **William Henry,** 1801-1872, American statesman. He was secretary of state from 1861 to 1869. *n.*

sew er[1] (sü′ər), an underground pipe or channel for carrying off waste water and refuse. *n.*

sew er[2] (sō′ər), person or thing that sews. *n.*

sew er age (sü′ər ij), **1.** removal of waste matter by sewers. **2.** system of sewers. **3.** the waste matter that passes through sewers; sewage. *n.*

sew ing (sō′ing), **1.** work done with a needle and thread. **2.** something to be sewed. **3.** for sewing; used in sewing: *a sewing room.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

sewing circle, group of women who meet regularly to sew for their church, for charity, etc.

sewing machine, machine for sewing or stitching cloth.

sewn (sōn), a pp. of **sew.** *v.*

sex (seks), **1.** one of the two divisions of human beings, animals, etc. Men, bulls, and roosters are of the male sex; women, cows, and hens are of the female sex. **2.** the character of being male or female: *People were admitted without regard to age or sex.* **3.** attraction of one sex for the other. **4.** of sex; having to do with sex. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *adj.* **—sex′less,** *adj.*

the fair, gentle, or **weaker sex,** women.

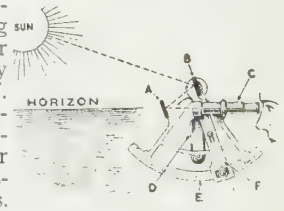
the sex, women.

the sterner or **stronger sex,** men.

sex a ge nar i an (sek′sə jə nâr′ē ən), **1.** of the age of 60 years, or between 60 and 70 years old. **2.** person who is 60, or between 60 and 70, years old. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

sex appeal, attraction for the opposite sex.

sex tan (seks′tən), **1.** fever or ague characterized by paroxysms that recur every sixth day, both days of consecutive occurrence being counted. **2.** of such a fever or ague. **3.** recurring every sixth day. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*



Sextant: A, mirror; B, mirror; C, telescope; D, handle; E, graduated arm; F, arm. The sextant is held so that the horizon is seen in mirror A. The arm F is moved until the sun (or a star at night) is reflected from B into A. The number of degrees marked off by F on E is the altitude of the sun or star, and the position of the ship is found from a chart that shows these altitudes at certain latitudes and hours.

sex tant (seks′tənt), **1.** instrument used by navigators, surveyors, etc., for measuring the angular distance between two objects. Sextants are used at sea to measure the altitude of the sun, a star, etc., in order to determine latitude and longitude. **2.** one sixth of a circle. *n.*

sex tet or **sex tette** (seks tet′), **1.** piece of music for six voices or instruments. **2.** six singers or players. **3.** any group of six. *n.*

sex til lion (seks til′yən), **1.** in the United States and France, 1 followed by 21 zeros. **2.** in Great Britain, 1 followed by 36 zeros. *n.*

sex ton (seks′tən), man who takes care of a church. A sexton's duties sometimes include ringing the bell, digging graves, etc. *n.*

sex tu ple (seks′tü pl, seks′tū pl, seks tü′pl, or seks-tū′pl), **1.** consisting of six parts; sixfold. **2.** six times as great. **3.** number or amount six times as great as another. **4.** make or become six times as great. **5.** in music, characterized by six beats to the measure. 1,2,5 *adj.*, 3 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **sex tu pled, sex tu pling.**

sex tu plet (seks′tü plit, seks′tū plit, seks tü′plit, or seks tū′plit), **1.** one of six children, animals, etc., born of the same mother at the same time. **2.** group of six things. *n.*

sex u al (sek′shu əl), **1.** of or having to do with sex. **2.** of or between the sexes. **3.** having sex; separated into two sexes. *adj.*

sex u al i ty (sek′shu al′ə tē), **1.** sexual character; possession of sex. **2.** attention to sexual matters. *n.*

sex u al ly (sek′shu əl ē), **1.** by means of sex. **2.** in regard to sex. *adv.*

Sey chelles (sā shelz′), group of British islands in the Indian Ocean, off E Africa. 37,000 pop.; 156 sq. mi. *Capital:* Victoria. *n.pl.*

s.g., specific gravity.

Sgt., Sergeant.

shab by (shab′ē), **1.** much worn: *His old suit looks shabby.* **2.** wearing old or much worn clothes. **3.** not generous; mean; unfair: *It is shabby not to speak to an old friend because he is poor.* *adj.*, **shab bi er, shab bi est.** **—shab′bi ly,** *adv.* **—shab′bi ness,** *n.*

shack (shak), *U.S.* a roughly built hut or cabin; house in bad condition. *n.*

shack le (shak′l), **1.** a metal band fastened around the ankle or wrist of a prisoner, slave, etc. Shackles are usually fastened to each other, the wall, floor, etc., by chains. **2.** link fastening together the two rings for the ankles and wrists of a prisoner. **3.** put shackles on. **4.** anything that prevents freedom of action, thought, etc. **5.** restrain; hamper. **6.** thing for fastening or coupling. **7.** fasten or couple with a shackle. 1,2,4,6 *n.*, 3,5,7 *v.*, **shack led, shack ling. —shack′ler,** *n.*

Shackles

shackles, fetters; chains.

Shack le ton (shak′l tən), Sir **Ernest,** 1874-1922, British antarctic explorer. *n.*

shad (shad), any of several salt-water fishes related to the herrings that ascend rivers in the spring to spawn. The shad common on the N Atlantic coast is a valuable food fish. *n., pl.* **shad** or (*for different kinds*) **shads.**

shad ber ry (shad′ber′ē), **1.** fruit of the shadbush. **2.** shadbush. *n., pl.* **shad ber ries.**

shad blos som (shad′blos′əm), shadbush. *n.*

shad bush (shad′bůsh′), a North American shrub or small tree with white flowers and berrylike fruit, which blossoms about the time when shad appear in the rivers. *n.*

shad dock (shad′ək), **1.** a pear-shaped fruit like a coarse, dry, inferior grapefruit. **2.** tree that it grows on. *n.*

shade (shād), **1.** a partly dark place, not in the sunshine: *He sat in the shade of a big tree.* **2.** a slight darkness or coolness afforded by something that cuts off light: *Big trees cast shade.* **3.** place or condition of comparative obscurity. **4.** something that shuts out light: *Pull down the shades of the windows.* **5.** screen from light; darken: *A big hat shades the eyes.* **6.** lightness or darkness of color: *silks in all shades of blue.* **7.** the dark part of a picture. **8.** make darker than the rest. **9.** a very small difference, amount, or degree: *a shade too long.* **10.** a darkening look, feeling, etc.; shadow; cloud: *A shade of doubt troubled her.* **11.** make dark or gloomy. **12.** show small differences; change little by little: *This scarf shades from deep rose to pale pink.* **13.** lessen slightly: *Can't you shade the price for me?* **14.** ghost; spirit. 1-4,6,7,9,10,14 *n.*, 5,8,11-13 *v.*, **shad ed, shad ing. —shade′less,** *adj.*

in or **into the shade,** **1.** out of the light. **2.** in or into a condition of being unknown or unnoticed.

the shades, darkness of evening or night.

shad i ness (shād′ē nis), quality or state of being shady. *n.*

shad ing (shād′ing), **1.** a covering from the light. **2.** use of black or color to give the effect of shade in a picture. **3.** a slight variation or difference of color, character, etc. *n.*

shad ow (shad′ō), **1.** shade made by some person, animal, or thing. Sometimes a person's shadow is much longer than he is, and sometimes much shorter. **2.** shade; darkness; partial shade. **3.** the dark part of a place or picture. **4.** protect from light; shade: *The grass is shadowed by huge oaks.* **5.** cast a shadow on. **6.** a little bit; small degree; slight suggestion: *There's not a shadow of a doubt about his guilt.* **7.** ghost. **8.** a faint image. **9.** represent faintly. **10.** a reflected image. **11.** protection; shelter. **12.** follow closely and secretly. **13.** person who follows another closely and secretly. **14.** a constant companion; follower. **15.** sadness; gloom. **16.** make sad or gloomy. **17.** obscurity. **18.** a gloomy or troubled look or expression. **19.** represent in a prophetic way. 1-3,6-8,10,11,13-15,17,18 *n.*, 4,5,9,12,16,19 *v.*

the shadows, darkness after sunset.

under or **in the shadow of,** very near to.

shad ow box ing (shad′ō bok′sing), boxing with an imaginary opponent for exercise or training. *n.*

shad ow less (shad′ō lis), having or casting no shadow. *adj.*

shad ow y (shad′ō ē), **1.** having much shadow or shade; shady: *We are glad to leave the hot sun and come into the cool shadowy room.* **2.** like a shadow; dim, faint, or slight: *He saw a shadowy outline on the window curtain.* **3.** not real; ghostly. *adj.* **—shad′ow i ness,** *n.*

shad y (shād′ē), **1.** in the shade; shaded. **2.** giving shade. **3.** *Informal.* of doubtful honesty, character, etc.: *He has engaged in rather shady occupations.* *adj.*, **shad i er, shad i est.**

on the shady side of, older than; beyond the age of.

shaft (shaft), **1.** the long, slender stem of an arrow, spear, etc. **2.** arrow; spear. **3.** something aimed at a person like an arrow or spear: *shafts of ridicule.* **4.** ray or beam of light. **5.** one of the two wooden poles between which a horse is harnessed to a carriage, etc. **6.** column. **7.** the main part of a column. See **column** for picture. **8.** flagpole. **9.** bar to support parts of a machine that turn, or to help move parts. See **cam** for diagram. **10.** handle of a hammer, ax, golf club, etc. **11.** stem; stalk. **12.** rib of a feather. **13.** a deep passage sunk in the earth. The entrance to a mine is called a shaft. **14.** a well-like passage; long, narrow space: *an elevator shaft.* *n.* **—shaft′like′,** *adj.*

S, shaft in a mine; T, tunnel.

shag (shag), **1.** rough, matted hair, wool, etc. **2.** a mass of this: *the shag of a dog.* **3.** the long, rough nap of some kinds of cloth. **4.** cloth having such a nap. **5.** a coarse tobacco cut into shreds. *n.*

shag bark (shag′bärk′), **1.** a hickory tree whose rough bark peels off in long strips. **2.** nut of this tree. Shagbarks have fairly thin shells and are considered the best hickory nuts. *n.* Also, **shellbark.**

shag gy (shag′ē), **1.** covered with a thick, rough mass of hair, wool, etc.: *a shaggy dog.* **2.** long, thick, and rough: *shaggy eyebrows.* *adj.*, **shag gi er, shag gi est.**

sha green (shə grēn′), kind of untanned leather with a granular surface, made from the skin of the horse, ass, shark, seal, and other animals. *n.*

Shah (shä), a title of the ruler of Iran. *n.*

shake (shāk), **1.** move quickly backwards and forwards, up and down, or from side to side: *shake a rug.* **2.** bring, throw, force, rouse, scatter, etc., by or as if by movement: *shake snow off one's clothes.* **3.** be shaken: *Sand shakes off easily.* **4.** clasp (hands) in greeting, congratulating, etc., another: *shake hands.* **5.** tremble: *He is shaking with cold.* **6.** make tremble: *The explosion shook the town.* **7.** totter; waver: *His courage began to shake.* **8.** cause to totter or waver: *shake the very foundations of society.* **9.** disturb; make less firm: *His lie shook my faith in his honesty.* **10.** act or fact of shaking: *a shake of the head.* **11.** *Informal.* earthquake. **12.** drink made by shaking ingredients together: *a milk shake.* **13.** *Slang.* moment: *I'll be there in two shakes.* **14.** trill. **15.** a rapid alternation of a note with a tone above or below it; trill. **16.** crack in a growing tree; fissure. **17.** *Slang.* get rid of: *Can't you shake him?* 1-9,14,17 *v.*, **shook, shak en, shak ing;** 10-13,15,16 *n.*

no great shakes, *Informal.* not unusual, extraordinary, or important.

shake down, **1.** bring or throw down by shaking. **2.** cause to settle down. **3.** bring into working order. **4.** *Slang.* get money from dishonestly.

shake off, get rid of.

shake up, **1.** shake hard. **2.** stir up. **3.** jar in body or nerves.

shake-down (shāk′doun′), *Slang.* an exaction of money, etc., by compulsion, especially in various forms of graft. *n.*

shak en (shāk′ən), pp. of **shake.** *v.*

shak er (shāk′ər), **1.** person who shakes something. **2.** machine or utensil used in shaking. **3.** container for pepper, salt, etc., having a perforated top. *n.*

Shak er (shāk′ər), member of an American religious sect, so-called from movements of the body that formed part of their worship. Shakers owned all property in common. *n.*

Shake speare or **Shak speare** (shāk′spir), **William,** 1564-1616, England's greatest poet and dramatist. *n.*

Shake spear i an or **Shake sper i an** or **Shake-spear e an** or **Shak sper e an** (shāk spir′ē ən), **1.** of, having to do with, or suggestive of Shakespeare or his works. **2.** specialist in the study of the works of Shakespeare. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

shake-up (shāk′up′), a sudden and complete change. *n.*

shak i ly (shāk′ə lē), in a shaky manner. *adv.*

shak i ness (shāk′ē nis), shaky condition. *n.*

shak o (shak′ō), a high, stiff military hat with a plume or other ornament. *n., pl.* **shak os.**

Shako

Shak spere (shāk′spir), Shakespeare. *n.*

Shak sper i an (shāk spir′ē ən), Shakespearian. *adj.*

shak y (shāk′ē), **1.** shaking: *a shaky voice.* **2.** liable to break down; weak: *a shaky porch.* **3.** not to be depended on; not reliable: *a shaky bank.* *adj.*, **shak i er, shak i est.**

shale (shāl), a fine-grained rock, formed from clay or mud, that splits easily into thin layers. *n.*

shall (shal; *unstressed* shəl), *Shall* is an auxiliary expressing future time, determination, or obligation. **1.** In general, *shall* in the first person expresses futurity, in the second and third, determination or obligation: *I shall miss you. You shall hear from us. He shall not do it.* **2.** In questions, *shall* is used for all persons if *shall* is expected in the answer: *Shall I go? Yes, you shall.* **3.** In an indirect quotation, *shall* is used if it would properly be used in a direct form of the quotation: *You say you shall go. He says he shall wait a little.* **4.** In subordinate clauses introduced by *if, when,* etc., *shall* is used rather than *will* for all persons to express future time: *If he shall come, we shall be saved.* *v., pres.* **shall,** *2nd sing. also* (*Poetic*) **shalt;** *past* **should,** *2nd sing. also* (*Archaic*) **should est** or **shouldst.**

shal loon (sha lün′), a twilled woolen cloth, used chiefly for linings. *n.*

shal lop (shal′əp), a small, light open boat with sail or oars. *n.*

shal lot (shə lot′), **1.** a small plant much like an onion, but with a bulb composed of sections or cloves. **2.** bulb or clove of this plant. **3.** a small brown onion. *n.*

shal low (shal′ō), **1.** not deep: *shallow water, a shallow dish, a shallow mind.* **2.** a shallow place: *The boys splashed in the shallows of the pond.* **3.** become less deep. **4.** make less deep. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.* **—shal′low-ness,** *n.*

shalt (shalt), *Archaic.* shall. "Thou shalt" means "You shall." *v.*

shal y (shāl′ē), of, like, or containing shale. *adj.*

sham (sham), **1.** pretense; fraud. **2.** counterfeit; imitation. **3.** pretended; feigned: *The soldiers fought a sham battle for practice.* **4.** pretend; feign: *He shammed sickness so he wouldn't have to work.* 1,2 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*, 4 *v.*, **shammed, sham ming.**

sham ble (sham′bl), **1.** walk awkwardly or unsteadily: *The tired old man shambles.* **2.** a shambling walk. 1 *v.*, **sham bled, sham bling;** 2 *n.*

sham bles (sham′blz), **1.** slaughter house. **2.** place of butchery or of great bloodshed. *n.pl. or sing.*

shame (shām), **1.** a painful feeling of having done something wrong, improper, or silly: *blush with shame.* **2.** cause to feel shame: *My silly mistake shamed me.* **3.** drive or force by shame: *Bill was shamed into combing his hair.* **4.** a disgrace; dishonor: *That young man's arrest has brought shame to a fine family.* **5.** bring disgrace upon. **6.** fact to be sorry about: *It is a shame to be so wasteful.* **7.** person or thing to be ashamed of; cause of disgrace. **8.** sense of what is decent or proper. 1,4,6-8 *n.*, 2,3,5 *v.*, **shamed, sham ing.**

for shame! shame on you!

put to shame, **1.** disgrace; make ashamed. **2.** surpass; make dim by comparison.

shame faced (shām′fāst′), **1.** bashful; shy. **2.** showing shame and embarrassment. *adj.*

shame ful (shām′fəl), causing shame; bringing disgrace. *adj.* **—shame′ful ly,** *adv.* **—shame′ful ness,** *n.*

shame less (shām′lis), **1.** without shame. **2.** not modest. *adj.* **—shame′less ly,** *adv.* **—shame′less-ness,** *n.*

sham my (sham′ē), chamois. *n., pl.* **sham mies.**

sham poo (sham pü′), **1.** wash (the hair or scalp). **2.** a washing of the hair or scalp. **3.** preparation used for shampooing. **4.** massage. 1,4 *v.*, **sham pooed, sham poo ing;** 2-4 *n.*

sham rock (sham′rok), **1.** a bright-green leaf composed of three parts. The shamrock is the national emblem of Ireland. **2.** any of various plants that have leaves like this, such as white clover, wood sorrel, etc. *n.*

Shamrock

Shang hai (shang′hī′), seaport in E China. 7,100,000. See **China** for map. *n.*

shang hai (shang′hī), **1.** make unconscious by drugs, liquor, etc., and put on a ship to serve as a sailor. **2.** bring by trickery or force. *v.*, **shang-haied, shang hai ing.**

Shan gri la or **Shan gri-La** (shang′grē lä′), an idyllic earthly paradise. *n.*

shank (shangk), **1.** the part of the leg between the knee and the ankle. **2.** the corresponding part in animals. See **beef** for diagram. **3.** the whole leg. **4.** any part like a leg, stem, or shaft. The shank of a fishhook is the straight part between the hook and the loop. **5.** the narrow part of a shoe, connecting the broad part of the sole with the heel. **6.** the latter end or part of anything. *n.*

go or **ride on shank's mare,** walk.

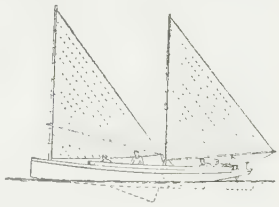
Shan non (shan′ən), river flowing from N Irish Republic into the Atlantic. It is the most important river in Ireland. 240 mi. See **Ireland** for map. *n.*

shan't (shant), shall not.

Shan tung (shan′tung′), peninsula in NE China. *n.*
shan tung (shan′tung or shan tung′), a heavy pongee, a kind of soft silk. *n.*
shan ty[1] (shan′tē), a roughly built hut or cabin. *n.*, *pl.* **shan ties.**
shan ty[2] (shan′tē), chantey. *n.*, *pl.* **shan ties.**
shape (shāp), **1.** the outward contour or outline; form; figure: *the shape of a triangle. A white shape stood at his bedside.* **2.** form: *The child shapes clay into balls.* **3.** take shape; assume form: *His plan is shaping well.* **4.** adapt in form: *That hat is shaped to your head.* **5.** an assumed appearance: *A witch was supposed to take the shape of a cat or a bat.* **6.** condition: *The athlete exercised to keep himself in good shape.* **7.** definite form; proper arrangement; order: *Take time to get your thoughts into shape.* **8.** give definite form or character to: *events which shape people's lives.* **9.** direct; plan; devise; aim: *shape one's course in life.* **10.** express in words: *shape a question.* **11.** kind; sort: *dangers of every shape.* **12.** mold; pattern. **13.** something shaped; jelly, pudding, etc., shaped in a mold; metal of any of various shapes. 1,5-7,11-13 *n.*, 2-4,8-10,12 *v.*, **shaped, shap ing. —shap′er,** *n.*
shape up, **1.** take on a certain form or appearance; develop. **2.** show a certain tendency.
take shape, have or take on a definite form.
SHAPE, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers in Europe.
shape less (shāp′lis), **1.** without definite shape. **2.** having an unattractive shape. *adj.* **—shape′less ly,** *adv.* **—shape′less ness,** *n.*
shape ly (shāp′lē), having a pleasing shape; well-formed. *adj.*, **shape li er, shape li est. —shape′li ness,** *n.*
shape-up (shāp′up′), a system of hiring longshoremen whereby the men line up each workday to be selected for work by the foreman. *n.*
shard (shärd), **1.** a broken piece; fragment. **2.** piece of broken earthenware or pottery. **3.** the hard case that covers a beetle's wing. *n.* Also, **sherd.**
share[1] (shār), **1.** part belonging to one individual; portion; part: *Do your share of the work.* **2.** part of anything owned in common with others: *One of the boys offered to sell his share in the boat.* **3.** each of the parts into which the ownership of a company or corporation is divided: *The ownership of this railroad is divided into several million shares.* **4.** use together; enjoy together; have in common: *The sisters share the same room.* **5.** divide into parts, each taking a part: *The child shared his candy with his sister.* **6.** have a share; take part: *Everyone shared in making the picnic a success.* 1-3 *n.*, 4-6 *v.*, **shared, shar ing.**
go shares, share in something.
on shares, sharing in the risks and profits.
share[2] (shār), plowshare. *n.*
share crop (shār′krop′), farm or raise (a crop) on share. *v.*, **share cropped, share crop ping.**
share crop per (shār′krop′ər), person who farms land for the owner in return for part of the crops. *n.*
share hold er (shār′hōl′dər), person owning shares of stock. *n.*
shark[1] (shärk), any of a group of fishes, mostly marine, certain kinds of which are large and ferocious, and destructive to other fishes and sometimes dangerous to man. *n.* **—shark′-like′,** *adj.*

Blue shark (about 15 ft. long)

shark[2] (shärk), **1.** a dishonest person who preys on others. **2.** *Slang.* person unusually good at something; expert. *n.*
shark skin (shärk′skin′), cloth made from fine threads of wool, rayon, or cotton, used in suits. *n.*
Shar on (shār′ən), plain in Palestine, noted for its fertility in Bible times. Isaiah 65:10. *n.*
sharp (shärp), **1.** having a thin cutting edge or a fine point: *a sharp knife, a sharp pencil.* **2.** having a point; not rounded: *a sharp nose, a sharp corner on a box.* **3.** with a sudden change of direction: *a sharp turn.* **4.** very cold: *sharp weather, a sharp morning.* **5.** severe; biting: *sharp words.* **6.** feeling somewhat like a cut or prick; affecting the senses keenly: *a sharp taste, a sharp noise, a sharp pain.* **7.** clear; distinct: *the sharp contrast between black and white.* **8.** quick; brisk: *a sharp walk or run.* **9.** fierce; violent: *a sharp struggle.* **10.** keen; eager: *a sharp desire, a sharp appetite.* **11.** being aware of things quickly: *a sharp eye, sharp ears.* **12.** watchful; wide-awake: *a sharp watch.* **13.** quick in mind; shrewd; clever: *a sharp boy, sharp at a bargain.* **14.** promptly; exactly: *Come at one o'clock sharp.* **15.** high in pitch; shrill. **16.** in music, above the true pitch; raised a half step in pitch: *F sharp.* **17.** of a key, having sharps in the signature. **18.** tone one half step above a given tone. **19.** the sign (#) for this. **20.** in a sharp manner; in an alert manner; keenly: *Look sharp!* **21.** suddenly: *pull a horse up sharp.* **22.** swindler; sharper. **23.** of a consonant, pronounced with breath and not with voice; voiceless. **24.** *Informal.* an expert. 1-13, 15-17,23 *adj.*, 14,20,21 *adv.*, 18,19,22,24 *n.* **—sharp′ly,** *adv.* **—sharp′ness,** *n.*
sharps, the hard part of wheat requiring a second grinding.
sharp en (shär′pən), **1.** make sharp: *sharpen a pencil.* **2.** become sharp. *v.* **—sharp′en er,** *n.*
sharp er (shär′pər), **1.** swindler; cheat. **2.** gambler who makes a living by cheating at cards, etc. *n.*
sharp ie (shär′pē), a long, flat-bottomed boat with one or two masts, each rigged with a triangular sail. *n.*


Sharpie

sharp shoot er (shärp′-shüt′ər), **1.** person who shoots very well. **2.** soldier chosen to do accurate shooting. *n.*
sharp-sight ed (shärp′-sīt′id), **1.** having sharp sight. **2.** sharp-witted. *adj.*
sharp-wit ted (shärp′wit′id), having or showing a quick, keen mind. *adj.*
Shas ta (shas′tə), **Mount,** a volcanic peak in N California. 14,161 ft. *n.*
Shasta daisy, **1.** flower like a large common daisy. **2.** the plant that produces it.
shat ter (shat′ər), **1.** break into pieces: *A stone shattered the window.* **2.** disturb greatly; destroy: *shattered hopes. The great mental strain shattered his mind.* *v.* **shatters,** fragments.
shave (shāv), **1.** remove hair with a razor; cut hair from (the face, chin, etc.) with a razor. **2.** the cutting off of hair with a razor. **3.** cut off (hair) with a razor. **4.** cut off in thin slices; cut in thin slices. **5.** tool for shaving, scraping, removing thin slices, etc. **6.** shaving; thin slice. **7.** cut very close. **8.** come very close to; graze: *The car shaved the corner.* **9.** a narrow miss or escape: *The shot missed him, but it was a close shave.* 1,3,4,7,8 *v.*, **shaved, shaved** or **shav en, shav ing;** 2,5,6,9 *n.*
shav en (shāv′ən), **1.** shaved. **2.** closely cut. **3.** tonsured. **4.** a pp. of **shave.** 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *v.*
shav er (shāv′ər), **1.** person who shaves. **2.** instrument for shaving. **3.** *Informal.* youngster; small boy. *n.*
shave tail (shāv′tāl′), *U.S. Slang.* a new second lieutenant. *n.*
shav ing (shāv′ing), **1.** a very thin piece or slice. Shavings of wood are cut off by a plane. **2.** act or process of cutting hair from the face, chin, etc., with a razor. *n.*
shawl (shôl), a square or oblong piece of cloth to be worn about the shoulders or head. *n.*

Shaw nee (shô nē′), member of a tribe of American Indians formerly living in Tennessee and South Carolina, now in Oklahoma. *n., pl.* **Shaw nee** or **Shaw nees.**

shay (shā), *Informal.* chaise, a light carriage with two wheels and one seat. *n.*

Shays (shāz), **Daniel,** 1747-1825, American soldier in the Revolutionary War and leader of **Shays's Rebellion,** an uprising of farmers in Massachusetts against the State government. *n.*

she (shē), **1.** girl, woman, or female animal spoken about or mentioned before: *My sister says she likes to read and her reading helps her in school.* **2.** anything thought of as female and spoken about or mentioned before. **3.** girl; woman; female animal: *Is it a he or a she?* 1,2 *pron., sing. nom.* **she,** *poss.* **her** or **hers,** *obj.* **her;** *pl. nom.* **they,** *poss.* **their** or **theirs,** *obj.* **them;** 3 *n., pl.* **shes.**

sheaf (shēf), bundle of things of the same sort bound together or so arranged that they can be bound together: *a sheaf of wheat, a sheaf of arrows. n., pl.* **sheaves.**

shear (shir), **1.** cut with shears or scissors. **2.** cut the wool or fleece from: *The farmer sheared his sheep.* **3.** cut close; cut off; cut. **4.** act or process of shearing. **5.** that which is taken off by shearing. **6.** one blade of a pair of shears. **7.** pair of shears. **8.** force causing two parts or pieces to slide on each other in opposite directions. **9.** break by a force causing two parts or pieces to slide on each other in opposite directions: *Too much pressure on the handles of the scissors sheared off the rivet holding the blades together.* 1-3,9 *v.,* **sheared** or (*Archaic*) **shore, sheared** or **shorn, shear ing;** 4-8 *n.* **—shear′er,** *n.*

shears (shirz), **1.** large scissors. **2.** any cutting instrument resembling scissors. *n.pl.*

sheath (shēth), **1.** case or covering for the blade of a sword, knife, etc. **2.** any similar covering, especially on an animal or plant. *n., pl.* **sheaths** (shēᴛʜz).

sheathe (shēᴛʜ), **1.** put (a sword, etc.) into a sheath. **2.** enclose in a case or covering: *a mummy sheathed in linen, doors sheathed in metal. v.,* **sheathed, sheath ing.**

sheath ing (shēᴛʜ′ing), casing; covering. The first covering of boards on a house is sheathing. *n.*

sheath knife, knife carried in a sheath.

sheave[1] (shēv), gather and tie into a sheaf or sheaves. *v.,* **sheaved, sheav ing.**

sheave[2] (shēv or shiv), wheel with a grooved rim; the wheel of a pulley. *n.*

sheaves (shēvz for 1; shēvz or shivz for 2), **1.** pl. of **sheaf. 2.** pl. of **sheave.** *n.*

She ba (shē′bə), **1.** an ancient country in S Arabia. **2. Queen of,** a biblical queen who visited Solomon to learn of his great wisdom. I Kings 10:1-13. *n.*

she bang (shə bang′), *U.S. Slang.* **1.** outfit; concern. **2.** affair; event. *n.*

shed[1] (shed), a building used for shelter, storage, etc., usually having only one story: *a wagon shed, a train shed. n.*

shed[2] (shed), **1.** pour out; let fall: *He shed his blood for his country. The girl shed tears.* **2.** throw off: *The snake sheds his skin. The umbrella sheds water.* **3.** throw off a covering, hair, etc.: *That snake has just shed.* **4.** scatter abroad; give forth: *The sun sheds light. Flowers shed perfume.* **5.** cause to flow: *He shed his enemy's blood. v.,* **shed, shed ding.**

shed blood, destroy life; kill.

she′d (shēd; *unstressed* shid), **1.** she had. **2.** she would.

sheen (shēn), brightness; luster: *Satin and polished silver have a sheen. n.*

sheen y (shēn′ē), bright; lustrous. *adj.*

sheep (shēp), **1.** a cud-chewing mammal raised for wool and mutton. **2.** a weak, timid, or stupid person. **3.** leather made from the skin of sheep. *n., pl.* **sheep. —sheep′like′,** *adj.*

Sheep

make sheep's eyes, give a longing, loving look.

sheep cote (shēp′kōt′), shelter for sheep. *n.*

sheep dog, collie or other dog trained to help a shepherd watch and tend sheep.

sheep fold (shēp′fōld′), pen for sheep. *n.*

sheep herd er (shēp′hėr′dər), *U.S.* person who watches and tends large numbers of sheep while they are grazing on unfenced land. *n.*

sheep hook (shēp′hu̇k′), a shepherd's staff. Its upper end is curved or bent into a hook. *n.*

sheep ish (shēp′ish), **1.** awkwardly bashful or embarrassed: *a sheepish smile.* **2.** like a sheep; timid; weak; stupid. *adj.* **—sheep′ish ly,** *adv.* **—sheep′ish ness,** *n.*

sheep man (shēp′man′), **1.** person who owns and raises sheep. **2.** sheepherder. *n., pl.* **sheep men.**

sheep range, tract of land on which sheep are pastured.

sheeps head (shēps′hed′), a salt-water food fish common on the Atlantic coast of the United States. *n.*

sheep skin (shēp′skin′), **1.** skin of a sheep, especially with the wool on it. **2.** leather or parchment made from it. **3.** *U.S. Informal.* diploma. *n.*

sheer[1] (shir), **1.** very thin; almost transparent: *a sheer white dress.* **2.** dress of transparent material. **3.** unmixed with anything else; complete: *sheer weariness.* **4.** straight up and down; steep: *From the top of the wall it was a sheer drop of 100 feet to the water below.* **5.** completely; quite. **6.** very steeply. 1,3,4 *adj.,* 2 *n.,* 5,6 *adv.* **—sheer′ness,** *n.*

sheer[2] (shir), **1.** turn from a course; turn aside; swerve. **2.** a turning of a ship from its course. **3.** the upward curve of a ship's deck or lines from the middle toward each end. **4.** position in which a ship at anchor is placed to keep her clear of the anchor. 1 *v.,* 2-4 *n.*

sheer ly (shir′lē), absolutely; thoroughly; quite. *adv.*

sheet[1] (shēt), **1.** a large piece of linen or cotton cloth used to sleep on or under. **2.** a broad, thin piece of anything: *a sheet of glass.* **3.** a single piece of paper. **4.** newspaper. **5.** a broad, flat surface: *a sheet of water.* **6.** furnish or cover with a sheet. **7.** *Poetic.* a sail. 1-5,7 *n.,* 6 *v.*

sheet[2] (shēt), rope that controls the angle at which a sail is set. *n.*

sheet home, stretch (a square sail) as flat as possible by pulling hard on the sheets fastened to it.

sheet anchor, 1. a large anchor used only in emergencies. **2.** a final reliance or resource.

sheet ing (shēt′ing), **1.** cotton or linen cloth for bed sheets. **2.** a lining or covering of timber or metal, used to protect a surface. *n.*

sheet iron, iron in sheets or thin plates.

sheet lightning, lightning in broad flashes.

sheet metal, metal in thin pieces or plates.

sheet music, music printed on unbound sheets of paper.

sheets (shēts), space at the bow or stern of an open boat. *n.pl.*

Shef field (shef′ēld), city in central England. 503,000. *n.*

Sheffield plate, an especially durable silver plate made by rolling out sheets of copper and silver fused together.

sheik (shēk), **1.** an Arab chief or head of a family, village, or tribe. **2.** a Moslem religious leader. **3.** title of respect used by Moslems. **4.** *Slang.* man supposed to be irresistibly fascinating to women; great lover. *n.*

sheikh (shēk), sheik. *n.*

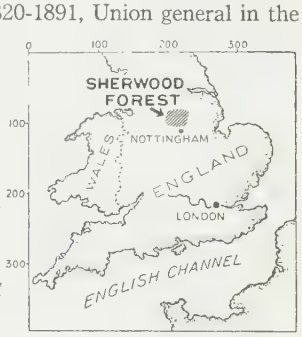
shek el (shek′l), an ancient silver coin of the Hebrews that weighed about half an ounce. *n.*

shekels, *Slang.* coins; money.

Sheldrake (body about 1 ft. long)

shel drake (shel′drāk′), **1.** any of various large ducks of Europe and Asia, many of which have variegated plumage. **2.** any merganser. *n., pl.* **shel drakes** or (*esp. collectively*) **shel drake.**

shelf (shelf), **1.** a thin, flat piece of wood, metal, stone, etc., fastened to a wall or frame to hold things, such as books, dishes, etc. **2.** anything like a shelf. *n., pl.* **shelves.**
on the shelf, put aside as no longer useful or desirable.
shell (shel), **1.** a hard outside covering of an animal. Oysters, turtles, and beetles all have shells. **2.** the hard outside covering of a nut, seed, fruit, etc. **3.** the hard outside covering of an egg. **4.** take out of a shell: *shell peas.* **5.** fall or come out of the shell. **6.** come away or fall off as an outer covering does. **7.** separate (grains of corn) from the cob. **8.** outer part or appearance: *Going to church is only the mere shell of religion.* **9.** something like a shell. The framework of a house, a very light racing boat, a hollow case of pastry, and a case filled with gunpowder to be fired from a cannon are all called shells. **10.** bombard by cannon fire: *The enemy shelled the town.* 1-3,8,9 *n.,* 4-7,10 *v.* **—shell′-like′,** *adj.*
come out of one's shell, stop being shy or reserved; join in conversation, etc., with others.
retire into one's shell, become shy and reserved; refuse to join in conversation, etc., with others.
shell out, *Informal.* hand over (money); pay up.
she'll (shēl; *unstressed* shil), **1.** she shall. **2.** she will.
shel lac (shə lak′), **1.** liquid that gives a smooth, shiny appearance to wood, metal, etc. Shellac is made from a resinous substance dissolved in alcohol. **2.** the resinous substance used. **3.** put shellac on; cover or fasten with shellac. **4.** *Informal.* defeat completely. 1,2 *n.,* 3,4 *v.,* **shel lacked, shel lack ing.**
shell bark (shel′bärk′), shagbark. *n.*
shell er (shel′ər), **1.** person who shells something. **2.** tool or machine used in shelling. *n.*
Shel ley (shel′ē), **Percy Bysshe,** 1792-1822, English poet. *n.*
shell fire (shel′fīr′), the firing of explosive shells or projectiles. *n.*
shell fish (shel′fish′), a water animal (not a fish in the ordinary sense) having a shell. Oysters, clams, crabs, and lobsters are shellfish. *n., pl.* **shell fish es** or (*esp. collectively*) **shell fish.**
shell proof (shel′prüf′), secure against shells, bombs, etc. *adj.*
shell shock, any of the many types of nervous or mental disorder resulting from the strain of war.
shell shocked (shel′shokt′), suffering from shell shock. *adj.*
shell y (shel′ē), **1.** abounding in shells. **2.** consisting of a shell or shells. **3.** shell-like. *adj.,* **shell i er, shell i est.**
shel ter (shel′tər), **1.** something that covers or protects from weather, danger, or attack: *Trees are a shelter from the sun.* **2.** protect; shield; hide: *shelter runaway slaves.* **3.** protection; refuge: *We took shelter from the storm in a barn.* **4.** find shelter. 1,3 *n.,* 2,4 *v.* **—shel′ter less,** *adj.*
shelter tent, a small tent, usually made of pieces of waterproof cloth that fasten together.
shelve[1] (shelv), **1.** put on a shelf. **2.** lay aside: *Let us shelve that argument.* **3.** furnish with shelves. *v.,* **shelved, shelv ing.**
shelve[2] (shelv), slope gradually. *v.,* **shelved, shelv ing.**
shelves (shelvz), pl. of **shelf.** *n.*
shelv ing (shel′ving), **1.** wood, metal, etc., for shelves. **2.** shelves collectively. *n.*
Shem (shem), in the Bible, the oldest of the three sons of Noah, regarded as the ancestor of the Semitic peoples. *n.*
Shen an do ah (shen′ən dō′ə), river flowing through N Virginia into the Potomac River. 55 mi. *n.*
she nan i gans (shə nan′ə gənz), *Informal.* mischief or trickery. *n.pl.*
shent (shent), *Archaic.* **1.** shamed. **2.** blamed; scolded. **3.** defeated. **4.** ruined. **5.** damaged. *adj.*
Shen yang (shen′yang′), Mukden. *n.*
She ol (shē′ōl), a Hebrew name for the abode of the dead. *n.*
she ol (shē′ōl), *Informal.* hell. *n.*
shep herd (shep′ərd), **1.** man who takes care of sheep. **2.** take care of: *He will shepherd his flock.* **3.** guide; direct: *The teacher shepherded the children safely out of the burning building.* **4.** person who cares for and protects. **5.** a spiritual guide; pastor. 1,4,5 *n.,* 2,3 *v.*
the Good Shepherd, Jesus Christ.
shepherd dog, sheep dog.
shep herd ess (shep′ər dis), woman who takes care of sheep. *n.*
shepherd god, god worshiped especially by shepherds.
shep herd's-purse (shep′ərdz pėrs′), weed that has small white flowers and purselike pods. *n.*
Sher a ton (sher′ə tən), **Thomas,** 1751-1806, English designer of light, graceful furniture. *n.*
sher bet (shėr′bət), **1.** a frozen dessert made of fruit juice, sugar, and water, milk, or whites of eggs. **2.** a cooling drink made of fruit juice, sugar, and water, popular in the Orient. *n.*
sherd (shėrd), shard. *n.*
she reef (shə rēf′), sherif. *n.*
Sher i dan (sher′ə dən), **Philip Henry,** 1831-1888, American general on the Union side in the Civil War. *n.*
she rif (shə rēf′), **1.** descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima. **2.** an Arab prince or ruler; especially, the sovereign of Morocco or the chief magistrate of Mecca. *n.*
sher iff (sher′if), the most important law-enforcing officer of a county. A sheriff appoints deputies to help him keep order in the county. *n.*
Sher man (shėr′mən), **1. John,** 1823-1900, American statesman and financier. **2. Roger,** 1721-1793, American statesman. He helped draw up the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation. **3. William Tecumseh,** 1820-1891, Union general in the Civil War. *n.*
sher ry (sher′ē), **1.** a strong wine made in S Spain. It varies in color from pale yellow to brown. **2.** any similar wine. *n., pl.* **sher ries.**



Sher wood Forest (shėr′wud), a royal forest near Nottingham, where Robin Hood is said to have lived.
she's (shēz; *unstressed* shiz), **1.** she is. **2.** she has.
Shet land (shet′lənd), **1.** Shetland pony. **2.** Shetland wool. **3.** the Shetland Islands. *n.*
Shetland Islands, group of British islands northeast of Scotland. 18,000 pop.; 550 sq. mi. See **Faeroe Islands** for map.
Shetland pony, a small, sturdy, rough-coated pony, originally from the Shetland Islands.
Shetland wool, a thin, loosely twisted yarn.
shew (shō), *Esp. Brit.* or *Archaic.* show. *v.,* **shewed, shewn, shew ing;** *n.*
shew bread (shō′bred′), the unleavened bread placed near the altar every Sabbath by the ancient Jewish priests as an offering to God. *n.* Also, **showbread.**

Shetland pony (3 ft. high at the shoulder)

shib bo leth (shib′ə lith), any test word, watchword, or pet phrase of a political party, a class, sect, etc. *n.*

shied (shīd), a pt. and a pp. of **shy.** *v.*

shield (shēld), **1.** piece of armor carried on the arm to protect the body in battle. **2.** anything used to protect: *A windshield on a car keeps off the wind.* **3.** something shaped like a shield. **4.** be a shield to; protect; defend: *His mother shielded him from punishment.* **5.** serve as a shield. 1-3 *n.*, 4,5 *v.*

Knight holding a shield

shift (shift), **1.** change from one place, position, person, sound, etc., to another; change: *The wind has shifted to the southeast. He shifted the heavy bag from one hand to the other.* **2.** a substituting in the place of another person or thing; change: *There are two shifts of work at the factory.* **3.** group of workmen; group: *This man is on the night shift.* **4.** time during which such a group works. **5.** way of getting on; scheme; trick: *The lazy man tried every shift to avoid doing his work.* **6.** be rather dishonest; scheme. **7.** manage to get along; contrive: *When his parents died, Tom had to shift for himself.* **8.** *Archaic* or *Dialect.* change the clothes of. **9.** *Archaic.* a woman's chemise. **10.** get rid of. **11.** change the position of (the gears of an automobile). **12.** change in the arrangement of the players before a football is put into play. 1,6-8,10,11 *v.*, 2-5,9,12 *n.* **—shift′er,** *n.*

make shift, **1.** manage to get along. **2.** manage with effort or difficulty. **3.** do as well as one can.

shift less (shift′lis), lazy; inefficient. *adj.* **—shift′less ly,** *adv.* **—shift′less ness,** *n.*

shift y (shif′tē), **1.** full of shifts; well able to look out for oneself. **2.** not straightforward; tricky. *adj.*, **shift i er, shift i est.** **—shift′i ly,** *adv.* **—shift′i ness,** *n.*

Shi ko ku (shi kō′kü), island that is part of Japan, in the SW part. 3,880,000 pop.; 7246 sq. mi. See **Japan** for map. *n.*

shil le lagh or **shil la lah** (shə lā′lē), *Irish.* a stick to hit with; cudgel. *n.*

shil ling (shil′ing), a British money of account and silver coin, worth about 14 cents (1964). *n.*

shil ly-shal ly (shil′ē shal′ē), **1.** vacillating; wavering; hesitating; undecided. **2.** be undecided; vacillate; hesitate. **3.** inability to decide; hesitation. 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*, **shil ly-shal lied, shil ly-shal ly ing;** 3 *n.*

Shi loh (shī′lō), town in the central part of ancient Palestine. *n.*

shi ly (shī′lē), shyly. *adv.*

shim (shim), **1.** a thin strip of metal or wood used to fill up a space in a machine. **2.** put a shim or shims in. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **shimmed, shim ming.**

shim mer (shim′ər), **1.** gleam faintly: *The satin shimmers.* **2.** a faint gleam or shine: *The pearls have a beautiful shimmer.* 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

shim mer y (shim′ər ē), shimmering; gleaming softly. *adj.*

shin (shin), **1.** the front part of the leg from the knee to the ankle. **2.** the lower part of the foreleg in beef cattle. **3.** climb by clasping or holding fast with the hands or arms and legs and drawing oneself up: *shin up a tree.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **shinned, shin ning.**

Shi nar (shī′när), Biblical name for Babylonia. *n.*

shin bone (shin′bōn′), the front bone of the leg below the knee; tibia. *n.*

shin dig (shin′dig), *U.S. Slang.* a merry or noisy dance, party, etc. *n.*

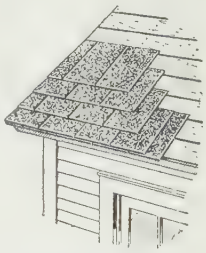
shine (shīn), **1.** send out light; be bright with light; reflect light; glow: *The sun shines.* **2.** light; brightness: *the shine of a lamp.* **3.** luster; polish; gloss, as of silk. **4.** fair weather; sunshine: *rain or shine.* **5.** do very well; be brilliant; excel: *Mary shines in school.* **6.** make bright; polish: *shine shoes.* **7.** polish put on shoes. **8.** cause to shine: *shine a light.* **9.** *Slang.* fancy; liking. **10.** *Slang.* trick; prank. 1,5,6,8 *v.*, **shone** or (*especially for def. 6*) **shined, shin ing;** 2-4,7,9,10 *n.*

shine up to, *Slang.* try to please and get the friendship of.

take a shine to, *Slang.* become fond of; like.

shin er (shīn′ər), **1.** person or thing that shines. **2.** a small American fresh-water fish with glistening scales. **3.** *Slang.* a black eye. **4.** *Brit. Slang.* guinea; sovereign. *n.*

shin gle[1] (shing′gl), **1.** a thin piece of wood, etc., used to cover roofs, etc. Shingles are laid in overlapping rows with the thicker ends exposed. **2.** cover with shingles: *shingle a roof.* **3.** *U.S. Informal.* a small signboard, especially for a doctor's or lawyer's office. **4.** cut (the hair) short. **5.** a short haircut. 1,3,5 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **shin gled, shin gling.**


Shingles on a roof

hang out one's shingle, *Informal.* open an office (used only of professional men).

shin gle[2] (shing′gl), *Esp. Brit.* **1.** loose stones or pebbles such as lie on the seashore; coarse gravel. **2.** beach or other place covered with this. *n.*

shin gles (shing′glz), a virus disease that causes painful irritation of a group of nerves and an outbreak of itching spots or blisters. The commonest location is just above the waist. *n. sing. or pl.*

shin gly (shing′glē), consisting of or covered with small loose stones or pebbles. *adj.*

shin ing (shīn′ing), **1.** that shines; bright. **2.** brilliant; outstanding. *adj.* **—shin′ing ly,** *adv.*

shin ny (shin′ē), **1.** a simple kind of hockey, played with a ball or the like and clubs curved at one end. **2.** play shinny. 1 *n.*, *pl.* **shin nies;** 2 *v.*, **shin nied, shin ny ing.**

shin plas ter (shin′plas′tər), **1.** plaster for a sore leg, often paper wet with vinegar. **2.** *Informal.* a five-dollar bill or less of United States paper money that had depreciated greatly in value. *n.*

Shin to (shin′tō), **1.** the native religion of Japan, primarily a system of nature worship and ancestor worship. **2.** adherent of this religion. **3.** of or having to do with Shinto. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

Shin to ism (shin′tō iz əm), the Shinto religion. *n.*

shin y (shīn′ē), **1.** shining; bright: *a shiny new penny.* **2.** worn to a glossy smoothness: *a coat shiny from hard wear.* *adj.*, **shin i er, shin i est.** **—shin′i ness,** *n.*

ship (ship), **1.** a large seagoing vessel with masts and sails. **2.** any large vessel for use on water or in air, such as a steamship, a battleship, an airship, etc. **3.** a sailing vessel with three or more masts. **4.** officers and crew of a vessel. **5.** put, take, or receive on board a ship. **6.** go on board a ship. **7.** travel on a ship; sail. **8.** send or carry from one place to another by a ship, train, truck, etc.: *Did he ship it by express or by freight?* **9.** engage for service on a ship: *ship a new crew.* **10.** take a job on a ship: *He shipped as cook.* **11.** take in (water) over the side, as a vessel does when the waves break over it. **12.** fix in a ship or boat in its proper place for use: *ship a rudder.* 1-4 *n.*, 5-12 *v.*, **shipped, ship ping.**

about ship! command to turn a ship so it will be on the other tack.

when one's ship comes home or **in,** when one's fortune is made; when one has money.

-ship, suffix meaning:
1. office, status, or rank of ____, as in *clerkship, governorship.*
2. quality, state, or condition of ____, as in *kinship.*
3. act, acts, power, or skill of ____, as in *horsemanship, dictatorship.*
4. relation between ____s, as in *cousinship, comradeship.*

ship biscuit, a kind of hard biscuit used on shipboard; hardtack.

ship board (ship′bôrd′), ship. *n.*

on shipboard, on or inside a ship.

ship build er (ship′bil′dər), person who designs or constructs ships. *n.*

ship build ing (ship′bil′ding), **1.** designing or building of ships. **2.** art of building ships. **3.** of or used in shipbuilding; having to do with shipbuilding. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

ship canal, canal wide and deep enough for ships.

ship load (ship′lōd′), a full load for a ship. *n.*

ship man (ship′mən), **1.** *Archaic.* sailor. **2.** master of a ship. *n., pl.* **ship men.**

ship mas ter (ship′mas′tər), master, commander, or captain of a ship. *n.*

ship mate (ship′māt′), a fellow sailor on a ship. *n.*

ship ment (ship′mənt), **1.** act of shipping goods. **2.** goods sent at one time to a person, firm, etc.: *We received two shipments from Chicago.* *n.*

ship money, an old English tax to provide money to build ships in time of war.

ship of the desert, camel.

ship of the line, a sailing warship carrying 74 or more guns, corresponding to the modern battleship.

ship own er (ship′ōn′ər), person who owns a ship or ships. *n.*

ship per (ship′ər), person who ships goods. *n.*

ship ping (ship′ing), **1.** act or business of sending goods by water, rail, etc. **2.** ships collectively. **3.** their total tonnage. **4.** the ships of a nation, city, or business. *n.*

shipping clerk, person whose work is to see to the packing and shipping of goods.

ship shape (ship′shāp′), **1.** in good order; trim. **2.** in a trim, neat manner. 1 *adj.*, 2 *adv.*

ship worm (ship′wėrm′), any of various mollusks having small valves and long wormlike bodies, which burrow into the timbers of ships. *n.*

ship wreck (ship′rek′), **1.** destruction or loss of a ship: *Only two people were saved from the shipwreck.* **2.** a wrecked ship. **3.** destruction; ruin: *The shipwreck of his plans discouraged him.* **4.** wreck; ruin; destroy. **5.** suffer shipwreck. 1-3 *n.*, 4,5 *v.*

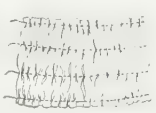
ship wright (ship′rīt′), man who builds or repairs ships. *n.*

ship yard (ship′yärd′), place near the water where ships are built or repaired. *n.*

shire (shīr), one of the counties into which Great Britain is divided. *n.*

shirk (shėrk), **1.** avoid or get out of doing (work, a duty, etc.): *Dev lost his job because he shirked his work.* **2.** person who shirks or does not do his share. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—shirk′er,** *n.*

shirr (shėr), **1.** draw up or gather (cloth) on parallel threads. **2.** a shirred arrangement of cloth, etc. **3.** bake (eggs) in a shallow dish with butter, etc. 1,3 *v.*, 2 *n.*



Shirring

shirt (shėrt), **1.** garment for the upper part of a man's body. **2.** undergarment for the upper part of the body. *n.* **—shirt′less,** *adj.*

keep one's shirt on, *Slang.* stay calm; keep one's temper.

lose one's shirt, *Slang.* lose everything one owns.

shirt band (shėrt′band′), neckband or other band of a shirt. *n.*

shirt ing (shėr′ting), cloth for shirts. *n.*

shirt-sleeve (shėrt′slēv′), informal. *adj.*

shirt waist (shėrt′wāst′), a woman's loose waist or blouse, worn with a separate skirt. *n.*

shiv a ree (shiv′ə rē), charivari. *n.*

shiv er[1] (shiv′ər), **1.** shake with cold, fear, etc.: *He crept shivering into bed.* **2.** a shaking from cold, fear, etc. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—shiv′er er,** *n.*

shiv er[2] (shiv′ər), **1.** break into small pieces: *He shivered the mirror with a hammer.* **2.** a small piece; splinter. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

shiv er y (shiv′ər ē), **1.** quivering from cold, fear, etc.; shivering. **2.** inclined to shiver from cold. **3.** chilly. **4.** causing shivers. *adj.*

shoal[1] (shōl), **1.** place where the water is shallow. **2.** sandbank or sand bar that makes the water shallow: *The ship was wrecked on the shoals.* **3.** shallow. **4.** become shallow. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*, 4 *v.*

shoal[2] (shōl), **1.** a large number; crowd: *We saw a shoal of fish in the water.* **2.** form into a shoal; crowd together. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

shoal y (shōl′ē), full of shoals or shallow places. *adj.*

shoat (shōt), a young pig able to feed itself. *n.* Also, **shote.**

shock[1] (shok), **1.** a sudden, violent shake, blow, or crash: *Earthquake shocks are often felt in Japan. The two trains collided with a terrible shock.* **2.** strike together violently. **3.** a sudden, violent, or upsetting disturbance: *His death was a great shock to his family.* **4.** cause to feel surprise, horror, or disgust: *That child's bad language shocks everyone.* **5.** collide with a shock. **6.** a collapsing or weakening of the body or mind caused by some violent impression on the nerves: *The operation was successfully performed, but the patient suffered from shock.* **7.** *Informal.* paralysis; sudden attack of illness that makes a person senseless or takes away the power to move or speak. **8.** disturbance produced by an electric current passing through the body. **9.** give an electric shock to. 1,3,6-8 *n.*, 2,4,5,9 *v.* **—shock′er,** *n.*

shock[2] (shok), **1.** group of cornstalks or bundles of grain set up on end together. **2.** make into shocks. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.* **—shock′er,** *n.*

shock[3] (shok), a thick, bushy mass: *He has a shock of red hair.* *n.*

shock absorber, **1.** anything that absorbs or lessens shocks. **2.** device used on automobiles to absorb or lessen the shocks caused by rough roads.

shock-head ed (shok′hed′id), having a thick, bushy mass of hair. *adj.*

shock ing (shok′ing), **1.** causing intense and painful surprise. **2.** offensive; disgusting; revolting. **3.** *Informal.* very bad. *adj.* **—shock′ing ly,** *adv.*

shock therapy, treatment of mental disorder through shock induced by chemical or electrical means.

shock troops, troops chosen and specially trained for making attacks.

shock wave, disturbance of the atmosphere created by the movement of an aircraft, rocket, etc., at velocities greater than that of sound.

shod (shod), pt. and pp. of **shoe.** *The blacksmith shod the horses.* *v.*

shod dy (shod′ē), **1.** an inferior kind of wool made of woolen waste, old rags, yarn, etc. **2.** made of woolen waste. **3.** cloth made of woolen waste. **4.** anything inferior made to look like what is better. **5.** pretending to be better than it is: *a shoddy necklace.* 1,3,4 *n., pl.* **shod dies;** 2,5 *adj.*, **shod di er, shod di est. —shod′di ness,** *n.*

shoe (shü), **1.** an outer covering, usually of leather, for a person's foot. **2.** thing like a shoe in shape or use. **3.** a horseshoe. **4.** ferrule; metal band, etc., to protect the end of a staff, pole, etc. **5.** the part of a brake that presses on a wheel; wheel drag. **6.** the outer case of an automobile tire. **7.** a sliding plate or contact by which an electric car takes current from the third rail. **8.** furnish with a shoe or shoes: *A blacksmith shoes horses.* **9.** protect or arm at the point; edge or face with metal: *a stick shod with steel.* 1-7 *n., pl.* **shoes** or (*Archaic*) **shoon;** 8,9 *v.*, **shod, shoe ing. —shoe′less,** *adj.*

in another's shoes, in another's place, situation, or circumstances.

where the shoe pinches, where the real trouble or difficulty lies.

shoe black (shü′blak′), person who cleans and polishes shoes to earn money. *n.*

shoe horn (shü′hôrn′), piece of metal, horn, etc., inserted at the heel of a shoe to make it slip on easily. *n.*
shoe lace (shü′lās′), cord, braid, or leather strip for fastening a shoe. *n.*
shoe mak er (shü′māk′ər), man who makes or mends shoes. *n.*
shoe string (shü′string′), **1.** shoelace. **2.** *Informal.* a very small amount of money used to start or carry on a business, investment, etc. *n.*
shoe tree, form for keeping a shoe in shape.
sho gun (shō′gun), the former hereditary commander in chief of the Japanese army. The shoguns were the real rulers of Japan for hundreds of years until 1867. *n.*
sho gun ate (shō′gun it or shō′gun āt), **1.** position, rank, or rule of a shogun. **2.** government by shoguns. *n.*
shone (shōn), a pt. and a pp. of **shine.** *The sun shone all last week. It has not shone since.* *v.*
shoo (shü), **1.** exclamation used to scare away hens, birds, etc. **2.** scare or drive away by calling "Shoo!" **3.** call "Shoo!" 1 *interj.*, 2,3 *v.*, **shooed, shoo ing.**
shook (shuk), pt. of **shake.** *They shook hands.* *v.*
shoon (shün), *Archaic.* a pl. of **shoe.** *n.*
shoot (shüt), **1.** hit, wound, or kill with a bullet, arrow, etc.: *shoot a rabbit.* **2.** send swiftly: *He shot question after question at us.* **3.** fire or use (a gun, etc.). **4.** of a gun, etc., send a bullet: *This gun shoots straight.* **5.** shooting practice. **6.** kill game in or on: *shoot a farm.* **7.** trip, party, or contest for shooting. **8.** move suddenly and swiftly: *A car shot by us. Flames shot up from the burning house. Pain shot up his arm. He shot back the bolt.* **9.** pass quickly along, through, over, or under: *shoot Niagara Falls in a barrel.* **10.** hurt sharply from time to time. **11.** a new part growing out; young bud or stem: *The rosebush is putting out new shoots.* **12.** come forth from the ground; grow; grow rapidly: *Buds shoot forth in the spring. The corn is shooting up in the warm weather.* **13.** take (a picture) with a camera; photograph. **14.** project sharply: *a cape that shoots out into the sea.* **15.** a sloping trough for conveying coal, grain, etc.; chute. **16.** dump; empty out. **17.** vary with some different color, etc.: *Her dress was shot with threads of gold.* **18.** measure the altitude of: *shoot the sun.* **19.** send (a ball, etc.) toward the goal, pocket, etc. 1-4,6,8-10, 12-14,16-19 *v.*, **shot, shoot ing;** 5,7,11,15 *n.*
shooting gallery, booth open at the front for practice in shooting.
shooting star, 1. star seen falling or darting through the sky; meteor. **2.** plant that has a cluster of rose, purple, or white flowers whose petals and sepals turn backward.
shop (shop), **1.** a store. **2.** visit stores to look at or to buy things: *We shopped all morning for a coat.* **3.** place where things are made or repaired: *a carpenter's shop.* **4.** place where a certain kind of work is done: *a barber shop.* 1,3,4 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **shopped, shop ping.**
set up shop, start work or business.
shut up shop, give up work or business.
talk shop, talk about one's work.
shop girl (shop′gėrl′), girl who works in a shop or store. *n.*
shop keep er (shop′kēp′ər), person who carries on business in a shop or store. *n.*
shop lift er (shop′lif′tər), person who steals goods from a store while pretending to be a customer. *n.*
shop lift ing (shop′lif′ting), stealing goods from a store while pretending to be a customer. *n.*
shop man (shop′mən), shopkeeper. *n.*, *pl.* **shop men.**
shop per (shop′ər), person who visits stores to look at or buy things. *n.*
shop ping (shop′ing), buying of groceries, clothes, etc.: *Mother does her shopping on Wednesdays and Saturdays.* *n.*
go shopping, go to the store or stores in order to buy groceries, clothes, etc.
shop talk (shop′tôk′), **1.** the informal language of an occupation. **2.** the discussion of business or professional matters, especially outside of office hours. *n.*
shop worn (shop′wôrn′), soiled by being displayed or handled in a store. *adj.*
shore[1] (shôr), **1.** land at the edge of a sea, lake, etc. **2.** land near a sea. **3.** land. **4.** in law, land between high-water and low-water marks. *n.*
shores, land.
in shore, in or on the water, near to the shore or nearer to the shore.
off shore, in or on the water, not far from the shore.
shore[2] (shôr), **1.** prop placed against or beneath something to support it. **2.** prop up or support with shores. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **shored, shor ing.**

Frame of a ship supported by shores

shore[3] (shôr), *Archaic.* a pt. of **shear.** *v.*
shore less (shôr′lis), **1.** having no shore. **2.** boundless. *adj.*
shore line (shôr′līn′), line where shore and water meet. *n.*
shore ward (shôr′wərd), toward the shore. *adv.*, *adj.*
shor ing (shôr′ing), shores or props for supporting a building, ship, etc. *n.*
shorn (shôrn), **1.** a pp. of **shear.** *The sheep was shorn of his wool.* **2.** sheared. **3.** deprived. 1 *v.*, 2,3 *adj.*
short (shôrt), **1.** not long; of small extent from end to end: *a short distance, a short time, a short street.* **2.** not long for its kind: *a short tail.* **3.** not tall: *a short man, short grass.* **4.** not coming up to the right amount, measure, standard, etc.: *The cashier is short in his accounts.* **5.** not having enough; scanty: *The prisoners were kept on short allowance of food.* **6.** so brief as to be rude: *He was so short with me that I felt hurt.* **7.** so as to be or make short. **8.** abruptly; suddenly: *The horse stopped short.* **9.** briefly. **10.** of vowels or syllables, occupying a relatively short time in utterance. The vowels are short in *fat, net, pin, not, up.* **11.** something short. **12.** on the near side of an intended or particular point: *stop short of actual crime.* **13.** a short circuit. **14.** short-circuit. **15.** breaking or crumbling easily. Pastry is made short with lard and butter. **16.** not possessing at the time of sale the stocks or commodities that one sells. **17.** noting or having to do with sales of stocks or commodities that the seller does not possess. **18.** person who has sold short; sale made by selling short; stock, etc., sold short. **19.** depending for profit on a decline in prices. **20.** without possessing at the time the stocks, etc., sold: *It is risky to sell short.* 1-6,10, 15-17,19 *adj.*, 7-9,12,20 *adv.*, 11,13,18 *n.*, 14 *v.* **—short′ness,** *n.*
cut short, end suddenly.
fall short, 1. fail to reach. **2.** be insufficient.
for short, to make shorter.
in short, briefly.
make short work of, deal with quickly.
run short, 1. not have enough. **2.** not be enough.
short of, 1. not up to; less than: *Nothing short of your best work will satisfy me.* **2.** not having enough of. **3.** on the near side of.
short age (shôr′tij), **1.** too small an amount; lack; deficiency: *There is a shortage of grain because of poor crops.* **2.** amount by which something is deficient. *n.*
short bread (shôrt′bred′), a rich cake or cooky that crumbles easily. *n.*
short cake (shôrt′kāk′), **1.** cake made of rich biscuit dough and shortening, covered or filled with berries or other fruit. **2.** a sweet cake filled with fruit. *n.*
short-change (shôrt′chānj′), *Informal.* **1.** give less than the right change to. **2.** cheat. *v.*, **short-changed, short-chang ing.**
short circuit, a side circuit of electricity that is formed when insulation wears off a wire or wires which touch each other or some connecting conductor, so that the main circuit is by-passed. A short circuit usually blows a fuse and may cause a fire.

short-cir cuit (shôrt′sėr′kit), **1.** make a short circuit in. **2.** make a short circuit. *v.*

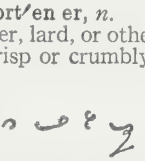
short com ing (shôrt′kum′ing), fault; defect. *n.*

short cut, a less distant or quicker way.

short en (shôrt′n), **1.** make shorter; cut off: *The new highway shortens the trip.* **2.** become shorter. **3.** make rich with butter, lard, etc.: *She used butter to shorten her cakes.* **4.** take in (sail). *v.* **—short′en er,** *n.*

short en ing (shôrt′n ing), butter, lard, or other fat, used to make pastry, cake, etc., crisp or crumbly. *n.*

short hand (shôrt′hand′), **1.** method of rapid writing that uses symbols in place of letters, syllables, words, and phrases; stenography. For example, the symbols in the picture mean "Your letter was received today." **2.** using shorthand. **3.** written in shorthand. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*



Example of shorthand (Gregg System)

short-hand ed (shôrt′han′did), not having enough workmen or helpers. *adj.*

short horn (shôrt′hôrn′), any of a breed of cattle with short horns, raised for beef. *n.*

short ish (shôr′tish), rather short. *adj.*

short-lived (shôrt′livd′ or shôrt′livd′), living only a short time; lasting only a short time. *adj.*

short ly (shôrt′lē), **1.** in a short time; before long; soon. **2.** in a few words; briefly. **3.** briefly and rudely. *adv.*

short-range (shôrt′rānj′), not reaching far. *adj.*

shorts (shôrts), **1.** knee breeches. **2.** short, loose trousers worn in sports; trunks. **3.** a baby's short clothes. **4.** mixture of bran and coarse meal. *n.pl.*

short shrift, **1.** short time for confession and absolution. **2.** little mercy, respite, or delay.

short-sight ed (shôrt′sīt′id), **1.** near-sighted; not able to see far. **2.** lacking in foresight; not prudent. *adj.* **—short′-sight′ed ly,** *adv.* **—short′-sight′ed ness,** *n.*

short stop (shôrt′stop′), a baseball player stationed between second base and third base. See **baseball** for diagram. *n.*

short story, a prose story with a full plot, but much shorter than a novel.

short-tem pered (shôrt′tem′pərd), easily made angry; quick-tempered. *adj.*

short-term (shôrt′tėrm′), falling due in a short time. *adj.*

short ton, 2000 pounds avoirdupois.

short-waist ed (shôrt′wās′tid), having a high waistline; short from neck to waistline. *adj.*

short wave, a radio wave having a wave length of 60 meters or less.

short-wave (shôrt′wāv′), transmit by short waves: *The President's speech was short-waved overseas.* *v.*, **short-waved, short-wav ing.**

short wind ed (shôrt′win′did), getting out of breath too quickly; having difficulty in breathing. *adj.*

Sho sho ne (shō shō′nē), **1.** river flowing from Yellowstone Park in NW Wyoming into the Big Horn River. 120 mi. **2.** dam on this river, near Cody, Wyoming. 328 ft. high. *n.*

Shoshone Falls, falls of the Snake River, in S Idaho. 210 ft.

shot[1] (shot), **1.** discharge of a gun or cannon: *He heard two shots.* **2.** act of shooting. **3.** tiny balls of lead; bullets. **4.** a single ball of lead for a gun or cannon. **5.** load with shot. **6.** attempt to hit by shooting: *That was a good shot.* **7.** distance a weapon can shoot; range: *We were within rifle shot of the fort.* **8.** person who shoots: *He is a good shot.* **9.** something like a shot. An aimed stroke in a game is sometimes called a shot. **10.** remark aimed at some person or thing. **11.** attempt; try: *make a shot at the job.* **12.** a heavy metal ball. **13.** picture taken with a camera; motion-picture record of a scene. **14.** *Slang.* drink: *a shot of whiskey.* **15.** *Slang.* dose: *a shot of some drug.* **16.** in mining, a blast. **17.** amount due or to be paid. 1-4,6-17 *n.*, *pl.* **shots** or (for def. 3) **shot** or **shots**; 5,11 *v.*, **shot ted, shot ting.**

a long shot, an attempt at something difficult.

not by a long shot, not at all.

put the shot, send a heavy metal ball as far as one can with one push.

shot through with, full of.

shot[2] (shot), **1.** pt. and pp. of **shoot.** *Many years ago he shot a rival and was himself shot in revenge.* **2.** woven so as to show a play of colors: *blue silk shot with gold.* 1 *v.*, 2 *adj.*

shote (shōt), shoat. *n.*

shot gun (shot′gun′), a smoothbore gun for firing cartridges filled with very small shot. *n.*

shot-put (shot′půt′), contest in which one sends a heavy metal ball as far as he can with one push. *n.*

should (shůd; *unstressed* shəd), **1.** See **shall** for ordinary uses. **2.** *Should* has special uses: (1) to express duty: *You should try to make fewer mistakes.* (2) to make statements less direct or blunt: *I should not call her beautiful.* (3) to express uncertainty: *If John should win the prize, how happy he would be.* (4) to make statements about something that might have happened but did not: *I should have gone if you had asked me.* (5) to express a condition or reason for something: *He was pardoned on the condition that he should leave the country.* *v.*, *pt. of* **shall.**

shoul der (shōl′dər), **1.** the part of the body to which an arm or foreleg or wing is attached. **2.** part of a garment covering this. **3.** foreleg and adjoining parts of a slaughtered animal. See **pork** for diagram. **4.** take upon or support with the shoulder or shoulders: *shoulder a tray.* **5.** bear (a burden, blame, etc.); assume (responsibility, expense, etc.): *Uncle James shouldered the responsibility of sending Jim to college.* **6.** a shoulderlike part or projection: *Don't drive on the shoulder of the road.* **7.** push with the shoulders: *He shouldered his way through the crowd.* 1-3,6 *n.*, 4,5,7 *v.*

shoulders, the two shoulders and the upper part of the back.

put one's shoulder to the wheel, make a great effort.

shoulder arms, hold a rifle almost upright with the barrel resting in the hollow of the shoulder and the butt in the hand.

shoulder to shoulder, **1.** side by side; together. **2.** with united effort.

straight from the shoulder, frankly; directly.

turn or **give a cold shoulder to,** shun; avoid; show dislike for.

shoulder blade, the flat bone of the shoulder; scapula.

shoulder knot, knot of ribbon or lace worn on the shoulder.

shoulder strap, **1.** strap worn over the shoulder to hold a garment up. **2.** an ornamental strip fastened on the shoulder of an officer's uniform to show his rank.

should n't (shůd′nt), should not.

shouldst (shůdst), *Archaic.* should. "Thou shouldst" means "you should." *v.*

shout (shout), **1.** call or cry loudly and vigorously: *Bill shouted for help. Somebody shouted, "Fire!" The crowd shouted with laughter.* **2.** a loud, vigorous call or cry: *Shouts of joy rang through the halls.* **3.** talk or laugh very loudly. **4.** a loud outburst of laughter. **5.** express by a shout or shouts. 1,3,5 *v.*, 2,4 *n.* **—shout′er,** *n.*

shout a person down, silence a person by very loud talk.

shove (shuv), **1.** push; move forward or along by the application of force from behind. **2.** push roughly or rudely against; jostle (a person): *The people shoved to get on the crowded car.* **3.** push: *Fred gave the boat a shove which sent it far out into the water.* 1,2 *v.*, **shoved, shov ing;** 3 *n.* **—shov′er,** *n.*

shove off, **1.** push away from the shore; row away. **2.** *Slang.* leave; start.

shov el (shuv′l), 1. tool with a broad scoop, used to lift and throw loose matter: *a coal shovel, a steam shovel.* 2. lift and throw with a shovel. 3. make with a shovel: *They shoveled a path through the snow.* 4. work with a shovel. 5. a shovelful. 6. throw in large quantities: *The hungry man greedily shoveled the food into his mouth.* 7. shovel hat. 1,5,7 *n.*, 2-4,6 *v.*, **shov eled, shov el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **shov elled, shov el ling.**

shov el er (shuv′l ər), 1. person or thing that shovels. 2. kind of fresh-water duck with a broad, flat bill. *n.*

shov el ful (shuv′l fŭl), as much as a shovel can hold. *n., pl.* **shov el fuls.**

shovel hat, hat with a broad brim turned up at the sides and projecting with shovellike curves in front and behind. Some clergymen of the Church of England wear shovel hats.

show (shō), 1. let be seen; put in sight: *She showed her new hat.* 2. reveal; manifest; disclose: *He showed himself a generous man by giving to charity.* 3. be in sight; appear; be seen: *Anger showed in his face.* 4. point out: *A boy showed us the way to town.* 5. direct; guide: *Show him out.* 6. make clear; explain. 7. make clear to; explain to: *Show us how to do the problem.* 8. prove: *He showed that it was true.* 9. grant; give: *show mercy, show favor.* 10. display: *The jewels made a fine show.* 11. display for effect: *Our house is furnished for comfort, not for show.* 12. any kind of public exhibition or display: *a horse show.* 13. a showing: *The club voted by a show of hands.* 14. appearance: *There is some show of truth in his excuse.* 15. false appearance: *He hid his treachery by a show of friendship.* 16. trace; indication: *a show of oil in a region.* 17. *Informal.* entertainment. 18. *Informal.* chance. 19. *Slang.* be among the leaders at the finish of a race; come in third. 20. object of scorn; something odd; queer sight: *Don't make a show of yourself.* 1-11, 19 *v.*, **showed, shown** or **showed, show ing;** 10-18,20 *n.* Also, *esp. Brit.* or *Dialect.* **shew.**

for show, for effect; to attract attention.

show off, make a show (of); display (one's good points, etc.).

show up, 1. expose. 2. stand out. 3. *Informal.* put in an appearance.

show bill, poster, placard, or the like, advertising a show.

show boat (shō′bōt′), steamboat with a theater for plays. Showboats carry their own actors and make frequent stops to give performances. *n.*

show bread (shō′bred′), shewbread. *n.*

show case (shō′kās′), a glass case to display and protect articles in stores, museums, etc. *n.*

show down (shō′doun′), *Informal.* a forced disclosure of facts, purposes, methods, etc. *n.*

show er (shou′ər), 1. a short fall of rain. 2. rain for a short time. 3. wet with a shower; spray; sprinkle. 4. anything like a fall of rain: *a shower of hail, a shower of tears, a shower of sparks from an engine.* 5. come in a shower. 6. send in a shower; pour down: *They showered gifts upon her.* 7. party for giving presents to a woman about to be married, etc. 8. shower bath. 1,4,7,8 *n.*, 2,3,5,6 *v.*

shower bath, 1. bath in which water pours down on the body from above in small jets. 2. apparatus for such a bath.

show er y (shou′ər ē), 1. raining in showers. 2. having many showers. 3. like a shower. *adj.*

show man (shō′mən), 1. man who manages a show. 2. person skilled in showmanship or publicity. *n., pl.* **show men.**

show man ship (shō′mən ship), management of shows; skill in managing shows or in publicity. *n.*

shown (shōn), a pp. of **show.** *The clerk has shown the lady many hats. We were shown many tricks.* *v.*

show-off (shō′ôf′), 1. a showing off. 2. *Informal.* person who shows off. *n.*

show room (shō′rüm′), room used for the display of goods or merchandise. *n.*

show y (shō′ē), 1. making a display; striking; conspicuous: *A peony is a showy flower.* 2. too bright and gay to be in good taste. 3. ostentatious. *adj.*, **show i er, show i est.** —**show′i ly,** *adv.* —**show′i ness,** *n.*

shrank (shrangk), a pt. of **shrink.** *That shirt shrank in the wash.* *v.*

Shrapnel (def. 1)

shrap nel (shrap′nəl), 1. shell filled with bullets and powder, arranged to explode in the air and scatter the bullets over a large area. 2. fragments scattered by such a shell on explosion. *n.*

shred (shred), 1. a very small piece torn off or cut off; very narrow strip; scrap: *The wind tore the sail to shreds.* 2. fragment; particle; bit: *There's not a shred of evidence that he took the money.* 3. tear or cut into small pieces. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **shred ded** or **shred, shred ding.**

Shreve port (shrēv′pôrt), city in NW Louisiana. 164,000. *n.*

Shrew (total length about 5 in.)

shrew (shrü), 1. a bad-tempered, quarrelsome woman. 2. a mouselike mammal with a long snout and brownish fur, that eats insects and worms. *n.*

shrewd (shrüd), 1. having a sharp mind; showing a keen wit; clever: *He is a shrewd businessman.* 2. keen; sharp. *adj.* —**shrewd′ly,** *adv.* —**shrewd′ness,** *n.*

shrewd turn, a mean trick; mischievous act.

shrew ish (shrü′ish), scolding; bad-tempered. *adj.* —**shrew′ish ly,** *adv.* —**shrew′ish ness,** *n.*

shriek (shrēk), 1. a loud, sharp, shrill sound: *We heard the shriek of the engine's whistle.* 2. make a loud, sharp, shrill sound. People sometimes shriek because of terror, anger, pain, or amusement. 3. utter loudly and shrilly. 4. a loud, shrill laugh. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

shriev al ty (shrēv′l tē), office, term of office, or jurisdiction of a sheriff. *n., pl.* **shriev al ties.**

Shrike (about 9 in. long)

shrift (shrift), *Archaic.* 1. confession to a priest, followed by the imposing of penance and the granting of absolution. 2. act of shriving. *n.*

shrike (shrīk), bird with a strong, hooked beak that feeds on large insects, frogs, and sometimes on other birds. *n.*

shrill (shril), 1. having a high pitch; high and sharp in sound; piercing: *Crickets, locusts, and katydids make shrill noises.* 2. full of shrill sounds. 3. make a shrill sound. 4. sound sharply. 5. a shrill sound. 6. with a shrill sound. 1,2 *adj.*, 3,4 *v.*, 5 *n.*, 6 *adv.* —**shrill′ness,** *n.*

shril ly (shril′lē), in shrill tones. *adv.*

shrimp (shrimp), 1. a small, long-tailed shellfish, used for food. 2. a small or insignificant person. *n., pl.* **shrimps** or for 1 (*esp. collectively*) **shrimp.** —**shrimp′-like′,** *adj.*

shrine (shrīn), 1. case, box, etc., holding a holy object. 2. tomb of a saint, etc. 3. place of worship. 4. place or object considered as sacred because of its memories, history, etc.: *Mount Vernon is a shrine for Americans.* 5. enclose in a shrine or something like a shrine. 1-4 *n.*, 5 *v.*, **shrined, shrin ing.**

Shrine

shrink (shringk), 1. draw back: *The dog shrank from the whip. A shy person shrinks from making new acquaintances.* 2. become smaller: *His wool sweater shrank when it was washed.* 3. make smaller; cause to contract: *Cloth is often shrunk with water before being made up.* 4. a shrinking. 1-3 *v.*, **shrank** or **shrunk, shrunk** or **shrunk en, shrink ing;** 4 *n.* —**shrink′a ble,** *adj.* —**shrink′er,** *n.*

shrink age (shringk′ij), 1. fact or process of shrinking. 2. amount or degree of shrinking: *a shrinkage of two inches in the length of a sleeve.* *n.*

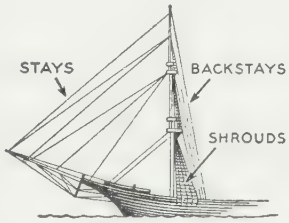
shrive (shrīv), *Archaic.* **1.** hear the confession of, impose penance on, and grant absolution to. **2.** make confession. **3.** hear confessions. *v.*, **shrove** or **shrived, shriv en** or **shrived, shriv ing.**
shrive oneself, confess to a priest and do penance.

shriv el (shriv′l), **1.** dry up; wither; shrink and wrinkle: *The hot sunshine shriveled the grass.* **2.** waste away; become useless. **3.** make helpless or useless. *v.*, **shriv eled, shriv el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **shriv elled, shriv el ling.**

shriv en (shriv′ən), a pp. of **shrive.** *The penitent was shriven by the priest. v.*

Shrop shire (shrop′shir), county in W England. *n.*

shroud (shroud), **1.** cloth or garment in which a dead person is wrapped for burial. **2.** wrap for burial. **3.** something that covers, conceals, or veils: *The fog was a shroud over the city.* **4.** cover; conceal; veil: *The earth is shrouded in darkness.* **5.** rope from a mast to the side of a ship. Shrouds help support the mast. 1,3,5 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*



Shrouds (def. 5)

shrove (shrōv), a pt. of **shrive.** *The priest shrove the penitent. v.*

Shrove tide (shrōv′tīd′), the three days, **Shrove Sunday, Shrove Monday,** and **Shrove Tuesday,** before Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent. Shrovetide is a time for confession, absolution, rejoicing, and feasting. *n.*

shrub[1] (shrub), a woody plant smaller than a tree, usually with many separate stems starting from or near the ground; bush. A lilac bush is a shrub. *n.* **—shrub′like′,** *adj.*

shrub[2] (shrub), drink made from fruit juice, sugar, and, usually, rum or brandy. *n.*

shrub ber y (shrub′ər ē), **1.** shrubs collectively. **2.** place planted with shrubs. *n., pl.* **shrub ber ies.**

shrub by (shrub′ē), **1.** like shrubs. **2.** covered with shrubs. **3.** consisting of shrubs. *adj.*, **shrub bi er, shrub bi est.**

shrug (shrug), **1.** raise (the shoulders) as an expression of dislike, doubt, indifference, impatience, etc.: *He shrugged and walked away.* **2.** a raising of the shoulders in this way. 1 *v.*, **shrugged, shrug ging;** 2 *n.*

shrunk (shrungk), a pp. and a pt. of **shrink.** *His wool socks have shrunk so that he can't get them on. v.*

shrunk en (shrungk′ən), **1.** grown smaller; shriveled. **2.** a pp. of **shrink.** 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

shuck (shuk), **1.** husk; pod. **2.** remove the shucks from. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.* **—shuck′er,** *n.*

shucks (shuks), *Informal.* exclamation of disgust, regret, impatience, etc. *interj.*

shud der (shud′ər), **1.** tremble with horror, fear, cold, etc.: *She shudders at the sight of a snake.* **2.** a trembling; quivering. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—shud′der ing ly,** *adv.*

shuf fle (shuf′l), **1.** walk without lifting the feet: *The old man shuffles feebly along.* **2.** scrape or drag (the feet). **3.** a scraping or dragging movement of the feet. **4.** dance with a shuffle. **5.** mix (cards, etc.) so as to change the order. **6.** a shuffling of cards. **7.** right or turn to shuffle (cards). **8.** push about; thrust or throw with clumsy haste: *He shuffled on his clothes and ran out of the house.* **9.** move this way and that: *shuffle a stack of papers.* **10.** movement this way and that: *After a hasty shuffle through his papers, the speaker began to talk.* **11.** put, bring, come about, or answer in a tricky way; dodge; equivocate; quibble. **12.** trick; unfair act; evasion: *Through some legal shuffle he secured a new trial.* 1,2,4,5,8,9,11 *v.*, **shuf fled, shuf fling;** 3,4,6,7,10,12 *n.* **—shuf′fler,** *n.*
shuffle off, get rid of.

shuf fle board (shuf′l bôrd′), a game played by pushing large wooden or iron disks along a surface to certain spots. *n.*

shun (shun), keep away from; avoid: *She was lazy and shunned work. v.*, **shunned, shun ning. —shun′ner,** *n.*

shunt (shunt), **1.** move out of the way; turn aside. **2.** a turning aside; shift. **3.** sidetrack; put aside; get rid of. **4.** switch (a train) from one track to another. **5.** a railroad switch. **6.** wire or other conductor joining two points in an electric circuit and forming a path through which a part of the current will pass. **7.** carry (a part of a current) by means of a shunt. 1,3,4,7 *v.*, 2,5,6 *n.* **—shunt′er,** *n.*

shut (shut), **1.** close (a receptacle or opening) by pushing or pulling a lid, door, some part, etc., into place: *shut a box, shut a window.* **2.** close (eyes, a knife, a book, etc.) by bringing parts together. **3.** close tight; close securely; close doors or other openings of: *shut a house for the summer.* **4.** become shut; be closed. **5.** closed; fastened up; enclosed. **6.** enclose; confine: *The criminal was shut in prison.* **7.** in phonetics, formed by completely stopping the mouth passage. **8.** in phonetics, having sound stopped by a consonant at the end of a syllable. 1-4,6 *v.*, **shut, shut ting;** 5,7,8 *adj.*
shut down, **1.** close by lowering. **2.** close (a factory or the like) for a time; stop work. **3.** settle down so as to cover or envelop. **4.** *Informal.* put a stop or check (*on*).
shut in, keep from going out.
shut off, close; obstruct; check; bar; turn off: *Shut off the radio.*
shut out, **1.** keep from coming in. **2.** defeat (a team) without allowing it to score.
shut up, **1.** shut the doors and windows of. **2.** *Informal.* stop talking. **3.** keep from going out.

shut-down (shut′doun′), a shutting down; a closing of a factory, or the like, for a time. *n.*

shut-in (shut′in′), **1.** confined. **2.** person who is kept from going out by sickness, weakness, etc. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

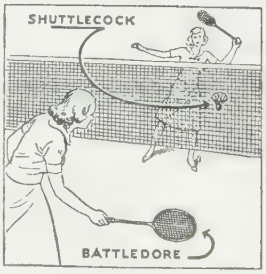
shut-out (shut′out′), **1.** defeat of a team without allowing it to score. **2.** lockout. *n.*

shut ter (shut′ər), **1.** a movable cover for a window: *When we shut up our cottage for the winter, we put shutters on all the windows.* **2.** a movable cover, slide, etc., for closing an opening. The device that opens and closes in front of the lens of a camera is the shutter. **3.** put a shutter or shutters on or over. **4.** person or thing that shuts. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *v.*

Shuttle for weaving: A, yarn; B, bobbin.

shut tle (shut′l), **1.** instrument that carries the thread from one side of the web to the other in weaving. **2.** instrument on which thread is wound. Shuttles are used in tatting (a kind of lacemaking). **3.** something that goes back and forth. The shuttle in a sewing machine is the sliding holder for the lower thread. **4.** move quickly to and fro. **5.** *U.S.* shuttle train. 1-3,5 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **shut tled, shut tling.**

shut tle cock (shut′lkok′), **1.** a cork with feathers stuck in one end, which is hit back and forth by a small racket, called a battledore, in the game of battledore and shuttlecock. **2.** a similar object used in the game of badminton; bird. *n.*



shuttle train, train that runs back and forth over a short distance.

shy[1] (shī), **1.** uncomfortable in company; bashful: *John is shy and dislikes parties.* **2.** easily frightened away; timid: *A deer is a shy animal.* **3.** cautious; wary. **4.** start back or aside suddenly: *The horse shied at the*

newspaper blowing along the ground. **5.** a sudden start to one side. **6.** shrink. 1-3 *adj.*, **shy er, shy est** or **shi er, shi est;** 4,6 *v.*, **shied, shy ing;** 5 *n.*, *pl.* **shies.** **—shy′ness,** *n.*

fight shy of, keep away from; avoid.

shy of, *Informal.* having little; lacking: *My brother is two months shy of voting age.*

shy[2] (shī), throw; fling: *The boy shied a stone at the tree.* *v.*, **shied, shy ing;** *n.*, *pl.* **shies.**

Shy lock (shī′lok), **1.** the relentless and revengeful moneylender in Shakespeare's play *The Merchant of Venice.* **2.** a greedy moneylender. *n.*

shy ly (shī′lē), in a shy manner. *adv.* Also, **shily.**

shy ster (shī′stər), *U.S. Informal.* lawyer or other person who uses improper or questionable methods in his business or profession. *n.*

si (sē), the seventh tone of the musical scale; ti. *n.*

Si (sē), river flowing through S China into the South China Sea. 1000 mi. *n.*

Si, silicon.

Si am (sī am′), **1.** former name of **Thailand. 2. Gulf of,** gulf of the South China Sea, between the Malay Peninsula and Cambodia. *n.*

Si a mese (sī′ə mēz′), **1.** of or having to do with Siam (Thailand), its people, or their language. **2.** native of Siam (Thailand). **3.** language of Siam (Thailand). 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*, *pl.* **Si a mese.**

Siamese twins, **1.** 1811-1874, twin Siamese boys who were born joined together by a band of flesh between their chests. **2.** any twins joined together at birth.

Si an (sē′än′), city in central China. 629,000. *n.*

sib (sib), **1.** related by blood; closely related; akin. **2.** kinsman or relative. **3.** one's kin. **4.** brother or sister. 1 *adj.*, 2-4 *n.*

Si be li us (sə bā′lē əs), **Jean,** 1865-1957, Finnish composer of symphonies and other music. *n.*

Si be ri a (sī bir′ē ə), region in N Asia, extending from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific. It is part of the Soviet Union. *n.* **—Si be′ri an,** *adj.*, *n.*

sib i lance (sib′l əns), a hissing. *n.*

sib i lant (sib′l ənt), **1.** hissing. **2.** a hissing sound, letter, or symbol. *S* and *sh* are sibilants. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

sib yl (sib′l), **1.** any of several prophetesses that the ancient Greeks and Romans consulted about the future. **2.** prophetess; fortuneteller; witch. *n.*

sib yl line (sib′l ēn or sib′l īn), **1.** of or like a sibyl; prophetic; mysterious. **2.** said or written by a sibyl. *adj.*

sic[1] (sik), *Latin.* so; thus. *Sic* is often used to show or emphasize the fact that something has been copied just as it was in the original. *Example: The letter was headed Danbury, Conneticut [sic], Jan. 2.* *adv.*

sic[2] (sik), **1.** set upon or attack. **2.** incite to set upon or attack (with *on*). *v.*, **sicked, sick ing.**

sic ca tive (sik′ə tiv), **1.** drying. **2.** a drying substance; especially, a drier used in painting. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Si cil ian (sə sil′yən), **1.** of or having to do with Sicily, its people, or their dialect. **2.** native or inhabitant of Sicily. **3.** dialect of Italian spoken in Sicily. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

Sic i ly (sis′ə lē), the largest island in the Mediterranean, near the SW tip of Italy, a department of Italy. 4,487,000 pop.; 9926 sq. mi. See **Corsica** for map. *n.*

sick (sik), **1.** in poor health; having some disease; ill. **2.** *Esp. Brit. Informal.* vomiting; inclined to vomit; feeling nausea. **3.** for a sick person; connected with sickness. **4.** showing sickness: *a sick look.* **5.** sick people. **6.** weary; tired: *He is sick of school.* **7.** disgusted. **8.** affected with sorrow or longing: *sick at heart.* **9.** not in the proper condition. **10.** pale; wan. 1-4,6-10 *adj.*, 5 *n.*

sick bay, place on a ship used as a hospital.

sick bed (sik′bed′), bed of a sick person. *n.*

sick en (sik′ən), **1.** become sick: *The bird sickened when kept in the cage.* **2.** make sick: *The sight of blood sickened him.* *v.*

sick en ing (sik′ən ing), **1.** making sick; causing nausea, faintness, disgust, or loathing. **2.** becoming sick. *adj.* **—sick′en ing ly,** *adv.*

sick headache, headache accompanied by nausea; migraine.

sick ish (sik′ish), **1.** somewhat sick. **2.** somewhat sickening. *adj.* **—sick′ish ly,** *adv.* **—sick′ish ness,** *n.*

Sickle

sick le (sik′l), tool consisting of a short, curved blade on a short handle, used for cutting grass, etc. *n.*

sick ly (sik′lē), **1.** often sick; not strong; not healthy. **2.** of or having to do with sickness: *Her skin is a sickly yellow.* **3.** causing sickness: *That place has a sickly climate.* **4.** faint; weak; pale. **5.** in a sick manner. 1-4 *adj.*, **sick li er, sick li est;** 5 *adv.* **—sick′li ness,** *n.*

sick ness (sik′nis), **1.** condition of being sick; illness; disease. **2.** nausea; vomiting. *n.*

sic tran sit glo ri a mun di (sik tran′sit glô′rē ə mun′dī), *Latin.* so passes away the glory of the world.

side (sīd), **1.** surface or line bounding a thing: *the sides of a square.* **2.** one of the two surfaces of an object that is not the front, back, top, or bottom: *There is a door at the side of the house.* **3.** either of the two surfaces of paper, cloth, etc.: *Write only on one side of the paper.* **4.** a particular surface: *the outer and inner sides of a hollow ball, the side of the moon turned toward the earth.* **5.** either the right or the left part of a thing; either part or region beyond a central line: *the east side of a city, our side of the street, turn to one side.* **6.** either the right or the left part of the body of a person or an animal: *a pain in one's side.* **7.** slope of a hill or bank. **8.** bank or shore of a river. **9.** group of persons opposed to another group: *Both sides are ready for the contest.* **10.** position, course, attitude, or part of one person or party against another: *It is pleasant to be on the winning side of a dispute.* **11.** part of a family; line of descent: *The man is English on his mother's side.* **12.** at one side; on one side: *the side aisles of a theater.* **13.** from one side: *a side view.* **14.** toward one side: *a side glance.* **15.** less important: *a side issue.* **16. Side with** means take the part of; favor (one among opposing or differing groups or persons). **17.** *Brit.* a spinning motion given a billiard ball by hitting it quickly on the side. **18.** *Brit. Slang.* pretentious airs. 1-11,17,18 *n.*, 12-15 *adj.*, 16 *v.*, **sid ed, sid ing.**

by one's side, near one.

on the side, *Informal.* in addition to one's ordinary duties.

side by side, beside one another.

split one's sides, laugh very hard.

take sides, place oneself with one person or group against another.

side arms, sword, revolver, bayonet, etc., carried at the side or in the belt.

side board (sīd′bôrd′), piece of dining-room furniture. A sideboard has drawers and shelves for holding silver and linen, and space on top for dishes. *n.*

side burns (sīd′bėrnz′), *U.S.* short whiskers just below the hairline on both cheeks. *n.pl.*

Sideburns

side car (sīd′kär′), car for a passenger, baggage, etc., attached to the side of a motorcycle. *n.*

-sided, suffix meaning: having a side or sides, as in *three-sided.*

side-kick (sīd′kik′), *Slang.* partner or close friend. *n.*

side light, **1.** light coming from the side. **2.** incidental information about a subject. **3.** either of two lights carried by a moving ship at night. There is a red one on the port side and a green one on the starboard side. **4.** window or other opening for light in the side of a building, ship, etc. **5.** window at the side of a door or of another window.

side line, **1.** line at the side of something. **2.** line that marks the limit of play on the side of the field in

football, etc. **3.** space just outside these lines: *The spectators watched the game from the side lines.* **4.** an additional line of goods or of business.

side long (sīd′lông′), to or toward one side. *adj., adv.*

side piece (sīd′pēs′), piece forming a side or part of a side, or fixed by the side, of something. *n.*

si de re al (sī dir′ē əl), **1.** of or having to do with the stars. **2.** measured by the apparent daily motion of the stars. A **sidereal day** is about four minutes shorter than a mean solar day. A **sidereal year** is about twenty minutes longer than a solar year. *adj.*

sid er ite (sid′ər īt), an iron ore composed of iron carbonate. Siderite occurs in various forms and colors. *n.*

side sad dle (sīd′sad′l), a woman's saddle so made that both of the rider's legs are on the same side of the horse. *n.*

side show, **1.** a small show in connection with a principal one: *the side shows of a circus.* **2.** any minor proceeding or affair connected with a more important one.

side slip (sīd′slip′), **1.** slip to one side. **2.** the slipping to one side of an airship. 1,2 *n.*, 1 *v.*, **side slipped, side slip ping.**

side step, **1.** a step or stepping to one side. **2.** step at the side of a ship, vehicle, etc.

side-step (sīd′step′), **1.** step aside. **2.** avoid by stepping aside; evade: *side-step a responsibility.* *v.*, **side-stepped, side-step ping.** **—side′step′per,** *n.*

side swipe (sīd′swīp′), *U.S.* **1.** hit with a sweeping blow along the side. **2.** a sweeping blow along the side. 1 *v.*, **side swiped, side swip ing;** 2 *n.*

side track (sīd′trak′), **1.** a railroad siding. **2.** switch (a train, etc.) to a sidetrack. **3.** put aside; turn aside: *The teacher refused to be sidetracked by questions on other subjects.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

side walk (sīd′wôk′), place to walk at the side of a street, usually paved. *n.*

side ward (sīd′wərd), toward one side. *adj., adv.*

side wards (sīd′wərdz), sideward. *adv.*

side way (sīd′wā′), **1.** sideways. **2.** a side street, not a main road; byway. **3.** sidewalk. 1 *adv., adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

side ways (sīd′wāz′), **1.** toward one side. **2.** from one side. **3.** with one side toward the front. *adv., adj.*

side-wheel (sīd′hwēl′), having a paddle wheel on each side. *adj.*

side wise (sīd′wīz′), sideways. *adv., adj.*

sid ing (sīd′ing), **1.** a short railroad track to which cars can be switched from a main track. **2.** *U.S.* boards forming the sides of a wooden building. *n.*

si dle (sī′dl), **1.** move sideways. **2.** move sideways slowly so as not to attract attention: *The little boy shyly sidled up to the visitor.* **3.** movement sideways. 1,2 *v.*, **si dled, si dling;** 3 *n.*

Si don (sī′dn), town on the SW coast of Lebanon. In ancient times it was a seaport of Phoenicia and was noted for its wealth and wickedness. 25,000. *n.*

siege (sēj), **1.** the surrounding of a fortified place by an army trying to capture it; a besieging or being besieged: *Troy was under a siege for ten years.* **2.** any long or persistent effort to overcome resistance; any long-continued attack: *a siege of illness.* **3.** besiege. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **sieged, sieg ing.**

lay siege to, **1.** besiege: *lay siege to a city.* **2.** attempt to win or get by long and persistent effort.

Siege Perilous, a vacant seat at King Arthur's Round Table, that could be taken only by the knight who was destined to find the Holy Grail.

Sieg fried (sēg′frēd), in German legends, a hero who killed a dragon and bathed in its blood to make himself invulnerable and who won a treasure.

si en na (sē en′ə), **1.** a yellowish-brown coloring matter (**raw sienna**) made from earth containing iron. **2.** a reddish-brown coloring matter (**burnt sienna**) made by roasting earth containing iron. **3.** a yellowish brown or reddish brown. *n.*

si er ra (sē er′ə), chain of hills or mountains with jagged peaks. *n.*

Si er ra Le o ne (sē er′ə lē ō′nē), a republic in W Africa, a member of the British Commonwealth. 2,260,000 pop.; 27,940 sq. mi. *Capital:* Freetown.

Si er ra Ma dre (sē er′ə mä′drā), mountain ranges in E and W Mexico. Between these ranges is the central plateau of Mexico.

Si er ra Ne vad a (sē er′ə nə vad′ə or sē er′ə nə-vä′də), a mountain range in E California. The highest peak, Mount Whitney, is 14,495 feet.

si es ta (sē es′tə), a nap or rest taken at noon or in the afternoon. *n.*

sieur (syœr), a former French title of respect for a man; Sir. *n.*

sieve (siv), **1.** utensil having holes that let liquids and smaller pieces pass through, but not the larger pieces: *Shaking flour through a sieve removes lumps.* **2.** put through a sieve. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **sieved, siev ing.**

sift (sift), **1.** separate large pieces from small by shaking in a sieve: *Sift the ashes.* **2.** put through a sieve: *Sift sugar on the top of the cake.* **3.** use a sieve. **4.** fall through, or as if through, a sieve: *The snow sifted softly down.* **5.** examine very carefully: *The jury sifted the evidence to decide if the man was guilty.* *v.* **—sift′er,** *n.*

sigh (sī), **1.** let out a very long, deep breath because one is sad, tired, relieved, etc. **2.** act or sound of sighing: *a sigh of regret, a sigh of relief.* **3.** say or express with a sigh. **4.** make a sound like a sigh: *The wind sighed in the treetops.* **5.** wish very much; long: *She sighed for home and friends.* **6.** lament with sighing: *sigh over one's unhappy fate.* 1,3-6 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—sigh′er,** *n.* **—sigh′ing ly,** *adv.*

sight (sīt), **1.** power of seeing; vision: *Birds have better sight than dogs.* **2.** act or fact of seeing; look: *love at first sight.* **3.** limit or range of seeing: *Land was in sight.* **4.** thing seen; view; glimpse: *I caught a sight of him.* **5.** something worth seeing: *see the sights of the city.* **6.** something that looks queer: *Her clothes were a sight.* **7.** see: *At last Columbus sighted land.* **8.** device on a gun, surveying instrument, etc., to assist in taking aim or observing. **9.** observation taken with a telescope or other instrument; aim with a gun, etc. **10.** take a sight or observation of. **11.** aim by means of sights: *The hunter sighted carefully before firing his gun.* **12.** adjust the sight (of a gun, etc.). **13.** provide with sights. **14.** way of looking or thinking; regard: *Dolls are precious in a little girl's sight.* **15.** *Informal.* great quantity. 1-6,8, 9,14,15 *n.*, 7,10-13 *v.*

at sight, as soon as seen.

catch sight of, see.

in sight of, where one can see or be seen by.

know by sight, know sufficiently to recognize when seen.

on sight, as soon as seen.

out of sight of, **1.** where one cannot see: *out of sight of land.* **2.** where one cannot be seen by: *out of sight of the neighbors.*

sight unseen, not seen.

sight draft, a written order from one bank to another, requiring a certain amount of money to be paid on demand.

sight less (sīt′lis), **1.** blind. **2.** invisible. *adj.*

sight ly (sīt′lē), **1.** pleasing to the sight. **2.** affording a fine view. *adj.*, **sight li er, sight li est.** **—sight′li-ness,** *n.*

sight see ing (sīt′sē′ing), going around to see objects or places of interest. *n., adj.*

sight se er (sīt′sē′ər), person who goes around to see objects or places of interest. *n.*

sig moid (sig′moid), **1.** shaped like the letter S. The **sigmoid flexure** of the colon is its last curve before the rectum. **2.** having to do with the sigmoid flexure of the colon. **3.** shaped like the letter C. *adj.*

sign (sīn), **1.** any mark used to mean, represent, or point out something: *The signs for addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division* are +, −, ×, ÷. **2.** attach one's name to: *Sign this letter.* **3.** attach one's name to show authority, agreement, obligation, etc.; write one's name: *Sign on the dotted line.* **4.** write: *Sign your initials here.* **5.** hire by a written agreement: *sign a new player.* **6.** accept employment: *They signed for three years.* **7.** motion or gesture used to mean, represent, or point out something: *A nod is a sign of agreement. We talked to the deaf man by signs.* **8.** give a sign to; signal: *sign someone to enter.* **9.** communicate by gesture: *sign assent.* **10.** mark with a sign. **11.** an inscribed board, space, etc., serving for advertisement, information, etc.: *The sign reads, "Keep off the grass."* **12.** indication: *There are no signs of life about the house.* **13.** indication of a coming event: *The robin is a sign of spring.* **14.** trace: *The hunter found signs of deer.* **15.** in astronomy, any of the twelve divisions of the zodiac. 1,7,11-15 *n.*, 2-6,8-10 *v.* **—sign′er,** *n.*

sign away, assign.

sign off, stop broadcasting.

sign over, hand over by signing one's name.

sig nal (sig′nl), **1.** sign giving notice of something: *A red light is a signal of danger.* **2.** make a signal or signals (to): *He signaled the car to stop by raising his hand.* **3.** make known by a signal or signals: *A bell signals the end of a school period.* **4.** used as a signal or in signaling: *a signal flag.* **5.** remarkable; striking; notable: *The aircraft carrier was a signal invention.* **6.** a bid or play in card games that gives certain information to one's partner. **7.** exciting cause; occasion. 1,6,7 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **sig naled, sig nal ing** or *esp. Brit.* **sig nalled, sig nal ling;** 4,5 *adj.*

signal fire, fire used in giving a signal.

signal flag, flag used in giving a signal.

sig nal ing (sig′nl ing), act of using or controlling signals. *n.*

sig nal ize (sig′nl īz), make stand out; make notable: *Many great inventions signalize the last 150 years. The year 1945 was signalized by the end of World War II.* *v.*, **sig nal ized, sig nal iz ing.**

sig nal ly (sig′nl ē), remarkably; strikingly; notably. *adv.*

sig nal man (sig′nl mən or sig′nl man′), man in charge of the signals on a railroad, in the army or navy, etc. *n.*, *pl.* **sig nal men.**

sig na to ry (sig′nə tôr′ē), **1.** a signer of a document. **2.** signing: *signatory delegates.* 1 *n.*, *pl.* **sig na to ries;** 2 *adj.*

sig na ture (sig′nə chər), **1.** a person's name written by himself. **2.** a writing of one's name. **3.** signs printed at the beginning of a staff to show the pitch, key, and time of a piece of music. **4.** in printing, letter or number printed at the bottom of the first page of every sheet, telling how it is to be folded and arranged in pages. **5.** sheet with such a mark, especially when folded. **6.** tune, etc., used to identify a radio program. *n.*

sign board (sīn′bôrd′), board having a sign, notice, advertisement, inscription, etc., on it. *n.*

sig net (sig′nit), a small seal: *The order was sealed with the king's signet.* *n.*

signet ring, a finger ring containing a signet.

sig nif i cance (sig nif′ə kəns), **1.** importance; consequence: *The President wanted to see him on a matter of significance.* **2.** meaning: *Do you understand the significance of H_2O?* **3.** expressiveness; significant quality: *the significance of her smile.* *n.*

sig nif i cant (sig nif′ə kənt), **1.** full of meaning; important; of consequence: *July 4, 1776, is a significant date for Americans.* **2.** having a meaning; expressive: *Smiles are significant of pleasure.* **3.** having or expressing a hidden meaning: *A significant nod from his friend warned him to stop talking.* *adj.* **—sig nif′i cant ly,** *adv.*

sig ni fi ca tion (sig′nə fə kā′shən), **1.** meaning; sense. **2.** act or process of signifying. Signification relies largely upon words and gestures. *n.*

sig nif i ca tive (sig nif′ə kā′tiv), **1.** serving to signify; having a meaning. **2.** significant or suggestive. *adj.*

sig ni fy (sig′nə fī), **1.** be a sign of; mean: *"Oh!" signifies surprise.* **2.** make known by signs, words, or actions: *He signified his consent with a nod.* **3.** have importance; be of consequence; matter: *What a fool says does not signify.* *v.*, **sig ni fied, sig ni fy ing.**

si gnior (sē′nyōr), signor. *n.*

sign language, language in which motions stand for words, ideas, etc.

si gnor (sē′nyōr), *Italian.* **1.** Mr.; sir. **2.** gentleman. *n.*

si gno ra (sē nyō′rä), *Italian.* **1.** Mrs. **2.** lady. *n.*, *pl.* **si gno re** (-rā).

si gno ri na (sē′nyō rē′nä), *Italian.* **1.** Miss. **2.** a young lady. *n.*, *pl.* **si gno ri ne** (-nā).

sign post (sīn′pōst′), post having a sign, notice, or direction on it; guidepost. *n.*

Sig urd (sig′ėrd), in Norse mythology, Siegfried. *n.*

Sikh (sēk), member of a religious sect of N India, famous as fighters. *n.*

si lage (sī′lij), green food for farm animals, preserved in a silo; ensilage. *n.*

si lence (sī′ləns), **1.** absence of sound or noise; stillness. **2.** a keeping still; not talking. **3.** omission of mention: *Mother passed over our foolish remarks in silence.* **4.** stop the speech or noise of; make silent; quiet: *The nurse silenced the baby's crying.* **5.** be silent! 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **si lenced, si lenc ing;** 5 *interj.*

si len cer (sī′lən sər), **1.** person or thing that silences. **2.** muffler on an internal-combustion engine. **3.** device for deadening the sound of a gun. *n.*

si lent (sī′lənt), **1.** quiet; still; noiseless: *a silent house, the silent hills.* **2.** not speaking; saying little or nothing: *a silent person.* **3.** not spoken; not said out loud: *a silent prayer. The "e" in "time" is a silent letter.* **4.** not active; taking no open or active part. A **silent partner** has no share in managing a business. **5.** omitting mention of something, as in a narrative. *adj.* **—si′lent ly,** *adv.* **—si′lent ness,** *n.*

Si le nus (sī lē′nəs), the foster father of Bacchus and the leader of the satyrs. He is represented as a short, stout, drunken old man. *n.*

Si le sia (sə lē′shə or sī lē′shə), region in central Europe, now included for the most part in Poland and Czechoslovakia. *n.* **—Si le′sian,** *adj.*, *n.*

si le sia (sə lē′shə or sī lē′shə), a fine, light, smooth cotton cloth used for lining. *n.*

si lex (sī′leks), **1.** silica. **2.** a strong glass that is mostly quartz and resists heat. *n.*

Si lex (sī′leks), *Trademark.* a coffee maker made of the glass silex. *n.*

sil hou ette (sil′ü et′), **1.** an outline portrait cut out of a black paper or filled in with some single color. **2.** a dark image outlined against a lighter background. **3.** show in outline: *The mountain was silhouetted against the sky.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **sil hou et ted, sil hou et ting.**

Silhouette

in silhouette, shown in outline, or in black against a white background.

sil i ca (sil′ə kə), a hard, white or colorless substance; silicon dioxide. Flint, quartz and sand are forms of silica. *n.*

sil i cate (sil′ə kit or sil′ə kāt), compound containing silicon with oxygen and an alkali. Mica, soapstone, asbestos, and feldspar are silicates. *n.*

si li ceous (sə lish′əs), containing or consisting of silica; resembling silica. *adj.*

si lic ic (sə lis′ik), of or having to do with silica; noting any of certain acids regarded as derivatives of silica. *adj.*

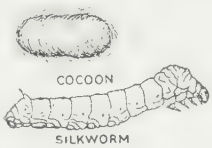
sil i con (sil′ə kən), a nonmetallic element found only combined with other substances. Silicon combines with oxygen to form silica. *Symbol:* Si *n.*

sil i co sis (sil′ə kō′sis), disease of the lungs caused by continually breathing air filled with dust from quartz or silicates. Men who work in quarries often get silicosis. *n.*

silk (silk), **1.** a fine, soft thread spun by silkworms. **2.** cloth made from it. **3.** garment of such material. **4.** thread or cloth like silk, made artificially. **5.** anything like silk: *corn silk.* **6.** of, like, or having to do with silk: *May sewed the silk dress with silk thread.* 1-5 *n.*, 6 *adj.* **—silk′like′,** *adj.*

silk en (sil′kən), **1.** made of silk: *a silken dress.* **2.** like silk; smooth, soft, and glossy: *silken hair.* **3.** wearing silk clothes. *adj.*

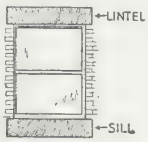
silk-stock ing (silk′stok′ing), **1.** wearing silk stockings; elegant; aristocratic. **2.** person who wears silk stockings; an elegant, aristocratic person. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*



silk worm (silk′wûrm′), caterpillar that spins silk to form a cocoon. *n.*

silk y (sil′kē), **1.** like silk; smooth, soft, and glossy; silken: *A kitten has silky fur.* **2.** of silk. *adj.*, **silk i er, silk i est. —silk′i ness,** *n.*

sill (sil), **1.** piece of wood or stone across the bottom of a door, window, or house frame. **2.** a large, wooden beam on which the wall of a house, etc., rests. *n.*

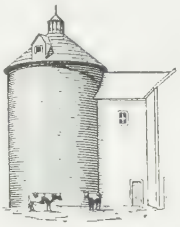


sil li ness (sil′ē nis), **1.** foolishness; being silly. **2.** a silly act, thing, etc. *n.*

sil ly (sil′ē), **1.** without sense or reason; foolish; ridiculous; nonsensical. **2.** *Archaic.* simple; innocent; harmless. **3.** *Informal.* stunned; dazed. *adj.*, **sil li er, sil li est.**

si lo (sī′lō), an airtight building or pit in which green food for animals is stored. *n.*, *pl.* **si los.**

Si lo am (sə lō′əm), pool near Jerusalem. John 9:7. *n.*


Silo

silt (silt), **1.** very fine earth, sand, etc., carried by moving water and deposited as sediment: *The harbor is being choked up with silt.* **2.** fill or choke up with silt. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

silt y (sil′tē), of silt; like silt; full of silt. *adj.*, **silt i er, silt i est.**

Si lu ri an (sə lu̇r′ē ən), **1.** of or having to do with a very early period in the formation of the earth's rocks. The earliest vertebrates appeared toward the end of the Silurian period. **2.** the Silurian period. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

sil va (sil′və), forest trees. *n.*

sil van (sil′vən), sylvan. *adj.*

sil ver (sil′vər), **1.** a shining white, precious metal, used for coins, jewelry, spoons, dishes, etc. Silver is an element. *Symbol:* Ag **2.** coins made from this metal: *a pocketful of silver.* **3.** utensils or dishes made from it: *table silver.* **4.** something like silver. **5.** made of or plated with silver: *a silver spoon.* **6.** of or having to do with silver. **7.** cover or coat with silver or something like silver: *silver a mirror.* **8.** making or selling silver. **9.** the color of silver. **10.** having the color of silver: *a silver slipper.* **11.** make the color of silver: *Moonlight silvered the lake.* **12.** become the color of silver: *The old lady's hair had silvered.* **13.** having a clear ringing sound like that of silver dropped on a hard surface. **14.** eloquent: *a silver tongue.* **15.** of or advocating the use of silver as a standard of money. 1-4,9 *n.*, 5,6,8,10,13-15 *adj.*, 7,11,12 *v.*

silver fox, **1.** fox whose fur is composed of black hairs with white bands near the tips. **2.** this fur.

silver leaf, silver beaten into very thin sheets.

silver lining, the brighter side of a sad or unfortunate situation.

silver nitrate, a white, crystalline salt obtained by treating silver with nitric acid. It is used in medicine as an antiseptic, in photography, dyeing, etc.

sil ver-plat ed (sil′vər plāt′id), covered with a thin layer of silver or similar material. *adj.*

silver screen, **1.** screen with a silverlike coating on which motion pictures are shown. **2.** motion pictures.

sil ver smith (sil′vər smith′), person who makes articles of silver. *n.*

sil ver-tongued (sil′vər tungd′), eloquent. *adj.*

sil ver ware (sil′vər wãr′), articles made of silver; utensils or dishes made from silver: *Her silverware consisted of knives, forks, spoons, and a water pitcher.* *n.*

silver wedding, the 25th anniversary of a wedding.

sil ver y (sil′vər ē), like silver; like that of silver: *Moonbeams are silvery. The bell has a silvery sound.* *adj.* **—sil′ver i ness,** *n.*

sim i an (sim′ē ən), **1.** like or characteristic of an ape or monkey. **2.** ape; monkey. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

sim i lar (sim′l ər), **1.** much the same; alike; like: *A river and a brook are similar.* **2.** in geometry, of figures, having the same shape: *similar triangles.* *adj.* **—sim′i lar ly,** *adv.*

sim i lar i ty (sim′ə lar′ə tē), being similar; likeness; resemblance. *n.*, *pl.* **sim i lar i ties.**

sim i le (sim′l ē), an expressed comparison of two different things or ideas. *Examples:* a face like marble, as brave as a lion. *n.*

si mil i tude (sə mil′ə tüd or sə mil′ə tūd), **1.** similarity; likeness; resemblance. **2.** comparison: *She could think of no similitude to describe the sunset.* **3.** copy; image. *n.*

sim i tar (sim′ə tər), scimitar. *n.*

sim mer (sim′ər), **1.** make a murmuring sound while boiling gently: *The kettle simmered on the stove.* **2.** keep at or just below the boiling point; boil gently. **3.** process of cooking at or just below the boiling point. **4.** be on the point of just breaking out: *He simmered with indignation, but said nothing.* 1,2,4 *v.*, 3 *n.*

simmer down, cool off; calm down.

si mo ni a cal (sī′mə nī′ə kl), **1.** guilty of simony. **2.** of, having to do with, or involving simony. *adj.*

Si mon Peter (sī′mən). See **Peter, Saint.**

si mon-pure (sī′mən pyu̇r′), *Informal.* real; genuine; authentic; true: *simon-pure maple sugar.* *adj.*

si mo ny (sī′mə nē or sim′ə nē), **1.** the making of money out of sacred things. **2.** sin of buying or selling positions, promotions, etc., in the church. *n.*

si moom (sə müm′), a hot, suffocating, sand-laden wind of the deserts of Arabia, Syria, and northern Africa. *n.*

si moon (sə mün′), simoom. *n.*

simp (simp), *U.S. Slang.* simpleton; fool. *n.*

sim per (sim′pər), **1.** smile in a silly, affected way. **2.** express by a simper; say with a simper. **3.** a silly, affected smile. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.*

sim ple (sim′pl), **1.** easy to do or understand: *a simple problem, simple language.* **2.** not divided into parts; single; not compound. An oak leaf is a simple leaf. "John called his dog" is a simple sentence. **3.** having few parts; not complex; not involved; elementary: *a simple one-celled animal.* **4.** with nothing added; bare; mere: *My answer is the simple truth.* **5.** without ornament; not rich or showy; plain: *simple clothes.* **6.** natural; not affected; not showing off: *She has a pleasant, simple manner.* **7.** honest; sincere: *a simple heart.* **8.** not subtle; not sophisticated; innocent; artless: *a simple child.* **9.** common; ordinary: *a simple citizen.* **10.** humble: *His parents were simple people.* **11.** dull; stupid; weak in mind: *"Simple Simon met a pieman."* **12.** a foolish, stupid person. **13.** something simple. **14.** plant used in medicine; medicine made from it. 1-11 *adj.*, **sim pler, sim plest;** 12-14 *n.* **—sim′ple ness,** *n.*

gentle and simple, people of high and low degree.

simple fraction, fraction in which both the numerator and the denominator are whole numbers. *Examples:* $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{219}{125}$.

sim ple-heart ed (sim′pl här′tid), **1.** having or showing a simple, unaffected nature. **2.** guileless; sincere. *adj.*

simple machine, any of the elementary devices or mechanical powers on which other machines are based. The lever, wedge, pulley, wheel and axle, inclined plane, and screw are often called the six simple machines.

sim ple-mind ed (sim′pl mīn′did), **1.** artless; inexperienced. **2.** ignorant; foolish; stupid. **3.** feeble-minded. *adj.*

simple sentence, sentence consisting of one main clause. *Example:* The whistle blows.

simple time, two or three beats to a measure in music.

sim ple ton (sim′pl tən), a silly person; fool. *n.*

sim plic i ty (sim plis′ə tē), **1.** being simple. **2.** freedom from difficulty; clearness. **3.** plainness: *A room in a hospital should be furnished with simplicity.* **4.** absence of show or pretense; sincerity. **5.** lack of shrewdness; dullness: *His simplicity made him easily fooled.* *n., pl.* **sim plic i ties.**

sim pli fi ca tion (sim′plə fə kā′shən), **1.** a making simpler. **2.** a being made simpler. **3.** change to a simpler form. *n.*

sim pli fy (sim′plə fī), make simpler; make plainer or easier. *v.,* **sim pli fied, sim pli fy ing. —sim′pli fi′er,** *n.*

Sim plon (sim′plon), **1.** a mountain pass between Switzerland and Italy. 6592 ft. high. **2.** tunnel near this pass, the longest tunnel in the world. 12¼ mi. long. *n.*

sim ply (sim′plē), **1.** in a simple manner. **2.** without much ornament; without pretense or affectation; plainly: *simply dressed.* **3.** merely; only: *The baby did not simply cry; he yelled.* **4.** foolishly: *He acted as simply as an idiot.* **5.** absolutely: *simply perfect.* *adv.*

Sims (simz), **William Sowden,** 1858-1936, admiral of the United States Navy during World War I. *n.*

sim u la cra (sim′yə lā′krə), a pl. of **simulacrum.** *n.*

sim u la crum (sim′yə lā′krəm), **1.** a faint, shadowy, or unreal likeness; mere semblance: *The dictator permitted only a simulacrum of democracy.* **2.** image. *n., pl.* **sim u la cra** or **sim u la crums.**

sim u late (sim′yə lāt), **1.** pretend; feign: *Anne simulated interest to please her friend.* **2.** act like; look like; imitate: *Certain insects simulate leaves.* **3.** simulated. 1,2 *v.,* **sim u lat ed, sim u lat ing;** 3 *adj.* **—sim′u la′tor,** *n.*

sim u la tion (sim′yə lā′shən), **1.** pretense; feigning. **2.** imitation; acting or looking like: *a harmless insect's simulation of a poisonous one.* *n.*

sim u la tive (sim′yə lā′tiv), simulating. *adj.*

si mul cast (sī′məl kast′), transmit a program over radio and television simultaneously. *v.,* **si mul cast** or **si mul cast ed, si mul cast ing.**

si mul ta ne ous (sī′məl tā′nē əs), existing, done, or happening at the same time: *The two simultaneous shots sounded like one.* *adj.*

si mul ta ne ous ly (sī′məl tā′nē əs lē), at once; at the same time; together. *adv.*

sin (sin), **1.** a breaking of the law of God deliberately. **2.** break the law of God. **3.** an immoral act; wrongdoing. Lying, stealing, dishonesty, and cruelty are sins. **4.** do wrong. 1,3 *n.,* 2,4 *v.,* **sinned, sin ning.**

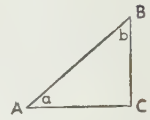
Si nai (sī′nī), **1. Mount,** in the Bible, the mountain, of uncertain identity, from which the law was given to Moses. **2.** peninsula in NE Egypt at the N end of the Red Sea. 230 mi. long. **3. Mount,** mountain in the S part of this peninsula. 8530 ft. See **Canaan** for map. *n.*

Sin bad (sin′bad), sailor in *The Arabian Nights* who had seven extraordinary voyages. *n.*

since (sins), **1.** from a past time continuously till now: *The package has been ready since noon.* **2.** in the course of the period following the time when: *He has written home but once since he left us.* **3.** continuously or counting from the time when: *Charles has worked hard since he left school.* **4.** at any time between (some past time or event and the present): *We have not seen him since Saturday.* **5.** from then till now: *He got sick last Saturday and has been in bed ever since.* **6.** at some time between a particular past time and the present: *At first he refused but since has accepted.* **7.** before now; ago: *I heard that old joke long since.* **8.** because: *Since you feel tired, you should rest.* 1,4 *prep.,* 2,3,8 *conj.,* 5-7 *adv.*

sin cere (sin sir′), free from pretense or deceit; genuine; real; honest. *adj.,* **sin cer er, sin cer est. —sin-cere′ly,** *adv.*

sin cer i ty (sin ser′ə tē), freedom from pretense or deceit; honesty. *n., pl.* **sin cer i ties.**



Sind bad (sin′bad), Sinbad. *n.*

sine (sīn), in a right triangle, the ratio of the length of the side opposite an acute angle to the length of the hypotenuse. In the diagram, the sine of angle a = BC/AB; the sine of angle b = AC/AB. *n.*

si ne cure (sī′nə kyůr or sin′ə kyůr), an extremely easy job; position requiring little or no work and usually paying well. *n.*

si ne cur ist (sī′nə kyůr′ist or sin′ə kyůr′ist), person who has a sinecure. *n.*

si ne di e (sī′nē dī′ē), without a day fixed for future action: *The committee adjourned sine die.*

si ne qua non (sī′nē kwā non′), something required beforehand, without which something will not be done; something essential; indispensable condition.

sin ew (sin′ū), **1.** a tough, strong band or cord that joins muscle to bone; tendon: *You can see the sinews in a cooked chicken leg.* **2.** strength; energy. **3.** means of strength; source of power: *Men and money are the sinews of war.* **4.** furnish with sinews. 1-3 *n.,* 4 *v.*

sin ew y (sin′yə wē), **1.** having strong sinews; strong; powerful: *A blacksmith has sinewy arms.* **2.** vigorous; forcible. **3.** like sinews; tough; stringy. *adj.* **—sin′ew i ness,** *n.*

sin ful (sin′fəl), full of sin; wicked; wrong; immoral; evil: *The sinful man repented.* *adj.* **—sin′ful ly,** *adv.* **—sin′ful ness,** *n.*

sing (sing), **1.** make music with the voice: *He sings on the radio.* **2.** utter musically: *He almost seemed to sing his lines from the play.* **3.** chant; intone: *The priest sings Mass.* **4.** make pleasant musical sounds: *Birds sing.* **5.** bring, send, put, etc., with or by singing: *Sing the baby to sleep.* **6.** tell in song or poetry: *Homer sang of Troy.* **7.** tell of in song or poetry: *He sang the deeds of heroes.* **8.** proclaim: *sing a person's praises.* **9.** make a ringing, whistling, humming, or buzzing sound: *The teakettle sang.* **10.** have a sensation of a ringing, buzzing, or humming sound: *A bad cold made his ears sing.* **11.** a singing, ringing, or whistling sound: *the sing of a bullet in flight.* **12.** a singing, especially in a group. **13.** admit of being sung: *This arrangement of the song sings more easily than that one.* 1-10,13 *v.,* **sang** or **sung, sung, sing ing;** 11,12 *n.*

sing out, call loudly; shout.

sing., singular.

Sin ga pore (sing′gə pôr), **1.** country at the S tip of the Malay Peninsula, a member of the British Commonwealth. 1,712,600 pop.; 225 sq. mi. **2.** its capital, an island seaport. 925,000. *n.*

singe (sinj), **1.** burn a little: *The cook singed the chicken to remove the fine hairs.* **2.** a slight burn. **3.** burn the ends or edges of: *The barber singed my hair after he cut it.* **4.** remove by a slight burning. **5.** injure slightly; harm: *Scandal singed the mayor's reputation.* 1,3-5 *v.,* **singed, singe ing;** 2 *n.*

sing er (sing′ər), **1.** person who sings: *You can hear famous singers on the radio.* **2.** bird that sings: *Our canary is a fine singer.* *n.*

Sin gha lese (sing′gə lēz′), **1.** the principal native race of Ceylon. **2.** member of this race. **3.** the language of this race. **4.** having to do with Ceylon, its principal native race, or its language. 1-3 *n., pl.* **Sin gha lese;** 4 *adj.* Also, **Sinhalese.**

sing ing (sing′ing), 1. sound made by one that sings. 2. a ringing in the ears. 3. that sings. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

singing school, school in which singing and the simple fundamentals of music are taught.

sin gle (sing′gl), 1. one and no more; only one: *Please give me a single piece of paper.* 2. for only one; individual: *The sisters share one room with two single beds in it.* 3. without others; alone: *He came to the party single.* 4. not married: *a single man.* 5. having only one on each side: *The knights engaged in single combat.* 6. having only one set of petals. Most cultivated roses have double flowers with many petals; wild roses have single flowers with five petals. 7. not double; not multiple: *single houses.* 8. sincere; honest; genuine: *She showed single devotion to her religion.* 9. pick from among others: *The teacher singled Harry out for praise.* 10. a single thing or person. 11. hit in baseball that allows the batter to reach first base only. 12. make such a hit. 13. hit in cricket for which one run is scored. 14. game for two people only. 1-8 *adj.*, 10,11,13,14 *n.*, 9,12 *v.*, **sin gled, sin gling.**

singles, game played with only one person on each side.

single blessedness, condition of being unmarried; celibacy.

single file, line of persons or things arranged one behind another.

sin gle-foot (sing′gl fůt′), 1. gait of a horse in which one foot is put down at a time; rack. First, there is one foot on the ground, then two, then one, then two, and so on. 2. go at a single-foot. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

sin gle-hand ed (sing′gl han′did), 1. without help from others; working alone. 2. using, requiring, or managed by only one hand or only one person. *adj.* **—sin′gle-hand′ed ly,** *adv.*

sin gle-heart ed (sing′gl här′tid), 1. free from deceit; sincere. 2. having only one purpose. *adj.* **—sin′gle-heart′ed ly,** *adv.*

sin gle-mind ed (sing′gl mīn′did), 1. having only one purpose in mind. 2. sincere; straightforward. *adj.* **—sin′gle-mind′ed ly,** *adv.* **—sin′gle-mind′ed ness,** *n.*

sin gle ness (sing′gl nis), 1. oneness; state or quality of being single. 2. the unmarried state. 3. sincerity; honesty; freedom from deceit. *n.*

sin gle stick (sing′gl stik′), 1. stick held in one hand, used in fencing. 2. fencing with such a stick. *n.*

sin glet (sing′glit), kind of undershirt or jersey worn by men. *n.*

single tax, tax on one kind of property only, especially a tax on land only.

sin gle ton (sing′gl tən), 1. something occurring singly or apart from others. 2. a playing card that is the only one of a suit in a person's hand. *n.*

sin gle-track (sing′gl trak′), 1. having only a single track. 2. able to go or act in only one way. *adj.*

sin gle tree (sing′gl trē′), the swinging bar of a carriage or wagon, to which the traces are fastened. *n.*

sin gly (sing′glē), 1. by itself; individually; separately: *Let us consider each point singly.* 2. one by one; one at a time: *Misfortunes never come singly.* 3. by one's own efforts; without help. *adv.*

sing song (sing′sông′), 1. a monotonous, up-and-down rhythm. 2. a monotonous tone or sound in speaking. 3. monotonous in rhythm: *a singsong recitation of the multiplication table.* 4. recite or speak in a singsong way. 5. a monotonous or jingling verse. 1,2,5 *n.*, 3 *adj.*, 4 *v.*

sin gu lar (sing′gyə lər), 1. extraordinary; unusual: *"Treasure Island" is a story of singular interest to boys.* 2. strange; queer; peculiar: *The detectives were greatly puzzled by the singular nature of the crime.* 3. being the only one of its kind: *an event singular in history.* 4. one in number: *"Boy" is singular; "boys" is plural.* 5. the singular number in grammar: *"Ox" is the singular of "oxen."* 6. a word in the singular number. 7. separate; individual; private: *a singular matter.* 1-4,7 *adj.*, 5,6 *n.* **—sin′gu lar ly,** *adv.*

sin gu lar i ty (sing′gyə lar′ə tē), 1. peculiarity; oddness; strangeness; unusualness: *The singularity of the dwarf's appearance attracted much attention.* 2. something singular; peculiarity; oddity: *One of the giraffe's singularities is the length of its neck.* *n.*, *pl.* **sin gu lar i ties.**

Sin ha lese (sin′hə lēz′), Singhalese. *n.*, *pl.* **Sin ha lese;** *adj.*

sin is ter (sin′is tər), 1. showing ill will; threatening: *a sinister rumor, a sinister look.* 2. bad; evil; dishonest. 3. disastrous; unfortunate. 4. on the left; left. 5. in heraldry, situated to the right of the one looking at the escutcheon. *adj.*

sin is tral (sin′is trəl), of or having to do with the left side; left; left-handed. *adj.*

sink (singk), 1. go down; fall slowly; go lower and lower: *The sun is sinking. She sank to the floor in a faint.* 2. make go down; make fall: *Lack of rain sank the reservoirs.* 3. go under: *The ship is sinking.* 4. make go under: *The submarine sank two ships.* 5. become lower or weaker: *The wind has sunk down.* 6. make lower; reduce: *Sink your voice to a whisper.* 7. pass gradually (into a state of sleep, silence, oblivion, etc.). 8. go deeply: *Let the lesson sink into your mind.* 9. make go deep; dig: *The men are sinking a well.* 10. become worse: *His spirits sank.* 11. invest (money) unprofitably: *We sank twenty dollars in a machine that we never used.* 12. keep quiet about; conceal: *sink evidence.* 13. fall in; become hollow: *The sick man's cheeks have sunk.* 14. a shallow basin or tub with a drainpipe: *The dishes are in the kitchen sink.* 15. drain; sewer. 16. place where dirty water or any filth collects. 17. place of vice or corruption. 18. a low-lying area in land where waters collect, or where they disappear by sinking downward or by evaporation. 1-13 *v.*, **sank** or **sunk, sunk** or (now chiefly used as an adjective) **sunk en, sink ing;** 14-18 *n.* **—sink′a ble,** *adj.*

sink er (singk′ər), 1. person or thing that sinks. 2. a lead weight for sinking a fishing line or net. 3. *U.S. Slang.* doughnut. *n.*

sink hole (singk′hōl′), 1. the hole in a sink; hole for waste to pass through. 2. hole that drains surface water. 3. hole where water collects. 4. place of vice and corruption. *n.*

sinking fund, fund formed by a government, corporation, or the like, usually by periodically setting aside certain amounts of money to accumulate at interest, for the paying off of a debt.

sin less (sin′lis), without sin. *adj.* **—sin′less ly,** *adv.* **—sin′less ness,** *n.*

sin ner (sin′ər), person who sins or does wrong: *The sinner who repented was forgiven.* *n.*

Si no-Jap a nese (sī′nō jap′ə nēz′), of both China and Japan: *the Sino-Japanese War.* *adj.*

sin u ate (sin′yů āt), 1. bent in and out; winding; sinuous. 2. in botany, having its margin strongly or distinctly wavy. *adj.*

sin u os i ty (sin′yů os′ə tē), 1. sinuous form or character; a winding. 2. curve; bend; turn. *n.*, *pl.* **sin u os i ties.**

Sinuate leaf

sin u ous (sin′yů əs), 1. having many curves or turns; winding: *The motion of a snake is sinuous.* 2. indirect; devious. 3. morally crooked. *adj.* **—sin′u ous ly,** *adv.*

si nus (sī′nəs), 1. cavity in a bone; especially, one of the connected cavities in the bones of the nose and forehead. 2. a long, narrow abscess with a small opening. 3. reservoir or channel for venous blood. 4. a curved hollow; cavity. *n.*

si nus i tis (sī′nəs ī′tis), inflammation of a sinus, especially a nasal sinus. *n.*

Si on (sī′ən), Zion. *n.*

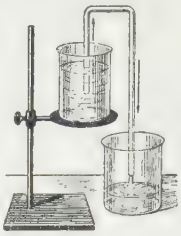
Sioux (sü), member of a tribe of American Indians of the Middle Western United States. *n., pl.* **Sioux** (sü or süz).

Sioux City, city in W Iowa, on the Missouri River. 89,000.

Sioux Falls, city in SE South Dakota. 65,000.

sip (sip), **1.** drink little by little: *She sipped her tea.* **2.** a very small drink. 1 *v.*, **sipped, sip ping;** 2 *n.*

si phon (sī′fən), **1.** a bent tube through which liquid can be drawn over the edge of one container into another at a lower level by air pressure. **2.** draw off by means of a siphon or pass through a siphon: *The farmer siphoned water from the cellar into the ditch.* **3.** bottle for soda water with a tube through which the liquid is forced out by the pressure of the gas in the bottle. **4.** a tube-shaped organ of some shellfish for drawing in and expelling water, etc. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2 *v.* Also, **syphon.**



Siphon. The arrows show the direction of flow of the liquid.

sir (sėr; *unstressed* sər), **1.** a respectful or formal term of address used to a man: *A boy calls an older man "Sir." We begin business letters with "Dear Sir."* **2.** title of respect formerly used before a man's name or a noun designating his profession: *sir priest.* **3.** Mr. or Master: *You, sir, have no business here; get out.* *n.*

Sir (sėr; *unstressed* sər), **1.** title of a knight or baronet: *Sir Walter Scott.* **2.** title of respect or honor, used to a man. *n.*

sir dar (sėr′där), **1.** in India, a military chief or leader. **2.** formerly, the British commander of the Egyptian army. *n.*

sire (sīr), **1.** a male ancestor; father. **2.** the male parent: *Lightning was the sire of the race horse Danger.* **3.** be the father of: *Lightning sired Danger.* **4.** title of respect used formerly to a great noble and now to a king: *"I'm killed, Sire!" said the messenger to Napoleon.* 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **sired, sir ing.**

si ren (sī′rən), **1.** a kind of whistle that makes a loud, piercing sound: *We heard the sirens of the fire engines.* **2.** a nymph who, by her sweet singing, lured sailors to destruction upon the rocks. **3.** woman who lures, tempts, or entices. **4.** of a siren; tempting; charming. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *adj.* **—si′ren like′,** *adj.*

Sir i us (sir′ē əs), the brightest (fixed) star in the sky; the Dog Star. *n.*

The shaded part is the sirloin.

sir loin (sėr′loin), cut of beef from the part of the loin in front of the rump. *n.*

si roc co (sə rok′ō), **1.** a hot, dry, dust-laden wind blowing from N Africa across the Mediterranean and S Europe. **2.** a moist, warm, south or southeast wind in these same regions. **3.** any hot, unpleasant wind. *n.*, *pl.* **si roc cos.**

sir rah (sir′ə), *Archaic.* fellow, used as a term of address to men and boys when speaking contemptuously, angrily, impatiently, etc.: *"Silence, sirrah!" said the prince to the stableboy.* *n.*

sir up (sir′əp or sėr′əp), syrup. *n.*

sir up y (sir′əp ē or sėr′əp ē), syrupy. *adj.*

sis (sis), *Informal.* sister. *n.*

sis al (sis′l or sī′sl), **1.** a strong, white fiber, used for making rope, twine, etc. **2.** plant that it comes from. *n.*

sis sy (sis′ē), *Informal.* **1.** sister. **2.** boy or man who behaves too much like a girl. *n., pl.* **sis sies.**

sis ter (sis′tər), **1.** daughter of the same parents or parent. A girl is a sister to the other children of her parents or parent. **2.** person or thing resembling or closely connected with another. **3.** a female fellow member of a society, church, etc. **4.** member of a religious order of women; nun: *Sisters of Charity.* **5.** being a sister; related as if by sisterhood: *a sister ship.* 1-4 *n.*, 5 *adj.*

sis ter hood (sis′tər hud), **1.** bond between sisters; feeling of sister for sister. **2.** persons joined as sisters; association of women with some common aim or characteristic. Nuns form a sisterhood. *n.*

sis ter-in-law (sis′tər in lô′), **1.** sister of one's husband or wife. **2.** wife of one's brother. **3.** wife of one's brother-in-law. *n., pl.* **sis ters-in-law.**

sis ter ly (sis′tər lē), suitable for a sister; like a sister; very kindly. *adj.* **—sis′ter li ness,** *n.*

Sister of Charity, member of a sisterhood, especially a Roman Catholic sisterhood, devoted to work among the poor.

Sister of Mercy, member of a sisterhood devoted to nursing the sick and to the education and care of the poor.

Sis y phus (sis′ə fəs), in Greek mythology, a king condemned forever to roll a heavy stone up a steep hill in Hades, only to have it always roll down again. *n.*

sit (sit), **1.** rest on the lower part of the body, with the weight off the feet: *She sat in a chair.* **2.** seat; cause to sit: *The woman sat the little boy down hard.* **3.** sit on: *He sat his horse well.* **4.** have place or position: *The clock has sat on that shelf for years.* **5.** have a seat in an assembly, etc.; be a member of a council: *sit in Congress.* **6.** hold a session: *The court sits next month.* **7.** place oneself in a position for having one's picture made; pose: *sit for a portrait.* **8.** be in a state of rest; remain inactive. **9.** press or weigh: *Care sat heavy on his brow.* **10.** perch: *The birds were sitting on the fence rail.* **11.** cover eggs so that they will hatch; brood. **12.** fit: *The coat sits well.* *v.*, **sat** or (*Archaic*) **sate, sit ting.**

sit down, take a seat; put oneself in a sitting position.

sit in, take part (in a game, conference, etc.).

sit on or **upon,** **1.** sit in judgment or council on. **2.** have a seat on (a jury, etc.). **3.** *Slang.* check or rebuke.

sit out, **1.** remain seated during (a dance). **2.** stay through (a performance, etc.). **3.** stay later than (another).

sit up, **1.** raise the body to a sitting position. **2.** keep such a position. **3.** stay up instead of going to bed.

sit-down strike (sit′doun′), strike in which the workers stay in the factory, store, etc., without working until their demands are met or an agreement is reached.

site (sīt), position or place (of anything): *This house has one of the best sites in town.* *n.*

sit-in (sit′in′), *U.S.* a taking of seats in a public place by a group of people as a form of protest, especially against racial segregation. *n.*

Sit ka (sit′kə), village in SE Alaska. 3000. *n.*

si tol o gy (sī tol′ə jē), dietetics. *n.*

sit ter (sit′ər), **1.** person who sits. **2.** a baby sitter. **3.** bird sitting on its eggs. *n.*

sit ting (sit′ing), **1.** act of one that sits. **2.** meeting or session of a legislature, court, etc. **3.** time of remaining seated: *He read five chapters at one sitting.* **4.** number of eggs on which a bird sits. **5.** seat in a church. *n.*

Sitting Bull, 1837?-1890, chief of the Sioux Indians.

sitting duck, an easy target or mark.

sitting room, room to sit in, as distinguished from a bedroom, kitchen, etc.; parlor.

sit u ate (sich′ü āt), place; locate. *v.*, **sit u at ed, sit u at ing.**

sit u at ed (sich′ü āt′id), placed; located: *New York is a favorably situated city.* *adj.*

sit u a tion (sich′ü ā′shən), **1.** position; location; place: *Choose an attractive situation for our camp.* **2.** circumstances; case; condition: *Act reasonably in all situations.* **3.** place to work; job: *She is trying to find a situation.* **4.** a critical state of affairs in a play, novel, etc. *n.*

six (siks), **1.** one more than five; 6. **2.** card or die with six spots. 1,2 *n.*, 1 *adj.*

at sixes and sevens, **1.** in confusion. **2.** in disagreement.

six fold (siks′fōld′), **1.** six times as much or as many. **2.** having six parts. 1,2 *adj.*, 1 *adv.*

Six Nations, federation of Iroquois Indian tribes. The Tuscarora tribe of Iroquois in 1722 joined the original federation of Iroquois tribes called the Five Nations.

six pence (siks′pəns), **1.** six British pennies; six pence. Sixpence is worth about 7 cents of United States money (1964). **2.** a British coin having this value, worth six pence. *n.*

six pen ny (siks′pen′ē), **1.** worth or costing sixpence. **2.** of little worth; cheap. **3.** two-inch: *sixpenny nails.* *adj.*

six-shoot er (siks′shüt′ər), revolver that can fire six shots without being reloaded. *n.*

six teen (siks′tēn′), six more than ten; 16. *n., adj.*

six teenth (siks′tēnth′), **1.** next after the 15th; last in a series of 16. **2.** one, or being one, of 16 equal parts. *adj., n.*

sixteenth note, a musical note having one sixteenth of the time value of a whole note.

Sixteenth notes

sixth (siksth), **1.** next after the fifth; last in a series of 6. **2.** one, or being one, of 6 equal parts. *adj., n.*

sixth ly (siksth′lē), in the sixth place. *adv.*

sixth sense, an unusual power of perception; intuition.

six ti eth (siks′tē ith), **1.** next after the 59th; last in a series of 60. **2.** one, or being one, of 60 equal parts. *adj., n.*

six ty (siks′tē), six times ten; 60. *n., pl.* **six ties;** *adj.*

six ty fold (siks′tē fōld′), sixty times as much or as many. *adj., adv.*

sixty-fourth note, a musical note having the time value of one sixty-fourth of a whole note.

siz a ble (sīz′ə bl), fairly large. *adj.*

siz a bly (sīz′ə blē), to a sizable extent or degree. *adv.*

size[1] (sīz), **1.** amount of surface or space a thing takes up: *The two boys are of the same size. The library contains books of all sizes, big and little. We need a house of larger size.* **2.** extent; amount; magnitude: *the size of an industry.* **3.** one of a series of measures: *His shoes are size 10. The size of card I want is 3 by 5 inches.* **4.** *Informal.* the actual condition; true description. **5.** arrange according to size or in sizes: *Will you size these nails?* **6.** make of certain size. **7.** having size. 1-4 *n.,* 5,6 *v.,* **sized, siz ing;** 7 *adj.*

of a size, of the same size.

size up, *Informal.* **1.** form an opinion of; estimate. **2.** come up to some size or grade.

size[2] (sīz), **1.** preparation made from glue, starch, or other sticky material. It is used for covering paper, walls, etc., before paint is put on, for stiffening cloth, or for glazing paper, etc. **2.** coat or treat with size. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **sized, siz ing.**

size a ble (sīz′ə bl), sizable. *adj.*

siz ing (sīz′ing), size[2]. *n.*

siz zle (siz′l), **1.** make a hissing sound, as fat does when it is frying or burning. **2.** a hissing sound. 1 *v.,* **siz zled, siz zling;** 2 *n.*

S.J., Society of Jesus.

Skag er rak or **Skag er rack** (skag′ə rak), strait between Norway and Denmark. 140 mi. long; 75 mi. wide. *n.*

skald (skôld), a Scandinavian poet and singer of ancient times. *n.*

skate[1] (skāt), **1.** frame with a blade that can be fastened to a shoe so that a person can glide over ice. **2.** a similar frame with small wheels for use on any smooth, hard surface. **3.** glide or move along on skates. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.,* **skat ed, skat ing.** —**skat′er,** *n.*

skate[2] (skāt), a kind of broad, flat fish. *n., pl.* **skates** or (*esp. collectively*) **skate.**

Barn-door skate (about 4 ft. long)

skating rink, **1.** a smooth sheet of ice for skating. **2.** a smooth floor for roller skating.

ske dad dle (ski dad′l), *Informal.* run away; scatter in flight. *v.,* **ske dad dled, ske dad dling.**

skein (skān), **1.** a small, coiled bundle of yarn or thread. There are 120 yards in a skein of cotton yarn. **2.** a confused tangle. *n.*

skel e tal (skel′ə tl), of a skeleton; attached to a skeleton. *adj.*

skel e ton (skel′ə tən), **1.** the bones of a body, fitted together in their natural places. The skeleton is a frame that supports the muscles, organs, etc. **2.** a very thin person or animal: *A long illness made a skeleton out of him.* **3.** of, like, or consisting of a skeleton. **4.** frame: *the steel skeleton of a building.* **5.** outline. **6.** greatly reduced in numbers; fractional: *Only a skeleton crew was needed while the ship was tied up at the dock.* 1,2,4,5 *n.,* 3,6 *adj.*

skeleton key, key made to open many locks.

skep tic (skep′tik), **1.** person who questions the truth of theories or apparent facts; doubter. **2.** person who doubts or questions the possibility or certainty of our knowledge of anything. **3.** person who doubts the truth of religious doctrines. **4.** doubting; skeptical. 1-3 *n.,* 4 *adj.* Also, **sceptic.**

skep ti cal (skep′tə kl), **1.** of or like a skeptic; inclined to doubt; not believing easily. **2.** questioning the truth of theories or apparent facts. *adj.* Also, **sceptical.** —**skep′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

skep ti cism (skep′tə siz əm), **1.** skeptical attitude; doubt; unbelief. **2.** doubt or unbelief with regard to religion. **3.** doctrine that nothing can be proved absolutely. *n.* Also, **scepticism.**

sketch (skech), **1.** a rough, quickly done drawing, painting, or design. **2.** make a sketch of; draw roughly. **3.** make sketches. **4.** outline; plan. **5.** a short description, story, play, etc. 1,4,5 *n.,* 2,3 *v.* —**sketch′er,** *n.*

sketch book (skech′bůk′), **1.** book to draw or paint sketches in. **2.** book of short descriptions, stories, plays, etc. *n.*

sketch i ness (skech′ē nis), being sketchy. *n.*

sketch y (skech′ē), **1.** like a sketch; having or giving only outlines or main features. **2.** incomplete; slight; imperfect: *a sketchy meal.* *adj.,* **sketch i er, sketch i est.** —**sketch′i ly,** *adv.*

skew (skū), **1.** twisted to one side; slanting. **2.** slant; twist. **3.** having a part that deviates from a straight line, right angle, etc. **4.** give a slanting form, position, direction, etc., to. **5.** turn aside; swerve. **6.** represent unfairly; distort. **7.** unsymmetrical. 1,3,7 *adj.,* 2 *n.,* 2,4-6 *v.*

skew er (skū′ər), **1.** a long pin of wood or metal stuck through meat to hold it together while it is cooking. **2.** something shaped or used like a long pin. **3.** fasten with a skewer or skewers. **4.** pierce with or as if with a skewer: *Sarah skewered the bug with a hatpin.* 1,2 *n.,* 3,4 *v.*

ski (skē), **1.** one of a pair of long, slender pieces of hard wood, that can be fastened to the shoes to enable a person to glide over snow. **2.** glide over the snow on skis. 1 *n., pl.* **skis** or **ski;** 2 *v.,* **skied, ski ing.** —**ski′er,** *n.*

Man on skis

skid (skid), **1.** slip or slide sideways while moving: *The car skidded on the slippery road.* **2.** piece of wood or metal to prevent a wheel from going round. **3.** prevent from going round by means of a skid. **4.** slide along without going round, as a wheel does when held by a skid. **5.** timber, frame, etc., on which something rests, or on which something heavy may slide. **6.** runner on the bottom of an airplane to enable the airplane to skid along the ground when landing. **7.** slide along on a skid or skids. 1,2,5,6 *n.,* 1,3,4,7 *v.,* **skid ded, skid ding.**

on the skids, *Slang.* headed for dismissal, failure, or other disaster.

skies (skīz), pl. of **sky.** *n.*

skiff (skif), **1.** a light rowboat. **2.** a small, light boat. *n.*

ski jump, **1.** jump made by a person on skis. **2.** place for making such a jump.

skill (skil), **1.** ability gained by practice, knowledge, etc.; expertness: *The trained teacher managed the children with skill.* **2.** ability to do things well with one's body or with tools: *It takes skill to tune a piano.* *n.*

skilled (skild), **1.** having skill; trained; experienced: *A carpenter is a skilled workman.* **2.** showing skill; requiring skill: *Bricklaying is skilled labor.* *adj.*

skil let (skil′it), **1.** a shallow pan with a long handle, used for frying. **2.** a long-handled saucepan. *n.*

skill ful or **skil ful** (skil′fəl), **1.** having skill; expert: *a skillful surgeon.* **2.** showing skill: *That is a skillful piece of bricklaying.* *adj.* **—skill′ful ness, skil′ful ness,** *n.*

skill ful ly or **skil ful ly** (skil′fəl ē), with skill; expertly. *adv.*

skim (skim), **1.** remove from the top: *The cook skims the cream from the milk.* **2.** take something from the top of: *She skims the milk to get cream.* **3.** that which is skimmed off. **4.** move lightly over: *The pebble I threw skimmed the little waves. The skaters skimmed the ice.* **5.** glide along: *The swallows were skimming by.* **6.** send skimming: *You can skim a flat stone over the water.* **7.** read hastily or carelessly; read with omissions: *It took me an hour to skim the book.* **8.** become covered with a thin layer of ice, scum, etc. **9.** cover with a thin layer of ice, scum, etc. **10.** act of skimming. 1,2,4-9 *v.*, **skimmed, skim ming;** 3,10 *n.*

skim mer (skim′ər), **1.** one that skims. **2.** a long-handled shallow ladle, full of holes, used in skimming liquids. **3.** a kind of sea bird that skims along the surface of water to get food. *n.*

Skimmer (def. 2)

skim milk, milk from which the cream has been removed.

skimp (skimp), **1.** supply in too small an amount: *Don't skimp the butter in making a cake.* **2.** be very saving or economical: *She had to skimp to send her son to college.* **3.** do imperfectly. *v.*

skimp y (skimp′ē), **1.** scanty; not enough. **2.** too saving or economical. *adj.*, **skimp i er, skimp i est.**

skin (skin), **1.** the covering of the body in persons, animals, fruits, etc., especially when soft and flexible: *Cows have thick skins. He slipped on the banana skin.* **2.** hide; pelt: *The skin of a calf makes soft leather.* **3.** take the skin off: *Jack skinned his knees when he fell. The hunter skinned the deer.* **4.** shed skin. **5.** be covered with skin. **6.** cover with skin. **7.** container made of skin for holding liquids. **8.** any outer covering. **9.** planking or iron plating that covers the ribs of a ship. **10.** *Slang.* swindle of money, etc.; cheat. **11.** *Slang.* a cheat. **12.** *Slang.* skinflint. **13.** *Slang.* slip away. 1,2,7-9,11,12 *n.*, 3-6,10,13 *v.*, **skinned, skin ning.**

in or **with a whole skin,** safe and sound.

save one's skin, escape without harm.

skin alive, *Slang.* **1.** torture; flay. **2.** scold severely. **3.** defeat completely.

skin-deep (skin′dēp′), no deeper than the skin; shallow; slight. *adj.*

skin diver, a swimmer equipped to go skin diving.

skin diving, swimming about easily under water for long periods of time equipped with oxygen tanks and other gear.

skin flint (skin′flint′), a mean, stingy person. *n.*

skin ful (skin′fůl), **1.** as much as a skin for liquids can hold. **2.** *Informal.* as much as a person or animal can hold. *n.*, *pl.* **skin fuls.**

skin ner (skin′ər), **1.** person who skins. **2.** person who prepares or deals in skins, furs, etc. *n.*

skin ny (skin′ē), **1.** very thin; very lean. **2.** like skin. *adj.*, **skin ni er, skin ni est.** **—skin′ni ness,** *n.*

skin-tight (skin′tīt′), fitting closely to the skin. *adj.*

skip (skip), **1.** leap lightly; spring; jump: *Lambs skipped in the fields.* **2.** leap lightly over: *The girls skipped rope.* **3.** send bounding along a surface: *Boys like to skip stones on the lake.* **4.** go bounding along a surface. **5.** pass over; fail to notice; omit: *She skips the hard words. Answer the questions in order without skipping.* **6.** advance in school by passing one or more grades. **7.** change quickly from one task, pleasure, subject, etc., to another. **8.** a light spring, jump, or leap: *The child gave a skip of joy.* **9.** a passing over. **10.** *Informal.* leave in a hurry. 1-7,10 *v.*, **skipped, skip ping;** 8,9 *n.*

skip per (skip′ər), **1.** captain of a ship, especially of a small trading or fishing boat. **2.** any captain or leader. *n.*

skirl (skėrl), *Scottish* and *British Dialect.* **1.** of bagpipes, sound loudly and shrilly. **2.** sound of a bagpipe. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

skir mish (skėr′mish), **1.** a slight fight between small groups of soldiers. **2.** a slight conflict, argument, contest, etc. **3.** take part in a skirmish. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

skir mish er (skėr′mish ər), **1.** person who skirmishes. **2.** one of the soldiers sent out in advance of an army to clear the way for the main attack, to prevent a surprise attack by the enemy, etc. *n.*

skirt (skėrt), **1.** the part of a dress that hangs from the waist. **2.** a woman's or girl's garment that hangs from the waist. **3.** something like a skirt: *the skirts of a man's long coat.* **4.** border; edge. **5.** to border or edge. **6.** the outer part of a place, group of people, etc. **7.** pass along the border or edge; pass along the border or edge of: *The boys skirted the forest because they did not want to go through it.* **8.** be, lie, live, etc., along the border of. **9.** *Slang.* woman or girl. **10.** one of the flaps hanging from the sides of a saddle. 1-4,6,9,10 *n.*, 5,7,8 *v.*

skirt ing (skėr′ting), cloth for making skirts. *n.*

skit (skit), a short sketch that contains humor or satire. *n.*

skit ter (skit′ər), move lightly or quickly; skim or skip along a surface. *v.*

skit tish (skit′ish), **1.** apt to start, jump, or run; easily frightened: *a skittish horse.* **2.** fickle; changeable. **3.** coy. *adj.* **—skit′tish ly,** *adv.* **—skit′tish ness,** *n.*

skit tles (skit′lz), game in which the players try to knock down nine wooden pins by rolling or throwing wooden disks or balls at them. *n.*

skoal (skōl), a Scandinavian word used in drinking a health. It means "Hail" or "May you prosper." *n.*, *interj.*

sku a (skū′ə), any of several large brown sea birds that are related to the gulls; jaeger. *n.*

Skua (about 22 in. long)

skul dug ger y (skul dug′ər ē), *U.S. Informal.* trickery; dishonesty. *n.*

skulk (skulk), **1.** keep out of sight to avoid danger, work, duty, etc.; hide or lurk in a cowardly way. **2.** move in a stealthy, sneaking way: *The wolf was skulking near the sheep.* **3.** person who skulks. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.* **—skulk′er,** *n.* **—skulk′ing ly,** *adv.*

skull (skul), **1.** the bones of the head; the group of bones around the brain. **2.** head; brain. *n.*

skull and crossbones, picture of a human skull above two crossed bones. It was often used on pirates' flags as a symbol of death, and it is now often used on labels of poisonous drugs, etc.

skull cap (skul′kap′), a close-fitting cap without a brim. *n.*

Skunk (total length about 2 ft.)

skunk (skungk), **1.** a black, bushy-tailed mammal, usually with white stripes along its back. It is about the size of a cat and gives off a very strong, unpleasant smell when frightened or attacked. **2.** fur of this animal, used on coats, etc. **3.** *Informal.* a mean, contemptible person. **4.** *Slang.* defeat utterly. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

skunk cabbage, a low, ill-smelling, broad-leaved plant, growing commonly in moist ground.

sky (skī), **1.** the covering over the world; the region of the clouds or the upper air; the heavens: *a blue sky, a cloudy sky.* **2.** heaven; place where God and His angels live. **3.** climate. **4.** hit, throw, or raise high into the air. 1-3 *n.*, *pl.* **skies;** 4 *v.*, **skied** or **skyed, sky ing.**

out of a clear sky, suddenly; unexpectedly.

to the skies, very highly.

sky blue, a clear soft blue.

Skye (skī), **1.** one of the Hebrides, just off the NW coast of Scotland. 10,000 pop.; 48½ mi. long; 670 sq. mi. **2.** Skye terrier. *n.*

Skye terrier (8 to 10 in. high at the shoulder)

Skye terrier, a small dog that has a long body, short legs, and long shaggy hair.

sky ey (skī′ē), **1.** of or from the sky. **2.** very high. **3.** sky-blue. *adj.*

sky-high (skī′hī′), very high. *adv., adj.*

sky lark (skī′lärk′), **1.** the common European lark, a small bird that sings very sweetly as it flies toward the sky. **2.** play pranks; frolic. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

English skylark (about 7 in. long)

sky light (skī′līt′), window in a roof or ceiling. *n.*

sky line (skī′līn′), **1.** line at which earth and sky seem to meet; horizon. **2.** outline of buildings, mountains, trees, etc., as seen against the sky. *n.*

sky pilot, *Slang.* clergyman; chaplain.

sky rock et (skī′rok′it), **1.** rocket; firework that goes up high in the air and bursts into a shower of stars, sparks, etc. **2.** move like a skyrocket; rise suddenly, make a brilliant show, and disappear. **3.** rise much and quickly: *Prices were skyrocketing.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

sky sail (skī′sāl′; *Nautical* skī′sl), in a square-rigged ship, a light sail set at the top of the mast above the royal. *n.*

sky scrap er (skī′skrāp′ər), a very tall building: *New York is famous for its skyscrapers.* *n.*

sky ward (skī′wərd), toward the sky. *adv., adj.*

sky wards (skī′wərdz), skyward. *adv.*

sky writ ing (skī′rīt′ing), the tracing of words, etc., against the sky from an airplane. Smoke or some similar substance is used. *n.*

slab (slab), **1.** a broad, flat, thick piece (of stone, wood, meat, etc.): *This sidewalk is made of slabs of stone. The hungry boy ate a slab of cheese as big as his hand.* **2.** a rough outside piece cut from a log. *n.*

slack[1] (slak), **1.** loose; not tight or firm: *The rope hung slack.* **2.** part that hangs loose: *He pulled in the slack of the rope.* **3.** careless: *She is a slack housekeeper.* **4.** slow: *The horse was moving at a slack pace.* **5.** not active; not brisk; dull: *Business is slack at this season.* **6.** dull season; quiet period. **7.** make slack; let up on. **8.** be or become slack; let up. **9.** slake (lime). **10.** in a slack manner. **11.** a stopping of a strong flow of the tide or a current of water. 1,3-5 *adj.*, 2,6,11 *n.*, 7-9 *v.*, 10 *adv.*

slack off, **1.** loosen. **2.** lessen one's efforts.

slack up, slow down; go more slowly.

slack[2] (slak), dirt, dust, and small pieces left after coal is screened; small coal. *n.*

slack en (slak′ən), **1.** make slower: *Don't slacken your efforts till the work is done.* **2.** become slower: *Work slackens on a hot day.* **3.** become less active, vigorous, brisk, etc.: *His business always slackens in the winter.* **4.** make looser: *Slacken the rope.* **5.** become loose: *The rope slackened as the wave sent the boat toward the pier.* *v.*

slack er (slak′ər), *Informal.* person who shirks work or evades his duty. *n.*

slacks (slaks), loose trousers. *n.pl.*

slag (slag), **1.** the rough, hard waste left after metal is separated from ore by melting. **2.** form slag; change into slag. **3.** a light, spongy lava. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **slagged, slag ging.**

slain (slān), pp. of **slay.** *The sheep were slain by the wolves.* *v.*

slake (slāk), **1.** satisfy (thirst, revenge, wrath, etc.): *We slaked our thirst at the spring.* **2.** cause to be less active, intense, etc. **3.** put out (a fire). **4.** change (lime) from calcium oxide to calcium hydroxide (**slaked lime**) by leaving it in the moist air or putting water on it. Plaster contains slaked lime and sand. **5.** be changed thus. **6.** *Rare.* become less active, vigorous, intense, etc. *v.*, **slaked, slak ing.**

slam[1] (slam), **1.** shut with force and noise; close with a bang: *He slammed the window down. The door slammed.* **2.** throw, push, hit, or move hard with force: *Joe slammed himself down on his bed.* **3.** a violent and noisy closing, striking, etc.; bang: *John threw his books down with a slam.* **4.** *U.S. Informal.* criticize harshly. **5.** *U.S. Informal.* harsh criticism. 1,2,4 *v.*, **slammed, slamming;** 3,5 *n.*

slam[2] (slam), the winning of 12 (**little** or **small slam**) or all 13 (**grand slam**) tricks in the game of bridge. *n.*

slan der (slan′dər), **1.** a false statement meant to do harm. **2.** talk falsely about. **3.** speak or spread slander. **4.** the spreading of false reports. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3 *v.* **—slan′der er,** *n.*

slan der ous (slan′dər əs), **1.** containing a slander. **2.** speaking or spreading slanders. *adj.* **—slan′der ous ly,** *adv.*

slang (slang), **1.** words, phrases, etc., usually characterized by a special vividness or coloring, and not generally used in formal English. Slang is mostly made up of new words or meanings that are popular for only a short time. *Razz* and *highbrow* are slang. **2.** special talk of a particular class of people. *Crib* often means *cheat* in students' slang. *n.*

slang y (slang′ē), **1.** containing slang; full of slang. **2.** using much slang. *adj.*, **slang i er, slang i est.**

slank (slangk), *Archaic.* a pt. of **slink.** *v.*

slant (slant), **1.** slope: *Most handwriting slants to the right.* **2.** slope; slanting or oblique direction or position: *Has your roof a sharp slant?* **3.** sloping. **4.** mental attitude; way of regarding something. 1 *v.*, 2,4 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

slant ing (slant′ing), sloping. *adj.* **—slant′ing ly,** *adv.*

slant ways (slant′wāz′), slantwise. *adv.*

slant wise (slant′wīz′), **1.** in a slanting manner; obliquely. **2.** slanting; oblique. 1 *adv.*, 2 *adj.*

slap (slap), **1.** a blow with the open hand or with something flat. **2.** strike with the open hand or with something flat: *He slapped at the fly with a folded newspaper.* **3.** put, dash, or cast with force: *She slapped the book down on the table.* **4.** sharp words of blame; direct insult or rebuff. **5.** straight; directly: *The thief ran slap into a policeman.* **6.** suddenly. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **slapped, slapping;** 5,6 *adv.*

slap dash (slap′dash′), **1.** hastily and carelessly. **2.** hasty and careless. **3.** hasty, careless action, methods, or work. 1 *adv.*, 2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

slap jack (slap′jak′), *U.S.* flapjack; griddlecake. *n.*

slap stick (slap′stik′), **1.** two long, narrow sticks fastened so as to slap together loudly when a clown, actor, etc., hits somebody with it. **2.** comedy full of rough play. **3.** full of rough play. In slapstick comedy, the actors knock each other around to make people laugh. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

slash (slash), **1.** cut with a sweeping stroke of a sword, knife, etc.; gash: *He slashed the bark off the tree with his knife.* **2.** make a slashing stroke. **3.** a sweeping, slash-

ing stroke. **4.** cut or wound made by such a stroke. **5.** cut or slit to let a different cloth or color show through. **6.** whip severely; lash. **7.** criticize sharply, severely, or unkindly. **8.** cut down severely; reduce a great deal: *His salary was slashed when business became bad.* **9.** cut out parts of (a book, etc.); change greatly (a book, etc.). **10.** an open space in a forest, usually littered with chips, broken branches, etc. **11.** litter of chips, broken branches, etc. 1,2,5-9 *v.*, 3,4,10,11 *n.* **—slash′er,** *n.*

slat (slat), a long, thin, narrow piece of wood or metal. *n.*

slate (slāt), **1.** a bluish-gray rock that splits easily into thin, smooth layers. Slate is used to cover roofs and for blackboards. **2.** a thin piece of this rock. Children used to write on slates, but now they use paper. **3.** cover with slate. **4.** dark, bluish gray. **5.** *U.S.* list of candidates, officers, etc., to be considered for appointment, nomination, etc. **6.** list on a slate: *He is slated for the office of club president.* 1,2,4,5 *n.*, 3,6 *v.*, **slat ed, slat ing;** 4 *adj.*

slat tern (slat′ərn), woman who is dirty, careless, or untidy in her dress, her ways, her housekeeping, etc. *n.*

slat tern ly (slat′ərn lē), of a woman, slovenly; untidy. *adj.* **—slat′tern li ness,** *n.*

slat y (slāt′ē), **1.** of, like, or having to do with slate. **2.** slate-colored. *adj.*, **slat i er, slat i est.**

slaugh ter (slô′tər), **1.** a killing; butchering: *The battle resulted in a frightful slaughter.* **2.** kill; butcher: *Millions of cattle are slaughtered every year in Omaha.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.* **—slaugh′ter er,** *n.*

slaughter house, place where animals are killed for food.

slaugh ter ous (slô′tər əs), murderous; destructive. *adj.*

Slav (släv), **1.** member of a group of peoples in E Europe whose languages are related. Russians, Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Bulgarians, and Yugoslavs are Slavs. **2.** of or having to do with Slavs. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

slave (slāv), **1.** person who is the property of another. Slaves were bought and sold like horses. **2.** person who is controlled or ruled by some desire, habit, or influence: *A drunkard is a slave of drink.* **3.** person who works like a slave. **4.** work like a slave: *Many mothers slave for their children.* **5.** of slaves; done by slaves: *slave labor.* **6.** ant that is captured and forced to work for other ants. 1-3,6 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **slaved, slav ing;** 5 *adj.* **—slave′-like′,** *adj.*

Slave Coast, region in W Africa, north of the Gulf of Guinea. It includes the coast from E Ghana to the Niger River delta in Nigeria.

slave driver, **1.** overseer of slaves. **2.** an exacting taskmaster.

slave hold er (slāv′hōl′dər), owner of slaves. *n.*

slave hold ing (slāv′hōl′ding), **1.** owning slaves. **2.** the owning of slaves. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

slav er[1] (slāv′ər), **1.** dealer in slaves. **2.** ship used in the slave trade. *n.*

slav er[2] (slav′ər), **1.** let saliva run from the mouth. **2.** wet with saliva. **3.** saliva running from the mouth. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.*

slav er y (slāv′ər ē), **1.** condition of being a slave. Many African Negroes were captured and sold into slavery. **2.** custom of owning slaves. **3.** condition like that of a slave. **4.** hard work like that of a slave. *n.*

Slave States, 15 States of the United States in which slavery was legal before and during the Civil War: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee; Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware. The last four States did not join the Confederacy.

slave trade, the business of procuring and selling slaves.

slav ey (slāv′ē), *Informal.* maid of all work. *n.*, *pl.* **slav eys.**

Slav ic (släv′ik), **1.** of or having to do with the Slavs or their languages. **2.** language or group of languages spoken by the Slavs. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

slav ish (slāv′ish), **1.** of or having to do with a slave or slaves. **2.** like a slave; mean; base. **3.** weakly submitting. **4.** like that of slaves; fit for slaves. **5.** lacking originality and independence: *a slavish reproduction.* *adj.* **—slav′ish ly,** *adv.* **—slav′ish ness,** *n.*

slaw (slô), finely sliced or chopped cabbage, raw or cooked, served with dressing; coleslaw. *n.*

slay (slā), kill with violence. *v.*, **slew, slain, slay ing.** **—slay′er,** *n.*

slea zy (slē′zē), flimsy and poor: *sleazy cloth.* *adj.*, **slea zi er, slea zi est. —slea′zi ness,** *n.*

sled (sled), **1.** a wooden framework mounted on runners for use on snow or ice. **2.** ride on a sled. **3.** carry on a sled. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **sled ded, sled ding.**

sled ding (sled′ing), a riding or coasting on a sled. *n.* **hard sledding,** unfavorable conditions.

sledge[1] (slej), **1.** sled; sleigh. **2.** carry on a sledge. **3.** ride in a sledge. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **sledged, sledg ing.**

sledge[2] (slej), sledge hammer (def.1). *n.*

sledge hammer, **1.** a large, heavy hammer. **2.** anything powerful and crushing: *Sarcasm can become a sledge hammer in a debate.*

Man using a sledge hammer

sledge-ham mer (slej′ham′ər), **1.** hit with, or as if with, a sledge hammer. **2.** powerful; crushing. 1 *v.*, 2 *adj.*

sleek (slēk), **1.** soft and glossy; smooth: *sleek hair.* **2.** having smooth, soft skin, hair, fur, etc.: *a sleek cat.* **3.** smooth of speech, manners, etc.: *a sleek salesman.* **4.** smooth: *He sleeked down his hair.* **5.** make smooth and glossy; make tidy. 1-3 *adj.*, 4,5 *v.* **—sleek′ly,** *adv.* **—sleek′ness,** *n.*

sleep (slēp), **1.** rest body and mind; be without ordinary consciousness. **2.** a condition in which body and mind are very inactive, occurring naturally and regularly in animals. **3.** be in a condition like sleep: *The seeds sleep in the ground all winter.* **4.** state or condition like sleep. **5.** pass in sleeping. 1,3,5 *v.*, **slept, sleep ing;** 2,4 *n.*

last sleep, death.

sleep away, pass or spend in sleeping: *Sarah slept away the whole morning.*

sleep off, get rid of by sleeping: *She was sleeping off a headache.*

sleep er (slēp′ər), **1.** person or thing that sleeps. **2.** a railroad sleeping car. **3.** a horizontal beam. **4.** *Brit.* tie to support a railroad track. **5.** *Informal.* person, animal, or thing that does very much better in a contest of any sort than was anticipated. *n.*

sleep ing (slēp′ing), **1.** sleep. **2.** that sleeps. **3.** used for sleeping on or in: *a sleeping car.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

sleeping bag, a canvas or waterproof bag, usually warmly lined, to sleep in out of doors.

sleeping car, a railroad car with berths for passengers to sleep in.

sleeping partner, partner who takes no active part in managing the business.

sleeping powder, drug that causes sleep.

sleeping sickness, disease causing fever, inflammation of the brain, sleepiness, and usually death. One kind is carried by the tsetse fly.

sleep less (slēp′lis), **1.** without sleep; not sleeping; restless. **2.** watchful; wide-awake. **3.** always moving or acting. *adj.* **—sleep′less ly,** *adv.* **—sleep′less ness,** *n.*

sleep walk er (slēp′wôk′ər), person who walks about while asleep. *n.*

sleep walk ing (slēp′wôk′ing), **1.** act of walking while asleep. **2.** that walks about while asleep. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

sleep y (slēp′ē), **1.** ready to go to sleep; inclined to sleep: *He never gets enough rest and is always sleepy.* **2.** not active; quiet. *adj.*, **sleep i er, sleep i est. —sleep′i ly,** *adv.* **—sleep′i ness,** *n.*

sleet (slēt), **1.** half-frozen rain; snow or hail mixed with rain. **2.** come down in sleet: *It sleeted; then it snowed; then it rained.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

sleet y (slēt′ē), of or like sleet; characterized by sleet. *adj.*, **sleet i er, sleet i est.** **—sleet′i ness,** *n.*

sleeve (slēv), **1.** the part of a garment that covers the arm. **2.** tube into which a rod or another tube fits. *n.* **laugh in** or **up one's sleeve,** be amused but not show it. **up one's sleeve,** in reserve; ready for use when needed.

sleeved (slēvd), having sleeves. *adj.*

sleeve less (slēv′lis), without sleeves: *a sleeveless dress.* *adj.*

sleigh (slā), **1.** carriage or cart mounted on runners for use on ice or snow. **2.** travel or ride in a sleigh. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

Sleigh

sleigh ing (slā′ing), **1.** riding in a sleigh. **2.** condition of the roads for using a sleigh: *The warm rain spoiled the sleighing.* *n.*

sleight (slīt), **1.** skill; dexterity. **2.** a clever trick. *n.*

sleight of hand, **1.** skill and quickness in moving the hands. **2.** tricks or skill of a modern magician; juggling.

slen der (slen′dər), **1.** long and thin; not big around: *A boy 6 feet tall and weighing 130 pounds is very slender. A pencil is a slender piece of wood.* **2.** slight; small; scanty: *a slender meal, a slender income, a slender hope.* *adj.* **—slen′der ly,** *adv.* **—slen′der ness,** *n.*

slen der ize (slen′dər īz), **1.** make slender. **2.** cause to look slender. *v.*, **slen der ized, slen der iz ing.**

slept (slept), pt. and pp. of **sleep.** *The child slept soundly.* *v.*

sleuth (slüth), **1.** bloodhound. **2.** *U.S. Informal.* detective. *n.*

sleuth hound (slüth′hound′), **1.** bloodhound. **2.** *U.S. Informal.* detective. *n.*

slew[1] (slü), pt. of **slay.** *Jack slew the giant.* *v.*

slew[2] (slü), turn; swing; twist. *v.*, *n.* Also, **slue.**

slew[3] (slü), a swampy place; marshy inlet. *n.* Also, **slough, slue.**

slew[4] (slü), *Informal.* lot; large number or amount. *n.*

slice (slīs), **1.** a thin, flat, broad piece cut from something: *a slice of bread, meat, or cake.* **2.** cut into slices. **3.** cut (off) as a slice. **4.** knife or spatula with a thin, broad blade. **5.** part; share. **6.** divide into parts or shares. **7.** in golf, hit (a ball) so that it curves to one's right, if right-handed. **8.** such a hit. 1,4,5,8 *n.*, 2,3, 6,7 *v.*, **sliced, slic ing.**

slic er (slīs′ər), **1.** tool or machine that slices: *a meat slicer.* **2.** person who slices. *n.*

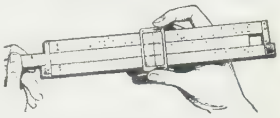
slick (slik), **1.** sleek; smooth: *slick hair.* **2.** make sleek or smooth. **3.** slippery; greasy. **4.** a smooth place or spot. Oil makes a slick on the surface of water. **5.** *Informal.* clever; ingenious. **6.** sly; tricky. **7.** smooth of speech, manners, etc. **8.** smoothly; slyly; cleverly. **9.** directly. **10.** *U.S. Slang.* magazine printed on heavy, glossy paper. 1,3,5-7 *adj.*, 2 *v.*, 4,10 *n.*, 8,9 *adv.* **—slick′ly,** *adv.* **—slick′ness,** *n.*

slick er (slik′ər), *U.S.* **1.** a long, loose waterproof coat. **2.** *Informal.* a sly, tricky person. *n.*

slid (slid), pt. and a pp. of **slide.** *The minutes slid rapidly by.* *v.*

slid den (slid′n), a pp. of **slide.** *v.*

slide (slīd), **1.** move smoothly along a surface: *The bureau drawers slide in and out.* **2.** move easily or quietly or secretly: *The thief slid behind the curtains.* **3.** pass without heeding or being heeded. **4.** pass by degrees; slip: *He has slid into bad habits.* **5.** pass or put quietly or secretly: *He slid a gun into his pocket.* **6.** act of sliding: *The children each take a slide in turn.* **7.** a smooth surface for sliding on: *The frozen brook makes a good slide.* **8.** track, rail, etc., on which something slides. **9.** something that works by sliding. **10.** the U-shaped tube of a trumpet or trombone that is pushed in or out to change the pitch of the tones. **11.** mass of earth, snow, etc., sliding down. **12.** the sliding down of such a mass. **13.** a small, thin sheet of glass. Objects are put on slides for microscopic examination. Slides with pictures on them are used in magic lanterns or projected on a screen. 1-5 *v.*, **slid, slid** or **slid den, slid ing;** 6-13 *n.* **—slid′er,** *n.*



Slide rule. The center part slides back and forth. The transparent piece in the right hand has a mark for lining up corresponding numbers on the scales.

let slide, neglect; not bother about.

slide rule, device marked with logarithmic scales, used by engineers, physicists, etc., for making rapid calculations.

slid ing (slīd′ing), having a part that slides; adjustable; changing. *adj.*

slight (slīt), **1.** not much; not important; small: *I have a slight headache.* **2.** not big around; slender: *She is a slight girl.* **3.** frail; flimsy: *a slight excuse.* **4.** treat as of little value; pay too little attention to; neglect: *This maid slights her work. She felt slighted because she was not asked to the party.* **5.** slighting treatment; act of neglect: *Cinderella suffered many slights from her sisters.* 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *v.*, 5 *n.* **—slight′ness,** *n.*

slight ing (slīt′ing), that slights: *a slighting remark.* *adj.* **—slight′ing ly,** *adv.*

slight ly (slīt′lē), **1.** in a slight manner. **2.** to a slight degree; somewhat; a little: *I knew him slightly.* *adv.*

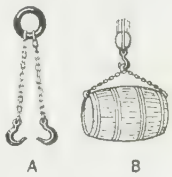
sli ly (slī′lē), slyly. *adv.*

slim (slim), **1.** slender; thin. **2.** small; slight; weak: *The invalid's chances for getting well were very slim.* *adj.*, **slim mer, slim mest.**

slime (slīm), **1.** soft, sticky mud or something like it. **2.** a sticky substance given off by snails, snakes, fish, etc. **3.** disgusting filth. *n.*

slim y (slīm′ē), **1.** covered with slime. **2.** of or like slime. **3.** disgusting; filthy. *adj.*, **slim i er, slim i est.**

sling (sling), **1.** strip of leather with a string fastened to each end, for throwing stones. **2.** throw with a sling. **3.** throw; cast; hurl; fling. **4.** a throw; hurling. **5.** a hanging loop of cloth fastened around the neck to support a hurt arm. **6.** loop of rope, band, chain, etc., by which heavy objects are lifted, carried, or held: *The men lowered the boxes into the cellar by a sling.* **7.** raise, lower, etc., with a sling. **8.** hang in a sling; hang so as to swing loosely: *The soldier's gun was slung over his shoulder.* **9.** *Slang.* mix; serve. 1,4-6 *n.*, 2,3,7-9 *v.*, **slung, sling ing.**



A B

A, sling for lifting; B, sling lifting a barrel.

sling shot (sling′shot′), a Y-shaped stick with a rubber band fastened to its prongs, used to shoot pebbles, etc. *n.*

slink (slingk), move in a sneaking, guilty manner; sneak: *After stealing the meat, the dog slunk away.* *v.*, **slunk** or (*Archaic*) **slank, slunk, slink ing.** **—slink′ing ly,** *adv.*

slip[1] (slip), **1.** go or move smoothly, quietly, easily, or quickly: *She slipped out of the room. Time slips by. The ship slips through the waves. The drawer slips into place.* **2.** slide; move out of place: *The knife slipped and cut him.* **3.** slide suddenly without wanting to: *He slipped on the icy sidewalk.* **4.** act or fact of slipping: *His broken leg was caused by a slip on a banana peel.* **5.** cause to slip; put, pass, or draw smoothly, quietly, or secretly: *He slipped back the bolt. She slipped the ring from her finger. Slip the note into Mary's hand.* **6.** put or take (something) easily or quickly: *Slip on your coat. Slip off your shoes.* **7.** thing that can be slipped on or off; covering:

Pillows are covered by slips. **8.** a sleeveless garment worn under a dress. **9.** pass without notice; pass through neglect; escape: *Don't let this opportunity slip.* **10.** get loose from; get away from; escape from: *The dog has slipped his collar. Your name has slipped my mind.* **11.** let go; release: *He slipped the hound. The ship has slipped anchor and is off.* **12.** make a mistake or error. **13.** mistake; error: *He makes slips in grammar. That remark was a slip of the tongue.* **14.** *U.S.* space for ships between wharves or in a dock. **15.** an inclined platform alongside of the water, on which ships are built or repaired. **16.** leash for a dog. **17.** position of a cricket player behind and to the side of the wicketkeeper. **18.** player in this position. 1-3,5,6,9-12 *v.*, **slipped** or (*Archaic*) **slipt, slipped, slip ping;** 4,7,8,13-18 *n.*

let slip, tell without meaning to.

slip one over on, *Informal.* get the advantage of, especially by trickery.

slip up, *Informal.* make a mistake or error.

slip[2] (slip), **1.** cut branches from (a plant) to grow new plants; take (a part) from a plant. **2.** a narrow strip of paper, wood, etc. **3.** a young, slender person: *She is just a slip of a girl.* **4.** a small branch or twig cut from a plant, used to grow a new plant. 1 *v.*, **slipped** or (*Archaic*) **slipt, slipped, slip ping;** 2-4 *n.*

Slip knot

slip cover, a removable cloth cover for a chair, sofa, etc.

slip knot, **1.** knot made to slip along the rope or cord around which it is made. **2.** knot that can be undone by a pull.

slip noose, noose with a slip knot.

slip-on (slip′on′), **1.** that can be put on or taken off easily or quickly. **2.** that must be put on or taken off over the head. **3.** a slip-on glove, blouse, sweater, etc. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

slip per (slip′ər), **1.** a kind of light, low shoe: *She has pretty dancing slippers and comfortable bedroom slippers.* **2.** hit or beat with a slipper. **3.** person or thing that slips. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.* **—slip′per less,** *adj.*

slip pered (slip′ərd), wearing slippers. *adj.*

slip per y (slip′ər ē), **1.** causing or likely to cause slipping: *A wet street is slippery. The steps are slippery with ice.* **2.** slipping away easily: *Wet soap is slippery.* **3.** not to be depended on; tricky. *adj.*, **slip per i er, slip per i est. —slip′per i ness,** *n.*

slippery elm, **1.** an elm tree of E North America having an inner bark which becomes slimy or slippery when moistened. **2.** the inner bark.

slip shod (slip′shod′), **1.** careless in dress, habits, speech, etc.; untidy; slovenly. **2.** shuffling: *a slipshod gait.* **3.** wearing shoes worn down at the heel. *adj.*

slipt (slipt), *Archaic.* a pt. of **slip.** *v.*

slip-up (slip′up′), *Informal.* mistake; error. *n.*

slit (slit), **1.** cut or tear in a straight line; make a long, straight cut or tear in: *slit cloth into strips.* **2.** a straight, narrow cut, tear, or opening: *a slit in a bag, the slit in a letter box.* 1 *v.*, **slit, slit ting;** 2 *n.* **—slit′ter,** *n.*

slith er (sliтн′ər), **1.** slide down or along a surface, especially unsteadily; go with a sliding motion. **2.** a slithering movement; a slide. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

sliv er (sliv′ər), **1.** a long, thin piece that has been split off, broken off, or cut off; splinter. **2.** split or break into slivers. **3.** a loose fiber of wool, cotton, etc. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*

slob (slob), *Slang.* a stupid, untidy, or clumsy person. *n.*

slob ber (slob′ər), **1.** let liquid run out from the mouth. **2.** saliva or other liquid running out from the mouth. **3.** wet or smear with saliva, etc. **4.** speak in a silly, sentimental way. **5.** silly, sentimental talk or emotion. 1,3,4 *v.*, 2,5 *n.*

slob ber y (slob′ər ē), **1.** slobbering. **2.** disagreeably wet; sloppy. *adj.* **—slob′ber i ness,** *n.*

sloe (slō), **1.** a dark-purple, plumlike fruit. **2.** a thorny shrub that it grows on; blackthorn. *n.*

slog (slog), *Informal.* **1.** hit hard. **2.** a hard blow. **3.** plod heavily. 1,3 *v.*, **slogged, slog ging;** 2 *n.*

slo gan (slō′gən), **1.** word or phrase used by a business, club, political party, etc., to advertise its purpose; motto: *"Service with a smile" was the store's slogan.* **2.** a war cry; battle cry. *n.*

Sloop

sloop (slüp), sailboat having one mast, a mainsail, a jib, and sometimes other sails. *n.*

sloop of war, a small warship having guns on the upper deck only.

slop (slop), **1.** spill liquid upon; spill; splash. **2.** liquid carelessly spilled or splashed about. **3.** dirty water; liquid garbage. **4.** a thin liquid mud or slush. **5.** splash through mud, slush, or water. **6.** weak liquid food, such as gruel. 1,5 *v.*, **slopped, slop ping;** 2-4,6 *n.*

slops, dirty water; liquid garbage.

slop over, *Slang.* show too much feeling, enthusiasm, etc.

Slope

slope (slōp), **1.** go up or down at an angle: *a sloping roof. The land slopes toward the sea.* **2.** cause to go up or down at an angle. **3.** any line, surface, land, etc., that goes up or down at an angle: *If you roll a ball up a slope, it will roll down again.* **4.** amount of slope: *The floor of the theater has a slope of four feet from back to front.* 1,2 *v.*, **sloped, slop ing;** 3,4 *n.*

slop py (slop′ē), **1.** very wet; slushy: *sloppy ground, sloppy weather.* **2.** splashed or soiled with liquid: *a sloppy table.* **3.** *Informal.* careless; slovenly: *do sloppy work, use sloppy English.* **4.** *Informal.* weak; silly: *sloppy sentiment.* *adj.*, **slop pi er, slop pi est. —slop′pi ly,** *adv.* **—slop′pi ness,** *n.*

slops (slops), **1.** cheap ready-made clothing. **2.** clothes, bedding, etc., supplied to sailors on a ship. *n.pl.*

slosh (slosh), **1.** slush. **2.** splash in slush, mud, or water. **3.** *Informal.* a watery or weak drink. **4.** go about idly. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*

slot[1] (slot), **1.** a small, narrow opening or depression: *Put a penny in the slot to get a stick of gum from this machine.* **2.** make a slot or slots in. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **slot ted, slot ting.**

slot[2] (slot), track; trail: *They followed the slot made by the deer's footprints in the mud.* *n.*, *v.*, **slot ted, slot ting.**

Sloth (about 2 ft. long)

sloth (slōth or slôth), **1.** unwillingness to work or exert oneself; laziness; idleness: *His sloth keeps him from engaging in sports.* **2.** *Archaic.* slowness. **3.** a very slow-moving mammal of South and Central America that lives in trees. Sloths hang upside down from tree branches. *n.*

sloth bear, a long-haired bear that lives in India.

sloth ful (slōth′fəl or slôth′fəl), unwilling to work or exert oneself; lazy; idle. *adj.* **—sloth′ful ly,** *adv.* **—sloth′ful ness,** *n.*

Sloth bear (about 3 ft. high at the shoulder)

slot machine, machine that is worked by dropping a coin into a slot. Some slot machines sell peanuts, sticks of gum, etc.; others are used for gambling.

slouch (slouch), **1.** stand, sit, walk, or move in an awkward, drooping manner: *The weary man slouched along.* **2.** a bending forward of head and shoulders; awkward, drooping way of standing, sitting, or walking. **3.** droop or bend downward. **4.** a drooping or bending downward of the brim of a hat, etc. **5.** *Esp. U.S.* an awkward, slovenly, or inefficient person. 1,3 *v.*, 2,4,5 *n.*

slouch y (slouch′ē), slouching awkwardly; carelessly untidy. *adj.*, **slouch i er, slouch i est.**

slough[1] (slou for 1 and 3; slü for 2), **1.** a soft, deep muddy place; mud hole. **2.** *U.S.* and *Canada.* a swampy place; slew[3]. **3.** hopeless discouragement; degradation. *n.*

slough[2] (sluf), **1.** the old skin shed or cast off by a snake. **2.** drop off; throw off; shed. **3.** be shed or cast; drop or fall: *A scab sloughs off when new skin takes its place.* **4.** layer of dead skin or tissue that drops or falls off as a wound, sore, etc., heals. **5.** anything that has been shed or cast off: *As savages become civilized, they cast off the slough of primitive ways, beliefs, etc.* **6.** discard (a losing card). 1,4,5 *n.*, 2,3,6 *v.*

slough of despond (slou), hopeless dejection; deep despondency.

Slo vak (slō′vak), **1.** member of a Slavic people living in Slovakia. The Slovaks are closely related to the Bohemians and the Moravians. **2.** their language. **3.** of or having to do with Slovakia, its people, or their language. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

Slo va ki a (slō vä′kē ə), region in E Czechoslovakia. It was under the control of Germany from 1939 to 1945. *n.*

Slo va ki an (slō vä′kē ən), Slovak. *adj.*, *n.*

slov en (sluv′ən), **1.** person who is untidy, dirty, or careless in dress, appearance, habits, work, etc. **2.** untidy; dirty; careless. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

slov en ly (sluv′ən lē), **1.** untidy, dirty, or careless in dress, appearance, habits, work, etc. **2.** in a slovenly manner. 1 *adj.*, **slov en li er, slov en li est;** 2 *adv.* **—slov′en li ness,** *n.*

slow (slō), **1.** taking a long time; taking longer than usual; not fast or quick: *a slow journey.* **2.** behind time; running at less than proper speed: *a slow runner.* **3.** indicating time earlier than the correct time: *a slow clock.* **4.** causing a low or lower rate of speed: *slow ground, a slow track.* **5.** burning or heating slowly or gently: *a slow flame.* **6.** make slow or slower; reduce the speed of: *slow down a car.* **7.** become slow; go slower: *Slow up when you drive through a town.* **8.** in a slow manner. **9.** sluggish; naturally inactive: *a slow pupil.* **10.** dull; not interesting: *a slow party.* 1-5,9,10 *adj.*, 6,7 *v.*, 8 *adv.* **—slow′ly,** *adv.* **—slow′ness,** *n.*

slow match, fuse that burns very slowly, used for setting fire to gunpowder, dynamite, etc.

slow-mo tion (slō′mō′shən), **1.** moving at less than normal speed. **2.** showing action at much less than its actual speed. *adj.*

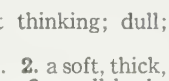
slow-wit ted (slō′wit′id), slow at thinking; dull; stupid. *adj.*

sludge (sluj), **1.** soft mud; mire; slush. **2.** a soft, thick, muddy mixture, deposit, sediment, etc. **3.** small broken pieces of floating ice: *In winter there is sludge on the sea near the shore.* *n.*

slue[1] (slü), turn; swing; twist; slew[2]. *v.*, **slued, slu ing;** *n.*

slue[2] (slü), a swampy place; slew[3]. *n.*

slug[1] (slug), **1.** a slow-moving animal like a snail, without a shell or with only a very small shell. **2.** caterpillar or larva that looks like a slug. **3.** any slow-moving person, animal, wagon, etc. **4.** piece of lead or other metal for firing from a gun. **5.** lump of metal. **6.** strip of metal used to space lines of type. A slug is more than 1/16 of an inch in thickness. **7.** line of type cast in one piece by a linotype machine. *n.*


Common garden slug (about 1 in. long)

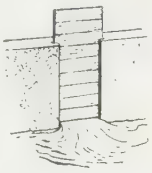
slug[2] (slug), *Informal.* **1.** hit hard with the fist; hit hard. **2.** a hard blow with the fist. 1 *v.*, **slugged, slugging;** 2 *n.* **—slug′ger,** *n.*

slug gard (slug′ərd), **1.** a lazy, idle person. **2.** lazy; idle. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

slug gish (slug′ish), **1.** slow-moving; not active; lacking energy or vigor: *a sluggish mind.* **2.** lazy; idle. **3.** moving slowly; having little motion. A sluggish river has very little current. *adj.* **—slug′gish ly,** *adv.* **—slug′gish ness,** *n.*

sluice (slüs), **1.** structure with a gate for holding back or controlling the water of a canal, river, or lake. **2.** gate that holds back or controls the flow of water. When the water behind a dam gets too high, the sluices are opened. **3.** water held back or controlled by such a gate. **4.** thing that controls the flow or passage of anything: *War opens the sluices of hatred and bloodshed.* **5.** let out or draw off (water) by opening a sluice. **6.** flow or pour in a stream; rush: *Water sluiced down the channel.* **7.** flush or cleanse with a rush of water; pour or throw water over. **8.** a long, sloping trough through which water flows, used to wash gold from sand, dirt, or gravel. **9.** wash (gold) from sand, dirt, or gravel in a sluice. **10.** channel for carrying off water. **11.** send (logs, etc.) along a channel of water. 1-4,8,10 *n.*, 5-7,9,11 *v.*, **sluiced, sluic ing.**

Sluice for washing gold


Sluice gate

sluice gate, gate to control the flow of water in a sluice.

slum (slum), **1.** street, alley, etc., in a crowded, dirty part of a city or town. **2.** go into or visit the slums. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **slummed, slum ming.**

the slums, a crowded, dirty part of a city or town, where the poorest people live.

slum ber (slum′bər), **1.** sleep. **2.** a light sleep: *He awoke from his slumber.* **3.** pass in sleep: *The baby slumbers away the hours.* **4.** be inactive: *The volcano had slumbered for years.* **5.** an inactive state or condition. 1,3,4 *v.*, 2,5 *n.* **—slum′ber er,** *n.*

slum ber ous (slum′bər əs), **1.** sleepy; heavy with drowsiness: *slumberous eyelids.* **2.** causing or inducing sleep. **3.** having to do with, characterized by, or suggestive of sleep. **4.** inactive; sluggish. **5.** calm; quiet. *adj.* **—slum′ber ous ly,** *adv.*

slum brous (slum′brəs), slumberous. *adj.* **—slum′brous ly,** *adv.*

slump (slump), **1.** drop heavily; fall suddenly: *The boy's feet slumped repeatedly through the rotting ice.* **2.** a heavy or sudden fall. **3.** a great or sudden decline in prices, activity, etc.: *a slump in prices.* 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

slung (slung), pt. and pp. of **sling.** *They slung some stones and ran away. The boy had slung his books over his shoulder.* *v.*

slunk (slungk), a pt. and a pp. of **slink.** *The dog slunk away ashamed.* *v.*

slur (slėr), **1.** pass lightly over; go through hurriedly or in a careless way. **2.** pronounce indistinctly: *Many persons slur "ing" and "how do you do."* **3.** speak or write sounds, letters, etc., so indistinctly that they run into each other. **4.** a slurred pronunciation, sound, etc. **5.** sing or play (two or more tones of different pitch) without a break; run together in a smooth, connected manner. **6.** a slurring of tones. **7.** a curved mark (⌒) (⌣) indicating this. **8.** mark with a slur. **9.** blot or stain (upon reputation); insulting or slighting remark: *a slur on a person's good name.* **10.** harm the reputation of; insult; slight. 1-3,5,8,10 *v.*, **slurred, slur ring;** 4,6,7,9 *n.*

A slur in music

slush (slush), **1.** partly melted snow; snow and water mixed. **2.** soft mud. **3.** silly, sentimental talk, writing, etc. **4.** grease. *n.*

slush y (slush′ē), **1.** having much slush. **2.** of or like slush. *adj.*, **slush i er, slush i est. —slush′i ness,** *n.*

slut (slut), **1.** a dirty, untidy woman. **2.** woman of loose morals. **3.** a female dog. *n.*

slut tish (slut′ish), **1.** dirty; untidy. **2.** loose in morals. *adj.* **—slut′tish ly,** *adv.* **—slut′tish ness,** *n.*

sly (slī), **1.** able to do things without letting others know; acting secretly: *The sly cat stole the meat while the cook's back was turned.* **2.** cunning; crafty; tricky; wily: *a sly plot.* **3.** such as a sly person or animal would use: *She asked sly questions.* **4.** playfully mischievous or knowing: *a sly wink.* *adj.*, **sly er, sly est,** or **sli er, sli est.** **—sly′ness,** *n.*

on the sly, in a sly way; secretly.

sly ly (slī′lē), in a sly manner; secretly. *adv.* Also, **slily.**

Sm, samarium.

smack[1] (smak), **1.** a slight taste or flavor: *The sauce had a smack of nutmeg.* **2.** trace; suggestion: *The old sailor still had a smack of the sea about him.* **3.** have a smack: *The Irishman's speech smacked of the old country.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

smack[2] (smak), **1.** open (the lips) quickly so as to make a sharp sound. **2.** a smacking movement of the lips. **3.** the sharp sound made in this way. **4.** kiss loudly. **5.** slap. **6.** crack (a whip, etc.). **7.** a loud kiss, slap, or crack. **8.** *Informal.* directly; squarely: *He fell smack on his face.* **9.** *Informal.* suddenly and sharply; with or as if with a smack. 1,4-6 *v.*, 2,3,7 *n.*, 8,9 *adv.*

Smack

smack[3] (smak), a small sailboat with one mast. *n.*

smack ing (smak′ing), **1.** lively, brisk, or strong: *a smacking breeze.* **2.** making a quick, sharp sound: *a smacking kiss, a smacking blow.* *adj.*

small (smôl), **1.** not large; little; not large as compared with other things of the same kind: *a small house.* **2.** into small pieces. **3.** not great in amount, degree, extent, duration, value, strength, etc.: *a small dose, small hope of success. The cent is our smallest coin.* **4.** not important: *a small matter.* **5.** not prominent; of low social position; humble; poor: *Both great and small people mourned Lincoln's death.* **6.** having little land, capital, etc.: *a small farmer, a small dealer.* **7.** gentle; soft; low: *a small voice, a small crumbling sound.* **8.** in low tones. **9.** mean: *A boy with a small nature is not generous.* **10.** of letters, not capital. **11.** that which is small. 1,3-7,9,10 *adj.*, 2,8 *adv.*, 11 *n.* **—small′ness,** *n.*

smalls, knee breeches.

feel small, be ashamed or humiliated.

sing small, change to a humble tone or manner.

small arms, weapons easily carried by a person, such as rifles or revolvers.

small capital, a capital letter that is slightly smaller than the regular capital letter. This sentence shows 8-point REGULAR CAPITALS and SMALL CAPITALS.

small change, **1.** coins of small value, such as nickels, dimes, etc. **2.** anything small and unimportant.

small fry, **1.** babies or children; small or young creatures. **2.** small fish. **3.** unimportant people or things.

small hours, the early hours in the morning.

small intestine, the slender part of the bowels, extending from the stomach to the large intestine, about twenty feet long in grown people.

small ish (smôl′ish), rather small. *adj.*

small letter, an ordinary letter, not a capital.

small-mind ed (smôl′mīn′did), narrow-minded; petty; mean. *adj.*

small of the back, the narrowest part of the back.

small potatoes, *U.S.* an unimportant person or thing; unimportant persons or things.

small pox (smôl′poks′), a very contagious disease characterized by fever and blisterlike eruptions on the skin that often leave permanent scars shaped like little pits. *n.*

small talk, conversation about unimportant matters; chit-chat.

smart (smärt), **1.** feel sharp pain: *His eyes smarted.* **2.** cause sharp pain: *The cut smarts.* **3.** a sharp pain. **4.** feel distress or irritation: *He smarted from the scolding.* **5.** suffer: *He shall smart for this.* **6.** sharp; severe: *He gave the horse a smart blow.* **7.** keen; active; lively: *They walked at a smart pace.* **8.** clever; bright: *a smart child.* **9.** fresh and neat; in good order: *smart in his uniform.* **10.** stylish; fashionable. **11.** *Informal* or *Dialect.* fairly large; considerable. **12.** in a smart manner. 1,2,4,5 *v.*, 3 *n.*, 6-11 *adj.*, 12 *adv.* **—smart′ly,** *adv.* **—smart′ness,** *n.*

smart al eck (al′ik), a conceited, obnoxious person.

smart en (smärt′n), **1.** improve in appearance; brighten. **2.** make or become brisker. *v.*

smart weed (smärt′wēd′), weed growing in wet places, which causes a smarting sensation when brought into contact with the skin. *n.*

smash (smash), **1.** break into pieces with violence and noise: *smash a window.* **2.** destroy; shatter; ruin: *smash an argument.* **3.** be broken to pieces: *The dishes smashed on the floor.* **4.** become ruined. **5.** rush violently; crash: *The car smashed into a tree.* **6.** a violent breaking; shattering; crash: *smash of two automobiles.* **7.** sound of a smash or crash: *the smash of broken glass.* **8.** crush; defeat: *smash an attack.* **9.** a crushing defeat; disaster. **10.** a business failure; bankruptcy. **11.** hit (a tennis ball) with a hard, fast overhand stroke. **12.** a hard, fast overhand stroke in tennis. **13.** *Informal.* hit a hard blow. **14.** *Informal.* a hard blow. 1-5,8,11,13 *v.*, 6,7,9,10,12,14 *n.*

to smash, **1.** into broken pieces; into bits. **2.** to ruin.

smash-up (smash′up′), **1.** a bad collision; wreck. **2.** a business failure; bankruptcy. **3.** a great misfortune; disaster. *n.*

smat ter (smat′ər), slight knowledge. *n.*

smat ter ing (smat′ər ing), slight or superficial knowledge. *n.*

smaze (smāz), a combination of smoke and haze in the air. *n.*

smear (smir), **1.** cover or stain with anything sticky, greasy, or dirty: *She smeared her fingers with jam.* **2.** rub or spread (oil, grease, paint, etc.). **3.** mark or stain left by smearing. **4.** rub or wipe (a brush, hand, cloth, etc.) so as to make a mark or stain. **5.** receive a mark or stain; be smeared: *Wet paint smears easily.* **6.** harm; soil; spoil: *smear a person's good reputation.* 1,2,4-6 *v.*, 3 *n.*

smear y (smir′ē), **1.** smeared. **2.** tending to smear. *adj.*, **smear i er, smear i est.** **—smear′i ness,** *n.*

smell (smel), **1.** perceive with the nose. **2.** act of smelling. **3.** sense of smelling: *Smell is keener in dogs than in men.* **4.** use this sense. **5.** quality in a thing that affects the sense of smell: *the smell of burning cloth.* **6.** give out a smell. **7.** give out a bad smell; have a bad smell. **8.** find a trace or suggestion of: *We smelled trouble.* **9.** have the smell of; have the trace of: *The plan smells of trickery.* **10.** trace; suggestion. **11.** hunt or find by smelling or as if by smelling: *The dog will smell out the thief.* 1,4,6-9,11 *v.*, **smelled** or **smelt, smell ing;** 2,3,5,10 *n.*

smell up, *Informal.* cause to have a bad smell.

smell er (smel′ər), **1.** person or thing that smells. **2.** person who tests by smelling. **3.** a sensitive hair or process, such as one of a cat's whiskers; a feeler. *n.*

smelling salts, a form of ammonia inhaled to relieve faintness, headaches, etc.

smell y (smel′ē), having or giving out a strong or unpleasant smell. *adj.*, **smell i er, smell i est.**

smelt[1] (smelt), **1.** melt (ore) in order to get the metal out of it. **2.** obtain (metal) from ore by melting. **3.** refine (impure metal) by melting. *v.*

smelt[2] (smelt), a small, edible sea fish with silvery scales. *n.*, *pl.* **smelts** or (*esp. collectively*) **smelt.**

smelt[3] (smelt), a pt. and a pp. of **smell.** *v.*

smelt er (smel′tər), **1.** person whose work or business is smelting ores or metals. **2.** place where ores or metals are smelted. **3.** furnace for smelting ores. *n.*

smi lax (smī′laks), **1.** a twining, trailing plant or vine, much used by florists in decoration. **2.** any of a large group of woody vines with prickly stems, umbrella-shaped clusters of flowers, and blackish or red berries. *n.*

smile (smīl), **1.** look pleased or amused; show pleasure, favor, kindness, amusement, etc., by an upward curve of the mouth. **2.** look pleasant or agreeable; look with favor. **3.** bring, put, drive, etc., by smiling: *Smile your tears away.* **4.** give (a smile): *She smiled a sunny smile.* **5.** express by a smile: *She smiled consent.* **6.** show scorn, disdain, etc., by a curve of the mouth: *She smiled bitterly.* **7.** act of smiling. **8.** a favoring look or regard; pleasant look or aspect. 1-6 *v.*, **smiled, smil ing;** 7,8 *n.* **—smil′ing ly,** *adv.*

smirch (smûrch), **1.** make dirty; soil with soot, dirt, dust, dishonor, disgrace, etc. **2.** a dirty mark; blot; stain. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

smirk (smûrk), **1.** smile in an affected, silly, self-satisfied way. **2.** an affected, silly, self-satisfied smile. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

smit (smit), a pp. and an obsolete pt. of **smite.** *v.*

smite (smīt), **1.** strike; strike hard; hit hard: *The hero smote the giant with his sword.* **2.** come with force (upon): *The sound of a blacksmith's hammer smote upon their ears.* **3.** affect with a sudden pain, disease, etc.: *The thief's conscience smote him.* **4.** strike down; punish severely; destroy. *v.*, **smote, smit ten** or **smit, smit ing.**

smith (smith), **1.** man who makes or shapes things out of metal: *a goldsmith, a tinsmith.* **2.** blacksmith. *n.*

Smith (smith), **1. Alfred Emanuel,** 1873-1944, American political leader, governor of New York and Democratic candidate for president in 1928. **2.** Captain **John,** 1580-1631, English explorer and early settler of Virginia. **3. Joseph,** 1805-1844, founder of the Mormon Church. *n.*

smith er eens (smiтн′ər ēnz′), *Informal.* small pieces; bits. *n.pl.*

smith y (smith′ē or smiтн′ē), workshop of a smith, especially a blacksmith. *n.*, *pl.* **smith ies.**

smit ten (smit′n), **1.** hard hit; struck. **2.** suddenly and strongly affected. **3.** very much in love. **4.** a pp. of **smite.** *The giant was smitten with the sword of the knight.* 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *v.*

smock (smok), **1.** a loose outer garment worn to protect clothing. **2.** ornament (a smock, dress, etc.) with a honeycomb pattern made of lines of stitches crossing each other diagonally. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

smog (smog), a combination of smoke and fog in the air. *n.*

smoke (smōk), **1.** mixture that can be seen of gases and particles of carbon which rises when anything burns; cloud from anything burning. **2.** something resembling this. **3.** something unsubstantial, quickly passing, or without result. **4.** give off smoke or steam, or something like it: *The fireplace smokes.* **5.** draw the smoke from (a pipe, cigar, etc.) into the mouth and puff it out again. **6.** that which is smoked; cigar, cigarette, pipe, etc. **7.** act or period of smoking tobacco. **8.** expose to the action of smoke. **9.** cure (meat, fish, etc.) by smoking. People smoke fish to preserve them. **10.** drive (out) by smoke, or as if by smoke. **11.** make, bring, pass, etc., by smoking. **12.** color, darken, or stain with smoke. **13.** *Archaic.* find out; suspect; notice. **14.** *Archaic.* ridicule; make fun of. 1-3,6,7 *n.*, 4,5,8-14 *v.*, **smoked, smok ing.**

smoke out, **1.** drive out with smoke. **2.** find out and make known.

smoke house (smōk′hous′), building or place in which meat, fish, etc., are treated with smoke to keep them from spoiling. *n.*

smoke less (smōk′lis), **1.** making or giving off little or no smoke. **2.** having little or no smoke. *adj.*

smok er (smōk′ər), **1.** person who smokes tobacco. **2.** a railroad car or a part of it where smoking is allowed. **3.** an informal gathering of men for smoking and entertainment. *n.*

smoke screen, mass of thick smoke used to hide a ship, airplane, etc., from the enemy.

smoke stack (smōk′stak′), **1.** a tall chimney. **2.** pipe that discharges smoke, etc. *n.*

smoke tree, a small tree or shrub with flower clusters that look somewhat like puffs of smoke.

smok y (smōk′ē), **1.** giving off much smoke: *a smoky fire.* **2.** full of smoke. **3.** darkened or stained with smoke. **4.** like smoke or suggesting smoke: *a smoky gray, a smoky taste.* *adj.*, **smok i er, smok i est. —smok′i ly,** *adv.* **—smok′i ness,** *n.*

Smoky Mountains, the Great Smoky Mountains.

smol der (smōl′dər), **1.** burn and smoke without flame: *The campfire smoldered for hours after the blaze died down.* **2.** a slow, smoky burning without flame; smoldering fire. **3.** exist inwardly with little or no outward sign: *The people's discontent smoldered for years before it broke out into open rebellion.* **4.** show suppressed feeling: *The angry man's eyes smoldered.* 1,3,4 *v.*, 2 *n.* Also, **smoulder.**

smolt (smōlt), a young salmon which has ceased to be a parr and is ready to descend, or has descended, to the sea for the first time. *n.*

smooth (smüтн), **1.** having an even surface, like glass, silk, or still water; flat; level: *smooth stones.* **2.** free from unevenness or roughness: *smooth sailing, a smooth voyage.* **3.** without lumps: *smooth sauce.* **4.** without hair: *a smooth face, smooth leaves.* **5.** without trouble or difficulty; easy: *a smooth course of affairs.* **6.** calm; serene: *a smooth temper.* **7.** polished; pleasant; polite: *That salesman is a smooth talker.* **8.** not harsh in sound or taste: *smooth verses, smooth wine.* **9.** make smooth or smoother: *Smooth this dress with a hot iron. He smoothed out the ball of crushed paper and read it.* **10.** make easy: *His tact smoothed the way to an agreement.* **11.** in a smooth manner. **12.** act of smoothing. **13.** a smooth part or place. 1-8 *adj.*, 9,10 *v.*, 11 *adv.*, 12,13 *n.* **—smooth′er,** *n.* **—smooth′ly,** *adv.* **—smooth′ness,** *n.*

smooth away, get rid of (troubles, difficulties, etc.).

smooth down, calm; soothe: *She smoothed down her father's temper.*

smooth over, make (something) seem less wrong or unpleasant.

smooth bore (smüтн′bôr′), **1.** not rifled. A smoothbore gun has no grooves in its barrel. **2.** a smoothbore gun. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

smooth-faced (smüтн′fāst′), **1.** having a smooth face; beardless; clean-shaven. **2.** having a smooth surface. **3.** agreeable in speech and manner: *a smooth-faced hypocrite.* *adj.*

smooth-spo ken (smüтн′spō′kən), speaking easily and pleasantly; polished in speech. *adj.*

smooth-tongued (smüтн′tungd′), speaking smoothly; agreeable; suave; plausible. *adj.*

smor gas bord or **smör gås bord** (smôr′gəs bôrd), an elaborate Scandinavian meal, featuring a large variety of hors d'oeuvres. *n.*

smote (smōt), a pt. of **smite.** *God smote the wicked city with fire from heaven.* *v.*

smoth er (smuтн′ər), **1.** make unable to get air; kill by depriving of air: *The wicked king smothered the two little princes.* **2.** be unable to breathe freely; suffocate: *We are smothering in this stuffy room.* **3.** cover thickly: *In the fall the grass is smothered with leaves.* **4.** deaden or put out by covering thickly: *The fire is smothered by ashes.* **5.** keep back; check; suppress: *He smothered a sharp reply.* **6.** cook in a covered pot or baking dish: *smothered chicken.* **7.** cloud of dust, smoke, spray, etc. **8.** anything that smothers. **9.** condition of being smothered. 1-6 *v.*, 7-9 *n.* **—smoth′er er,** *n.*

smoth er y (smuтн′ər ē), tending to smother; full of dust, smoke, spray, etc. *adj.*

smoul der (smōl′dər), smolder. *v., n.*

smudge (smuj), **1.** a dirty mark; smear. **2.** mark with dirty streaks; smear: *The child's drawing was smudged.* **3.** a smoky fire made to drive away insects or to protect fruit from frost. **4.** smoke (an orchard) with a smudge or smudges; fumigate. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **smudged, smudg ing.**

smudg y (smuj′ē), smudged; marked with smudges. *adj.*, **smudg i er, smudg i est.**

smug (smug), **1.** too pleased with one's own goodness, cleverness, respectability, etc.; self-satisfied; complacent: *Nothing disturbs the smug beliefs of some prim, narrow-minded people.* **2.** sleek; neat; trim. *adj.*, **smug ger, smug gest. —smug′ly,** *adv.* **—smug′ness,** *n.*

smug gle (smug′l), **1.** bring into or take out of a country secretly and against the law: *smuggle opium into the United States.* **2.** bring, take, put, etc., secretly: *Rob tried to smuggle his puppy into the house.* *v.*, **smuggled, smug gling.**

smug gler (smug′lər), **1.** person who smuggles. **2.** ship used in smuggling. *n.*

smut (smut), **1.** soot, dirt, etc. **2.** soil or be soiled with smut. **3.** place soiled with smut. **4.** indecent, obscene talk or writing. **5.** a plant disease in which the ears of grain are changed to a black dust. **6.** affect (a plant) with the disease smut; become affected with smut. 1,3-5 *n.*, 2,6 *v.*, **smut ted, smut ting.**

smutch (smuch), **1.** blacken with soot or dirt; smudge. **2.** a dirty mark; smudge. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

smut ty (smut′ē), **1.** soiled with smut, soot, etc.; dirty. **2.** indecent; nasty; obscene. **3.** having the plant disease called smut. *adj.*, **smut ti er, smut ti est. —smut′ti ness,** *n.*

Smyr na (smėr′nə), seaport in W Turkey, on the Aegean Sea. 371,000. *n.* Also, **Izmir.**

Sn, tin.

snack (snak), **1.** a light meal: *He eats a snack before going to bed.* **2.** share; portion. *n.*

snaf fle (snaf′l), **1.** a slender, jointed bit used on a bridle. **2.** control or manage by a snaffle. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **snaf fled, snaffling.**

Snaffle

sna fu (sna fü′), *Slang.* **1.** being in great disorder. **2.** put in disorder or in a chaotic state. **3.** mishandle. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *v.*, **sna fued, sna fu ing.**

snag (snag), **1.** tree or branch held fast in a river or lake. Snags are dangerous to boats. **2.** any sharp or rough projecting point, such as the broken end of a branch. **3.** stump of a tooth; projecting tooth. **4.** a hidden or unexpected obstacle: *hit a snag.* **5.** hinder. **6.** run or catch on a snag. **7.** clear of snags. 1-4 *n.*, 5-7 *v.*, **snagged, snag ging.**

snag gle-toothed (snag′l tütht′), having uneven, broken, or projecting teeth. *adj.*

snag gy (snag′ē), **1.** having snags: *a snaggy tree, a snaggy river.* **2.** projecting sharply or roughly. *adj.*, **snag gi er, snag gi est.**

snail (snāl), **1.** a small, soft-bodied mollusk that crawls very slowly. Most snails have spirally coiled shells on their backs into which they can withdraw for protection. **2.** a lazy, slow-moving person. *n.*

Snail

snake (snāk), **1.** a long, slender, crawling reptile without limbs. Some snakes are poisonous. **2.** a sly, treacherous person. **3.** move, wind, or curve like a snake. **4.** *U.S. Informal.* drag; haul. **5.** *U.S. Informal.* jerk. 1,2 *n.*, 3-5 *v.*, **snaked, snak ing. —snake′like′,** *adj.*

Snake (snāk), river flowing from NW Wyoming through Idaho into the Columbia River in Washington. 1,038 mi. *n.*

snake bird (snāk′bėrd′), a swimming bird with a long snaky neck. *n.*

snake root (snāk′rüt′), **1.** any of various plants whose roots have been regarded as a remedy for snake bites. **2.** root of such a plant. *n.*

snake skin (snāk′skin′), **1.** skin of a snake. **2.** leather made from it. *n.*

snak y (snāk′ē), **1.** of a snake or snakes. **2.** like a snake; like the curving and turning of a snake; twisting; winding. **3.** having many snakes. **4.** sly; venomous; treacherous. *adj.*, **snak i er, snak i est. —snak′i ly,** *adv.* **—snak′i ness,** *n.*

snap (snap), **1.** make or cause to make a sudden, sharp sound: *This wood snaps as it burns.* **2.** a quick, sharp sound: *The box shut with a snap.* **3.** move, shut, catch, etc., with a snap: *The latch snapped.* **4.** break suddenly or sharply: *The violin string snapped.* **5.** a sudden, sharp breaking or the sound of breaking: *One snap made the knife useless.* **6.** become suddenly unable to endure a strain: *His nerves snapped.* **7.** make a sudden, quick bite or snatch: *The dog snapped at the child's hand. The dog snapped up the meat.* **8.** seize suddenly: *She snapped at the chance to go to Europe.* **9.** a quick, sudden bite or snatch: *The dog made a snap at a fly.* **10.** speak quickly and sharply: *"Silence!" snapped the teacher.* **11.** quick, sharp speech. **12.** move quickly and sharply: *The soldiers snapped to attention. Her eyes snapped with anger.* **13.** *Informal.* a quick, sharp way: *She moves with snap and energy.* **14.** made or done suddenly: *A snap judgment is likely to be wrong.* **15.** a short spell of cold weather. **16.** fastener; clasp: *Several of the snaps of your dress are unfastened.* **17.** a thin, crisp cooky: *a gingersnap.* **18.** *Informal.* snapshot. **19.** take a snapshot of. **20.** *Slang.* an easy job, piece of work, etc. **21.** *Slang.* easy. 1,3,4,6-8,10,12,19 *v.*, **snapped, snap ping;** 2,5,9, 11,13,15-18,20 *n.*, 14,21 *adj.*

not a snap, not at all.

snap out of it, *Slang.* change one's attitude, habit, etc., suddenly.

snap drag on (snap′drag′ən), **1.** a garden plant with spikes of showy flowers of crimson, purple, white, yellow, etc. **2.** an old game in which people try to snatch raisins from burning brandy. *n.*

snap per (snap′ər), **1.** person or thing that snaps. **2.** a snapping turtle. **3.** a red fish of tropical seas used for food. *n.*

snapping turtle, a large, savage turtle of American rivers that has powerful jaws with which it snaps at its prey.

snap pish (snap′ish), **1.** apt to snap. **2.** quick and sharp in speech or manner; impatient. *adj.*

snap py (snap′ē), **1.** snappish; sharp. **2.** snapping or crackling in sound: *a snappy fire.* **3.** *Informal.* having snap, crispness, smartness, liveliness, pungency, etc.: *a snappy cheese.* *adj.*, **snap pi er, snap pi est.**

snap shot (snap′shot′), **1.** photograph taken in an instant. **2.** take a snapshot of. **3.** a quick shot taken without time for careful aim. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **snap shot ted, snap shotting.**

snare[1] (snār), **1.** noose for catching small animals and birds. **2.** catch with a snare: *One day they snared a skunk.* **3.** trap: *Popularity is a snare in which fools are caught.* 1,3 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **snared, snar ing.**

Snare

snare[2] (snār), one of the strings of gut or rawhide stretched across the bottom of a snare drum. *n.*

snare drum, a small drum with strings of gut or rawhide stretched across the bottom to make a rattling sound.

Bottom of a snare drum

snarl[1] (snärl), **1.** growl sharply and show one's teeth: *The dog snarled at the stranger.* **2.** a sharp, angry growl. **3.** speak harshly in a sharp, angry tone. **4.** sharp, angry words. **5.** say or express with a snarl. 1,3,5 *v.*, 2,4 *n.* **—snarl′er,** *n.* **—snarl′ingly,** *adv.*

snarl[2] (snärl), **1.** tangle: *She combed the snarls out of her hair.* **2.** confusion: *His legal affairs were in a snarl.* **3.** confuse. 1,2 *n.*, 1,3 *v.*

snarl y[1] (snär′lē), inclined to snarl or growl; bad-tempered; cross. *adj.*, **snarl i er, snarl i est.**

snarl y[2] (snär′lē), tangled; full of snarls. *adj.*, **snarl i er, snarl i est.**

snatch (snach), **1.** seize suddenly; grasp hastily: *He snatched at the rail.* **2.** act of snatching: *The boy made a snatch at the ball.* **3.** take suddenly: *He snatched off his hat and bowed.* **4.** save or attain by quick action: *They snatched victory from what seemed to be sure defeat.* **5.** a short time: *He had a snatch of sleep sitting in his chair.* **6.** a small amount; bit; scrap: *hear snatches of conversation.* 1,3,4 *v.*, 2,5,6 *n.* **—snatch′er,** *n.*

snatch at, **1.** try to seize or grasp; seize; grasp. **2.** eagerly take advantage of: *He snatched at the chance to travel.*

snatch y (snach′ē), done or occurring in snatches; disconnected; irregular. *adj.* **—snatch′i ly,** *adv.*

sneak (snēk), **1.** move in a stealthy, sly way: *The man sneaked about the barn watching for a chance to steal the dog.* **2.** act of sneaking. **3.** get, put, pass, etc., in a stealthy, sly way. **4.** *Informal.* steal. **5.** act in a mean, contemptible, cowardly way. **6.** person who sneaks; a sneaking, cowardly, contemptible person. 1,3-5 *v.*, 2,6 *n.*

sneak out of, avoid by slyness.

sneak er (snēk′ər), **1.** *U.S. Informal.* a light canvas shoe with a soft rubber sole. **2.** person that sneaks; sneak. *n.*

sneak ing (snēk′ing), **1.** cowardly; underhand; concealed. **2.** that one cannot justify or does not like to confess. *adj.* **—sneak′ing ly,** *adv.*

sneak thief, person who takes advantage of open doors, windows, or other easy opportunities to steal.

sneak y (snēk′ē), cowardly; mean; contemptible. *adj.*, **sneak i er, sneak i est.**

sneer (snir), **1.** show scorn or contempt by looks or words: *The mean girls sneered at poor Dora's clothes.* **2.** look or words expressing scorn or contempt. **3.** utter with scorn or contempt: *"Bah!" he sneered with a curl of his lip.* **4.** bring, put, force, etc., by sneering. 1,3,4 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—sneer′er,** *n.* **—sneer′ing ly,** *adv.*

sneeze (snēz), **1.** expel air suddenly and violently through the nose and mouth by an involuntary spasm. **2.** a sudden, violent expelling of air through the nose and mouth. 1 *v.*, **sneezed, sneez ing;** 2 *n.*

sneeze at, *Informal.* treat with contempt; despise.

snell (snel), a short piece of gut, etc., by which a fish-hook is fastened to a longer line. *n.*

snick[1] (snik), **1.** cut, snip, or nick. **2.** a small cut; a nick. **3.** strike sharply. **4.** in cricket, a light glancing blow given to the ball by the batsman, or the ball so hit. **5.** give (a cricket ball) a light glancing blow. 1,3,5 *v.*, 2,4 *n.*

snick[2] (snik), **1.** make or cause to make a clicking sound. **2.** a slight sharp sound; click. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

snick er (snik′ər), **1.** a half-suppressed and usually disrespectful laugh; sly or silly laugh; giggle. **2.** laugh in this way. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

snide (snīd), *Informal.* **1.** slyly insinuating. **2.** derogatory. *adj.*

sniff (snif), **1.** draw air through the nose in short, quick breaths that can be heard: *The man who had a cold was sniffing. She sniffed at the present to show her contempt.* **2.** smell with sniffs: *The dog sniffed suspiciously at the stranger.* **3.** try the smell of. **4.** draw in through the nose with the breath: *He sniffed the medicine.* **5.** act or sound of sniffing: *a loud sniff.* **6.** a single breathing in of something; breath. **7.** suspect; detect: *The police sniffed a plot and broke up the meeting.* 1-4,7 *v.*, 5,6 *n.*

snif fle (snif′l), **1.** sniff again and again: *The child stopped crying but kept on sniffling.* **2.** a loud sniff; a sniffling. 1 *v.*, **snif fled, snif fling;** 2 *n.* **—snif′fler,** *n.*

the sniffles, **1.** fit of sniffling; tendency to sniffle. **2.** a slight cold in the head.

sniff y (snif′ē), *Informal.* **1.** inclined to sniff. **2.** contemptuous; scornful; disdainful. *adj.*, **sniff i er, sniff i est.**

snig ger (snig′ər), snicker. *n.*, *v.*

snip (snip), **1.** cut with a small, quick stroke or series of strokes with scissors: *She snipped the thread.* **2.** act of snipping: *With a few snips she cut out a paper doll.* **3.** a small piece cut off: *Pick up the snips of cloth and thread from the floor.* **4.** any small piece; bit; fragment. **5.** *Informal.* a small or unimportant person. 1 *v.*, **snipped, snip ping;** 2-5 *n.*

snips, hand shears for cutting metal.

Snipe (about 11 in. long from tip of beak to tip of tail)

snipe (snīp), **1.** any of various marsh birds with long bills. **2.** hunt snipe. **3.** shoot at (soldiers) one at a time as a sportsman shoots at game; shoot from a concealed place. 1 *n.*, *pl.* **snipes** or (*esp. collectively*) **snipe;** 2,3 *v.*, **sniped, snip ing.**

snip er (snīp′ər), a hidden sharpshooter. *n.*

snip pet (snip′it), **1.** a small piece snipped off; bit; scrap; fragment. **2.** *Informal.* a small or unimportant person. *n.*

snip py (snip′ē), **1.** *Informal.* sharp; curt. **2.** *Informal.* haughty; disdainful. **3.** made up of scraps or fragments. *adj.*, **snip pi er, snip pi est. —snip′pi ness,** *n.*

sniv el (sniv′l), **1.** cry with sniffling. **2.** pretended grief or crying; whining. **3.** put on a show of grief; whine. **4.** run at the nose; sniffle. **5.** running from the nose; sniffling. 1,3,4 *v.*, **sniv eled, sniv el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **sniv elled, sniv el ling;** 2,5 *n.* **—sniv′el er,** *esp. Brit.* **sniv′el ler,** *n.*

snob (snob), person who cares too much for rank, wealth, position, etc., and too little for real merit; person who tries too hard to please those above him and too little to please those below him. *n.*

snob ber y (snob′ər ē), snobbishness. *n.*, *pl.* **snob ber ies.**

snob bish (snob′ish), of or like a snob; looking down on those in a lower position. *adj.* **—snob′bish ly,** *adv.*

snob bish ness (snob′ish nis), character or conduct of a snob; being a snob. *n.*

Snood (def. 3)

snood (snüd), **1.** net or bag worn over a woman's hair. A snood may be a part of a hat. **2.** a baglike hat. **3.** band or ribbon formerly worn around the hair by young unmarried women in Scotland and northern England. **4.** bind (hair) with a snood. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

snoop (snüp), *Informal.* **1.** go about in a sneaking, prying way; prowl; pry. **2.** person who snoops. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—snoop′er,** *n.*

snoot y (snüt′ē), *U.S. Informal.* snobbish; conceited. *adj.*, **snoot i er, snoot i est.**

snooze (snüz), *Informal.* **1.** take a nap; sleep; doze. **2.** nap; doze. 1 *v.*, **snoozed, snooz ing;** 2 *n.*

snore (snôr), **1.** breathe during sleep with a harsh, rough sound. **2.** pass in snoring: *The lazy man snored away the afternoon.* **3.** the sound made in snoring. 1,2 *v.*, **snored, snor ing;** 3 *n.*

snor kel (snôr′kl), a periscopelike intake and exhaust shaft for Diesel engines which allows submarines to remain submerged for a very long period of time. *n.*

snort (snôrt), **1.** force the breath violently through the nose with a loud, harsh sound: *The horse snorted.* **2.** make a sound like this: *The engine snorted.* **3.** act of snorting; the sound made. **4.** show contempt, defiance, anger, etc., by snorting. **5.** say or express with a snort: *"Indeed!" snorted my aunt.* 1,2,4,5 *v.*, 3 *n.* **—snort′er,** *n.*

snout (snout), **1.** the projecting part of an animal's head that contains the nose, mouth, and jaws. Pigs, dogs, and crocodiles have snouts. **2.** anything like an animal's snout. **3.** *Informal.* a large or ugly nose. *n.*

snout beetle, a small beetle that has the head prolonged to form a snout. Snout beetles eat grain, nuts, and fruit.

snow (snō), **1.** water vapor frozen into crystals that fall to earth in soft, white flakes and spread upon it as a white layer. **2.** a fall of snow. **3.** fall as snow: *snow all day.* **4.** let fall or scatter as snow. **5.** cover, block up, etc., with snow or as if with snow. **6.** *Poetic.* pure whiteness. **7.** something resembling or suggesting snow. **8.** *Slang.* cocaine or heroin. 1,2,6-8 *n.,* 3-5 *v.*

snow in, shut in by snow.

snow under, **1.** cover with snow. **2.** *Informal.* overwhelm.

snow ball (snō′bôl′), **1.** ball made of snow pressed together. **2.** throw balls of snow at. **3.** shrub with white flowers in large clusters like balls. **4.** increase rapidly by additions like a snowball: *The number of signers of the petition for a new school snowballed.* 1,3 *n.,* 2,4 *v.*

snow bank (snō′bangk′), large mass or drift of snow. *n.*

snow ber ry (snō′ber′ē), **1.** a North American shrub that bears clusters of white berries in the fall. **2.** the berry. *n., pl.* **snow ber ries.**

snow bird (snō′bėrd′), **1.** a small American bird that has a slate-gray back and a white breast, and is often seen in flocks during the winter. **2.** snow bunting. *n.*

snow-blind (snō′blīnd′), temporarily or partly blind from exposure of the eyes to the glare of snow. *adj.*

snow blindness, temporary or partial blindness caused by the reflection of sunlight from snow.

snow-bound (snō′bound′), shut in by snow. *adj.*

snow bunting, a small, white finch with black and brownish markings that inhabits cold regions.

Snow bunting (about 7 in. long)

snow-capped (snō′kapt′), having its top covered with snow. *adj.*

Snow don (snō′dn), mountain in NW Wales. It is the highest mountain in Wales. 3560 ft. *n.*

snow drift (snō′drift′), **1.** mass or bank of snow piled up by the wind. **2.** snow driven before the wind. *n.*

snow drop (snō′drop′), a small plant with white flowers that blooms early in the spring. *n.*

snow fall (snō′fôl′), **1.** a fall of snow. **2.** amount of snow falling within a certain time and area: *The snowfall in that one storm was 16 inches.* *n.*

snow flake (snō′flāk′), a small, feathery piece of snow. *n.*

snow i ness (snō′ē nis), **1.** being snowy. **2.** whiteness. *n.*

snow line, line on mountains above which there is always snow.

snow plow (snō′plou′), machine for clearing away snow from streets, railroad tracks, etc. *n.*

snow shed (snō′shed′), a long shed built over a railroad track to protect it from snowslides. *n.*

snow shoe (snō′shü′), **1.** a light, wooden frame with strips of leather stretched across it. Trappers in the far North wear snowshoes on their feet to keep from sinking in deep, soft snow. **2.** walk or travel on snowshoes. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **snow shoed, snow shoe ing.**

Snowshoes

snow slide (snō′slīd′), **1.** the sliding down of a mass of snow on a steep slope. **2.** the mass of snow that slides. *n.*

snow storm (snō′stôrm′), storm with much snow. *n.*

snow-white (snō′hwīt′), white as snow. *adj.*

snow y (snō′ē), **1.** having snow. **2.** covered with snow. **3.** like snow; white as snow: *She has snowy hair.* *adj.,* **snow i er, snow i est.**

snub (snub), **1.** treat coldly, scornfully, or with contempt. **2.** cold, scornful, or disdainful treatment. **3.** check or stop (a boat, horse, etc.) suddenly. **4.** check or stop (a rope or cable running out) suddenly. **5.** a sudden check or stop. **6.** a sharp rebuke. **7.** short and turned up at the tip: *a snub nose.* 1,3,4 *v.,* **snubbed, snub bing;** 2,5,6 *n.,* 7 *adj.*

snub by (snub′ē), short and turned up at the tip. *adj.,* **snub bi er, snub bi est.**

snub-nosed (snub′nōzd′), having a snub nose. *adj.*

snuff[1] (snuf), **1.** draw in through the nose; draw up into the nose: *He snuffs up salt and water to cure a cold.* **2.** sniff; smell: *The dog snuffed at the track of the fox.* **3.** powdered tobacco taken into the nose. **4.** take powdered tobacco into the nose by snuffing; use snuff. 1,2,4 *v.,* 3 *n.*

up to snuff, **1.** *Informal.* in perfect order or condition; as good as expected. **2.** *Slang.* not easily deceived.

snuff[2] (snuf), **1.** cut or pinch off the burned wick of. **2.** put out (a candle); extinguish. **3.** the burned part of a candlewick. 1,2 *v.,* 3 *n.*

snuff out, **1.** put out; extinguish. **2.** put an end to suddenly and completely.

snuff box (snuf′boks′), a very small box for holding snuff. *n.*

snuff ers (snuf′ərz), small tongs for taking off burned wick or putting out the light of a candle. *n.pl.*

Snuffers

snuf fle (snuf′l), **1.** breathe noisily through a partly clogged nose. **2.** act or sound of snuffling. **3.** smell; sniff. **4.** speak, sing, etc., through the nose or with a nasal tone. **5.** the nasal tone of voice of a person who snuffles. 1,3,4 *v.,* **snuf fled, snuf fling;** 2,5 *n.*

the snuffles, **1.** fit of snuffling; stuffed-up condition of the nose, caused by a cold, hay fever, etc. **2.** a respiratory disease of animals.

snug (snug), **1.** comfortable; warm; sheltered: *The cat has found a snug corner behind the stove.* **2.** neat; trim; compact: *The cabins on the boat are snug.* **3.** well-built; seaworthy: *a snug ship.* **4.** make snug. **5.** fitting closely: *That coat is a little too snug.* **6.** small but sufficient: *A snug income enables him to live in comfort.* **7.** hidden; concealed: *He lay snug until the searchers passed by.* **8.** in a snug manner. 1-3,5-7 *adj.,* **snug ger, snug gest;** 4 *v.,* **snugged, snug ging;** 8 *adv.* **—snug′ly,** *adv.* **—snug′ness,** *n.*

snug ger y (snug′ər ē), a snug place, position, room, etc. *n., pl.* **snug ger ies.**

snug gle (snug′l), **1.** lie or press closely for warmth or comfort or from affection; nestle; cuddle. **2.** draw closely. *v.,* **snug gled, snug gling.**

so[1] (sō; *unstressed before consonants* sə), **1.** in this way; in that way; in the same way; as shown: *Hold your pen so.* **2.** as stated: *Is that really so?* **3.** to this degree; to that degree: *Do not walk so fast.* **4.** to such a degree; to the same degree: *He was not so cold as she was.* **5.** very: *You are so kind.* **6.** very much: *My head aches so.* **7.** for this reason; for that reason; accordingly; therefore: *The dog was hungry; so we fed it.* **8.** with the result that; in order that: *Go away so I can rest.* **9.** with the purpose or intention that: *I did the work so he would not need to.* **10.** on the condition that; if: *So it be done, I care not who does it.* **11.** likewise; also: *She likes dogs; so does he.* **12.** well! **13.** let it be that way! all right! **14.** is that true? **15.** more or less; approximately that: *a pound or so.* **16.** the same: *A drunkard usually remains so.* **17.** whatever has been or is going to be said; this; that. 1-7,11 *adv.,* 8-10 *conj.,* 12-14 *interj.,* 15-17 *pron.*

and so, **1.** likewise; also. **2.** accordingly.

so as, with the result or purpose.

so that, **1.** with the result that. **2.** with the purpose that. **3.** provided that; if.

so[2] (sō), the fifth tone of the musical scale; sol. *n.*

So., South.

soak (sōk), **1.** make very wet; wet through. **2.** let remain in water or other liquid until wet clear through. **3.** become very wet; remain until wet clear through.

4. make its way; enter; go: *Water will soak through the earth.* 5. suck: *The sponge soaked up the water.* 6. act or process of soaking: *Give the clothes a long soak.* 7. state of being soaked. 8. liquid in which anything is soaked. 9. drink heavily. 10. *Slang.* a heavy drinker. 11. *U.S. Slang.* punish severely; strike hard. 12. *Slang.* make pay too much; charge or tax heavily. 1-5,9,11,12 *v.*, 6-8, 10 *n.*

soak up, 1. absorb. 2. take into the mind.

so-and-so (sō′ənd sō′), some person or thing not named. *n., pl.* **so-and-sos.**

soap (sōp), 1. substance used for washing, usually made of a fat and caustic soda or potash. 2. rub with soap. 3. *U.S. Slang.* money; especially, money as used for bribery. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.* **—soap′less,** *adj.*

soap box (sōp′boks′), 1. box, especially of wood, in which soap is packed. 2. an empty box used as a temporary platform by agitators or other speakers addressing gatherings on the streets. 3. address an audience on the public street. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

soap opera, *U.S.* a daytime radio or television drama presented in serial form, usually featuring emotional domestic situations.

soap stone (sōp′stōn′), stone that feels somewhat like soap, used for griddles, hearths, etc. *n.*

soap suds (sōp′sudz′), bubbles and foam made with soap and water. *n.pl.*

soap y (sōp′ē), 1. covered with soap or soapsuds. 2. containing soap. 3. like soap; smooth; greasy. *adj.*, **soap i er, soap i est.**

soar (sôr), 1. fly at a great height; fly upward: *The eagle soared without flapping its wings.* 2. rise beyond what is common and ordinary; aspire: *His ambition soared to the throne.* 3. reach in soaring. 4. fly or move through the air by means of rising air currents. A light airplane without a motor can soar for many miles. *v.*

sob (sob), 1. cry or sigh with short, quick breaths. 2. a catching of short, quick breaths because of grief, etc. 3. put, send, etc., by sobbing: *She sobbed herself to sleep.* 4. make a sound like a sob: *The wind sobbed.* 5. *U.S. Slang.* intended to arouse feelings of pity, sadness, etc.: *sob stories.* 6. utter with sobs. 1,3,4,6 *v.*, **sobbed, sob bing;** 2 *n.*, 5 *adj.*

so ber (sō′bər), 1. not drunk. 2. temperate; moderate: *The Puritans led sober, hard-working lives.* 3. quiet; serious; solemn: *a sober expression.* 4. calm; sensible: *The judge's sober opinion was not influenced by prejudice or strong feeling.* 5. free from exaggeration: *sober facts.* 6. make sober. 7. become sober. 8. quiet in color: *dressed in sober gray.* 1-5,8 *adj.*, 6,7 *v.* **—so′ber ly,** *adv.* **—so′ber ness,** *n.*

sober down, become quiet, serious, or solemn.

sober up or **off,** recover from too much alcoholic drink.

so ber-mind ed (sō′bər mīn′did), having or showing a sober mind; self-controlled; sensible. *adj.*

so bri e ty (sə brī′ə tē), 1. soberness. 2. temperance in the use of strong drink. 3. moderation. 4. quietness; seriousness. *n., pl.* **so bri e ties.**

so bri quet (sō′brə kā), nickname. *n.* Also, **soubriquet.**

so-called (sō′kôld′), 1. called thus. 2. called thus improperly or incorrectly: *Her so-called friend dislikes her.* *adj.*

soc cer (sok′ər), game played between two teams of eleven men each, using a round ball; association football. The ball may be struck with any part of the body except the hands and arms. *n.*

Boys playing soccer

so cia bil i ty (sō′shə bil′ə tē), social disposition or behavior. *n., pl.* **so cia bil i ties.**

so cia ble (sō′shə bl), 1. liking company; friendly: *The Smiths are a sociable family and entertain a great deal.* 2. marked by conversation and companionship: *We had a sociable afternoon together.* 3. *U.S.* an informal social gathering. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.* **—so′cia bly,** *adv.*

so cial (sō′shəl), 1. concerned with human beings in their relations to each other: *History and geography are social studies.* 2. of or dealing with the living conditions, health, etc., of human beings: *social problems, social work.* 3. living, or liking to live, with others: *Man is a social being.* 4. for companionship or friendliness; having to do with companionship or friendliness: *a social club.* 5. liking company: *She has a social nature.* 6. connected with fashionable society: *a social leader.* 7. a social gathering or party. 8. of animals, living together in organized communities. Ants and bees are social insects. 9. socialistic. 1-6,8,9 *adj.*, 7 *n.*

so cial ism (sō′shəl iz əm), 1. theory or system of social organization by which the means of production and distribution are owned, managed, or controlled by the government (state socialism) or by associations of workers (guild socialism). 2. a political movement advocating or associated with this system. *n.*

so cial ist (sō′shəl ist), 1. person who favors and supports socialism. 2. socialistic. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

so cial is tic (sō′shəl is′tik), 1. of or having to do with socialism or socialists. 2. advocating or supporting socialism. *adj.* **—so′cial is′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

Socialist Party, political party that favors and supports socialism.

so cial ite (sō′shəl īt), person who is prominent in society. *n.*

so cial ize (sō′shəl īz), 1. make social; make fit for living with others. 2. establish or regulate in accordance with socialism. *v.*, **so cial ized, so cial iz ing.**

socialized medicine, the providing of medical care and hospital services for all classes of society, especially through governmental subsidy and administration.

so cial ly (sō′shəl ē), 1. in a social way or manner; in relation to other people. 2. as a member of society or of a social group: *He is an able man, but socially he is a failure.* *adv.*

social register, list of people who are prominent in fashionable society.

social science, study of people, their activities, and their customs in relationship to others. History, sociology, economics, and civics are social sciences.

social security, system of federal old-age pensions for employed persons. The government pays part of the pension, part is deducted from the employee's salary, and part is paid by his employer.

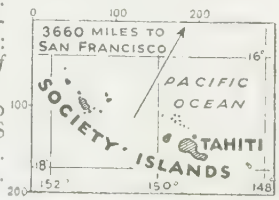
social service, social work.

social work, work directed toward the betterment of social conditions in a community. Child welfare bureaus, milk stations, district nursing organizations, free clinics, etc., are forms of social work.

social worker, person who does social work.

so ci e ty (sə sī′ə tē), 1. group of persons joined together for a common purpose or by a common interest. A club, a fraternity, a lodge, or an association may be called a society. 2. all the people; the people of any particular time or place; their activities and customs: *The good of society demands that all wrongdoing be punished.* 3. company; companionship: *I enjoy his society.* 4. fashionable people; their doings: *Grace's mother is a leader of society.* *n., pl.* **so ci e ties.**

Society Islands, group of French islands in the S Pacific that includes Tahiti. It is part of French Oceania. 42,000 pop.; 650 sq. mi.



Society of Friends, Quakers; a Christian sect opposed to war and to taking oaths, and favoring simple clothes and manners.

Society of Jesus, a Roman Catholic religious order, founded by Saint Ignatius Loyola in 1534. Its members are called Jesuits.

so ci o log i cal (sō′sē ə loj′ə kl), 1. of or having to do with human society or problems relating to it: *The care of the poor is a sociological problem.* 2. of sociology. *adj.*

so ci o log i cal ly (sō′sē ə loj′ik lē), according to sociology. *adv.*

so ci ol o gist (sō′sē ol′ə jist), student of human society and its problems; person skilled in sociology. *n.*

so ci ol o gy (sō′sē ol′ə jē), study of the nature, origin, and development of human society and community life; science of social facts. Sociology deals with the facts of crime, poverty, marriage, divorce, the church, the school, etc. *n.*

sock[1] (sok), 1. a short stocking, especially one that reaches about halfway to the knee. 2. a light shoe worn by actors in comedy in ancient Greece and Rome. 3. comedy. *n.*

sock[2] (sok), *Slang.* 1. strike or hit hard. 2. a hard blow. 3. squarely; right. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*, 3 *adv.*

sock et (sok′it), 1. a hollow part or piece for receiving and holding something. A candlestick has a socket in which to set a candle. Eyes are set in sockets. 2. a connecting place for electric wires and plugs. *n.*

SOCKET
Ball-and-socket joint

Soc ra tes (sok′rə tēz), 469-399 B.C., famous Athenian philosopher whose teachings were written down by his disciple Plato. *n.*

So crat ic (sō krat′ik), of or having to do with Socrates, his philosophy, followers, etc. *adj.*

sod (sod), 1. ground covered with grass. 2. piece or layer of this containing the grass and its roots. 3. cover with sods. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **sod ded, sod ding.**
under the sod, buried.

so da (sō′də), 1. any of several substances containing sodium; sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, caustic soda, or sodium oxide. Soda is used in the manufacture of soap and glass. Washing soda, or sal soda, is used in cleaning. Baking soda is used in cooking and as a medicine. 2. sodium bicarbonate; baking soda. 3. soda water. 4. soda water flavored with fruit juice or syrup, and often containing ice cream. *n.*

soda ash, partly purified sodium carbonate.

soda cracker, a simple, light, thin cracker made with little or no sugar or shortening.

soda fountain, 1. apparatus for holding soda water, syrups, ice, etc., and having faucets for drawing off the liquids. 2. counter with places for holding soda water, flavored syrups, ice cream, etc. 3. store having such a counter.

so dal i ty (sō dal′ə tē), 1. fellowship; friendship. 2. an association, society, or fraternity. 3. in the Roman Catholic Church, a society with religious or charitable purposes. *n., pl.* **so dal i ties.**

soda water, water charged with carbon dioxide to make it bubble and fizz, often served with the addition of syrup, ice cream, etc.

sod den (sod′n), 1. soaked through: *The boy's clothing was sodden with rain.* 2. heavy and moist: *This bread is sodden because it was not baked well.* 3. dull-looking; stupid. *adj.* **—sod′den ness,** *n.*

so di um (sō′dē əm), a soft, silver-white metallic element occurring in nature only in compounds. Salt and soda contain sodium. *Symbol:* Na *n.*

sodium bicarbonate, a powdery white substance used in cooking, medicine, etc.; baking soda.

sodium carbonate, a salt that occurs in a powdery white form and in a hydrated crystalline form; washing soda. It is used for softening water, making soap and glass, neutralizing acids, etc.

sodium chloride, common salt.

sodium cyanide, a very poisonous substance, composed of fine white crystals, used in the cyanide process for extracting gold and silver from ores, in fumigating, etc.

sodium hydroxide, a white solid that is a strong, corrosive alkali; caustic soda.

sodium nitrate, colorless crystals used in making fertilizers, explosives, etc.; Chile saltpeter.

Sod om (sod′əm), an ancient city near the Dead Sea which, according to the account in the Bible, was destroyed by fire from heaven because of the wickedness of its inhabitants. Genesis 18 and 19. *n.*

so ev er (sō ev′ər), 1. in any case; in any way; in any degree. **Soever** is usually added to words such as *who, what, when,* and *how* to give an indefinite meaning: *no matter how long soever the work may take.* 2. of any kind; at all: *He has no home soever.* *adv.*

so fa (sō′fə), a long, upholstered seat or couch having a back and arms. *n.*

So fi a (sō fē′ə), capital of Bulgaria, in the W part. 592,000. *n.*

soft (sôft), 1. not hard; yielding readily to touch or pressure: *a soft pillow.* 2. not hard compared with other things of the same kind: *Pine wood is softer than oak. Copper and lead are softer than steel.* 3. not hard or sharp; gentle and graceful: *soft shadows, soft outlines.* 4. fine in texture; not rough or coarse; smooth: *soft skin.* 5. not loud: *a soft voice.* 6. quietly pleasant; mild; not harsh: *soft air.* 7. not glaring or harsh: *soft light.* 8. gentle; kind; tender: *a soft heart.* 9. weak; unmanly: *The army had become soft from idleness and luxury.* 10. silly. 11. softly; quietly; gently. 12. that which is soft; soft part. 13. in pronunciation, having a more or less hissing sound. For example: *c* is soft in *city* and hard in *corn; g* is soft in *gentle* and hard in *get.* 14. *Informal.* easy; easy-going: *a soft job, a soft person.* 15. *Archaic.* hush! stop! 1-10,13,14 *adj.*, 11 *adv.*, 12 *n.*, 15 *interj.* **—soft′ly,** *adv.*

soft ball (sôft′bôl′), a modified kind of baseball that uses a larger and softer ball. *n.*

soft-boiled (sôft′boild′), boiled only a little so that the yolk of an egg is still soft. *adj.*

soft coal, bituminous coal.

soft drink, drink that does not contain alcohol.

soft en (sôf′ən), 1. make softer. 2. become softer. 3. lessen the ability of (a country, region, etc.) to resist invasion or attack through preliminary bombing, etc. *v.* **—soft′en er,** *n.*

soft-heart ed (sôft′här′tid), gentle; kind; tender. *adj.* **—soft′-heart′ed ness,** *n.*

soft ness (sôft′nis), being soft; ease; comfort; mildness; gentleness; weakness. *n.*

soft palate, the fleshy back part of the roof of the mouth.

soft-ped al (sôft′ped′l), 1. use a pedal on a piano, organ, etc., to soften musical tones. 2. make quieter, less noticeable, or less strong. *v.*, **soft-ped aled, soft-ped al ing** or *esp. Brit.* **soft-ped alled, soft-ped al ling.**

soft soap, 1. a liquid or semiliquid soap. 2. flattery.

soft-soap (sôft′sōp′), flatter. *v.* **—soft′soap′er,** *n.*

soft-spo ken (sôft′spō′kən), 1. speaking with a soft voice: *a bland, soft-spoken scoundrel.* 2. spoken softly: *a soft-spoken reproof.* *adj.*

soft water, water containing little of any substance that keeps soap from forming suds.

soft wood (sôft′wud′), 1. wood that is easily cut. 2. tree that has needles or does not have broad leaves. Pines and firs are softwoods; oaks and maples are hardwoods. 3. wood of such a tree. *n.*

soft y (sôf′tē), *Informal.* 1. a soft, silly, or weak person. 2. one who is easily imposed upon. *n., pl.* **soft ies.**

sog gy (sog′ē), 1. thoroughly wet; soaked: *a soggy washcloth.* 2. damp and heavy: *soggy bread.* *adj.*, **sog gi er, sog gi est. —sog′gi ness,** *n.*

So ho (sō hō′ or sō′hō), district in London containing many restaurants. *n.*

soil[1] (soil), **1.** ground; earth; dirt: *A farmer tills the soil.* **2.** something thought of as a place for growth. **3.** land; country. *n.*

soil[2] (soil), **1.** make dirty: *He soiled his clean clothes.* **2.** become dirty: *White shirts soil easily.* **3.** spot; stain: *The splashing paint soiled the wall.* **4.** disgrace; dishonor: *His actions have soiled the family name.* **5.** corrupt morally. 1-5 *v.*, 3 *n.*

soi ree or **soi rée** (swä rā′), an evening party or social gathering. *n.*

Sois sons (swä sôn′), city in N France. A battle was fought near Soissons in 1918. 20,000. *n.*

so journ (sō jėrn′ or sō′jėrn for 1; sō′jėrn for 2), **1.** stay for a time: *The Israelites sojourned in the land of Egypt.* **2.** a brief stay. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—so journ′er,** *n.*

sol (sōl), the fifth tone of the musical scale. See **do**[2] for diagram. *n.* Also, **so**[2].

Sol (sol), **1.** the Roman god of the sun, identified with the Greek god Helios. **2.** sun. *n.*

sol ace (sol′is), **1.** comfort; relief: *She found solace from her troubles in music.* **2.** comfort; relieve: *He solaced himself with a book.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **sol aced, sol ac ing.**

so lar (sō′lər), **1.** of the sun: *a solar eclipse.* **2.** having to do with the sun. **3.** coming from the sun: *Solar heat is less in winter than in the summer.* **4.** measured or determined by the earth's motion in relation to the sun: *a solar year.* **5.** working by means of the sun's light or heat. A solar telegraph uses mirrors to reflect flashes of sunlight. *adj.*

so lar i um (sə lär′ē əm), room, porch, etc., where people can lie or sit in the sun. *n., pl.* **so lar i a** (-lär′ē ə).

solar plex us (plek′səs), network of nerves situated at the upper part of the abdomen, behind the stomach and in front of the aorta.

solar system, sun and all the planets, satellites, comets, etc., that revolve around it.

solar year, the period of time required for the earth to make one revolution around the sun, which equals about 365¼ days.

sold (sōld), pt. and pp. of **sell.** *He sold it a week ago. He has sold his car.* *v.*

sol der (sod′ər), **1.** metal or alloy that can be melted and used for joining or mending metal surfaces, parts, etc. **2.** fasten, mend, or join with solder. **3.** anything that unites firmly or joins closely. **4.** unite firmly; join closely. **5.** mend; repair; patch. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4,5 *v.* **—sol′der er,** *n.*

sol dier (sōl′jər), **1.** man who serves in an army. **2.** an enlisted man in the army, not a commissioned officer. **3.** man having skill or experience in war. **4.** person who serves in any cause: *Christian soldiers.* **5.** in colonies of certain ants, one of a type of workers with a large head and powerful jaws. **6.** in colonies of termites, one of a kind of large-headed individuals. **7.** act or serve as a soldier. **8.** *Informal.* pretend to work but do very little; pretend to be ill. 1-6 *n.*, 7,8 *v.*

sol dier ly (sōl′jər lē), like a soldier; suitable for a soldier. *adj.*

soldier of fortune, man serving or ready to serve as a soldier under any government for money, adventure, or pleasure; military adventurer.

sol dier y (sōl′jər ē), **1.** soldiers collectively. **2.** body of soldiers. **3.** military training or knowledge. *n., pl.* **sol dier ies.**

sole[1] (sōl), **1.** one and only; single: *the sole heir.* **2.** only: *We three were the sole survivors.* **3.** of or for only one person or group and not others; exclusive: *the sole right of use.* **4.** alone: *a sole undertaking.* *adj.*

sole[2] (sōl), **1.** the bottom or under surface of the foot. **2.** bottom of a shoe, slipper, boot, etc. **3.** piece cut in the same shape. **4.** put a sole on. **5.** the under surface; under part; bottom. 1-3,5 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **soled, sol ing.**

sole[3] (sōl), a kind of flatfish. European sole is valued highly as food. *n., pl.* **soles** or (*esp. collectively*) **sole.**

sol e cism (sol′ə siz əm), **1.** violation of the grammatical or other accepted usages of a language; mistake in using words: *"I done it" is a solecism.* **2.** mistake in social behavior; breach of good manners or etiquette. *n.*

sole ly (sōl′lē), **1.** as the only one or ones; alone: *You will be solely responsible.* **2.** only: *He does it solely for convenience.* *adv.*

sol emn (sol′əm), **1.** serious; grave; earnest: *a solemn face,* **2.** causing serious or grave thoughts: *The organ played solemn music.* **3.** done with form and ceremony: *a solemn procession.* **4.** connected with religion; sacred. *adj.* **—sol′emn ly,** *adv.* **—sol′emn ness,** *n.*

so lem ni ty (sə lem′nə tē), **1.** solemn feeling; seriousness; impressiveness: *The solemnity of the church service was felt even by the children.* **2.** a solemn, formal ceremony: *The solemnities were concluded with a prayer by the college chaplain.* *n., pl.* **so lem ni ties.**

sol em nize (sol′əm nīz), **1.** observe with ceremonies: *Christian churches solemnize the resurrection of Christ at Easter.* **2.** hold or perform (a ceremony or service): *The marriage was solemnized in the cathedral.* **3.** make serious or grave. *v.*, **sol em nized, sol em niz ing. —sol′em-ni za′tion,** *n.*

so le noid (sō′lə noid), a spiral or cylindrical coil of wire that acts like a magnet when an electric current passes through it. *n.*

So lent (sō′lənt), **The,** channel between the mainland of England and the Isle of Wight. 15 mi. long; 2 to 5 mi. wide. *n.*

so lic it (sə lis′it), **1.** ask earnestly; try to get: *The tailor sent around cards soliciting trade.* **2.** make appeals or requests: *solicit for contributions.* **3.** influence to do wrong; tempt; entice: *To solicit a judge means to offer him bribes.* *v.*

so lic i ta tion (sə lis′ə tā′shən), **1.** earnest request; entreaty. **2.** urging to do wrong; temptation; enticement. *n.*

so lic i tor (sə lis′ə tər), **1.** person who entreats or requests. **2.** person who seeks trade or business. **3.** lawyer. In England, a solicitor prepares a case, and a barrister pleads it. **4.** lawyer for a town, city, State, etc. *n.*

solicitor general, **1.** a law officer who assists the attorney general and ranks next below him in the Department of Justice. **2.** the chief law officer in a State having no attorney general. *pl.* **solicitors general.**

so lic it ous (sə lis′ə təs), **1.** showing care or concern; anxious; concerned: *Parents are solicitous for their children's progress.* **2.** desirous; eager: *solicitous to please.* *adj.* **—so lic′it ous ly,** *adv.* **—so lic′it ous ness,** *n.*

so lic i tude (sə lis′ə tüd or sə lis′ə tūd), anxious care; anxiety; concern. *n.*

sol id (sol′id), **1.** not a liquid or a gas: *Water becomes solid when it freezes.* **2.** substance that is not a liquid or a gas. **3.** not hollow: *A bar of iron is solid; a pipe is hollow.* **4.** strongly put together; hard; firm: *They were glad to leave the boat and put their feet on solid ground.* **5.** alike throughout: *The cloth is a solid blue.* **6.** firmly united: *The country was solid for peace.* **7.** real; serious: *Chemistry and physics are solid subjects.* **8.** genuine: *solid comfort.* **9.** that car be depended on: *He is a solid citizen.* **10.** having good judgment; sound; sensible; intelligent: *a solid book by a solid thinker.* **11.** financially sound or strong: *a solid business.* **12.** whole; entire: *I waited three solid hours.* **13.** undivided; continuous: *a solid row of houses.* **14.** having the lines of type not separated by leads; having few open spaces. **15.** having length, breadth, and thickness. **16.** body that has length, breadth, and thickness. A cube is a solid. **17.** written without a hyphen. *Earthworm* is a solid word. 1,3-15, 17 *adj.*, 2,16 *n.* **—sol′id ly,** *adv.* **—sol′id ness,** *n.*

sol i dar i ty (sol′ə dar′ə tē), unity or fellowship arising from common responsibilities and interests. *n., pl.* **sol i dar i ties.**

solid geometry, branch of mathematics that deals with objects having the three dimensions of length, breadth, and thickness.

so lid i fy (sə lid′ə fī), **1.** make or become solid; harden: *Extreme cold will solidify water. Jelly solidifies as it gets cold.* **2.** unite firmly. *v.,* **so lid i fied, so lid i fying.**

so lid i ty (sə lid′ə tē), being solid; firmness; hardness; density: *the solidity of marble or steel, the solidity of George Washington's character. n., pl.* **so lid i ties.**

so lil o quize (sə lil′ə kwīz), **1.** talk to oneself. **2.** speak a soliloquy. *v.,* **so lil o quized, so lil o quizing.**

so lil o quy (sə lil′ə kwē), **1.** a talking to oneself. **2.** speech made by an actor to himself when alone on the stage. It reveals his thoughts and feelings to the audience, but not to the other characters in the play. *n., pl.* **so lil o quies.**

sol i taire (sol′ə tãr), **1.** a card game played by one person. **2.** diamond or other gem set by itself. *n.*

sol i tar y (sol′ə ter′ē), **1.** alone; single; only: *A solitary rider was seen in the distance.* **2.** without companions; away from people; lonely: *He leads a solitary life in his hut in the mountains. The house is in a solitary spot miles from a town.* **3.** person living alone, away from people. 1,2 *adj.,* 3 *n., pl.* **sol i tar ies.** **—sol′i tar′ily,** *adv.* **—sol′i tar′i ness,** *n.*

sol i tude (sol′ə tüd or sol′ə tūd), **1.** being alone: *He likes company and hates solitude.* **2.** a lonely place. **3.** loneliness. *n.*

so lo (sō′lō), **1.** piece of music for one voice or instrument. **2.** arranged for and performed by one voice or instrument: *a solo part.* **3.** playing the solo part: *a solo violin.* **4.** without a partner, companion, instructor, etc.; alone: *a solo flight, a solo dance.* **5.** anything done without a partner, companion, instructor, etc. **6.** make a solo flight in an airplane. 1,5 *n., pl.* **so los;** 2-4 *adj.,* 6 *v.,* **so loed, so lo ing.**

so lo ist (sō′lō ist), person who performs a solo or solos. *n.*

Sol o mon (sol′ə mən), **1.** in the Bible, a king of Israel in the tenth century B.C., a son of David. Solomon was famous for his wisdom, and for the great temple which he had built in Jerusalem. I Kings 3:5-28. **2.** man of great wisdom. *n.*

Solomon Islands, group of islands in the S Pacific, northeast of Australia. Some of these islands are under the supervision of Australia, and the rest are under the protection of Great Britain. 165,000 pop.; 14,600 sq. mi. See **Australasia** for map.

Sol o mon's-seal (sol′ə mənz sēl′), a kind of plant that has small flowers hanging from the bases of the leaves and a rootstock with seallike scars. *n.*

Solomon's seal, a starlike figure formed of two triangles interlaced.

Solomon's seal

So lon (sō′lən or sō′lon), **1.** 638?-558? B.C., wise Athenian lawgiver. **2.** a wise man; sage. **3.** *U.S. Informal.* member of a legislature. *n.*

so long, *Informal.* good-by; farewell.

sol stice (sol′stis), either of the two times in the year when the sun is at its greatest distance from the celestial equator. In the Northern Hemisphere, June 21 or 22, the **summer solstice,** is the longest day of the year and December 21 or 22, the **winter solstice,** is the shortest. *n.*

sol sti tial (sol stish′əl), having to do with a solstice. *adj.*

sol u bil i ty (sol′yə bil′ə tē), **1.** quality that substances have of dissolving or being dissolved easily: *the solubility of sugar in water.* **2.** quality that problems, difficulties, questions, etc., have of being solved or explained. *n., pl.* **sol u bil i ties.**

sol u ble (sol′yə bl), **1.** that can be dissolved or made into liquid: *Salt is soluble in water.* **2.** that can be solved: *soluble puzzles. adj.*

sol ute (sol′ūt), solid, gas, etc., dissolved in a liquid to make a solution: *Salt is a solute in sea water. n.*

so lu tion (sə lü′shən), **1.** the solving of a problem: *The solution of the problem required many hours.* **2.** explanation: *The police are seeking a solution of the crime.* **3.** process of dissolving; changing of a solid or gas to a liquid by treatment with a liquid. **4.** liquid or mixture formed by dissolving. **5.** a separating into parts. **6.** condition of being dissolved: *Sugar and salt can be held in solution in water. n.*

solv a ble (sol′və bl), **1.** capable of being solved. **2.** capable of being dissolved. *adj.*

solve (solv), find the answer to; clear up; explain: *The mystery was never solved. He has solved all the problems in the lesson. v.,* **solved, solv ing.**

sol ven cy (sol′vən sē), ability to pay all one owes. *n., pl.* **sol ven cies.**

sol vent (sol′vənt), **1.** able to pay all that one owes: *A bankrupt firm is not solvent.* **2.** able to dissolve: *Gasoline is a solvent liquid that removes grease spots.* **3.** substance, usually a liquid, that can dissolve other substances: *Water is a solvent of sugar and salt.* **4.** thing that solves. 1,2 *adj.,* 3,4 *n.*

Sol way Firth (sol′wā fėrth′), arm of the Irish Sea between NW England and S Scotland. 38 mi. long.

so ma (sō′mə), all the tissues and organs of an animal or plant except the germ cells. *n., pl.* **so ma ta** (sō′mə tə).

So ma li (sə mä′lē), **1.** member of a group of people living in E Africa and having Negro, Arab, and other blood. **2.** language of this group. *n., pl.* **So ma li** or **So ma lis.**

So ma lia (sə mä′lyə), republic in E Africa. 1,990,000 pop.; 246,000 sq. mi. *Capital:* Mogadiscio. *n.*

so mat ic (sō mat′ik), **1.** of or having to do with the body. **2.** having to do with the cavity of the body, or its walls. **3.** having to do with the soma. *adj.*

somatic cell, any cell of an animal or plant, except a germ cell.

som ber (som′bər), **1.** dark; gloomy: *A cloudy winter day is somber.* **2.** melancholy; dismal: *His losses made him very somber. adj.* **—som′ber ly,** *adv.* **—som′ber ness,** *n.*

som bre (som′bər), *Esp. Brit.* somber. *adj.*

som brer o (som brãr′ō), a broad-brimmed hat worn in the SW United States, Mexico, etc. *n., pl.* **sombrer os.**

Man wearing a sombrero

some (sum; *unstressed* səm), **1.** certain, but not known or named: *Some people sleep more than others.* **2.** certain unnamed persons or things: *Some think so.* **3.** a number of: *He left the city some years ago.* **4.** a quantity of: *Drink some milk.* **5.** a certain number or quantity: *Jack ate some and threw the rest away.* **6.** a; any: *Ask some girl to come here.* **7.** about: *Some twenty people saw it.* **8.** *Informal.* to some degree or extent; somewhat: *He is some better today.* **9.** *U.S. Informal.* to a great degree or extent: *That's going some!* **10.** *U.S. Informal.* big; good: *That was some storm!* 1,3,4,6,7,10 *adj.,* 2,5 *pron.,* 8,9 *adv.*

-some¹, suffix meaning:
1. tending to, as in *frolicsome, meddlesome.*
2. causing, as in *awesome, troublesome.*
3. to a considerable degree, as in *lonesome.*

-some², suffix meaning: group of, as in *twosome, foursome.*

some bod y (sum′bod′ē), **1.** person not known or named; some person; someone: *Somebody has taken my pen.* **2.** person of importance: *She acts as if she were somebody since she won the prize.* 1 *pron.,* 2 *n., pl.* **some bod ies.**

some day (sum′dā), at some future time. *adv.*

some how (sum′hou), in a way not known or not stated; in one way or another: *I'll finish this work somehow. adv.*

somehow or other, in one way or another.

some one (sum′wun or sum′wən), some person; somebody. *pron.*
some place (sum′plās), in or to some place; somewhere. *adv.*
som er sault (sum′ər sôlt), **1.** a roll or jump, turning the heels over the head. **2.** roll or jump, turning the heels over the head. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.* Also, **summersault.**
turn a somersault, somersault.
Som er set (sum′ər set), county in SW England. *n.*
Som er ville (sum′ər vil), city in E Massachusetts, near Boston. 95,000. *n.*
some thing (sum′thing), **1.** some thing; particular thing not named or known: *He has something on his mind.* **2.** a certain amount or quantity; part; little: *Something yet of doubt remains.* **3.** somewhat; to some extent or degree: *He is something like his father.* **4.** thing or person of some value or importance: *He thinks he's something.* **5.** thing or person that is to a certain extent an example of what is named: *Einstein was something of a violinist.* 1,2,4,5 *n.*, 3 *adv.*
some time (sum′tīm), **1.** at one time or another: *Come over sometime.* **2.** at an indefinite point of time: *It happened sometime last March.* **3.** former: *a sometime pupil of the school.* 1,2 *adv.*, 3 *adj.*
some times (sum′tīmz), now and then; at times: *He comes to visit sometimes.* *adv.*
some way (sum′wā), in some way. *adv.*
some what (sum′hwot), **1.** to some extent or degree; slightly: *somewhat round.* **2.** some part; some amount: *somewhat of a musician.* **3.** a little. 1 *adv.*, 2,3 *n.*
some where (sum′hwãr), **1.** in or to some place; in or to one place or another: *He lives somewhere in the neighborhood.* **2.** at some time: *It happened somewhere in the last century.* *adv.*
some while (sum′hwīl), **1.** at times. **2.** *Rare.* for some time. **3.** sometime. **4.** formerly. *adv.*
Somme (sôm), river in N France. 140 mi. *n.*
som nam bu lism (som nam′byə liz əm), sleepwalking. *n.*
som nam bu list (som nam′byə list), sleepwalker. *n.*
som nam bu lis tic (som nam′byə lis′tik), having to do with sleepwalking or sleepwalkers. *adj.*
som nif er ous (som nif′ər əs), **1.** causing sleep. **2.** sleepy. *adj.*
som no lence (som′nl əns), sleepiness; drowsiness. *n.*
som no lent (som′nl ənt), sleepy; drowsy. *adj.* **—som′no lent ly,** *adv.*
son (sun), **1.** a male child or person in relation to his parents or parent. **2.** a male descendant. **3.** son-in-law. **4.** boy or man attached to country, cause, etc., as a child is to its parents: *sons of liberty.* **5.** anything thought of as a son in relation to its origin. **6.** term of address to a boy or from an older person, priest, etc. *n.* **—son′less,** *adj.*
the Son, Jesus Christ.
so nar (sō′när), a device for determining the distance and direction of objects under water by the reflection of sound waves. *n.*
so na ta (sə nä′tə), piece of music for one or two instruments, having three or four movements in contrasted rhythms but related keys. *n.*
song (sông), **1.** something to sing; short poem set to music. **2.** poetry that has a musical sound. **3.** piece of music for, or as if for, a poem that is to be sung. **4.** act or practice of singing: *The canary burst into song.* **5.** any sound like singing: *the cricket's song, the song of the teakettle.* **6.** a mere trifle; low price. *n.*
for a song, very cheap: *buy things for a song.*
song and dance, *U.S. Slang.* explanation or account, not necessarily true, and often intended to impress or deceive.
song bird (sông′bėrd′), **1.** bird that sings. **2.** a woman singer. *n.*
song less (sông′lis), not able to sing. *adj.*
Song of Solomon, The, a book of the Old Testament.
Song of Songs, Song of Solomon.
song sparrow, a small North American songbird with black, and brown, and white feathers.
song ster (sông′stər), **1.** singer. **2.** writer of songs or poems. **3.** songbird. *n.*
song stress (sông′stris), **1.** a woman singer. **2.** a woman writer of songs or poems; poetess. **3.** a female songbird. *n.*
song thrush, **1.** songbird living in the woods of E North America; the wood thrush. **2.** a European bird noted for its song; the mavis.
son ic (son′ik), **1.** of, having to do with, or using sound waves. **2.** having to do with the rate at which sound travels in air (1087 feet per second). *adj.*
sonic barrier or **wall,** point at which an airplane or projectile attains the same rate of speed as sound. Air disturbances are encountered at this point.
sonic boom, a loud noise made by an airplane crossing through the sonic barrier.
sonic mine, container holding an explosive charge that is put under water and exploded by propeller vibrations; acoustic mine.
so nif er ous (sō nif′ər əs), carrying or producing sound. *adj.*
son-in-law (sun′in lô′), the husband of one's daughter. *n.*, *pl.* **sons-in-law.**
son net (son′it), poem having 14 lines, usually in iambic pentameter, and a certain arrangement of rhymes. Elizabethan and Italian sonnets differ in the arrangement of the rhymes. *n.*
son net eer (son′ə tir′), **1.** writer of sonnets. **2.** write sonnets. **3.** an inferior poet. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*
son ny (sun′ē), little son (used as a pet name, or as a way of speaking to a little boy). *n.*, *pl.* **son nies.**
so nom e ter (sō nom′ə tər), **1.** instrument used in measuring the pitch of musical tones or for experimenting with vibrating strings. **2.** instrument used for testing a person's hearing. *n.*
so nor i ty (sə nôr′ə tē), sonorous quality or condition. *n.*
so no rous (sə nô′rəs), **1.** giving out or having a deep, loud sound. **2.** full and rich in sound. **3.** having an impressive sound; high-sounding: *sonorous phrases, a sonorous style.* *adj.* **—so no′rous ly,** *adv.*
son ship (sun′ship), condition of being a son. *n.*
Soo (sü), *Informal.* Sault Sainte Marie. *n.*
Soo chow (sü′chou′), Wuhsien. *n.*
soon (sün), **1.** in a short time; before long: *I will see you again soon.* **2.** before the usual or expected time; early: *Why have you come so soon?* **3.** promptly; quickly: *As soon as I hear, I will let you know.* **4.** readily; willingly: *The brave soldier would as soon die as yield to such an enemy.* *adv.*
had sooner, would more readily; prefer to.
soot (sůt or süt), **1.** a black substance in the smoke from burning coal, wood, oil, etc. Soot makes smoke dark and collects on the inside of chimneys. **2.** cover or blacken with soot. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*
sooth (süth), *Archaic.* **1.** truth. **2.** true. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*
soothe (süтн), **1.** quiet; calm; comfort: *The mother soothed the crying child.* **2.** make less painful; relieve; ease: *Heat soothes some aches; cold soothes others.* *v.*, **soothed, sooth ing.** **—sooth′er,** *n.* **—sooth′ing ly,** *adv.*
sooth ly (süth′lē), *Archaic.* truly; in truth. *adv.*
sooth say er (süth′sā′ər), person who claims to tell what will happen; person who makes predictions. *n.*
sooth say ing (süth′sā′ing), **1.** the foretelling of future events. **2.** prediction or prophecy. *n.*
soot y (sůt′ē), **1.** covered or blackened with soot. **2.** dark-brown or black; dark-colored. *adj.*, **soot i er, soot i est.** **—soot′i ly,** *adv.* **—soot′i ness,** *n.*

sop (sop), **1.** piece of food dipped or soaked in milk, broth, etc. **2.** dip or soak: *to sop bread in milk.* **3.** something given to soothe or quiet; bribe. **4.** take up (water, etc.); wipe; mop: *Please sop up that water with a cloth.* **5.** be drenched. **6.** soak thoroughly; drench. **7.** person or thing that is thoroughly soaked. **8.** soak in or through. 1,3,7 *n.*, 2,4-6,8 *v.*, **sopped, sop ping.**

sop., soprano.

soph ism (sof′iz əm), a clever but misleading argument; argument based on false or unsound reasoning. *n.*

soph ist (sof′ist), a clever but misleading reasoner. *n.*

so phis tic (sə fis′tik), sophistical. *adj.*

so phis ti cal (sə fis′tə kl), **1.** clever but misleading; based on false or unsound reasoning. **2.** using clever but misleading arguments; reasoning falsely or unsoundly. *adj.* **—so phis′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

so phis ti cate (sə fis′tə kāt for 1,3-5; sə fis′tə kāt or sə fis′tə kit for 2), **1.** make experienced in worldly ways. **2.** a sophisticated person. **3.** mislead. **4.** use sophistry; quibble. **5.** involve in sophistry. 1,3-5 *v.*, **so phis ti cat ed, so phis ti cat ing;** 2 *n.*

so phis ti cat ed (sə fis′tə kāt′id), **1.** experienced in worldly ways; lacking in natural simplicity or frankness; artificial. **2.** appealing to the tastes of sophisticated people. **3.** misleading. *adj.*

so phis ti ca tion (sə fis′tə kā′shən), **1.** a lessening or loss of naturalness, simplicity, or frankness; worldly experience or ideas; artificial ways. **2.** sophistry. *n.*

soph ist ry (sof′is trē), **1.** unsound reasoning. **2.** a clever but misleading argument. *n., pl.* **soph ist ries.**

Soph o cles (sof′ə klēz), 495?-406? B.C., a famous Greek tragic poet. *n.*

soph o more (sof′ə môr), **1.** student in the second year of high school or college. **2.** of or having to do with second-year students. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

soph o mor ic (sof′ə môr′ik), **1.** of, having to do with, or like a sophomore or sophomores. **2.** *U.S.* conceited and pretentious but crude and ignorant. *adj.*

so po rif ic (sō′pə rif′ik or sop′ə rif′ik), **1.** causing or tending to cause sleep. **2.** sleepy; drowsy. **3.** drug that causes sleep. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

sop ping (sop′ing), soaked; drenched. *adj.*

sopping wet, soaked; drenched.

sop py (sop′ē), soaked; very wet: *soppy ground, soppy weather.* *adj.*, **sop pi er, sop pi est.**

so pran o (sə pran′ō), **1.** the highest singing voice in women and boys. **2.** singer with such a voice. **3.** part to be sung by a soprano voice. **4.** of, for, or having to do with the soprano. 1-3 *n., pl.* **so pran os;** 4 *adj.*

sor cer er (sôr′sər ər), person who practices magic with the aid of evil spirits; magician. *n.*

sor cer ess (sôr′sər is), woman who practices magic with the aid of evil spirits; witch. *n.*

sor cer y (sôr′sər ē), magic performed with the aid of evil spirits; witchcraft. *n., pl.* **sor cer ies.**

sor did (sôr′did), **1.** dirty; filthy: *The poor family lived in a sordid hut.* **2.** caring too much for money; meanly selfish; mean; low; base. *adj.* **—sor′did ly,** *adv.* **—sor′did ness,** *n.*

sore (sôr), **1.** painful; aching; tender; smarting: *a sore throat, a sore finger.* **2.** a painful place on the body where the skin or flesh is broken or bruised. **3.** sad; distressed: *The suffering of the poor makes her heart sore.* **4.** easily angered or offended; irritable; touchy. **5.** *Informal.* offended; angered; vexed: *He is sore at missing the game.* **6.** causing pain, misery, anger, or offense; vexing: *Their defeat is a sore subject with the members of the team.* **7.** cause of pain, sorrow, sadness, anger, offense, etc. **8.** severe; distressing: *Your going away is a sore grief to us.* **9.** *Archaic.* in a sore manner. 1,3-6,8 *adj.*, **sor er, sor est;** 2,7 *n.*, 9 *adv.* **—sore′ly,** *adv.* **—sore′ness,** *n.*

sore head (sôr′hed′), *U.S. Informal.* person who is angry or offended. *n.*

sor ghum (sôr′gəm), **1.** a tall cereal plant resembling corn. One variety has a sweet juice used for making molasses or syrup, others provide food for livestock either by their grain or as hay, and still others furnish material for brushes or brooms. **2.** molasses or syrup made from a sorghum plant. *n.*

so ror i ty (sə rôr′ə tē), **1.** a sisterhood. **2.** *U.S.* club or society of women or girls. There are student sororities in many American colleges. *n., pl.* **so ror i ties.**

sor rel[1] (sôr′əl), **1.** reddish brown. **2.** a reddish-brown horse with mane and tail of the same or a lighter color. 1 *adj.*, 1,2 *n.*

sor rel[2] (sôr′əl), any of several plants with sour leaves. *n.*

sor row (sor′ō), **1.** grief; sadness; regret: *Mary felt sorrow at the loss of her kitten. She expressed sorrow at her mistake.* **2.** cause of grief, sadness, or regret; trouble; suffering; misfortune: *Her sorrows have aged her.* **3.** feel or show grief, sadness, or regret. **4.** be sad; feel sorry; grieve: *She sorrowed over the lost money.* 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.* **—sor′row er,** *n.* **—sor′row less,** *adj.*

sor row ful (sor′ə fəl), **1.** full of sorrow; feeling sorrow; sad. **2.** showing sorrow. **3.** causing sorrow. *adj.* **—sor′row ful ly,** *adv.* **—sor′row ful ness,** *n.*

sor ry (sor′ē), **1.** feeling pity, regret, sympathy, etc.; sad: *I am sorry that you are sick.* **2.** wretched; poor; pitiful: *The blind beggar in his ragged clothes was a sorry sight.* *adj.*, **sor ri er, sor ri est. —sor′ri ly,** *adv.* **—sor′ri ness,** *n.*

sort (sôrt), **1.** kind; class: *What sort of work does he do?* **2.** character; quality; nature. **3.** person or thing of a certain kind or quality: *He is a good sort.* **4.** arrange by kinds or classes; arrange in order: *Sort these cards according to their colors.* **5.** separate from others; put: *The farmer sorted out the best apples for eating.* **6.** letter or piece in a font of type. **7.** way; fashion; manner. **8.** *Archaic.* agree; accord. 1-3,6,7 *n.*, 4,5,8 *v.*

of sorts, **1.** of one kind or another. **2.** of a poor or mediocre quality.

out of sorts, ill, cross, or uncomfortable.

sort of (*used adverbially*), *Informal.* somewhat; rather.

sor tie (sôr′tē), **1.** a sudden attack by troops from a defensive position. **2.** a single round trip of an aircraft against the enemy. *n.*

S O S (es′ō′es′), **1.** signal of distress consisting of the letters *s o s* of the international Morse alphabet (. . . — — — . . .), used in wireless telegraphy. **2.** *Informal.* any urgent call for help.

so-so (sō′sō′), **1.** neither very good nor very bad, but inclining toward bad. **2.** passably; indifferently; tolerably. 1 *adj.*, 2 *adv.*

sos te nu to (sos′tə nü′tō), in music, sustained; prolonged. *adj.*

sot (sot), person made stupid and foolish by drinking too much alcoholic liquor; drunkard. *n.*

sot tish (sot′ish), **1.** stupid and foolish from drinking too much alcoholic liquor; drunken. **2.** of a sot; like a sot. *adj.* **—sot′tish ly,** *adv.* **—sot′tish ness,** *n.*

sot to vo ce (sot′ō vō′chē), **1.** in a low tone. **2.** aside; privately.

sou (sü), **1.** a former French coin, worth 5 centimes or 1/20 of a franc. **2.** anything of little value. *n.*

sou brette (sü bret′), actress or singer acting the part of a pert young woman. *n.*

sou bri quet (sü′brə kā), sobriquet. *n.*

souf flé (sü flā′), **1.** a frothy baked dish, usually made light by beaten eggs: *cheese soufflé.* **2.** puffed up: *potatoes soufflé.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

sough (suf or sou), **1.** make a rustling or murmuring sound: *The pines soughed when the wind blew.* **2.** a rustling or murmuring sound. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

sought (sôt), pt. and pp. of **seek.** *For days she sought a safe hiding place. He was sought and found.* *v.*

soul (sōl), **1.** the part of the human being that thinks, feels, and makes the body act; the spiritual part of a person. Death separates soul and body. **2.** energy of mind or feelings; spirit: *She puts her whole soul into her work.* **3.** cause of inspiration and energy: *Florence Nightingale was the soul of the movement to reform nursing.* **4.** the essential part: *Brevity is the soul of wit.* **5.** person: *Don't*

tell a soul. **6.** embodiment: *He is the soul of honor.* **7.** spirit of a dead person. *n.*

soul ful (sōl′fəl), **1.** full of feeling; deeply emotional. **2.** expressing or suggesting a deep feeling. *adj.* **—soul′ful ly,** *adv.* **—soul′ful ness,** *n.*

soul less (sōl′lis), having no soul; without spirit or noble feelings. *adj.* **—soul′less ly,** *adv.*

sound[1] (sound), **1.** what can be heard; auditory sensation. **2.** vibrations causing this sensation. Sound travels in waves. **3.** noise, note, tone, etc., whose quality indicates its source or nature: *the sound of fighting.* **4.** distance within which a noise may be heard. **5.** one of the simple elements composing speech: *a vowel sound.* **6.** make a sound or noise: *The trumpet sounds for battle. The wind sounds like an animal howling.* **7.** pronounce: *Sound each syllable.* **8.** be pronounced: *"Rough" and "ruff" sound alike.* **9.** be heard as a sound; issue or pass as sound; be mentioned. **10.** be filled with sound. **11.** cause to sound: *"Sound the trumpets; beat the drums."* **12.** test by noting sounds: *sound a person's lungs.* **13.** order or direct by a sound: *sound a retreat.* **14.** make known; announce; utter: *The trumpets sounded the call to arms. Everyone sounded his praises.* **15.** seem: *That excuse sounds queer.* **16.** effect produced on the mind by what is heard: *a warning sound, a queer sound.* **17.** mere noise without meaning. 1-5,16,17 *n.,* 6-15 *v.*

within sound, near enough to hear.

sound[2] (sound), **1.** free from injury, decay, or defect: *a sound ship, sound fruit.* **2.** free from disease; healthy: *a sound body and mind.* **3.** strong; safe; secure: *a sound business firm.* **4.** solid: *sound rock.* **5.** correct; right; reasonable; reliable: *sound advice.* **6.** without any legal defect: *a sound title.* **7.** having orthodox or conventional ideas: *politically sound.* **8.** thorough; hearty: *a sound whipping, a sound sleep.* **9.** deeply; thoroughly: *sleep sound.* 1-8 *adj.,* 9 *adv.*

sound[3] (sound), **1.** measure the depth of (water) by letting down a weight fastened to the end of a line. **2.** examine or test by a line arranged to bring up a sample. **3.** inquire into the feelings, inclination, etc., of (a person); examine; investigate: *We sounded mother on the subject of a picnic.* **4.** go toward the bottom; dive: *The whale sounded.* **5.** a long, slender instrument used by doctors in examining body cavities. **6.** examine with a sound. 1-4,6 *v.,* 5 *n.*

sound[4] (sound), **1.** a narrow passage of water joining two seas, or between the mainland and an island: *Long Island Sound.* **2.** arm of the sea: *Puget Sound.* **3.** a sac in fishes containing air or gas that helps them float. *n.*

sound barrier, point approximating the speed of sound (761 miles per hour at sea level) at which an aircraft creates a shock wave and is subjected to various unusual stresses.

sound board (sound′bôrd′), sounding board. *n.*

sound er[1] (soun′dər), **1.** person or thing that makes a sound. **2.** a receiving instrument by whose sounds a telegraph message is read. *n.*

sound er[2] (soun′dər), person or thing that measures the depth of water. *n.*

sound ing[1] (soun′ding), **1.** that sounds. **2.** resounding. **3.** sounding fine, but useless. *adj.*

sound ing[2] (soun′ding), **1.** measuring the depth of water by letting down a weight fastened to the end of a line. **2.** depth of water found by measuring in this way. *n.*

soundings, **1.** depths of water found by a line and weight. **2.** water not more than 600 feet deep.

sounding board, **1.** a thin, resonant plate of wood on a musical instrument to increase its fullness of tone. **2.** structure used to direct sound toward an audience.

sounding line, line having a weight fastened to the end, used to measure the depth of water.

sound less[1] (sound′lis), without sound; making no sound. *adj.*

sound less[2] (sound′lis), so deep that the bottom cannot be reached. *adj.*

sound ly (sound′lē), **1.** in a sound manner; without weakness or defect; with good judgment: *Dick decided soundly and so kept out of trouble.* **2.** with unbroken, deep sleep. **3.** vigorously; heartily; thoroughly: *Father scolded us soundly.* *adv.*

sound ness (sound′nis), **1.** good health. **2.** freedom from weakness or defect. **3.** good judgment; correctness and reliability. *n.*

sound proof (sound′prüf′), **1.** not letting sound pass through. **2.** make soundproof. 1 *adj.,* 2 *v.*

sound track, record of words, music, etc., made along one edge of a motion-picture film.

sound waves, vibrations which transmit sounds.

soup[1] (süp), a liquid food made by boiling meat, vegetables, fish, etc. *n.*

soup[2] (süp), *Slang.* **Soup up** means increase the horsepower of (a motor, etc.); add additional power to; supply with additional fuel. *v.*

soup çon (süp sôN′), a slight trace or flavor. *n.*

soup y (süp′ē), like soup. *adj.,* **soup i er, soup i est.**

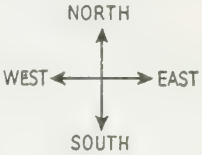
sour (sour), **1.** having a taste like vinegar or lemon juice: *Most green fruit is sour.* **2.** fermented; spoiled. Sour milk is healthful, but most foods are not good to eat when they have become sour. **3.** having a sour or rank smell. **4.** disagreeable; bad-tempered; peevish: *a sour face, a sour remark.* **5.** cold and wet; damp: *sour weather.* **6.** make or become sour; turn sour. **7.** make or become peevish, bad-tempered, or disagreeable. **8.** something sour. **9.** in a sour manner. 1-5 *adj.,* 6,7 *v.,* 8 *n.,* 9 *adv.* **—sour′ly,** *adv.* **—sour′ness,** *n.*

source (sôrs), **1.** beginning of a brook or river; fountain; spring. **2.** place from which anything comes or is obtained: *The newspaper gets news from many sources. Mines are the chief source of diamonds.* **3.** person, book, statement, etc., that supplies information. *n.*

sour dough (sour′dō′), *U.S. Informal.* prospector or pioneer in Alaska or Canada. *n.*

Sou sa (sü′zə), **John Philip,** 1854-1932, American conductor and composer of band music. *n.*

souse (sous), **1.** plunge into liquid; drench; soak in a liquid. **2.** a plunging into a liquid; drenching. **3.** soak in vinegar, brine, etc.; pickle. **4.** liquid used for pickling. **5.** something soaked or kept in pickle, especially the head, ears, and feet of a pig. **6.** *Slang.* drunkard. 1,3 *v.,* **soused, sous ing;** 2,4-6 *n.*

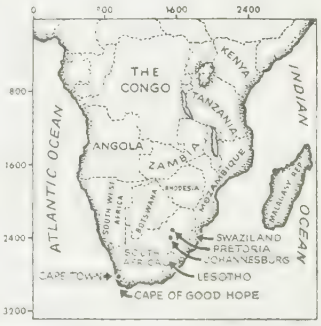


sou tane (sü tän′), cassock. *n.*

south (south), **1.** direction to the right as one faces the rising sun; direction just opposite north. **2.** part of any country toward the south. **3.** lying toward or situated in the south. **4.** originating in or coming from the south: *a south wind.* **5.** toward the south: *Drive south forty miles.* **6.** in the south. 1,2 *n.,* 3,4 *adj.,* 5,6 *adv.*

South (south), **1.** the part of the United States lying south of Pennsylvania, the Ohio River, Missouri, and Kansas. **2.** of or denoting the southern part of a country, region, etc. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

the South, those of the United States which belonged to the Confederacy.



South Africa, Republic of, a country in S Africa, formerly

the Union of South Africa. 14,673,000 pop.; 472,359 sq. mi. *Capitals:* Pretoria and Cape Town. **—South African.**

South African Dutch, Afrikaans.

South America, continent in the Western Hemisphere, southeast of North America. 132,000,000 pop.; 7,160,000 sq. mi. **—South American.**

South amp ton (south amp′tən), seaport in S England. 196,000. *n.*

South Arabia, Federation of, a federation of 17 small states on the southern coast of Arabia. It consists of the former protectorate of Aden and the former British colony of Aden. 1,220,000 pop.; 112,075 sq. mi. *Capital:* Al Ittihad.

South Bend, city in N Indiana. 132,000.

South Carolina, a Southern State of the United States. 2,383,000 pop.; 31,055 sq. mi. *Capital:* Columbia. *Abbrev.:* S.C. **—South Carolinian.**

South Da ko ta (də kō′tə), a Middle Western State of the United States. 681,000 pop.; 77,047 sq. mi. *Capital:* Pierre. *Abbrev.:* S. Dak. **—South Da ko′ tan.**

south east (south′ēst′), **1.** direction halfway between south and east. **2.** place that is in the southeast part or direction. **3.** at, in, toward, of, or from the southeast: *a southeast wind.* 1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj., adv.*

south east er (south′ēs′tər), wind or storm from the southeast. *n.*

south east er ly (south′ēs′tər lē), **1.** toward the southeast. **2.** from the southeast. *adj., adv.*

south east ern (south′ēs′tərn), **1.** toward the southeast. **2.** from the southeast. **3.** of the southeast. *adj.*

south east ward (south′ēst′wərd), **1.** toward the southeast. **2.** southeast. 1 *adv., adj.,* 2 *n.*

south east ward ly (south′ēst′wərd lē), **1.** toward the southeast. **2.** of winds, from the southeast. *adj., adv.*

south east wards (south′ēst′wərdz), southeastward. *adv.*

south er (souтн′ər), wind or storm from the south. *n.*

south er ly (suтн′ər lē), **1.** toward the south: *The windows face southerly.* **2.** from the south. *adj., adv.*

south ern (suтн′ərn), **1.** toward the south: *the southern side of a building.* **2.** from the south: *a southern breeze.* **3.** of or in the south: *southern countries. adj.*

South ern (suтн′ərn), of or in the South of the United States: *a Southern city. adj.*

Southern Alps, a mountain range in the central part of South Island, New Zealand. The highest peak, Aorangi or Mount Cook, is 12,349 feet.

Southern Cross, group of four bright stars in the form of a cross, used in finding the direction south.

south ern er (suтн′ər nər), native or inhabitant of the south. *n.*

South ern er (suтн′ər nər), native or inhabitant of the South of the United States. *n.*

Southern Hemisphere, the half of the earth that is south of the equator.

south ern most (suтн′ərn mōst), farthest south. *adj.*

Southern Rhodesia, a former self-governing British colony in SE Africa, now known as Rhodesia.

South Island, the largest island of New Zealand. 773,000 pop.; 58,093 sq. mi.

South Korea, country in the southern part of the Korean peninsula. Officially, **Republic of Korea.** 22,974,000 pop.; 38,452 sq. mi. *Capital:* Seoul.

south land (south′lənd or south′land′), land in the south; southern part of a country. *n.*

south most (south′mōst), farthest south. *adj.*

south paw (south′pô′), *Slang.* **1.** a left-handed baseball pitcher. **2.** left-handed. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

South Pole, the southern end of the earth's axis. It was first reached in 1911 by Amundsen.

South Sea Islands, islands in the S Pacific; Oceania.

South Seas, **1.** the S Pacific Ocean. **2.** seas located below the equator.

south ward (south′wərd), **1.** toward the south; south: *He walked southward* (*adv.*). *The orchard is on the southward slope of the hill* (*adj.*). **2.** a southward part, direction, or point. 1 *adv., adj.,* 2 *n.*

south ward ly (south′wərd lē), **1.** toward the south. **2.** of winds, coming from the south. 1,2 *adj.,* 1 *adv.*

south wards (south′wərdz), southward. *adv.*

south west (south′west′), **1.** direction halfway between south and west. **2.** place that is in the southwest part or direction. **3.** of, at, in, to, toward, or from the southwest: *a southwest wind.* 1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj., adv.*

the Southwest, New Mexico, Arizona, and S California.

South-West Africa, territory in SW Africa, under the supervision of the Republic of South Africa. 525,000 pop.; 317,725 sq. mi. *Capital:* Windhoek.

south west er (south′wes′tər for 1; sou′wes′tər for 2), **1.** wind or storm from the southwest. **2.** a waterproof hat having a broad brim behind to protect the neck, worn especially by seamen. *n.*

Southwester (def. 2)

south west er ly (south′wes′tər lē), toward or from the southwest. *adj., adv.*

south west ern (south′wes′tərn), to, toward, from, of, or in the southwest. *adj.*

South west ern (south′wes′tərn), of, having to do with, or in New Mexico, Arizona, or S California. *adj.*

south west ward (south′west′wərd), **1.** toward the southwest. **2.** southwest. 1 *adv., adj.,* 2 *n.*

south west ward ly (south′west′wərd lē), **1.** toward the southwest. **2.** of winds, from the southwest. 1,2 *adj.,* 1 *adv.*

south west wards (south′west′wərdz), southwestward. *adv.*

sou ve nir (sü′və nir′ or sü′və nir), something to remind one of a place, person, or occasion; keepsake. *n.*

sou′west er (sou′wes′tər), southwester. *n.*

sov er eign (sov′rən), **1.** king or queen; supreme ruler; monarch. **2.** having the rank or power of a sovereign. **3.** greatest in rank or power. **4.** independent of the control of other governments. **5.** above all others; supreme; greatest: *Character is of sovereign importance.* **6.** very excellent or powerful: *a sovereign cure for colds.* **7.** a British gold coin, worth 20 shillings, or one pound. 1,7 *n.,* 2-6 *adj.*

sov er eign ty (sov′rən tē), **1.** supreme power or authority. State sovereignty was the doctrine that each State was superior to and independent of the United States in power over its own territory. **2.** the rank,

power, or jurisdiction of a sovereign. *n., pl.* **sov er eign ties.**

so vi et (sō′vē et), **1.** council; assembly. **2.** in the Soviet Union, either of two elected local assemblies (**village soviets, town soviets**). **3.** any of the pyramid of larger assemblies elected by local assemblies, culminating in the **Union Congress of Soviets** or **Supreme Soviet.** **4.** of or having to do with soviets. **5.** any council like a Russian soviet. 1-3,5 *n.,* 4 *adj.*

so vi et ize (sō′vē it īz), change to a soviet government. *v.,* **so vi et ized, so vi et iz ing.**

Soviet Russia, **1.** the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. **2.** Soviet Union.

Soviet Union, union of fifteen Soviet republics in E Europe and W and N Asia, the largest of which is the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. The European part is often called Russia; Siberia comprises most of the Asiatic part. 208,826,000 pop.; 8,708,070 sq. mi. *Capital:* Moscow. Full name, **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;** see this entry for map.

sow[1] (sō), **1.** scatter (seed) on the ground; plant (seed); plant seed in: *He sows more wheat than oats. The farmer sowed the field with oats.* **2.** scatter seed. **3.** scatter (anything); spread abroad: *The enemy tried to sow discontent. v.,* **sowed, sown** or **sowed, sow ing. —sow′er,** *n.*

sow[2] (sou), a fully grown female pig. *n.*

sown (sōn), a pp. of **sow**[1]. *The field was sown with oats. v.*

soy (soi), a Chinese and Japanese sauce for fish, meat, etc., made from fermented soybeans. *n.*

soy bean (soi′bēn′), **1.** bean widely grown in China, Japan, and the United States. Soybeans are used in making an oil and as food. **2.** plant that it grows on. *n.*

SP or **S.P.,** shore patrol.

spa (spä), **1.** a mineral spring. **2.** place where there is a mineral spring. *n.*

space (spās), **1.** unlimited room or place extending in all directions: *The earth moves through space.* **2.** limited place or room: *This brick will fill a space 2½ by 4 by 8 inches.* **3.** extent or area of ground, surface, etc.: *The trees covered acres of space.* **4.** distance of place: *The road is bad for a space of ten miles.* **5.** length of time: *He has not seen his brother for the space of ten years.* **6.** *Archaic.* an interval of time; a while. **7.** time in which to do something; opportunity. **8.** part of a surface; blank between words, etc.: *Fill in the spaces as directed.* **9.** in printing, one of the blank types used to separate words, etc. **10.** in music, one of the intervals between the lines of a staff. **11.** accommodations on a train, etc. **12.** fix the space or spaces of; divide into spaces. **13.** separate by spaces: *Space your words evenly when you write.* 1-11 *n.,* 12,13 *v.,* **spaced, spac ing.**

space craft (spās′kraft′), **1.** vehicle used for flight in outer space. **2.** such vehicles collectively. *n., pl.* **space craft.**

space ship, type of aircraft capable of interplanetary travel.

space station, a satellite in orbit, used as an observatory or a launching site for travel in outer space.

space suit, an airtight suit designed to protect travelers in outer space from radiation, heat, and lack of oxygen by imitating the conditions of the earth's atmosphere.

spac ing (spās′ing), **1.** the fixing or arranging of spaces. **2.** manner in which spaces are arranged: *even, close, or open spacing in printed matter. n.*

spa cious (spā′shəs), containing much space; with plenty of room; vast: *The rooms of the palace were spacious. adj.* **—spa′cious ly,** *adv.* **—spa′cious ness,** *n.*

spade[1] (spād), **1.** tool for digging; a kind of shovel. **2.** dig with a spade. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **spaded, spad ing.**

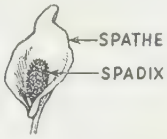
Spade

call a spade a spade, call a thing by its real name; speak plainly and frankly.

spade[2] (spād), **1.** a black figure (♠) used on playing cards. **2.** a playing card bearing such figures. *n.*

spades, suit of playing cards bearing such figures, usually the highest ranking suit.

spa dix (spā′diks), spike composed of minute flowers on a fleshy stem. A spadix is usually enclosed in a petal-like leaf called a spathe, as in the jack-in-the-pulpit and the calla lily. *n., pl.* **spa dix es, spa di ces** (spā dī′sēz).



spa ghet ti (spə get′ē), long, slender sticks made of a mixture of flour and water, soft when cooked. *n.*

Spain (spān), country in SW Europe. 30,128,000 pop.; 194,345 sq. mi. *Capital:* Madrid. *n.*

spake (spāk), *Archaic.* a pt. of **speak.** *v.*

span[1] (span), **1.** the distance between the tip of a man's thumb and the tip of his little finger when the hand is spread out; about 9 inches. **2.** measure by the hand spread out: *This post can be spanned by one's two hands.* **3.** distance between two supports: *The arch had a fifty-foot span.* **4.** part between two supports: *The bridge crossed the river in three spans.* **5.** a short space of time: *"A life's but a span."* **6.** the full extent: *the span of a bridge, the span of memory.* **7.** extend over: *A bridge spanned the river.* 1,3-6 *n.,* 2,7 *v.,* **spanned, span ning.**

span[2] (span), pair of horses or other animals harnessed and driven together. *n.*

span[3] (span), *Archaic.* a pt. of **spin.** *v.*

span gle (spang′gl), **1.** a small piece of glittering metal used for decoration: *The dress was covered with spangles.* **2.** decorate with spangles. **3.** any small bright bit: *This rock shows spangles of gold.* **4.** sprinkle with small bright bits: *The sky is spangled with stars.* **5.** glitter. 1,3 *n.,* 2,4,5 *v.,* **span gled, span gling.**

Span iard (span′yərd), native or inhabitant of Spain. *n.*

span iel (span′yəl), **1.** any of various breeds of dogs, usually of small or medium size with long, silky hair and drooping ears. See **water spaniel** for picture. **2.** person who yields too easily to others. *n.*

Span ish (span′ish), **1.** of Spain; having to do with Spain, its people, or their language. **2.** the people of Spain. **3.** the language of Spain. 1 *adj.,* 2,3 *n.*

Spanish America, countries and islands S and SE of the United States, in which the principal language is Spanish.

Span ish-A mer i can (span′ish ə mer′ə kən), of or having to do with Spain and America, or with Spain and the United States. *adj.*

Spanish American, **1.** of, having to do with, or noting the parts of America where Spanish is the prevailing language. **2.** native or inhabitant of a Spanish American country.

Spanish-American War, war between Spain and the United States in 1898 over Spain's rule of Cuba.

Spanish Armada, the great fleet sent by Philip II of Spain to attack England in 1588. It was defeated in the English Channel, and many of its ships were wrecked later by storms.

Spanish Guinea, a Spanish colony in W Africa. 216,000 pop.; 10,853 sq. mi. *Capital:* Santa Isabel.

Spanish Inquisition, body of men appointed by the Roman Catholic Church to suppress heresy in Spain. It was put under state control at the end of the 15th century and was very active during the 16th century.

Spanish Main, **1.** formerly, the mainland of America adjacent to the Caribbean Sea, especially between the mouth of the Orinoco River and the Isthmus of Panama. **2.** in later use, the Caribbean Sea.

Spanish moss, plant growing on the branches of

certain trees, from which it hangs in gray streamers. It is found in the S United States and tropical America.

Spanish Sahara, a Spanish colony in NW Africa. 35,000 pop.; 105,400 sq. mi. *Capital:* Villa Cisneros.

spank (spangk), **1.** strike with the open hand, a slipper, etc. **2.** a blow with the open hand, a slipper, etc.; slap. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

spank er (spangk′ər), **1.** a fore-and-aft sail on the mast nearest the stern. **2.** *Informal.* a fast horse. **3.** *Informal.* anything fine, large, unusual for its kind, etc. *n.*

spank ing (spangk′ing), **1.** blowing briskly: *a spanking breeze.* **2.** quick and vigorous: *a spanking team of horses.* **3.** *Informal.* unusually fine, great, large, etc. *adj.*

span less (span′lis), that cannot be spanned. *adj.*

span ner (span′ər), **1.** one that spans: *the spanners of a bridge.* **2.** *Esp. Brit.* tool for holding and turning a nut, bolt, etc.; wrench. *n.*

spar[1] (spär), **1.** a stout pole used to support or extend the sails of a ship; mast, yard, gaff, boom, etc., of a ship. **2.** provide (a ship) with spars. **3.** the main beam of an airplane wing. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **sparred, spar ring.**

spar[2] (spär), **1.** make motions of attack and defense with the arms and fists; box. **2.** a boxing match. **3.** dispute. **4.** of roosters, fight with the feet. 1,3,4 *v.*, **sparred, spar ring;** 2,3 *n.*

spar[3] (spär), a shiny mineral that splits into flakes easily. *n.*

SPAR or **Spar** (spär), member of the SPARS, the Women's Reserve of the United States Coast Guard Reserve. *n.*

spar deck, the upper deck extending from one end of a ship to the other.

spare (spār), **1.** show mercy to; refrain from harming or destroying: *He spared his enemy.* **2.** show mercy; refrain from doing harm. **3.** show consideration for; save from labor, pain, etc.: *We walked uphill to spare the horse.* **4.** get along without; do without: *Father couldn't spare the car; so John had to walk.* **5.** make (a person, etc.) free from (something); relieve or exempt (a person, etc.) from (something): *He did the work to spare you the trouble.* **6.** use in small quantities or not at all; be saving of: "*Spare the rod and spoil the child.*" **7.** be saving. **8.** free for other use: *spare time.* **9.** extra; in reserve: *a spare tire.* **10.** a spare thing, part, tire, etc. **11.** thin; lean: *Lincoln was a tall, spare man.* **12.** small in quantity; meager; scanty: *Fat people should live on a spare diet.* **13.** knocking down all the pins with two rolls of a bowling ball. 1-7 *v.*, **spared, spar ing;** 8,9,11, 12 *adj.*, **spar er, spar est;** 10,13 *n.* **—spare′ness,** *n.*

spare ly (spār′lē), sparingly; scantily; thinly; leanly. *adv.*

spare rib (spār′rib′), rib of pork having less meat than the ribs near the loins. *n.*

spar ing (spār′ing), **1.** that spares. **2.** economical; frugal: *a sparing use of sugar. adj.* **—spar′ing ly,** *adv.*

spark[1] (spärk), **1.** a small bit of fire: *The burning wood threw off sparks.* **2.** flash given off when electricity jumps across an open space. An electric spark explodes the gas in the engine of an automobile. **3.** flash; gleam: *a spark of light.* **4.** a small amount: *I haven't a spark of interest in the plan.* **5.** a glittering bit: *The moving sparks we saw were fireflies.* **6.** send out small bits of fire; produce sparks. **7.** make (one's friends, teammates, etc.) enthusiastic or determined. 1-5 *n.*, 3,6,7 *v.*

spark[2] (spärk), **1.** a gay, showy young man. **2.** beau; lover. **3.** *Informal.* be a beau or lover; court; woo. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.* **—spark′er,** *n.*

spark coil, an induction coil for producing electric sparks.

spar kle (spär′kl), **1.** send out little sparks: *The fireworks sparkled.* **2.** a little spark. **3.** shine; glitter; flash; gleam: *The diamonds sparkled* (*v.*). *I like the sparkle of her eyes* (*n.*). **4.** be brilliant; be lively: *Wit sparkles.* **5.** brilliance; liveliness. **6.** bubble: *Her ginger ale sparkles.* **7.** cause to sparkle. 1,3,4,6,7 *v.*, **spar kled, sparkling;** 2,3,5 *n.*

spar kler (spär′klər), **1.** person or thing that sparkles. **2.** firework that sends out little sparks. **3.** a sparkling gem; especially, a diamond. *n.*

spark plug, **1.** device in the cylinder of a gasoline engine by which the mixture of gasoline and air is exploded by an electric spark. **2.** *Informal.* person who gives energy or enthusiasm to others.

English sparrow (about 6 in. long)

Sparks (spärks), city in W Nevada. 17,000. *n.*

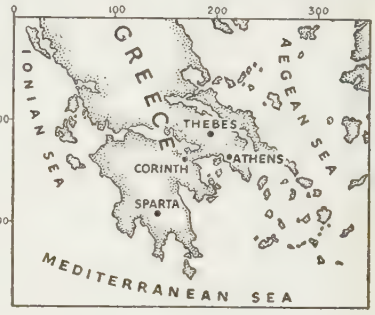
spar row (spar′ō), any of many small finches, such as the song sparrow, the English sparrow, and the chipping sparrow. *n.*

sparrow hawk, a small hawk which feeds on sparrows and other small animals.

SPARS, Women's Reserve of the United States Coast Guard Reserve.

sparse (spärs), **1.** thinly scattered; occurring here and there: *a sparse population, sparse hair.* **2.** scanty; meager. *adj.*, **spars er, spars est.** **—sparse′ly,** *adv.* **—sparse′ness,** *n.*

spar si ty (spär′sə tē), sparse or scattered condition; sparseness. *n.*



Spar ta (spär′tə), one of the most important cities in ancient Greece, famous for its soldiers. *n.*

Spar tan (spär′tn), **1.** of Sparta or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Sparta. The Spartans were noted for their simplicity of life, severity, courage, and brevity of speech. **3.** like the Spartans; simple, frugal, severe, sternly disciplined, brave, brief, and concise. **4.** person who is like the Spartans. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.*

spasm (spaz′əm), **1.** a sudden, abnormal, involuntary contraction of a muscle or muscles. **2.** any sudden, brief fit or spell of unusual energy or activity: *a spasm of temper, a spasm of industry.* *n.*

spas mod ic (spaz mod′ik), **1.** having to do with spasms; resembling a spasm: *a spasmodic cough.* **2.** sudden and violent, but brief; occurring very irregularly. **3.** having or showing bursts of excitement. *adj.* **—spas mod′i cal ly,** *adv.*

spas tic (spas′tik), **1.** caused by a spasm or spasms. **2.** of, having to do with, or characterized by spasms. **3.** person suffering from a tonic contraction of a muscle or muscles. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

spat[1] (spat), **1.** a slight quarrel. **2.** *Informal.* quarrel slightly. **3.** a light blow; slap. **4.** slap lightly. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **spat ted, spat ting.**

Spats

spat[2] (spat), a pt. and a pp. of **spit**[1]. *v.*

spat[3] (spat), a short gaiter covering the ankle. *n.*

spat[4] (spat), **1.** the spawn of oysters; young oyster. **2.** of oysters, spawn. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **spat ted, spat ting.**

spathe (spāŦH), a large bract or pair of bracts that encloses a flower cluster. The calla lily has a white spathe around a yellow flower cluster. *n.*

spa tial (spā′shəl), **1.** of or having to do with space. **2.** existing in space. *adj.*

spa tial ly (spā′shəl ē), in spatial respects; so far as space is concerned; in space. *adv.*

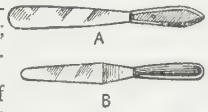
spat ter (spat′ər), **1.** scatter or dash in drops or particles: *spatter mud.* **2.** fall in drops or particles: *Rain spatters on the sidewalk.* **3.** strike in a

shower; strike in a number of places: *Bullets spattered the wall.* **4.** a spattering: *a spatter of bullets.* **5.** sound of spattering. **6.** a splash or spot. **7.** splash or spot with mud, slander, disgrace, etc. 1-3,7 *v.*, 4-6 *n.*

spat ter dock (spat′ər dok′), a yellow pond lily; especially, a coarse, yellow-flowered plant common in stagnant waters. *n.*

spat u la (spach′ə lə), tool with a broad, flat, flexible blade, used for mixing drugs, spreading paints, frostings, etc. *n.*

spat u late (spach′ə lit or spach′ə lāt), shaped like a spatula; rounded somewhat like a spoon. *adj.*



Spatulas: A, cake knife; B, palette knife.

spav in (spav′ən), disease of horses in which a bony swelling forms at the hock, causing lameness. *n.*

spav ined (spav′ənd), having spavin; lame. *adj.*

spawn (spôn), **1.** eggs of fish, frogs, shellfish, etc. **2.** young newly hatched from such eggs. **3.** produce eggs. **4.** bring forth; give birth to. **5.** a swarming brood; offspring. **6.** product; result. **7.** mass of white, threadlike fibers from which mushrooms grow. 1,2,5-7 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

spay (spā), remove the ovaries of. *v.*

S.P.C.A., Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

speak (spēk), **1.** say words; talk: *A cat cannot speak. Speak distinctly.* **2.** make a speech: *Who is going to speak at the forum?* **3.** tell; express; make known: *Speak the truth. Her eyes speak of suffering.* **4.** use (a language): *Do you speak French?* **5.** express an idea, feeling, etc.; communicate: *Their eyes spoke.* **6.** make a plea, request, application, etc.; appeal: *speak for seats ahead of time.* **7.** speak to or with: *speak a person fair.* **8.** give forth sound: *The cannon spoke.* **9.** of dogs, bark when told: *Speak for the candy, Fido.* **10.** *Archaic.* show to be; characterize: *His conduct speaks him honorable.* *v.*, **spoke** or (*Archaic*) **spake, spo ken** or (*Archaic*) **spoke, speak ing.**

so to speak, to speak in such a manner.

speak for, **1.** speak in the interest of; represent. **2.** ask or apply for.

speak of, mention; refer to.

speak out or **up,** speak loudly, clearly, or freely.

speak well for, give a favorable idea of; be evidence in favor of.

speak eas y (spēk′ēz′ē), *U.S. Slang.* place where alcoholic liquors are sold contrary to law. *n.*, *pl.* **speak eas ies.**

speak er (spēk′ər), **1.** person who speaks. **2.** a presiding officer. *n.*

Speaker of the House, *U.S.* the presiding officer of the House of Representatives.

speak er ship (spēk′ər ship), position of presiding officer. *n.*

speak ing (spēk′ing), **1.** act, utterance, or discourse of a person who speaks. **2.** that speaks; giving information as if by speech: *a speaking example of a thing.* **3.** used in, suited to, or involving speech: *within speaking distance, a speaking part in a play.* **4.** permitting conversation: *a speaking acquaintance with a person.* **5.** highly expressive: *speaking eyes.* **6.** lifelike: *a speaking likeness.* 1 *n.*, 2-6 *adj.*

spear[1] (spir), **1.** weapon with a long shaft and a sharp-pointed head. **2.** pierce with a spear: *The Indian speared a fish.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.* **—spear′er,** *n.*

spear[2] (spir), **1.** sprout or shoot of a plant: *a spear of grass.* **2.** sprout or shoot into a long stem. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

spear head (spir′hed′), **1.** the sharp-pointed striking end of a spear. **2.** part that comes first in an attack, undertaking, etc. *n.*

spear man (spir′mən), soldier armed with a spear. *n.*, *pl.* **spear men.**

spear mint (spir′mint′), common mint, a fragrant herb much used for flavoring. *n.*

spe cial (spesh′əl), **1.** of a particular kind; distinct from others; not general: *This desk has a special lock.* **2.** more than ordinary; unusual; exceptional: *Today's topic is of special interest.* **3.** for a particular person, thing, purpose, etc.: *The railroad ran special trains on holidays. Send the letter by a special messenger.* **4.** a special train, car, bus, etc. **5.** any special person or thing. **6.** a special edition of a newspaper. **7.** *U.S.* in a store, restaurant, etc., a product which is specially featured. 1-3 *adj.*, 4-7 *n.*

spe cial ist (spesh′əl ist), person who devotes or restricts himself to one particular branch of study, business, etc.: *Dr. White is a specialist in diseases of the nose and throat.* *n.*

spe ci al i ty (spesh′ē al′ə tē), **1.** special or particular character. **2.** a special quality or characteristic; the distinctive characteristic or feature of a thing. **3.** a special point; particular; detail. **4.** a special pursuit, branch, product, etc.; specialty. *n.*, *pl.* **spe ci al i ties.**

spe cial ize (spesh′əl īz), **1.** pursue some special branch of study, work, etc.: *Many students specialize in engineering.* **2.** adapt to special conditions; give special form, use, duty, etc., to; limit. **3.** develop in a special way; take on a special form, use, etc. **4.** mention specially; specify. **5.** go into particulars. *v.*, **spe cialized, spe cial iz ing. —spe′cial i za′tion,** *n.*

spe cial ly (spesh′əl ē), in a special manner or degree; particularly; unusually. *adv.*

spe cial ty (spesh′əl tē), **1.** a special study; special line of work, profession, trade, etc.: *American history is Professor Beard's specialty.* **2.** product, article, etc., to which special attention is given: *This store makes a specially of children's clothes.* **3.** special character; special quality. **4.** a special or particular characteristic; peculiarity. **5.** a special point or item; particular; detail. *n.*, *pl.* **spe cial ties.**

spe cie (spē′shē), money in the form of coins; metal money. Silver dollars are specie. *n.*

spe cies (spē′shēz), **1.** group of animals or plants that have certain permanent characteristics in common: *Wheat is a species of grass.* **2.** kind; sort; distinct kind or sort: *There are many species of advertisements.* **3.** appearance; form; shape. **4.** the consecrated bread and wine used in the Mass. *n.*, *pl.* **spe cies.**

the species, the human race.

spe cif ic (spi sif′ik), **1.** definite; precise; particular: *There was no specific reason for the quarrel.* **2.** characteristic (of); peculiar (to): *A scaly skin is a specific feature of snakes.* **3.** any specific statement, quality, etc. **4.** curing some particular disease. **5.** a cure for some particular disease: *Quinine is a specific for malaria.* **6.** produced by some special cause. **7.** of or having to do with a species. 1,2,4,6,7 *adj.*, 3,5 *n.* **—spe cif′ic ness,** *n.*

spe cif i cal ly (spi sif′ik lē), in a specific manner; definitely; particularly: *The doctor told Kate specifically not to eat eggs.* *adv.*

spec i fi ca tion (spes′ə fə kā′shən), **1.** act of specifying; definite mention; detailed statement of particulars: *Mary made careful specification as to the kinds of cake and candy for her party.* **2.** a detailed description of the dimensions, materials, etc., for a building, road, dam, boat, etc. **3.** something specified; particular item, article, etc. *n.*

specific gravity, ratio of the weight of a given volume of any substance to that of the same volume of some other substance taken as a standard, water being used for solids and liquids, and hydrogen or air for gases.

specific heat, number of calories of heat needed to

raise the temperature of one gram of a substance one degree centigrade.

spec i fy (spes′ə fī), **1.** mention or name definitely; state or describe in detail: *Did you specify any particular time for us to call?* **2.** include in the specifications: *The contractor couldn't use shingles for the roof because slate was specified.* *v.*, **spec i fied, spec i fy ing.**

spec i men (spes′ə mən), **1.** one of a group or class taken to show what the others are like; single part, thing, etc., regarded as an example of its kind: *The statue was a fine specimen of Greek sculpture.* **2.** taken or regarded as a specimen. **3.** *Informal.* a human being; person: *The tramp was a queer specimen.* 1,3 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

spe cious (spē′shəs), **1.** seeming desirable, reasonable, or probable, but not really so; apparently good or right, but without real merit: *The teacher saw through John's specious excuse.* **2.** making a good outward appearance in order to deceive: *His dishonest actions showed him to be nothing but a specious hypocrite.* *adj.* **—spe′cious ly,** *adv.* **—spe′cious ness,** *n.*

speck (spek), **1.** a small spot; stain: *Can you clean the specks off this wallpaper?* **2.** a tiny bit; particle: *I have a speck in my eye.* **3.** mark with specks: *This fruit is badly specked.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

speck le (spek′l), **1.** a small spot or mark: *This hen is gray with white speckles.* **2.** mark with speckles. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

specs (speks), *Informal.* spectacles. *n.pl.*

spec ta cle (spek′tə kl), **1.** thing to look at; sight: *The children at play among the flowers made a charming spectacle.* **2.** a public show or display: *The big army parade was a fine spectacle.* *n.*

spec ta cled (spek′tə kld), **1.** provided with or wearing spectacles. **2.** having a marking resembling spectacles: *a spectacled snake.* *adj.*

spec ta cles (spek′tə klz), pair of glasses to help a person's sight or to protect his eyes. *n.pl.*

spec tac u lar (spek tak′yə lər), **1.** making a great display: *Motion pictures present spectacular scenes like battles, processions, storms, or races.* **2.** having to do with a spectacle or show. *adj.*

spec tac u lar ly (spek tak′yə lər lē), **1.** in a spectacular manner or degree. **2.** as a spectacle. *adv.*

spec ta tor (spek′tā tər), person who watches without taking part: *There were many spectators at the game.* *n.*

spec ter (spek′tər), **1.** ghost. **2.** thing causing terror or dread. *n.*

spec tra (spek′trə), a pl. of **spectrum.** *n.*

spec tral (spek′trəl), **1.** of or like a specter; ghostly: *He saw the spectral form of the headless horseman.* **2.** of or produced by the spectrum: *spectral colors.* *adj.*

spec tre (spek′tər), *Esp. Brit.* specter. *n.*

spec tro scope (spek′trə skōp), instrument for obtaining and examining the spectrum of a ray from any source. *n.*

spec tros co py (spek tros′kə pē), **1.** science having to do with the examination and analysis of spectra. **2.** use of the spectroscope. *n.*

spec trum (spek′trəm), **1.** band of colors formed when a beam of light is broken up by being passed through a prism or by some other means. A rainbow has all the colors of the spectrum: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. **2.** band of colors formed when any radiant energy is broken up. The ends of such a band are not visible to the eye, but are studied by photography, heat effects, etc. **3.** in radio, the wavelength range between 30,000 meters and 3 centimeters. *n.*, *pl.* **spec tra** or **spec trums.**

spec u late (spek′yə lāt), **1.** reflect; meditate; consider; conjecture: *The philosopher speculated about time and space.* **2.** buy or sell when there is a large risk, with the hope of making a profit from future price changes. *v.*, **spec u lat ed, spec u lat ing.**

spec u la tion (spek′yə lā′shən), **1.** thought; reflection, conjecture: *Former speculations about electricity were often mere guesses.* **2.** a buying or selling when there is a large risk, with the hope of making a profit from future price changes: *His speculations in stocks made him poor.* *n.*

spec u la tive (spek′yə lā′tiv), **1.** thoughtful; reflective. **2.** theoretical rather than practical. **3.** risky. **4.** of or involving speculation in land, stocks, etc. *adj.* **—spec′u la′tive ly,** *adv.* **—spec′u la′tive ness,** *n.*

spec u la tor (spek′yə lā′tər), **1.** person who speculates, usually in business. **2.** person who buys tickets for shows, games, etc., in advance, hoping to sell them later at a higher price. *n.*

sped (sped), a pt. and a pp. of **speed.** *The police car sped down the road.* *v.*

speech (spēch), **1.** act of speaking; talk. **2.** power of speaking: *Animals lack speech.* **3.** manner of speaking: *His speech showed that he was Southern.* **4.** what is said; the words spoken: *We made the usual farewell speeches.* **5.** a public talk: *Many after-dinner speeches are dull.* **6.** language. *n.*

speech i fy (spēch′ə fī), *Humorous or Depreciatory.* make a speech or speeches. *v.*, **speech i fied, speech i fy ing. —speech′i fi′er,** *n.*

speech less (spēch′lis), **1.** not able to speak: *George was speechless with anger.* **2.** silent: *Her frown gave a speechless message.* *adj.* **—speech′less ness,** *n.*

speech less ly (spēch′lis lē), **1.** without speaking. **2.** so as to be speechless. *adv.*

speed (spēd), **1.** swift or rapid movement. **2.** go fast: *The boat sped over the water.* **3.** make go fast: *speed a horse.* **4.** send fast. **5.** rate of movement: *The boys ran at full speed.* **6.** arrangement of gears to give a certain rate of movement. An automobile usually has three speeds forward and one backward. **7.** help forward; promote: *speed an undertaking.* **8.** *Archaic.* good luck; success. **9.** *Archaic.* succeed. **10.** *Archaic.* give success to: *God speed you.* 1,5,6,8 *n.*, 2-4,7,9,10 *v.*, **sped** or **speed ed, speed ing.**

speed up, go or cause to go faster; increase in speed.

speed boat (spēd′bōt′), motorboat built to go fast. *n.*

speed er (spēd′ər), person or thing that speeds; especially, a person who drives an automobile at a higher speed than is legal or safe. *n.*

speed i ly (spēd′ə lē), quickly; with speed; soon. *adv.*

speed om e ter (spēd om′ə tər), instrument to indicate speed. Automobiles have speedometers. *n.*

speed-up (spēd′up′), increase in speed. *n.*

speed way (spēd′wā′), road for fast driving. *n.*

speed well (spēd′wel), any of various low plants with blue, purple, pink, or white flowers; veronica. *n.*

speed y (spēd′ē), fast; rapid; quick; swift: *speedy workers, a speedy change, speedy progress, a speedy decision.* *adj.*, **speed i er, speed i est. —speed′i ness,** *n.*

spe le ol o gist (spē′lē ol′ə jist), person who knows much about speleology. *n.*

spe le ol o gy (spē′lē ol′ə jē), branch of science dealing with caves. *n.*

spell[1] (spel), **1.** write or say the letters of (a word) in order: *Some words are easy to spell.* **2.** write or say the letters of a word in order: *She cannot spell well.* **3.** make up or form (a word). **4.** mean: *Delay spells danger.* **5.** read with difficulty: *spell out the meaning.* *v.*, **spelled** or **spelt, spell ing.**

spell[2] (spel), **1.** word or set of words having magic power. **2.** fascination; charm: *We were under the spell of the beautiful music.* *n.*

cast a spell on, put under the influence of a spell; fascinate.

under a spell, controlled by a spell; fascinated.

spell[3] (spel), **1.** period of work or duty: *The sailor's spell at the wheel was four hours.* **2.** period or time of anything: *a spell of coughing, a spell of hot weather.* **3.** *Informal.* work in place of (another) for a while: *spell another person at rowing a boat.* **4.** give a time of rest to. **5.** relief of one person by another in doing something. 1,2,5 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **spelled, spell ing.**

spell bind (spel′bīnd′), make spellbound; fascinate; enchant. *v.*, **spell bound, spell bind ing.**

spell bind er (spel′bīn′dər), *Informal.* speaker who can hold his listeners spellbound. *n.*

spell bound (spel′bound′), too interested to move; fascinated; enchanted. *adj.*

spell er (spel′ər), **1.** person who spells words. **2.** book for teaching spelling. *n.*

spell ing (spel′ing), **1.** the writing or saying of the letters of a word in order. **2.** way that a word is spelled: *"Ax" has two spellings.* *n.*

spelling bee, *U.S.* a spelling contest.

spelt[1] (spelt), a pt. and a pp. of **spell**[1]. *v.*

spelt[2] (spelt), a kind of wheat grown chiefly in Europe. *n.*

spel ter (spel′tər), zinc, usually in the form of small bars. *n.*

spend (spend), **1.** pay out: *She spent ten dollars today.* **2.** pay out money: *Earn before you spend.* **3.** use; use up: *Don't spend any more time on that job.* **4.** pass (time, etc.): *spend a day at the beach.* **5.** wear out: *The storm has spent its force.* *v.*, **spent, spend ing. —spend′er,** *n.*

spend thrift (spend′thrift′), **1.** person who wastes money. **2.** extravagant with money; wasteful. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Spen ser (spen′sər), **Edmund,** 1552?-1599, English poet, author of *The Faerie Queene.* *n.*

spent (spent), **1.** pt. and pp. of **spend.** *Saturday was spent in playing.* **2.** used up. **3.** worn out; tired: *a spent swimmer, a spent horse.* 1 *v.*, 2,3 *adj.*

sperm[1] (spėrm), **1.** the fluid of a male animal that fertilizes the eggs of the female. **2.** one of the male germ cells in it. *n.*

sperm[2] (spėrm), **1.** spermaceti. **2.** a sperm whale. **3.** sperm oil. *n.*

sper ma cet i (spėr′mə set′ē or spėr′mə sē′tē), a whitish, waxy substance obtained from the oil in the head of the sperm whale and used in making fine candles, ointments, cosmetics, etc. *n.*

sper ma to phyte (spėr′mə tə fīt′), plant that produces seeds. The spermatophytes form the largest division of the plant kingdom and include the angiosperms and the gymnosperms. *n.*

sper ma to zo ön (spėr′mə tə zō′ən), male reproductive cell. A spermatozoön unites with an ovum to fertilize it. *n., pl.* **sper ma to zo a** (-zō′ə).

sperm oil, a light-yellow oil from the sperm whale, used for lubricating.

sperm whale, a large, square-headed, toothed whale that has a large cavity in its head filled with sperm oil and spermaceti.

Sperm whale (about 60 ft. long)

spew (spū), throw out; cast forth; vomit. *v.* Also, **spue. —spew′er,** *n.*

Spe zia (spāt′syä), **La,** see **La Spezia.** *n.*

sp. gr., specific gravity.

sphere (sfir), **1.** a round body whose surface is at all points equally distant from the center; globe; ball. **2.** place or surroundings in which a person or thing exists, acts, works, etc.: *People used to say that woman's sphere was the home.* **3.** range; extent; region: *England's sphere of influence.* **4.** any of the stars or planets. The earth, sun, and moon are spheres. **5.** a supposed hollow globe, with the earth at its center, enclosing the stars, sun, and planets. **6.** any one of a series of such globes, one inside another, in which the stars and planets were supposed to be set. Movement of the spheres was believed to cause the stars and planets to revolve around the earth. **7.** the heavens; the sky. *n.*

spher i cal (sfer′ə kl), **1.** shaped like a sphere. **2.** of or having to do with a sphere or spheres. *adj.*

spher i cal ly (sfer′ik lē), **1.** in the form of a sphere, or of part of a sphere. **2.** so as to be spherical. *adv.*

sphe ric i ty (sfi ris′ə tē), spherical form; roundness. *n., pl.* **sphe ric i ties.**

sphe roid (sfir′oid), body shaped somewhat like a sphere. *n.*

sphe roi dal (sfi roi′dl), shaped somewhat like a sphere. *adj.*

spher ule (sfer′ül), a small sphere or spherical body. *n.*

sphinc ter (sfingk′tər), a ringlike muscle that surrounds an opening or passage of the body, and can contract to close it. *n.*

Sphinx (sfingks), **1.** a huge statue with a man's head and a lion's body, near Cairo, Egypt. **2.** in Greek mythology, a monster with the head of a woman, the body of a lion, and wings. The Sphinx proposed a riddle to every passer-by and killed those unable to guess it. *n.*

Sphinx (def. 2)

sphinx (sfingks), **1.** statue of a lion's body with the head of a man, ram, or hawk. **2.** a puzzling or mysterious person. *n., pl.* **sphinx es.**

Spi ca (spī′kə), a very bright star in the constellation Virgo. *n.*

spice (spīs), **1.** seasoning. Pepper, cinnamon, cloves, ginger, and nutmeg are common spices. **2.** a spicy, fragrant odor. **3.** put spice in; season: *spiced peaches, spiced pickles.* **4.** something that adds flavor or interest: *"Variety is the spice of life."* **5.** a slight touch or trace: *a spice of wickedness.* **6.** add flavor or interest to: *The principal spiced his speech with stories and jokes.* 1,2,4,5 *n.*, 3,6 *v.*, **spiced, spic ing.**

spice bush (spīs′bŭsh′), bush with yellow flowers and spicy-smelling bark. *n.*

Spice Islands, Moluccas.

spic er y (spīs′ər ē), **1.** spices. **2.** spicy flavor or fragrance. *n., pl.* **spic er ies.**

spic i ness (spīs′ē nis), spicy flavor or smell. *n.*

spick-and-span (spik′ənd span′), neat and clean; spruce or smart; fresh; new: *a spick-and-span room, apron, or uniform.* *adj.*

spic ule (spik′ūl), **1.** a small, slender, sharp-pointed piece, usually bony or crystalline. **2.** such a piece in a sponge. **3.** a small spike of flowers. *n.*

spic y (spīs′ē), **1.** flavored with spice: *The cookies were rich and spicy.* **2.** like spice: *Those apples have a spicy smell and taste.* **3.** lively; keen: *spicy conversation.* **4.** somewhat improper. **5.** producing spices; abounding with spices. *adj.*, **spic i er, spic i est. —spic′i ly,** *adv.*

spi der (spī′dər), **1.** any of the eight-legged, wingless arachnids. Many spiders spin webs to catch insects for food. **2.** something like or suggesting a spider. **3.** a frying pan with a handle. **4.** frame with three legs to support a pot or pan over a fire. *n.* **—spi′der like′,** *adj.*

Garden spider

spider web, web spun by a spider. See **web** for picture.

spi der wort (spī′dər wėrt′), a trailing plant that takes root at the knots of its stems and has clusters of flowers. *n.*

spi der y (spī′dər ē), **1.** long and thin like a spider's legs. **2.** suggesting a spider web. **3.** full of, or infested with, spiders. *adj.*

spied (spīd), pt. and pp. of **spy.** *The hunter spied the stag in the distance.* *v.*

spiel (spēl), *U.S. Slang.* **1.** talk; speech; harangue, especially one of a cheap, noisy nature. **2.** talk; speak. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.* **—spiel′er,** *n. U.S.*

spiff y (spif′ē), *Slang.* smart; neat; trim. *adj.*, **spiff i er, spiff i est.**

spig ot (spig′ət), **1.** valve for controlling the flow of water or other liquid from a pipe, tank, barrel, etc. **2.** *U.S.* faucet. **3.** peg or plug used to stop the small hole of a cask, barrel, etc.; bung. *n.*

spike[1] (spīk), **1.** a large, strong nail. **2.** fasten with

spikes: *The men spiked the rails to the ties when laying the track.* **3.** a sharp-pointed piece or part: *Ballplayers wear shoes with spikes.* **4.** provide with spikes: *Runners wear spiked shoes to keep from slipping.* **5.** pierce or injure with a spike. **6.** make (a cannon) useless by driving a spike into the opening where the powder is set off. **7.** put an end or stop to; make useless; block: *spike an attempt.* **8.** *Slang.* add liquor to (a drink, etc.). 1,3 *n.*, 2,4-8 *v.*, **spiked, spik ing.** **—spike′like′,** *adj.*

spike[2] (spīk), **1.** ear of grain. **2.** a long, pointed flower cluster. *n.*

spike nard (spīk′nərd or spīk′närd), **1.** a sweet-smelling ointment used by the ancients. **2.** the fragrant East Indian plant from which it was probably obtained. *n.*

Spike: A, of grain; B, of flower.

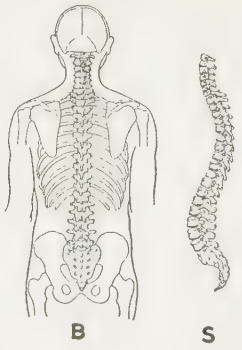
spik y (spīk′ē), **1.** having spikes; set with sharp, projecting points. **2.** having the shape of a spike. *adj.*

spill (spil), **1.** let (liquid or any matter in loose pieces) run or fall: *spill milk or salt.* **2.** fall or flow out: *Water spilled from the pail.* **3.** scatter. **4.** shed (blood). **5.** *Informal.* cause to fall from a horse, car, boat, etc.: *The boat upset and spilled the boys into the water.* **6.** a spilling. **7.** quantity spilled. **8.** *Informal.* a fall: *The horse gave Sam a bad spill.* **9.** let wind out of (a sail). **10.** *Slang.* make known; tell. 1-5,9,10 *v.*, **spilled** or **spilt, spill ing;** 6-8 *n.* **—spill′er,** *n.*

spill way (spil′wā′), channel or passage for the escape of surplus water from a dam, river, etc. *n.*

spilt (spilt), a pt. and a pp. of **spill.** *v.*

spin (spin), **1.** draw out and twist (cotton, flax, wool, etc.) into thread. **2.** make (thread, yarn, etc.) by drawing out and twisting cotton, wool, flax, etc. **3.** make (a thread, web, cocoon, etc.) by giving out from the body sticky material that hardens into thread. A spider spins a web. **4.** make (glass, gold, etc.) into thread. **5.** turn or make turn rapidly: *The wheel spins round. The boy spins his top.* **6.** feel dizzy: *My head is spinning.* **7.** a spinning. **8.** a rapid run, ride, drive, etc.: *Get your bicycle and come for a spin with me.* **9.** run, ride, drive, etc., rapidly. **10.** produce; tell: *The old sailor used to spin yarns about adventures at sea.* **11.** a rapid turning around of an airplane as it falls. 1-6,9,10 *v.*, **spun** or (*Archaic*) **span, spun, spin ning;** 7,8,11 *n.*



Spinal column: B, back view; S, side view.

spin out, make long and slow; draw out; prolong.

spin ach (spin′ich), **1.** plant whose green leaves are boiled and eaten. **2.** the leaves. *n.*

spi nal (spī′nl), of the spine or backbone; having to do with the backbone. *adj.*

spinal column, the spine; the backbone.

spinal cord, the thick, whitish cord of nerve tissue in the backbone or spine. See **brain** for diagram.

Woman using a spindle and distaff

spin dle (spin′dl), **1.** the rod or pin used in spinning to twist, wind, and hold thread. **2.** any rod or pin that turns around, or on which something turns. Axles and shafts are spindles. **3.** grow tall and thin. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **spin dled, spin dling.**

spin dle-leg ged (spin′dl leg′id or spin′dl legd′), having long, thin legs. *adj.*

spin dle legs (spin′dl legz′), **1.** long, thin legs. **2.** *Informal.* person with long, thin legs. *n.pl.*

spin dle-shanked (spin′dl shangkt′), spindle-legged. *adj.*

spin dle shanks (spin′dl shangks′), spindlelegs. *n.pl.*

spin dling (spin′dling), very long and slender; too tall and thin. *adj.*

spin dly (spin′dlē), spindling. *adj.*, **spin dli er, spin dli est.**

spin drift (spin′drift′), spray blown or dashed up from the waves. *n.* Also, **spoondrift.**

spine (spīn), **1.** series of small bones down the middle of the back; backbone. **2.** anything like a backbone; long, narrow ridge or support. **3.** a stiff, sharp-pointed growth on plants, animals, etc.; thorn or something like it. A cactus has spines; so has a porcupine. See the pictures of **cactus** and **porcupine.** **4.** the supporting back portion of a book cover. *n.* **—spine′like′,** *adj.*

spined (spīnd), having a spine or spines. *adj.*

spine less (spīn′lis), **1.** without spines or sharp-pointed processes. **2.** having no backbone. **3.** having a weak spine; limp. **4.** without moral force, resolution, or courage; weak-willed; feeble. *adj.* **—spine′less ly,** *adv.* **—spine′less ness,** *n.*

Woman playing a spinet (def. 1)

spin et (spin′it), **1.** an old-fashioned musical instrument like a small harpsichord. **2.** a compact upright piano. *n.*

spin na ker (spin′ə kər), a large, triangular sail carried by yachts on the side opposite the mainsail when running before the wind. *n.*

spin ner (spin′ər), person, animal, or thing that spins. *n.*

spin ner et (spin′ər et), organ by which spiders, silkworms, etc., spin their threads. *n.*

spin ney (spin′ē), *Brit.* thicket; small wood with undergrowth, especially one preserved for sheltering game birds; small group of trees. *n., pl.* **spin neys.**

spin ning (spin′ing), **1.** that spins. **2.** act of one that spins. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Woman using a spinning wheel. The large wheel causes the smaller one to turn, and this revolves the horizontal spindle, twisting the thread and winding it up at the same time. Some wheels are worked by treadles.

spinning jenny, an early type of spinning machine having more than one spindle, whereby one person could spin a number of threads at the same time.

spinning wheel, a large wheel with a spindle, arranged for spinning cotton, flax, wool, etc., into thread or yarn.

spi nose (spī′nōs), full of spines; having spines; thorny; spinous. *adj.*

spi nous (spī′nəs), **1.** covered with spines; having spines; thorny. **2.** spinelike; sharp. *adj.*

spin ster (spin′stər), **1.** an unmarried woman. **2.** an elderly woman who has not married; old maid. **3.** woman who spins flax, wool, etc., into thread. *n.*

spin ster hood (spin′stər hud), being a spinster. *n.*

spin y (spīn′ē), **1.** covered with spines; having spines; thorny: *a spiny cactus, a spiny porcupine.* **2.** spinelike. **3.** difficult; troublesome. *adj.*, **spin i er, spin i est.**

spi ra cle (spī′rə kl or spir′ə kl), opening for breathing. Insects take in air through tiny spiracles. A whale breathes through a spiracle in the top of its head. *n.*

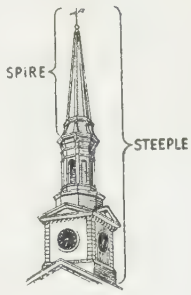
spi rae a (spī rē′ə), any of various shrubs of the same family as the rose, that have clusters of small, white, pink, or red flowers with five petals. *n.*

Spirals

spi ral (spī′rəl), **1.** a winding and gradually widening coil. A watch spring is a spiral. The thread of a screw is a spiral. **2.** coiled: *A snail's shell has a spiral shape.* **3.** move in a

spiral. **4.** form into a spiral. **5.** a constant increasing or decreasing: *an inflationary spiral.* 1,5 *n.*, 2 *adj.*, 3,4 *v.*, **spi raled, spi ral ing** or *esp. Brit.* **spi ralled, spi ral ling.** **—spi′ral ly,** *adv.*

spiral nebula, cluster of stars in the apparent form of a spiral.



spire[1] (spīr), **1.** the top part of a tower or steeple that narrows to a point. **2.** anything tapering and pointed: *The sunset shone on the rocky spires of the mountains.* **3.** shoot up. **4.** furnish with a spire. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **spired, spir ing.** **—spire′like′,** *adj.*

spire[2] (spīr), **1.** coil; spiral. **2.** a single twist of a coil or spiral. *n.*

spi re a (spī rē′ə), spiraea. *n.*

spi ril lum (spī ril′əm), any of a group of bacteria that have spirally twisted forms. *n.*, *pl.* **spi ril la** (-ril′ə).

spir it (spir′it), **1.** soul; the immaterial part of man: *He is present in spirit, though absent in body.* **2.** man's moral, religious, or emotional nature. **3.** supernatural being. God is a spirit. Ghosts and fairies are spirits. **4.** conjure (up). **5.** state of mind; disposition; temper: *He is low in spirit.* **6.** person; personality: *Robert E. Lee was a noble spirit.* **7.** influence that stirs up and rouses: *A spirit of reform marked the nineteenth century.* **8.** stir up; encourage; cheer. **9.** courage; vigor; liveliness: *A race horse must have spirit.* **10.** enthusiasm and loyalty. **11.** real meaning or intent: *The spirit of a law is more important than its words.* **12.** solution in alcohol. **13.** strong alcoholic liquor. **14.** carry (away or off) secretly: *The child has been spirited away.* 1-3,5-7,9-13 *n.*, 4,8,14 *v.*

spirits, **1.** state of mind; disposition; mood: *He is in good spirits.* **2.** solution in alcohol: *spirits of camphor.* **3.** strong alcoholic liquor: *He drinks beer but no spirits.*

out of spirits, sad; gloomy.

the Spirit, **1.** God. **2.** the Holy Ghost.

spir it ed (spir′ə tid), lively; dashing: *a spirited race horse.* *adj.* **—spir′it ed ly,** *adv.* **—spir′it ed ness,** *n.*

spir it less (spir′it lis), without spirit or courage; depressed. *adj.*

spirit level, instrument used to find out whether a surface is level. When the bubble of air in the glass tube of a spirit level is exactly at the middle of the tube, the surface is level.

spir i tu al (spir′i chu əl), **1.** of the spirit or soul. **2.** caring much for things of the spirit or soul. **3.** of spirits; supernatural. **4.** having to do with the church: *spiritual lords.* **5.** sacred; religious. **6.** a sacred song or hymn as sung by the Negroes of the southern United States. 1-5 *adj.*, 6 *n.* **—spir′i tu al ly,** *adv.*

spir i tu al ism (spir′i chu əl iz′əm), **1.** belief that spirits of the dead communicate with the living, especially through persons called mediums. **2.** insistence on the spiritual; doctrine that spirit alone is real. *n.*

spir i tu al ist (spir′i chu əl ist), person who believes that the dead communicate with the living. *n.*

spir i tu al is tic (spir′i chu əl is′tik), of or having to do with spiritualism or spiritualists. *adj.*

spir i tu al i ty (spir′i chu al′ə tē), devotion to spiritual things; spiritual quality. *n.*, *pl.* **spir i tu al i ties.**

spir i tu al i za tion (spir′i chu əl ə zā′shən), **1.** a spiritualizing. **2.** being spiritualized. *n.*

spir i tu al ize (spir′i chu əl īz), make spiritual. *v.*, **spir i tu al ized, spir i tu al iz ing.**

spir i tu ous (spir′i chu əs), **1.** containing alcohol. **2.** distilled, not fermented. *adj.*

spi ro chete (spī′rə kēt), any of the bacteria that have a spiral shape. *n.*

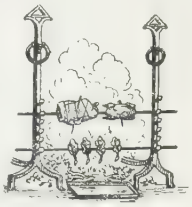
spi ro gy ra (spī′rə jī′rə), any of several algae that grow in scumlike masses in fresh-water ponds or tanks. *n.*

spi rom e ter (spī rom′ə tər), instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs, by the amount of air that can be breathed out after the lungs have been filled as full as possible. *n.*

spirt (spėrt), spurt. *v.*, *n.*

spir y (spīr′ē), **1.** having the form of a spire; tapering. **2.** having many spires. *adj.*

spit[1] (spit), **1.** throw out saliva from the mouth. **2.** throw out from the mouth. **3.** throw out: *The gun spits fire.* **4.** the liquid produced in the mouth; saliva. **5.** noise or act of spitting. **6.** a frothy or spitlike secretion given off by some insects. **7.** rain or snow slightly. **8.** light rain or snow. 1-3,7 *v.*, **spat** or **spit, spit ting;** 4-6,8 *n.* **—spit′ter,** *n.*



Spits for roasting. They can be turned to cook the meat evenly; fat drips into the pan below.

spit[2] (spit), **1.** a sharp-pointed, slender rod or bar on which meat is roasted. **2.** run a spit through. **3.** pierce; stab. **4.** a narrow point of land running into the water. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **spit ted, spit ting.**

spit ball (spit′bôl′), **1.** a small ball of chewed-up paper, used as a missile. **2.** in baseball, an illegal curve pitched by moistening one side of the ball with saliva. *n.*

spite (spīt), **1.** ill will; grudge: *She ruined his flowers out of spite.* **2.** show ill will toward; annoy: *He left his yard dirty to spite the people who lived next door.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **spit ed, spit ing.** **—spite′less,** *adj.*

in spite of, not prevented by; notwithstanding.

spite ful (spīt′fəl), full of spite; eager to annoy; behaving with ill will and malice. *adj.* **—spite′ful ly,** *adv.* **—spite′ful ness,** *n.*

spit fire (spit′fīr′), **1.** person, especially a woman or girl, who has a quick and fiery temper. **2.** something that sends forth fire, such as a cannon or some kinds of fireworks. *n.*

Spits ber gen (spits′bėr′gən), group of Norwegian islands in the Arctic Ocean, north of Norway. 4000 pop.; 24,294 sq. mi. *n.*

spit tle (spit′l), saliva; spit. *n.*

spit toon (spi tün′), container to spit into. *n.*

spitz (spits), a kind of small dog with pointed muzzle and ears and long hair; a white variety of Pomeranian. *n.*

splash (splash), **1.** cause (water, mud, etc.) to fly about. **2.** dash liquid about: *The baby likes to splash in his tub.* **3.** cause to scatter a liquid about: *He splashed the oars as he rowed.* **4.** dash in scattered masses or drops: *The waves splashed on the beach.* **5.** wet, spatter, or soil: *Our car is all splashed with mud.* **6.** sound of splashing; splashing: *The splash of the wave knocked him over. The boat upset with a loud splash.* **7.** fall, move, or go with a splash or splashes: *He splashed across the brook.* **8.** spot of liquid splashed upon a thing. **9.** spot; patch: *The dog is white with brown splashes.* **10.** mark with spots or patches. 1-5,7,10 *v.*, 6,8,9 *n.*

Spitz (about 19 to 21 in. high at the shoulder)

make a splash, *Informal.* attract attention; cause excitement.

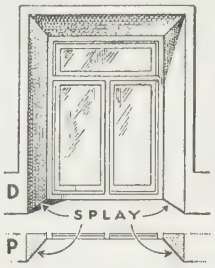
splash down (splash′doun′), the landing of the capsule of a spacecraft in the ocean after reëntry. *n.*

splash er (splash′ər), **1.** one that splashes. **2.** something that protects from splashes. *n.*

splash y (splash′ē), **1.** making a splash. **2.** full of irregular spots or streaks. **3.** *Informal.* attracting attention; causing excitement. *adj.*, **splash i er, splash i est.**

splat ter (splat′ər), splash; spatter. *v.*, *n.*

splay (splā), **1.** spread out. **2.** spread; flare. **3.** wide and flat. **4.** awkward; clumsy. **5.** a slanting surface; surface which makes an oblique angle with another. **6.** make slanting. 1,2,6 *v.*, 3,4 *adj.*, 2,5 *n.*



D, Splayed doorway; P, Plan of D.

splay foot (splā′fŭt′), a broad, flat foot, especially one turned outward. *n.*, *pl.* **splay feet.**

splay-foot ed (splā′fŭt′id), **1.** having splayfeet. **2.** awkward; clumsy. *adj.*

spleen (splēn), **1.** a ductless gland at the left of the stomach in man, and near the stomach or intestine in other vertebrates. People used to think that the spleen caused low spirits, bad temper, and spite. **2.** bad temper; spite; anger. **3.** low spirits. *n.*

splen did (splen′did), **1.** brilliant; glorious; magnificent; grand: *a splendid sunset, a splendid palace, splendid jewels, a splendid victory.* **2.** very good; fine; excellent: *a splendid chance. adj.* **—splen′did ly,** *adv.* **—splen′did ness,** *n.*

splen dif er ous (splen dif′ər əs), *Informal.* splendid. *adj.*

splen dor (splen′dər), **1.** great brightness; brilliant light. **2.** magnificent show; pomp; glory. *n.*

splen dour (splen′dər), *Esp. Brit.* splendor. *n.*

sple net ic (spli net′ik), **1.** having to do with the spleen. **2.** bad-tempered; irritable; peevish. *adj.* **—sple net′i cal ly,** *adv.*

splice (splīs), **1.** join together (ropes, etc.) by weaving together ends that have been untwisted. **2.** join together (two pieces of timber) by overlapping. **3.** a joining of ropes or timbers by splicing. **4.** *Slang.* marry. 1,2,4 *v.*, **spliced, splic ing;** 3 *n.* **—splic′er,** *n.*

Splicing

splint (splint), **1.** arrangement of wood, metal, plaster, etc., to hold a broken or dislocated bone in place. **2.** a thin strip of wood, such as is used in making baskets. **3.** a thin metal strip or plate. Old armor often had overlapping splints to protect the elbow, knee, etc., and allow easy movement. *n.*

splint bone, one of the two smaller bones on either side of the large bone between the hock and the fetlock of a horse, mule, etc.

splin ter (splin′tər), **1.** a thin, sharp piece of wood, bone, glass, etc.: *He got a splinter in his hand. The mirror broke into splinters.* **2.** having to do with dissenting groups that break away from regular political groups, religious organizations, etc.: *a splinter party.* **3.** split or break into splinters. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*, 3 *v.*

splin ter y (splin′tər ē), **1.** apt to splinter: *splintery wood.* **2.** of or like a splinter. **3.** rough and jagged, as if from splintering. **4.** full of splinters. **5.** characterized by the production of splinters. *adj.*

split (split), **1.** break or cut from end to end, or in layers: *The man is splitting wood. She split the cake and filled it with jelly.* **2.** separate into parts; divide: *The old farm has been split up into house lots. The two men split the cost of the dinner between them.* **3.** divide into different groups, factions, parties, etc. **4.** division in a group, party, etc.: *There was a split in the Republican Party.* **5.** a splitting; break; crack. **6.** broken or cut from end to end; divided. **7.** *Slang.* share; portion. **8.** *Informal.* bottle of a drink half the usual size. **9.** a sweet dish made of sliced fruit, ice cream, etc. **10.** divide (a molecule) into two or more individual atoms. **11.** divide (an atomic nucleus) into two portions of approximately equal mass by forcing the absorption of a neutron. **12.** an acrobatic trick of sinking to the floor with the legs spread far apart in opposite directions. 1-3,10,11 *v.*, **split, split ting;** 4,5,7-9,12 *n.*, 6 *adj.* **—split′ter,** *n.*

head is splitting, head aches very badly.

split hairs, make too fine distinctions.

split one's vote or **ticket,** *U.S.* vote for candidates of different political parties.

split infinitive, infinitive having an adverb between *to* and the verb. *Example:* He wants to never work, but to always play.

split ting (split′ing), **1.** that splits. **2.** very severe; extreme; violent. *adj.*

splotch (sploch), **1.** a large, irregular spot; splash. **2.** make splotches on. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

splotch y (sploch′ē), marked with splotches. *adj.*

splurge (splėrj), *Informal.* **1.** a showing off. **2.** show off. **3.** spend extravagantly. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **splurged, splurg ing.**

splut ter (splut′ər), **1.** talk in a hasty, confused way. People sometimes splutter when they are excited. **2.** make spitting or popping noises; sputter: *The baked apples are spluttering in the oven.* **3.** a spluttering. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.* **—splut′ter er,** *n.*

spoil (spoil), **1.** damage; injure; destroy: *He spoils a dozen pieces of paper before he writes a letter.* **2.** be damaged; become bad or unfit for use: *The fruit spoiled because I kept it too long.* **3.** injure the character or disposition of: *That child is being spoiled by too much attention.* **4.** things taken by force; things won: *The soldiers carried the spoil back to their own land.* **5.** an object of plundering; prey. **6.** steal; take by force; plunder; pillage; ravage. **7.** rob. 1-3,6,7 *v.*, **spoiled** or **spoilt, spoil ing;** 4,5 *n.*

spoils, **1.** things taken by force; things won: *The soldiers carried the spoils back to their own land.* **2.** government offices and positions filled by the successful political party.

spoil er (spoil′ər), **1.** person or thing that spoils. **2.** person who takes spoils. *n.*

spoils man (spoilz′mən), person who gets or tries to get a government office or job as a reward for his service to the successful party. *n.*, *pl.* **spoils men.**

spoils system, *U.S.* the system or practice in which public offices with their salaries and advantages are at the disposal of the victorious political party for its own purposes and in its own (rather than the public) interest.

spoilt (spoilt), a pt. and a pp. of **spoil.** *v.*

Spo kane (spō kan′), city in E Washington. 182,000. *n.*

spoke[1] (spōk), **1.** pt. of **speak.** *She spoke about that yesterday.* **2.** *Archaic.* a pp. of **speak.** *v.*

spoke[2] (spōk), **1.** one of the bars from the center of a wheel to the rim. See **felloe** for picture. **2.** rung of a ladder. *n.*

put a spoke in one's wheel, stop or hinder a person.

spo ken (spō′kən), **1.** a pp. of **speak.** *They have spoken about having a picnic.* **2.** expressed with the mouth; uttered; told: *the spoken word.* **3.** speaking in a certain way: *a soft-spoken man.* 1 *v.*, 2,3 *adj.*

spoke shave (spōk′shāv′), a cutting tool having a blade with a handle at each end. *n.*

spokes man (spōks′mən), person who speaks for another or others: *Mr. Smith was the spokesman for the factory workers. n.*, *pl.* **spokes men.**

spo li a tion (spō′lē ā′shən), **1.** a plundering; robbery. **2.** the plundering of neutrals at sea in time of war. *n.*

sponge (spunj), **1.** a kind of sea animal having a tough, fiberlike skeleton or framework. **2.** its light framework used for soaking up water in bathing, cleaning, etc. **3.** wipe or rub with a wet sponge; make clean or damp in this way: *Sponge the mud spots off the car. Sponge up the spilled water.* **4.** absorb. **5.** gather sponges. **6.** a sponging. **7.** something like a sponge; pad of gauze used by doctors; mop for cleaning the bore of a cannon; bread dough; a kind of cake; a kind of pudding, etc. **8.** *Informal.* live or profit at the expense of another in a mean way: *That lazy man won't work, but sponges on his family.* **9.** *Informal.* person who continually lives at the expense of others. 1,2,6,7,9 *n.*, 3-5,8 *v.*, **sponged, spong ing. —sponge′like′,** *adj.*

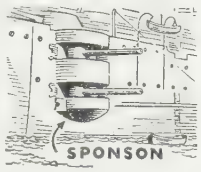
sponge out, blot out; remove all traces of.

throw up the sponge, give up; admit defeat.

sponge cake, a light, spongy cake made with eggs, sugar, flour, etc., but no butter.

spong er (spun′jər), **1.** person who sponges. **2.** machine for sponging cloth. **3.** person or vessel engaged in gathering sponges. **4.** person who gets on at the expense of others. *n.*

spon gy (spun′jē), **1.** like a sponge; soft, light, and full of holes: *spongy moss, spongy dough.* **2.** full of holes: *a spongy rock. adj.,* **spon gi er, spon gi est.** **—spon′gi ness,** *n.*



spon son (spon′sn), **1.** part projecting from the side of a ship or boat, used for support or protection. **2.** an air-filled section on either side of an airplane, canoe, etc., to steady it. *n.*

spon sor (spon′sər), **1.** person who is responsible for a person or thing: *the sponsor of a law.* **2.** person who takes vows for an infant at baptism; godfather or godmother. **3.** company, store, or other business firm that pays the costs of a radio or television program advertising its products. **4.** act as sponsor for. 1-3 *n.,* 4 *v.*

spon sor ship (spon′sər ship), position, duties, etc., of a sponsor. *n.*

spon ta ne i ty (spon′tə nē′ə tē), **1.** state, quality, or fact of being spontaneous. **2.** a spontaneous action, movement, etc. *n., pl.* **spon ta ne i ties.**

spon ta ne ous (spon tā′nē əs), **1.** caused by natural impulse or desire; not forced or compelled; not planned beforehand: *Both sides burst into spontaneous cheers at the skillful play.* **2.** taking place without external cause or help; caused entirely by inner forces: *The eruption of a volcano is spontaneous.* **3.** growing or produced naturally; not planted, cultivated, etc. *adj.* **—spon ta′ne ous ly,** *adv.* **—spon ta′ne ous ness,** *n.*

spontaneous combustion, the bursting into flame of a substance without anyone's having set it on fire. In spontaneous combustion, the heat produced by chemical action within the substance itself causes it to catch on fire.

spoof (spüf), *Slang.* trick; hoax; joke. *v., n.*

spook (spük), *Informal.* ghost; specter. *n.*

spook y (spük′ē), *Informal.* like a spook; suited to spooks; suggesting spooks. *adj.,* **spook i er, spook i est.**

spool (spül), **1.** cylinder of wood or metal on which thread, wire, etc., is wound. **2.** something like a spool in shape or use. **3.** wind on a spool. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.*

spoon (spün), **1.** utensil consisting of a small, shallow bowl at the end of a handle. Spoons are used to take up or stir food or drink. **2.** take up in a spoon. **3.** something shaped like a spoon. **4.** a kind of golf club with a wooden head. **5.** *Slang.* make love in a silly way. 1,3,4 *n.,* 2,5 *v.* **—spoon′like′,** *adj.*

born with a silver spoon in one's mouth, born lucky or rich.

Spoonbill

spoon bill (spün′bil′), **1.** a long-legged wading bird that has a long, flat bill with a spoon-shaped tip. **2.** any of various birds that have a similar bill. *n.*

spoon drift (spün′drift′), spindrift. *n.*

spoon ful (spün′fůl), as much as a spoon can hold. *n., pl.* **spoon fuls.**

spoor (spůr), **1.** trail of a wild animal; track. **2.** track by or follow a spoor. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.*

spo rad ic (spə rad′ik), **1.** appearing or happening at intervals in time: *sporadic outbreaks.* **2.** being or occurring apart from others; isolated. **3.** appearing in scattered instances: *sporadic cases of scarlet fever. adj.*

spo rad i cal (spə rad′ə kl), sporadic. *adj.*

spo rad i cal ly (spə rad′ik lē), here and there; now and then; separately. *adv.*

spo ran gi a (spə ran′jē ə), pl. of **sporangium.** *n.*

spo ran gi um (spə ran′jē əm), receptacle containing spores; spore case. The little brown spots sometimes seen on the under side of ferns are sporangia. *n., pl.* **spo ran gi a.**

spore (spôr), **1.** a single cell capable of growing into a new plant or animal. Ferns produce spores. **2.** germ; seed. *n.*

spo ro phyll or **spo ro phyl** (spô′rə fil), any leaf that bears spores or spore cases. *n.*

spo ro phyte (spô′rə fīt), any plant or generation of a plant that produces asexual spores. Sporophytes develop from the union of germ cells produced by gametophytes. *n.*

spor ran (spôr′ən), in a Scottish Highland costume, a large purse, commonly of fur, hanging from the belt in front. *n.*

sport (spôrt), **1.** form of amusement or play; game; contest. Baseball, football, golf, tennis, fishing, hunting, and racing are outdoor sports. **2.** amusement; recreation. **3.** amuse oneself; play: *Lambs sport in the fields.* **4.** of sports; suitable for sports. **5.** playful joking; fun: *That was great sport.* **6.** ridicule. **7.** object of a joke; plaything: *His hat blew off and became the sport of the wind.* **8.** jest. **9.** sportsman. **10.** *Informal.* person who is willing to take a chance; good fellow: *be a sport.* **11.** *Informal.* gambler. **12.** *Informal.* display: *sport a new hat.* **13.** *Slang.* a cheap, showy person. **14.** animal or plant that varies suddenly or in a marked manner from the normal type. A white blackbird would be a sport. **15.** become or produce a sport. 1,2,5-7,9-11,13,14 *n.,* 3,8,12,15 *v.,* 4 *adj.*

for sport or **in sport,** in fun; as a joke.

make sport of, make fun of; laugh at; ridicule: *Don't make sport of the lame boy.*

sport ing (spôr′ting), **1.** of, interested in, or engaging in sports. **2.** playing fair. **3.** willing to take a chance. **4.** *Informal.* involving risk; uncertain. *adj.* **—sport′ing ly,** *adv.*

spor tive (spôr′tiv), playful; merry: *The old dog seemed as sportive as the puppy. adj.*

sports (spôrts), of sports; suitable for sports: *a sports dress. adj.*

sports man (spôrts′mən), **1.** person who takes part in sports, especially hunting, fishing, or racing. **2.** person who likes sports. **3.** person who plays fair. **4.** person who is willing to take a chance. *n., pl.* **sports men.**

sports man like (spôrts′mən līk′), like or befitting a sportsman; fair and honorable. *adj.*

sports man ship (spôrts′mən ship), **1.** ability in sports. **2.** qualities or conduct of a sportsman; fair play. *n.*

sport y (spôr′tē), *Informal.* **1.** sportsmanlike; sporting. **2.** gay or fast; flashy. **3.** smart in dress, appearance, manners, etc. *adj.,* **sport i er, sport i est.** **—sport′i ness,** *n.*

spot (spot), **1.** mark, stain, or speck: *a spot of ink on the paper. His character is without spot.* **2.** a small part unlike the rest: *His tie is blue with white spots.* **3.** make spots on: *spot a dress. He spotted his reputation by lying repeatedly.* **4.** become spotted; have spots: *This silk will spot.* **5.** place: *From this spot you can see the ocean.* **6.** place in a certain spot; scatter in various spots: *Lookouts were spotted all along the coast.* **7.** on hand; ready: *a spot answer.* **8.** *Informal.* pick out; find out; recognize: *The teacher spotted every mistake.* **9.** *Informal.* a small amount; little bit: *a spot of lunch.* 1,2,5,9 *n.,* 3,4,6,8 *v.,* **spot ted, spot ting;** 7 *adj.*

hit the spot, *Informal.* be just right; be satisfactory.

on the spot, **1.** at the very place. **2.** at once.

spot cash, money paid just as soon as the goods are delivered or the work is done.

spot check, *U.S.* **1.** a brief, rough sampling. **2.** a checkup made without warning.

spot less (spot′lis), without a spot. *adj.* **—spot′less ly,** *adv.* **—spot′less ness,** *n.*

spot light (spot′līt′), **1.** a strong light thrown upon a particular place or person. **2.** the lamp that gives the light: *a spotlight in a theater.* **3.** conspicuous attention; public notice. *n.*

Spot syl va ni a (spot′sl vā′nē ə), village in NE Virginia. The armies of Grant and Lee fought a two weeks' battle there in 1864. *n.*

spot ted (spot′id), **1.** stained with spots: *a spotted reputation.* **2.** marked with spots: *a spotted dog.* *adj.*

spotted fever, any of various fevers characterized by spots on the skin, especially cerebrospinal fever or typhus fever.

spot ter (spot′ər), **1.** person or thing that spots. **2.** civilian who watches for enemy aircraft over a city, town, etc. **3.** person employed to keep watch on employees for evidence of dishonesty or other misconduct. *n.*

spot ty (spot′ē), **1.** having spots; spotted. **2.** not of uniform quality: *His work was spotty.* *adj.*, **spot ti er, spot ti est. —spot′ti ly,** *adv.* **—spot′ti ness,** *n.*

spouse (spous), husband or wife. *n.*

spout (spout), **1.** throw out (a liquid) in a stream or spray: *A whale spouts water when it breathes.* **2.** flow out with force: *Water spouted from a break in the pipe.* **3.** stream; jet. **4.** pipe for carrying off water: *Rain runs down a spout from our roof to the ground.* **5.** tube or lip by which liquid is poured. A teakettle, a coffee pot, and a syrup jug have spouts. **6.** *Informal.* speak in loud tones with affected emotion: *The old-fashioned actor used to spout his lines.* 1,2,6 *v.*, 3-5 *n.* **—spout′er,** *n.*

sprain (sprān), **1.** injure (a joint or muscle) by a sudden twist or wrench: *sprain your ankle.* **2.** injury caused by a sudden twist or wrench. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

sprang (sprang), a pt. of **spring.** *The tiger sprang.* *v.*

sprat (sprat), **1.** a small food fish related to the herring, found along the Atlantic coast of Europe. **2.** any of various similar fishes. *n.*

sprawl (sprôl), **1.** toss or spread the limbs about, like an infant or animal lying on its back. **2.** lie or sit with the limbs spread out, especially ungracefully: *The people sprawled on the beach in their bathing suits.* **3.** toss or spread (the limbs) about. **4.** spread out in an irregular or awkward manner: *He wrote in a large handwriting that sprawled across the page.* **5.** act or position of sprawling. **6.** move awkwardly. 1-4,6 *v.*, 5 *n.*

spray[1] (sprā), **1.** liquid going through the air in small drops: *We were wet with the sea spray.* **2.** something like this: *A spray of bullets hit the tree behind which he was hiding.* **3.** instrument that sends a liquid out as spray. **4.** scatter spray on; sprinkle: *Spray this liquid on your throat. Spray the apple tree.* **5.** scatter spray. **6.** direct numerous small missiles, etc., upon: *The soldiers sprayed the enemy with bullets.* 1-3 *n.*, 4-6 *v.* **—spray′er,** *n.*

spray[2] (sprā), **1.** a small branch or piece of some plant with its leaves, flowers, or fruit: *a spray of lilacs, a spray of ivy, a spray of berries.* **2.** ornament like this. *n.*

spread (spred), **1.** cover or cause to cover a large or larger area; stretch out; unfold; open: *spread rugs on the floor, spread one's arms, a fan that spreads when shaken.* **2.** move further apart: *The rails of the track have spread. He spread the ends of the rivet with a hammer.* **3.** lie or cause to lie; extend: *Fields of corn spread out before us.* **4.** scatter; distribute: *He spread the news. The sickness spread rapidly.* **5.** cover with a thin layer: *She spread each slice with butter.* **6.** put as a thin layer: *He spread jam on his bread.* **7.** be put as a thin layer: *This paint spreads evenly.* **8.** act of spreading. **9.** width; extent; amount of or capacity for spreading: *the spread of a bird's wings, the spread of elastic.* **10.** a stretch; expanse. **11.** stretched out; expanded; extended. **12.** a cloth covering for a bed or table. **13.** set (a table) for a meal. **14.** put food on (a table). **15.** *Informal.* food put on the table; feast. **16.** something spread. Butter and jam are spreads. 1-7,13,14 *v.*, **spread, spread ing;** 8-10,12,15, 16 *n.*, 11 *adj.* **—spread′er,** *n.*

spread oneself, *Informal.* **1.** try hard to make a good impression. **2.** display one's abilities fully. **3.** brag.

spread-ea gle (spred′ē′gl), **1.** having the form of an eagle with wings spread out. **2.** *U.S.* boastful: *spread-eagle oratory.* **3.** stretch out flat and sprawling; tie with arms and legs outstretched. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *v.*, **spread-ea gled, spread-ea gling.**

spree (sprē), **1.** a lively frolic. **2.** spell of drinking intoxicating liquor. *n.*

sprig (sprig), **1.** shoot, twig, or small branch: *a sprig of lilac.* **2.** ornament or design shaped like a sprig. **3.** *Used in jest or scorn.* a young man. *n.*

spright ly (sprīt′lē), lively; gay. *adj.*, **spright li er, spright li est. —spright′li ness,** *n.*

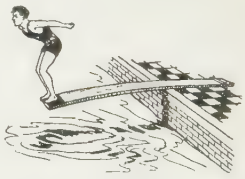
spring (spring), **1.** leap; jump; move rapidly or suddenly: *The boy sprang to his feet.* **2.** a leap or jump: *a spring over the fence.* **3.** fly back or away as if by elastic force: *The door sprang to.* **4.** cause to spring; cause to act by a spring: *spring a trap.* **5.** elastic device that returns to its original shape after being pulled or held out of shape. Beds have wire springs. The spring in a clock makes it go. **6.** elastic quality: *The old man's knees have lost their spring.* **7.** a flying back from a forced position. **8.** having a spring or springs. **9.** season after winter when plants begin to grow. **10.** of, having to do with, characteristic of, or suitable for the season of spring: *spring hats.* Spring wheat is wheat sown in the spring. **11.** small stream of water coming from the earth. **12.** from a spring: *Spring water often contains healthful minerals.* **13.** come from some source; arise; grow: *Plants spring from seeds.* **14.** source; origin; cause. **15.** begin to move, act, grow, etc., suddenly; burst forth: *Towns spring up where oil is discovered.* **16.** first and freshest period: *the spring of life.* **17.** bring out, produce, or make suddenly: *to spring a surprise on someone.* **18.** to crack, split, warp, bend, strain, or break. **19.** a crack, bend, strain, or break. **20.** rouse (partridges, etc.). 1,3,4,13,15,17,18,20 *v.*, **sprang** or **sprung, sprung, spring ing;** 2,5-7,9,11,14,16,19 *n.*, 8,10,12 *adj.*

Springs (def. 5)

spring a leak, crack and begin to let water through.

spring a mine, cause the gunpowder or other explosive in it to explode.

spring beauty, **1.** a small pink or white wild flower of early spring. **2.** the plant it grows on.



Springboard for diving

spring board (spring′-bôrd′), **1.** a projecting board from which persons dive. **2.** an elastic board used in vaulting, etc. *n.*

spring bok (spring′bok′), a gazelle or small antelope of South Africa. *n.*, *pl.* **spring-boks** or (*esp. collectively*) **spring-bok.**

Springbok (about 2½ ft. high at the shoulder)

spring er (spring′ər), **1.** person or thing that springs. **2.** spaniel of any of the larger breeds of field spaniels, used to spring or flush game. *n.*

spring fever, a listless, lazy feeling felt by some people, caused by the first sudden warm weather of spring.

Spring field (spring′fēld), **1.** capital of Illinois, in the central part. 83,000. **2.** city in S Massachusetts. 174,000. **3.** city in SW Missouri. 96,000. **4.** city in W Ohio. 83,000. *n.*

spring halt (spring′hôlt′), stringhalt. *n.*
spring tail (spring′tāl′), a small, wingless insect that has a forked, taillike appendage, used in leaping. *n.*
spring tide (spring′tīd′), springtime. *n.*
spring tide, 1. the high tide at its highest level. It comes at the time of the new moon or the full moon. 2. any great flood, swell, or rush.
spring time (spring′tīm′), the season of spring. *n.*
spring y (spring′ē), 1. that springs; elastic: *His step was springy.* 2. having many springs of water. *adj.*, **spring i er, spring i est.** **—spring′i ly,** *adv.* **—spring′i ness,** *n.*
sprin kle (spring′kl), 1. scatter in drops or tiny bits: *He sprinkled ashes on the icy sidewalk.* 2. scatter something in drops or tiny bits. 3. spray or cover with small drops: *sprinkle flowers with water.* 4. dot or vary with something scattered here and there. 5. a sprinkling; small quantity. 6. rain a little. 7. a light rain. 1-4,6 *v.*, **sprin kled, sprin kling;** 5,7 *n.* **—sprin′kler,** *n.*
sprin kling (spring′kling), a small quantity or number scattered here and there. *n.*
sprint (sprint), 1. run at full speed, especially for a short distance. 2. a short race at full speed. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—sprint′er,** *n.*
sprit (sprit), a small pole that supports and stretches a sail. *n.*
sprite (sprīt), elf; fairy; goblin. *n.*

sprit sail (sprit′sāl′; *Nautical* sprit′sl), sail supported and stretched by a sprit. *n.*
sprock et (sprok′it), 1. one of a set of projections on the rim of a wheel, arranged so as to fit into the links of a chain. The sprockets keep the chain from slipping. 2. wheel made with sprockets. *n.*

Sprocket (def. 2)

sprout (sprout), 1. begin to grow; shoot forth: *Seeds sprout. Buds sprout in the spring.* 2. cause to grow: *The rain has sprouted the corn.* 3. a shoot of a plant: *The gardener was setting out sprouts.* 4. develop rapidly. 5. *Informal.* remove sprouts from: *He sprouted the potatoes twice every winter.* 1,2, 4,5 *v.*, 3 *n.*
sprouts, Brussels sprouts.
a course of sprouts, *Informal.* severe discipline.

Branch of spruce with cones

spruce[1] (sprüs), 1. a coniferous evergreen tree with needle-shaped leaves. 2. its wood. *n.*
spruce[2] (sprüs), 1. neat; trim: *John looked very spruce in his new suit.* 2. make or become spruce: *John spruced himself up for dinner.* 1 *adj.*, **spruc er, spruc est;** 2 *v.*, **spruced, spruc ing.** **—spruce′ly,** *adv.* **—spruce′ness,** *n.*
sprung (sprung), a pt. and a pp. of **spring.** *The trap was sprung.* *v.*
spry (sprī), active; lively; nimble: *The spry old lady traveled all over the country.* *adj.*, **spry er, spry est** or **spri er, spri est.** **—spry′ly,** *adv.* **—spry′ness,** *n.*
spt., seaport.
spud (spud), 1. tool with a narrow blade for digging up or cutting the roots of weeds. 2. tool like a chisel for removing bark. 3. *Informal.* potato. *n.*
spue (spū), spew. *v.*, **spued, spu ing.**
spume (spūm), foam; froth. *n.*, *v.*, **spumed, spum ing.**
spu mo ne (spə mō′nē), a type of Italian ice cream, usually containing fruit, nuts, etc. *n.*
spum y (spūm′ē), covered with, consisting of, or resembling spume; foamy; frothy. *adj.*, **spum i er, spum i est.**
spun (spun), pt. and pp. of **spin.** *She spun all day yesterday. The thread was spun from silk.* *v.*
spun glass, glass made into threads.
spunk (spungk), 1. *Informal.* courage; pluck; spirit; mettle. 2. spark. 3. tinder or punk. *n.*
get (one's) **spunk up,** *Informal.* show courage, pluck, or spirit.
spunk y (spungk′ē), *Informal.* courageous; plucky; spirited. *adj.*, **spunk i er, spunk i est.** **—spunk′i ly,** *adv.* **—spunk′i ness,** *n.*
spun rayon, yarn made from rayon threads. When woven, it often resembles linen cloth.
spun silk, silk waste spun into yarn.
spur (spėr), 1. a pricking instrument worn on a horseman's heel for urging a horse on. 2. prick with spurs: *The rider spurred his horse on.* 3. ride quickly. 4. something like a spur; point sticking out. A cock has spurs on his legs. 5. strike or wound with a spur or spurs. 6. anything that urges on: *Ambition was the spur that made him work.* 7. urge on: *Pride spurred the boy to fight.* 8. provide with a spur or spurs. 9. ridge projecting from or subordinate to the main body of a mountain or mountain range. 10. any short branch: *a spur of a railroad.* 1,4,6,9,10 *n.*, 2,3,5,7,8 *v.*, **spurred, spur ring.**

Horseman's spur

on the spur of the moment, on a sudden impulse.
win one's spurs, make a reputation for oneself.
spurge (spėrj), any of a group of plants most of which have acrid, milky juice; euphorbia. *n.*
spu ri ous (spyur′ē əs), 1. not coming from the right source; not genuine; false; sham: *a spurious document.* 2. illegitimate. *adj.* **—spu′ri ous ly,** *adv.* **—spu′ri ous ness,** *n.*
spurn (spėrn), 1. refuse with scorn; scorn: *The judge spurned the bribe.* 2. disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment. 3. oppose with scorn: *They spurned at restraint.* 4. strike with the foot; kick away. 5. a kick. 1,3,4 *v.*, 2,5 *n.*
spurred (spėrd), having spurs or a spur. *adj.*
spurt (spėrt), 1. flow suddenly in a stream or jet; gush out; squirt: *Blood spurted from the wound.* 2. cause to gush out. 3. a sudden rushing forth; jet: *Spurts of flame broke out all over the building.* 4. a great increase of effort or activity for a short time. 5. put forth great energy for a short time; show great activity for a short time: *The runners spurted near the end of the race.* 1,2,5 *v.*, 3,4 *n.* Also, **spirt.**
spur track, a branch railroad track connected with the main track at one end only.
sput nik (sput′nik or spůt′nik), any of a group of earth satellites containing scientific instruments or animals, put into orbit by the Soviet Union. *n.*
sput ter (sput′ər), 1. make spitting or popping noises: *fat sputtering in the frying pan. The firecrackers sputtered.* 2. throw out (drops of saliva, bits of food, etc.) in excitement or in talking too fast. 3. say (words or sounds) in haste and confusion. 4. confused talk. 5. a sputtering; sputtering noise. 1-3 *v.*, 4,5 *n.* **—sput′ter er,** *n.*
spu tum (spū′təm), 1. saliva; spit. 2. what is coughed up from the lungs and spat out. *n.*, *pl.* **spu ta** (-tə).
spy (spī), 1. person who keeps secret watch on the action of others. 2. person who, in time of war, tries to get information about the enemy, usually by visiting the enemy's territory in disguise or under false pretenses. 3. find out or try to find out by careful observation; search. 4. keep secret watch: *Mr. Smith saw two men spying on him from behind a tree.* 5. catch sight of; see. 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **spies;** 3-5 *v.*, **spied, spy ing.**
spy out, 1. watch or examine secretly or carefully. 2. find out by watching secretly or carefully.
spy glass (spī′glas′), a small telescope. *n.*
sq., 1. square. 2. the following.

squab (skwob), **1.** a very young bird, especially a young pigeon. **2.** newly hatched. **3.** a short, stout person. **4.** short and stout. **5.** a thick soft cushion. **6.** sofa; couch. 1,3,5,6 *n.*, 2,4 *adj.*

squab ble (skwob′l), **1.** a petty, noisy quarrel: *Children's squabbles annoy their parents.* **2.** take part in a petty, noisy quarrel: *I won't squabble over a nickel.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **squab bled, squab bling.** **—squab′bler,** *n.*

squad (skwod), **1.** number of soldiers grouped for drill, inspection, or work. A squad is the smallest tactical unit in an army. **2.** any small group of persons working together. *n.*

squad car, a police patrol car that keeps in communication with headquarters by special radiotelephone equipment.

squad ron (skwod′rən), **1.** part of a naval fleet used for special service. **2.** body of cavalry usually having from 120 to 200 men. **3.** formation of airplanes, usually two or three flights, that fly or fight together. **4.** any group. *n.*

squal id (skwol′id), filthy; degraded; wretched. *adj.* **—squal′id ly,** *adv.* **—squal′id ness,** *n.*

squall[1] (skwôl), **1.** a sudden, violent gust of wind, often with rain, snow, or sleet. **2.** *Informal.* trouble. *n.*

squall[2] (skwôl), **1.** cry out loudly; scream violently: *The baby squalled.* **2.** a loud, harsh cry: *The parrot's squall was heard all over the house.* 1 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—squall′er,** *n.*

squall y (skwôl′ē), **1.** disturbed by sudden and violent gusts of wind: *squally weather.* **2.** blowing in squalls. **3.** *Informal.* threatening; troublous. *adj.*, **squall i er, squall i est.**

squal or (skwol′ər), misery and dirt; filth. *n.*

squan der (skwon′dər), spend foolishly; waste: *He squandered his time and money in gambling.* *v.*

square (skwãr), **1.** a plane figure with four equal sides and four equal angles (□). **2.** anything of or near this shape. **3.** having four equal sides and four right angles. **4.** of a specified length on each side of a square: *a room ten feet square.* **5.** having breadth more nearly equal to length or height than is usual: *a square jaw.* **6.** make square; make rectangular; make cubical. **7.** mark out in squares: *The children squared off the sidewalk to play hopscotch.* **8.** space in a city or town bounded by streets on four sides: *The Ford factories fill several squares.* **9.** distance along one side of such a space; block. **10.** an open space in a city or town bounded by streets on four sides, often planted with grass, trees, etc. **11.** any similar open space, such as at the meeting of streets. **12.** the buildings surrounding such a place. **13.** body of troops drawn up in a square form. **14.** forming a right angle: *a square corner.* **15.** bring to the form of a right angle. **16.** an L-shaped or T-shaped instrument used for making or testing right angles. **17.** straight; level; even. **18.** make straight, level, or even. **19.** leaving no balance; even: *make accounts square.* **20.** adjust; settle: *Let us square our accounts.* **21.** agree; conform: *His acts do not square with his promises.* **22.** just; fair; honest: *a square deal.* **23.** *Informal.* fairly or honestly. **24.** straightforward; direct: *a square refusal.* **25.** *Informal.* satisfying: *a square meal.* **26.** regulate. **27.** product obtained when a number is multiplied by itself: *16 is the square of 4.* **28.** in mathematics, find equivalent in square measure. **29.** multiply by itself: *25 squared makes 625.* **30.** squared: *a square foot.* **31.** multiplied by itself. **32.** so as to be square; in square or rectangular form; at right angles. **33.** solid and strong. 1,2,8-13,16,27 *n.*, 3-5,14,17,19,22,24,25,30,31,33 *adj.*, **squar er, squar est;** 6,7,15,18,20,21,26,28,29 *v.*, **squared, squar ing;** 23,32 *adv.* **—square′ly,** *adv.*

Square (def. 16)

on the square, **1.** at right angles. **2.** *Informal.* justly; fairly; honestly.

out of square, not at right angles; out of order; incorrect or incorrectly.

square away, set the sails so that the ship will stay before the wind.

square off, *Informal.* put oneself in a position of defense or attack.

square oneself, *Informal.* **1.** make up for something one has said or done. **2.** get even.

square the circle, **1.** find a square equal in area to a circle. **2.** try to do something impossible.

square dance, dance performed by a set of couples arranged in some set form. The quadrille and Virginia reel are square dances.

square deal, *Informal.* fair and honest treatment.

square foot, an area one foot long and one foot wide; any area equal to that.

square inch, an area one inch long and one inch wide; any area equal to that.

square knot, knot whose free ends come out alongside of the other parts. It will not slip and is easily untied.

square meal, *U.S.* a substantial or satisfying meal.

square measure, system for measuring area:

144 square inches	=	1 square foot
9 square feet	=	1 square yard
30¼ square yards	=	1 square rod
160 square rods	=	1 acre
640 acres	=	1 square mile

square-rigged (skwãr′rigd′), having the principal sails set at right angles across the masts. *adj.*

square-rig ger (skwãr′rig′ər), a square-rigged ship. *n.*

Barkentine, a ship with the sails on its foremast square-rigged.

square root, number that produces a given number when multiplied by itself: *The square root of 16 is 4.*

square sail, a four-sided sail.

square shooter, *Informal.* a fair and honest person.

squash[1] (skwosh), **1.** press until soft or flat; crush: *The boy squashed the bug. Carry the cream puffs carefully for they squash easily.* **2.** something squashed; a crushed mass. **3.** a squashing; a squashing sound. **4.** make a squashing sound; move with a squashing sound: *We heard him squash through the mud and slush.* **5.** put an end to; stop by force: *The police quickly squashed the riot.* **6.** *Informal.* silence with a crushing argument, reply, etc. **7.** crowd; squeeze. **8.** game somewhat like handball and tennis played in a walled court with rackets and a hollow rubber ball. 1,4-7 *v.*, 2,3,8 *n.* **—squash′er,** *n.*

squash[2] (skwosh), **1.** fruit of any of various vinelike plants, often eaten as a vegetable or made into a pie. **2.** plant it grows on. *n.*

squash y (skwosh′ē), **1.** easily squashed: *squashy cream puffs.* **2.** soft and wet: *squashy ground.* **3.** having a crushed appearance. *adj.*, **squash i er, squash i est.** **—squash′i ly,** *adv.* **—squash′i ness,** *n.*

squat (skwot), **1.** crouch on the heels. **2.** sit on the ground or floor with the legs drawn up closely beneath or in front of the body. **3.** seat (oneself) with the legs drawn up. **4.** crouching: *A squat figure sat in front of the fire.* **5.** act of squatting; squatting posture. **6.** settle on another's land without title or right. **7.** settle on public land to acquire ownership of it under government regulation. **8.** short and thick; low and broad: *The Indian was a squat, dark man. That is a squat teapot.* 1-3,6,7 *v.*, **squat ted** or **squat, squat ting;** 4,8 *adj.*, 5 *n.*

squat ter (skwot′ər), **1.** person who settles on another's land without right. **2.** person who settles on public land to acquire ownership of it. **3.** person, animal, etc., that crouches or squats. *n.*

squat ty (skwot′ē), short and thick; low and broad. *adj.*, **squat ti er, squat ti est.**

squaw (skwô), **1.** an American Indian woman or wife. **2.** *Slang.* woman or wife. *n.*

squawk (skwôk), **1.** make a loud, harsh sound: *Hens and ducks squawk when frightened.* **2.** utter harshly and loudly. **3.** a loud, harsh sound. **4.** *Slang.* complain loudly. **5.** *Slang.* a loud complaint. 1,2,4 *v.*, 3,5 *n.* **—squawk′er,** *n.*

squaw man, a white man married to an Indian squaw.

squeak (skwēk), **1.** make a short, sharp, shrill sound: *A mouse squeaks.* **2.** such a sound: *We heard the squeak of the rocking chair.* **3.** cause to squeak. **4.** utter with a squeak. 1,3,4 *v.*, 2 *n.*

narrow squeak, *Informal.* a narrow escape.

squeak y (skwēk′ē), squeaking. *adj.*, **squeak i er, squeak i est. —squeak′i ly,** *adv.* **—squeak′i ness,** *n.*

squeal (skwēl), **1.** make a long, sharp, shrill cry: *A pig squeals when it is hurt.* **2.** such a cry. **3.** utter sharply and shrilly. **4.** *Slang.* turn informer. 1,3,4 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—squeal′er,** *n.*

squeam ish (skwēm′ish), **1.** too proper, modest, etc.; easily shocked. **2.** too particular; too scrupulous. **3.** slightly sick at one's stomach; sickish. **4.** easily turned sick. *adj.* **—squeam′ish ly,** *adv.* **—squeam′ish ness,** *n.*

squeeze (skwēz), **1.** press hard: *Don't squeeze the kitten, you will hurt it.* **2.** a tight pressure: *a squeeze of the hand.* **3.** hug: *She squeezed her child.* **4.** force by pressing: *I can't squeeze another thing into my trunk.* **5.** burden; oppress: *Heavy taxes squeezed the people.* **6.** get by pressure, force, or effort: *The dictator squeezed money from the people.* **7.** yield to pressure: *Sponges squeeze easily.* **8.** force a way: *He squeezed through the crowd.* **9.** crush; crowd: *It's a tight squeeze to get five people in that little car.* **10.** something made by pressing; cast; impression. **11.** *Informal.* situation from which escape is difficult. 1,3-8 *v.*, **squeezed, squeez ing;** 2,3,9-11 *n.* **—squeez′er,** *n.*

squelch (skwelch), **1.** cause to be silent; crush: *She squelched him with a look of contempt.* **2.** *Informal.* a crushing retort. **3.** strike or press on with crushing force. **4.** walk in mud, water, wet shoes, etc., making a splashing sound. **5.** make the sound of one doing so. **6.** such a sound. 1,3-5 *v.*, 2,6 *n.* **—squelch′er,** *n.*

squib (skwib), **1.** a short, witty attack in speech or writing; sharp sarcasm. **2.** a broken firecracker. **3.** a small firework that burns with a hissing noise and finally explodes. *n.*

squid (skwid), a sea mollusk that is like a cuttlefish, but has a longer body, a pair of tail fins, and one pair of tentacles much longer than the others. Small squids are much used as bait. *n.*, *pl.* **squids** or (*esp. collectively*) **squid.**

Squid

squill (skwil), plant of the same family as the lily, whose onionlike bulb is used in medicine. *n.*

squint (skwint), **1.** look with the eyes partly closed. **2.** hold (the eyes) partly closed. **3.** a sidelong look; hasty look; look. **4.** look sideways. **5.** tendency to look sideways. **6.** looking sideways; looking askance. **7.** cause to squint. **8.** incline; tend: *The general's remark squinted toward treason.* **9.** inclination; tendency. **10.** be cross-eyed. **11.** cross-eyed condition. **12.** cross-eyed. **13.** run or go obliquely. 1,2,4,7,8,10,13 *v.*, 3,5,9,11 *n.*, 6,12 *adj.* **—squint′er,** *n.*

squire (skwīr), **1.** in England, a country gentleman; especially, the chief landowner in a district. **2.** in the United States, a justice of the peace or a local judge. **3.** a young man of noble family who attended a knight till he himself was made a knight. **4.** attendant. **5.** attend as squire. **6.** a woman's escort. **7.** escort (a lady). 1-4,6 *n.*, 5,7 *v.*, **squired, squir ing. —squire′like′,** *adj.*

squirm (skwėrm), **1.** wriggle; writhe; twist: *The restless boy squirmed in his chair.* **2.** show great embarrassment, annoyance, confusion, etc. 1,2 *v.*, 1 *n.*

squirm y (skwėr′mē), squirming; wriggling. *adj.*, **squirm i er, squirm i est.**

squir rel (skwėr′əl), **1.** a small, bushy-tailed rodent that lives in trees. **2.** its gray, reddish, or dark-brown fur. *n.*

Common gray squirrel (total length about 1½ ft.)

squirt (skwėrt), **1.** force out (liquid) through a narrow opening: *squirt water through a tube.* **2.** come out in a jet or stream: *Water squirted from the hose.* **3.** act of squirting. **4.** jet of liquid, etc. **5.** a small pump, syringe, or other device for squirting a liquid. **6.** *Informal.* an insignificant person who is impudent or self-assertive. 1,2 *v.*, 3-6 *n.* **—squirt′er,** *n.*

Sr, strontium.

Sr., **1.** senior. **2.** Sir.

S.S., **1.** steamship. **2.** Sunday school.

SSE or **S.S.E.,** direction halfway between south and southeast.

SSW or **S.S.W.,** direction halfway between south and southwest.

St., **1.** Street. **2.** Saint. **3.** Strait.

stab (stab), **1.** pierce or wound with a pointed weapon. **2.** thrust with a pointed weapon; aim a blow. **3.** thrust or blow made with a pointed weapon; any thrust. **4.** wound made by stabbing. **5.** penetrate suddenly and sharply; pierce. **6.** wound sharply or deeply in the feelings: *The mother was stabbed to the heart by her son's lack of gratitude.* **7.** injury to the feelings. **8.** *Informal.* attempt. 1,2,5,6 *v.*, **stabbed, stab bing;** 3,4,7,8 *n.* **—stab′ber,** *n.*

Sta bat Ma ter (stä′bät mä′tər), **1.** a celebrated 13th century Latin hymn about the Virgin Mary at the Cross. **2.** a musical setting of this.

sta bil i ty (stə bil′ə tē), **1.** being fixed in position; firmness: *A concrete wall has more stability than a light wooden fence.* **2.** permanence. **3.** steadfastness of character, purpose, etc. **4.** ability of an object to return to its original position. *n.*, *pl.* **sta bil i ties.**

sta bi li za tion (stā′bl ə zā′shən), stabilizing; being stabilized. *n.*

sta bi lize (stā′bl īz), **1.** make stable or firm. **2.** prevent changes in; hold steady: *stabilize prices.* **3.** keep (an airplane, etc.) steady by special construction or automatic devices. *v.*, **sta bi lized, sta bi lizing.**

sta bi liz er (stā′bl īz′ər), **1.** person or thing that makes something stable. **2.** device for keeping an airplane, ship, etc., steady. *n.*

sta ble[1] (stā′bl), **1.** building where horses or cattle are kept and fed. **2.** group of animals housed in such a building: *The black race horse is one of Mr. King's stable.* **3.** buildings and grounds where race horses are quartered and trained. **4.** put or keep in a stable. **5.** lodge in a stable. **6.** group of race horses belonging to one owner. **7.** persons caring for such a group. 1-3,6,7 *n.*, 4,5 *v.*, **sta bled, sta bling.**

sta ble[2] (stā′bl), **1.** not likely to move or change; steadfast; firm; steady: *Concrete reinforced with steel is stable. The whole world needs a stable peace.* **2.** lasting without change; permanent. **3.** able to return to its original position. *adj.* **—sta′bly,** *adv.*

sta ble boy (stā′bl boi′), boy who works in a stable. *n.*

stac ca to (stə kä′tō), **1.** in music, with breaks between the successive tones; disconnected; abrupt. **2.** in a staccato manner. 1 *adj.*, 2 *adv.*

stack (stak), **1.** a large pile of hay, straw, etc. Haystacks are often round and arranged to shed water. **2.** pile of anything: *a stack of wood.* **3.** number of rifles

arranged to form a cone or pyramid. **4.** pile or arrange in a stack: *stack hay, stack firewood, stack guns, etc.* **5.** arrange (playing cards) unfairly. **6.** *Informal.* a large quantity. **7.** chimney. **8.** an English measure of cut wood or coal. It is equal to 108 cubic feet. **9.** rack with shelves for books. 1-3,6-9 *n.*, 4,5 *v.*

stacks, part of a library in which the main collection of books is shelved.

have the cards stacked against one, be at a great disadvantage.

sta di a[1] (stā′dē ə), instrument for measuring distances or heights by means of angles. A surveyor's transit is one kind of stadia. *n.*

sta di a[2] (stā′dē ə), a pl. of **stadium.** *n.*

sta di um (stā′dē əm), **1.** an oval or U-shaped structure with rows of seats around a large open space for athletic games. **2.** an ancient Greek running track for foot races, with rows of seats along each side and at one end. The stadium at Athens was about 607 feet long. *n., pl.* **sta di ums** or **sta di a.**

staff (staf), **1.** stick; pole; rod: *The flag hangs on a staff.* **2.** something that supports or sustains: *Bread is called the staff of life.* **3.** group assisting a chief; group of employees. **4.** group of officers that makes plans for an army but does no fighting. **5.** provide with officers or employees. **6.** the five lines and the four spaces between them on which music is written. 1-4,6 *n., pl.* **staves** or **staffs** for 1 and 2, **staffs** for 3,4,6; 5 *v.*

Musical staff

staff officer, officer who helps make plans for an army but does no actual fighting. In the navy a staff officer is any one of those officers who are not eligible to take over command of a ship.

stag (stag), **1.** a full-grown male deer. **2.** the male of various other animals. **3.** man who goes to a dance, party, etc., alone or with other men. **4.** *U.S. Informal.* dinner, party, etc., attended by men only. **5.** attended by, or for men only. 1-4 *n.*, 5 *adj.*

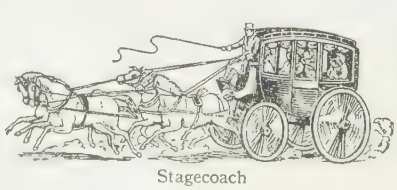
Stag (about 4 ft. high at the shoulder)

stage (stāj), **1.** one step or degree in a process; period of development. An insect passes through several stages before it is full-grown. **2.** the raised platform in a theater on which the actors perform. **3.** the theater; the drama; actor's profession: *Shakespeare wrote for the stage.* **4.** scene of action: *Bunker Hill was the stage of a famous battle.* **5.** put on a stage; arrange: *The play was excellently staged.* **6.** be suited to the theater: *That scene will not stage well.* **7.** *U.S.* arrange to have an effect: *The angry people staged a riot.* **8.** a section of a rocket or missile having its own motor and fuel. A three-stage rocket has three motors, one in each stage, which separate one after another from the rocket after use. **9.** stagecoach; bus. **10.** travel by stagecoach. **11.** place of rest on a journey; regular stopping place. **12.** distance between two places of rest on a journey; distance between stops. **13.** platform; flooring. **14.** scaffold. 1-4,8,9,11-14 *n.*, 5-7,10 *v.*, **staged, stag ing.** **—stage′like′,** *adj.*

by easy stages, a little at a time; slowly; often stopping.

on the stage, being an actor or actress.

stage coach (stāj′kōch′), coach carrying passengers and parcels over a regular route. *n.*



Stagecoach

stage craft (stāj′kraft′), skill in, or the art of, writing, adapting, or presenting plays. *n.*

stage fright, nervous fear of appearing before an audience.

stage hand (stāj′hand′), person whose work is moving scenery, arranging lights, etc., in a theater. *n.*

stag er (stāj′ər), **1.** person of long experience. **2.** horse used for drawing a stagecoach. *n.*

stage-struck (stāj′struk′), extremely interested in acting; wanting very much to become an actor or actress. *adj.*

stage whisper, **1.** a loud whisper on a stage meant for the audience to hear. **2.** whisper meant to be heard by others than the person addressed.

stag ger (stag′ər), **1.** sway or reel (from weakness, a heavy load, or drunkenness). **2.** make sway or reel: *The blow staggered him for the moment.* **3.** a swaying; reeling. **4.** become unsteady; waver. **5.** hesitate. **6.** cause to hesitate or become confused: *The difficulty of the examination staggered him.* **7.** confuse or astonish greatly: *He was staggered by the news of his friend's death.* **8.** make helpless. **9.** arrange in a zigzag order or way: *Vacations were staggered so that only one person was away at a time.* 1,2,4-9 *v.*, 3 *n.* **—stag′ger er,** *n.* **—stag′ger ing ly,** *adv.*

stag gers (stag′ərz), a nervous disease of horses, cattle, etc., that makes them stagger or fall suddenly. *n.pl.*

stag hound (stag′hound′), one of a breed of hounds resembling the foxhound but larger, used for hunting deer. *n.*

stag ing (stāj′ing), **1.** a temporary platform or structure of posts and boards for support, as in building; scaffolding. **2.** act or process of putting a play on the stage. **3.** a traveling by stages or by stagecoach. **4.** business of running stagecoaches. *n.*

stag nan cy (stag′nən sē), stagnant condition. *n.*

stag nant (stag′nənt), **1.** not running or flowing: *stagnant air, stagnant water.* **2.** foul from standing still: *a stagnant pool of water.* **3.** not active; sluggish; dull. *adj.* **—stag′nant ly,** *adv.*

stag nate (stag′nāt), **1.** be stagnant; become stagnant. **2.** make stagnant. *v.*, **stag nat ed, stag nat ing.**

stag na tion (stag nā′shən), becoming or making stagnant; stagnant condition. *n.*

stag y (stāj′ē), **1.** of or having to do with the stage. **2.** suggestive of the stage; theatrical. **3.** artificial; pompous; affected. *adj.*, **stag i er, stag i est.** **—stag′i ly,** *adv.* **—stag′i ness,** *n.*

staid (stād), **1.** having a settled, quiet character; sober; sedate: *We think of Quakers as staid people.* **2.** *Archaic.* a pt. and a pp. of **stay**[1]. 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.* **—staid′ly,** *adv.* **—staid′ness,** *n.*

stain (stān), **1.** soil; spot: *He has ink stains on his shirt* (*n.*). *The tablecloth is stained where food has been spilled* (*v.*). **2.** spot by wrongdoing or disgrace; dishonor: *His character is without stain* (*n.*). *His crimes stained the family honor* (*v.*). **3.** color; dye: *She stained the chair with a green stain.* *n., v.* **—stain′a ble,** *adj.* **—stain′er,** *n.*

stain less (stān′lis), without stain; spotless. *adj.*

stainless steel, steel containing chromium, nickel, or some other metal that prevents rusting or staining.

stair (stār), **1.** one of a series of steps for going from one level or floor to another. **2.** set of such steps: *We climbed the winding stair to the tower.* *n.* **—stair′less,** *adj.*

stairs, series of steps for going from one level or floor to another.

below stairs, **1.** servants' quarters. **2.** downstairs.

stair case (stār′kās′), flight of stairs with its framework; stairs. *n.*

stair way (stār′wā′), way up and down by stairs; stairs. *n.*

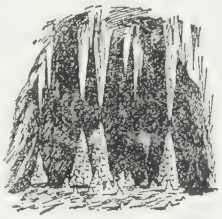
stake[1] (stāk), **1.** stick or post pointed at one end for driving into the ground. **2.** fasten to a stake or with a stake. **3.** *U.S.* mark with stakes; mark the boundaries of: *The miner staked off his claim.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **staked, stak ing.**

pull up stakes, *U.S. Informal.* move away.
the stake, 1. stake to which a person was tied and then burned to death. 2. death by being burned in this way.

stake[2] (stāk), 1. risk (money or something valuable) on the result of a game or on any chance. 2. money risked; what is staked: *The men played for high stakes.* 3. the prize in a race or contest: *The stakes were divided up among the winners.* 4. something to gain or lose; interest; share in a property: *Each of us has a stake in the future of our country.* 1 *v.*, **staked, stak ing;** 2-4 *n.* **—stak′er,** *n.*
at stake, to be won or lost; risked.

stake hold er (stāk′hōl′dər), person who takes care of what is bet and pays it to the winner. *n.*

sta lac tite (stə lak′tīt), 1. formation of lime, shaped like an icicle, hanging from the roof of a cave. Stalactites and stalagmites are formed by dripping water that contains lime. 2. any formation shaped like this. *n.*


Stalactites and stalagmites

sta lag mite (stə lag′mīt), 1. a formation of lime, shaped like a cone, built up on the floor of a cave. 2. any formation shaped like this. *n.*

stale (stāl), 1. not fresh: *stale bread.* 2. no longer new or interesting: *a stale joke.* 3. out of condition: *The horse has gone stale from too much running.* 4. make stale. 5. become stale. 1-3 *adj.*, **stal er, stal est;** 4,5 *v.*, **staled, stal ing. —stale′ly,** *adv.* **—stale′ness,** *n.*

stale mate (stāl′māt′), 1. position of the pieces at chess when no move can be made without putting the king in check. 2. any position in which no action can be taken; complete standstill. 3. put in such a position; bring to a complete standstill. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **stale mat ed, stale mat ing.**

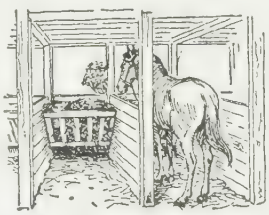
Sta lin (stä′lin), **Joseph,** 1879-1953, Soviet political leader. *n.*

Sta lin grad (stä′lin grad), former name of a city in the SW Soviet Union, on the Volga River, now known as **Volgograd.** During World War II it was besieged by the Germans but not captured. *n.*

stalk[1] (stôk), 1. stem or main axis of a plant. 2. any slender, supporting or connecting part of a plant. A flower or leaf blade may have a stalk. 3. any similar part of an animal. The eyes of a crawfish are on stalks. *n.*

stalk[2] (stôk), 1. approach (wild animals) without being seen or heard by them: *The hunters stalked the lion.* 2. pursue (an animal or a person) without being seen or heard. 3. spread silently and steadily: *Disease stalked through the land.* 4. walk with slow, stiff, or haughty strides. 5. a haughty gait. 6. a stalking. 1-4 *v.*, 5,6 *n.*

stalk ing-horse (stôk′ing hôrs′), 1. horse or figure of a horse, behind which a hunter conceals himself in stalking game. 2. anything used to hide plans or acts; pretext. *n.*


Stalls for animals

stall[1] (stôl), 1. place in a stable for one animal. 2. live in a stall, stable, kennel, etc. 3. *Esp. Brit.* a small place for selling things. At the public market different things are sold in different stalls under one big roof. 4. seat in the choir of a church. 5. *Brit.* seat in the front part of a theater. 6. put or keep in a stall. 7. stop or bring to a standstill, usually against one's wish: *The engine stalled.* 8. stick fast in mud, snow, etc. 9. of an airplane, lose so much speed that it cannot be controlled. 1,3-5 *n.*, 2,6-9 *v.* **—stall′like′,** *adj.*

stall[2] (stôl), *Informal.* 1. pretext to prevent action, the accomplishment of a purpose, etc. 2. pretend; evade; deceive. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

stal lion (stal′yən), an uncastrated male horse, especially kept for breeding purposes. *n.*

stal wart (stôl′wərt), 1. strongly built. 2. strong and brave. 3. firm; steadfast. 4. a stalwart person. 5. a loyal supporter of a political party. 1-3 *adj.*, 4,5 *n.* **—stal′wart ly,** *adv.* **—stal′wart-ness,** *n.*

sta men (stā′mən), part of a flower that contains the pollen, consisting of a slender, threadlike stem or filament and an anther. *n.*

S, stamen.

Stam ford (stam′fərd), city in SW Connecticut. 93,000. *n.*

stam i na (stam′ə nə), strength; endurance. *n.*

stam i nate (stam′ə nit or stam′ə nāt), 1. having stamens but no pistils. 2. having a stamen or stamens; producing stamens. *adj.*

stam mer (stam′ər), 1. repeat the same sound in an effort to speak; hesitate in speaking. *Example:* I s-s-see a d-d-dog. 2. utter thus: *stammer an excuse.* 3. a stammering; stuttering: *John has a nervous stammer.* 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.* **—stam′mer er,** *n.* **—stam′mer ing ly,** *adv.*

stamp (stamp), 1. bring down (one's foot) with force: *stamp on a spider, stamp one's foot in anger.* 2. act of stamping. 3. fix firmly or deeply: *His words were stamped on my mind.* 4. a small piece of paper with a sticky back, put on letters, papers, parcels, etc., to show that a charge has been paid. 5. put postage on. 6. pound; crush; trample; tread: *She stamped out the fire.* 7. a heavy metal piece used to crush or pound rock, etc. 8. mill or machine that crushes rock, etc. 9. instrument that cuts, shapes, or impresses a design on (paper, wax, metal, etc.); thing that puts a mark on. 10. mark with such an instrument: *She stamped the papers with a stamp that had her name on it.* 11. the mark made with it. 12. an official mark or seal. 13. show to be of a certain quality or character; indicate: *His speech stamps him as an educated man.* 14. impression; marks: *Her face bore the stamp of suffering.* 15. kind; type: *Men of his stamp are rare.* 1,3,5,6,10,13 *v.*, 2,4,7-9,11,12,14, 15 *n.* **—stamp′er,** *n.*

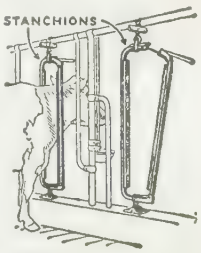
stam pede (stam pēd′), 1. a sudden scattering or headlong flight of a frightened herd of cattle or horses. 2 any headlong flight of a large group: *a stampede of a panic-stricken crowd from a burning building.* 3. scatter or flee in a stampede. 4. a general rush: *a stampede to newly discovered gold fields.* 5. make a general rush. 6. cause to stampede. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3,5,6 *v.*, **stam ped ed, stam ped ing.**

stance (stans), position of the feet of a player when making a stroke in golf or other games. *n.*

stanch[1] (stänch), 1. stop or check the flow of (blood, etc.). 2. stop the flow of blood from (a wound). 3. cease flowing. *v.* Also, **staunch. —stanch′er,** *n.*

stanch[2] (stänch), 1. firm; strong; *stanch walls, a stanch defense.* 2. loyal; steadfast: *a stanch friend, a stanch supporter of the law.* 3. watertight: *a stanch boat.* *adj.* Also, **staunch. —stanch′ly,** *adv.* **—stanch′ness,** *n.*

stan chion (stan′shən), 1. an upright bar, post, or support (in a window, in a stall for cattle, on a ship, etc.). 2. fasten (cattle) by stanchions. 3. strengthen or support with stanchions. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*



Stanchions for cattle. The closed one permits the cow to move her head but not to get away.

stand (stand), **1.** be upright on one's feet: *Don't stand if you are tired, but sit down.* **2.** have specified height when upright: *He stands six feet in his socks.* **3.** rise to one's feet: *He stood when she entered the room.* **4.** be set upright; be placed; be located: *The box stands over there.* **5.** set upright or in an indicated position, condition, etc.: *Stand the box here.* **6.** be in a certain place, rank, scale, etc.: *He stood first in his class for service to the school.* **7.** take or keep a certain position: *"Stand back!" called the policeman to the crowd.* **8.** take a way of thinking or acting: *stand for fair play, stand on one's rights.* **9.** be in a special condition: *He stands innocent of any wrong. The poor man stands in need of food and clothing.* **10.** be unchanged; hold good; remain the same: *The rule against lateness will stand.* **11.** stay in place; last: *The old house has stood for a hundred years.* **12.** gather and stay: *Tears stood in her eyes.* **13.** bear; endure: *Those plants cannot stand cold and die in winter.* **14.** withstand: *cloth that will stand wear.* **15.** *Informal.* bear the expense of: *stand treat.* **16.** hold a specified course: *The ship stood out to sea.* **17.** of a dog, point. **18.** stop moving; halt; stop: *"Stand!" cried the sentry.* **19.** a halt; stop. **20.** stop for defense, resistance, etc.: *We made a last stand against the enemy.* **21.** a halt on a theatrical tour to give a performance. **22.** place where a person stands: *The policeman took his stand at the street corner.* **23.** position: *The police take a strong stand against gambling.* **24.** a raised place where people can sit or stand. **25.** something to put things on or in: *Leave your wet umbrella in the stand in the hall.* **26.** place or fixtures for a small business: *a newspaper stand.* **27.** group of growing trees or plants. 1-18 *v.*, **stood, stand ing**; 19-27 *n.*

stand a chance, have a chance.

stand by, **1.** be near. **2.** help; support. **3.** keep; maintain. **4.** be or get ready for use, action, etc.

stand for, **1.** represent; mean. **2.** be on the side of; take the part of; uphold: *Our school stands for fair play.* **3.** be a candidate for. **4.** *Informal.* put up with. **5.** sail or steer toward.

stand in, *Informal.* be associated or friendly; be on good terms.

stand off, keep off; keep away.

stand on, **1.** be based on; depend on. **2.** demand; assert; claim.

stand out, **1.** project. **2.** be noticeable or prominent. **3.** refuse to yield.

stand over, be left for later consideration, treatment, or settlement.

stand up, **1.** get to one's feet. **2.** endure; last.

stand up for, take the part of; defend; support.

stand up to, meet or face boldly.

stand ard (stan′dərd), **1.** anything taken as a basis of comparison; model: *Your work is not up to standard.* **2.** rule, test, or requirement. **3.** an authorized weight or measure. **4.** used as a standard; according to rule. **5.** having recognized excellence or authority: *Scott and Dickens are standard authors.* **6.** flag, emblem, or symbol: *The dragon was the standard of China.* **7.** an upright support: *The floor lamp has a long standard.* 1-3,6,7 *n.*, 4,5 *adj.*

stand ard bear er (stan′dərd bãr′ər), **1.** officer or soldier who carries a flag or standard. **2.** person who carries a banner in a procession. **3.** a conspicuous leader of a movement, political party, etc. *n.*

stand ard i za tion (stan′dər də zā′shən), **1.** a standardizing. **2.** being standardized. *n.*

stand ard ize (stan′dər dīz), **1.** make standard in size, shape, weight, quality, strength, etc.: *The parts of an automobile are standardized.* **2.** regulate by a standard. **3.** test by a standard. *v.*, **stand ard ized, stand ard iz ing.**

standard of living, way of living that a person or community considers necessary to provide enough material things for comfort, happiness, etc.

standard time, time officially adopted for a region or country.

stand-by (stand′bī′), **1.** person or thing that can be relied upon; chief support; ready resource. **2.** ship kept in readiness for emergencies. **3.** order or signal for a boat to stand by. *n.*, *pl.* **stand-bys.**

stand-in (stand′in′), **1.** *Informal.* favorable position; good standing. **2.** person whose work is standing in the place of a motion-picture actor or actress while the lights, camera, etc., are being arranged. *n.*

stand ing (stan′ding), **1.** position; reputation: *men of good standing.* **2.** duration: *a feud of long standing between two families.* **3.** straight up; erect. **4.** done from an erect position: *a standing jump.* **5.** established; permanent: *a standing invitation, a standing army.* **6.** that stands: *a standing lamp.* **7.** not flowing; stagnant: *standing water.* **8.** act of standing; place of standing. 1,2,8 *n.*, 3-7 *adj.*

standing room, **1.** space to stand in. **2.** space to stand in after all the seats are taken.

Stan dish (stan′dish), **Miles,** 1584?-1656, the military leader of the colony at Plymouth, Massachusetts. *n.*

stand-off (stand′ôf′), **1.** a standing off or apart; reserve; aloofness. **2.** standing off or apart; reserved; aloof. **3.** tie or draw in a game. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

stand-off ish (stand′ôf′ish), reserved; aloof. *adj.*

stand pat (stand′pat′), *Informal.* standing firm for things as they are; opposing any change. *adj.*

stand pat ter (stand′pat′ər), *Informal.* person who stands firm for things as they are and opposes any change, especially in politics. *n.*

stand pipe (stand′pīp′), a large vertical pipe or tower to hold water. *n.*

stand point (stand′point′), point at which one stands to view something; point of view; mental attitude. *n.*

stand still (stand′stil′), a complete stop; halt. *n.*

stan hope (stan′hōp or stan′əp), a kind of light, open, one-seated carriage with two or four wheels. *n.*

stank (stangk), a pt. of **stink.** *The dead fish stank.* *v.*

Stan ley (stan′lē), **1.** Sir **Henry Morton,** 1841-1904, British explorer in Africa. He found the Scottish missionary, Livingstone, who had disappeared in Africa. **2.** capital of the Falkland Islands. 1000. *n.*

stan nic (stan′ik), **1.** of or having to do with tin. **2.** containing tin with a valence of four. *adj.*

stan nous (stan′əs), **1.** of or having to do with tin. **2.** containing tin with a valence of two. *adj.*

Stan ton (stan′tən), **1. Edwin M.,** 1814-1869, American statesman who was secretary of war during the Civil War. **2.** Mrs. **Elizabeth Cady,** 1815-1902, American advocate of woman's rights. *n.*

stan za (stan′zə), group of lines of poetry, commonly four or more, arranged according to a fixed plan; verse of a poem. *n.*

sta pes (stā′pēz), the stirrup bone, the innermost of the three small bones in the middle ear. *n.*

sta ple[1] (stā′pl), **1.** a U-shaped piece of metal with pointed ends. Staples are driven into doors, etc., to hold hooks, pins, or bolts. **2.** a bent piece of wire used to hold together papers, parts of a book, etc. **3.** fasten with a staple or staples. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **sta pled, sta pling.**

Staple (def. 1)

sta ple[2] (stā′pl), **1.** the most important or principal article grown or manufactured in a place: *Cotton is the staple in many Southern States.* **2.** chief element or material. **3.** most important; principal: *The weather was their staple subject of conversation.* **4.** *Archaic.* the principal market of a place; chief center of trade. **5.** a raw material. **6.** fiber of cotton, wool, etc. **7.** sort according to fiber: *staple wool.* **8.** established in commerce: *a staple trade.* **9.** regularly produced in large quantities for the market. 1,2,4-6 *n.*, 3,8,9 *adj.*, 7 *v.*, **sta pled, sta pling.**

sta pler[1] (stā′plər), machine for fastening together papers, parts of a book, etc., with wire staples. *n.*

sta pler[2] (stā′plər), person who sorts and grades fibers of wool, cotton, etc. *n.*

star (stär), **1.** any of the heavenly bodies appearing as bright points in the sky at night. **2.** any heavenly body

except the moon, the planets, comets, and meteors. **3.** a plane figure having five points, or sometimes six, like these: ☆ ✡. **4.** thing having or suggesting this shape. **5.** set with stars; ornament with stars: *Nan's card was starred for perfect attendance.* **6.** asterisk (*). **7.** mark with an asterisk. **8.** in the United States, a representation of a star symbolizing one of the States in the Union. **9.** person of brilliant qualities: *an athletic star.* **10.** a famous person in some art, profession, etc.; especially, one who plays the lead in a performance: *a motion picture star.* **11.** chief; best; leading; excellent. **12.** be prominent; be a leading performer; excel: *She has starred in many motion pictures.* **13.** present as a star. **14.** fate; fortune. 1-4,6,8-10,14 *n.*, 5,7,12,13 *v.*, **starred, star ring;** 11 *adj.*

see stars, *Informal.* see flashes of light as a result of a hard blow on the head.

thank one's (lucky) stars, be thankful for one's good luck.

star board (stär′bərd or stär′bôrd), **1.** the right side of a ship, when facing forward. See **aft** for diagram. **2.** on the right side of a ship. **3.** turn (the helm) to the right side. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*, 3 *v.*

starch (stärch), **1.** a white, tasteless food substance. Potatoes, wheat, rice, and corn contain much starch. **2.** preparation of it used to stiffen clothes, curtains, etc. **3.** stiffen (clothes, curtains, etc.) with starch. **4.** a stiff, formal manner; stiffness. **5.** *Slang.* vigor. 1,2,4,5 *n.*, 3 *v.*

starches, foods containing much starch.

Star Chamber or **star chamber,** **1.** in English history, a court that used arbitrary, secret, and unfair methods of trial. It was abolished in 1641. **2.** any court, committee, or group like this.

starch y (stär′chē), **1.** like starch; containing starch. **2.** stiffened with starch. **3.** stiff in manner; formal. *adj.*, **starch i er, starch i est.** **—starch′i ness,** *n.*

star dom (stär′dəm), **1.** being a star actor or performer. **2.** star actors or performers as a group. *n.*

star dust, **1.** masses of stars that look so small as to suggest particles of dust. **2.** particles of matter falling from space to the earth. **3.** *Informal.* glamour; happy enchantment.

stare (stär), **1.** look long and directly with the eyes wide open. A person stares in wonder, surprise, stupidity, curiosity, or from mere rudeness. **2.** a long and direct look with the eyes wide open: *The doll's eyes were set in an unwinking stare.* **3.** bring to a named condition by staring. **4.** gaze at. **5.** be very striking or glaring. 1,3-5 *v.*, **stared, star ing;** 2 *n.* **—star′er,** *n.*

stare down or **out of countenance,** confuse or embarrass by staring.

stare one in the face, be very evident; seem likely to happen soon.

Starfish (about 5 in. across)

star fish (stär′fish′), a star-shaped sea animal. *n., pl.* **star-fish es** or (*esp. collectively*) **star-fish.**

star gaze (stär′gāz′), **1.** gaze at the stars. **2.** be absent-minded; daydream. *v.*, **star gazed, star gaz ing.**

star ing (stär′ing), **1.** very conspicuous; too bright; glaring. **2.** gazing with a stare; wide-open. *adj.*

stark (stärk), **1.** downright; complete: *That fool is talking stark nonsense.* **2.** entirely; completely: *The boys went swimming stark naked.* **3.** stiff: *The dog lay stark in death.* **4.** harsh; stern. **5.** *Archaic.* strong; sturdy. **6.** in a stark manner. 1,3-5 *adj.*, 2,6 *adv.* **—stark′-ly,** *adv.*

star less (stär′lis), without stars; without starlight. *adj.*

star let (stär′lit), **1.** a young actress or singer who is being trained for leading roles in motion pictures. **2.** a little star. *n.*

star light (stär′līt′), **1.** light from the stars. **2.** lighted by the stars. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

star like (stär′līk′), **1.** shaped like a star. **2.** shining like a star. *adj.*

star ling (stär′ling), **1.** a common European bird which nests about buildings and is easily tamed. **2.** a kind of American blackbird. *n.*

Starling (def. 1) (about 8 in. long)

star lit (stär′lit′), lighted by the stars: *a starlit night.* *adj.*

star-of-Beth le hem (stär′əv beth′lē əm), plant of the same family as the lily, that grows from a small bulb and has a tall cluster of white, star-shaped flowers. *n.*

Star of Bethlehem, in Christian use, the star that heralded Christ's birth.

starred (stärd), **1.** decorated with stars. **2.** marked with a star or stars. **3.** presented as a star actor or performer. **4.** influenced by the stars or by fate. *adj.*

star ry (stär′ē), **1.** lighted by stars; containing many stars: *a starry sky.* **2.** shining like stars: *starry eyes.* **3.** like a star in shape. **4.** of or having to do with stars. *adj.*, **star ri er, star ri est.**

Stars and Bars, first flag used by the Confederate States. It had two horizontal red stripes with a white strip between and a blue square with the circle of seven white stars on it.

Stars and Stripes, the flag of the United States.

star-span gled (stär′spang′gld), spangled with stars. *adj.*

Star-Spangled Banner, **1.** the American national anthem. The words were composed by Francis Scott Key during the War of 1812. **2.** flag of the United States; Stars and Stripes.

start (stärt), **1.** get in motion; set out; begin a journey: *The train started on time.* **2.** begin: *start a book.* **3.** set moving, going, acting, etc.; cause to set out; cause to begin: *start an automobile, start a fire.* **4.** the beginning of a movement, act, journey, race, etc. **5.** a setting in motion; signal to start. **6.** give a sudden, involuntary jerk or twitch; move suddenly: *He started in surprise.* **7.** come, rise, or spring out suddenly: *Tears started from her eyes.* **8.** burst or stick out: *eyes seeming to start from their sockets.* **9.** a sudden movement; jerk: *I awoke with a start. On seeing the snake, the man sprang up with a start.* **10.** a beginning ahead of others; advantage: *He got the start of his rivals.* **11.** chance of starting a career, etc.: *His father gave him a start.* **12.** spurt of activity: *work by fits and starts.* **13.** place, line, etc., where a race begins. **14.** rouse: *start a rabbit.* **15.** become loose. **16.** cause to become loose: *start a run in a stocking.* 1-3,6-8,14-16 *v.*, 4,5,9-13 *n.*

start in, out, or **up,** start.

start er (stär′tər), **1.** person or thing that starts. **2.** person who gives the signal for starting. *n.*

starting point, place of starting; beginning.

star tle (stär′tl), **1.** frighten suddenly; surprise. **2.** a sudden shock of surprise or fright. **3.** move suddenly in fear or surprise. 1,3 *v.*, **star tled, star tling;** 2 *n.*

star tling (stär′tling), surprising; frightening. *adj.*

star va tion (stär vā′shən), **1.** a starving: *Starvation of prisoners is barbarous.* **2.** suffering from extreme hunger; being starved: *Starvation caused his death.* *n.*

starve (stärv), **1.** die because of hunger. **2.** suffer severely because of hunger. **3.** weaken or kill with hunger. **4.** force or subdue by lack of food: *They starved the enemy into surrendering.* **5.** *Informal.* feel hungry. **6.** have a strong desire or craving. **7.** weaken or destroy by lack of something needed. *v.*, **starved, starv ing.**

starve for, suffer from lack of: *starve for news.*

starve ling (stärv′ling), **1.** starving; hungry. **2.** person, animal, etc., that is suffering from lack of food. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

stash (stash), *U.S. Slang.* hide or put away for safekeeping or future use. *v.*

stat a ble (stāt′ə bl), that can be stated. *adj.*

state (stāt), **1.** condition of a person or thing: *He is in a state of poor health. Ice is water in a solid state.* **2.** a person's position in life; rank: *humble state.* **3.** tell in speech or writing; express; say: *state one's views.* **4.** settle; fix. **5.** high style of living; dignity; pomp: *a coach of state.* **6.** used on or reserved for very formal and special occasions; ceremonious; formal: *state robes.* 1,2,5 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **stat ed, stat ing;** 6 *adj.*

lie in state, lie in an open coffin to be seen by people before being buried.

State or **state** (stāt), **1.** nation. **2.** one of several organized political groups of people that together form a nation: *The State of Texas is one of the United States.* **3.** territory of a State. **4.** civil government; highest civil authority: *affairs of State.* **5.** of or pertaining to a State: *a State road, State police.* **6.** of or having to do with civil government or authority: *state control.* 1-4 *n.*, 5,6 *adj.*

state bank, **1.** bank owned or controlled by the government. **2.** bank that has a charter from a State government.

state craft (stāt′kraft′), **1.** statesmanship. **2.** crafty statesmanship. *n.*

stat ed (stāt′id), **1.** said; told. **2.** fixed; settled: *stated times, for a stated fee.* *adj.*

state hood (stāt′hud), condition of being a State. *n.*

State house or **state house** (stāt′hous′), *U.S.* building in which the legislature of a State meets; capitol of a State. *n.*

state ly (stāt′lē), dignified; imposing; grand; majestic: *The Capitol at Washington is a stately building.* *adj.*, **state li er, state li est.** **—state′li ness,** *n.*

state ment (stāt′mənt), **1.** act of stating; manner of stating something. **2.** something stated; report. **3.** summary of an account, showing the amount owed or due. *n.*

Stat en Island (stat′n), island in New York Bay, south of Manhattan Island. It is a part of New York City. 222,000 pop.; 57 sq. mi.

State prison or **State's prison,** prison maintained by a State.

State rights, States' rights.

state room (stāt′rüm′), a private room on a ship or railroad train. *n.*

State's attorney, the law officer who represents the State in court.

state's evidence, **1.** evidence brought forward by the government in a criminal case. **2.** *U.S.* testimony given in court by a criminal against his associates in a crime.

turn state's evidence, *U.S.* testify in court against one's associates in a crime.

state side (stāt′sīd′), *Informal.* from or in the United States: *American soldiers abroad are happy to have stateside magazines.* *adj.*

states man (stāts′mən), person skilled in the management of public or national affairs. *n.*, *pl.* **states men.**

states man like (stāts′mən līk′), having the qualities of a statesman. *adj.*

states man ly (stāts′mən lē), like, worthy of, or befitting a statesman. *adj.*

states man ship (stāts′mən ship), the qualities of a statesman; skill in the management of public or national affairs. *n.*

state socialism, form of socialism in which government control, management, or ownership is used to improve social conditions.

States' rights, powers belonging to the separate States of the United States, under the Constitution. The doctrine of States' rights holds that all powers not specifically delegated by the Constitution to the national government, nor denied by it to the States, belong to the States. Also, **State rights.**

states wom an (stāts′wum′ən), a woman statesman. *n.*, *pl.* **states wom en.**

state-wide (stāt′wīd′), covering an entire state; over all of a state. *adj.*

stat ic (stat′ik), **1.** at rest; standing still: *Civilization does not remain static, but changes constantly.* **2.** having to do with bodies at rest or forces that balance each other. **3.** acting by weight without producing motion: *static pressure.* **4.** having to do with stationary electrical charges that balance each other. Static electricity can be produced by rubbing a glass rod with a silk cloth. **5.** atmospheric electricity. **6.** interference, especially with radio signals, due to such electricity. **7.** of or having to do with such electricity. 1-4,7 *adj.*, 5,6 *n.* **—stat′i cal ly,** *adv.*

stat ics (stat′iks), branch of mechanics that deals with objects at rest or forces that balance each other. *n.*

sta tion (stā′shən), **1.** place to stand in; place which a person is appointed to occupy in the performance of some duty; assigned post: *The policeman took his station at the corner.* **2.** building or place used for a definite purpose. A place where soldiers live, a harbor for ships, the police headquarters of a district, the point from which surveying measurements are made, a place for raising sheep or cattle, and a region to which a government ship or fleet is assigned for duty are all called stations. **3.** place or equipment for sending out or receiving programs, messages, etc., by radio and television. **4.** assign a station to; place: *He stationed himself just outside the main doorway of the hotel.* **5.** a regular stopping place: *a railroad station.* **6.** social position; rank: *A serf was a man of humble station in life.* 1-3,5,6 *n.*, 4 *v.*

station agent, person in charge of a railroad station.

sta tion ar y (stā′shən er′ē), **1.** having a fixed station or place; not movable: *A factory engine is stationary.* **2.** standing still; not moving. **3.** not changing in size, number, activity, etc.: *The population of this town has been stationary for ten years at about 5000 people.* *adj.*

sta tion er (stā′shən ər), person who sells paper, pens, pencils, ink, etc. *n.*

sta tion er y (stā′shən er′ē), writing materials; paper, cards, and envelopes. *n.*

station house, building used as a station; especially, a police station.

sta tion mas ter (stā′shən mas′tər), person in charge of a railroad station. *n.*

station wagon, a closed automobile, usually having a tailboard and more seats than a sedan.

stat ism (stāt′iz əm), a highly centralized governmental control of the economy of a state or nation. *n.*

stat ist (stāt′ist), **1.** statistician. **2.** one advocating statism. *n.*

sta tis tic (stə tis′tik), statistical. *adj.*

sta tis ti cal (stə tis′tə kl), of or having to do with statistics; consisting of or based on statistics. *adj.*

sta tis ti cal ly (stə tis′tik lē), in a statistical manner; according to statistics. *adv.*

stat is ti cian (stat′is tish′ən), expert in statistics; person who prepares statistics. *n.*

sta tis tics (stə tis′tiks), **1.** numerical facts about people, the weather, business conditions, etc. Statistics are collected and classified systematically. **2.** science of collecting and classifying such facts in order to show their significance. 1 *n.pl.*, 2 *n.sing.*

stat u ar y (stach′ü er′ē), **1.** statues collectively. **2.** art of making statues. **3.** of or for statues: *statuary marble.* **4.** sculptor. 1,2,4 *n.*, *pl.* **stat u ar ies;** 3 *adj.*

stat ue (stach′ü), image of a person or animal carved in stone or wood, cast in bronze, or modeled in clay or wax. *n.*

Statue of Liberty, a huge statue of a woman holding aloft a lighted torch that was given to the United States by France. It stands on an island in New York Bay.

stat u esque (stach′ü esk′), like a statue in dignity, formal grace, or classic beauty. *adj.*

stat u ette (stach′ü et′), a small statue. *n.*

stat ure (stach′ər), **1.** height: *A man six feet tall is above average stature.* **2.** development; physical, mental, or moral growth. *n.*

sta tus (stā′təs or stat′əs), **1.** condition; state: *Diplomats are interested in the status of world affairs.* **2.** social or professional standing; position; rank: *his status as a doctor.* **3.** legal position. *n.*

status quo (kwō), the way things are; the existing state of affairs.

stat ute (stach′üt), **1.** law enacted by a legislative body: *The statutes for the United States are made by Congress.* **2.** law; decree; formally established rule. *n.*

statute law, written law; law expressed or stated by statutes.

statute mile, 5280 feet.

stat u to ry (stach′ù tô′rē), **1.** having to do with a statute. **2.** fixed by statute. **3.** punishable by statute. *adj.* **—stat′u to′ri ly,** *adv.*

St. Au gus tine (sānt ô′gəs tēn), city in NE Florida, the oldest city in the United States. 15,000.

staunch (stônch), stanch. *v., adj.* **—staunch′ly,** *adv.* **—staunch′ness,** *n.*

stave (stāv), **1.** one of the curved pieces of wood that form the sides of a barrel, tub, etc. **2.** stick or staff. **3.** rung of a ladder. **4.** break a hole in (a barrel, boat, etc.). **5.** become smashed or broken in. **6.** verse or stanza of a poem or song. **7.** the musical staff. **8.** furnish with staves. 1-3,6,7 *n.,* 4,5,8 *v.,* **staved** or **stove, stav ing.**

stave off, put off; keep back; delay or prevent: *The lost campers ate birds' eggs to stave off starvation.*

staves (stāvz), **1.** a pl. of **staff.** **2.** pl. of **stave.** *n.*

stay[1] (stā), **1.** continue to be as indicated; remain: *stay clean. Stay here till I call you.* **2.** live for a while; dwell: *She is staying with her aunt while her mother is ill.* **3.** a staying; a stop; time spent: *a pleasant stay in the country.* **4.** stop; halt: *We have no time to stay.* **5.** pause; wait: *"Time and tide stay for no man."* **6.** wait for; await. **7.** put an end to for a while; satisfy (hunger, appetite, etc.). **8.** put off; hold back; delay; restrain; check: *The teacher stayed judgment till she could hear both sides.* **9.** check; restraint: *a stay on his activity.* **10.** delay in carrying out the order of a court: *The judge granted the condemned man a stay for an appeal.* **11.** endure: *unable to stay to the end of a race.* **12.** *Informal.* staying power; endurance. 1,2,4-8,11 *v.,* **stayed** or (*Archaic*) **staid, stay ing;** 3,9,10,12 *n.* **—stay′er,** *n.*

stay[2] (stā), **1.** a support; prop; brace: *The oldest son was the family's stay.* **2.** support; prop; hold up; strengthen mentally or spiritually; fix or rest in dependence or reliance. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **stayed, stay ing.**

stays, corset.

stay[3] (stā), **1.** a strong rope, often of wire, which supports a mast of a ship. **2.** any rope or chain similarly used. **3.** support or secure with stays. **4.** of a ship, change to the other tack. 1,2 *n.,* 3,4 *v.,* **stayed, stay ing.**

in stays, of a ship, in the act of changing from one tack to another.

stay sail (stā′sāl′; *Nautical* stā′sl), a sail fastened on a stay or rope. *n.*

St. Ber nard (sānt bər närd′), **1. Great,** a mountain pass in the Alps between NW Italy and SW Switzerland. 8108 ft. high. **2. Little,** a mountain pass in the Alps between NW Italy and E France. 7177 ft. high.

St. Clair (sānt klär′), **1.** river flowing S from Lake Huron into Lake St. Clair, between SE Michigan and the province of Ontario, Canada. 40 mi. **2. Lake,** lake between SE Michigan and the province of Ontario, Canada. 30 mi. long; 24 mi. wide; 460 sq. mi.

St. Croix (sānt kroi′), largest of the Virgin Islands. It belongs to the United States. 15,000 pop.; 82 sq. mi.

St.-Den is (sānt den′is), capital of Réunion. 42,000. *n.*

stead (sted), place: *Our laundress could not come, but sent her sister in her stead.* *n.*

stand in good stead, be of advantage or service to.

stead fast (sted′fast′), firmly fixed; constant; not moving or changing: *Benjamin Franklin was a steadfast servant of his country.* *adj.* Also, **stedfast.** **—stead′fast ly,** *adv.* **—stead′fast ness,** *n.*

stead y (sted′ē), **1.** changing little; uniform; regular: *steady progress.* **2.** firmly fixed; firm; not swaying or shaking: *hold a ladder steady.* **3.** not easily excited; calm: *steady nerves.* **4.** resolute; steadfast: *steady friendship.* **5.** having good habits; reliable: *a steady young man.* **6.** of a ship, keeping nearly upright in a heavy sea. **7.** make steady; keep steady: *Steady the ladder while I climb to the roof.* **8.** become steady: *The wind steadied.* 1-6 *adj.,* **stead i er, stead i est;** 7,8 *v.,* **stead ied, stead y ing. —stead′i ly,** *adv.* **—stead′i ness,** *n.*

steak (stāk), slice of meat or fish for broiling or frying. *Steak* often means *beefsteak.* *n.*

steal (stēl), **1.** take (something) that does not belong to one; take dishonestly: *steal money.* **2.** take, get, or do secretly: *steal a look at someone.* **3.** take, get, or win by art, charm, or gradual means: *She steals all hearts.* **4.** move secretly or quietly: *She stole out of the house.* **5.** move slowly or gently: *the years steal by.* **6.** *Informal.* act of stealing. **7.** *Informal.* the thing stolen. **8.** run to (a base) in baseball without being helped by a hit or error. 1-5,8 *v.,* **stole, sto len, steal ing;** 6,7 *n.*

stealth (stelth), secret or sly action: *He obtained the letter by stealth, taking it while nobody was in the room.* *n.*

stealth y (stel′thē), done in a secret manner; secret; sly: *The cat crept in a stealthy way toward the bird.* *adj.,* **stealth i er, stealth i est. —stealth′i ly,** *adv.* **—stealth′i ness,** *n.*

steam (stēm), **1.** water in the form of vapor or gas. Steam is used to heat houses, run engines, etc. **2.** give off steam: *The cup of coffee was steaming.* **3.** rise in steam. **4.** move by steam: *The ship steamed off.* **5.** cook, soften, or freshen by steam. **6.** *Informal.* power; energy; force. 1,6 *n.,* 2-5 *v.* **—steam′like′,** *adj.*

let off steam, *Informal.* **1.** get rid of excess energy. **2.** relieve one's feelings.

steam boat (stēm′bōt′), boat moved by steam. *n.*

steam chest, chamber through which the steam of an engine passes from the boiler to the cylinder.

steam engine, engine operated by steam, typically one in which a sliding piston in a cylinder is moved by the expansive action of steam generated in a boiler.

steam er (stēm′ər), **1.** steamboat; steamship. **2.** engine run by steam. **3.** container in which something is steamed. *n.*

steamer rug, blanket used to keep a person warm in a chair on the deck of a ship.

steam fitter, man who installs and repairs steam pipes, radiators, boilers, etc.

steam roller, 1. a heavy roller, usually moved by steam, formerly used to crush and level materials in making roads. **2.** *Informal.* means of crushing opposition.

steam-roll er (stēm′rōl′ər), *Informal.* crush. *v.*

steam ship (stēm′ship′), ship moved by steam. *n.*

steam shovel, machine for digging, usually operated by steam.

steam y (stēm′ē), **1.** of steam; like steam. **2.** full of steam; giving off steam; rising in steam. *adj.,* **steam i er, steam i est. —steam′i ness,** *n.*

ste ap sin (stē ap′sən), a digestive enzyme secreted in the pancreatic juice, which changes fats into glycerol and fatty acids. *n.*

ste a rate (stē′ə rāt), salt of stearic acid. *n.*

ste ar ic (stē ar′ik or stir′ik), having to do with stearin, suet, or fat. *adj.*

stearic acid, a solid white substance obtained from certain fats and used in making candles.

ste a rin (stē′ə rin or stir′ən), **1.** a colorless, odorless substance that is the chief constituent of many animal and vegetable fats. **2.** mixture of fatty acids used for making candles, solid alcohol, etc. *n.*

sted fast (sted′fast′), steadfast. *adj.* **—sted′fast ly,** *adv.*

steed (stēd), **1.** horse, especially a riding horse. **2.** a high-spirited horse. *n.*

steel (stēl), **1.** iron mixed with carbon so that it is very hard, strong, and tough. Most tools are made from steel. **2.** something made from steel. **3.** sword. **4.** piece of steel for making sparks. **5.** rod of steel for sharpening knives. **6.** a narrow strip of steel in a corset. **7.** made of steel. **8.** point, edge, or cover with steel. **9.** make hard or strong like steel: *He steeled his heart against the sufferings of the poor.* **10.** steellike hardness or strength: *The brave soldier had nerves of steel.* 1-6,10 *n.*, 7 *adj.*, 8,9 *v.* **—steel′less,** *adj.* **—steel′like′,** *adj.*

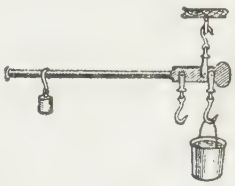
steel blue, lustrous dark blue, like the color of tempered steel.

steel wool, small, fine steel shavings, used in cleaning or polishing surfaces.

steel work er (stēl′wėr′kər), person who works in a place where steel is made. *n.*

steel works (stēl′wėrks′), place where steel is made. *n. pl. or sing.*

steel y (stēl′ē), **1.** made of steel. **2.** like steel in color, strength, or hardness. *adj.*, **steel i er, steel i est. —steel′i ness,** *n.*



Steelyard. The weight is moved until the arms are horizontal; the number at which it rests is the weight of the object on the hook.

steel yard (stēl′yärd or stil′yərd), a scale for weighing. A steelyard has unequal arms, the longer one having a movable weight and the shorter a hook for holding the object to be weighed. *n.*

steen bok (stēn′bok′ or stān′bok′), any of various small African antelopes frequenting rocky places. *n.*

Steenbok (about 1¾ ft. high at the shoulder)

steep[1] (stēp), **1.** having a sharp slope; almost straight up and down: *The hill is steep.* **2.** a steep slope. **3.** *Informal.* unreasonable: *a steep price.* 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—steep′ly,** *adv.* **—steep′ness,** *n.*

steep[2] (stēp), **1.** soak: *Let the tea steep in boiling water for five minutes. His sword was steeped in blood.* **2.** immerse; imbue: *ruins steeped in gloom.* **3.** a soaking. **4.** liquid in which something is soaked. 1,2 *v.*, 3,4 *n.* **—steep′er,** *n.*

steeped in, filled with; permeated by.

stee ple (stē′pl), a high tower on a church, usually with a spire. See **spire** for picture. *n.*

stee ple chase (stē′pl chās′), a horse race over a course having ditches, hedges, and other obstacles. *n.*

stee ple jack (stē′pl jak′), man who climbs steeples, tall chimneys, or the like, to make repairs, etc. *n.*

steer[1] (stir), **1.** guide the course of: *steer a ship, steer a sled, steer an automobile, steer an airplane.* **2.** be guided: *This car steers easily.* **3.** guide a ship: *The pilot steered for the harbor.* **4.** direct one's way or course: *Steer away from flattery.* **5.** *U.S. Slang.* an idea or a suggested course of action. 1-4 *v.*, 5 *n.* **—steer′er,** *n.*

steer clear of, keep away from; avoid.

steer[2] (stir), **1.** a young ox, usually two to four years old. **2.** any male of beef cattle. *n.*

steer age (stir′ij), **1.** part of a passenger ship occupied by passengers traveling at the cheapest rate. **2.** act of steering. **3.** manner in which a ship is affected by the helm. *n.*

steer age way (stir′ij wā′), amount of forward motion a ship must have before it can be steered. *n.*

steering gear, apparatus for steering an automobile, ship, etc.

steering wheel, wheel that is turned to steer an automobile, ship, etc.

steers man (stirz′mən), person who steers a ship, *n., pl.* **steers men.**

Stef áns son (stef′ən sn), **Vilhjálmur,** 1879-1962, American anthropologist and Arctic explorer, born in Canada. *n.*

steg o my ia (steg′ə mī′ə), mosquito that transmits yellow fever. *n.*

steg o sau rus (steg′ə sô′rəs), an extinct reptile of great size (sometimes nearly 40 feet long) with heavy bony armor. *n., pl.* **steg o sau ri** (-rī).

stein (stīn), a beer mug. *n.*

Stein metz (stīn′mets), **Charles P.,** 1865-1923, American scientist and engineer, born in Germany. *n.*

ste le (stē′lē), an upright slab or pillar of stone bearing an inscription, sculptural design, or the like. *n., pl.* **ste lae** (-lē) or **ste les.**

St. E li as (sānt i lī′əs), **Mount,** mountain on border between the state of Alaska and Yukon Territory, Canada. 18,008 ft.

stel lar (stel′ər), **1.** of or having to do with the stars; of a star; like a star. **2.** chief: *a stellar role.* *adj.*

St. El mo's fire (sānt el′mōz), light due to a discharge of atmospheric electricity, often seen on masts, towers, etc.

stem[1] (stem), **1.** the main part of a plant above the ground. The stem supports the branches, etc. **2.** the part of a flower, a fruit, or a leaf that joins it to the plant or tree. **3.** remove the stem from (a leaf, fruit, etc.). **4.** anything like or suggesting the stem of a plant: *the stem of a goblet, the stem of a pipe, etc.* **5.** grow out; develop: *Newspapers stemmed from the invention of the printing press.* **6.** originate or spring from. **7.** line of descent of a family. **8.** the part of a word to which endings are added and in which changes are made. *Run* is the stem of *running, runner, ran,* etc. **9.** the bow or front end of a boat. 1,2,4,7-9 *n.*, 3,5,6 *v.*, **stemmed, stem ming. —stem′like′,** *adj.*

from stem to stern, from one end of a ship to the other.

stem[2] (stem), **1.** stop; check; dam up. **2.** make progress against: *stem the swift current.* *v.*, **stemmed, stemming.**

stem less (stem′lis), having no stem; having no visible stem. *adj.*

stemmed (stemd), **1.** having a stem. **2.** having the stem removed. *adj.*

stem wind ing (stem′wīn′ding), of a watch, winding by turning a knob on the stem. *adj.*

stench (stench), a very bad smell; stink: *the stench of a pigsty, the stench of gas.* *n.*

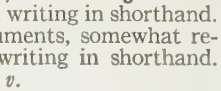
sten cil (sten′sl), **1.** a thin sheet of metal, paper, etc., having letters or designs cut through it. When it is laid on a surface and ink or color is spread on, these letters or designs are made on the surface. **2.** the letters or designs so made. **3.** mark or paint with a stencil: *The curtains have a stenciled border.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **sten ciled, sten cil ing** or *esp. Brit.* **sten cilled, sten cil ling.**

sten o graph (sten′ə graf), **1.** a writing in shorthand. **2.** any of various keyboard instruments, somewhat resembling a typewriter, used for writing in shorthand. **3.** write in shorthand. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

ste nog ra pher (stə nog′rə fər), person whose work is stenography and typewriting. *n.*

sten o graph ic (sten′ə graf′ik), **1.** of stenography. **2.** made by stenography. **3.** using short symbols instead of letters, words, etc. *adj.*

sten o graph i cal ly (sten′ə graf′ik lē), by means of stenography. *adv.*



Example of stenography (Gregg system). The symbols mean "Your letter was received today."

ste nog ra phy (stə nog′rə fē), **1.** method of rapid writing that uses symbols for letters, sounds, and words. **2.** act of writing in such symbols. *n.*

Sten tor (sten′tôr), in Greek legend, a Greek herald in the Trojan War, whose voice was as loud as the voices of fifty men. *n.*

sten to ri an (sten tôʹrē ən), very loud or powerful in sound. *adj.*

step (step), **1.** a movement made by lifting the foot and putting it down again in a new position; one motion of the leg in walking, running, dancing, etc. **2.** distance covered by one such movement: *She was three steps away when he called her back.* **3.** move the legs as in walking, running, dancing, etc.: *Step lively!* **4.** a short distance; little way: *The school is only a step away.* **5.** walk a short distance: *Step this way.* **6.** way of walking, dancing, etc.: *a brisk step.* **7.** pace uniform with that of another or others or in time with music: *keep step, be in step.* **8.** measure (off) by taking steps: *Step off the distance from the door to the window.* **9.** put the foot down: *step on a worm.* **10.** place for the foot in going up or coming down. A stair or a rung of a ladder is a step. **11.** make or arrange like a flight of steps. **12.** sound made by putting the foot down. **13.** footprint: *see steps in the mud.* **14.** an action: *The principal took steps to stop needless absence from school.* **15.** a degree in a scale; a grade in rank: *A colonel is three steps above a captain.* **16.** in music, a degree of the staff or the scale. **17.** interval between two successive degrees of the scale. **18.** part like a step; support, frame, etc., for holding the end of something upright: *the step of a mast.* **19.** set (a mast); fix or place in a support. **20.** *Informal.* go fast. 1,2,4,6,7,10,12-18 *n.*, 3,5,8,9, 11,19,20 *v.*, **stepped, step ping.**

steps, stepladder.

step by step, little by little; slowly.

step down, **1.** come down. **2.** decrease.

step in, come in; intervene; take part.

step on it, *Informal.* go faster; hurry up.

step out, *U.S. Informal.* go out for entertainment.

step up, **1.** go up. **2.** increase.

watch one's step, be careful.

step broth er (stepʹbruтнʹər), one's stepfather's or stepmother's son by a former marriage. *n.*

step child (stepʹchīldʹ), child of one's husband or wife by a former marriage. *n., pl.* **step chil dren.**

step dame (stepʹdāmʹ), *Archaic.* stepmother. *n.*

step daugh ter (stepʹdôʹtər), daughter of one's husband or wife by a former marriage. *n.*

step-down (stepʹdounʹ), serving or causing to decrease gradually. *adj.*

step fa ther (stepʹfäʹтнər), man who has married one's mother after the death or divorce of one's real father. *n.*

Ste phens (stēʹvənz), **Alexander Hamilton,** 1812-1883, vice-president of the Confederate States of America from 1861 to 1865. *n.*

Ste phen son (stēʹvən sn), **George,** 1781-1848, English engineer. He improved the steam locomotive and in 1825 built one of the first trains carrying passengers and freight. *n.*

step-in (stepʹinʹ), of garments, shoes, etc., put on by being stepped into. *adj.*

step lad der (stepʹladʹər), ladder with flat steps instead of rungs. *n.*

step moth er (stepʹmuтнʹər), woman who has married one's father after the death or divorce of one's real mother. *n.*

step par ent (stepʹpãrʹənt), stepfather or stepmother. *n.*

steppe (step), **1.** one of the vast treeless plains in SE Europe and in Asia. **2.** a vast treeless plain. *n.*

stepped-up (steptʹupʹ), increased in size, speed, or extent. *adj.*

step per (stepʹər), person or animal that steps, especially in a particular manner: *a high stepper.* *n.*

stepping stone, **1.** stone or one of a line of stones in shallow water, a marshy place, or the like, used in crossing. **2.** stone for use in mounting or ascending. **3.** anything serving as a means of advancing or rising.

step sis ter (stepʹsisʹtər), one's stepfather's or stepmother's daughter by a former marriage. *n.*

step son (stepʹsunʹ), son of one's husband or wife by a former marriage. *n.*

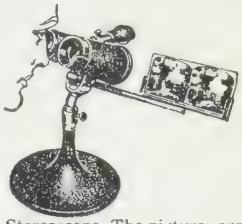
stept (stept), *Poetic.* a pt. and a pp. of **step.** *v.*

step-up (stepʹupʹ), serving or causing to increase gradually. *adj.*

stere (stir), a cubic meter. *n.*

ster e o (sterʹē ō or stirʹē ō), stereophonic. *adj.*

ster e o phon ic (sterʹē ə fonʹik), designed for use with a radio or phonograph, or motion picture or television sound in such a way as to imitate an actual performance by the use of two or more separate systems of sound reproduction. *adj.*



Stereoscope. The pictures are taken from two points a short distance apart, and the instrument contains lenses which make them appear to be one view.

ster e op ti con (sterʹē opʹtə kən), an improved form of magic lantern, having a powerful light that projects pictures upon a screen. *n.*

ster e o scope (sterʹē əskōpʹ), instrument through which two pictures of the same object or scene are viewed, one by each eye. The object or scene thus viewed appears to have three dimensions, as it would if really seen. *n.*

ster e o scop ic (sterʹē ə skopʹik), having to do with stereoscopes. *adj.*

ster e o type (sterʹē ə tīpʹ), **1.** a fixed form; something that never changes. **2.** give a fixed or settled form to. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **ster e o typed, ster e o typ ing. —ster′e o typʹer,** *n.*

ster e o typed (sterʹē ə tīptʹ), fixed or settled in form; conventional: *"It gives me great pleasure to be with you tonight" is a stereotyped opening for a speech.* *adj.*

ster ile (sterʹəl), **1.** free from living germs: *The doctor kept his instruments sterile.* **2.** barren; not fertile; not producing crops: *Sterile land does not produce good crops.* **3.** not producing seed or offspring: *a sterile cow.* **4.** not producing results: *sterile hopes.* *adj.* **—ster′ile ly,** *adv.*

ste ril i ty (stə rilʹə tē), barrenness; sterile condition or character. *n., pl.* **ste ril i ties.**

ster i li za tion (sterʹə lə zāʹshən), a sterilizing or being sterilized: *the sterilization of dishes by boiling them.* *n.*

ster i lize (sterʹə līz), **1.** free from living germs: *The water had to be sterilized by boiling to make it fit to drink.* **2.** deprive of fertility. *v.*, **ster i lized, ster i liz ing. —ster′i lizʹer,** *n.*

ster ling (stèrʹling), **1.** British money. **2.** of British money; payable in British money. **3.** of standard quality; containing 92.5 per cent pure silver. *Sterling* is stamped on solid silver knives, forks, etc. **4.** sterling silver or things made of it. **5.** made of sterling silver. **6.** genuine; excellent; dependable: *the sterling character of George Washington.* 1,4 *n.*, 2,3,5,6 *adj.*

sterling silver, solid silver; silver 92.5 per cent pure.

stern[1] (stèrn), **1.** severe; strict; harsh: *a stern master, a stern frown.* **2.** hard; not yielding; firm: *stern necessity.* **3.** grim: *stern mountains.* *adj.* **—stern′ly,** *adv.* **—stern′ness,** *n.*

stern[2] (stèrn), the hind part of a ship or boat. See **aft** for diagram. *n.*

ster nal (stèrʹnl), of or having to do with the breastbone or sternum. *adj.*

stern most (stèrnʹmōst), **1.** nearest the stern. **2.** farthest in the rear. *adj.*

stern sheets, space at the stern of an open boat.

ster num (stèrʹnəm), the breastbone. *n., pl.* **ster na** (-nə) or **ster nums.**

stern ward (stėrn′wərd), toward the stern; astern. *adv.*

stern wards (stėrn′wərdz), sternward. *adv.*

stern way (stėrn′wā′), backward movement of a ship. *n.*

ster to rous (stėr′tə rəs), making a heavy snoring sound: *stertorous breathing. adj.* **—ster′to rous ness,** *n.*

Doctor using a stethoscope. The sounds are conveyed to his ears through two hollow tubes.

steth o scope (steth′ə skōp), instrument used by doctors when listening to sounds in the lungs, heart, etc. *n.*

steth o scop ic (steth′ə-skop′ik), **1.** having to do with the stethoscope or its use. **2.** made or obtained by the stethoscope. *adj.*

St.-É tienne (saN tā tyen′), city in SE France. 182,000. *n.*

Stet tin (shte tēn′), seaport in NW Poland, formerly in Germany. 259,000. *n.*

Steu ben (stü′bən or stū′bən), Baron **Frederick William von,** 1730-1794, Prussian general who aided the Americans in the Revolutionary War. *n.*

ste ve dore (stē′və dôr), man who loads and unloads ships. *n.*

Ste vens (stē′vənz), **Thaddeus,** 1792-1868, American statesman and abolitionist. *n.*

Ste ven son (stē′vən sən), **1. Adlai Ewing,** 1900-1965, United States political leader. **2. Robert Louis,** 1850-1894, Scottish author of novels, essays, etc. *n.*

stew (stü or stū), **1.** cook by slow boiling: *The cook stewed the chicken for a long time.* **2.** food cooked by slow boiling: *beef stew.* **3.** *Informal.* worry; fret. **4.** *Informal.* state of worry; fret: *She is all in a stew over her lost trunk.* 1,3 *v.,* 2,4 *n.*

stew in one's own juice, suffer the consequence of one's own actions.

stew ard (stü′ərd or stū′ərd), **1.** man who manages another's property: *He is the steward of that great estate.* **2.** man who takes charge of the food and table service for a club, ship, railroad train, etc. **3.** servant on a ship: *a dining-room steward, a deck steward, a cabin steward.* **4.** person appointed to manage a dinner, ball, show, etc. *n.*

stew ard ess (stü′ər dis or stū′ər dis), **1.** a woman steward. **2.** woman employed on a ship, an airplane, etc., to wait upon passengers. *n.*

stew ard ship (stü′ərd ship or stū′ərd ship), **1.** position, duties, and responsibilities of a steward. **2.** management for others. *n.*

Stew art Island (stü′ərt or stū′ərt), island just south of New Zealand, to which it belongs. 300 pop.; 670 sq. mi.

stew pan (stü′pan′ or stū′pan′), pan for stewing; saucepan. *n.*

St. George's, capital of Grenada. 7000.

St. George's Channel, strait between Wales and Ireland. It connects the Irish Sea with the Atlantic. 43 mi. wide.

St. Got thard (sānt got′ərd), **1.** a mountain range of the Alps in S Switzerland. The highest peak is 10,490 feet. **2.** a mountain pass located there. 6935 ft. high. **3.** a railroad tunnel beneath this pass. 9¼ mi. long.

St. He le na (sānt hə lē′nə), a British island in the S Atlantic. Napoleon was exiled there from 1815 until his death in 1821. 5000 pop.; 47 sq. mi.

sthen ic (sthen′ik), accompanied by an unhealthy increase in vital processes, such as circulation and respiration. *adj.*

stib i um (stib′ē əm), antimony. *Symbol:* Sb *n.*

stick[1] (stik), **1.** a long, thin piece of wood. **2.** such a piece of wood shaped for a special use: *a walking stick.* **3.** something like a stick in shape: *a stick of candy.* **4.** furnish with a stick or sticks to support or prop. **5.** *Informal.* a stiff, awkward, or stupid person. **6.** lever used to work certain main controls of an airplane. **7.** mast; part of a mast; yard. **8.** *Informal.* portion of alcoholic liquor added to a drink. **9.** a small metal tray in which type is set by hand. **10.** amount of type so set. 1-3,5-10 *n.,* 4 *v.,* **sticked, stick ing.**

the sticks, *U.S. Informal.* the outlying districts; backwoods.

stick[2] (stik), **1.** pierce with a pointed instrument; thrust (a point) into; stab. **2.** kill by stabbing or piercing. **3.** fasten by thrusting the point or end into or through something: *He stuck a flower in his buttonhole.* **4.** put into a position: *Don't stick your head out of the window.* **5.** be thrust; extend (from, out, through, up, etc.): *His arms stick out of his coat sleeves.* **6.** a thrust. **7.** fasten; attach: *Stick a stamp on the letter.* **8.** a sticky condition. **9.** keep close: *The boy stuck to his mother's heels.* **10.** be or become fastened; become fixed; be at a standstill: *Our car stuck in the mud.* **11.** bring to a stop: *Our work was stuck by the breakdown of the machinery.* **12.** a standstill; stop. **13.** keep on; hold fast: *stick to a task, stick to one's friends when they are in trouble.* **14.** *Informal.* puzzle. **15.** be puzzled; hesitate: *Roy sticks at nothing to get his own way.* **16.** *Slang.* impose upon; cheat. 1-5,7,9-11,13-16 *v.,* **stuck, stick ing;** 6,8,12 *n.*

stick around, *Slang.* stay or wait nearby.

stick at, hesitate or stop for.

stick out, **1.** stand out; be plain. **2.** *Informal.* put up with until the end.

stick up, *Slang.* hold up; rob.

stick up for, *Informal.* support; defend.

stick er (stik′ər), **1.** person or thing that sticks. **2.** *U.S.* a gummed label. **3.** bur; thorn. **4.** *Informal.* puzzle. *n.*

stick le (stik′l), **1.** make objections about trifles; insist stubbornly. **2.** feel difficulties about trifles; have objections; scruple. *v.,* **stick led, stick ling.**

stick le back (stik′l bak′), a small, scaleless fish with a row of sharp spines on the back. The male builds an elaborate nest for the eggs. *n., pl.* **stick le backs** or (*esp. collectively*) **stick le back.**

stick ler (stik′lər), person who contends stubbornly or insists on trifles. *n.*

stick pin (stik′pin′), pin worn in a necktie for ornament. *n.*

stick tight (stik′tīt′), plant of the same family as the aster, having flat, barbed seeds that stick to clothing. *n.*

stick-to-it ive ness (stik′tü′it iv nis), *U.S. Informal.* perseverance. *n.*

stick-up (stik′up′), *Slang.* holdup; robbery. *n.*

stick y (stik′ē), **1.** that sticks: *sticky glue.* **2.** that makes things stick; covered with adhesive matter: *sticky flypaper.* **3.** unpleasantly humid: *sticky weather. adj.,* **stick i er, stick i est. —stick′i ly,** *adv.* **—stick′i-ness,** *n.*

stiff (stif), **1.** not easily bent: *a stiff collar.* **2.** hard to move: *stiff hinges.* **3.** not able to move easily: *He was stiff and sore.* **4.** drawn tight; tense: *a stiff cord.* **5.** not fluid; firm: *stiff jelly.* **6.** dense; compact: *stiff soil.* **7.** not easy or natural in manner; formal: *a stiff bow, a stiff style of writing.* **8.** strong and steady in motion: *a stiff breeze.* **9.** hard to deal with; hard: *a stiff examination.* **10.** strong: *a stiff drink.* **11.** *Informal.* more than seems suitable: *a stiff price.* **12.** *Slang.* a dead body; corpse. **13.** *Slang.* a stiff, formal, or priggish person. 1-11 *adj.,* 12,13 *n.* **—stiff′ly,** *adv.* **—stiff′ness,** *n.*

stiff en (stif′ən), **1.** make stiff: *She stiffened the shirt with starch.* **2.** become stiff: *The jelly will stiffen as it cools. Pat stiffened with anger.* *v.* **—stiff′en er,** *n.*

stiff en ing (stif′ən ing), **1.** a making or becoming stiff. **2.** something used to stiffen a thing. *n.*

stiff-necked (stif′nekt′), **1.** having a stiff neck. **2.** stubborn; obstinate. *adj.*

sti fle (stī′fl), **1.** stop the breath of; smother: *The smoke stifled the firemen.* **2.** be unable to breathe freely: *I am stifling in this close room.* **3.** keep back; suppress; stop: *stifle a cry, stifle a yawn, stifle business activity, stifle a rebellion.* *v.,* **sti fled, sti fling.**

stig ma (stig′mə), **1.** mark of disgrace; stain or reproach on one's reputation. **2.** a distinguishing mark or sign. **3.** a small spot or mark; spot in the skin that bleeds or turns red. **4.** the part of the pistil of a plant that receives the pollen. **5.** *Archaic.* a special mark burned on a slave or criminal. *n.*, *pl.* **stig mas** or **stig ma ta.**

Stigma (def. 4)

stig ma ta (stig′mə tə), **1.** a pl. of **stigma.** **2.** marks or wounds like the five wounds on the crucified body of Christ, said to appear supernaturally on the hands, feet, and side. *n.*

stig ma tize (stig′mə tīz), **1.** set some mark of disgrace upon; reproach. **2.** brand. **3.** produce stigmas on. *v.*, **stig ma tized, stig ma tiz ing. —stig′ma ti za′tion,** *n.*

stile (stīl), **1.** step or steps for getting over a fence or wall. **2.** turnstile. **3.** a vertical piece in a door, paneled wall, etc. *n.*

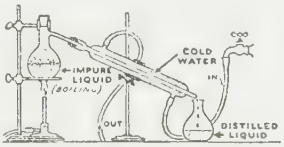
Stile (def. 1)

sti let to (stə let′ō), **1.** a dagger with a narrow blade. **2.** a small, sharp-pointed instrument for making eyelet holes in embroidery. *n.*, *pl.* **sti let tos** or **sti let toes.**

still[1] (stil), **1.** without motion; without noise; quiet; tranquil: *The lake is still today.* **2.** make quiet; *still a crying child.* **3.** become quiet. **4.** calm; relieve. **5.** *Poetic.* silence. **6.** soft; low; subdued: *a still, small voice.* **7.** at this or that time: *He came yesterday and he is still here.* **8.** up to this or that time: *The matter is still unsettled.* **9.** in the future as in the past: *It will still be here.* **10.** even; yet: *still more, still worse.* **11.** yet; nevertheless: *Proof was given, but they still doubted* (*adv.*). *He is dull; still he tries hard* (*conj.*). **12.** without moving; quietly. **13.** *Archaic* or *Poetic.* steadily; constantly; always. **14.** not bubbling: *still wine.* **15.** photograph of a person or other subject at rest. **16.** *U.S.* an individual picture or frame of a motion picture used in advertising. 1,6,14 *adj.*, 2-4 *v.*, 5,15,16 *n.*, 7-13 *adv.*, 11 *conj.*

Stiletto (def. 1)

still[2] (stil), **1.** apparatus for distilling liquids. A still is used in making alcohol. **2.** place where alcoholic liquors are distilled; distillery. *n.*



Still (def. 1). It works on the same principle as a retort.

still born (stil′bôrn′), dead when born. *adj.*

still life, **1.** fruit, flowers, furniture, pottery, dead animals, etc., shown in a picture. **2.** picture containing such things.

still ness (stil′nis), **1.** quiet; silence. **2.** absence of motion; calm. *n.*

stil ly (stil′ē for 1; stil′lē for 2), **1.** *Poetic.* quiet; still; calm. **2.** calmly; quietly. 1 *adj.*, **stil li er, stil li est;** 2 *adv.*

stilt (stilt), **1.** one of a pair of poles, each with a support for the foot at some distance above the ground. Stilts are used in walking through shallow water, or by children for amusement. **2.** a long post or pole used to support a house, shed, etc., above the water. **3.** a wading bird with long, slender legs and bill that lives in marshes. *n.* **—stilt′like′,** *adj.*

stilt ed (stil′tid), **1.** stiffly dignified or formal: *stilted conversation.* **2.** raised above the ordinary level. *adj.*

Stil ton cheese (stilt′n), a rich, white cheese veined with mold when well ripened. Stilton cheese is much like Roquefort.

stim u lant (stim′yə lənt), **1.** food, drug, medicine, etc., that temporarily increases the activity of some part of the body. Tea, coffee, and alcoholic drinks are stimulants. **2.** something that spurs one on or stirs one up; motive, influence, etc., that rouses one to action: *Hope is a stimulant.* **3.** stimulating. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

stim u late (stim′yə lāt), **1.** spur on; stir up; rouse to action: *Praise stimulated her to work hard.* **2.** increase temporarily the functional activity of (a part of the body, etc.). **3.** excite with alcoholic liquor; intoxicate. **4.** act as a stimulant or a stimulus. *v.*, **stim u lat ed, stim u lat ing. —stim′u lat′er, stim′u la′tor,** *n.*

stim u la tion (stim′yə lā′shən), a stimulating; being stimulated: *Lazy children need some stimulation to make them work.* *n.*

stim u la tive (stim′yə lā′tiv), **1.** tending to stimulate; stimulating. **2.** a stimulating thing; stimulus. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

stim u li (stim′yə lī), pl. of **stimulus.** *n.*

stim u lus (stim′yə ləs), **1.** something that stirs to action or effort: *Ambition is a great stimulus.* **2.** something that excites some part of the body to activity: *The stimulus of a loud sound, carried by nerves to the brain, made the baby cry.* *n.*, *pl.* **stim u li.**

sting (sting), **1.** prick with a small point; wound: *Bees, wasps, and hornets sting.* **2.** prick; wound: *Put mud on the sting to take away the pain.* **3.** the sharp-pointed part of an insect, animal, or plant that pricks or wounds and often poisons. **4.** pain sharply: *Jim was stung by the mockings of the other children.* **5.** sharp pain: *The ball team felt the sting of defeat.* **6.** thing that causes a sharp pain. **7.** cause a feeling like that of a sting: *Mustard stings.* **8.** drive or stir up as if by a sting: *Their ridicule stung him into making a sharp reply.* **9.** thing that drives or urges sharply. **10.** *Slang.* impose upon; charge too much. 1,4,7,8,10 *v.*, **stung, sting ing;** 2,3,5,6,9 *n.* **—sting′ing ly,** *adv.* **—sting′less,** *adj.*

sting er (sting′ər), **1.** the part of an insect or animal that stings. **2.** anything that stings. **3.** *Informal.* a stinging blow, remark, etc. *n.*

sting ray, a broad, flat fish that can inflict severe wounds with the sharp spines on its tail.

Sting ray (may reach a length of 10 to 12 ft., including the tail)

stin gy (stin′jē), **1.** mean about spending or giving money; not generous: *He tried to save money without being stingy.* **2.** scanty; meager. *adj.*, **stin gi er, stin gi est. —stin′gi ly,** *adv.* **—stin′gi ness,** *n.*

stink (stingk), **1.** a very bad smell. **2.** have a bad smell: *Decaying fish stink.* **3.** cause to have a very bad smell. **4.** have a very bad reputation; be in great disfavor. 1 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*, **stank** or **stunk, stunk, stink ing. —stink′er,** *n.* **—stink′ing ly,** *adv.*

raise a stink, *Slang.* arouse much complaint, criticism, or disturbance.

stink out, drive out with stinking smoke or fumes.

stint (stint), **1.** keep on short allowance; be saving or careful in using or spending; limit: *The parents stinted themselves of food to give it to their children.* **2.** limit; limitation: *That generous man gives without stint.* **3.** be saving; get along on very little. **4.** amount or share set aside. **5.** task assigned: *Washing the breakfast dishes was her daily stint.* **6.** *Archaic.* stop. 1,3,6 *v.*, 2,4-6 *n.*

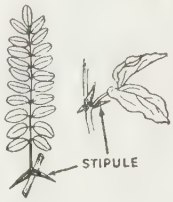
stipe (stīp), a stalk; stem: *the stipe of a mushroom, the stipe of a fern.* *n.*

sti pend (stī′pend), fixed or regular pay; salary: *A postman receives a stipend.* *n.*

stip ple (stip′l), **1.** paint, draw, or engrave by dots. **2.** this method of painting, drawing, or engraving. **3.** effect produced by this method. **4.** produce this effect on. **5.** stippled work. 1,4 *v.*, **stip pled, stip pling;** 2,3,5 *n.*

stip u late (stip′yə lāt), arrange definitely; demand as a condition of agreement: *He stipulated that he should receive a month's vacation every year if he took the job.* *v.*, **stip u lat ed, stip u lat ing.** **—stip′u la′tor,** *n.*

stip u la tion (stip′yə lā′shən), **1.** a definite arrangement; agreement. **2.** condition in an agreement or bargain: *We rented the house with the stipulation that certain rooms should be papered and painted.* *n.*



stip ule (stip′ūl), one of the pair of little leaflike parts at the base of a leaf stem. *n.*

stir (stėr), **1.** move: *The wind stirred the leaves.* **2.** move about: *No one was stirring in the house.* **3.** mix by moving around with a spoon, fork, stick, etc.: *stir sugar into one's coffee.* **4.** be mixed with a spoon or the like: *This dough stirs hard.* **5.** set going; affect strongly; excite: *John stirs up the other children to mischief.* **6.** become active, much affected, or excited: *The countryside was stirring with new life.* **7.** movement. **8.** excitement: *The coming of the queen caused a great stir.* **9.** *Archaic.* a public disturbance, tumult, or revolt. **10.** act of stirring: *Mary gave the mixture a hard stir.* **11.** a jog; thrust; poke. 1-6 *v.*, **stirred, stir ring;** 7-11 *n.* **—stir′rer,** *n.*

stir ring (stėr′ing), **1.** moving; active; lively: *stirring times.* **2.** rousing; exciting: *a stirring speech.* *adj.* **—stir′ring ly,** *adv.*

stir rup (stėr′əp or stir′əp), **1.** support for the rider's foot, hung from a saddle. **2.** piece somewhat like a stirrup used as a support or clamp. *n.*

Stirrups (def.1)

stirrup bone, the innermost of the three bones in the middle ear; the stapes.

stirrup cup, cup of wine or other liquor offered to a rider mounted for departure; drink at parting.

stitch (stich), **1.** one complete movement of a threaded needle through cloth in sewing. **2.** one complete movement in knitting, crocheting, embroidering, etc. **3.** a particular method of taking stitches: *buttonhole stitch.* **4.** loop of thread, etc., made by a stitch: *The doctor will take the stitches out of the wound tomorrow.* **5.** make stitches in; fasten with stitches. **6.** sew. **7.** piece of cloth or clothing. **8.** *Informal.* a small bit: *The lazy boy wouldn't do a stitch of work.* **9.** a sudden, sharp pain. 1-4,7-9 *n.*, 5,6 *v.* **—stitch′er,** *n.*

stitch ing (stich′ing), **1.** act or work of one who stitches. **2.** stitches collectively. *n.*

sti ver (stĭ′vər), anything having small value. *n.*

St. John, one of the Virgin Islands belonging to the United States. 1000 pop.; 19 sq. mi.

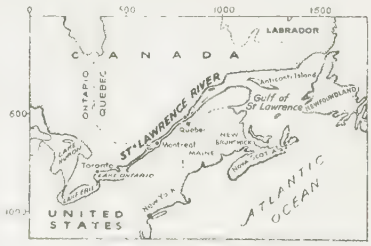
St. Johns (sānt jonz′), **1.** capital of Leeward Islands colony. 11,000. **2.** river flowing from E Florida into the Atlantic. 276 mi.

St. John's, capital of Newfoundland, in the E part. 62,000.

St.-John's-wort (sānt jonz′wėrt′), shrub or plant that has many clusters of showy yellow flowers. *n.*

St. Joseph, city in NW Missouri, on the Missouri River. 80,000.

St. Lawrence, **1.** river in North America flowing from Lake Ontario into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. 760 mi. **2. Gulf of,** gulf in E Canada. 90,000 sq. mi.



St. Lawrence Seaway, a waterway that links the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean by means of canals and the St. Lawrence River.

St. Lou is (sānt lü′is or sānt lü′ē), city in E Missouri, on the Mississippi River. 750,000.

St. Lu cia (sānt lü′shə), one of the Windward Islands in the West Indies. 86,000 pop.; 233 sq. mi. *Capital:* Castries.

St. Marys, river flowing from Lake Superior into Lake Huron between the United States and Canada. 40 mi.

St.-Mo ritz (sānt mə rits′), a fashionable winter resort in SE Switzerland. 2000 pop.; 6037 ft. high. *n.*

stoat (stōt), **1.** the ermine in its summer coat of brown. **2.** weasel. *n.*

stock (stok), **1.** things for use or for sale; supply used as it is needed: *This store keeps a large stock of toys.* **2.** cattle or other farm animals; livestock. **3.** lay in a supply of; supply: *Our camp is well stocked with everything we need for a short stay.* **4.** lay in a supply: *stock up for the winter.* **5.** keep regularly for use or for sale: *A toy store stocks toys.* **6.** kept on hand regularly: *stock sizes.* **7.** in common use; commonplace; everyday: *The weather is a stock topic of conversation.* **8.** shares in a company. The profits of a company are divided among the owners of stock. **9.** debt owed by a nation, city, etc., to individuals who receive a fixed rate of interest. **10.** of or having to do with stock or stocks. **11.** race; family: *She is of old New England stock.* **12.** an original ancestor of a family, tribe, or race. **13.** part used as a support or handle; part to which other parts are attached: *the wooden stock of a rifle.* **14.** fasten to or provide with a stock. **15.** raw material: *Rags are used as a stock for making paper.* **16.** broth in which meat or fish has been cooked, used as a base for soups, sauces, etc. **17.** an old-fashioned stiff necktie, used in place of the modern collar and tie. **18.** various plays produced by a company at a single theater. **19.** something lifeless and stupid: *"You stocks and stones!"* **20.** butt for ridicule: *gazingstock, laughingstock.* **21.** trunk or stump of a tree; main stem of a plant. **22.** an underground stem like a root. **23.** tree or plant that furnishes cuttings for grafting. **24.** stem in which a graft is inserted. **25.** a sweet-smelling garden flower; gillyflower. **26.** provide with wild life: *stock a lake with fish.* **27.** furnish with horses, cattle, etc.: *stock a farm.* **28.** sow (land) with grass, etc. **29.** send out shoots. 1,2,8,9,11-13,15-25 *n.*, 3-5,14,26-29 *v.*, 6,7,10 *adj.*

in stock, ready for use or sale; on hand.

out of stock, lacking; no longer on hand.

take stock, **1.** find out how much stock one has on hand. **2.** make an estimate or examination.

take stock in, **1.** *Informal.* take an interest in; consider important; trust. **2.** take shares in (a company).

the stocks, **1.** a wooden frame with holes to put a person's feet and sometimes his hands through, used as a punishment. **2.** a wooden frame on which a ship or boat is built.

Man in the stocks

stock ade (stok ād′), **1.** defense made of large, strong posts set upright in the ground: *A heavy stockade around the cabins protected the pioneers from attack.* **2.** protect, fortify, or surround with a stockade. **3.** pen or other enclosed space made with upright posts, stakes, etc. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **stockad ed, stock ad ing.**

Stockade (def. 1)

stock bro ker (stok′brō′kər), person who buys and sells stocks and bonds for others for a commission. *n.*

stock car, a railroad freight car for livestock.

stock company, **1.** company whose capital is divided into shares. **2.** a theatrical company employed

more or less permanently under the same management, usually at one theater, to perform many different plays.

stock exchange, 1. place where stocks and bonds are bought and sold. 2. association of brokers and dealers in stocks and bonds.

stock hold er (stok′hōl′dər), owner of stocks or shares in a company. *n.*

Stock holm (stok′hōm or stok′hōlm), seaport and capital of Sweden, in the SE part. 808,000. *n.*

stock ing (stok′ing), 1. a close-fitting, knitted covering of wool, cotton, nylon, etc., for the foot and leg. 2. something like a stocking; patch of color on an animal's leg suggesting a stocking. *n.*

stocking cap, a knitted cap with a long pointed end that falls over the back or shoulder, worn for skiing, sledding, etc.

stock in trade, 1. stock of a dealer or company. 2. a workman's tools, materials, etc.

stock man (stok′mən), 1. man who raises livestock. 2. man in charge of a stock of materials or goods. *n., pl.* **stock men.**

stock market, 1. place where stocks and bonds are bought and sold; stock exchange. 2. the buying and selling in such a place. 3. prices of stocks and bonds.

stock pile (stok′pīl′), 1. a supply of raw materials, essential items, etc., built up and held in reserve for use in a war or other emergency. 2. such a reserve of atomic weapons. 3. collect or bring together a stockpile. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **stock piled, stock pil ing.**

stock room (stok′rüm′), room where a stock is kept. *n.*

stock-still (stok′stil′), motionless. *adj.*

Stock ton (stok′tən), city in central California. 86,000. *n.*

stock y (stok′ē), having a solid or sturdy form or build; thick for its height. *adj.*, **stock i er, stock i est. —stock′i ly,** *adv.* **—stock′i ness,** *n.*

stock yard (stok′yärd′), place with pens and sheds for cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses. Livestock is kept in a stockyard before being sent to market or slaughtered. *n.*

stodg y (stoj′ē), 1. dull or uninteresting; tediously commonplace: *a stodgy book.* 2. heavy: *stodgy food.* 3. heavily built: *a stodgy person.* 4. stuffed full: *a stodgy bag.* *adj.*, **stodg i er, stodg i est. —stodg′i ly,** *adv.* **—stodg′i ness,** *n.*

sto gie or **sto gy** (stō′gē), a long, slender, cheap cigar. *n., pl.* **sto gies.**

sto ic (stō′ik), 1. person who remains calm, represses his feelings, and is indifferent to pleasure and pain. 2. stoical. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

sto i cal (stō′ə kl), like a stoic; self-controlled; indifferent to pleasure and pain. *adj.* **—sto′i cal ly,** *adv.*

sto i cism (stō′ə siz əm), patient endurance; indifference to pleasure and pain. *n.*

stoke (stōk), 1. stir up and feed (a fire); tend the fire of (a furnace). 2. tend a fire. *v.*, **stoked, stok ing.**

stoke hold (stōk′hōld′), place in a steamship where the furnaces, boilers, etc., are. *n.*

stoke hole (stōk′hōl′), 1. hole through which fuel is put into a furnace. 2. space in front of furnaces where men shovel in coal and take out ashes. *n.*

Stoke-on-Trent (stōk′on trent′), city in W England, on the Trent River. 272,000. *n.*

stok er (stōk′ər), 1. man who tends the fires of a furnace or boiler. 2. a mechanical device for tending and feeding a furnace. *n.*

stole[1] (stōl), pt. of **steal.** *He stole the money years ago.* *v.*

stole[2] (stōl), 1. a narrow strip of silk or other material worn around the neck by a clergyman during certain church functions. 2. a woman's collar or scarf of fur or cloth with ends hanging down in front. 3. *Archaic.* a long robe. *n.*

sto len (stō′lən), pp. of **steal.** *The money was stolen by a thief.* *v.*

stol id (stol′id), hard to arouse; not easily excited; showing no emotion; seeming dull. *adj.* **—stol′id ly,** *adv.*

sto lid i ty (stə lid′ə tē), stolid quality or condition. *n., pl.* **sto lid i ties.**

sto lon (stō′lon), 1. in botany, a slender branch that takes root at the tip and grows into a new plant. 2. in zoology, a rootlike growth. *n.*

sto ma (stō′mə), a small opening; mouth; pore. *n., pl.* **sto ma ta.**

stom ach (stum′ək), 1. the most important part of the body for receiving and digesting food. See **intestine** for diagram. 2. the part of the body containing the stomach; abdomen; belly: *Dick hit Bill in the stomach.* 3. appetite. 4. be able to eat or keep in one's stomach. 5. put up with; bear; endure: *He could not stomach such insults.* 6. desire; liking: *I have no stomach for that kind of writing.* 1-3,6 *n.*, 4,5 *v.*

stom ach er (stum′ək ər), a part of a woman's dress covering the stomach and chest. *n.*

Lady of the 16th century wearing a stomacher

sto ma ta (stō′mə tə or stom′ə tə), pl. of **stoma.** *n.*

stone (stōn), 1. hard mineral matter that is not metal; rock. Stone is much used in building. 2. piece of rock. 3. piece of rock of definite size, shape, etc., used for a particular purpose: *His grave is marked by a fine stone.* 4. made of stone: *a stone wall, a stone house.* 5. having to do with stone. 6. put stone on; line with stone. 7. rub with or on a stone. 8. gem; jewel: *The queen's diamonds were very fine stones.* 9. something hard and rounded like a stone, which sometimes forms in the kidneys or gall bladder, causing sickness and pain. 10. throw stones at; drive by throwing stones; kill by throwing stones: *Saint Stephen was stoned.* 11. a hard seed: *peach stones, plum stones.* 12. take stones or seeds out of: *stone cherries or plums.* 13. made of stoneware or coarse clay. 14. *Brit.* unit of weight equal to 14 pounds. 1-3,8,9,11,14 *n., pl.* **stones** (*but for def. 14* **stone**); 4,5,13 *adj.*, 6,7,10,12 *v.*, **stoned, ston ing. —stone′like′,** *adj.*

cast the first stone, be the first to criticize.

leave no stone unturned, do everything that can be done.

Stone (stōn), **Lucy,** 1818-1893, American reformer and lecturer on woman's rights. *n.*

Stone Age, a prehistoric period when people used tools and weapons made from stone.

stone-blind (stōn′blīnd′), totally blind. *adj.*

stone bruise, bruise caused by a stone, especially one on the sole of the foot.

stone chat (stōn′chat′), a European bird whose alarm note sounds like pebbles striking together. *n.*

stone crop (stōn′krop′), 1. a low creeping plant that has small fleshy leaves and clusters of small yellow flowers. 2. any of various related plants. *n.*

stone cut ter (stōn′kut′ər), 1. person who cuts or carves stones. 2. machine for cutting or dressing stone. *n.*

stone-deaf (stōn′def′), totally deaf. *adj.*

stone fruit, any fruit that has a layer of pulp outside a hard shell containing a seed; any drupe. Peaches, cherries, olives, etc., are stone fruits.

Stone henge (stōn′henj), a prehistoric ruin in S England, consisting of huge slabs of stone, mostly upright. *n.*

stone ma son (stōn′mā′sn), person who cuts stone or builds walls, etc., of stone. *n.*
stone's throw, a short distance.
stone ware (stōn′wär′), a coarse, hard, glazed pottery. *n.*
stone work (stōn′wėrk′), **1.** work in stone. **2.** the part of a building made of stone. *n.*
stone work er (stōn′wėr′kər), person who shapes or cuts stone for use in buildings, sculpture, etc. *n.*
ston y (stōn′ē), **1.** having many stones: *The beach is stony.* **2.** hard like stone: *He has a stony heart.* **3.** without expression or feeling: *a stony stare. adj.*, **ston i er, ston i est. —ston′i ly,** *adv.* **—ston′i ness,** *n.*
Stony Point, village in SE New York. Several battles were fought near there during the Revolutionary War.
stood (stud), pt. and pp. of **stand.** *Tom stood in the corner for five minutes. v.*
stooge (stüj), *Slang.* **1.** person on the stage who asks questions of a comedian and is the butt of the comedian's jokes. **2.** person who follows and flatters another; hanger-on. *n.*
stool (stül), **1.** seat without back or arms. **2.** a similar article used to rest the feet on, or to kneel on. **3.** decoy. **4.** pole to which a bird is fastened as a decoy. **5.** movement of the bowels; waste matter from the bowels. **6.** article or place to be used as a toilet. **7.** a window sill. *n.* **—stool′like′,** *adj.*
stool pigeon, **1.** pigeon used to lead other pigeons into a trap. **2.** *U.S. Slang.* a spy for the police; informer.
stoop[1] (stüp), **1.** bend forward: *stoop over a desk.* **2.** a forward bend. **3.** carry head and shoulders bent forward: *The old man stoops.* **4.** a forward bend of the head and shoulders. **5.** of trees, precipices, etc., bend forward and downward. **6.** lower oneself; descend: *He stooped to cheating.* **7.** condescension. **8.** *Archaic.* submit; yield. **9.** swoop like a hawk. **10.** a swoop. 1,3,5, 6,8,9 *v.*, 2,4,7,10 *n.* **—stoop′er,** *n.*
stoop[2] (stüp), *U.S.* porch or platform at the entrance of a house. *n.*
stop (stop), **1.** keep from moving, acting, doing, being, etc.: *stop a clock, stop a speaker.* **2.** cut off; withhold: *stop supplies.* **3.** put an end to; interrupt; check: *stop a noise.* **4.** stay; halt: *stop at a hotel.* **5.** leave off moving, acting, doing, being, etc.; cease: *All work stopped.* **6.** close by filling; fill holes in; close: *stop a hole, a leak, a wound.* **7.** close (a vessel) with a cork, plug, or the like; shut up (something) in a closed vessel or place: *stop a bottle.* **8.** block; obstruct: *A fallen tree stopped traffic.* **9.** check (a blow, stroke, etc.); parry; ward off. **10.** defeat by a knockout. **11.** in games, defeat. **12.** act of stopping; a closing; a filling up; a blocking; a hindering; a checking; a halting; cessation; stay, etc. **13.** being stopped. **14.** place where a stop is made: *a bus stop.* **15.** thing that stops; obstacle. **16.** any piece or device that serves to check or control movement or action in a mechanism. **17.** a punctuation mark. **18.** punctuate. **19.** thing that controls pitch of a musical instrument. **20.** (in organs) a graduated set of pipes of the same kind, or the knob or handle that controls them. **21.** in music, close (a finger hole, etc.) in order to produce a particular note from a wind instrument. **22.** press down (a string of a violin, etc.) in order to alter the pitch of tone produced. **23.** in phonetics, a sudden, complete stopping of the breath stream, followed by its sudden release. **24.** consonant that involves such a stopping. *P, t, k, b, d, g* (as in *go*) are stops. 1-11,18,21,22 *v.*, **stopped** or (*Poetic*) **stopt, stop ping;** 12-17,19,20,23,24 *n.*
put a stop to, stop; end.
stop off, *Informal.* stop for a short stay.
stop over, **1.** make a short stay. **2.** *Informal.* stop in the course of a trip.
stop cock (stop′kok′), device for turning the flow of a liquid or gas on or off; faucet; valve. *n.*
stope (stōp), excavation in a mine to take out ore after shafts have been sunk. *n.*
stop gap (stop′gap′), **1.** thing that fills the place of something lacking; a temporary substitute. **2.** serving as a stopgap. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*
stop o ver (stop′ō′vər), a stopping over in the course of a journey, especially with the privilege of proceeding later on the ticket originally issued for the journey. *n.*
stop page (stop′ij), **1.** a stopping. **2.** being stopped. **3.** block; obstruction. *n.*
stop per (stop′ər), **1.** plug or cork for closing a bottle, tube, etc. **2.** close or fit with a stopper. **3.** person or thing that stops. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*
stop ple (stop′l), **1.** stopper for a bottle, etc. **2.** close or fit with a stopper. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **stop pled, stop pling.**
stopt (stopt), *Poetic.* a pt. and a pp. of **stop.** *v.*
stop watch, watch having a hand that can be stopped or started at any instant. A stop watch indicates fractions of a second and is used for timing races and contests.
stor age (stôr′ij), **1.** act or fact of storing goods. **2.** condition of being stored. **Cold storage** is used to keep eggs and meat from spoiling. **3.** place for storing: *She has put her furniture in storage.* **4.** price for storing: *She paid $30 storage on her furniture. n.*
storage battery, a battery of cells which transform electrical energy into chemical changes when a current flows through them in one direction, and yield electrical energy by the reversal of these changes: *Our automobile needs a new storage battery.*
store (stôr), **1.** *U.S.* place where goods are kept for sale: *a clothing store.* **2.** thing or things laid up for use; supply; stock: *She puts up stores of preserves and jellies every year.* **3.** supply or stock. **4.** put away for future use; lay up: *The squirrel stores away nuts. We stored our furs during the summer.* **5.** *Esp. Brit.* place where supplies are kept for future use; storehouse. **6.** put in a warehouse or place used for preserving. **7.** *Archaic.* quantity; abundance: "*We wish them store of happy days.*" 1,2,5,7 *n.*, 3,4,6 *v.*, **stored, stor ing. —stor′er,** *n.*
in store, on hand; in reserve; saved for the future.
set store by, value; esteem.
store house (stôr′hous′), place where things are stored: *This factory has many storehouses for its products. A library is a storehouse of information. n.*
store keep er (stôr′kēp′ər), *U.S.* person who has charge of a store or stores. *n.*
store room (stôr′rüm′), room where things are stored. *n.*
sto rey (stô′rē), *Esp. Brit.* story[2]. *n., pl.* **sto reys.**
sto ried[1] (stô′rēd), **1.** celebrated in story or history: "*the storied Rhine.*" **2.** ornamented with designs representing happenings in history or legend: *storied tapestry. adj.*
sto ried[2] (stô′rēd), having stories or floors: *a two-storied house. adj.*
stork (stôrk), a large, long-legged wading bird with a long neck and a long bill. *n.* **—stork′like′,** *adj.*

Stork (about 3 ft. tall)

storm (stôrm), **1.** a strong wind with rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning. In deserts there are storms of sand. **2.** a heavy fall of rain, snow, or hail; violent outbreak of thunder and lightning. **3.** blow hard; rain; snow; hail. **4.** anything like a storm: *a storm of arrows.* **5.** a violent outburst or disturbance: *a storm of tears, a storm of angry words.* **6.** be violent; rage. **7.** speak loudly and angrily. **8.** rush violently: *storm out of the room.* **9.** attack violently: *The troops stormed the city.* **10.** a violent attack: *The castle was taken by storm.* 1,2,4,5,10 *n.*, 3,6-9 *v.*
storm cellar, cellar for shelter during cyclones, tornadoes, etc.
storm center, **1.** center of a cyclone; area where the pressure is lowest. **2.** any center of trouble, tumult, etc.
storm door, an extra door outside of an ordinary door, to keep out snow, cold winds, etc.

storm troops, members of the private army formed by Adolf Hitler around 1923 and disbanded in 1934.

storm window, an extra window outside of an ordinary window, to keep out snow, cold winds, etc.

storm y (stôr′mē), **1.** having storms; likely to have storms; troubled by storms: *a stormy sea, stormy weather, a stormy night.* **2.** rough and disturbed; violent: *They had stormy quarrels. adj.,* **storm i er, storm i est. —storm′i ly,** *adv.* **—storm′i ness,** *n.*

stormy petrel, **1.** any of several small black-and-white sea birds called petrels, whose presence is supposed to give warning of a storm. **2.** anyone believed likely to cause trouble or to indicate trouble.

Stor ting or **Stor thing** (stôr′ting′), the national parliament of Norway. *n.*

sto ry[1] (stô′rē), **1.** account of some happening or group of happenings: *Tell us the story of your life.* **2.** such an account, either true or made-up, intended to interest the reader or hearer; tale. **3.** *Informal.* falsehood: *That boy is a liar; he tells stories.* **4.** stories as a branch of literature: *a character famous in story.* **5.** plot of a play, novel, etc. **6.** *U.S.* a newspaper article, or material for such an article. **7.** *Archaic.* history: *well-read in story.* **8.** *Archaic.* tell the history or story of. 1-7 *n., pl.* **sto ries;** 8 *v.,* **sto ried, sto ry ing. —sto′ry less,** *adj.*

sto ry[2] (stô′rē), **1.** set of rooms on the same floor forming a complete horizontal section of a building; one of the structural divisions in the height of a building: *a house of two stories.* **2.** each of a series of divisions or stages of anything placed horizontally one above the other. *n., pl.* **sto ries.** Also, *esp. Brit.* **storey.**

sto ry tell er (stô′rē tel′ər), **1.** person who tells stories. **2.** *Informal.* person who tells falsehoods; liar. *n.*

sto ry tell ing (stô′rē tel′ing), *Informal.* **1.** telling stories. **2.** telling falsehoods; lying. *n., adj.*

Stoup (def. 3)

stoup (stüp), **1.** a drinking vessel of varying size for liquids, such as a cup, flagon, or tankard. **2.** amount it holds. **3.** basin for holy water at the entrance of a church. *n.*

stout (stout), **1.** fat and large: *a stout body.* **2.** strongly built; firm; strong: *The fort has stout walls.* **3.** brave; bold: *He has a stout heart.* **4.** not yielding; stubborn: *stout resistance.* **5.** a strong, dark-brown beer. 1-4 *adj.,* 5 *n.* **—stout′ly,** *adv.* **—stout′ness,** *n.*

stout-heart ed (stout′här′tid), brave; bold; courageous. *adj.* **—stout′-heart′ed ly,** *adv.*

stove[1] (stōv), apparatus for cooking and heating. There are wood, coal, gas, oil, and electric stoves. *n.*

stove[2] (stōv), a pt. and a pp. of **stave.** *That barrel was stove in when it dropped off the truck. v.*

stove pipe (stōv′pīp′), **1.** pipe of sheet metal serving as the chimney of a stove, or to connect a stove with the chimney flue. **2.** *U.S. Informal.* a tall silk hat. *n.*

stow (stō), **1.** pack: *The cargo was stowed in the ship's hold.* **2.** pack things closely in; fill by packing: *The boys stowed the little cabin with supplies for the trip.* **3.** *Slang.* stop. *v.* **—stow′er,** *n.*

stow away, hide on a ship, airplane, etc., to get a free ride.

stow age (stō′ij), **1.** act of stowing. **2.** state or manner of being stowed. **3.** room for stowing; place for stowing. **4.** what is stowed. **5.** charge for stowing something. *n.*

stow a way (stō′ə wā′), person who hides on a ship, train, etc., to get a free passage or to escape secretly. *n.*

Stowe (stō), Mrs. **Harriet (Elizabeth) Beecher,** 1811-1896, American writer, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin. n.*

St. Paul, capital of Minnesota, in the SE part, on the Mississippi River. 313,000.

St. Paul's, cathedral in London, with a magnificent dome.

St. Peter's, a great church in Rome, with a magnificent dome designed by Michelangelo.

St. Pe ters burg (sānt pē′tərz bėrg), **1.** the former capital of Russia under the czars, now called Leningrad. **2.** city in W Florida. 181,000.

str., **1.** steamer. **2.** strait.

strad dle (strad′l), **1.** walk, stand, or sit with the legs wide apart. **2.** spread (the legs) wide apart. **3.** have a leg on each side of (a horse, bicycle, chair, ditch, etc.). **4.** stand or lie across; be on both sides of: *A pair of field glasses straddled his nose.* **5.** *Informal.* avoid taking sides. **6.** *Informal.* attempt to favor both sides of (a question, etc.). **7.** a straddling. **8.** distance straddled. 1-6 *v.,* **strad dled, strad dling;** 7,8 *n.* **—strad′dler,** *n.*

Strad i var i us (strad′ə vär′ē əs), **1. Antonius,** 1644-1737, Italian violinmaker. His violins are famous for their beautiful tone and design. **2.** violin, viola, or cello made by him. *n.*

strafe (strāf), **1.** of aircraft, machine-gun and bomb enemy ground positions at close range. **2.** shell or bombard heavily. *v.,* **strafed, straf ing.**

strag gle (strag′l), **1.** wander in a scattered fashion: *Cows straggled along the lane.* **2.** stray from the rest. **3.** spread in an irregular, rambling manner: *Vines straggled over the yard. v.,* **strag gled, strag gling. —strag′gler,** *n.*

strag gly (strag′lē), spread out in an irregular, rambling way; straggling. *adj.*

straight (strāt), **1.** without a bend or curve; direct: *a straight line, a straight path.* **2.** in a line; directly: *Walk straight.* **3.** frank; honest; upright: *straight conduct.* **4.** frankly; honestly; uprightly: *Live straight.* **5.** in proper order or condition: *Keep your accounts straight.* **6.** continuous: *in straight succession.* **7.** continuously: *Drive straight on.* **8.** without delay. **9.** *U.S.* thoroughgoing or unreserved: *a straight Republican.* **10.** *U.S.* unmodified; undiluted: *a straight comedy, straight whiskey.* **11.** without qualification of any kind. **12.** *Informal.* reliable: *a straight tip.* **13.** condition of being straight; straight form, position, or line. **14.** a straight part, as of a race course. **15.** in poker, a sequence of five cards. **16.** made up of a sequence of five cards: *a straight flush.* 1,3,5,6,9,10,12,16 *adj.,* 2,4,7, 8,11 *adv.,* 13-15 *n.* **—straight′ly,** *adv.* **—straight′-ness,** *n.*

straight away or **off,** at once.

straight angle, angle of 180°.

straight-arm (strāt′ärm′), **1.** prevent (an opponent) from making a tackle in football by holding one's arm straight in front. **2.** act of straight-arming. 1 *v.,* 2 *n.*

straight a way (strāt′ə wā′), **1.** a straight course. **2.** in a straight course. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

straight edge (strāt′ej′), strip of wood or metal having one edge accurately straight, used in obtaining or testing straight lines and level surfaces. *n.*

straight en (strāt′n), **1.** make straight: *Straighten your shoulders.* **2.** become straight. **3.** put in the proper order or condition: *Straighten up your room. We must straighten out our accounts and see how much we owe each other. v.* **—straight′en er,** *n.*

straight for ward (strāt′fôr′wərd), **1.** honest; frank. **2.** going straight ahead; direct. **3.** directly. 1,2 *adj.,* 3 *adv.* **—straight′for′ward ly,** *adv.* **—straight′for′-ward ness,** *n.*

straight for wards (strāt′fôr′wərdz), straightforward. *adv.*

straight-out (strāt′out′), *U.S. Informal.* out-and-out; complete; thorough. *adj.*

straight way (strāt′wā′), at once; immediately: *The captain read the letter and burned it straightway. adv.*

strain[1] (strān), **1.** draw tight; stretch: *The weight strained the rope.* **2.** pull hard: *The dog strained at his leash.* **3.** force or weight that stretches: *The strain on the rope made it break.* **4.** stretch as much as possible:

She strained the truth in telling the story. **5.** use to the utmost: *She strained her eyes to see.* **6.** injure by too much effort or by stretching: *The runner strained his heart.* **7.** be injured by too much effort. **8.** injury caused by too much effort or by stretching. **9.** any severe, trying, or wearing pressure: *the strain of worry.* **10.** its effect on the body or mind. **11.** make a very great effort. **12.** press or pour through a strainer. **13.** drip through. **14.** press closely; squeeze; hug: *She strained her child to her breast.* **15.** part of a piece of music; melody; song. **16.** manner or style of doing or speaking. 1,2,4-7, 11-14 *v.*, 3,8-10,15,16 *n.*

strain[2] (strān), **1.** line of descent; race; stock; breed: *The Irish strain in him makes him like jokes.* **2.** group of animals or plants that form a part of a breed, race, or variety. **3.** an inherited quality: *There is a strain of madness in that family.* **4.** trace or streak: *That horse has a mean strain.* *n.*

strained (strānd), forced; not natural: *Her greeting was cold and strained.* *adj.*

strain er (strān′ər), thing that strains. A filter, a sieve, and a colander are strainers. *n.*

strait (strāt), **1.** a narrow channel connecting two larger bodies of water. **2.** *Archaic.* narrow; limited; confining. **3.** *Archaic.* strict: *The nun took strait vows.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.* **—strait′ly,** *adv.* **—strait′ness,** *n.*

straits, difficulty; need; distress: *He was in desperate straits for money.*

strait en (strāt′n), **1.** limit by the lack of something; restrict. **2.** make narrow. **3.** *Archaic.* confine; confine within narrow limits. *v.*

in straitened circumstances, needing money badly.

strait jacket, a strong coat that holds the arms close to the sides, used to keep a violent person from harming himself or others.

strait-laced (strāt′lāst′), very strict in matters of conduct; prudish. *adj.*

Straits Settlements, a former British colony in SE Asia. *Capital:* Singapore.

stra mo ni um (strə mō′nē əm), **1.** jimson weed. **2.** a drug made from its dried leaves. *n.*

strand[1] (strand), **1.** run aground; drive on the shore: *The ship was stranded on the rocks.* **2.** bring or come into a helpless position: *He was stranded a thousand miles from home with no money.* **3.** *Poetic.* shore; land bordering a sea, lake, or river. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.*

strand[2] (strand), **1.** one of the threads, strings, or wires that are twisted together to make a rope: *This is a rope of three strands.* **2.** thread or string: *a strand of pearls, a strand of hair.* *n.*

strange (strānj), **1.** unusual; queer; peculiar: *a strange accident.* **2.** not known, seen, or heard of before; unfamiliar: *strange faces, a strange language.* **3.** unaccustomed (to); inexperienced (at): *strange to a job.* **4.** out of place; not at home: *The poor child felt strange in the palace.* **5.** *Archaic.* foreign; alien. *adj.*, **strang er, strang est. —strange′ly,** *adv.* **—strange′ness,** *n.*

stran ger (strān′jər), **1.** person not known, seen, or heard of before. **2.** person or thing new to a place. **3.** person who is out of place or not at home in something. **4.** visitor; guest. **5.** person from another country. *n.*

stran gle (strang′gl), **1.** kill by squeezing the throat to stop the breath: *Hercules strangled a snake with each hand.* **2.** suffocate; choke: *His high collar seemed to be strangling him.* **3.** choke down; suppress; keep back: *Tom strangled an impulse to cough.* *v.*, **stran gled, stran gling. —stran′gler,** *n.*

strangle hold, **1.** a wrestling hold for stopping an opponent's breath. **2.** anything that suppresses or hinders free movement, development, etc.

stran gu la tion (strang′gyə lā′shən), **a** strangling or being strangled. *n.*

strap (strap), **1.** a narrow strip of leather or other material that bends easily. **2.** a narrow band or strip of cloth: *The general wore shoulder straps.* **3.** a narrow strip for fastening things, holding things together, etc.: *The box was strengthened by straps of steel.* **4.** fasten with a strap: *We strapped the trunk.* **5.** beat with a strap. **6.** a narrow strip of leather to sharpen razors on; strop. **7.** sharpen on a strap or strop. 1-3,6 *n.*, 4,5,7 *v.*, **strapped, strap ping.**

strap hang er (strap′hang′ər), *Informal.* passenger in a streetcar, train, etc., who cannot get a seat and stands holding on to a strap. *n.*

strap per (strap′ər), **1.** person or thing that straps. **2.** *Informal.* a tall, robust person. *n.*

strap ping (strap′ing), *Informal.* tall, strong, and healthy: *a fine strapping girl.* *adj.*

Stras bourg (stras′bėrg; *French* sträz bůr′), city in NE France, on the Rhine River. 201,000. *n.*

stra ta (strā′tə or strat′ə), a pl. of **stratum.** *n.*

strat a gem (strat′ə jəm), scheme or trick for deceiving the enemy; trick; trickery: *The general planned a stratagem to trap the enemy.* *n.*

stra te gic (strə tē′jik), **1.** of strategy; based on strategy; useful in strategy. **2.** important in strategy: *The Panama Canal is a strategic link in our national defense.* **3.** having to do with raw material necessary for warfare which must be obtained, at least partially, from an outside country. **4.** of an air force or bombing, specially made or trained for destroying enemy bases, industry, or communications behind the lines of battle. *adj.* **—stra te′gi cal ly,** *adv.*

stra te gics (strə tē′jiks), strategy. *n.*

strat e gist (strat′ə jist), person trained or skilled in strategy. *n.*

strat e gy (strat′ə jē), **1.** science or art of war; planning and directing of military movements and operations. **2.** plan based on this. **3.** the skillful planning and management of anything. *n., pl.* **strat e gies.**

Strat ford-on-A von (strat′fərd on ā′vən), town in central England on the Avon River. It is Shakespeare's birthplace and burial place. 15,000. *n.*

Stratford-upon-Avon, Stratford-on-Avon. *n.*

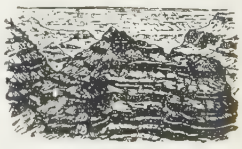
strat i fi ca tion (strat′ə fə kā′shən), arrangement in layers or strata. *n.*

strat i fy (strat′ə fī), arrange in layers or strata; form into layers or strata. *v.*, **strat i fied, strat i fy ing.**

stra to-cu mu lus (strā′tō kū′myə ləs), cloud made up of large, dark, rounded heaps above a flat horizontal base. It is usually seen in winter. *n.*

strat o sphere (strat′ə sfir or strā′tə sfir), the upper region of the atmosphere, which begins about seven miles above the earth. In the stratosphere, temperature varies little with changes in altitude, and the winds are chiefly horizontal. *n.*

strat o spher ic (strat′ə sfer′ik or strā′tə sfer′ik), of or having to do with the stratosphere. *adj.*


Strata

strat o vi sion (strat′ə vizh′ən), method of using airplanes in the stratosphere to broadcast television. *n.*

stra tum (strā′təm or strat′əm), **1.** layer of material; especially, one of several parallel layers placed one upon another: *In digging the well, the men struck first a stratum of sand, then several strata of rock.* **2.** social level; group having about the same education, culture, development, etc.: *Tramps are from the lowest stratum of society.* *n., pl.* **stra ta** or **stratums.**

Stratus

stra tus (strā′təs), a low horizontal layer of gray cloud that spreads over a large area. *n., pl.* **stra ti** (-tī).

Strauss (strous), **1. Johann,** 1804-1849, Austrian composer of dance music. **2.** his son, **Johann,** 1825-1899, Austrian composer of dance music and light op-

eras. **3. Richard,** 1864-1949, German musical composer and conductor. *n.*

straw (strô), **1.** the stalks or stems of grain after drying and threshing. Straw is used for bedding for horses and cows, for making hats, and for many other purposes. **2.** a hollow stem or stalk; something like it. Straws made of waxed paper are used for sucking up drinks. **3.** made of straw: *a straw hat.* **4.** bit; trifle: *He doesn't care a straw.* **5.** of little value or consequence; worthless. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3,5 *adj.*

catch at a straw, try anything in desperation.

straw ber ry (strô′ber′ē), **1.** a small, juicy, red, edible fruit. It is covered with tiny yellow seedlike achenes. **2.** plant that it grows on. *n., pl.* **straw ber ries.**

straw board (strô′bôrd′), coarse cardboard made of straw, used for boxes, packing, etc. *n.*

straw vote, *U.S.* an unofficial vote taken to find out general opinion.

stray (strā), **1.** lose one's way; wander; roam: *Our dog has strayed off somewhere.* **2.** wandering; lost: *A stray cat is crying at the door.* **3.** wanderer; lost animal. **4.** turn from the right course; go wrong. **5.** scattered; here and there: *There were a few stray fishermen's huts along the beach.* **6.** isolated: *a stray copy of a book.* 1,4 *v.*, 2,5,6 *adj.*, 3 *n.* **—stray′er,** *n.*

strays, in radio, static.

streak (strēk), **1.** a long, thin mark or line: *He has a streak of dirt on his face. We saw a streak of lightning.* **2.** layer: *Bacon has streaks of fat and streaks of lean.* **3.** vein; strain; element: *He has a streak of humor, though he looks very serious.* **4.** put long, thin marks or lines on: *The Indians used to streak their faces with paint.* **5.** become streaked. **6.** *U.S. Informal.* a brief period; spell: *a streak of luck.* **7.** *Informal.* move very fast; go at full speed. 1-3,6 *n.*, 4,5,7 *v.*

like a streak, *Informal.* very fast; at full speed.

streak y (strēk′ē), **1.** marked with streaks. **2.** occurring in streaks. **3.** varying; uneven: *The dress has faded so much that the color is streaky. adj.*, **streak i er, streak i est. —streak′i ly,** *adv.* **—streak′i ness,** *n.*

stream (strēm), **1.** flow of liquid; running water; a small river; a large brook: *Because of the lack of rain many streams dried up.* **2.** any steady flow: *a stream of words, a stream of light.* **3.** flow: *Tears streamed from her eyes.* **4.** move steadily; move swiftly: *Soldiers streamed out of the fort.* **5.** pour out: *The wound streamed blood.* **6.** cause to stream. **7.** be so wet as to drip in a stream: *streaming eyes, a streaming umbrella.* **8.** float or wave: *Flags streamed in the wind.* **9.** extend in straight lines: *The sunshine streamed across the room.* **10.** hang loosely. 1,2 *n.*, 3-10 *v.* **—stream′like′,** *adj.*

stream er (strēm′ər), **1.** any long, narrow, flowing thing: *Streamers of ribbon hung from her hat.* **2.** a long, narrow flag. **3.** a newspaper headline that runs all the way across the page. *n.*

stream let (strēm′lit), a small stream. *n.*

stream line (strēm′līn′), **1.** having a shape that offers the least possible resistance to air or water. The fastest automobiles, airplanes, and trains have streamline bodies. **2.** give a streamline shape to, as an airplane or automobile. 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*, **stream lined, stream lin ing.**

stream lined (strēm′līnd′), **1.** streamline. **2.** brought up to date; made more efficient. *adj.*

street (strēt), **1.** road in a city or town, usually with buildings on both sides. **2.** place or way for automobiles, wagons, etc., to go. **3.** people who live in the buildings on a street. *n.* **—street′like′,** *adj.*

street car (strēt′kär′), car that runs on rails in the streets and carries passengers. *n.*

street lamp, lamp that lights a street.

strength (strengkth or strength), **1.** quality of being strong; power; force; vigor: *Samson was a man of great strength.* **2.** power to resist or endure: *the strength of a fort.* **3.** number of soldiers, warships, etc.; quota. **4.** degree of strength; intensity: *the strength of a beverage, the strength of a sound.* **5.** something that makes strong; support: *"God is our refuge and strength."* *n.*

on the strength of, relying or depending on; with the support or help of.

strength en (strengk′thən or streng′thən), **1.** make stronger: *The soldiers strengthened their defenses.* **2.** grow stronger. *v.* **—strength′en er,** *n.*

stren u ous (stren′yü əs), **1.** very active: *We had a strenuous day moving into our new house.* **2.** full of energy: *a strenuous worker. adj.* **—stren′u ous ly,** *adv.* **—stren′u ous ness,** *n.*

strep to coc cic (strep′tə kok′sik), having to do with or caused by streptococci. *adj.*

strep to coc cus (strep′tə kok′əs), any of a group of spherical bacteria that multiply by dividing in only one direction, usually forming chains. Many serious infections and diseases are caused by streptococci. *n.*, *pl.* **strep to coc ci** (-kok′sī).

strep to my cin (strep′tō mī′sn), a powerful substance similar to penicillin, effective against tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and certain other bacterial infections. *n.*

stress (stres), **1.** pressure; force; strain: *Under the stress of hunger the man stole some food.* **2.** put pressure upon. **3.** great effort. **4.** emphasis; importance: *That school lays stress upon arithmetic and reading.* **5.** treat as important; emphasize. **6.** the relative loudness in the pronunciation of syllables, words in a sentence, etc.; accent. In *hero,* the stress is on the first syllable. **7.** pronounce with stress. 1,3,4,6 *n.*, 2,5,7 *v.*

stretch (strech), **1.** draw out; extend (oneself, body, limbs, wings, etc.) to full length: *The blow stretched him out on the ground.* **2.** continue over a distance; extend from one place to another; fill space; spread: *The forest stretches for miles. We stretched a wire across the path.* **3.** extend one's body or limbs. **4.** straighten out. **5.** reach out; hold out: *He stretched out his hand for the money.* **6.** draw out to greater length or width: *Stretch the shoe a little.* **7.** become longer or wider without breaking: *Rubber stretches.* **8.** draw tight; strain: *He stretched the violin string until it broke.* **9.** make great effort. **10.** extend beyond proper limits: *He stretched the law to suit his own purpose.* **11.** an unbroken length; extent: *A stretch of sand hills lay between the road and the ocean.* **12.** *Slang.* term of imprisonment. **13.** one of the two straight sides of a race course; especially, the part of the course between the last turn and the finish line. **14.** a stretching or being stretched. 1-10 *v.*, 11-14 *n.*

stretch er (strech′ər), **1.** person or thing that stretches: *A glove stretcher makes gloves larger.* **2.** canvas stretched on a frame for carrying the sick, wounded, or dead. *n.*

stretch-out (strech′out′), *Informal.* a postponement, especially of the date for filling defense orders. *n.*

strew (strü), **1.** scatter; sprinkle: *She strewed seeds in her garden.* **2.** cover with something scattered or sprinkled: *The ground was strewn with leaves.* **3.** be scattered over; be sprinkled over. *v.*, **strewed, strewed** or **strewn, strew ing.**

strewn (strün), a pp. of **strew.** *v.*

stri at ed (strī′āt id), striped; streaked; furrowed. *adj.*

stri a tion (strī ā′shən), striated condition or appearance. *n.*

strick en (strik′ən), **1.** affected by (wounds, diseases, trouble, sorrows, etc.): *Help was rushed to the fire-stricken city.* **2.** a pp. of **strike.** 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

striken in years, old.

strict (strikt), **1.** very careful in following a rule or in making others follow it: *The teacher was strict but not unfair.* **2.** harsh; severe: *a strict parent.* **3.** exact; precise; accurate: *He told the strict truth.* **4.** perfect;

complete; absolute: *tell a secret in strict confidence.* **5.** *Archaic.* close; tight. *adj.* **—strict′ly,** *adv.* **—strict′ness,** *n.*

stric ture (strik′chər), **1.** an unfavorable criticism; critical remark. **2.** an unhealthy narrowing of some duct or tube of the body. **3.** a binding; a binding restriction. *n.*

strid den (strid′n), pp. of **stride.** *John had stridden away angrily. v.*

stride (strīd), **1.** walk with long steps. **2.** pass with one long step: *He strode over the brook.* **3.** a long step: *The child could not keep up with his father's stride.* **4.** distance covered by a stride. **5.** *Rare.* sit or stand with one leg on each side of: *stride a fence.* 1,2,5 *v.*, **strode, strid den, strid ing;** 3,4 *n.* **—strid′er,** *n.*

hit one's stride, reach one's regular speed or normal activity.

make great or **rapid strides,** make great progress; advance rapidly.

take in one's stride, deal with in one's normal activity; do or take without difficulty, hesitation, or special effort.

stri dence (strī′dns), being strident. *n.*

stri den cy (strī′dn sē), stridence. *n.*

stri dent (strī′dnt), making or having a harsh sound; creaking; grating; shrill. *adj.* **—stri′dently,** *adv.*

strid u late (strij′ə lāt), **1.** produce a shrill grating sound, as a cricket or katydid does, by rubbing together certain parts of the body. **2.** shrill; chirr. *v.*, **strid ulat ed, strid u lat ing.**

strife (strīf), **1.** quarreling; fighting. **2.** a quarrel; fight. *n.*

strike (strīk), **1.** hit; deal a blow to: *strike a person in anger.* **2.** deal; give: *strike a blow in self-defense.* **3.** make by stamping, printing, etc.: *strike a medal.* **4.** number of coins made at one time. **5.** set or be set on fire by hitting or rubbing: *strike a match.* **6.** impress: *The plan strikes me as silly.* **7.** sound: *The clock strikes twelve times at noon.* **8.** affect deeply; influence; overcome (by death, disease, suffering, fear, etc.): *They were struck with terror.* **9.** attack: *The enemy will strike at dawn.* **10.** occur to: *An amusing thought struck her.* **11.** find or come upon (ore, oil, water, etc.). **12.** act or fact of finding rich ore in mining, oil in boring, etc.; sudden success. **13.** stop work to get better pay, shorter hours, etc.: *The coal miners struck.* **14.** a general quitting of work in order to force an employer or employers to agree to the workers' demands for higher wages, shorter hours, etc. **15.** cross; rub: *Strike out the last word. Strike his name off the list.* **16.** take away by a blow; take away: *Strike off his head.* **17.** go: *We struck into a gallop. We walked along the road a mile, then struck out across the fields.* **18.** assume: *He struck an attitude.* **19.** enter or cause to enter; send or take root; fasten or be fastened: *The roots of oaks strike deep.* **20.** get by figuring: *Strike an average.* **21.** make; decide; enter upon: *The employer and the workmen have struck an agreement.* **22.** lower or take down (a sail, flag, tent, etc.): *The ship struck her flag as a sign of surrender.* **23.** make level; make level with the top edge of a measure. **24.** a striking. **25.** in baseball, failure of the batter to hit a pitched ball. **26.** in bowling, an upsetting of all the pins with the first ball bowled. **27.** the score so made. **28.** take hold of the bait: *The fish are striking well today.* **29.** a taking hold of the bait. **30.** a metal piece in a doorjamb, into which the latch of a lock fits when the door closes. 1-3,5-11,13, 15-23,28 *v.*, **struck, struck** or **strick en, strik ing;** 4,12,14,24-27,29,30 *n.*

on strike, stopping work to get more pay, shorter hours, etc.

strike it rich, *U.S. Informal.* **1.** find rich ore, oil, etc. **2.** have a sudden or unexpected great success.

strike off, take off.

strike out, **1.** cross out; rub out. **2.** in baseball, fail to hit three times: *The batter struck out.* **3.** in baseball, cause to fail to hit three times: *The pitcher struck out six men.* **4.** use arms and legs to move forward.

strike up, begin: *strike up a friendship.*

strike break er (strīk′brāk′ər), person who helps to break up a strike of workers by taking a striker's job or by furnishing persons who will do so. *n.*

strike break ing (strīk′brāk′ing), forceful measures taken to halt a strike. *n.*

strik er (strīk′ər), **1.** person or thing that strikes. **2.** worker who is on strike. **3.** in the United States Army, a soldier acting as an officer's servant. *n.*

strik ing (strīk′ing), **1.** that strikes. **2.** engaged in a strike. **3.** attracting attention; very noticeable. *adj.*

strik ing ly (strīk′ing lē), in a way that attracts attention. *adv.*

string (string), **1.** a thick thread; small word or wire; very thin rope. **2.** such a thread with things on it: *She wore a string of beads around her neck.* **3.** put on a string: *string beads.* **4.** a special cord for musical instruments, bows, etc.: *the strings of a violin.* **5.** furnish with strings: *He had his tennis racket strung.* **6.** anything used for tying: *apron strings.* **7.** tie with string; hang with a string or rope: *We dry herbs by stringing them from the rafters in the barn.* **8.** make tight. **9.** make tense or excited. A high-strung person is sensitive and nervous. **10.** a cordlike part of plants. String beans have little strings in them. **11.** remove strings from: *String the beans.* **12.** form into a string or strings. **13.** number of things in a line or row: *A string of cars came down the street.* **14.** move in a line or series. **15.** arrange in a line or a row. **16.** *Informal.* condition; proviso: *an offer with a string attached to it.* **17.** *Slang.* fool; hoax. 1,2,4,6,10,13,16 *n.*, 3,5,7-9,11, 12,14,15,17, *v.*, **strung, strung** or (*Rare*) **stringed, stringing. —string′less** *adj.* **—string′like′,** *adj.*

strings, violins, cellos, and other stringed instruments.

have two strings to one's bow, have more than one way of doing or getting something.

pull strings, **1.** direct the actions of others secretly. **2.** use secret influence.

string out, *U.S. Informal.* prolong; stretch; extend: *The program was strung out too long.*

string up, *Informal.* hang: *The horse thief was strung up on a tree.*

string bean, **1.** any of various bean plants, the unripe pod of which is used as a vegetable. **2.** pod of any of these plants.

stringed instrument, a musical instrument having strings.

strin gen cy (strin′jən sē), **1.** strictness; severity. **2.** tightness; lack of ready money. **3.** convincing force. *n., pl.* **strin gen cies.**

strin gent (strin′jənt), **1.** strict; severe: *stringent laws.* **2.** lacking ready money; tight: *a stringent market for loans.* **3.** convincing; forcible: *stringent arguments. adj.* **—strin′gently,** *adv.*

string er (string′ər), **1.** person or thing that strings. **2.** a long horizontal timber in a building, bridge, or railroad track. *n.*

string halt (string′hôlt′), a diseased condition of horses that causes jerking of the hind legs in walking. *n.* Also, **springhalt.**

string piece (string′pēs′), a long, horizontal beam used to strengthen or connect parts of a framework. *n.*

string tie, a short, narrow necktie that is usually knotted into a bow.

string y (string′ē), **1.** like a string or strings. **2.** forming strings: *a stringy syrup.* **3.** having tough fibers: *stringy meat. adj.*, **string i er, string i est. —string′i ness,** *n.*

Man wearing a string tie

strip[1] (strip), **1.** make bare or naked; undress (a person, thing, etc.). **2.** undress. **3.** take off the covering of: *The boy stripped the banana by taking off the skin.* **4.** take away: *The boys stripped the fruit from the trees.* **5.** rob:

Thieves stripped the house of everything valuable. **6.** tear off the teeth of (a gear, etc.). **7.** break the thread of (a bolt, nut, etc.). **8.** milk (a cow) thoroughly. *v.*, **stripped** or (*Rare*) **stript, strip ping.** —**strip′per,** *n.*

strip of, **1.** take away from; deprive of. **2.** rob of (money, possessions, etc.).

strip[2] (strip), **1.** a long, narrow, flat piece (of cloth, paper, bark, etc.). **2.** a long, narrow runway for airplanes to take off from and land on. *n.*

strip cropping, planting different crops in strips of equal width, running across the slopes instead of up and down.

stripe[1] (strīp), **1.** a long, narrow band of different color, material, etc.: *A tiger has stripes.* **2.** mark with stripes. **3.** sort; type: *A man of quite a different stripe.* 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **striped, strip ing.**

stripes, number or combination of stripes of braid on the sleeve of a uniform to show rank, length of service, etc.

stripe[2] (strīp), a stroke or lash with a whip. *n.*

striped (strīpt or strīp′id), having stripes; marked with stripes. *adj.*

strip ling (strip′ling), boy just coming into manhood; youth; lad. *n.*

strive (strīv), **1.** try hard; work hard: *strive for self-control.* **2.** struggle; fight: *The swimmer strove against the tide.* *v.*, **strove** or **strived, striv en, striv ing.**

striv en (striv′ən), pp. of **strive.** *She has striven hard to make the party a success.* *v.*

strode (strōd), pt. of **stride.** *He strode over the ditch.* *v.*

stroke[1] (strōk), **1.** act of striking; blow: *The house was hit by a stroke of lightning.* **2.** sound made by striking: *We arrived at the stroke of three.* **3.** piece of luck, fortune, etc.: *a stroke of bad luck.* **4.** a single complete movement to be made again and again: *He rowed with a strong stroke of the oars. He swims a fast stroke.* **5.** a throb or pulsing, as of the heart. **6.** movement or mark made by a pen, pencil, brush, etc.: *He writes with a heavy down stroke.* **7.** a vigorous attempt to attain some object: *a bold stroke for freedom.* **8.** a feat or achievement: *a stroke of genius.* **9.** an act, piece, or amount of work, etc.: *a stroke of work.* **10.** a sudden attack (of disease): *sunstroke, a stroke of paralysis.* **11.** attack of paralysis; apoplexy. **12.** rower who sets the time for the other oarsmen. **13.** be the stroke of: *Who stroked the Yale crew?* 1-12 *n.*, 13 *v.*, **stroked, strok ing.** —**strok′er,** *n.*

keep stroke, make strokes at the same time.

stroke[2] (strōk), **1.** move the hand gently over: *She stroked the kitten.* **2.** a stroking movement: *to brush away the crumbs with one stroke.* 1 *v.*, **stroked, strok ing;** 2 *n.*

stroke oar, **1.** oar nearest the stern of the boat. **2.** rower that pulls the stroke oar. The stroke oar sets the time for the other oarsmen.

stroll (strōl), **1.** take a quiet walk for pleasure; walk. **2.** a leisurely walk. **3.** go from place to place: *strolling gypsies.* **4.** stroll along or through. 1,3,4 *v.*, 2 *n.*

stroll er (strōl′ər), **1.** wanderer. **2.** a strolling player or actor. **3.** a kind of light baby carriage in which an older baby sits erect. *n.*

Strom bo li (strom′bō lē), an Italian island in the Mediterranean, just north of Sicily. It has an active volcano 3040 feet high. *n.*

strong (strông), **1.** having much force or power: *a strong wind, strong muscles, a strong nation.* **2.** able to last, endure, resist, etc.: *a strong fort.* **3.** not easily influenced, changed, etc.; firm: *a strong will.* **4.** of great force or effectiveness: *strong arguments.* **5.** having a certain number: *A group that is 100 strong has 100 in it.* **6.** having much of the quality expected: *a strong rope, a strong acid, strong tea.* **7.** containing much alcohol: *a strong drink.* **8.** having much flavor or odor: *strong seasoning.* **9.** having an unpleasant taste or smell: *strong butter.* **10.** intense: *a strong light.* **11.** vigorous; forceful: *a strong speech.* **12.** hearty; zealous: *a strong dislike.* **13.** with force; powerfully; vigorously; in a strong manner. **14.** in grammar, inflecting by a vowel change within the stem of the word rather than by adding endings. *Examples:* find, found; give, gave. 1-12,14 *adj.*, 13 *adv.* —**strong′ly,** *adv.*

strong-arm (strông′ärm′), *Informal.* **1.** using force or violence. **2.** use force or violence on. 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

strong box (strông′boks′), a strongly made box to hold valuable things. *n.*

strong drink, drink containing much alcohol.

strong hold (strông′hōld′), a strong place; safe place; fort; fortress. *n.*

strong-mind ed (strông′mīn′did), **1.** having a strong mind; mentally vigorous. **2.** of women, having or affecting masculine mentality or rights. *adj.* —**strong′-mind′ed ness,** *n.*

stron ti um (stron′shē əm or stron′tē əm), a yellowish metallic element resembling calcium. *Symbol:* Sr *n.*

strontium 90, a radioactive isotope of strontium, produced especially by the explosion of a hydrogen bomb, that produces cancer of the bone if absorbed in sufficient quantity by humans; radio strontium.

strop (strop), **1.** a leather strap used for sharpening razors. **2.** sharpen on a strop. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **stropped, strop ping.**

stro phe (strō′fē), **1.** the part of an ancient Greek ode sung by the chorus when moving from right to left. **2.** group of lines of poetry; stanza. *n.*

strove (strōv), pt. of **strive.** *v.*

strow (strō), *Archaic.* strew. *v.*, **strowed, strown** or **strowed, strow ing.**

strown (strōn), *Archaic.* a pp. of **strow.** *v.*

struck (struk), **1.** pt. and pp. of **strike.** **2.** closed or affected by a strike of workers. 1 *v.*, 2 *adj.*

struc tur al (struk′chər əl), **1.** used in building. **Structural steel** is steel made into beams, girders, etc. **2.** of or having to do with structure or structures: *The geologist showed the structural difference in rocks of different ages.* *adj.*

struc tur al ly (struk′chər əl ē), with regard to structure: *The new church is structurally perfect, but it is not beautiful.* *adv.*

struc ture (struk′chər), **1.** building; something built. **2.** anything composed of parts arranged together: *The human body is a wonderful structure.* **3.** manner of building; way parts are put together; construction: *The structure of the schoolhouse was excellent.* **4.** arrangement of parts, elements, etc.: *the structure of a molecule, the structure of a flower.* *n.*

stru del (strü′dl; *German* shtrü′dl), a pastry, usually filled with fruit or cheese, and covered by a very thin dough. *n.*

strug gle (strug′l), **1.** make great efforts with the body; try hard; work hard against difficulties: *The poor have to struggle for a living.* **2.** get, move, or make one's way with great effort: *The old man struggled to his feet.* **3.** great effort; hard work. **4.** fighting; conflict. 1,2 *v.*, **strug gled, strug gling;** 3,4 *n.* —**strug′gler,** *n.*

strum (strum), **1.** play on (a stringed musical instrument) unskillfully or carelessly: *strum a guitar, strum on the piano.* **2.** act of strumming. **3.** sound of strumming. 1 *v.*, **strummed, strum ming;** 2,3 *n.* —**strum′mer,** *n.*

strum pet (strum′pit), prostitute. *n.*

strung (strung), pt. and pp. of **string.** *The children strung along after the teacher. The vines were strung on poles.* *v.*

strut[1] (strut), **1.** walk in a vain, important manner: *The rooster struts about the barnyard.* **2.** a strutting walk. 1 *v.*, **strut ted, strut ting;** 2 *n.* —**strut′ter,** *n.*

strut[2] (strut), a supporting piece; brace. *n.*

strych nine or **strych nin** (strik′nin), a poisonous drug consisting

of colorless crystals obtained from nux vomica and related plants. It is used in medicine in small doses as a tonic. *n.*

St. Thomas, one of the Virgin Islands in the West Indies. It belongs to the United States. 16,000 pop.; 32 sq. mi.

Stu art (stü′ərt or stū′ərt), **1.** the royal family that ruled Scotland from 1371 to 1603 and England and Scotland from 1603 to 1714. **2. Gilbert,** 1755-1828, American portrait painter. **3. James E.,** 1833-1864, Confederate general. **4. Mary.** See **Mary, Queen of Scots.** *n.*

stub (stub), **1.** a short piece that is left: *the stub of a pencil.* **2.** the short piece of each leaf in a checkbook, etc., kept as a record. **3.** something short and blunt; short, thick piece or part. **4.** pen having a short, blunt point. **5.** stump of a tree, a broken tooth, etc. **6.** *Esp. U.S.* strike (one's toe) against something. **7.** clear (land) of tree stumps. **8.** dig up by the roots. 1-5 *n.,* 6-8 *v.,* **stubbed, stub bing.**

stub ble (stub′l), **1.** the lower ends of stalks of grain left in the ground after the grain is cut. **2.** any short, rough growth: *He had three days' stubble on his unshaven face.* *n.*

stub bly (stub′lē), **1.** covered with stubble. **2.** resembling stubble; bristly: *a stubbly mustache.* *adj.*

stub born (stub′ərn), **1.** fixed in purpose or opinion; not giving in to argument or requests. **2.** hard to deal with or manage: *Facts are stubborn things.* *adj.* **—stub′born ly,** *adv.* **—stub′born ness,** *n.*

stub by (stub′ē), **1.** short and thick: *stubby fingers.* **2.** short, thick, and stiff: *a stubby beard.* **3.** having many stubs or stumps. *adj.,* **stub bi er, stub bi est. —stub′bi ness,** *n.*

stuc co (stuk′ō), **1.** plaster for covering the outer walls of buildings. **2.** cover with stucco. 1 *n., pl.* **stuc coes, stuc cos;** 2 *v.,* **stuc coed, stuc co ing.**

stuc co work (stuk′ō wėrk′), work done in stucco. *n.*

stuck (stuk), pt. and pp. of **stick**[2]. *She stuck out her tongue. We were stuck in the mud.* *v.*

stuck-up (stuk′up′), *Informal.* too proud; conceited; vain; haughty. *adj.*

stud[1] (stud), **1.** nailhead, knob, etc., sticking out from a surface: *The belt was ornamented with silver studs.* **2.** set with studs or something like studs: *He plans to stud the sword hilt with jewels.* **3.** be set or scattered over: *Little islands stud the harbor.* **4.** set like studs; scatter at intervals: *Shocks of corn were studded over the field.* **5.** a kind of small button used in men's shirts. **6.** post to which boards are nailed in making walls in houses. **7.** provide with studs. **8.** a projecting pin on a machine. **9.** crosspiece put in each link of a chain cable to strengthen it. 1,5,6,8,9 *n.,* 2-4,7 *v.,* **stud ded, stud ding.**

stud[2] (stud), **1.** collection of horses kept for breeding, hunting, racing, etc. **2.** place where such a collection is kept. **3.** *U.S.* stallion. *n.*

stud ding (stud′ing), **1.** studs of a wall collectively. **2.** lumber for such studs. *n.*

stu dent (stüd′nt or stūd′nt), **1.** person who studies. **2.** person who is studying in a school, college, or university. *n.*

stud ied (stud′ēd), carefully planned; done on purpose; resulting from deliberate effort: *What Lulu said to me was a studied insult.* *adj.* **—stud′ied ly,** *adv.* **—stud′ied ness,** *n.*

stu di o (stü′dē ō or stū′dē ō), **1.** workroom of a painter, sculptor, photographer, etc. **2.** place where motion pictures are made. **3.** place where a radio or television program is given. *n., pl.* **stu di os.**

stu di ous (stü′dē əs or stū′dē əs), **1.** fond of study. **2.** showing careful consideration; careful; thoughtful; zealous: *She is always studious of her mother's comfort. He made a studious effort to please customers.* *adj.* **—stu′di ous ly,** *adv.* **—stu′di ous ness,** *n.*

stud y (stud′ē), **1.** effort to learn by reading or thinking. **2.** try to learn: *Helen studied her spelling lesson for half an hour. Joseph is studying to be a doctor.* **3.** a careful examination; investigation. **4.** examine carefully: *We studied the map to find the shortest road home.* **5.** subject that is studied; branch of learning; thing investigated or to be investigated. **6.** a room for study, reading, writing, etc.: *The minister was reading in his study.* **7.** work of literature or art that deals in careful detail with one particular subject. **8.** sketch for a picture, story, etc. **9.** piece of music for practice or testing. **10.** consider with care; think (out); plan: *The prisoner studied ways to escape.* **11.** give care and thought to; try hard: *The grocer studies to please his customers.* **12.** earnest effort, or the object of endeavor or effort: *Her constant study is to please her parents.* **13.** deep thought; reverie: *be in a brown study.* 1,3,5-9,12,13 *n., pl.* **stud ies;** 2,4,10,11 *v.,* **stud ied, stud y ing.**

stuff (stuf), **1.** what a thing is made of; material: *She bought some white stuff for curtains.* **2.** a woolen fabric. **3.** thing or things; substance: *The doctor rubbed some kind of stuff on the burn.* **4.** goods; belongings: *He was told to move his stuff out of the room.* **5.** worthless material; useless things: *Their attic is full of old stuff.* **6.** silly words and thoughts; nonsense. **7.** inward qualities; character: *That boy has good stuff in him.* **8.** pack full; fill: *To stuff a ballot box means to put in more votes than there are rightful voters. She stuffed the pillow with feathers.* **9.** stop (up); block; choke (up). **10.** fill the skin of (a dead animal) to make it look as it did when alive. **11.** fill (a chicken, turkey, etc.) with seasoned bread crumbs, etc. **12.** force; push; thrust: *He stuffed his clothes into the drawer.* **13.** eat too much. 1-7 *n.,* 8-13 *v.*

stuffed shirt, *U.S. Slang.* person who seems to be more important than he really is.

stuff ing (stuf′ing), **1.** material used to fill or pack something. **2.** seasoned bread crumbs, etc., used to stuff a chicken, turkey, etc., before cooking. *n.*

stuff y (stuf′ē), **1.** lacking fresh air: *a stuffy room.* **2.** lacking freshness or interest; dull: *a stuffy conversation.* **3.** stopped up: *A cold makes one's head feel stuffy.* **4.** *Informal.* easily shocked or offended; prim. **5.** *U.S. Informal.* angry; sulky. *adj.,* **stuff i er, stuff i est. —stuff′i ly,** *adv.* **—stuff′i ness,** *n.*

stul ti fi ca tion (stul′tə fə kā′shən), a stultifying or being stultified. *n.*

stul ti fy (stul′tə fī), **1.** cause to appear foolish or absurd; reduce to foolishness or absurdity. **2.** make futile. *v.,* **stul ti fied, stul ti fy ing.**

stum ble (stum′bl), **1.** trip by striking the foot against something. **2.** cause to stumble. **3.** walk unsteadily: *The tired old man stumbled along.* **4.** speak, act, etc., in a clumsy or hesitating way: *The boy made many blunders as he stumbled through his recitation.* **5.** make a mistake; do wrong. **6.** a wrong act; mistake. **7.** come by accident or chance: *While in the country, she stumbled upon some fine antiques.* **8.** a stumbling. 1-5,7 *v.,* **stum bled, stum bling;** 6,8 *n.* **—stum′bler,** *n.* **—stum′bling ly,** *adv.*

stumbling block, **1.** obstacle; hindrance. **2.** something that makes a person stumble.

stump (stump), **1.** the lower end of a tree or plant, left after the main part is cut off. **2.** *U.S.* remove stumps from (land). **3.** anything left after the main or important part is removed: *The dog wagged his stump of a tail.* **4.** reduce to a stump; cut off. **5.** person with a short, thick build. **6.** place where a political speech is made. **7.** make political speeches in: *The candidates for governor will stump the State.* **8.** walk in a stiff, clumsy way: *The lame man stumped along.* **9.** a heavy step. **10.** sound made by stiff walking or heavy steps. **11.** a wooden leg. **12.** *Slang.* leg. **13.** *U.S. Informal.* make unable to answer, do, etc. **14.** *U.S. Informal.* a dare; challenge. **15.** a tight roll of paper, or other material, pointed at the ends and used to soften pencil marks in drawing. **16.** one of the three upright sticks of a cricket wicket. 1,3,5,6,9-12,14-16 *n.,* 2,4,7,8,13 *v.* **—stump′like′,** *adj.*

up a stump, *U.S. Informal.* unable to act, answer, etc.; impotent; baffled.

stump speaker, person who makes political speeches from a platform, etc.

stump speech, a political speech.

stump y (stump′ē), 1. short and thick. 2. having many stumps. *adj.*, **stump i er, stump i est.** —**stump′i ly,** *adv.* —**stump′i ness,** *n.*

stun (stun), 1. make senseless; knock unconscious: *He was stunned by the fall.* 2. daze; bewilder; shock; overwhelm: *She was stunned by the news of her friend's death.* *v.*, **stunned, stun ning.**

stung (stung), pt. and pp. of **sting.** *A wasp stung Dave. He was stung on the neck.* *v.*

stunk (stungk), a pt. and pp. of **stink.** *v.*

stun ner (stun′ər), 1. person, thing, or blow that stuns. 2. *Informal.* a very striking or attractive person or thing. *n.*

stun ning (stun′ing), 1. *Informal.* having striking excellence, beauty, etc.; very attractive; good-looking; pretty. 2. that stuns or dazes; bewildering. *adj.* —**stun′ning ly,** *adv.*

stunt[1] (stunt), 1. check in growth or development: *Lack of proper food stunts a child.* 2. a stunting. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

stunt[2] (stunt), *Informal.* 1. feat to attract attention; act showing boldness or skill: *Circus riders perform stunts on horseback.* 2. perform stunts. 3. perform stunts with. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

stu pe fac tion (stü′pə fak′shən or stū′pə fak′shən), 1. dazed or senseless condition; stupor. 2. overwhelming amazement. *n.*

stu pe fy (stü′pə fī or stū′pə fī), 1. make stupid, dull, or senseless. 2. overwhelm with amazement; astound: *They were stupefied by the calamity.* *v.*, **stu pe fied, stu pe fy ing.** —**stu′pe fi′er,** *n.*

stu pen dous (stü pen′dəs or stū pen′dəs), amazing; marvelous; immense: *Niagara Falls is a stupendous sight.* *adj.* —**stu pen′dous ly,** *adv.* —**stu pen′dousness,** *n.*

stu pid (stü′pid or stū′pid), 1. not intelligent; dull: *a stupid person.* 2. not interesting: *a stupid book.* 3. dazed; senseless. 4. *Informal.* a stupid person. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.* —**stu′pid ly,** *adv.* —**stu′pid ness,** *n.*

stu pid i ty (stü pid′ə tē or stū pid′ə tē), 1. dullness; lack of intelligence. 2. a foolish act, idea, etc. *n.*, *pl.* **stu pid i ties.**

stu por (stü′pər or stū′pər), 1. a dazed condition; loss or lessening of the power to feel: *The man lay in a stupor, unable to tell what had happened to him.* 2. intellectual or moral numbness. *n.*

stur dy (stėr′dē), 1. strong; stout: *sturdy legs.* 2. not yielding; firm: *sturdy resistance, sturdy defenders.* *adj.*, **stur di er, stur di est.** —**stur′di ly,** *adv.* —**stur′diness,** *n.*

stur geon (stėr′jən), a large food fish whose long body has a tough skin with rows of bony plates. Caviar and isinglass are obtained from sturgeons. *n.*, *pl.* **sturgeons** or (*esp. collectively*) **stur geon.**

stut ter (stut′ər), 1. repeat (the same sound) in an effort to speak. *Example:* C-c-c-c-can't th-th-th-they c-c-c-come? 2. act or habit of stuttering. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.* —**stut′ter er,** *n.* —**stut′ter ing ly,** *adv.*

Stutt gart (stut′gärt or shtut′gärt), city in West Germany. 628,000. *n.*

Stuy ve sant (stī′və snt), **Peter,** 1592-1672, Dutch governor of the colony of New Netherland from 1646 to 1664. *n.*

St. Vin cent (sānt vin′sənt), one of the Windward Islands in the West Indies. 80,000 pop.; 150 sq. mi. *Capital:* Kingstown.

St. Vi tus dance (sānt vī′təs), St. Vitus's dance.

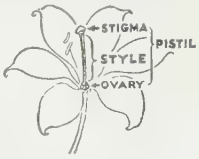
St. Vi tus's dance (sānt vī′təs iz), a nervous disease, which usually affects children, characterized by involuntary twitching of the muscles. It is often called chorea.

sty[1] (stī), 1. pen for pigs. 2. any filthy place. *n.*, *pl.* **sties.**

sty[2] (stī), a small, inflamed swelling on the edge of the eyelid. A sty is like a small boil. *n.*, *pl.* **sties.**

Styg i an (stij′ē ən), 1. having to do with the river Styx or the lower world. 2. dark; gloomy. *adj.*

style (stīl), 1. fashion: *dress in the latest styles.* 2. manner; method; way: *the Gothic style of architecture.* 3. way of writing or speaking. 4. good style: *She dresses in style.* 5. literary or artistic excellence. 6. name; call: *Joan of Arc was styled "the Maid of Orléans."* 7. an official name; title: *Salute him with the style of King.* 8. a pointed instrument for writing on wax; stylus. 9. something like this in shape or use. 10. pointer on a dial, chart, etc. 11. the stemlike part of the pistil of a flower containing the stigma at its top. 1-5,7-11 *n.*, 6 *v.*, **styled, styl ing.**



Style (def. 11)

style book (stīl′bůk′), 1. book containing rules of punctuation, capitalization, etc., used by printers. 2. book showing fashions in dress, etc. *n.*

styl ish (stīl′ish), having style; fashionable. *adj.* —**styl′ish ly,** *adv.* —**styl′ish ness,** *n.*

styl ist (stīl′ist), 1. writer or speaker who has a good literary style; person who takes much pains with his style; writer or speaker with reference to his style. 2. person who designs or advises concerning interior decorations, clothes, etc. *n.*

sty lis tic (stī lis′tik), of or having to do with style. *adj.*

sty lis ti cal ly (stī lis′tik lē), as regards style; in matters of style. *adv.*

styl ize (stīl′īz), conform to a particular or to a conventional style. *v.*, **styl ized, styl iz ing.**

sty lus (stī′ləs), 1. a style or pointed instrument for writing on wax. 2. a needlelike point used in making or playing phonograph records. *n.*

Writing with a stylus on a wax tablet

sty mie (stī′mē), block completely. *v.*, **sty mied, sty mie ing.**

styp tic (stip′tik), 1. able to stop or check bleeding; astringent. 2. something that stops or checks bleeding by contracting the tissue. Alum is a common styptic. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

styptic pencil, a small stick of alum or other styptic substance, used on slight wounds to stop bleeding.

sty rene (stī′rēn or stir′ēn), an aromatic liquid used in making synthetic rubber. *n.*

Styx (stiks), in Greek mythology, a river in the lower world. The souls of the dead were ferried across it into Hades. *n.*

sua sion (swā′zhən), an advising or urging; persuasion. *n.*

sua sive (swā′siv), advising or urging; persuasive. *adj.*

suave (swäv), smoothly agreeable or polite. *adj.* —**suave′ly,** *adv.* —**suave′ness,** *n.*

sua vi ty (swä′və tē), smoothly agreeable quality of behavior; blandness; smooth politeness. *n.*, *pl.* **sua vities.**

sub (sub), 1. substitute. 2. submarine. 3. subordinate. 4. act as a substitute. 1-3 *n.*, *adj.*, 4 *v.*, **subbed, sub bing.**

sub-, prefix meaning:
1. under; below, as in *subway, submarine.*
2. down; further; again, as in *subdivide, sublease.*
3. near; nearly, as in *subarctic.*
4. lower; subordinate; assistant, as in *subaltern.*
5. of less importance, as in *subhead.*
6. resulting from further division, as in *subatom.*

7. in a comparatively small degree or proportion; somewhat, as in *subacid*. Also: **suc-**, before *c;* **suf-**, before *f;* **sug-**, before *g;* **sum-**, in some cases before *m;* **sup-**, before *p;* **sur-**, before *r;* **sus-**, in some cases before *c, p, t.*

sub., 1. substitute. 2. subscription. 3. suburban.

sub ac id (sub as′id), slightly acid: *Oranges are a subacid fruit.* *adj.*

sub a gent (sub ā′jənt), person employed as the agent of an agent. *n.*

sub al tern (sə bôl′tərn), 1. *Esp. Brit.* a commissioned officer in the army, ranking below a captain. 2. *Esp. Brit.* ranking below a captain. 3. having lower rank; subordinate. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

sub arc tic (sub ärk′tik or sub är′tik), near, or just below, the arctic region; having to do with or occurring in regions just south of the Arctic Circle. *adj.*

sub ar id (sub ar′id), moderately arid. *adj.*

sub at om (sub at′əm), any constituent of an atom. Protons and electrons are subatoms. *n.*

sub a tom ic (sub′ə tom′ik), having to do with, or concerning, subatoms. *adj.*

sub cel lar (sub′sel′ər), cellar beneath another cellar. *n.*

sub com mit tee (sub′kə mit′ē), a small committee chosen from a larger general committee for some special duty. *n.*

sub con scious (sub kon′shəs), 1. not wholly conscious; existing but not felt: *Her sore tooth caused a subconscious irritation in Alice that made her cross.* 2. thoughts, feelings, etc., that are present in the mind but not fully perceived or recognized. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—sub con′scious ly,** *adv.*

sub con scious ness (sub kon′shəs nis), 1. quality of being subconscious. 2. the subconscious. *n.*

sub con tract (sub kon′trakt for 1; sub kon′trakt or sub′kən trakt′ for 2), 1. contract under a previous contract; contract for carrying out a previous contract or a part of it: *The contractor for the new school building gave out subcontracts to a plumber, a steam fitter, etc.* 2. make a subcontract; make a subcontract for. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

sub con trac tor (sub kon′trak tər or sub′kən trak′tər), person who contracts for carrying out a previous contract or part of it. *n.*

sub dea con (sub dē′kən), member of the clergy next below a deacon in rank. *n.*

sub deb (sub′deb′), *Informal.* a young girl soon to make her debut in society. *n.*

sub di vide (sub′də vīd′ or sub′də vīd′), divide again; divide into smaller parts: *A real estate dealer bought the farm and subdivided it into building lots.* *v.*, **sub di vid ed, sub di vid ing.**

sub di vi sion (sub′də vizh′ən or sub′də vizh′ən), 1. division into smaller parts. 2. part of a part. 3. tract of land divided into building lots. *n.*

sub due (səb dü′ or səb dū′), 1. conquer; overcome: *The Spaniards subdued the Indian tribes in Mexico. We subdued a desire to laugh.* 2. tone down; soften: *Pulling down the shades subdued the light in the room.* *v.*, **subdued, sub du ing. —sub du′a ble,** *adj.* **—sub du′er,** *n.*

sub group (sub′grüp′), a subordinate group; division of a group. *n.*

sub head (sub′hed′), 1. a subordinate head or title. 2. a subordinate division of a head or title. *n.*

sub head ing (sub′hed′ing), subhead. *n.*

sub hu man (sub hū′mən), 1. below the human race or type; less than human. 2. almost human. *adj.*

subj., 1. subject. 2. subjective. 3. subjectively. 4. subjunctive.

sub ject (sub′jikt for 1-3,6-10; səb jekt′ for 4,5), 1. something thought about, discussed, studied, etc.: *He tried to change the subject. Juvenile delinquency is a broad subject.* 2. person under the power, control, or influence of another: *The people are the subjects of the king.* 3. under some power or influence: *the subject nations of an empire.* 4. bring under some power or influence: *Rome subjected all Italy to her rule.* 5. cause to undergo or experience something: *The savages subjected their captives to torture.* 6. person or thing that undergoes or experiences something. 7. word or words that perform or, when the verb is passive, receive the action of the verb. In "I see" and "I am seen," *I* is the subject of the verb. 8. theme or melody on which a musical work or movement is based. 9. substance of anything opposed to its qualities. 10. mind or self opposed to everything outside the mind. 1,2,6-10 *n.*, 3 *adj.*, 4,5 *v.*

subject to, 1. under the power or influence of: *We are subject to our country's laws.* 2. likely to have. 3. depending on; on the condition of.

sub jec tion (səb jek′shən), 1. a bringing under some power or influence; conquering: *The subjection of the rebels took years.* 2. condition of being under some power or influence: *Women used to live in subjection to men.* *n.*

sub jec tive (səb jek′tiv), 1. existing in the mind; belonging to the person thinking rather than to the object thought of: *Base your subjective opinions on objective facts.* 2. about the thoughts and feelings of the speaker, writer, painter, etc.; personal: *a subjective poem.* *adj.* **—sub jec′tive ly,** *adv.* **—sub jec′tive ness,** *n.*

sub jec tiv i ty (sub′jek tiv′ə tē), subjective quality; existence in the mind only; absorption in one's own mental states or processes; tendency to view things through the medium of one's own individuality. *n.*

subject matter, 1. something thought about, discussed, studied, written about, etc. 2. meaning of a talk, book, etc., as distinguished from its form or style.

sub join (səb join′), 1. add at the end; append. 2. place in immediate sequence to something else. *v.*

sub ju gate (sub′jə gāt), subdue; conquer. *v.*, **subju gat ed, sub ju gat ing. —sub′ju ga′tor,** *n.*

sub ju ga tion (sub′jə gā′shən), conquest; subjection. *n.*

sub junc tive (səb jungk′tiv), 1. the mood of a verb which expresses a state, act, or event as possible, conditional, or dependent, rather than actual. 2. noting or having to do with this mood. 3. verb in this mood. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

sub king dom (sub king′dəm or sub′king′dəm), any primary division of the animal or plant kingdom, usually called a phylum. *n.*

sub lease (sub′lēs′ for 1; sub lēs′ or sub′lēs′ for 2), 1. lease granted by a person who rents the property himself. 2. grant or take a sublease of. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **sub leased, sub leas ing.**

sub let (sub let′ or sub′let′), 1. rent to another (something which has been rented to oneself): *We sublet our house for the summer.* 2. give part of (a contract) to another: *The contractor for the whole building sublet the contract for the plumbing.* *v.*, **sub let, sub let ting.**

sub lieu ten ant (sub′lü ten′ənt), 1. a subordinate lieutenant. 2. in the British army, an officer ranking next below a lieutenant. *n.*

sub li mate (sub′lə māt for 1-3; sub′lə mit or sub′lə māt for 4,5), 1. purify; refine. 2. change (an undesirable impulse or trait) into a desirable activity. 3. sublime (a solid substance). 4. sublimated. 5. material obtained when a substance is sublimed. Bichloride of mercury is a very poisonous sublimate. 1-3 *v.*, **sub li mat ed, sub li mat ing;** 4 *adj.*, 5 *n.*

sub li ma tion (sub′lə mā′shən), 1. purification; act or process of sublimating or subliming. 2. the resulting product or state. *n.*

sub lime (səb līm′), 1. lofty; noble; majestic; exalted: *Mountain scenery is often sublime.* 2. that which is lofty, noble, exalted, etc. 3. heat (a solid substance) and condense the vapor given off; purify; refine. 4. pass off as a vapor and condense as a solid; become purified or refined. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **sub limed, sub lim ing.**

sub lim i ty (səb lim′ə tē), 1. lofty excellence; grandeur; majesty; exalted state. 2. something sublime; sublime person or thing. *n.*, *pl.* **sub lim i ties.**

sub ma chine gun (sub′mə shēn′), a lightweight automatic or semiautomatic gun, designed to be fired from the shoulder or hip.

sub mar gin al (sub mär′jə nl), **1.** near the margin. **2.** below the margin. **3.** of land, etc., not productive enough to be worth cultivating, developing, etc. *adj.*

sub ma rine (sub′mə rēn′ for 1,2; sub′mə rēn′ for 3), **1.** boat that can operate under water, used in warfare for discharging torpedoes, etc. **2.** attack or sink by a submarine. **3.** placed, growing, or used below the surface of the sea: *submarine plants.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **sub ma rined, sub ma rin ing;** 3 *adj.*

Submarine

sub max il ar y (sub mak′sə ler′ē), **1.** the lower jawbone. **2.** of or having to do with the lower jaw or lower jawbone. **3.** a salivary gland situated beneath the lower jaw on either side. **4.** having to do with the submaxillary gland. 1,3 *n.*, *pl.* **sub max il lar ies;** 2,4 *adj.*

submaxillary gland, either of a pair of salivary glands beneath the lower jaw.

sub merge (səb mėrj′), **1.** put under water; cover with water: *land submerged by a flood.* **2.** cover; bury: *His talent was submerged by his shyness.* **3.** sink under water; go below the surface: *The submarine submerged.* **4.** sink out of sight. *v.*, **sub merged, sub merg ing.**

sub mer gence (səb mėr′jəns), a submerging or being submerged. *n.*

sub merse (səb mėrs′), submerge. *v.*, **sub mersed, sub mers ing.**

sub mers i ble (səb mėr′sə bl), **1.** that can be submerged. **2.** submarine. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

sub mer sion (səb mėr′zhən), a submerging or being submerged. *n.*

sub mis sion (səb mish′ən), **1.** a submitting; yielding to the power, control, or authority of another: *The defeated general showed his submission by giving up his sword.* **2.** obedience; humbleness: *The slave bowed in submission to his master's order.* **3.** a referring or being referred to the consideration or judgment of another or others. *n.*

sub mis sive (səb mis′iv), yielding to the power, control, or authority of another; obedient; humble. *adj.* **—sub mis′sive ly,** *adv.* **—sub mis′sive ness,** *n.*

sub mit (səb mit′), **1.** yield to the power, control, or authority of another or others; surrender; yield: *The thief submitted to arrest by the police.* **2.** refer to the consideration or judgment of another or others: *The secretary submitted a report of the last meeting.* **3.** represent or urge respectfully. *v.*, **sub mit ted, sub mit ting.**

sub nor mal (sub nôr′ml), below normal; inferior to the normal. *adj.*

sub or di nate (sə bôr′də nit for 1-4,6; sə bôr′də nāt for 5), **1.** inferior in rank: *in the army, lieutenants are subordinate to captains.* **2.** inferior in importance; secondary: *An errand boy has a subordinate position.* **3.** under the control or influence of something else; dependent. A complex sentence has one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses. **4.** a subordinate person or thing. **5.** make subordinate: *A polite host subordinates his wishes to those of his guests.* **6.** subordinating. *Because, since, if, as,* and *whether* are subordinate conjunctions. 1-3,6 *adj.*, 4 *n.*, 5 *v.*, **sub or di nat ed, sub or di nat ing.**

sub or di na tion (sə bôr′də nā′shən), **1.** a subordinating or being subordinated. **2.** subordinate position or importance. **3.** submission to authority; willingness to obey; obedience. *n.*

sub orn (sə bôrn′), **1.** get by bribery or other unlawful means. **2.** persuade or cause (a witness) to give false testimony in court. **3.** persuade or cause (a person) to do an evil deed. *v.*

sub or na tion (sub′ôr nā′shən), a suborning or being suborned. *n.*

subornation of perjury, crime of persuading or causing a witness to give false testimony in court.

sub poe na or **sub pe na** (sə pē′nə), **1.** an official written order commanding a person to appear in law court. **2.** summon with a subpoena. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **sub poe naed, sub poe na ing; sub pe naed, sub pe na ing.**

sub ro sa (sub rō′zə), in strict confidence; privately.

sub scribe (səb skrīb′), **1.** promise to give or pay (a sum of money): *He subscribed $5 to the hospital fund.* **2.** write (one's name) at the end of a document, etc.; sign one's name: *John Hancock was the first man to subscribe to the Declaration of Independence.* **3.** write one's name at the end of; show one's consent or approval by signing: *Thousands of citizens subscribed the petition.* **4.** give one's consent or approval; agree: *He will not subscribe to anything unfair.* *v.*, **sub scribed, sub scrib ing. —sub scrib′er,** *n.*

subscribe to or **for,** promise to take and pay for: *subscribe to a magazine.*

sub script (sub′skript), **1.** written underneath or low on the line. **2.** number, letter, etc., written underneath and to one side of a symbol. In H_2SO_4 the *2* and *4* are subscripts. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

sub scrip tion (səb skrip′shən), **1.** a subscribing. **2.** money subscribed; contribution: *His subscription to the Fresh Air Fund was $5.* **3.** the right obtained for the money: *His subscription to the newspaper expires next week.* **4.** sum of money raised by a number of persons: *We are raising a subscription for a new hospital.* **5.** something written at the end of a thing; signature. *n.*

sub sec tion (sub′sek′shən), part of a section. *n.*

sub se quence (sub′sə kwəns), **1.** fact or condition of being subsequent. **2.** a subsequent event or circumstance. *n.*

sub se quent (sub′sə kwənt), coming after; following; later: *subsequent events.* *adj.*

subsequent to, after; following; later than: *on the day subsequent to your call.*

sub se quent ly (sub′sə kwənt lē), afterward; later. *adv.*

subsequently to, after; following; later than.

sub serve (səb sėrv′), be of use or service in helping along (a purpose, action, etc.): *Chewing food well subserves digestion.* *v.*, **sub served, sub serv ing.**

sub ser vi ence (səb sėr′vē əns), **1.** tame submission; slavish politeness and obedience; servility. **2.** being of use or service. *n.*

sub ser vi en cy (səb sėr′vē ən sē), subservience. *n.*

sub ser vi ent (səb sėr′vē ənt), **1.** tamely submissive; slavishly polite and obedient; servile. **2.** useful as a means to help a purpose or end; serviceable. *adj.* **—sub ser′vi ent ly,** *adv.*

sub side (səb sīd′), **1.** sink to a lower level: *After the rain stopped, the flood waters subsided.* **2.** grow less; die down; become less active; abate; ebb: *The storm finally subsided.* **3.** fall to the bottom; settle. *v.*, **sub sid ed, sub sid ing.**

sub sid ence (səb sīd′ns or sub′sə dəns), act or process of subsiding. *n.*

sub sid i ar y (səb sid′ē er′ē), **1.** useful to assist or supplement; auxiliary; supplementary. **2.** subordinate; secondary. **3.** thing or person that assists or supplements. **4.** company having over half of its stock owned or controlled by another company: *The bus line was a subsidiary of the railroad.* **5.** maintained by a subsidy. 1,2,5 *adj.*, 3,4 *n.*, *pl.* **sub sid i ar ies.**

sub si dize (sub′sə dīz), **1.** aid or assist with a grant of money: *The government subsidizes steamship and air lines that carry mail.* **2.** buy the aid or assistance of with a grant of money. **3.** bribe. *v.*, **sub si dized, sub si dizing. —sub′si diz′er,** *n.*

sub si dy (sub′sə dē), grant or contribution of money, especially one made by a government. *n., pl.* **sub si dies.**

sub sist (səb sist′), 1. continue to be; exist: *Many superstitions still subsist.* 2. keep alive; live: *People in the far north subsist on fish and meat.* 3. provide for; feed; support. *v.*

sub sist ence (səb sis′təns), 1. existence; continuance. 2. state or fact of keeping alive; living: *Selling papers was the cripple's only means of subsistence.* 3. means of keeping alive; livelihood: *The sea provides a subsistence for fishermen.* *n.*

sub soil (sub′soil′), layer of earth that lies just under the surface soil. *n.*

sub son ic (sub son′ik), having to do with or designed for use at a speed less than that of sound. *adj.*

sub stance (sub′stəns), 1. what a thing consists of; matter; material: *Ice and water are the same substance in different forms.* 2. the real, main, or important part of anything: *The substance of an education is its effect on your life, not just learning lessons.* 3. the real meaning: *Give the substance of the speech in your own words.* 4. solid quality; body: *Pea soup has more substance than water.* 5. wealth; property. 6. a particular kind of matter: *The little pond is covered with a green substance.* *n.*

in substance, 1. essentially; mainly. 2. really; actually.

sub stand ard (sub stan′dərd), below standard. *adj.*

sub stan tial (səb stan′shəl), 1. real; actual: *People and things are substantial; dreams and ghosts are not.* 2. large; important; ample: *John has made a substantial improvement in health.* 3. strong; firm; solid: *The house is substantial enough to last a hundred years.* 4. in the main; in essentials: *The stories told by the two boys were in substantial agreement.* 5. well-to-do; wealthy. *adj.*

sub stan ti al i ty (səb stan′shē al′ə tē), 1. real existence. 2. solidity; firmness. 3. real worth or value. *n., pl.* **sub stan ti al i ties.**

sub stan tial ly (səb stan′shəl ē), 1. essentially; mainly: *This report is substantially correct.* 2. really; actually. 3. strongly; solidly. *adv.*

sub stan ti ate (səb stan′shē āt), 1. establish by evidence; prove: *substantiate a rumor, a claim, a theory, etc.* 2. give concrete or substantial form to. *v.,* **sub stan ti at ed, sub stan ti at ing.**

sub stan ti a tion (səb stan′shē ā′shən), a substantiating or being substantiated; embodiment; proof. *n.*

sub stan ti al (sub′stən tī′vl), of, having to do with, or consisting of a substantive or substantives. *adj.*

sub stan tive (sub′stən tiv), 1. noun or pronoun; the name of a person or thing; adjective, phrase, or clause used as a noun. 2. used as a noun. 3. showing or expressing existence. The verb *to be* is the substantive verb. 4. independent. 5. real; actual. 1 *n.,* 2-5 *adj.*

sub stan tive ly (sub′stən tiv lē), 1. independently. 2. actually; in substance; in effect. 3. as a substantive. *adv.*

sub sta tion (sub′stā′shən), a branch station; subordinate station: *Besides the main post office in our city, there are six substations.* *n.*

sub sti tute (sub′stə tüt or sub′stə tūt), 1. thing used instead of another; person taking the place of another: *A substitute taught us at school today.* 2. put in the place of another: *We substituted brown sugar for molasses in these cookies.* 3. take the place of another: *She substituted for Miss Brown, who is ill.* 4. put in or taking the place of another. 1 *n.,* 2,3 *v.,* **sub sti tut ed, sub sti tut ing;** 4 *adj.*

sub sti tu tion (sub′stə tü′shən or sub′stə tū′shən), use of one thing for another; putting (one person or thing) in the place of another; taking the place of another. *n.*

sub sti tu tion al (sub′stə tü′shən l or sub′stə tū′shən l), 1. having to do with or characterized by substitution. 2. acting or serving as a substitute. *adj.*

sub stra ta (sub strā′tə or sub strat′ə), a pl. of **substratum.** *n.*

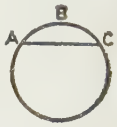
sub stra tum (sub strā′təm or sub strat′əm), 1. layer lying under another. 2. layer of earth lying just under the surface soil; subsoil. 3. basis; foundation: *The story has a substratum of truth.* *n., pl.* **sub stra ta** or **sub stra tums.**

sub struc ture (sub′struk′chər), structure forming a foundation. *n.*

sub ten an cy (sub ten′ən sē), status, right, or holding of a subtenant. *n., pl.* **sub ten an cies.**

sub ten ant (sub ten′ənt or sub′ten′ənt), a tenant of a tenant; one who rents land, a house, or the like, from a tenant. *n.*

sub tend (səb tend′), extend under; stretch across. The chord of an arc subtends the arc. *v.*



The chord AC subtends the arc ABC.

sub ter fuge (sub′tər fūj), trick, excuse, or expedient used to escape something unpleasant: *The girl's headache was only a subterfuge to avoid taking the examination.* *n.*

sub ter ra ne an (sub′tə rā′nē ən), 1. underground: *A subterranean passage led from the castle to a cave.* 2. carried on secretly; hidden. *adj.*

sub ter ra ne ous (sub′tə rā′nē əs), underground. *adj.*

sub tile (sut′l or sub′tl), subtle. *adj.* **—sub′tile ly,** *adv.*

sub til i ty (sub til′ə tē), subtlety. *n., pl.* **sub til i ties.**

sub til ty (sut′l tē or sub′tl tē), subtlety. *n., pl.* **sub til ties.**

sub ti tle (sub′tī tl), an additional or subordinate title of a book or article. *n.*

sub tle (sut′l), 1. delicate; thin; fine: *a subtle odor of perfume.* 2. faint; mysterious: *a subtle smile.* 3. having a keen, quick mind; discerning; acute: *She is a subtle observer of slight differences in things.* 4. sly; crafty; tricky: *a subtle scheme to get some money.* 5. skillful; clever; expert. *adj.* **—sub′tle ness,** *n.*

sub tle ty (sut′l tē), 1. subtle quality. 2. something subtle. *n., pl.* **sub tle ties.**

sub tly (sut′lē), in a subtle manner; with subtlety. *adv.*

sub tract (səb trakt′), 1. take away: *Subtract 2 from 10 and you have 8.* 2. take away (something) from a whole. *v.* **—sub tract′er,** *n.*

sub trac tion (səb trak′shən), 1. act or process of subtracting one number or quantity from another; finding the difference between two numbers or quantities: *10—2=8 is a simple subtraction.* 2. a taking away or being taken away. *n.*

sub trac tive (səb trak′tiv), 1. tending to subtract; having power to subtract. 2. to be subtracted; having the minus sign (—). *adj.*

sub tra hend (sub′trə hend), number or quantity to be subtracted from another: *In 10—2=8, the subtrahend is 2.* *n.*

sub treas ur y (sub′trezh′ər ē or sub trezh′ər ē), 1. a branch treasury. 2. any branch of the United States treasury. *n., pl.* **sub treas ur ies.**

sub trop i cal (sub trop′ə kl), bordering on the tropics; nearly tropical. *adj.*

sub trop ics (sub′trop′iks or sub trop′iks), region bordering on the tropics. *n.pl.*

sub urb (sub′ėrb), 1. town or village near a large city. 2. district just outside the boundaries of a city or town. *n.*

the suburbs, residential section or sections near the boundary of a city or town.

sub ur ban (səb ėr′bən), 1. having to do with a suburb; in a suburb: *We have excellent suburban train service.* 2. characteristic of a suburb or its inhabitants. *adj.*

sub ur ban ite (səb ėr′bən īt), person who lives in a suburb. *n.*

sub ven tion (səb ven′shən), money granted to aid or support some cause, institution, or undertaking; subsidy. *n.*

sub ver sion (səb vėr′zhən), **1.** overthrow; destruction; ruin. **2.** anything that tends to overthrow or destroy; cause of ruin. *n.*

sub ver sive (səb vėr′siv), **1.** tending to overthrow; destructive; causing ruin. **2.** person who seeks to overthrow or undermine (a government, etc.). 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

sub vert (səb vėrt′), **1.** ruin; overthrow; destroy: *Dictators subvert democracy.* **2.** undermine the principles of; corrupt. *v.* **—sub vert′er,** *n.*

sub way (sub′wā′), **1.** an underground passage. **2.** *U.S.* an electric railroad running beneath the surface of the streets in a city. *n.*

suc-, form of **sub-** before *c*, as in *succeed.*

suc ceed (sək sēd′), **1.** turn out well; do well; have success: *His plans succeeded.* **2.** accomplish what is attempted or intended: *The attack succeeded beyond all expectations.* **3.** come next after; follow; take the place of: *John Adams succeeded Washington as President. Week succeeds week.* **4.** come next after another; follow another; take the place of another: *When Edward VIII abdicated, George VI succeeded to the throne.* *v.* **—suc ceed′er,** *n.*

suc cess (sək ses′), **1.** a favorable result; wished-for ending; good fortune. **2.** the gaining of wealth, position, etc.: *He has had little success in life.* **3.** person or thing that succeeds: *The circus was a great success.* **4.** result; outcome; fortune: *What success did you have in finding a new cook?* *n.*

suc cess ful (sək ses′fəl), having success; ending in success; prosperous; fortunate. *adj.* **—suc cess′fully,** *adv.*

suc ces sion (sək sesh′ən), **1.** group of things happening one after another; series. **2.** the coming of one person or thing after another. **3.** right of succeeding to an office, property, or rank: *There was a dispute about the rightful succession to the throne.* **4.** set or arrangement of persons having such a right of succeeding: *The king's oldest son is next in succession to the throne.* *n.*

in succession, one after another.

suc ces sive (sək ses′iv), coming one after another; following in order: *It rained for three successive days.* *adj.*

suc ces sive ly (sək ses′iv lē), one after another; in order. *adv.*

suc ces sor (sək ses′ər), one that follows or succeeds another in office, position, or ownership of property; thing that comes next after another in a series. *n.*

suc cinct (sək singkt′), expressed briefly and clearly; expressing much in few words; concise. *adj.* **—suc cinct′ly,** *adv.* **—suc cinct′ness,** *n.*

suc cor (suk′ər), help; aid. *n., v.*

suc co tash (suk′ə tash), corn and beans cooked together. *n.*

suc cour (suk′ər), *Esp. Brit.* succor. *n., v.*

suc cu lence (suk′yə ləns), juiciness. *n.*

suc cu len cy (suk′yə lən sē), succulence. *n.*

suc cu lent (suk′yə lənt), **1.** juicy: *a succulent fruit.* **2.** interesting; not dull. **3.** of plants, etc., having thick, fleshy leaves and stems. *adj.*

suc cumb (sə kum′), **1.** give way; yield: *He succumbed to temptation and stole the money.* **2.** die. *v.*

succumb to, die of.

such (such), **1.** of that kind; of the same kind or degree: *I have never seen such a child.* **2.** of the kind that; of a particular kind: *She wore such thin clothes it is no wonder she caught cold.* **3.** of the kind already spoken of or suggested: *The ladies took only tea and coffee and such drinks.* **4.** so great, so bad, so good, etc.: *He is such a liar.* **5.** some; certain: *The bank was robbed at such a time in such and such a town by such and such persons.* **6.** such a person or thing: *Take from the blankets such as you need.* 1-5 *adj.*, 6 *pron.*

as such, as being what is indicated or implied: *A leader, as such, deserves obedience.*

such like (such′līk′), **1.** of such kind; of a like kind. **2.** things of such kind: *deceptions, disguises, and suchlike.* 1 *adj.*, 2 *pron.*

suck (suk), **1.** draw into the mouth: *Lemonade can be sucked through a straw.* **2.** draw something from with the mouth: *suck juice from oranges.* **3.** draw milk from the breast or a bottle. **4.** draw or be drawn by sucking: *He sucked at his pipe.* **5.** drink; take; absorb: *Plants suck up moisture from the earth. A sponge sucks in water.* **6.** draw in; swallow: *The whirlpool sucked down the boat.* **7.** draw air instead of water: *The pump sucked noisily.* **8.** hold in the mouth and lick: *The child sucked a lollipop.* **9.** act of sucking: *The baby took one suck at the empty bottle and pushed it away.* **10.** a sucking force or sound. 1-8 *v.*, 9,10 *n.*

suck er (suk′ər), **1.** animal or thing that sucks. **2.** any of various fresh-water fishes that suck in food or have mouths that suggest sucking. **3.** organ in some animals for sucking or holding fast by a sucking force. **4.** shoot growing from an underground stem or root. **5.** piston of a suction pump. **6.** the valve of such a piston. **7.** take suckers from (corn, tobacco, etc.). **8.** form suckers. **9.** *U.S. Slang.* person easily deceived. **10.** lump of hard candy. 1-6,9,10 *n.*, 7,8 *v.*

suck le (suk′l), **1.** feed with milk from the breast, udder, etc.: *The cat suckles her kittens.* **2.** suck at the breast. **3.** nourish; bring up. *v.*, **suck led, suck ling.**

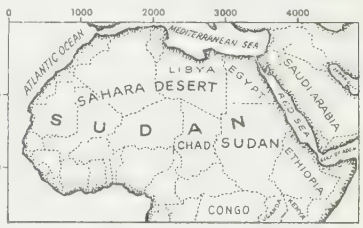
suck ling (suk′ling), **1.** a very young animal or child, especially one not yet weaned. **2.** very young. **3.** not yet weaned; sucking. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

Su cre (sü′krā), one of the two capitals (La Paz is the other) of Bolivia, in the S part. 40,000. *n.*

su crose (sü′krōs), ordinary sugar obtained from sugar cane, sugar beets, etc. *n.*

suc tion (suk′shən), **1.** the drawing of a liquid, gas, etc., into a space by sucking out or removing part of the air: *Lemonade is drawn through a straw by suction.* **2.** the force caused by sucking out or removing part of the air in a space. **3.** causing a suction; working by suction. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

suc to ri al (suk tô′rē əl), adapted for sucking or suction. *adj.*



Su dan (sü dan′), **1.** a vast, grassy region in Africa, south of the Sahara desert and Egypt. **2.** country in NE Africa, formerly under the joint control of Great Britain and Egypt and called **Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.** 11,615,000 pop.; 967,500 sq. mi. *Capital:* Khartoum. *n.*

Su da nese (sü′də nēz′), **1.** of or having to do with the Sudan or its inhabitants. **2.** native or inhabitant of the Sudan. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*, *pl.* **Su da nese.**

Sudanese Republic, Republic of Mali.

Sudan grass, a kind of grass from Sudan that is grown in the United States for hay.

sud den (sud′n), **1.** not expected: *Our army made a sudden attack on the fort.* **2.** quick; rapid: *The cat made a sudden jump at the mouse.* *adj.* **—sud′den ness,** *n.*

all of a sudden, in a sudden manner.

sud den ly (sud′n lē), in a sudden manner. *adv.*

Su de ten land (sü dā′tn land′), a mountainous region in N Czechoslovakia. *n.*

su dor if er ous (sü′dər if′ər əs), secreting sweat. *adj.*

suds (sudz), **1.** soapy water. **2.** bubbles and foam on soapy water. **3.** any froth or foam **4.** *Slang.* beer. *n.pl.*

sue (sü), **1.** start a lawsuit against: *He sued the railroad because his cow was killed by the engine.* **2.** take action in law: *sue for damages.* **3.** beg or ask (for); plead: *Messengers came suing for peace.* **4.** *Archaic.* make love to; woo. *v.*, **sued, su ing. —su′a ble,** *adj.*

sue out, apply for and get (a writ, pardon, etc.) from a law court.

suède or **suede** (swād), **1.** a soft leather that has a velvety nap on one or both sides. **2.** a kind of cloth that has a similar appearance. **3.** made of suède. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

su et (sü′it), the hard fat about the kidneys and loins of cattle and sheep. Beef suet is used in cooking and for making tallow. *n.*

Su ez (sü′əz or sü ez′), **1.** city in NE Egypt, at the S end of the Suez Canal. 107,000. **2. Isthmus of,** the isthmus between Asia and Africa. It is a part of Egypt. 72 mi. wide. *n.*

Suez Canal, canal across the Isthmus of Suez, connecting the Mediterranean and Red seas. 100 mi. long. See **Egypt** for map.

suf-, form of **sub-** before *f*, as in *suffer* and *suffice*.

suf fer (suf′ər), **1.** have pain, grief, injury, etc.: *Sick people suffer.* **2.** have or feel (pain, grief, etc.): *He suffered harm from being out in the storm.* **3.** experience harm, loss, etc.: *His business suffered greatly during the war.* **4.** allow; permit: "*Suffer the little children to come unto me.*" **5.** bear with patiently; endure: *I will not suffer such insults.* *v.* **—suf′fer er,** *n.*

suf fer a ble (suf′ər ə bl), bearable. *adj.*

suf fer ance (suf′ər əns), **1.** permission given only by a failure to object or prevent. **2.** power to bear or endure; patient endurance. *n.*

on sufferance, allowed or tolerated, but not really wanted.

suf fer ing (suf′ər ing), pain; the enduring of pain. *n.*

suf fice (sə fīs′), **1.** be enough; be sufficient: *The money will suffice for one year.* **2.** satisfy; content: *A small amount sufficed him.* *v.*, **suf ficed, suf fic ing.**

suf fi cien cy (sə fish′ən sē), **1.** a sufficient amount; large enough supply: *The ship had a sufficiency of provisions for a voyage of two months.* **2.** state or fact of being sufficient; adequacy; ability. **3.** self-confidence. *n.*, *pl.* **suf fi cien cies.**

suf fi cient (sə fish′ənt), **1.** as much as is needed; enough: *sufficient proof.* **2.** *Archaic.* competent. *adj.*

suf fi cient ly (sə fish′ənt lē), enough; as much as is needed. *adv.*

suf fix (suf′iks for 1; sə fiks′ or suf′iks for 2), **1.** an addition made at the end of a word to form another word of different meaning or function, as in bad*ly*, good*ness*, spoon*ful*, amaze*ment*. **2.** add at the end; put after. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

suf fix al (suf′iks l), having to do with or of the nature of a suffix. *adj.*

suf fo cate (suf′ə kāt), **1.** kill by stopping the breath. **2.** keep from breathing; hinder in breathing. **3.** choke; gasp for breath. **4.** die for lack of air. **5.** smother; suppress. *v.*, **suf fo cat ed, suf fo cat ing. —suf′fo cat′ing ly,** *adv.*

suf fo ca tion (suf′ə kā′shən), **1.** a suffocating. **2.** being suffocated. *n.*

suf fo ca tive (suf′ə kā′tiv), stifling. *adj.*

Suf folk (suf′ək), a former county in SE England, later divided into the counties of Suffolk East and Suffolk West. *n.*

suf fra gan (suf′rə gən), **1.** bishop consecrated to assist another bishop. **2.** assisting. **3.** any bishop considered in relation to his archbishop. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

suf frage (suf′rij), **1.** a vote; a vote for some person or thing. **2.** the right to vote: *The United States granted suffrage to women in 1920.* **3.** a voting; casting of votes. **4.** approval; consent. **5.** a short prayer of supplication. *n.*

suf fra gette (suf′rə jet′), woman who advocated suffrage for women. *n.*

suf fra gist (suf′rə jist), person who favors giving suffrage to more people, especially to women. *n.*

suf fuse (sə fūz′), overspread (with a liquid, dye, etc.): *At twilight the sky was suffused with color. Her eyes were suffused with tears.* *v.*, **suf fused, suf fus ing.**

suf fu sion (sə fū′zhən), **1.** a suffusing. **2.** a being suffused. **3.** that with which anything is overspread. **4.** flush of color. *n.*

sug-, form of **sub-** before *g*, as in *suggest*.

sug ar (shug′ər), **1.** a sweet substance obtained chiefly from sugar cane or beets and used extensively in food products. **2.** any of the class of carbohydrates to which this substance belongs: *grape sugar, milk sugar.* **3.** a sugarlike substance: *sugar of lead.* **4.** put sugar in; sweeten with sugar: *She sugared her tea.* **5.** cover with sugar; sprinkle with sugar. **6.** form sugar: *Honey sugars if kept too long.* **7.** make maple sugar; complete the boiling down of sugar (with *off*). **8.** cause to seem pleasant or agreeable. 1-3 *n.*, 4-8 *v.*

sugar beet, a large beet with a white root that yields sugar.

sugar cane, a very tall grass with a strong, jointed stem and flat leaves, growing in warm regions. Sugar cane and sugar beets are the main sources of sugar.

sug ar-coat (shug′ər kōt′), **1.** cover with sugar. **2.** cause to seem more pleasant or agreeable. *v.*

sug ar-coat ing (shug′ər kōt′ing), **1.** a covering with sugar. **2.** thing that makes something seem more pleasant or agreeable. *n.*

sugar corn, sweet corn.

sugar loaf, **1.** a cone-shaped mass of sugar. **2.** something shaped like a sugar loaf.

sugar maple, a maple tree yielding a sweet sap from which maple sugar is made.

sugar of lead, a poisonous crystalline salt, lead acetate, used in medicine and paint.

sugar of milk, lactose, the sugar that occurs in milk.

sugar pine, a tall pine of the western coast States which gives off a sugarlike resin when cut deep into the wood.

sug ar plum (shug′ər plum′), piece of candy; bonbon. *n.*

sug ar y (shug′ər ē), **1.** consisting of sugar; like sugar; sweet. **2.** seemingly pleasant or agreeable. *adj.* **—sug′ar i ness,** *n.*

sug gest (səg jest′ or sə jest′), **1.** bring to mind; call up the thought of: *The thought of summer suggests swimming, tennis, and hot weather.* **2.** propose: *John suggested a swim, and we all agreed.* **3.** show in an indirect way; hint: *His yawns suggested that he would like to go to bed.* *v.*

sug gest i bil i ty (səg jes′tə bil′ə tē or sə jes′tə bil′ə tē), quality or condition of being suggestible. *n.*

sug gest i ble (səg jes′tə bl or sə jes′tə bl), **1.** capable of being influenced by suggestion. **2.** that can be suggested. *adj.*

sug ges tion (səg jes′chən or sə jes′chən), **1.** a suggesting: *The trip was made at his suggestion.* **2.** thing suggested: *The picnic was an excellent suggestion.* **3.** the calling up of one idea by another because they are connected or associated in some way. **4.** a very small amount; slight trace: *The foreigner spoke English with just a suggestion of his native accent.* *n.*

sug ges tive (səg jes′tiv or sə jes′tiv), **1.** tending to suggest ideas, acts, or feelings: *The teacher gave an interesting and suggestive list of composition subjects.* **2.** tending to suggest something improper or indecent. *adj.* **—sug ges′tive ness,** *n.*

su i cid al (sü′ə sīd′l), **1.** having to do with suicide; leading to suicide; causing suicide. **2.** ruinous to one's own interests; disastrous to oneself: *It would be suicidal for a store to sell many things below cost.* *adj.* **—su′i cid′al ly,** *adv.*

su i cide (sü′ə sīd), **1.** the killing of oneself on purpose. **2.** person who kills himself on purpose. **3.** destruction of one's own interests or prospects. *n.*

commit suicide, kill oneself on purpose.

suit (süt), **1.** set of clothes or armor. A man's suit consists of a coat, vest, and trousers. **2.** provide with clothes. **3.** case in a law court; application to a court for justice: *He started a suit to collect damages for his injuries.* **4.** make suitable; make fit: *The teacher suited*

the punishment to the fault by making Dick sweep the room after he threw bits of paper on the floor. **5.** be suitable for; agree with: *A cold climate suits apples and wheat, but not oranges and tea.* **6.** be suitable; be convenient; fit: *Which date suits best?* **7.** be becoming to: *Her blue hat suits her fair skin.* **8.** please; satisfy: *It is hard to suit everyone.* **9.** one of the four sets of cards (spades, hearts, diamonds, and clubs). **10.** request; asking; wooing: *His suit was successful and she married him.* **11.** suite. 1,3,9-11 *n.*, 2,4-8 *v.*

follow suit, **1.** play a card of the same suit as that first played. **2.** follow the example of another.

suit oneself, do as one pleases.

suit a bil i ty (süt′ə bil′ə tē), a being suitable; fitness; appropriateness. *n.*

suit a ble (süt′ə bl), right for the occasion; fitting; proper: *The park gives the children a suitable playground.* *adj.* **—suit′a ble ness,** *n.* **—suit′a bly,** *adv.*

suit case (süt′kās′), a flat, rectangular traveling bag. *n.*

suite (swēt; also süt for 2), **1.** a connected series of rooms to be used by one person or family. **2.** set of furniture that matches. **3.** set or series of like things. **4.** in music, a series of connected instrumental movements. **5.** set of dance tunes. **6.** group of attendants: *The queen traveled with a suite of twelve.* *n.*

suit ing (süt′ing), cloth for making suits. *n.*

suit or (süt′ər), **1.** man who is courting a woman: *The princess had many suitors.* **2.** person bringing suit in a law court. **3.** anyone who sues or petitions. *n.*

su ki ya ki (sü′kē yä′kē), a Japanese style meal consisting mainly of fried meat, onions, and other vegetables. *n.*

sul fa (sul′fə), **1.** of or having to do with a family of drugs containing sulfurous anhydride and derived from sulfanilamide, used in treating various bacterial infections. **2.** a sulfa drug. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* Also, **sulpha.**

sul fa di a zine (sul′fə dī′ə zēn), a substance derived from sulfanilamide, used in treating various infections. *n.*

sul fa nil a mide (sul′fə nil′ə mīd), a white, crystalline substance, derived from coal tar and used in treating various infections. Sulfanilamide was the first sulfa drug to be widely used. *n.* Also, **sulphanilamide.**

sul fa pyr i dine (sul′fə pir′ə dēn), a substance derived from sulfanilamide, used mainly to combat pneumonia. *n.*

sul fate (sul′fāt), any salt of sulfuric acid. *n.* Also, **sulphate.**

sul fa thi a zole (sul′fə thī′ə zōl), a sulfa drug, used especially in treating pneumonia. *n.* Also, **sulphathiazole.**

sul fid (sul′fid), sulfide. *n.* Also, **sulphid.**

sul fide (sul′fīd), any compound of sulfur with another element or radical. *n.* Also, **sulphide.**

sul fite (sul′fīt), any salt of sulfurous acid. *n.* Also, **sulphite.**

sul fur (sul′fər), **1.** a light-yellow substance that burns with a blue flame and a stifling odor. It is a non-metallic chemical element. *Symbol:* S **2.** greenish yellow. 1,2 *n.*, 2 *adj.* Also, **sulphur.**

sul fu ra tion (sul′fə rā′shən), **1.** act or process of treating with sulfur. **2.** state of being treated or impregnated with sulfur. *n.*

sulfur dioxide, a heavy, colorless gas that has a sharp odor, used as a bleach, disinfectant, preservative, and refrigerant.

sul fu re ous (sul fyu̇r′ē əs), **1.** consisting of or containing sulfur; having to do with sulfur. **2.** like sulfur. *adj.*

sul fur ic (sul fyu̇r′ik), **1.** of or having to do with sulfur. **2.** containing sulfur. *adj.* Also, **sulphuric.**

sulfuric acid, a heavy, colorless, oily, very strong acid; oil of vitriol. Sulfuric acid is used in making explosives, in refining petroleum, etc.

sul fur ous (sul′fər əs or sul fyu̇r′əs), **1.** of or having to do with sulfur. **2.** containing sulfur. **3.** like sulfur; like burning sulfur. **4.** of or like the fires of hell; hellish. *adj.* Also, **sulphurous.**

sulfurous acid, a colorless solution of sulfur dioxide in water, used as a bleach, reducing agent, etc.

sulk (sulk), **1.** hold aloof in a sullen manner; be sulky. **2.** a sulking; a fit of sulking. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

sulks, ill humor shown by sulking: *The girl has a fit of the sulks.*

Sulky racing

sulk y (sul′kē), **1.** silent and bad-humored because of resentment; sullen: *Spoiled children become sulky if they cannot have their own way.* **2.** a light carriage with two wheels, for one person. 1 *adj.*, **sulk i er, sulk i est;** 2 *n.*, *pl.* **sulk ies. —sulk′i ly,** *adv.* **—sulk′i ness,** *n.*

sul len (sul′ən), **1.** silent because of bad humor or anger: *The sullen child refused to answer my question.* **2.** showing bad humor or anger. **3.** gloomy; dismal: *The sullen skies threatened rain.* *adj.* **—sul′len ly,** *adv.* **—sul′len ness,** *n.*

Sul li van (sul′ə vən), Sir **Arthur Seymour,** 1842-1900, English composer who wrote the music for comic operas for which Gilbert wrote the words. *n.*

sul ly (sul′ē), soil; stain; tarnish. *v.*, **sul lied, sul lying;** *n.*, *pl.* **sul lies.**

sul pha (sul′fə), sulfa. *adj.*, *n.*

sul pha nil a mide (sul′fə nil′ə mīd), sulfanilamide. *n.*

sul phate (sul′fāt), sulfate. *n.*

sul pha thi a zole (sul′fə thī′ə zōl), sulfathiazole. *n.*

sul phid (sul′fid), sulfid. *n.*

sul phide (sul′fīd), sulfide. *n.*

sul phite (sul′fīt), sulfite. *n.*

sul phur (sul′fər), **1.** sulfur. **2.** one of several kinds of yellow butterfly. 1,2 *n.*, 1 *adj.*

sul phu ric (sul fyu̇r′ik), sulfuric. *adj.*

sul phur ous (sul′fər əs or sul fyu̇r′əs), sulfurous. *adj.*

sul tan (sul′tn), ruler of a Moslem country. Turkey was ruled by a sultan until 1922. *n.*

sul tan a (sul tan′ə), **1.** wife of a sultan. **2.** mother, sister, or daughter of a sultan. **3.** a small seedless raisin. *n.*

sul tan ate (sul′tn āt), **1.** position, authority, or period of rule of a sultan. **2.** territory ruled over by a sultan. *n.*

sul try (sul′trē), **1.** hot, close, and moist: *We expect sultry weather during July.* **2.** hot. *adj.*, **sul tri er, sul tri est. —sul′tri ness,** *n.*

Su lu (sü′lü), **1.** member of a native tribe inhabiting the Sulu Archipelago. **2.** language of the people of the Sulu Archipelago. *n.*

Sulu Archipelago, group of islands in the SW part of the Philippine Islands. 241,000 pop.; 1082 sq. mi.

sum (sum), **1.** amount of money: *He paid a large sum for the house.* **2.** total of two or more numbers or things taken together. **3.** *Informal.* problem in arithmetic. **4.** the whole amount; total amount: *To win the prize seemed to her the sum of happiness.* **5.** find the total of. 1-4 *n.*, 5 *v.*, **summed, sum ming.**

sum to, make a total of.

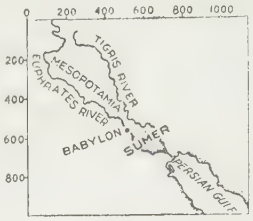
sum up, **1.** collect into a whole. **2.** express or tell briefly: *Sum up the main points of the lesson in three sentences.* **3.** review the chief points (of).

sum-, form of **sub-** in some cases before *m*, as in *summon.*

su mac or **su mach** (sü′mak or shü′mak), **1.** shrub or small tree which has divided leaves that turn scarlet in the autumn and cone-shaped clusters of red fruit.

2. its dried leaves, used in tanning and dyeing. *n.*

Su ma tra (sù mä′trə), a large island in Indonesia, off the southeast coast of Asia. 14,600,000 pop.; 167,480 sq. mi. See **Indonesia** for map. *n.* **—Su ma′tran,** *adj., n.*



Su mer (sü′mər), an ancient region in the valley of the Euphrates River, north of its mouth. *n.*

Su me ri an (sü mir′ē ən), 1. of or having to do with the early inhabitants of Sumer or their language. 2. native or inhabitant of Sumer. 3. their language. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

sum ma cum lau de (sùm′ə kùm lou′də), with the highest honor. These words are added to the diploma of a student who has done unusually good work in his classes.

sum ma ri ly (sə mer′ə lē or sum′ə rə lē), in a summary manner; briefly; without delay. *adv.*

sum ma rize (sum′ə rīz), make a summary of; give only the main points of; express briefly. *v.*, **sum ma rized, sum ma riz ing. —sum′ma ri za′tion,** *n.*

sum ma ry (sum′ə rē), 1. a brief statement giving the main points: *The history book had a summary at the end of each chapter.* 2. concise and comprehensive; brief. 3. direct and prompt; without delay or formality: *The Indian took summary vengeance by killing his enemies.* 1 *n., pl.* **sum ma ries;** 2,3 *adj.*

sum ma tion (sum ā′shən), 1. process of finding the sum or total; addition. 2. the total. 3. in law, the final presentation of facts and arguments by the opposing counsel. *n.*

sum mer (sum′ər), 1. the warmest season of the year; season of the year between spring and autumn. 2. of summer; in summer: *summer heat.* 3. pass the summer: *summer at the seashore.* 4. keep or feed during the summer; arrange or manage during the summer. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*, 3,4 *v.*

sum mer house (sum′ər hous′), building in a park or garden in which to sit in warm weather. Summerhouses often have no walls. *n.*

summer resort, place in the mountains, on a lake, etc., where people go in the summer.

sum mer sault (sum′ər sôlt), somersault. *n., v.*

summer solstice, time in the Northern Hemisphere when the sun is farthest north from the equator, about June 21 or 22.

summer squash, any of various squashes used as a summer vegetable.

sum mer time (sum′ər tīm′), summer season. *n.*

sum mer y (sum′ər ē), 1. of summer. 2. for summer. 3. like summer. *adj.*

sum mit (sum′it), the highest point; top: *the summit of a mountain. The summit of her ambition was to be an actress.* *n.*

sum mon (sum′ən), 1. call with authority; order to come; send for: *summon men to defend their country. A telegram summoned Bill home.* 2. call together: *summon an assembly.* 3. call upon: *summon a fort to surrender.* 4. stir to action; rouse: *Jack summoned his courage and entered the deserted house.* *v.*

sum mon er (sum′ən ər), 1. person who summons. 2. formerly, a petty officer whose duty was to warn persons to appear in court. *n.*

sum mons (sum′ənz), 1. an order to appear at a certain place, especially in a law court: *He received a summons for fast driving.* 2. *Informal.* summon to court. 3. a command; message; signal. 1,3 *n., pl.* **summons es;** 2 *v.*

Sum ner (sum′nər), **Charles,** 1811-1874, American statesman. *n.*

sump (sump), 1. pit or reservoir for collecting water, oil, etc. 2. pool at the bottom of a mine, where water collects and from which it is pumped. *n.*

sump ter (sump′tər), horse or mule for carrying baggage. *n.*

sump tu ar y (sump′chù er′ē), having to do with the spending of money; regulating expenses. In colonial times there were sumptuary laws in Massachusetts. *adj.*

sump tu ous (sump′chù əs), costly; magnificent; rich: *The king gave a sumptuous banquet.* *adj.* **—sump′tu ous ly,** *adv.* **—sump′tu ous ness,** *n.*

Sum ter (sum′tər), **Fort,** fort in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. The Civil War began with a Confederate attack on this fort on April 12, 1861. *n.*

sun (sun), 1. the brightest object in the sky; the heavenly body around which the earth and planets revolve. The sun lights and warms the earth. 2. the light and warmth of the sun: *sit in the sun.* 3. any heavenly body made up of burning gas and having satellites. Many stars are suns and have their worlds that travel around them. 4. something like the sun in brightness or splendor; something that is a source of light, honor, glory, or prosperity. 5. a day. 6. a year. 7. expose to the sun's rays: *The swimmers sunned themselves on the beach.* 8. warm or dry in the sunshine. 1-6 *n.*, 7,8 *v.*, **sunned, sun ning.**

from sun to sun, from sunrise to sunset.

in the sun, in a position easily seen.

under the sun, on earth; in the world.

Sun., Sunday.

Sunbonnet

sun bath, exposure of the body to sunshine.

sun beam (sun′bēm′), ray of sunlight. *n.*

sun bon net (sun′bon′it), a large bonnet that shades the face and neck. *n.*

sun burn (sun′bèrn′), 1. a burning of the skin by the sun's rays. A sunburn is often red and painful. 2. the color of red or tan resulting from sunburn. 3. burn the skin by the sun's rays; burn the skin of. 4. become burned by the sun: *Her skin sunburns very quickly.* 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **sun burned** or **sun burnt, sun burn ing.**

sun burnt (sun′bèrnt′), a pt. and a pp. of **sunburn.** *v.*

sun burst (sun′bèrst′), 1. sun shining suddenly through a break in clouds. 2. brooch with jewels arranged to look like the sun with its rays. *n.*

sun dae (sun′dē), an individual portion of ice cream with syrup, crushed fruits, nuts, etc., over it. *n.*

Sun da Islands (sun′də), chain of islands in Indonesia, including Sumatra, Java, and smaller nearby islands.

Sunda Strait, strait between Java and Sumatra. 16 mi. wide at the narrowest point.

Sun day (sun′dē), 1. the first day of the week. 2. the day of rest and worship among Christians. *n.*

Sunday best, *Informal.* best clothes.

Sunday school, 1. school held on Sunday for teaching religion. 2. its members.

sun der (sun′dər), separate; part; sever; split. *v.*

in sunder, apart.

Sun der land (sun′dər lənd), seaport in NE England. 183,000. *n.*

sun dew (sun′dü′ or sun′dū′), plant that grows in bogs and has hairy, sticky leaves with which it captures and absorbs insects. *n.*

Sundial

sun di al (sun′dī′əl), instrument for telling the time of day by the position of a shadow cast by the sun. *n.*

sun dog (sun′dôg′), 1. a bright spot near the sun; parhelion. 2. a small or incomplete rainbow. *n.*

sun down (sun′doun′), sunset. *n.*

sun-dried (sun′drīd′), dried by the sun. *adj.*

sun dries (sun′drēz), sundry things; items not named; odds and ends. *n.pl.*

sun dry (sun′drē), several; various: *From sundry hints, he guessed he was to be given a bicycle for his birthday.* *adj.*

sun fast (sun′fast′), that sunlight will not fade. *adj.*

sun fish (sun′fish′), 1. a large fish with tough flesh that lives in tropical or temperate seas. 2. a small freshwater fish of North America, used for food. *n., pl.* **sun fish es** or (*esp. collectively*) **sun fish.**

sun flow er (sun′flou′ər), 1. a tall plant of the same family as the aster, having large yellow flowers with brown centers. 2. any of various similar plants. *n.*

sung (sung), a pt. and pp. of **sing.** *Many songs were sung at the concert.* *v.*

sun glass es (sun′glas′iz), spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare of the sun. They are usually made with colored glass. *n.pl.*

sun god, god of the sun. Many different tribes have worshiped sun gods.

sunk (sungk), a pt. and a pp. of **sink.** *The ship had sunk to the bottom.* *v.*

sunk en (sungk′ən), 1. sunk: *a sunken ship.* 2. submerged: *a sunken rock.* 3. situated below the general level: *a sunken garden.* 4. fallen in; hollow: *sunken eyes.* 5. a pp. of **sink.** 1-4 *adj.*, 5 *v.*

sun less (sun′lis), without sun; without sunlight. *adj.*

sun light (sun′līt′), the light of the sun. *n.*

sun lit (sun′lit′), lighted by the sun. *adj.*

sun ny (sun′ē), 1. having much sunshine: *a sunny day.* 2. exposed to, lighted by, or warmed by the direct rays of the sun: *a sunny room.* 3. like the sun. 4. bright; cheerful; happy: *The baby gave a sunny smile.* *adj.*, **sun ni er, sun ni est.** **—sun′ni ly,** *adv.* **—sun′ni ness,** *n.*

sun parlor, room with many windows to let in sunlight.

sun porch, porch enclosed largely by glass.

sun proof (sun′prüf′), impervious to or unaffected by the rays of the sun: *These sunproof curtains will not fade.* *adj.*

sun rise (sun′rīz′), the rising of the sun; the first appearance of the sun in the morning. *n.*

sun room (sun′rüm′), room with many windows to let in sunlight. *n.*

sun set (sun′set′), the setting of the sun; the last appearance of the sun in the evening. *n.*

sun shade (sun′shād′), 1. parasol. 2. protection against the sun. *n.*

sun shine (sun′shīn′), 1. the shining of the sun; light or rays of the sun. 2. brightness; cheerfulness; happiness. *n.*

sun shin y (sun′shīn′ē), 1. having much sunshine. 2. bright; cheerful; happy. *adj.*, **sun shin i er, sun shin i est.**

sun spot (sun′spot′), one of the dark spots that appear at regular intervals on the sun. *n.*

sun stroke (sun′strōk′), a sudden illness caused by the sun's rays or by too much heat. *n.*

sun time, time in which noon is the moment when the sun is directly overhead.

sun-up (sun′up′), sunrise. *n.*

Sun Yat-sen (sun′ yät′sen′), 1866-1925, Chinese revolutionary leader, statesman, and president of China from 1921 to 1922.

sup[1] (sup), 1. eat the evening meal; take supper: *He supped alone on bread and milk.* 2. give a supper to or for. *v.*, **supped, sup ping.**

sup[2] (sup), sip. *v.*, **supped, sup ping;** *n.*

sup-, form of **sub-** before *p*, as in *suppress.*

su per (sü′pər), 1. *Informal.* supernumerary; extra person or thing. Mobs on the stage are usually made up of supers. 2. *Informal.* superintendent. 3. *Slang.* excellent. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

super-, prefix meaning:
1. over; above, as in *superimpose, superstructure.*
2. besides, as in *supertax.*
3. in high proportion; to excess; exceedingly, as in *superabundant, supersensitive.*
4. surpassing, as in *superman, supernatural.*

su per a ble (sü′pər ə bl), capable of being overcome; surmountable. *adj.* **—su′per a bly,** *adv.*

su per a bound (sü′pər ə bound′), 1. be very abundant. 2. be too abundant. *v.*

su per a bun dance (sü′pər ə bun′dəns), 1. very great abundance: *a superabundance of rain.* 2. a greater amount than is needed. *n.*

su per a bun dant (sü′pər ə bun′dənt), 1. very abundant. 2. more than enough. *adj.*

su per an nu ate (sü′pər an′yü āt), 1. retire on a pension because of age or infirmity. 2. make old-fashioned or out-of-date. *v.*, **su per an nu at ed, su per an nu at ing.**

su per an nu at ed (sü′pər an′yü āt′id), 1. retired on a pension. 2. too old for work, service, etc. 3. old-fashioned; out-of-date. *adj.*

su per an nu a tion (sü′pər an′yü ā′shən), 1. a superannuating or being superannuated. 2. pension or allowance granted to a superannuated person. *n.*

su per a tom ic bomb (sü′pər ə tom′ik), the hydrogen bomb.

su perb (sù pėrb′), 1. grand; stately; majestic; magnificent; splendid: *Mountain scenery is superb. The queen's jewels were superb.* 2. rich; elegant; sumptuous: *a superb dinner.* 3. very fine; first-rate; excellent: *The actor gave a superb performance.* *adj.* **—su perb′ly,** *adv.*

su per car go (sü′pər kär′gō), officer on a merchant ship who has charge of the cargo and the business affairs of the voyage. *n.*, *pl.* **su per car goes** or **su per car gos.**

su per charg er (sü′pər chär′jər), blower, pump, etc., in an internal-combustion engine for forcing more of the mixture of air and gasoline vapor into the cylinders than the action of the pistons would draw. *n.*

su per cil i ar y (sü′pər sil′ē er′ē), of or near the eyebrow; over the eye. *adj.*

su per cil i ous (sü′pər sil′ē əs), haughty, proud, and contemptuous; disdainful; showing scorn or indifference because of a feeling of superiority: *The duchess looked down at the workman with a supercilious stare.* *adj.* **—su′per cil′i ous ly,** *adv.*

su per er o ga tion (sü′pər er′ə gā′shən), the doing of more than duty requires. *n.*

su per e rog a to ry (sü′pər ə rog′ə tô′rē), 1. doing more than duty requires. 2. unnecessary; superfluous. *adj.*

su per fi cial (sü′pər fish′əl), 1. of the surface: *superficial measurement.* 2. on the surface; at the surface: *His burns were superficial and soon got well.* 3. concerned with or understanding only what is on the surface; not thorough; shallow: *Girls used to receive only a superficial education.* *adj.*

su per fi ci al i ty (sü′pər fish′ē al′ə tē), 1. superficial quality or condition; shallowness. 2. something superficial. *n.*, *pl.* **su per fi ci al i ties.**

su per fi cial ly (sü′pər fish′əl ē), in a superficial manner; on the surface; not thoroughly. *adv.*

su per fine (sü′pər fīn′), 1. very fine; extra fine. 2. too refined; too nice. *adj.*

su per flu i ty (sü′pər flü′ə tē), 1. a greater amount than is needed; excess. 2. something not needed: *Luxuries are superfluities.* *n.*, *pl.* **su per flu i ties.**

su per flu ous (sù pėr′flù əs), 1. more than is needed: *In writing telegrams omit superfluous words.* 2. needless. *adj.* **—su per′flu ous ly,** *adv.*

Su per for tress (sü′pər fôr′tris), 1. a four-engine bomber of the United States Air Force designated as B-29, the largest plane used during World War II. 2. the larger post-war bomber designated as B-36. *n.* Also, **Superfort.**

su per heat (sü′pər hēt′), 1. heat very hot; heat too hot; heat hotter than usual. 2. heat (a liquid) above its boiling point without producing vaporization. 3. heat (steam) apart from water until it resembles a dry or perfect gas. *v.*

su per het er o dyne (sü′pər het′ər ə dīn), 1. of or having to do with a kind of radio reception which reduces modulated waves (above audibility) to a lower frequency and in later stages rectifies the signals to

audio-frequency amplification. 2. a superheterodyne radio receiving set. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

su per high way (sü′pər hī′wā), an express highway. *n.*

su per hu man (sü′pər hū′mən), 1. above or beyond what is human: *Angels are superhuman beings.* 2. above or beyond ordinary human power, experience, etc.: *By a superhuman effort, the hunter choked the leopard to death.* *adj.* **—su′per hu′man ly,** *adv.*

su per im pose (sü′pər im pōz′), 1. put on top of something else. 2. put or join as an addition. *v.*, **su per im posed, su per im pos ing.**

su per in cum bent (sü′pər in kum′bənt), 1. lying or resting on something else. 2. situated above; overhanging. 3. exerted from above: *a superincumbent pressure.* *adj.*

su per in duce (sü′pər in düs′ or sü′pər in dūs′), bring in or develop as an addition. *v.*, **su per in duced, su per in duc ing.**

su per in duc tion (sü′pər in duk′shən), a superinducing or being superinduced. *n.*

su per in tend (sü′prin tend′ or sü′pər in tend′), oversee and direct (work or workers); manage (a place, institution, etc.). *v.*

su per in tend ence (sü′prin ten′dəns or sü′pər in ten′dəns), guidance and direction; management. *n.*

su per in tend en cy (sü′prin ten′dən sē or sü′pər in ten′dən sē), position, authority, or work of a superintendent. *n.*, *pl.* **su per in tend en cies.**

su per in tend ent (sü′prin ten′dənt or sü′pər in ten′dənt), person who oversees, directs, or manages; supervisor: *a superintendent of schools, a superintendent of a factory.* *n.*

su pe ri or (sə pir′ē ər), 1. above the average; very good; excellent: *superior work in school.* 2. higher in quality; better; greater: *a superior blend of coffee.* 3. higher in position, rank, importance, etc.: *a superior officer.* 4. person who is superior: *A captain is a lieutenant's superior.* 5. showing a feeling of being above others; proud: *superior airs, superior manners.* 6. head of a monastery or convent. 1-3,5 *adj.*, 4,6 *n.*

superior to, 1. higher than; above. 2. better than; greater than. 3. not giving in to; above yielding to: *A wise man is superior to flattery.*

Su pe ri or (sə pir′ē ər), **Lake,** the largest and northernmost of the five Great Lakes, between the United States and Canada. 400 mi. long; 31,800 sq. mi. See **Great Lakes** for map. *n.*

su pe ri or i ty (sə pir′ē ôr′ə tē), superior state or quality: *No one doubts the superiority of modern ways of traveling over those of olden times.* *n.*

superl., superlative.

su per la tive (sə pėr′lə tiv), 1. of the highest kind; above all others; supreme: *King Solomon had superlative wisdom.* 2. person or thing above all others; supreme example. 3. expressing the highest degree of comparison of an adjective or adverb. *Fairest, best,* and *most slowly* are the superlative forms of *fair, good,* and *slowly.* 4. the highest degree of an adjective or adverb. 5. form or combination of words that shows this degree. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4,5 *n.* **—su per′la tive ness,** *n.*

talk in superlatives, exaggerate.

su per la tive ly (sə pėr′lə tiv lē), to the highest degree; above all others; supremely. *adv.*

su per man (sü′pər man′), man having more than human powers. *n.*, *pl.* **su per men.**

su per mar ket (sü′pər mär′kit), a large grocery store in which customers select their purchases from open shelves and pay for them on a cash-and-carry basis. *n.*

su per nal (sü pėr′nl), 1. heavenly; divine. 2. lofty; exalted. *adj.* **—su per′nal ly,** *adv.*

su per nat u ral (sü′pər nach′ə rəl), above or beyond what is natural: *Angels and devils are supernatural beings.* *adj.* **—su′per nat′u ral ly,** *adv.*

the supernatural, supernatural agencies, influences, or phenomena.

su per nat u ral ism (sü′pər nach′ə rəl iz′əm), 1. supernatural character or agency. 2. belief in the supernatural. *n.*

su per nu mer ar y (sü′pər nü′mər er′ē or sü′pər nū′mər er′ē), 1. more than the usual or necessary number; extra. 2. an extra person or thing. 3. person who appears on the stage but has no lines to speak: *In addition to the regular actors, there were 20 supernumeraries for the mob scene.* 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*, *pl.* **su per nu mer ar ies.**

su per pose (sü′pər pōz′), place above or on something else. *v.*, **su per posed, su per pos ing.**

su per po si tion (sü′pər pə zish′ən), placing one thing above or on something else. *n.*

su per pow er (sü′pər pou′ər), 1. power on an extraordinary or extensive scale. 2. electric power on an extraordinary scale secured by the linking together of a number of separate power systems. *n.*

su per sat u rate (sü′pər sach′ə rāt), add to beyond the ordinary saturation point; saturate abnormally. A **supersaturated solution** is one in which more of a substance is dissolved than the solvent will hold under normal conditions. *v.*, **su per sat u rat ed, su per sat u rat ing. —su′per sat′u ra′tion,** *n.*

su per scribe (sü′pər skrīb′), 1. write (words, letters, one's name, etc.) above, on, or outside of something. 2. address (a letter or parcel). *v.*, **su per scribed, su per scrib ing.**

su per script (sü′pər skript), 1. written above. 2. number, letter, etc., written above and to one side of a symbol. In $a^3 = b^n$ the ^{3} and the ^{n} are superscripts. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

su per scrip tion (sü′pər skrip′shən), 1. a writing above, on, or outside of something. 2. something written above or on the outside. 3. address on a letter or parcel. *n.*

su per sede (sü′pər sēd′), 1. take the place of; cause to be set aside; displace: *Electric lights have superseded gas lights in most homes.* 2. fill the place of; replace: *A new governor superseded the old one.* *v.*, **su per sed ed, su per sed ing. —su′per sed′er,** *n.*

su per sen si tive (sü′pər sen′sə tiv), extremely or morbidly sensitive. *adj.* **—su′per sen′si tive ly,** *adv.* **—su′per sen′si tive ness,** *n.*

su per son ic (sü′pər son′ik), 1. of or having to do with sound waves beyond the limit of human audibility (above frequencies of 20,000 cycles per second). 2. greater than the speed of sound in air (761 miles per hour at sea level). 3. capable of moving at a speed greater than the speed of sound. *adj.*

su per sti tion (sü′pər stish′ən), 1. an unreasoning fear of what is unknown or mysterious; unreasoning expectation. 2. belief or practice founded on ignorant fear or mistaken reverence: *A common superstition considered it bad luck to sleep in a room numbered 13.* *n.*

su per sti tious (sü′pər stish′əs), full of superstition; likely to believe superstitions; caused by superstition; having to do with superstition. *adj.* **—su′per sti′tious ly,** *adv.*

su per struc ture (sü′pər struk′chər), 1. structure built on something else. 2. all of a building above the foundation. 3. parts of a ship above the main deck. *n.*

su per tax (sü′pər taks′), tax in addition to a normal tax. *n.*

su per vene (sü′pər vēn′), come as something additional or interrupting. *v.*, **su per vened, su per ven ing.**

su per ven tion (sü′pər ven′shən), a supervening. *n.*

su per vise (sü′pər vīz), look after and direct (work or workers, a process, etc.); oversee; superintend; manage: *Study halls are supervised by teachers.* *v.*, **su per vised, su per vis ing.**

su per vi sion (sü′pər vizh′ən), management; direction; oversight: *The house was built under the careful supervision of an architect.* *n.*

su per vi sor (sü′pər vī′zər), person who supervises: *The music supervisor has charge of the school band and orchestra.* *n.*

su per vi so ry (sü′pər vī′zə rē), **1.** of a supervisor; having to do with supervision. **2.** supervising. *adj.*

su pine (sü pīn′), **1.** lying flat on the back. **2.** lazily inactive; listless. *adj.* **—su pine′ly,** *adv.*

sup per (sup′ər), the evening meal; meal eaten early in the evening if dinner is near noon, or late in the evening if dinner is at six or later. *n.* **—sup′per less,** *adj.*

sup plant (sə plant′), **1.** take the place of; displace or set aside: *Machinery has supplanted hand labor in making shoes.* **2.** take the place of by unfair methods or by treacherous means: *The prince plotted to supplant the king.* *v.*

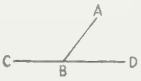
sup ple (sup′l), **1.** bending easily: *a supple birch tree, supple leather.* **2.** readily adaptable to different ideas, circumstances, people, etc.; yielding: *a supple mind.* **3.** make or grow supple. 1,2 *adj.*, **sup pler, sup plest;** 3 *v.*, **sup pled, sup pling. —sup′ple ly,** *adv.* **—sup′ple ness,** *n.*

sup ple ment (sup′lə mənt for 1, 3; sup′lə ment for 2), **1.** something added to complete a thing, or to make it larger or better. Many newspapers and periodicals have supplements that are usually of a special character and issued as an additional feature. **2.** supply what is lacking in; add to; complete: *Ben supplements his regular meals by eating between meals.* **3.** amount needed to make an angle or arc equal 180 degrees. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*

sup ple men tal (sup′lə men′tl), supplementary. *adj.*

sup ple men ta ry (sup′lə men′tə rē), **1.** additional. **2.** added to supply what is lacking: *The new members of the class received supplementary instruction.* *adj.*

supplementary angle, angle needed to make another angle equal to 180 degrees. A 60-degree angle is the supplementary angle of a 120-degree angle.



Angle ABC is supplementary to angle ABD.

sup pli ance (sup′lē əns), supplication. *n.*

sup pli ant (sup′lē ənt), **1.** asking humbly and earnestly: *He sent a suppliant message for help.* **2.** person who asks humbly and earnestly: *She knelt as a suppliant at the altar.* 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—sup′pli ant ly,** *adv.*

sup pli cant (sup′lə kənt), suppliant. *n., adj.*

sup pli cate (sup′lə kāt), **1.** beg humbly and earnestly: *The mother supplicated the judge to spare her son.* **2.** pray humbly. *v.*, **sup pli cat ed, sup pli cat ing. —sup′pli cat′ing ly,** *adv.* **—sup′pli ca′tor,** *n.*

sup pli ca tion (sup′lə kā′shən), **1.** a supplicating. **2.** a humble and earnest request or prayer: *Supplications to God arose from all the churches of the besieged town.* *n.*

sup pli ca to ry (sup′lə kə tô′rē), supplicating. *adj.*

sup ply[1] (sə plī′), **1.** furnish; provide: *The city supplies books for the children.* **2.** quantity ready for use; stock; store: *The school gets its supplies of books, paper, pencils, chalk, etc., from the city.* **3.** quantity of an article in the market ready for purchase: *a supply of coffee.* **4.** make up for (a loss, lack, absence, etc.): *supply a deficiency.* **5.** satisfy (a want, need, etc.): *There was just enough to supply the demand.* **6.** fill (a place, vacancy, pulpit, etc.) as a substitute. **7.** one that supplies a vacancy. **8.** act of supplying. 1,4-6 *v.*, **sup plied, sup ply ing;** 2,3,7,8 *n.*, *pl.* **sup plies. —sup pli′er,** *n.*

sup ply[2] (sup′lē), in a supple manner. *adv.*

sup port (sə pôrt′), **1.** keep from falling; hold up: *Walls support the roof.* **2.** give strength or courage to; keep up; help: *Hope supports us in trouble.* **3.** provide for: *A man should support his family.* **4.** be in favor of; back; second: *He supports the President.* **5.** help prove; bear out: *The facts support his claim.* **6.** put up with; bear; endure: *She couldn't support life without friends.* **7.** act of supporting; condition of being supported; help; aid: *He needs our support.* **8.** maintenance: *support of a family.* **9.** person or thing that supports; prop: *The neck is the support of the head.* **10.** assist or protect (another military unit) in combat: *Artillery fire supported the infantry attack.* **11.** in military use, assistance or protection given by one element or unit to another. **12.** unit which helps another unit in battle. Aviation may be used as a support for infantry. **13.** act with (a leading actor); assist; attend. **14.** act (a part or character) with success. 1-6,10,13,14 *v.*, 7-9,11,12 *n.*

sup port a ble (sə pôr′tə bl), capable of being supported; bearable or endurable. *adj.* **—sup port′a bly,** *adv.*

sup port er (sə pôr′tər), person or thing that supports. *n.*

sup pose (sə pōz′), **1.** assume; consider as possible; take for granted: *Suppose you are late, what excuse will you make?* **2.** believe; think; imagine: *I suppose she will come as usual.* **3.** involve as necessary; imply: *An invention supposes an inventor.* *v.*, **sup posed, sup posing. —sup pos′a ble,** *adj.*

sup posed (sə pōzd′), accepted as true; considered as possible or probable; assumed. *adj.*

sup pos ed ly (sə pōz′id lē), according to what is supposed or was supposed. *adv.*

sup pos ing (sə pōz′ing), in the event that; if: *Supposing it rains, shall we go?* *conj.*

sup po si tion (sup′ə zish′ən), **1.** act of supposing. **2.** thing supposed; belief; opinion: *The speaker planned his talk on the supposition that his hearers would be school children.* *n.*

sup po si tion al (sup′ə zish′ən l), of or based on supposition; hypothetical; supposed. *adj.*

sup pos i ti tious (sə poz′ə tish′əs), **1.** put by fraud in place of another; pretended; false; not genuine. **2.** hypothetical; supposed. *adj.* **—sup pos′i ti′tious ly,** *adv.*

sup pos i to ry (sə poz′ə tô′rē), medicine in the form of a cone or cylinder to be put into the rectum or some other part of the body. *n.*, *pl.* **sup pos i to ries.**

sup press (sə pres′), **1.** put an end to; stop by force; put down: *The troops suppressed the rebellion by firing on the mob.* **2.** keep in; hold back; keep from appearing: *She suppressed a yawn. Each nation suppressed news that was not favorable to it.* **3.** check the flow of; stop: *suppress bleeding.* *v.* **—sup press′er, sup pres′sor,** *n.*

sup press i ble (sə pres′ə bl), that can be suppressed. *adj.*

sup pres sion (sə presh′ən), **1.** a putting down by force or authority; putting an end to: *Troops were used in the suppression of the revolt.* **2.** a keeping in; holding back: *the suppression of a childish fear.* *n.*

sup pres sive (sə pres′iv), tending to suppress; causing suppression. *adj.*

sup pu rate (sup′yə rāt), form pus; discharge pus; fester. *v.*, **sup pu rat ed, sup pu rat ing.**

sup pu ra tion (sup′yə rā′shən), **1.** formation of pus; festering; discharge of pus. **2.** pus. *n.*

su pra re nal (sü′prə rē′nl), **1.** situated above the kidney or on the kidney; adrenal. A suprarenal body, capsule, or gland is a ductless gland situated on or near the kidney and furnishing an important secretion called adrenalin. **2.** a suprarenal body, capsule, or gland. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

su prem a cy (sə prem′ə sē), **1.** state of being supreme. **2.** supreme authority or power. *n.*

su preme (sə prēm′), **1.** highest in rank or authority: *a supreme ruler.* **2.** highest in degree; greatest; utmost: *supreme disgust.* **3.** highest in quality: *supreme courage.* *adj.* **—su preme′ly,** *adv.*

make the supreme sacrifice, give one's life; die.

Supreme Being, God.

Supreme Court, 1. *U.S.* the highest court in the United States, which meets at Washington, D.C. It consists of a chief justice and eight associate justices. 2. *U.S.* the highest court in some States. 3. a similar court in other countries.

Supt. or **supt.,** superintendent.

sur-, form of **sub-** before *r*, as in *surreptitious.*

Su ra ba ya (sù′rä bä′yä), seaport in NE Java, Indonesia. 1,000,000. *n.*

Su rat (sù rat′ or sùr′ət), city in W India. 223,000. *n.*

sur cease (sėr sēs′), *Archaic.* end; cessation. *n.*

sur charge (sėr′chärj′ for 1, 5; sėr chärj′ for 2-4, 6), 1. an extra charge: *The express company made a surcharge for delivering the trunk outside of the city limits.* 2. charge extra. 3. overcharge. 4. overload: *The widow's heart was surcharged with grief.* 5. an additional mark printed on a postage stamp to change its value, date, etc. 6. print a surcharge on (a postage stamp). 1,5 *n.*, 2-4,6 *v.*, **sur charged, sur charg ing.**

Surcoat

sur cin gle (sėr′sing gl), strap or belt around a horse's body to keep a saddle, blanket, or pack in place. *n.*

sur coat (sėr′kōt′), an outer coat; especially, such a garment worn by knights over their armor. *n.*

sure (shùr), 1. free from doubt; certain; having ample reason for belief; confident; positive: *He is sure of success in the end. I am sure of his guilt.* 2. to be trusted; safe; reliable: *a sure messenger, sure ground.* 3. never missing, slipping, etc.; unfailing, unerring: *sure aim, a sure touch.* 4. admitting of no doubt or question: *sure proof.* 5. *Archaic.* secure or safe. 6. *Informal.* surely; certainly. 1-5 *adj.*, **sur er, sur est;** 6 *adv.* **—sure′ness,** *n.*

for sure, surely; certainly.

make sure, 1. act so as to make something certain. 2. get sure knowledge.

to be sure, surely; certainly.

sure-foot ed (shùr′fùt′id), not liable to stumble, slip, or fall. *adj.* **—sure′-foot′ed ness,** *n.*

sure ly (shùr′lē), 1. undoubtedly; certainly: *Half a loaf is surely better than none.* 2. without mistake; without missing, slipping, etc.; firmly: *The goat leaped surely from rock to rock.* 3. without fail: *slowly but surely. adv.*

sur e ty (shùr′ə tē), 1. security against loss, damage, or failure to do something: *An insurance company gives surety against loss by fire.* 2. person who agrees to be responsible for another: *He was surety for his brother's appearance in court on the day set.* 3. *Archaic.* a sure thing; certainty. *n., pl.* **sur e ties.**

surf (sėrf), waves or swell of the sea breaking on the shore or upon shoals, reefs, etc. *n.*

sur face (sėr′fis), 1. the outside of anything: *the surface of a golf ball, the surface of a mountain.* 2. any face or side of a thing: *A cube has six surfaces.* 3. that which has length and breadth but no thickness: *a plane surface in geometry.* 4. the outward appearance: *He seems rough, but you will find him very kind below the surface.* 5. of the surface; on the surface; having to do with the surface: *a surface view.* 6. put a surface on; make smooth: *surface a road.* 7. of a submarine, arise to the surface. 1-4 *n.*, 5 *adj.*, 6,7 *v.*, **sur faced, sur fac ing.**

surface tension, tension of the surface film of a liquid that makes it contract to a minimum area.

Surfboards

surf board (sėrf′bôrd′), a long, narrow board for riding the surf. *n.*

surf boat (sėrf′bōt′), a strong boat specially made for use in heavy surf. *n.*

sur feit (sėr′fit), 1. too much; excess: *A surfeit of food makes one sick. A surfeit of advice annoys me.* 2. overfeed. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

surge (sėrj), 1. rise and fall; move like waves: *A great wave surged over us. The crowd surged through the streets.* 2. a swelling wave; sweep or rush of waves; something like a wave: *A surge of anger swept over him.* 3. the swelling and rolling of the sea. 1 *v.*, **surged, surg ing;** 2,3 *n.*

sur geon (sėr′jən), doctor who performs operations: *A surgeon removed the boy's appendix. n.*

sur ger y (sėr′jər ē), 1. the art and science of treating diseases, injuries, etc., by operations and instruments: *Malaria can be cured by medicine, but a ruptured appendix requires surgery.* 2. office, laboratory, or operating room of a surgeon. *n., pl.* **sur ger ies.**

sur gi cal (sėr′jə kl), 1. of surgery; having to do with surgery. 2. used in surgery. 3. performed by a surgeon. *adj.* **—sur′gi cal ly,** *adv.*

Su ri nam (sùr′ə nam), Dutch overseas territory in the N part of South America. 255,000 pop.; 55,291 sq. mi. *Capital:* Paramaribo. *n.* Also, **Dutch Guiana.**

sur ly (sėr′lē), bad-tempered and unfriendly; rude; gruff: *They got a surly answer from the grouchy old man. adj.*, **sur li er, sur li est. —sur′li ness,** *n.*

sur mise (sər mīz′ for 1; sər mīz′ or sėr′mīz for 2), 1. guess: *We surmised that the delay was caused by some accident.* 2. formation of an idea with little or no evidence; a guessing: *His guilt was a matter of surmise; there was no proof.* 1 *v.*, **sur mised, sur mis ing;** 2 *n.*

sur mount (sər mount′), 1. rise above. 2. be above or on top of: *The peak surmounts the valley.* 3. go up and across: *surmount a hill.* 4. overcome: *He surmounted many difficulties. v.* **—sur mount′a ble,** *adj.*

sur name (sėr′nām′), 1. a last name; family name: *Smith is the surname of John Smith.* 2. name added to a person's real name: *William I of England had the surname "the Conqueror."* 3. give an added name to; call by a surname: *Simon was surnamed Peter.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **sur named, sur nam ing.**

sur pass (sər pas′), 1. do better than; be greater than; excel: *His work surpassed expectations.* 2. be too much or too great for; go beyond; exceed: *The horrors of the battlefield surpassed description. v.* **—sur pass′a ble,** *adj.* **—sur pass′ing ly,** *adv.*

sur plice (sėr′plis), a broad-sleeved, white gown worn by clergymen and choir singers over their other clothes. *n.*

Surplice

sur plus (sėr′pləs or sėr′plus), 1. amount over and above what is needed; extra quantity left over; excess: *The bank keeps a large surplus of money in reserve.* 2. excess of assets over liabilities. 3. more than is needed; excess: *Surplus wheat and cotton are shipped abroad.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

sur pris al (sər prīz′l), a surprising or being surprised; a surprise. *n.*

sur prise (sər prīz′), 1. a feeling caused by something unexpected. 2. cause to feel surprised; astonish: *The victory surprised us.* 3. something unexpected: *Mother always has a surprise for the children on holidays.* 4. that is not expected; surprising: *a surprise party, a surprise visit.* 5. catch unprepared; come upon suddenly; attack suddenly: *The enemy surprised the fort.* 6. a catching unprepared; coming upon suddenly; sudden attack. 7. lead or bring (a person, etc.) unawares: *The news surprised her into tears.* 1,3,6 *n.*, 2,5,7 *v.*, **sur prised, sur pris ing;** 4 *adj.*

take by surprise, 1. catch unprepared; come on suddenly and unexpectedly: *The fort was taken by surprise.* 2. astonish.

sur pris ing (sər prīz′ing), causing surprise. *adj.* **—sur pris′ing ly,** *adv.*

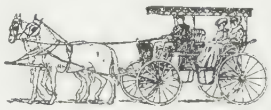
sur re al ism (sə rē′əl iz əm), a modern movement in painting, sculpture, literature, etc., that tries to show what takes place in the subconscious mind. In surrealism the pictures, images, etc., have no conventional order or form. *n.*

sur re al ist (sə rē′əl ist), **1.** artist or writer who uses surrealism. **2.** of or having to do with surrealism or surrealists. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

sur re al is tic (sə rē′əl is′tik), of or having to do with surrealism or surrealists. *adj.* **—sur re′al is′tical ly,** *adv.*

sur ren der (sə ren′dər), **1.** give up; give (oneself or itself) up; yield: *The captain had to surrender to the enemy. As the storm increased, the men on the raft surrendered all hope. He surrendered himself to bitter grief.* **2.** act of surrendering. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

sur rep ti tious (sėr′əp tish′əs), **1.** stealthy; secret. **2.** secret and unauthorized. *adj.* **—sur′rep ti′tious ly,** *adv.*


Surrey

sur rey (sėr′ē), a light, four-wheeled carriage having two seats. *n.*, *pl.* **sur reys.**

sur ro gate (sėr′ə gāt or sėr′ə git), **1.** a substitute; deputy, especially the deputy of a bishop. **2.** *U.S.* in certain *S*tates, a judge having charge of the probate of wills, the administration of estates, etc. *n.*

sur round (sə round′), **1.** shut in on all sides; extend around: *A high fence surrounds the field.* **2.** form an enclosure around; encircle: *They surrounded the invalid with every comfort.* *v.*

sur round ings (sə roun′dingz), surrounding things, conditions, etc. *n.pl.*

sur tax (sėr′taks′), an additional or extra tax. The surtax on large incomes increases in graded steps as the income exceeds certain amounts. *n.*

sur veil lance (sər vāl′əns), **1.** watch kept over a person: *The police kept the criminal under strict surveillance.* **2.** supervision. *n.*

sur vey (sər vā′ for 1, 4, 5; sėr′vā or sər vā′ for 2, 3, 6, 7), **1.** look over; view; examine: *The buyers surveyed the goods offered for sale.* **2.** a general look; view; examination; inspection: *We were pleased with our first survey of the house.* **3.** a written statement or description of this. **4.** measure for size, shape, position, boundaries, etc.: *Men are surveying the land before it is divided into house lots.* **5.** survey land. **6.** a careful measurement: *A survey showed that the northern boundary was not correct.* **7.** plan or description of such a measurement: *He pointed out the route of the railroad on the government survey.* 1,4,5 *v.*, 2,3,6,7 *n.*, *pl.* **sur veys.**

sur vey ing (sər vā′ing), **1.** business or act of making surveys of land. **2.** mathematical instruction in the principles and art of making surveys. *n.*

sur vey or (sər vā′ər), person who surveys, especially land. *n.*

sur vey or ship (sər vā′ər ship), position of a surveyor. *n.*

surveyor's measure, system of measuring used by surveyors. The unit is usually a chain 66 ft. long with links 7.92 in. long.

625 square links	= 1 square pole
16 square poles	= 1 square chain
10 square chains	= 1 acre
640 acres	= 1 section (or 1 square mile)
36 sections	= 1 township

sur viv al (sər vīv′l), **1.** act or fact of surviving; continuance of life; living or lasting longer than others. **2.** person, thing, custom, belief, etc., that has lasted from an earlier time: *Belief in the evil eye is a survival of ancient magic.* *n.*

sur vive (sər vīv′), **1.** live longer than; remain alive after: *He survived his wife by three years. Only ten of the crew survived the shipwreck.* **2.** exist longer than: *The crops survived the drought.* **3.** continue to exist; remain: *Books have survived from the time of the Egyptians.* *v.*, **sur vived, sur viv ing.**

sur vi vor (sər vī′vər), person, animal, or plant that remains alive; thing that continues to exist. *n.*

sus-, form of **sub-** (from the form *subs-*) in some cases before *c, p, t,* as in *susceptible, suspend, sustain.*

Su sa (sü′sə), an ancient city in Persia. *n.*

sus cep ti bil i ty (sə sep′tə bil′ə tē), quality or state of being susceptible; readiness to receive impressions; sensitiveness. *n.*, *pl.* **sus cep ti bil i ties.**

susceptibilities, sensitive feelings.

sus cep ti ble (sə sep′tə bl), easily influenced by feelings or emotions; very sensitive: *Poetry appealed to his susceptible nature.* *adj.* **—sus cep′ti bly,** *adv.*

susceptible of, **1.** capable of receiving, undergoing, or being affected by: *Oak is susceptible of a high polish.* **2.** sensitive to.

susceptible to, easily affected by; liable to; open to: *Vain people are susceptible to flattery.*

sus pect (səs pekt′ for 1-4; sus′pekt for 5; sus′pekt or səs pekt′ for 6), **1.** imagine to be so; think likely: *The old fox suspected danger and did not touch the trap.* **2.** believe guilty, false, bad, etc., without proof: *The policeman suspected the thief of lying.* **3.** feel no confidence in; doubt: *The judge suspected the truth of the thief's excuse.* **4.** be suspicious. **5.** person suspected: *The police have arrested two suspects in connection with the bank robbery.* **6.** open to suspicion; suspected. 1-4 *v.*, 5 *n.*, 6 *adj.*

sus pend (səs pend′), **1.** hang down by attaching to something above: *The lamp was suspended from the ceiling.* **2.** hold in place as if by hanging: *We saw the smoke suspended in the still air.* **3.** stop for a while: *suspend work.* **4.** stop payment; be unable to pay one's debts. **5.** remove or exclude for a while from some privilege or job: *He was suspended from school for a week for bad conduct.* **6.** keep undecided; put off: *The court suspended judgment till next Monday.* *v.*

sus pend ers (səs pen′dərz), straps worn over the shoulders to hold up the trousers. *n.pl.*

sus pense (səs pens′), **1.** condition of being uncertain: *The detective story kept me in suspense until the last chapter.* **2.** anxious uncertainty; anxiety: *Mothers feel suspense when their children are very sick.* **3.** condition of being undecided. *n.*

sus pen si bil i ty (səs pen′sə bil′ə tē), capability of being suspended. *n.*

sus pen si ble (səs pen′sə bl), that can be suspended. *adj.*

sus pen sion (səs pen′shən), **1.** a suspending or being suspended: *the suspension of a boy from school for bad conduct.* **2.** support on which something is suspended. **3.** arrangement of springs for supporting the body of an automobile, railroad car, etc. **4.** mixture in which very small particles of a solid remain suspended without dissolving. **5.** inability to pay one's debts; failure. *n.*

Suspension bridge

suspension bridge, bridge hung on cables or chains between towers.

sus pen so ry (səs pen′sə rē), **1.** holding up; supporting. **2.** a muscle, ligament, bandage, etc., that holds up or supports a part of the body. **3.** stopping for a while; leaving undecided. 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n.*, *pl.* **sus pen so ries.**

sus pi cion (səs pish′ən), **1.** state of mind of a person who suspects; suspecting: *The real thief tried to turn suspicion toward others.* **2.** condition of being suspected. **3.** *Substandard.* suspect. **4.** a very small amount; slight trace; suggestion: *She spoke with a suspicion of spite.* 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *v.*

above suspicion, not to be suspected: *Our old servants are all above suspicion.*

on suspicion, because of being suspected.

under suspicion, suspected.

sus pi cious (səs pish′əs), **1.** causing one to suspect: *A man was hanging about the house in a suspicious manner.* **2.** feeling suspicion; suspecting: *Our dog is suspicious of strangers.* **3.** showing suspicion: *The dog gave a suspicious sniff at my leg.* *adj.* **—sus pi′cious ly,** *adv.* **—sus pi′cious ness,** *n.*

sus pi ra tion (sus′pə rā′shən), a sigh. *n.*

sus pire (səs pīr′), **1.** sigh. **2.** breathe; breathe forth. *v.*, **sus pired, sus pir ing.**

Sus que han na (sus′kwə han′ə), river flowing from central New York State through Pennsylvania and Maryland into Chesapeake Bay. 420 mi. *n.*

Sus sex (sus′iks), a former county in SE England, later divided into Sussex East and Sussex West. *n.*

sus tain (səs tān′), **1.** keep up; keep going: *Hope sustains him in his misery.* **2.** supply with food, provisions, etc.: *sustain an army.* **3.** hold up; support: *Arches sustain the weight of the roof.* **4.** bear; endure: *The sea wall sustains the shock of the waves.* **5.** suffer; experience: *sustain a great loss.* **6.** allow; admit; favor: *The court sustained his suit.* **7.** agree with; confirm: *The facts sustain his theory.* *v.* **—sus tain′a ble,** *adj.*

sustaining program, radio or television program having no sponsor but maintained at the expense of a station or network.

sus te nance (sus′tə nəns), **1.** food: *He has gone for a week without sustenance.* **2.** means of living; support: *He gave money for the sustenance of a poor family.* *n.*

sut ler (sut′lər), person who follows an army and sells provisions, etc., to the soldiers. *n.*

sut tee (su′tē′), **1.** a Hindu widow who throws herself on the burning funeral pile of her husband. **2.** the former Hindu custom of burning a widow with the body of her husband. *n.*

su ture (sü′chər), **1.** seam formed in sewing up a wound. **2.** method of doing this. **3.** one of the stitches or fastenings used. **4.** a sewing together or a joining as if by sewing. **5.** unite by suture or as if by a suture. **6.** line where two bones, especially of the skull, join. 1-4,6 *n.*, 5 *v.*, **su tured, su tur ing.**

su ze rain (sü′zə rin), **1.** a feudal lord. **2.** state or government exercising political control over a dependent state. *n.*

su ze rain ty (sü′zə rin tē), position or authority of a suzerain. *n.*, *pl.* **su ze rain ties.**

svelte (svelt), slender; lithe. *adj.*

SW or **S.W.** or **s.w.,** southwest.

swab (swob), **1.** a mop for cleaning decks, floors, etc. **2.** a bit of sponge, cloth, or cotton for cleansing some part of the body or for applying medicine to it. **3.** a cleaner for the bore of a firearm. **4.** clean with a swab; apply a swab to: *swab a person's throat.* **5.** *Slang.* an awkward, clumsy person. 1-3,5 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **swabbed, swab bing.** Also, **swob.**

swab ber (swob′ər), **1.** person who uses a swab. **2.** swab. *n.*

swad dle (swod′l), **1.** bind (a baby) with long, narrow strips of cloth; wrap tightly with clothes, bandages, etc. **2.** cloth used for swaddling. 1 *v.*, **swad dled, swad dling;** 2 *n.*

Baby wrapped in swaddling clothes

swaddling clothes, **1.** long, narrow strips of cloth for wrapping a newborn infant. **2.** long clothes for an infant.

swag (swag), **1.** *Slang.* things stolen; booty; plunder; dishonest political gains. **2.** *Australian.* bundle of personal belongings. **3.** an ornamental festoon of flowers, leaves, ribbons, etc. *n.*

swag ger (swag′ər), **1.** walk with a bold, rude, or superior air; strut about or show off in a vain or insolent way: *The bully swaggered into the schoolyard.* **2.** boast or brag noisily. **3.** bluster; affect by bluster; bluff. **4.** a swaggering way of talking or acting. 1-3 *v.*, 4 *n.* **—swag′ger er,** *n.* **—swag′ger ing ly,** *adv.*

swagger stick, a short, light stick or cane, sometimes carried by soldiers.

swain (swān), *Archaic* or *Poetic.* **1.** lover. **2.** a young man who lives in the country. *n.*

swale (swāl), a low, wet piece of land; low place. *n.*

swal low[1] (swol′ō), **1.** take into the stomach through the throat: *swallow food.* **2.** perform the act of swallowing: *I cannot swallow.* **3.** take in; absorb: *The waves swallowed up the swimmer.* **4.** *Informal.* believe too easily; accept without question or suspicion: *He will swallow any story.* **5.** put up with; take meekly; accept without opposing or desisting: *He had to swallow the insult.* **6.** take back: *swallow words said in anger.* **7.** keep back; keep from expressing: *She swallowed her displeasure and smiled.* **8.** a swallowing: *He took the medicine at one swallow.* **9.** amount swallowed at one time: *There are only about four swallows of water left in the bottle.* **10.** throat; gullet. 1-7 *v.*, 8-10 *n.* **—swal′low er,** *n.*

swal low[2] (swol′ō), a small, swift-flying bird, noted for the extent and regularity of its migratory movements. The barn swallow has a deeply forked tail. See **cliff swallow** for picture. *n.*

swal low tail (swol′ō tāl′), **1.** thing shaped like or suggesting the deeply forked tail of a swallow. **2.** a swallow-tailed coat. *n.*

Swallow-tailed coat

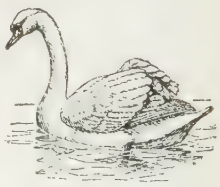
swallow-tailed coat, a man's coat with tails, worn at formal evening parties.

swam (swam), pt. of **swim.** *When the boat sank, we swam to shore.* *v.*

swa mi (swä′mē), title of a Hindu religious teacher. *n.*, *pl.* **swa mis.**

swamp (swomp), **1.** wet, soft land. **2.** plunge or sink in a swamp or in water: *The horses were swamped in the stream.* **3.** fill with water and sink: *Their boat swamped. The wave swamped the boat.* **4.** overwhelm or be overwhelmed as by a flood; make or become helpless: *He was swamped with letters asking for money.* 1 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*

swamp land (swomp′land′), tract of land covered by swamps. *n.*


Swan (nearly 5 ft. long, including the head and neck)

swamp y (swomp′ē), **1.** like a swamp; soft and wet. **2.** containing swamps. **3.** of swamps. *adj.*, **swamp i er, swamp i est.**

swan (swon), **1.** a large, graceful water bird with a long, slender, curving neck, and in most species a pure-white plumage in the adult. **2.** a sweet singer; poet. *n.* **—swan′like′,** *adj.*

swang (swang), *Archaic* and *Dialect.* a pt. of **swing.** *v.*

swank (swangk), *Slang.* **1.** show off; bluff; swagger. **2.** a showing off. **3.** style; smartness; dash. **4.** stylish; smart; dashing. 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*, 4 *adj.*

swank y (swangk′ē), *Slang.* stylish; smart; dashing. *adj.*, **swank i er, swank i est. —swank′i ly,** *adv.* **—swank′i ness,** *n.*

swan's-down (swonz′doun′), **1.** the soft down of a swan, used for trimming, powder puffs, etc. **2.** a fine, thick, soft cloth made from wool or cotton, used for babies' coats, bathrobes, etc. *n.*

Swan sea (swon′sē), seaport in S Wales. 162,000. *n.*

swan song, **1.** song which a dying swan is supposed to sing. **2.** a person's last piece of work.

swap (swop), *Informal.* exchange; barter; trade. *v.*, **swapped, swap ping;** *n.* Also, **swop. —swap′per,** *n.*

sward (swôrd), a grassy surface; turf. *n.*

sware (swär), *Archaic.* a pt. of **swear.** *v.*

swarm (swôrm), **1.** group of bees that leave a hive and fly off together to start a new colony. **2.** fly off together to start a new colony. **3.** group of bees settled together in a hive. **4.** a large group of insects flying or moving about together. **5.** great number; crowd: *Swarms of children were playing in the park.* **6.** fly or move about in great numbers; be in very great numbers: *The mosqui-*

toes swarmed about us. **7.** be crowded: *The swamp swarms with mosquitoes.* **8.** crowd. **9.** an aggregation of free-floating or free-swimming cells or unicellular organisms. 1,3-5,9 *n.*, 2,6-8 *v.*

swart (swôrt), dark; swarthy. *adj.*

swarth y (swôr′ŦHē or swôr′thē), having a dark skin. *adj.*, **swarth i er, swarth i est. —swarth′i ness,** *n.*

swash (swosh), **1.** dash (water, etc.) about; splash. **2.** a swashing action or sound: *the swash of waves against a boat.* **3.** swagger. **4.** a channel of water through or behind a sandbank. 1,3 *v.*, 2-4 *n.*

swash buck ler (swosh′buk′lər), a swaggering swordsman, bully, or boaster. *n.*

swash buck ling (swosh′buk′ling), swaggering; bullying; boasting. *n.*, *adj.*

Swastikas

swas ti ka (swos′tə kə), an ancient symbol or ornament supposed to bring good luck. The swastika with arms turning clockwise was the symbol of the Nazis in Germany. *n.*

swat (swot), *Informal.* **1.** hit with a smart or violent blow: *swat a fly.* **2.** a smart or violent blow. 1 *v.*, **swat ted, swat ting;** 2 *n.* **—swat′ter,** *n.*

swatch (swoch), sample of cloth or other material. *n.*

swath (swoth), **1.** space covered by a single cut of a scythe or by one cut of a mowing machine. **2.** row of grass, grain, etc., cut by a scythe or mowing machine. **3.** a strip. *n.*

cut a wide swath, make a showy display; splurge.

swathe (swāŦH), **1.** wrap up closely or fully: *swathed in a blanket.* **2.** bind; wrap; bandage. **3.** a wrapping; bandage. **4.** envelop or surround like a wrapping: *White clouds swathed the mountain.* 1,2,4 *v.*, **swathed, swathing;** 3 *n.*

sway (swā), **1.** swing back and forth; swing from side to side, or to one side: *She swayed and fell in a faint. The pail swayed in Jack's hands as he ran.* **2.** make move; cause to sway: *The wind sways the grass.* **3.** a swaying: *The sway of the pail caused some milk to spill out.* **4.** move to one side; turn aside; change in opinion, feeling, etc.: *Nothing could sway him after he had made up his mind.* **5.** influence; control; rule: *The speaker's words swayed his audience* (*v.*). *Few countries are now under the sway of kings* (*n.*). 1,2,4,5 *v.*, 3,5 *n.*

sway-backed (swā′bakt′), **1.** of horses, etc., strained in the back by overwork or the like. **2.** having the back sagged or hollowed to an unusual degree. *adj.*

Swa zi land (swä′zē land′), a British protectorate in SE Africa. 237,000 pop.; 6705 sq. mi. *n.*

swear (swãr), **1.** make a solemn statement, appealing to God or some other sacred being or object; take oath: *A witness at a trial has to swear, "I promise to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me God."* **2.** declare, calling God to witness; make solemn oath; declare on oath. **3.** bind by an oath; require to promise: *Members of the club were sworn to secrecy.* **4.** admit to office or service by administering an oath to: *swear a witness.* **5.** promise solemnly; vow. **6.** bring, set, take, etc., by swearing: *swear a person's life away.* **7.** use profane language; curse. *v.*, **swore** or (*Archaic*) **sware, sworn, swear ing. —swear′er,** *n.*

swear by, **1.** name as one's witness in taking an oath. **2.** have great confidence in.

swear in, admit to office or service by giving an oath.

swear off, promise to give up.

swear word (swãr′wèrd′), a word used in cursing; oath. *n.*

sweat (swet), **1.** moisture coming through the pores of the skin: *He wiped the sweat from his face.* **2.** give out moisture through the pores of the skin: *We sweated because it was very hot.* **3.** cause to sweat: *He sweated his horse by riding him too hard.* **4.** cause to give off moisture; ferment: *sweat hides or tobacco in preparing them for use.* **5.** come out in drops; ooze. **6.** send out in drops. **7.** fit or condition of sweating: *He was in a cold sweat from fear.* **8.** *Informal.* a fit of anxiety, impatience, or anything that might make a person sweat. **9.** wet or stain with sweat. **10.** moisture given out by something or gathered on its surface. **11.** give out moisture; collect moisture from the air: *A pitcher of ice water sweats on a hot day.* **12.** cause to work hard and under bad conditions: *That employer sweats his workers.* **13.** *Informal.* work very hard. **14.** heat (solder) till it melts; join (metal parts) by heating. 1,7,8,10 *n.*, 2-6,9,11-14 *v.*, **sweat** or **sweat ed, sweat ing.**

sweat er (swet′ər), a knitted jacket, usually of wool. *n.*

sweat gland, a small gland, just under the skin, that secretes sweat.

sweat shop (swet′shop′), place where workers are employed at low pay for long hours under bad conditions. *n.*

sweat y (swet′ē), **1.** sweating; covered or wet with sweat. **2.** causing sweat. **3.** laborious. *adj.*, **sweat i er, sweat i est. —sweat′i ly,** *adv.* **—sweat′i ness,** *n.*

Swede (swēd), native or inhabitant of Sweden. *n.*

Swe den (swē′dn), country in N Europe, east and south of Norway. 7,471,000 pop.; 173,347 sq. mi. *Capital:* Stockholm. See **Lapland** for map. *n.*

Swed ish (swēd′ish), **1.** of or having to do with Sweden, its people, or their language. **2.** people of Sweden. **3.** language of Sweden. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

sweep (swēp), **1.** clean or clear (a floor, etc.) with a broom, brush, etc.; use a broom or something like one to remove dirt; brush: *Sweep the steps.* **2.** move, drive, or take away with or as with a broom, brush, etc.: *The wind sweeps the snow into drifts.* **3.** remove with a sweeping motion; carry along: *A flood swept away the bridge.* **4.** act of sweeping; clearing away; removing: *He made a clean sweep of all his debts.* **5.** trail upon: *Her dress sweeps the ground.* **6.** pass over with a steady movement: *Her fingers swept the strings of the harp. His eye swept the sky, searching for signs of rain.* **7.** move swiftly; pass swiftly: *Pirates swept down on the town.* **8.** a steady, driving motion or swift onward course of something: *The sweep of the wind kept the trees from growing tall.* **9.** move with dignity: *The lady swept out of the room.* **10.** a smooth, flowing motion or line; dignified motion: *the sweep of verse.* **11.** move or extend in a long course or curve: *The shore sweeps to the south for miles.* **12.** a curve; bend: *the sweep of a road.* **13.** a swinging or curving motion: *He cut the grass with strong sweeps of his scythe.* **14.** a continuous extent; stretch: *The house looked upon a wide sweep of farming country.* **15.** reach; range; extent: *The mountain is beyond the sweep of your eye.* **16.** person who sweeps chimneys, streets, etc. **17.** a long oar. **18.** a long pole used to raise or lower a bucket from a well. **19.** a sweepstakes contest. 1-3,5-7,9,11 *v.*, **swept, sweep ing;** 4,8,10,12-19 *n.*

sweep er (swēp′ər), person or thing that sweeps: *a carpet sweeper.* *n.*

sweep ing (swēp′ing), **1.** passing over a wide space: *a sweeping glance.* **2.** having wide range: *a sweeping victory, a sweeping statement.* *adj.* **—sweep′ing ly,** *adv.*

sweep ings (swēp′ingz), dust, rubbish, scraps, etc., swept out or up. *n.pl.*

sweep stake (swēp′stāk′), sweepstakes. *n.*

sweep stakes (swēp′stāks′), **1.** scheme for gambling on horse races, etc. People buy tickets, and the money they pay goes to the drawer or drawers of winning tickets. **2.** the race or contest. **3.** prize in such a race or contest. *n.*

sweet (swēt), **1.** having a taste like sugar or honey. **2.** having a pleasant taste or smell. **3.** pleasant; agreeable: *a sweet child, a sweet smile, sweet music.* **4.** fresh; not sour, salty, bitter, or spoiled: *sweet butter.* **5.** of soil, good for farming. **6.** dear; darling. **7.** something sweet.

8. *Brit,* a sweet dessert. **9.** in a sweet manner. 1-6 *adj.,* 6-8 *n.* 9 *adv.* **—sweet'ly,** *adv.*

sweets, **1.** candy or other sweet things. **2.** pleasant or agreeable things.

sweet alyssum, a common low-growing plant with clusters of small white flowers.

sweet bay, **1.** the bay or European laurel. **2.** an American magnolia with round fragrant white flowers, common along the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts southward.

sweet bread (swēt'bred'), the pancreas or thymus of a calf, lamb, etc., used as meat. *n.*

sweet bri er or **sweet bri ar** (swēt'brī'ər), rose with a tall, prickly stem and single pink flowers; eglantine. *n.*

sweet cider, unfermented cider.

sweet corn, a kind of corn that is eaten fresh or that is preserved for future use by canning, drying, or parching. Fresh sweet corn is sometimes called green corn.

sweet en (swēt'n), **1.** make sweet. **2.** become sweet. **3.** make pleasant or agreeable. *v.* **—sweet'en er,** *n.*

sweet en ing (swēt'n ing), something that sweetens. *n.*

sweet flag, a water plant with long sword-shaped leaves and a pungent, aromatic rootstock. Sweet flag root is sometimes preserved with sugar and eaten as candy.

sweet gum, **1.** a North American tree with star-shaped leaves that turn scarlet in the fall. **2.** balsam from this tree.

sweet heart (swēt'härt'), **1.** a loved one; lover. **2.** girl or woman loved. *n.*

sweet ing (swēt'ing), **1.** a sweet apple. **2.** *Archaic.* darling; sweetheart. *n.*

sweet ish (swēt'ish), somewhat sweet. *adj.*

sweet marjoram, the common marjoram, a plant used for flavoring.

sweet meats (swēt'mēts'), **1.** candy; candied fruits; sugar-covered nuts; bonbons. **2.** preserves. *n.pl.*

sweet ness (swēt'nis), sweet quality. *n.*

sweet pea, **1.** an annual climbing plant with delicate, fragrant flowers of various colors. **2.** the flower.

sweet pepper, **1.** a mild-flavored species of pepper plant. **2.** its fruit.

sweet potato, **1.** a sweet, thick yellow or reddish root of a vine, used as a vegetable. **2.** the vine.

sweet-tem pered (swēt'tem'pərd), having a gentle or pleasant nature. *adj.*

sweet tooth, fondness for sweets.

sweet william or **sweet William,** plant with dense, rounded clusters of small flowers, that belongs to the same family as the pink.

swell (swel), **1.** grow or make bigger: *Bread dough swells as it rises. The river is swollen by rain. His head is swollen where he bumped it.* **2.** be larger or thicker in a particular place; stick out; cause to stick out: *A barrel swells in the middle.* **3.** increase in amount, degree, force, etc.: *Savings may swell into a fortune.* **4.** act of swelling; increase in amount, degree, force, etc. **5.** condition of being swollen. **6.** rise or cause to rise above the level: *Rounded hills swell gradually from the village plain.* **7.** part that swells out. **8.** piece of higher ground; rounded hill. **9.** a long, unbroken wave or waves: *The boat rocked in the swell.* **10.** grow or make louder: *The sound swelled from a murmur to a roar. All joined in to swell the chorus.* **11.** a swelling tone or sound. **12.** crescendo followed by diminuendo. **13.** sign for this (<>). **14.** device in an organ to control the volume of sound. **15.** *Informal.* become or make proud or conceited. **16.** *Informal.* a fashionable person. **17.** *Informal.* stylish; grand. **18.** *Slang.* excellent; first-rate. 1-3,6,10,15 *v.,* **swelled, swelled** or **swol len, swell ing;** 4,5,7-9, 11-14,16 *n.,* 17,18 *adj.*

swell ing (swel'ing), an increase in size; swollen part: *There is a swelling on Dick's head where he bumped it.* *n.*

swel ter (swel'tər), **1.** suffer from heat. **2.** perspire freely; sweat. **3.** a sweltering condition. 1,2 *v.,* 3 *n.* **—swel'ter ing ly,** *adv.*

swept (swept), pt. and pp. of **sweep.** *She swept the room.* *v.*

swept-back (swept'bak'), extending outward and sharply backward from the fuselage: *Many modern airplanes have swept-back wings.* *adj.*

swerve (swėrv), **1.** turn aside: *The car swerved and hit a tree.* **2.** a turning aside: *The swerve of the ball made it hard to hit.* 1 *v.,* **swerved, swerv ing;** 2 *n.*

Chimney swift (about 5 in. long)

swift (swift), **1.** moving very fast: *a swift automobile.* **2.** coming or happening quickly: *a swift response.* **3.** quick, rapid, or prompt to act, etc.: *swift to suspect.* **4.** in a swift manner. **5.** a small bird with long wings. A swift looks somewhat like a swallow. 1-3 *adj.,* 4 *adv.,* 5 *n.* **—swift'ly,** *adv.*

swift-foot ed (swift'fut'id), able to run swiftly. *adj.*

swift ness (swift'nis), speed; quickness. *n.*

swig (swig), *Informal.* **1.** a drink. **2.** drink heartily. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **swigged, swig ging.** **—swig'ger,** *n.*

swill (swil), **1.** kitchen refuse, especially when partly liquid; garbage; slops. Swill is sometimes fed to pigs. **2.** drink greedily; drink too much. **3.** fill with drink. **4.** a deep drink. **5.** wash by flooding with water. 1,4 *n.,* 2,3,5 *v.*

swim (swim), **1.** move along on or in the water by using arms, legs, fins, etc. **2.** swim across: *swim a lake.* **3.** make swim: *He swam his horse across the stream.* **4.** float: *The ham was swimming in gravy.* **5.** be overflowed or flooded with: *Her eyes were swimming with tears.* **6.** act, time, motion, or distance of swimming. **7.** go smoothly; glide: *White clouds swam across the sky.* **8.** be dizzy; whirl: *The heat and noise made my head swim.* **9.** the swimming bladder of a fish. 1-5,7,8 *v.,* **swam** or (*Archaic*) **swum, swum, swim ming;** 6,9 *n.*

the swim, the current of affairs, activities, etc.

swim mer (swim'ər), person or animal that swims. *n.*

swim ming (swim'ing), **1.** practice or sport of swimming: *Tom is expert at both swimming and diving.* **2.** act of swimming: *Can you reach the island by swimming?* **3.** of or for swimming or swimmers: *a swimming teacher, swimming pool.* **4.** dizzy: *a swimming sensation.* 1,2 *n.,* 3,4 *adj.*

swim ming ly (swim'ing lē), with great ease or success: *Everything went swimmingly at our party.* *adv.*

swin dle (swin'dl), **1.** cheat: *Honest merchants do not swindle their customers.* **2.** get by fraud. **3.** an act of swindling. 1,2 *v.,* **swin dled, swin dling;** 3 *n.*

swin dler (swin'dlər), person who swindles. *n.*

swine (swīn), **1.** hogs; pigs. **2.** a hog. **3.** a coarse or beastly person. *n., pl.* **swine.**

swine herd (swīn'hėrd'), one who tends pigs or hogs. *n.*

swing (swing), **1.** move back and forth, especially with a regular motion: *He swings his arms as he walks.* **2.** move in a curve: *He swung the automobile around the corner.* **3.** act or manner of swinging. **4.** amount of swinging. **5.** a swinging blow: *He brought the club down with a swing.* **6.** seat hung from ropes in which one may sit and swing. **7.** move with a free, swaying motion: *The soldiers came swinging down the street.* **8.** a swinging gait or movement; steady, marked rhythm: *"Dixie" has a swing.* **9.** freedom of action. **10.** movement; activity. **11.** hang: *We swung the hammock between two trees.* **12.** *Informal.* manage successfully: *swing a business deal.* **13.** swing music. **14.** play as swing music. **15.** of or having to do with swing music. 1,2,7,11,12, 14 *v.,* **swung** or (*Archaic and Dialect*) **swang, swung, swing ing;** 3-6,8-10,13 *n.,* 15 *adj.*

in full swing, going on actively and completely; without restraint: *By five the party was in full swing.*

swin gle tree (swing'gl trē'), singletree. *n.*

swing music, jazz music in which the players improvise freely on the original melody.

swin ish (swīn′ish), like swine; hoggish; beastly; dirty; greedy. *adj.* **—swin′ish ness,** *n.*

swipe (swīp), **1.** *Informal.* a sweeping stroke; hard blow: *He made two swipes at the golf ball without hitting it.* **2.** *Informal.* strike with a sweeping blow. **3.** *Slang.* steal. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **swiped, swip ing.**

swirl (swûrl), **1.** move or drive along with a twisting motion; whirl: *dust swirling in the air, a stream swirling over rocks.* **2.** a swirling movement; whirl; eddy. **3.** twist; curl: *Her hat had a swirl of lace around it.* 1,3 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

swish (swish), **1.** move with a thin, light, hissing or brushing sound; make such a sound: *The whip swished through the air.* **2.** cause to swish: *She swished the stick.* **3.** a swishing movement or sound: *the swish of little waves on the shore.* 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.*

Swiss (swis), **1.** of or having to do with Switzerland or its people. **2.** characteristic of Switzerland or its people. **3.** native or inhabitant of Switzerland. **4.** people of Switzerland. 1,2 *adj.*, 3,4 *n.*, *pl.* **Swiss.**

Swiss chard (chärd), any of several varieties of beets whose leaves are often eaten as a vegetable.

Swiss cheese, a firm, pale-yellow or whitish cheese with many large holes.

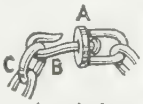
switch (swich), **1.** a slender stick used in whipping. **2.** whip; strike: *He switched the boys with a birch stick.* **3.** a stroke; lash: *The big dog knocked a vase off the table with a switch of his tail.* **4.** move or swing like a switch: *The horse switched his tail to drive off the flies.* **5.** bunch of long hair worn by a woman in addition to her own hair. **6.** device for changing the direction of something or for making or breaking a connection. A railroad switch shifts a train from one track to another. An electric switch turns the current off or on. **7.** change, turn, or shift by using a switch: *Switch off the light.* **8.** a turn; change; shift: *a switch of votes to another candidate.* 1,3,5,6,8 *n.*, 2,4,7 *v.* **—switch′er,** *n.*

switch back (swich′bak′), **1.** railroad climbing a steep grade in a zigzag course. **2.** roller coaster. *n.*

switch board (swich′bôrd′), panel containing the necessary switches, meters, etc., for opening, closing, combining, or controlling electric circuits. A telephone switchboard has plugs for connecting one line to another. *n.*

switch man (swich′mən), man in charge of one or more railroad switches. *n.*, *pl.* **switch-men.**

Switz er land (swit′sər lənd), a small country in central Europe, north of Italy. 5,246,000 pop.; 15,944 sq. mi. *Capital*: Bern. See **Rhine** for map. *n.*



A, swivel; B, hook turning freely in swivel; C, chain.

swiv el (swiv′l), **1.** a fastening that allows the thing fastened to turn round freely upon it. **2.** support on which a chair can revolve. **3.** in a chain, a link having two parts, one of which turns freely in the other. **4.** turn on a swivel. **5.** fasten or support by a swivel. **6.** swing round; rotate; turn. **7.** support on which a gun can turn round. 1-3,7 *n.*, 4-6 *v.*, **swiv eled, swiv el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **swiv elled, swiv el ling.**

swivel chair, chair having a seat that turns on a swivel.

swob (swob), swab. *n.*, *v.*, **swobbed, swob bing.**

swol len (swōl′ən), **1.** swelled: *a swollen ankle.* **2.** a pp. of **swell.** 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

swoon (swün), **1.** faint: *She swoons at the sight of blood.* **2.** fade or die away gradually. 1,2 *v.*, 1 *n.*

swoop (swüp), **1.** come down with a rush; descend in a sudden, swift attack: *One night the Indians swooped down on the village and burned it.* **2.** a rapid downward rush; sudden, swift descent or attack: *With one swoop the hawk seized the chicken and flew away.* **3.** snatch. 1,3 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—swoop′er,** *n.*

swop (swop), swap. *v.*, **swopped, swop ping;** *n.* **—swop′per,** *n.*

sword (sôrd), weapon, usually metal, with a long, sharp blade fixed in a handle or hilt. *n.* **—sword′like′,** *adj.*

at swords' points, very unfriendly.

cross swords, 1. fight. **2.** quarrel; dispute.

put to the sword, kill with a sword; slaughter in war.

the sword, 1. war. **2.** military power.

sword fish (sôrd′fish′), a very large salt-water food fish with a long, swordlike projection from its upper jaw. *n.*, *pl.* **sword fish es** or (*esp. collectively*) **sword fish.**

Atlantic swordfish (about 7 ft. long)

sword man (sôrd′mən), *Archaic.* swordsman. *n.*, *pl.* **sword men.**

sword play (sôrd′plā′), action, practice, or art of wielding a sword; fencing. *n.*

swords man (sôrdz′mən), **1.** person skilled in using a sword. **2.** person using a sword. *n.*, *pl.* **swords men.**

swords man ship (sôrdz′mən ship), skill in using a sword. *n.*

swore (swôr), a pt. of **swear.** *He swore to be a loyal American when he became a citizen.* *v.*

sworn (swôrn), **1.** pp. of **swear.** *A solemn oath of loyalty was sworn by all the knights.* **2.** having taken an oath; bound by an oath. **3.** declared, promised, etc., with an oath: *We have his sworn statement.* 1 *v.*, 2,3 *adj.*

'swounds (zwoundz or zoundz), *Archaic.* a shortened form of *God's wounds*, used as an oath. *interj.*

swum (swum), **1.** pp. of **swim.** *He had never swum before.* **2.** *Archaic.* a pt. of **swim.** *v.*

swung (swung), a pt. and pp. of **swing.** *He swung his arms as he walked. The door had swung open.* *v.*

syb a rite (sib′ə rīt), person who cares very much for luxury and pleasure. *n.*

syb a rit ic (sib′ə rit′ik), luxurious; voluptuous. *adj.*

syc a more (sik′ə môr), a kind of shade tree. In the United States, a sycamore is a buttonwood; in England, a kind of maple; in Egypt and Syria, a kind of fig tree. *n.*

syc o phan cy (sik′ə fən sē), servile flattery; self-seeking flattery. *n.*, *pl.* **syc o phan cies.**

syc o phant (sik′ə fənt), a servile or self-seeking flatterer. Great men are likely to be surrounded by sycophants who want favors. *n.*

syc o phan tic (sik′ə fan′tik), having to do with, characteristic of, or acting as, a sycophant. *adj.*

Syd ney (sid′nē), the largest city and most important seaport in Australia. 2,055,000. *n.*

sy e nite (sī′ə nīt), a gray crystalline rock composed of feldspar and hornblende. *n.*

syl lab ic (sə lab′ik), **1.** of or having to do with syllables; consisting of syllables. **2.** forming a separate syllable by itself. The second *l* in *little* is syllabic. **3.** a syllabic sound. **4.** pronounced syllable by syllable. 1,2,4 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

syl lab i cal ly (sə lab′ik lē), by syllables; with regard to syllables. *adv.*

syl lab i cate (sə lab′ə kāt), form or divide into syllables. *v.*, **syl lab i cat ed, syl lab i cat ing.**

syl lab i ca tion (sə lab′ə kā′shən), division into syllables. *n.*

syl lab i fi ca tion (sə lab′ə fə kā′shən), division into syllables. *n.*

syl lab i fy (sə lab′ə fī), divide into syllables. *v.*, **syl lab i fied, syl lab i fy ing.**

syl la bize (sil′ə bīz), **1.** form or divide into syllables. **2.** utter with careful distinction of syllables. *v.*, **syl la-bized, syl la biz ing.**

syl la ble (sil′ə bl), **1.** a word or part of a word pronounced as a unit that usually consists of a vowel alone or with one or more consonants. The word (sil′ə bl) *syllable* has three syllables. Certain consonant sounds may

be used as a vowel sound in syllables, such as the (l) in (bot'l) *bottle* or the (n) in (hid'n) *hidden*. **2.** pronounce in syllables; utter distinctly; utter. **3.** utter syllables. **4.** letter or group of letters representing a syllable in writing and printing. *Syl la ble* has three syllables; *A mer i can* has four syllables. *Do, this,* and *stretch* are words of one syllable. **5.** the slightest bit; word: *He promised not to breathe a syllable of the secret to anyone.* 1,4,5 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **syl la bled, syl la bling.**

syl la bus (sil′ə bəs), a brief statement of the main points of a speech, a book, a course of study, etc. *n., pl.* **syl la bus es, syl la bi** (-bī).

syl lo gism (sil′ə jiz əm), **1.** a form of argument or reasoning, consisting of two statements and a conclusion drawn from them. *Example:* All trees have roots; an oak is a tree; therefore, an oak has roots. **2.** reasoning in this form; deduction. *n.*

syl lo gis tic (sil′ə jis′tik), of or having to do with syllogism; using syllogisms. *adj.*

syl lo gize (sil′ə jīz), **1.** argue or reason by syllogisms. **2.** deduce by syllogism. *v.*, **syl lo gized, syl lo giz ing.**

sylph (silf), **1.** a slender, graceful girl or woman. **2.** a slender, graceful spirit of the air. *n.* **—sylph′like′,** *adj.*

syl va (sil′və), silva. *n.*

syl van (sil′vən), of the woods; in the woods; consisting of woods; having woods: *They lived in a sylvan retreat.* *adj.* Also, **silvan.**

sym bi o sis (sym′bē ō′sis), the association or living together of two unlike organisms for the benefit of each other. The lichen, which is composed of an alga and a fungus, is an example of symbiosis; the alga provides the food, and the fungus provides water and protection. *n.*

sym bi ot ic (sim′bē ot′ik), having to do with symbiosis; living in symbiosis. *adj.*

sym bol (sim′bl), **1.** something that stands for or represents something else: *The lion is the symbol of courage; the lamb, of meekness; the olive branch, of peace; the cross, of Christianity. The marks +, −, ×, and ÷ are symbols for add, subtract, multiply, and divide.* **2.** symbolize. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **sym boled, sym bol ing** or *esp. Brit.* **sym bolled, sym bol ling.**

sym bol ic (sim bol′ik), **1.** used as a symbol: *A lily is symbolic of purity.* **2.** of a symbol; expressed by a symbol; using symbols. *adj.* **—sym bol′i cal ly,** *adv.*

sym bol i cal (sim bol′ə kl), symbolic. *adj.*

sym bol ism (sim′bl iz əm), **1.** use of symbols; representation by symbols. **2.** system of symbols: *The cross, the crown, the lamb, and the lily are parts of Christian symbolism.* **3.** symbolic meaning or character. *n.*

sym bol ist (sim′bl ist), **1.** person who uses symbols or symbolism. **2.** artist or writer who makes much use of colors, sounds, etc., as symbols. **3.** person who has experience in the study or interpretation of symbols. *n.*

sym bol i za tion (sim′bl ə zā′shən), symbolizing; representation by symbols. *n.*

sym bol ize (sim′bl īz), **1.** be a symbol of; stand for: represent: *A dove symbolizes peace.* **2.** represent by a symbol or symbols. **3.** use symbols. *v.*, **sym bol ized, sym bol iz ing.**

sym met ric (si met′rik), symmetrical. *adj.*

sym met ri cal (si met′rə kl), having symmetry; well-proportioned: *symmetrical figures.* *adj.* **—sym met′ri cal ly,** *adv.*

BILATERAL SYMMETRY

sym me try (sim′ə trē), **1.** a regular, balanced arrangement on opposite sides of a line or plane, or around a center or axis: *A swollen cheek spoiled the symmetry of his face.* **2.** pleasing proportions between the parts of a whole; well-balanced arrangement of parts; harmony. *n., pl.* **sym me tries.**

RADIAL SYMMETRY

sym pa thet ic (sim′pə thet′ik), **1.** having or showing kind feelings toward others; sympathizing: *an unselfish and sympathetic friend.* **2.** *Informal.* approving; agreeing: *The teacher was sympathetic to the class's plan for a trip to the museum.* **3.** enjoying the same things and getting along well together. *adj.*

sym pa thet i cal ly (sim′pə thet′ik lē), in a sympathetic manner; with sympathy. *adv.*

sym pa thize (sim′pə thīz), **1.** feel or show sympathy: *sympathize with a child who has hurt himself.* **2.** share in or agree with a feeling or opinion: *My mother sympathizes with my plan to be a doctor.* *v.*, **sym pathized, sym pa thiz ing. —sym′pa thiz′ing ly,** *adv.*

sym pa thiz er (sim′pə thīz′ər), person who sympathizes; person who is favorably inclined toward a particular belief or person. *n.*

sym pa thy (sim′pə thē), **1.** a sharing of another's sorrow or trouble: *We feel sympathy for a person who is ill.* **2.** agreement in feeling; condition or fact of having the same feeling: *The sympathy between the twins was so great that they always smiled or cried at the same things.* **3.** agreement; approval; favor: *He is in sympathy with my plan.* *n., pl.* **sym pa thies.**

sym phon ic (sim fon′ik), **1.** of, having to do with, or having the character of a symphony. **2.** of or having to do with symphony or harmony of sounds; similar in sound. *adj.*

sym pho ny (sim′fə nē), **1.** an elaborate musical composition for an orchestra. It usually has three or more movements in different rhythms but related keys. **2.** harmony of sounds. **3.** harmony of colors: *In autumn the woods are a symphony in red, brown, and yellow.* *n., pl.* **sym pho nies.**

sym po si um (sim pō′zē əm), **1.** a collection of the opinions of several persons on some subject: *This magazine contains a symposium on sports.* **2.** a meeting for the discussion of some subject. *n., pl.* **sym po si ums, sym po si a** (-zē ə).

symp tom (simp′təm), **1.** sign; indication: *Quaking knees and paleness are symptoms of fear.* **2.** a noticeable change in the normal working of the body that indicates or accompanies disease, sickness, etc.: *The doctor made his diagnosis after studying the patient's symptoms.* *n.*

symp to mat ic (simp′tə mat′ik), **1.** being a sign; signifying; indicative: *Riots are symptomatic of political or social unrest.* **2.** indicating or accompanying a disease, etc.: *The infection caused a symptomatic fever.* **3.** having to do with symptoms of disease, etc. *adj.*

syn., **1.** synonym. **2.** synonymous.

syn a gogue (sin′ə gôg), **1.** assembly of Jews for religious instruction and worship. **2.** a building used by Jews for religious instruction and worship. *n.*

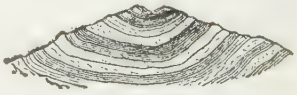
syn apse (si naps′ or sin′aps), place where a nerve impulse passes from one nerve cell to another. *n.*

syn chro nal (sing′krə nl), synchronous. *adj.*

syn chro nism (sing′krə niz əm), occurrence at the same time; agreement in time. *n.*

syn chro nize (sing′krə nīz), **1.** occur at the same time; agree in time. **2.** move or take place at the same rate and exactly together. **3.** make agree in time: *synchronize all the clocks in a building.* *v.*, **syn chro nized, syn chro niz ing. —syn′chro ni za′tion,** *n.* **—syn′chro niz′er,** *n.*

syn chro nous (sing′krə nəs), **1.** occurring at the same time; simultaneous. **2.** moving or taking place at the same rate and exactly together. *adj.* **—syn′chro nous ly,** *adv.*



Synclinal folds

syn cli nal (sin klī′nl), **1.** sloping downward from opposite directions so as to form a trough or inverted arch. **2.** of or having to do with a syncline. *adj.*

syn cline (sing′klīn), a synclinal fold of rock. *n.*

syn co pate (sing′kə pāt), **1.** shorten (a word) by omitting sounds from the middle, as in syncopating *Gloucester* to *Gloster.* **2.** in music, begin (a tone) on an

unaccented beat and hold it into an accented one. *v.*, **syn co pat ed, syn co pat ing.**

syn co pa tion (sing′kə pā′shən), a syncopating or being syncopated. Jazz and ragtime are forms of syncopation in music. *n.*

syn co pe (sing′kə pē), **1.** contraction of a word by omitting sounds or letters from the middle, as in *ne'er* for *never*. **2.** a fainting caused by cerebral anemia. *n.*

syn dic (sin′dik), **1.** person who manages the business affairs of a university or other corporation. **2.** magistrate. *n.*

syn di cal ism (sin′də kl iz′əm), plan to put industry and government under the control of labor unions by means of the general strike, violence, etc. *n.*

syn di cal ist (sin′də kl ist), person who favors and supports syndicalism. *n.*

syn di cate (sin′də kit for 1,2; sin′də kāt for 3-5), **1.** combination of persons or companies to carry out some undertaking, especially one requiring a large capital investment. **2.** agency that sells special articles, photographs, etc., to a large number of newspapers or magazines for publication at the same time. **3.** combine into a syndicate. **4.** manage by a syndicate. **5.** publish through a syndicate. 1,2 *n.*, 3-5 *v.*, **syn di cat ed, syn di cat ing.**

syn di ca tion (sin′də kā′shən), a syndicating or being syndicated. *n.*

syn ec do che (si nek′də kē), figure of speech by which a part is put for the whole, or the whole for a part, the special for the general, or the general for the special, or the like. *Examples:* a factory employing 500 *hands* (persons); to eat of the *tree* (its fruit); a *Solomon* (wise man); a *marble* (a statue) on its pedestal. *n.*

syn od (sin′əd), **1.** assembly called together under authority to discuss and decide church affairs; church council. **2.** court of the Presbyterian Church ranking next above the presbytery. **3.** assembly; convention; council. *n.*

syn od al (sin′əd l), having to do with a synod. *adj.*

syn od i cal (si nod′ə kl), **1.** having to do with the conjunctions of the heavenly bodies. The synodical period of the moon is the time between one new moon and the next. **2.** synodal. *adj.*

syn o nym (sin′ə nim), **1.** word having a meaning that is the same or nearly the same as that of another word (contrasted with *antonym*). *Keen* is a synonym of *sharp*. **2.** word or expression generally accepted as another name for something: *George Washington's name has become a synonym for patriotic devotion to one's country.* *n.*

syn on y mous (si non′ə məs), having the same or nearly the same meaning. *adj.* **—syn on′y mous ly,** *adv.*

syn on y my (si non′ə mē), **1.** being synonymous; equivalence in meaning. **2.** study of synonyms. **3.** use or coupling of synonyms in discourse for emphasis or amplification. **4.** set, list, or system of synonyms. *n.*, *pl.* **syn on y mies.**

syn op sis (si nop′sis), a brief statement giving a general view of some subject, book, play, etc.; summary: *Write a synopsis of "Treasure Island" in 200 words or less.* *n.*, *pl.* **syn op ses** (-sēz).

syn tac tic (sin tak′tik), syntactical. *adj.*

syn tac ti cal (sin tak′tə kl), of or having to do with syntax; in accordance with the rules of syntax. *adj.* **—syn tac′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

syn tax (sin′taks), **1.** construction or use of a word, phrase, or clause in a sentence. **2.** sentence structure; arrangement of the words of a sentence in their proper forms and relations. **3.** part of grammar dealing with this. *n.*

syn the ses (sin′thə sēz), pl. of **synthesis.** *n.*

syn the sis (sin′thə sis), **1.** combination of parts or elements into a whole. *Synthesis* is the opposite of *analysis*. **2.** formation of a compound or a complex substance by the chemical union of its elements, combination of simpler compounds, etc. Alcohol, ammonia, and rubber can be artificially produced by synthesis. *n.*, *pl.* **syn the ses.**

syn the size (sin′thə sīz), **1.** combine into a complex whole. **2.** make up by combining parts or elements. **3.** treat synthetically. *v.*, **syn the sized, syn the siz ing.**

syn thet ic (sin thet′ik), **1.** having to do with synthesis: *synthetic chemistry.* **2.** made artificially: *synthetic rubies.* *adj.* **—syn thet′i cal ly,** *adv.*

syph i lis (sif′l is), a contagious venereal disease, first affecting some local part, then the skin, then the bones, muscles, internal organs, etc., and finally the brain and spinal cord. *n.*

syph i lit ic (sif′l it′ik), **1.** having to do with syphilis. **2.** affected with syphilis. **3.** person affected with syphilis. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

sy phon (sī′fən), siphon. *n.*, *v.*

Syr a cuse (sir′ə kūs), **1.** city in central New York State. 216,000. **2.** an ancient city in SE Sicily. *n.*

Syr i a (sir′ē ə), **1.** country in W Asia, south of Turkey. Syria was formerly under the supervision of France; it was joined with Egypt from 1958 to 1961 in the United Arab Republic. 4,421,000 pop.; 66,046 sq. mi. *Capital:* Damascus. **2.** an ancient country north of Palestine and Arabia. *n.*

Syr i an (sir′ē ən), **1.** of or having to do with Syria or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Syria. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

sy rin ga (sə ring′gə), shrub with fragrant white flowers blooming in early summer; mock orange. *n.*

sy ringe (sə rinj′ or sir′inj), **1.** device fitted with a piston or rubber bulb for drawing in a quantity of fluid and then forcing it out in a stream. Syringes are used for cleaning wounds, injecting fluids into the body, etc. **2.** clean, wash, inject, etc., by means of a syringe. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **sy ringed, sy ring ing.**

Syringe

syr inx (sir′ingks), **1.** the Eustachian tube. **2.** the vocal organ of birds, situated where the trachea divides into the right and left bronchi. *n.*, *pl.* **syr in ges** (sə rin′jēz) or **syr inx es.**

syr up (sir′əp or sėr′əp), a sweet, thick liquid. Sugar boiled with water or fruit juices makes a syrup. A cough syrup contains medicine to relieve coughing. *n.* Also, **sirup.** **—syr′up like′,** *adj.*

syr up y (sir′əp ē or sėr′əp ē), **1.** resembling or suggesting syrup in consistency or sweetness. **2.** having to do with syrup. *adj.*

sys tem (sis′təm), **1.** set of things or parts forming a whole: *a mountain system, a railroad system, the digestive system, etc.* **2.** an ordered group of facts, principles, beliefs, etc.: *a system of government, system of education, etc.* **3.** plan; scheme; method: *a system for betting.* **4.** an orderly way of getting things done. **5.** the body as a whole. **6.** group of heavenly bodies forming a whole that follows certain natural laws. **7.** the world; universe. *n.* **—sys′tem less,** *adj.*

sys tem at ic (sis′təm at′ik), **1.** according to a system; having a system, method, or plan. **2.** orderly in arranging things or in getting things done. *adj.*

sys tem at i cal (sis′təm at′ə kl), systematic. *adj.*

sys tem at i cal ly (sis′təm at′ik lē), with system; according to some plan or method. *adv.*

sys tem a tize (sis′təm ə tīz), arrange according to a system; make into a system; make more systematic. *v.*, **sys tem a tized, sys tem a tiz ing.** —**sys′tem a tiza′tion,** *n.* —**sys′tem a tiz′er,** *n.*

sys tem ic (sis tem′ik), **1.** of or having to do with a system. **2.** having to do with a particular system of parts or organs of the body. **3.** having to do with or affecting the body as a whole. *adj.*

sys tem ize (sis′təm īz), systematize. *v.*, **sys temized, sys tem iz ing.** —**sys′tem i za′tion,** *n.*

sys to le (sis′tə lē), the normal rhythmical contraction of the heart. *n.*

sys tol ic (sis tol′ik), of or having to do with a contraction of the heart. *adj.*

T

T or **t** (tē), the 20th letter of the alphabet. *n., pl.* **T's** or **t's.**

to a T, exactly; perfectly.

T., **1.** Territory. **2.** Tuesday. **3.** Testament.

t., **1.** teaspoon. **2.** temperature. **3.** tense. **4.** transitive. **5.** ton; tons. **6.** territory. **7.** time. **8.** tenor. **9.** in the time of. **10.** town.

Ta, tantalum.

tab (tab), **1.** a small flap, strap, loop, or piece: *He wore a fur cap with tabs over the ears.* **2.** *Informal.* check; account: *The foreman kept tab on the workers. A mother keeps tabs on her children.* *n.*

tab ard (tab′ərd), **1.** a short, loose coat worn by heralds. **2.** mantle worn over armor by knights. **3.** a coarse outer garment worn by the poor during the Middle Ages. *n.*

Tabard (def. 1)

Ta bas co (tə bas′kō), *Trademark.* a kind of peppery sauce, used on fish, meat, etc., prepared from the fruit of a variety of capsicum. *n.*

tab by (tab′ē), **1.** a brown or gray cat with dark stripes. **2.** brown or gray with dark stripes. **3.** a female cat. **4.** a spiteful female gossip. **5.** an old maid. 1,3-5 *n., pl.* **tab bies;** 2 *adj.*

tab er nac le (tab′ər nak′l), **1.** a temporary dwelling; tent. **2.** the human body thought of as the temporary dwelling of the soul. **3.** place of worship for a large audience. **4.** a Jewish temple. **5.** tomb, shrine, etc., with a canopy. **6.** container for something holy or precious; container for the consecrated bread used in the Mass. *n.*

Tab er nac le (tab′ər nak′l), the covered wooden framework used by the Jews as a place of worship during their journey from Egypt to Palestine. *n.*

ta ble (tā′bl), **1.** piece of furniture having a smooth, flat top on legs. **2.** food put on a table to be eaten: *Mrs. Brown sets a good table.* **3.** the persons seated at a table, especially at a dinner or for informal discussion. **King Arthur and his Round Table** means King Arthur and his knights. **4.** put on a table. **5.** a flat surface; plateau. **6.** very condensed tabulated information; list: *a table of contents in the front of a book, the multiplication table.* **7.** make a list or condensed statement. **8.** a thin, flat piece of wood, stone, metal, etc.; tablet: *The Ten Commandments were written on tables of stone.* **9.** matter inscribed or written on tables. **10.** *U.S.* put off discussing (a bill, motion, etc.). 1-3,5,6,8,9 *n.*, 4,7,10 *v.*, **ta bled, ta bling.**

lay the table, make the table ready for a meal.

on the table, on the table of the presiding officer so that the discussion is put off.

the tables, certain laws cut or carved on thin flat pieces of stone.

turn the tables, reverse conditions or circumstances completely.

tab leau (tab′lō), **1.** a striking scene; picture. **2.** representation of a picture, statue, scene, etc., by a person or group posing in appropriate costume: *Our school is going to present several tableaux from American history.* *n., pl.* **tab leaux** (-lōz) or **tab leaus.**

ta ble cloth (tā′bl klôth′), cloth for covering a table. *n.*

ta ble d'hôte (tä′bl dōt′), a meal served at a fixed time and price. In meals table d'hôte, there is one price for the whole meal; but in meals à la carte, a person chooses what he wants and pays for each article.

ta ble land (tā′bl land′), a high plain; plateau. *n.*

Table Mountain, a flat-topped mountain near Cape Town, in S Africa. 3550 ft.

ta ble spoon (tā′bl spün′), a spoon larger than a teaspoon or dessert spoon, used to serve vegetables, etc.; a standard unit of measurement in cookery. *n.*

ta ble spoon ful (tā′bl spün fůl′), as much as a tablespoon holds. 1 tablespoonful = ½ fluid ounce. *n., pl.* **ta ble spoon fuls.**

tab let (tab′lit), **1.** a small flat sheet of stone, wood, ivory, etc., used to write or draw on. The ancient Romans used tablets as we use pads of paper. **2.** number of sheets of writing paper fastened together at the edge. **3.** a small, flat surface with an inscription: *The Hall of Fame is a building that has many tablets in memory of famous people.* **4.** a small, flat piece of medicine, candy, etc.: *aspirin tablets.* *n.*

table talk, conversation at meals.

ta ble ware (tā′bl wär′), dishes, knives, forks, spoons, etc., used at meals. *n.*

tab loid (tab′loid), **1.** a newspaper, usually having half the ordinary size newspaper page, that has many pictures and gives the news in short articles. **2.** condensed. **3.** tablet of medicine. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

ta boo (tə bü′), **1.** forbidden; prohibited; banned: *Eating human flesh is taboo in all civilized countries.* **2.** forbid; prohibit; ban. **3.** a prohibition; ban. **4.** set apart as sacred or cursed. Among the Polynesians certain things, places, and persons are taboo. **5.** system or act of setting things apart as sacred or cursed. 1,4 *adj.*, 2 *v.*, **ta booed, ta boo ing;** 3,5 *n., pl.* **ta boos.**

ta bor (tā′bər), a small drum, used especially to accompany a pipe or fife. *n.*

Tabor

Ta briz (tä brēz′), city in NW Iran. 290,000. *n.*

ta bu (tə bü′), taboo. *adj., v.*, **ta bued, ta bu ing;** *n., pl.* **ta bus.**

tab u lar (tab′yə lər), **1.** of tables or lists; arranged in lists; written or printed in columns.

Example:

Book	*Author*	*Type*
Ivanhoe	Scott	Romantic novel
Evangeline	Longfellow	Narrative poem
Tales	Andersen	Fairy stories

2. flat like a table: *a tabular rock.* *adj.*

tab u late (tab′yə lāt for 1; tab′yə lit or tab′yə lāt for 2), **1.** arrange (facts, figures, etc.) in tables or lists. **2.** shaped like a table or a tablet. 1 *v.*, **tab u lat ed, tab u lat ing;** 2 *adj.*

tab u la tion (tab′yə lā′shən), arrangement in tables or lists. *n.*

tab u la tor (tab′yə lā′tər), one that tabulates. *n.*

tac a ma hac (tak′ə mə hak′), **1.** a gum resin used in incenses, ointments, etc. **2.** any tree yielding such a product. *n.*

ta chom e ter (tə kom′ə tər), any of various instruments for measuring or indicating the speed of a machine, a river, the blood, etc. *n.*

tac it (tas′it), 1. unspoken; silent: *a tacit prayer.* 2. implied or understood without being openly expressed: *His eating the food was a tacit confession that he liked it. adj.*

tac it ly (tas′it lē), 1. without sound. 2. without words; by implication from action or circumstances. *adv.*

tac i turn (tas′ə tėrn), speaking very little; not fond of talking. *adj.*

tac i tur ni ty (tas′ə tėr′nə tē), habit of keeping silent; disinclination to talk much. *n.*

tack (tak), 1. a short, sharp-pointed nail or pin having a broad flat head: *carpet tacks, thumbtacks.* 2. fasten with tacks: *She tacked mosquito netting over the windows.* 3. stitch used as a temporary fastening. 4. sew with temporary stitches. 5. attach; add: *He tacked a postscript to the end of the letter.* 6. sail in a zigzag course against the wind: *The ship was tacking, trying to make the harbor.* 7. a zigzag course against the wind. 8. direction in which a ship moves in regard to the position of her sails. When on port tack, a ship has the wind on her left. 9. a zigzag movement; one of the movements in a zigzag course. 10. course of action or conduct: *He took the wrong tack to get what he wanted.* 11. change from one tack to another. 12. rope to hold in place a corner of some sails. 13. corner to which this is fastened. 1,3,7-10,12,13 *n.*, 2,4-6,11 *v.* **—tack′er,** *n.*

Tackles for lifting

tack le (tak′l), 1. equipment; apparatus; gear. Fishing tackle means the rod, line, hooks, etc. 2. ropes and pulleys for lifting, lowering, or moving. The sails of a ship are raised and moved by tackle. 3. try to deal with: *Everyone has his own problems to tackle.* 4. lay hold of; seize: *John tackled the runner and threw him.* 5. in football, seize and stop (an opponent having the ball) by bringing to the ground. 6. act of tackling. 7. player between the guard and the end on either side of the line in football. 8. harness. 1,2,6,7 *n.*, 3-5,8 *v.*, **tack led, tack ling. —tack′ler,** *n.*

tack y[1] (tak′ē), sticky. *adj.*

tack y[2] (tak′ē), *U.S. Informal.* shabby; dowdy. *adj.*, **tack i er, tack i est.**

Ta co ma (tə kō′mə), 1. seaport in W Washington, on Puget Sound. 148,000. 2. **Mount,** Mount Rainier. *n.*

tac o nite (tak′ə nīt), kind of rock consisting of about 30 per cent iron ore. Large deposits of taconite exist in the Mesabi Range. *n.*

tact (takt), ability to say and do the right things; skill in dealing with people or handling difficult situations. *n.*

tact ful (takt′fəl), 1. having tact: *a tactful person.* 2. showing tact: *a tactful reply. adj.* **—tact′ful ly,** *adv.* **—tact′ful ness,** *n.*

tac ti cal (tak′tə kl), 1. of tactics; concerning tactics. 2. having to do with the disposal of military or naval forces in action against an enemy. 3. characterized by adroit procedure and skillful expedients. *adj.* **—tac′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

tac ti cian (tak tish′ən), person skilled or trained in tactics. *n.*

tac tics (tak′tiks), 1. art or science of disposing military or naval forces in action. 2. the operations themselves. 3. procedures to gain advantage or success; methods. *When coaxing failed, Mora changed her tactics and began to cry.* 1 *n.sing.*, 2,3 *n.pl.*

tac tile (tak′tl), 1. of or having to do with touch. 2. having the sense of touch. 3. that can be felt by touch. *adj.*

tac til i ty (tak til′ə tē), being tactile. *n.*

tact less (takt′lis), 1. without tact: *a tactless person.* 2. showing no tact: *a tactless reply. adj.*

tac tu al (tak′chu əl), 1. of touch; having to do with touch. 2. arising from the sense of touch; giving sensations of touch. *adj.*

tac tu al ly (tak′chu əl ē), by means of touch; as regards touch. *adv.*

tad pole (tad′pōl′), a very young frog or toad at the stage when it has a tail and lives in water. *n.*

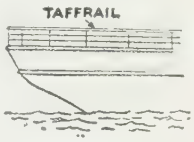
Tadpole, showing different stages of growth.

tael (tāl), 1. weight of E Asia equal to 1⅓ ounces avoirdupois. 2. a Chinese unit of money. *n.*

ta'en (tān), *Poetic.* taken.

taf fe ta (taf′ə tə), 1. a rather stiff silk cloth with a smooth, glossy surface. 2. a similar cloth of linen, rayon, etc. *n.*

taff rail (taf′rāl′), a rail around a ship's stern. *n.*



taf fy (taf′ē), 1. a kind of chewy candy made of brown sugar or molasses boiled down, often with butter: *salt-water taffy.* 2. *Informal.* flattery. *n.* Also, **toffee, toffy.**

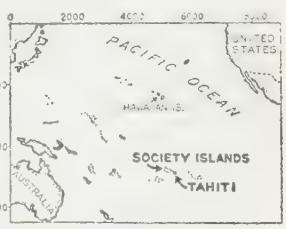
Taft (taft), **William Howard,** 1857-1930, the 27th president of the United States from 1909 to 1913, and chief justice of the Supreme Court from 1921 to 1930. *n.*

tag[1] (tag), 1. piece of card, paper, leather, etc., to be tied or fastened to something: *Each coat in the store has a tag with the price marked on it.* 2. a small hanging piece; loosely attached piece; loose end. 3. a metal point at the end of a string. A shoelace has a tag on each end. 4. quotation, moral, etc., added for ornament or effect. 5. add for ornament or effect. 6. the last line or lines of a song, play, actor's speech, etc. 7. furnish with a tag or tags: *All his trunks and suitcases are tagged with his name and address.* 8. *Informal.* follow closely: *The baby tagged after his brother.* 9. a radioactive tracer. 1-4,6,9 *n.*, 5,7,8 *v.*, **tagged, tag ging.**

tag[2] (tag), 1. a children's game in which the player who is "it" chases the others until he touches one. The one touched is then "it" and must chase the others. 2. touch or tap with the hand. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **tagged, tag ging.**

Ta gus (tā′gəs), river flowing through central Spain and Portugal into the Atlantic. 565 mi. *n.*

Ta hi ti (tə hē′tē), one of the Society Islands in the S Pacific. 45,000 pop.; 600 sq. mi. *n.*



Ta hi ti an (tə hē′tē ən or tə hē′shən), 1. of or having to do with the island of Tahiti, its people, or their language. 2. native of Tahiti. 3. language of the natives of Tahiti. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

Ta hoe (tä′hō), **Lake,** a mountain lake in NE California and SW Nevada. 200 sq. mi. *n.*

tail (tāl), 1. the hinder part of an animal's body, especially when prolonged beyond the rest. 2. something like an animal's tail: *the tail of a kite.* 3. the after portion of an airplane. 4. the luminous train extending from the head of a comet. 5. the hind part of anything; back; rear; conclusion: *the tail of a cart.* 6. a long braid or tress of hair. 7. furnish with a tail. 8. form a tail. 9. at the tail, back, or rear. 10. coming from behind: *a tail wind.* 11. follow close behind; form the tail of: *Some boys tailed after the parade.* 12. *Slang.* follow

closely and secretly. **13.** join (one thing) to the end of another; fasten timber by an end. 1-6 *n.*, 7,8,11-13 *v.*, 9,10 *adj.* **—tail′less,** *adj.*

tails, **1.** the reverse side of a coin. **2.** *Informal.* coat with long tails, worn on formal occasions.

turn tail, run away from danger, trouble, etc.

with his tail between his legs, afraid; humiliated.

tail board (tāl′bôrd′), board at the back end of a cart or wagon, that can be let down or removed when loading or unloading. *n.*

tail lamp, tail light.

tail light, light, usually red, at the back end of an automobile, wagon, train, etc.

tai lor (tā′lər), **1.** man whose business is making or repairing clothes. **2.** make by tailor's work: *The suit was well tailored.* **3.** fit or furnish with clothes made by a tailor. 1 *n.* 2,3 *v.*

tai lor bird (tā′lər bėrd′), a small bird of Asia and Africa that stitches leaves together to form and hide its nest. *n.*

Tailorbird (about 5 in. long) with its nest

tai lor ing (tā′lər ing), business or work of a tailor. *n.*

tai lor-made (tā′lər mād′), made by, or as if by, a tailor; simple and fitting well. *adj.*

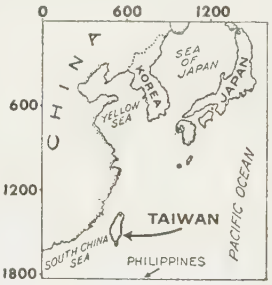
tail piece (tāl′pēs′), piece added at or forming the end. *n.*

tail race (tāl′rās′), **1.** part of a millrace below the wheel. **2.** channel that takes water away from a water wheel. *n.*

tail spin, a downward movement of an airplane with the nose first and the tail spinning in a circle above.

tail wind, wind coming from behind.

taint (tānt), **1.** stain or spot; trace of decay, corruption, or disgrace: *No taint of dishonor ever touched George Washington.* **2.** give a taint to; spoil: *His mind was tainted from reading bad books.* **3.** become tainted; decay. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*



Tai pei or **Tai peh,** (tī′pā′), capital of Taiwan, in the N part. 759,000. *n.*

Tai wan (tī′wän′), island off SE China, the seat after 1949 of the Chinese nationalist government. 10,466,000 pop.; 13,885 sq. mi. *Capital:* Taipei. *n.* Also, **Formosa.**

Taj Ma hal (täj′ mə häl′), an exquisite mausoleum of white marble at Agra, in N India.

take (tāk), **1.** lay hold of; grasp: *He took her by the hand.* **2.** seize; catch; capture: *take a wild animal in a trap.* **3.** catch hold; lay hold: *The fire has taken.* **4.** accept: *Take my advice. The man won't take a cent less for the car.* **5.** get; receive; assume the ownership or possession of: *She took the gifts and opened them.* **6.** win: *He took first prize.* **7.** get; have: *take cold, take a seat.* **8.** use; make use of: *take medicine.* **9.** indulge in: *take a rest, take a vacation.* **10.** submit to; put up with: *take hard punishment.* **11.** need; require: *It takes time and patience to learn how to drive an automobile.* **12.** choose; select: *Take the shortest way home.* **13.** remove: *Please take the wastebasket away and empty it.* **14.** remove by death: *Pneumonia took him.* **15.** remove something; detract: *Her paleness takes from her beauty.* **16.** subtract: *If you take 2 from 7, you have 5,* **17.** *Where will this road take me?* **18.** go with; escort: *Take her home.* **19.** carry: *Take your lunch along.* **20.** do; make; obtain by some special method: *Please take my photograph.* **21.** form and hold in mind; feel: *Mary takes pride in her schoolwork.* **22.** find out: *The doctor took his temperature.* **23.** act; have effect: *The vaccination took.* **24.** suppose: *I take it the train was late.* **25.** regard; consider: *Let us take an example.* **26.** assume: *She took charge of the household.* **27.** engage; hire; lease: *take a house.* **28.** receive and pay for regularly: *take a newspaper.* **29.** become affected by: *Marble takes a high polish.* **30.** in grammar, be used with: *A plural noun takes a plural verb.* **31.** please; attract; charm: *The song took our fancy.* **32.** win favor: *Do you think the new play will take?* **33.** go: *The cat took to the woods.* **34.** become: *He took sick.* **35.** amount taken: *a great take of fish.* **36.** act of taking. **37.** that which is taken. **38.** act or process of making a photograph or scene in a motion picture. 1-34 *v.* **took, tak en, tak ing;** 35-38 *n.* **—tak′er,** *n.*

take after, **1.** be like; resemble: *Mary takes after her mother.* **2.** try to seize or capture: *The dog took after the rabbit.*

take back, withdraw; retract.

take down, **1.** write down. **2.** lower the pride of.

take for, suppose to be.

take in, **1.** receive; admit. **2.** make smaller. **3.** understand. **4.** deceive; trick; cheat.

take it out on, *Informal.* relieve one's anger or annoyance by scolding or hurting.

take off, **1.** leave the ground or water: *Three airplanes took off at the same time.* **2.** *Informal.* give an amusing imitation of; mimic.

take on, **1.** engage; hire. **2.** undertake to deal with. **3.** *Informal.* show great excitement, grief, etc.

take one's time, not hurry.

take over, take the ownership or control of.

take to, form a liking for; become fond of: *Good students take to books.*

take up, **1.** soak up; absorb. **2.** make smaller. **3.** begin; undertake. **4.** pay off. **5.** lift.

take up with, *Informal.* begin to associate or be friendly with.

tak en (tāk′ən), pp. of **take.** *I have taken this toy from the shelf.* *v.*

take-off (tāk′ôf′ or tāk′of′) **1.** *Informal.* an amusing imitation; mimicking. **2.** the leaving of the ground in leaping or in beginning a flight in an airplane; taking off. **3.** the place or point at which one takes off. *n.*

tak est (tāk′ist), *Archaic.* take. "Thou takest" means "you take." *v.*

tak eth (tāk′ith), *Archaic.* takes. *v.*

tak ing (tāk′ing), **1.** attractive; pleasing; winning: *a taking smile.* **2.** *Informal.* infectious. **3.** act of one who takes or state of being taken. **4.** that which is taken. 1,2 *adj.* 3,4 *n.*

takings, money taken in; receipts.

tal bot (tôl′bət), a large hunting dog with long, hanging ears. *n.*

talc (talk), a soft, smooth mineral, used in making face powder, tailors' chalk, etc. *n.*

tal cum (tal′kəm), **1.** talcum powder. **2.** talc. *n.*

talcum powder, powder made of purified white talc, for use on the face and body.

tale (tāl), **1.** story; narrative: *The old sea captain told the children tales of his adventures.* **2.** falsehood; lie. **3.** piece of gossip or scandal. **4.** number; count: *His tale of sheep amounted to over three hundred.* *n.*

tell tales, spread gossip or scandal.

tale bear er (tāl′bār′ər), person who spreads gossip or scandal; telltale. *n.*

tale bear ing (tāl′bār′ing), spreading gossip or scandal. *n.*

tal ent (tal′ənt), **1.** a special natural ability: *a talent for music.* **2.** people who have talent. **3.** an ancient unit of weight or money, varying with time and place. *n.*

tal ent ed (tal′ən tid), having natural ability; gifted: *a talented musician.* *adj.*

ta ler (tä′lər), thaler. *n., pl.* **ta ler.**

tale tell er (tāl′tel′ər), talebearer. *n.*

tal is man (tal′is mən), **1.** a stone, ring, etc., engraved with figures or characters supposed to have magic power; charm. **2.** anything that acts as a charm. *n., pl.* **tal is mans.**

tal is man ic (tal′is man′ik), having to do with or serving as a talisman. *adj.*

talk (tôk), **1.** use words; speak: *A child learns to talk.* **2.** use in speaking: *talk sense, talk French.* **3.** the use of words; spoken words; speech; conversation: *The old friends met for a good talk.* **4.** an informal speech: *The coach gave the team a talk about the need for more team spirit.* **5.** a way of talking: *baby talk.* **6.** bring, put, drive, influence, etc., by talk: *talk a person to sleep.* **7.** discuss: *talk politics, talk business.* **8.** consult; confer: *talk with one's doctor.* **9.** conference; council. **10.** spread ideas by other means than speech: *talk by signs.* **11.** make sounds that suggest speech: *The birds were talking loudly.* **12.** gossip; rumor: *She talked behind their backs.* **13.** a subject for talk or gossip: *She is the talk of the town.* 1,2,6-8,10-12 *v.*, 3-5,9,13 *n.*

talk back, *Informal.* answer rudely or disrespectfully.

talk down, make silent by talking louder or longer.

talk over, **1.** discuss; consider together. **2.** persuade or convince by arguing.

talk a tive (tôk′ə tiv), having the habit of talking a great deal; fond of talking: *He is a merry, talkative old man who knows everyone on our street.* *adj.* **—talk′a tive ly,** *adv.* **—talk′a tive ness,** *n.*

talk er (tôk′ər), **1.** person who talks. **2.** a talkative person. *n.*

talk ie (tôk′ē), *Informal.* a talking picture. *n.*

talking picture, a motion picture with sound.

talk ing-to (tôk′ing tü′), *Informal.* a scolding. *n.*, *pl.* **talk ing-tos.**

tall (tôl), **1.** higher than the average; high: *a tall building.* **2.** of the specified height: *six feet tall.* **3.** *Informal.* high or large in amount; extravagant: *a tall price.* **4.** *Informal.* hard to believe; exaggerated: *a tall tale.* *adj.* **—tall′ness,** *n.*

Tal la has see (tal′ə has′ē), capital of Florida, in the N part. 48,000. *n.*

Tal linn (täl′in), seaport on the Gulf of Finland and capital of Estonia, a Soviet republic. 280,000. *n.*

tal low (tal′ō), **1.** the hard fat from sheep, cows, etc., used for making candles and soap. **2.** smear with tallow. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

tal ly (tal′ē), **1.** stick of wood in which notches are cut to represent numbers. Tallies were formerly used to show the amount of a debt or payment. **2.** anything on which a score or account is kept. **3.** notch or mark made on a tally; mark made for a certain number of objects in keeping account. **4.** number or group used in tallying: *The dishes were counted in tallies of 20.* **5.** mark on a tally; count up: *tally a score.* **6.** account; reckoning; score: *a tally of a game.* **7.** label; tag. **8.** agree; correspond: *Your account tallies with mine.* **9.** cause to fit, suit, or correspond. **10.** anything corresponding to a certain other thing; duplicate; counterpart. **11.** correspondence; agreement. 1-4,6,7,10,11 *n.*, *pl.* **tal lies;** 5,7-9 *v.*, **tal lied, tally ing.**

tal ly ho (tal′ē hō′ for 1,2; tal′ē hō′ esp. for 2), *Esp. Brit.* **1.** coach drawn by four horses. **2.** a hunter's cry on catching sight of the fox. 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **tal ly-hos;** 2 *interj.*

Tallyho

tally sheet, sheet on which a record or score is kept, especially a record of votes.

Tal mud (tal′mud), the sixty-three volumes containing the Jewish civil and canonical law, carrying on the teachings of the Old Testament through interpretations and reinterpretations contained in the Mishna. *n.*

tal on (tal′ən), claw of a bird of prey; claw. *n.*

talons, clawlike fingers; grasping hands.

ta lus[1] (tā′ləs), ankle; anklebone. *n.*, *pl.* **ta li** (-lī).

ta lus[2] (tā′ləs), **1.** a slope. **2.** a sloping side or face of a wall, rampart, parapet, or other fortification. **3.** a sloping mass of rocky fragments lying at the base of a cliff or the like. *n.*

tam (tam), tam-o′-shanter. *n.*

ta ma le (tə mä′lē), a Mexican food made of corn meal and minced meat, seasoned with red peppers, wrapped in cornhusks, and roasted or steamed. *n.*

tam a rack (tam′ə rak), an American larch tree. *n.*

tam a rind (tam′ə rind), **1.** a tropical tree grown for its wood and fruit. **2.** its fruit, used in foods, drinks, and medicine. *n.*

tam a risk (tam′ə risk), an ornamental shrub or small tree with slender, feathery branches. *n.*

tam bou rine (tam′bə rēn′), a small drum with metal disks, played by striking it with the knuckles or by shaking it. *n.*

Tambourine

tame (tām), **1.** taken from the wild state and made obedient: *a tame bear.* **2.** without fear; gentle: *The squirrels are very tame.* **3.** make tame; break in: *The lion was tamed for the circus.* **4.** become tame: *White rats tame easily.* **5.** deprive of courage; tone down; subdue: *Severe discipline in childhood had tamed him and broken his will.* **6.** without spirit; dull: *a tame story.* 1,2,6 *adj.*, **tam er, tam est;** 3-5 *v.*, **tamed, tam ing. —tame′a ble, tam′a ble,** *adj.* **—tame′ness,** *n.*

tame less (tām′lis), that has never been tamed; that cannot be tamed. *adj.*

tame ly (tām′lē), in a tame manner. *adv.*

tam er (tām′ər), person who tames: *a lion tamer.* *n.*

Tam il (tam′l), **1.** one of the Dravidian people of S India and Ceylon. **2.** their language. **3.** of or having to do with the Tamils or their language. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

Tam ma ny (tam′ə nē), **1.** organization of politicians in the Democratic Party of New York City. **2.** of or having to do with this organization, its politics, methods, or members. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Tam-o′-shanter

tam-o′-shan ter (tam′ə shan′tər), a Scotch cap. *n.* Also, **tam.**

tamp (tamp), **1.** pack down: *tamp the earth about a newly planted tree.* **2.** in blasting, fill (the hole containing explosive) with dirt, etc. *v.*

Tam pa (tam′pə), seaport in W Florida. 275,000. *n.*

tam per (tam′pər), meddle; meddle improperly: *Do not tamper with the lock.* *v.* **—tam′per er,** *n.*

tamper with, **1.** bribe; corrupt: *Crooked politicians had tampered with the jury.* **2.** change so as to damage or falsify.

tam pon (tam′pon), **1.** plug of cotton or the like inserted in a wound, etc., to stop bleeding. **2.** fill or plug with tampon. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

tan (tan), **1.** make (a hide) into leather by soaking in a special liquid. **2.** liquid used in tanning hides. It contains an acid obtained from the bark of oaks, hemlocks, etc. **3.** bark used in tanning hides and also for covering riding tracks and circus rings. **4.** yellowish brown: *He wore tan shoes.* **5.** the brown color of a person's skin resulting from being in the sun and air. **6.** make brown from exposure to sun and air: *Sun and wind had tanned the sailor's face.* **7.** become brown. **8.** *Informal.* thrash. 1,6-8 *v.*, **tanned, tanning;** 2-5 *n.*, 4 *adj.*

Scarlet tanager (about 7 in. long)

tan a ger (tan′ə jər), any of various small American birds related to the finches. The males are usually brilliantly colored. *n.*

Ta na na rive (tä nä nä rēv′), capital of the Malagasy Republic, in the central part. 206,000. *n.*

tan bark (tan′bärk′), the crushed bark used in tanning hides. Riding tracks and circus rings are often covered with used tanbark. *n.*

tan dem (tan′dəm), **1.** one behind the other: *drive horses tandem.* **2.** having animals, seats, parts, etc., arranged one behind the other. **3.** two horses harnessed tandem. **4.** a carriage drawn by two horses so harnessed. **5.** a bicycle with two seats, one behind the other. 1 *adv.*, 2 *adj.*, 3-5 *n.*

Tandem (def. 4)

Tandem bicycle

Ta ney (tô′nē), **Roger Brooke,** 1777-1864, chief justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1836 to 1864. *n.*

tang[1] (tang), **1.** a strong taste or flavor: *the tang of mustard, the salt tang of sea air.* **2.** a distinctive flavor or quality. **3.** a slight touch or suggestion; trace. **4.** a long, slender projecting point, strip, or prong forming the part of a chisel, file, etc., that fits into the handle. *n.*

tang[2] (tang), **1.** a sharp, ringing sound. **2.** make a sharp, ringing sound. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

Tan gan yi ka (tang′gən yē′kə), **1.** a former country in E Africa, now part of Tanzania. **2. Lake,** lake in central Africa. 450 mi. long; 12,700 sq. mi. *n.*

tan gent (tan′jənt), **1.** touching. **2.** in geometry, touching at one point only and not intersecting. These circles are tangent: ∞ **3.** a tangent line, curve, or surface. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

fly off or **go off at a tangent,** change suddenly from one course of action or thought to another.

tan gen tial (tan jen′shəl), **1.** of or having to do with a tangent. **2.** diverging. **3.** slightly connected. *adj.*

tan ge rine (tan′jə rēn′), a small, deep-colored orange with a very loose peel. *n.*

tan gi bil i ty (tan′jə bil′ə tē), fact or quality of being tangible. *n.*

tan gi ble (tan′jə bl), **1.** capable of being touched or felt by touch: *A chair is a tangible object.* **2.** real; actual; definite: *The good will of a business is not as tangible as its buildings and stock. adj.* **—tan′gi bly,** *adv.*

tangibles, things whose value is easily appraised; material assets.

Tan gier (tan jir′), seaport in Morocco, on the Strait of Gibraltar. 142,000. *n.*

tan gle (tang′gl), **1.** twist and twine together in a confused mass: *The kitten had tangled the ball of twine.* **2.** a confused or tangled mass: *The climbing vines are all one tangle and need to be pruned and tied up.* **3.** involve in something that hampers or obstructs. **4.** bewilder; confuse. **5.** a bewildering confusion: *a tangle of contradictory statements.* 1,3,4 *v.*, **tan gled, tan gling;** 2,5 *n.* **—tan′gle ment,** *n.*

tan gly (tang′glē), full of tangles; tangled. *adj.*

tan go (tang′gō), **1.** a Spanish-American dance with special music and many steps, figures, and poses. **2.** music for it. **3.** dance the tango. 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **tan gos;** 3 *v.*, **tan goed, tan go ing.**

tang y (tang′ē), having a tang. *adj.*

Tank used in war

tank (tangk), **1.** a large container for liquid or gas. **2.** put or store in a tank. **3.** an armored combat vehicle carrying machine guns and, usually, cannon and moving on an endless track on each side. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*

tank age (tangk′ij), **1.** capacity of a tank or tanks. **2.** storage in tanks. **3.** price charged for storage in tanks. **4.** the waste matter from slaughterhouse tanks, used as fertilizer. *n.*

tank ard (tangk′ərd), a large drinking mug with a handle and a hinged cover. *n.*

tank car, a railroad car with a tank for carrying liquids or gases.

tank er (tangk′ər), ship with tanks for carrying oil or other liquid freight. *n.*

tan ner (tan′ər), person whose work is tanning hides. *n.*

tan ner y (tan′ər ē), place where hides are tanned. *n.*, *pl.* **tan ner ies.**

Tankard

tan nic (tan′ik), of or obtained from tanbark or tannin. *adj.*

tannic acid, tannin.

tan nin (tan′ən), acid obtained from the bark or galls of oaks, etc., and from certain other plants. It is used in tanning, dyeing, making ink, and in medicine. *n.*

tan ning (tan′ing), **1.** process or art of converting hide or skins into leather. **2.** a making brown, as by exposure to sun. **3.** *Informal.* a whipping; flogging. *n.*

tan sy (tan′zē), a coarse, strong-smelling plant with large, toothed leaves and clusters of small yellow flowers. Tansy was formerly much used in cooking and medicine. *n.*, *pl.* **tan sies.**

tan ta lize (tan′tl īz), torment or tease by keeping something desired in sight but out of reach, or by holding out hopes that are repeatedly disappointed. *v.*, **tan ta lized, tan ta liz ing. —tan′ta li za′tion,** *n.* **—tan′ta liz′er,** *n.* **—tan′ta liz′ing ly,** *adv.*

tan ta lum (tan′tl əm), a rare, grayish metallic element that is very resistant to acids. *Symbol:* Ta *n.*

Tan ta lus (tan′tl əs), in Greek mythology, a Greek king punished in the lower world by having to stand up to his chin in water, under branches laden with fruit. Whenever he tried to drink or eat, the water or fruit withdrew from his reach. *n.*

tan ta mount (tan′tə mount), equivalent. *adj.*

tan tar a (tan tar′ə or tan′tə rə), **1.** blast of a trumpet or horn. **2.** any similar sound. *n.*

tan trum (tan′trəm), *Informal.* fit of bad temper or ill humor. *n.*

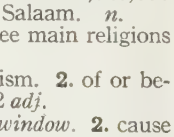
Tan za ni a (tan′zə nē′ə), a country in E Africa, a member of the British Commonwealth, consisting of the former British trust territory of Tanganyika and the adjacent islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. 10,310,000 pop.; 362,000 sq. mi. *Capital:* Dar es Salaam. *n.*

Tao ism (tou′iz əm), one of the three main religions of China. *n.*

Tao ist (tou′ist), **1.** believer in Taoism. **2.** of or belonging to Taoists or Taoism. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

tap[1] (tap), **1.** strike lightly: *tap on a window.* **2.** cause to strike lightly: *She tapped her foot on the floor.* **3.** a light blow: *There was a tap at the door.* **4.** sound of a light blow. **5.** make, put, etc., by light blows: *tap a rhythm, tap time, tap the ashes out of a pipe.* 1,2,5 *v.*, **tapped, tap ping;** 3,4 *n.*

tap[2] (tap), **1.** stopper or plug to close a hole in a cask containing liquid. **2.** means of turning on or off a flow of liquid; faucet. **3.** make a hole in to let out liquid: *They tapped the sugar maples when the sap began to flow.* **4.** draw the plug from: *tap a cask.* **5.** furnish with a tap. **6.** let out (liquid) by piercing or by drawing a plug. **7.** a certain kind or quality of liquor. **8.** *Informal.* room in which liquor is sold and drunk. **9.** let out liquid from by surgery. **10.** penetrate to; open up: *This highway taps a large district.* **11.** place where an electric connection is or can be made. **12.** make a connection on: *tap a telegraph wire to intercept the message.* 1,2,7,8,11 *n.*, 3-6,9, 10,12 *v.*, **tapped, tap ping.**


Tap[2] (def. 1)

on tap, **1.** ready to be let out of a keg or barrel and served. **2.** ready for use; on hand.

tap dance, dance in which the steps are accented by loud taps of the foot, toe, or heel.

tap-dance (tap′dans′), dance a tap dance. *v.*, **tap-danced, tap-danc ing. —tap′-danc′er,** *n.*

tape (tāp), **1.** a long, narrow woven strip of cotton, linen, etc. Tape is used to make loops and bind seams. **2.** a long, narrow strip of other material. Surveyors measure with a steel tape. Stock quotations are printed on paper tape. Sound is recorded on a kind of plastic tape. Television shows are photographed on a kind of celluloid tape. **3.** fasten with tape; wrap with tape. **4.** make a tape recording. **5.** strip, string, etc., stretched across a race track at the finish line. 1,2,5 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **taped, tap ing.** **—tape′like′**, *adj.*

tape measure, a long strip of cloth or steel marked in inches, feet, etc., for measuring. *n.*

ta per (tā′pər), **1.** make or become gradually smaller toward one end: *The church spire tapers off to a point.* **2.** grow less gradually; diminish. **3.** becoming smaller toward one end. **4.** a gradual decrease of force, capacity, etc. **5.** a very slender candle; long wick coated with wax. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *adj.*, 4,5 *n.* **—ta′per ing ly,** *adv.*

tape recorder, device for recording sound magnetically on a plastic tape. Sound waves activate the microphone transmitting electric impulses to an electromagnet through which the voice is reproduced on tape as it moves across it.

tape recording, **1.** the recording of sound on a tape. **2.** the sound thus recorded.

tap es try (tap′is trē), **1.** fabric with pictures or designs woven in it, used to hang on walls, cover furniture, etc. **2.** picture in tapestry. **3.** cover with tapestry; cover with a pattern like that of tapestry. 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **tap es tries;** 2,3 *v.*, **tap es tried, tap es try ing.**

tape worm (tāp′wèrm′), a long, flat worm that lives during its adult stage as a parasite in the intestine of man and other vertebrates. *n.*

Tapir (about 3 ft. high at the shoulder)

tap i o ca (tap′ē ō′kə), a starchy food obtained from the root of the cassava plant. *n.*

ta pir (tā′pər), a large piglike mammal of tropical America that has a flexible snout. *n.*

tap room (tap′rüm′), barroom. *n.*

tap root (tap′rüt′), a main root growing downward. *n.*

taps (taps), a signal on a bugle or drum to put out lights at night. Taps are also sounded when a soldier or sailor is buried. *n.pl.*

tap ster (tap′stər), person who draws beer or wine from barrels or kegs to serve in a tavern. *n.*

tar[1] (tär), **1.** a black, sticky substance obtained by the distillation of wood or coal. **2.** cover or smear with tar; soak in tar. Tarred paper is used on sheds to keep out water. **3.** of, like, or covered with tar. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **tarred, tar ring;** 3 *adj.*

tar and feather, pour heated tar on and cover with feathers as a punishment.

tar[2] (tär), sailor. *n.*

tar an tel la (tar′ən tel′ə), **1.** a rapid, whirling southern Italian dance in very quick rhythm, usually performed by a single couple. **2.** music for this dance. *n.*

Ta ran to (tə ran′tō; *Italian* tä′rän tō), **1. Gulf of,** gulf off the SE coast of Italy. 70 mi. long. **2.** seaport on this gulf. 180,000. *n.*

Tarantula (body about 1 in. long)

ta ran tu la (tə ran′chə lə), a large, hairy spider whose bite is painful, if not dangerous. People used to think that its bite caused an insane desire to dance. *n.*, *pl.* **ta ran tu las, ta ran tu lae** (-lē).

Ta ra wa (tə rä′wə), atoll in the Gilbert Islands in the central Pacific. Tarawa is the seat of the headquarters of Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony. *n.*

tar boosh (tär büsh′), red cap of cloth or felt having a blue silk tassel at the crown, worn by Moslem men. *n.*

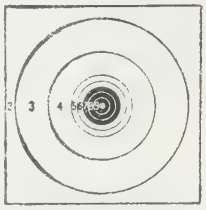
tar di ly (tär′də lē), slowly; late; with delay. *adv.*

tar dy (tär′dē), **1.** behind time; late: *Tom was tardy for school four times last year.* **2.** slow: *The old coach was tardier than ever.* *adj.*, **tar di er, tar di est.** **—tar′di-ness,** *n.*

tare[1] (tär), **1.** vetch. The common tare has light-purplish flowers and is grown as food for cattle and to enrich the soil. **2.** in the Bible, an injurious weed, possibly the darnel. *n.*

tare[2] (tär), deduction made from the gross weight to allow for the weight of the wrapper, box, conveyance, etc. *n.*

tar get (tär′git), **1.** mark for shooting at; thing aimed at. A target is often a circle, but anything may be used as a target. **2.** object of abuse, scorn, criticism, etc.: *His crazy ideas made him the target of their jokes.* **3.** a small shield, especially a round shield. *n.*


Target for shooting

tar iff (tar′if), **1.** list of duties or taxes on imports or exports. **2.** system of duties or taxes on imports or exports. **3.** any duty or tax in such a list or system: *There is a very high tariff on jewelry.* **4.** any table or scale of prices: *The tariff at the Grant Hotel ranges from $10 to $25 a day for a single room.* *n.*

tar la tan (tär′lə tn), a thin, stiff, transparent muslin. Tarlatan was formerly used for dresses, bags to hold Christmas candy, etc. *n.*

tarn (tärn), *Brit.* a small lake or pool in the mountains. *n.*

tar nish (tär′nish), **1.** dull the luster or brightness of: *The salt tarnished the silver saltceller.* **2.** lose luster or brightness: *The brass doorknobs tarnished.* **3.** loss of luster or brightness. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.*

ta ro (tä′rō), a starchy root grown for food in the Pacific islands and other tropical regions. *n.*, *pl.* **ta ros.**

tar pau lin (tär pô′lən), **1.** canvas, or other coarse strong cloth, made waterproof. **2.** sheet of this used as a covering. *n.*

tar pon (tär′pon), a large, silver-colored fish found in the warmer parts of the Atlantic Ocean. *n.*, *pl.* **tarpons** or (*esp. collectively*) **tar pon.**

tar ry[1] (tar′ē), **1.** remain; stay: *He tarried at the inn till he felt strong enough to travel.* **2.** wait; delay: *Why do you tarry so long?* *v.*, **tar ried, tar ry ing.**

tar ry[2] (tär′ē), **1.** of tar; like tar. **2.** covered with tar. *adj.*, **tar ri er, tar ri est.**

Tar ry town (tar′ē toun), village on the Hudson River, near New York City, mentioned often in the stories of Washington Irving. 11,000. *n.*

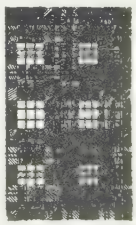
tar sal (tär′sl), **1.** of or having to do with the tarsus. **2.** bone or cartilage in the ankle. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Tar sus (tär′səs), city in S Turkey. It was the home of Saint Paul. 40,000. *n.*

tar sus (tär′səs), **1.** the ankle. **2.** the group of small bones composing it. **3.** the small plate of connective tissue in the eyelid. *n.*, *pl.* **tar si** (-sī).

tart[1] (tärt), **1.** having a sharp taste; sour. **2.** sharp: *a tart reply.* *adj.* **—tart′ly,** *adv.* **—tart′-ness,** *n.*

tart[2] (tärt), pastry filled with cooked fruit, jam, etc. In the United States, a tart is small and the fruit shows; in England, any fruit pie is a tart. *n.*


Tartan

tar tan (tär′tn), **1.** a plaid woolen cloth. Each Scottish Highland clan has its own pattern of tartan. **2.** the pattern or design itself. **3.** made of tartan. **4.** of, like, or having to do with tartan. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *adj.*

tar tar (tär′tər), **1.** an acid substance deposited on the inside of wine casks. After it is purified,

this substance is called cream of tartar and is used with baking soda to make baking powder. **2.** a hard substance deposited on the teeth. *n.*

Tar tar (tär′tər), **1.** member of a mixed horde of Mongols and Turks who overran Asia and E Europe during the Middle Ages. Tartars now live in parts of the Soviet Union and central and west Asia. **2.** of or having to do with a Tartar or Tartars. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.* Also **Tatar.**

tar tar (tär′tər), person who has a bad temper. *n.*

tar tar ic (tär tar′ik), of or having to do with tartar; containing tartar; derived from tartar. *adj.*

tartaric acid, a colorless crystalline compound obtained from grapes, etc.

Tar ta rus (tär′tə rəs), in Greek mythology: **1.** a place of punishment below Hades. **2.** the underworld; Hades. *n.*

Tar ta ry (tär′tə rē), the ancient kingdom of the Tartars that included most of Russia and central and western Asia. *n.*

tar trate (tär′trāt), salt of tartaric acid. *n.*

Tash kent (tash kent′), city in southern Asiatic Soviet Union. It is the capital of Uzbek. 911,000. *n.*

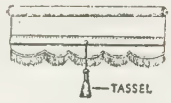
task (task), **1.** work to be done; piece of work; duty. **2.** put a task on; force to work: *The master tasked his slaves beyond their strength.* **3.** burden; strain: *Lifting that trunk tasked him beyond his strength.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.* **take to task,** blame; scold; reprove.

task force, a temporary group of military units, especially naval units, assigned to one commander for carrying out a specific operation.

task mas ter (task′mas′tər), person who sets tasks for others to do. *n.*

Tas ma ni a (taz mā′nē ə), island south of Australia. It is a state of the Commonwealth of Australia. 347,000 pop.; 26,215 sq. mi. *Capital:* Hobart. *n.* **—Tas ma′ni an,** *adj., n.*

Tass (tas), an agency of the Soviet Union which collects and distributes news. *n.*



tas sel (tas′l), **1.** a hanging bunch of threads, small cords, beads, etc., fastened together at one end. **2.** something like this. Corn has tassels. **3.** put tassels on. **4.** take tassels from. **5.** grow tassels. 1,2 *n.*, 3-5 *v.*, **tas seled, tas sel ing** or *esp. Brit.* **tas selled, tas sel ling.**

Tas so (tas′ō), 1544-1595, Italian poet. *n.*

taste (tāst), **1.** flavor. Sweet, sour, salt, and bitter are four important tastes. **2.** try the flavor of (something) by taking a little into the mouth. **3.** the sense by which the flavor of things is perceived: *Her taste is unusually keen.* **4.** get the flavor of by the sense of taste: *She tasted almond in the cake.* **5.** have a particular flavor: *The soup tastes of onion.* **6.** eat or drink a little bit of: *The children barely tasted their breakfast Christmas morning.* **7.** eat or drink a little bit. **8.** a little bit; sample: *take a taste of a cake.* **9.** experience; have: *taste freedom.* **10.** have experience: *taste of pleasure.* **11.** a liking: *Suit your own taste.* **12.** ability to perceive and enjoy what is beautiful and excellent: *Good books and pictures appeal to people of taste.* **13.** manner or style that shows such ability: *Her house is furnished in excellent taste.* 1,3,8, 11-13 *n.*, 2,4-7,9,10 *v.*, **tast ed, tast ing. —tast′a ble,** *adj.*

to the king's or **queen's taste,** perfectly; very satisfactorily.

taste bud, any of small groups of cells in the lining of the tongue or mouth that are sense organs of taste.

taste ful (tāst′fəl), **1.** having good taste. **2.** showing or done in good taste. *adj.* **—taste′ful ly,** *adv.* **—taste′ful ness,** *n.*

taste less (tāst′lis), **1.** without taste. **2.** without good taste; in poor taste. *adj.* **—taste′less ly,** *adv.* **—taste′less ness,** *n.*

tast er (tās′tər), person who tastes; person whose work is judging the quality of wine, tea, coffee, etc., by the taste. *n.*

tast y (tās′tē), *Informal.* **1.** tasting good; pleasing to the taste. **2.** having or showing good taste. *adj.*, **tast i er, tast i est. —tast′i ly,** *adv.* **—tast′i ness,** *n.*

tat (tat), make a kind of lace by looping and knotting (threads) with a shuttle. *v.*, **tat ted, tat ting.**

Ta tar (tä′tər), Tartar. *n., adj.*

tat ter (tat′ər), **1.** a torn piece; rag: *After the storm the flag hung in tatters upon the mast.* **2.** tear or wear to pieces; make ragged. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

tatters, torn or ragged clothing.

tat tered (tat′ərd), **1.** torn; ragged. **2.** wearing torn or ragged clothes. *adj.*

tat ting (tat′ing), **1.** process or work of making a kind of lace by looping and knotting cotton or linen thread with a shuttle. **2.** lace made in this way. *n.*

tat tle (tat′l), **1.** tell tales or secrets. **2.** say or reveal by tattling. **3.** talk foolishly; gossip. **4.** utter idly or foolishly. **5.** idle or foolish talk; gossip; telling tales or secrets. 1-4 *v.*, **tat tled, tat tling;** 5 *n.* **—tat′tler,** *n.*

tat tle tale (tat′l tāl′), *Informal.* telltale. *n., adj.*

tat too[1] (ta tü′), **1.** signal on a bugle, drum, etc., calling soldiers or sailors to their quarters at night. **2.** series of raps, taps, etc.: *The hail beat a loud tattoo on the windowpane.* *n., pl.* **tat toos.**

tat too[2] (ta tü′), **1.** mark (the skin) with designs or patterns by pricking it and putting in colors. **2.** mark (a design) on the skin in this way: *The sailor had a ship tattooed on his arm.* **3.** mark or design made by tattooing. 1,2 *v.*, **tat tooed, tat too ing;** 3 *n., pl.* **tat toos. —tat too′er,** *n.*

Tattooing with an electric needle

taught (tôt), pt. and pp. of **teach.** *Miss Jones taught my mother. She has taught arithmetic for many years.* *v.*

taunt (tônt), **1.** jeer at; mock; reproach: *Some mean girls taunted Jane with being poor.* **2.** a bitter or insulting remark; mocking; jeering. **3.** get or drive by taunts: *They taunted him into taking the dare.* 1,3 *v.*, 2 *n.*

taupe (tōp), dark, brownish gray. *n., adj.*

Tau rus[1] (tô′rəs), a northern constellation that was thought of as arranged in the shape of a bull. *n.*

Tau rus[2] (tô′rəs), a mountain range in S Turkey. The highest peak is 13,000 feet. *n.*

taut (tôt), **1.** tightly drawn; tense: *a taut rope.* **2.** in neat condition; tidy: *a taut ship.* *adj.* **—taut′ly,** *adv.* **—taut′ness,** *n.*

tau tog (tô tog′), a food fish common on the Atlantic coast of the United States; blackfish. *n.*

tau to log i cal (tô tə loj′ə kl), having to do with, characterized by, or using tautology. *adj.* **—tau′to log′i cal ly,** *adv.*

tau tol o gy (tô tol′ə jē), saying a thing over again in other words without adding clearness or force; useless repetition. *Example:* the *modern* college student of *today.* *n., pl.* **tau tol o gies.**

tav ern (tav′ərn), **1.** place where alcoholic drinks are sold and drunk; saloon. **2.** inn. Hotels have taken the place of the old taverns. *n.*

taw (tô), **1.** a fancy marble used for shooting. **2.** game of marbles. **3.** the line from which the players shoot their marbles. *n.*

taw dry (tô′drē), showy and cheap; gaudy. *adj.*, **taw dri er, taw dri est. —taw′dri ly,** *adv.* **—taw′dri ness,** *n.*

taw ny (tô′nē), brownish yellow: *A lion has a tawny skin.* *adj.*, **taw ni er, taw ni est. —taw′ni ness,** *n.*

tax (taks), **1.** money paid by people for the support of the government; money taken from people by their rulers: *Our parents pay taxes to the city and to the State.* **2.** put a tax on. People who own property are taxed in order to provide clean streets, good roads, protection against crime, and free education. **3.** a burden, duty, or demand that oppresses; strain: *Climbing stairs is a tax on a weak heart.* **4.** lay a heavy burden on; be hard for: *Reading in a poor light taxes the eyes.* **5.** reprove; accuse:

The teacher taxed Tom with having neglected his work. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4,5 *v.* **—tax′er,** *n.* **—tax′less,** *adj.*

tax a bil i ty (tak′sə bil′ə tē), being taxable. *n.*

tax a ble (tak′sə bl), liable to be taxed; subject to taxation: *Churches are not taxable.* *adj.*

tax a tion (taks ā′shən), **1.** a taxing: *Taxation is necessary to provide roads, schools, and police.* **2.** amount people pay for the support of the government; taxes. *n.*

tax-ex empt (taks′eg zempt′), free from taxes; not taxed. *adj.*

tax i (tak′sē), **1.** taxicab. **2.** ride in a taxi. **3.** move slowly over the surface of the ground or water. An airplane taxis for a short distance before it rises. 1 *n.*, *pl.* **tax is**; 2,3 *v.*, **tax ied, tax i ing** or **tax y ing.**

tax i cab (tak′sē kab′), automobile for hire with a meter to record the amount to be paid. *n.*

tax i der mist (tak′sə dėr′mist), person who practices taxidermy. *n.*

tax i der my (tak′sə dėr′mē), art of preparing the skins of animals and stuffing and mounting them in lifelike form. *n.*

tax i me ter (tak′sē mē′tər), device fitted to a public cab for showing the fare at any moment. *n.*

tax o nom ic (tak′sə nom′ik), of or having to do with taxonomy. *adj.*

tax on o mist (taks on′ə mist), person who knows much about taxonomy. *n.*

tax on o my (taks on′ə mē), **1.** classification, especially in relation to its principles or laws. **2.** branch of science dealing with classification. *n.*

tax pay er (taks′pā′ər), person who pays a tax or is required by law to do so. *n.*

tax rate, rate at which property is taxed.

Tay lor (tā′lər), **Zachary,** 1784-1850, the 12th president of the United States, from 1849 to 1850. *n.*

Tb, terbium.

t.b., *Informal.* tuberculosis.

tbs., tablespoon; tablespoons.

tbsp., tablespoon; tablespoons.

Tc, technetium.

Tchai kov sky or **Tchai kow sky** (chī kôf′skē), Tschaikowsky. *n.*

Te, tellurium.

tea (tē), **1.** a common drink. **2.** the dried and prepared leaves of a shrub, from which this drink is made. Tea is raised chiefly in China, Japan, and India. **3.** the shrub itself. **4.** *Esp. Brit.* a meal in the late afternoon or early evening, at which tea is commonly served. **5.** an afternoon reception at which tea is served. **6.** something to drink prepared from some other thing. Beef tea is a strong broth made from beef. *n.*

teach (tēch), **1.** show how to do; make understand: *teach a dog tricks.* **2.** give instruction to: *He teaches his classes well.* **3.** give lessons in: *He teaches mathematics.* **4.** give instruction; act as teacher: *She teaches for a living.* *v.*, **taught, teach ing.**

teach a bil i ty (tēch′ə bil′ə tē), fact or quality of being teachable. *n.*

teach a ble (tēch′ə bl), capable of being taught. *adj.* **—teach′a ble ness,** *n.*

teach er (tēch′ər), person who teaches, especially one who teaches in a school. *n.*

teach ing (tēch′ing), **1.** work or profession of a teacher. **2.** act of one who teaches. **3.** what is taught; instruction; precept. *n.*

teaching machine, device that gives information about something and checks how well the information has been learned by a set of questions that often forces the pupil to talk or write more about the newly learned facts.

tea cup (tē′kup′), **1.** cup for drinking tea. **2.** quantity that such a cup may hold. *n.*

tea cup ful (tē′kup fůl), as much as a teacup holds, usually four fluid ounces. *n.*, *pl.* **tea cup fuls.**

tea house (tē′hous′), place where tea and other light refreshments are served. There are many teahouses in Japan and China. *n.*

teak (tēk), **1.** a large tree of the East Indies with a hard, durable, yellowish-brown wood. **2.** this wood. Teak is used for shipbuilding, making fine furniture, etc. *n.*

Teal (about 15 in. long)

tea ket tle (tē′ket′l), kettle for heating water to make tea, etc. *n.*

teal (tēl), any of several varieties of small fresh-water duck. *n.*, *pl.* **teals** or (*esp. collectively*) **teal.**

team (tēm), **1.** number of people working or acting together, especially one of the sides in a match: *a football team, a debating team.* **2.** two or more horses or other animals harnessed together to work. **3.** join together in a team. **4.** drive a team. **5.** work, carry, haul, etc., with a team. 1,2 *n.*, 3-5 *v.*

team mate (tēm′māt′), a fellow member of a team. *n.*

team ster (tēm′stər), man whose work is driving a team of horses or hauling things with a truck. *n.*

team work (tēm′wėrk′), the acting together of a number of people to make the work of the group successful and effective: *Football requires teamwork even more than individual skill.* *n.*

tea pot (tē′pot′), container with a handle and a spout for making and serving tea. *n.*

tear[1] (tir), **1.** drop of salty water coming from the eye. **2.** something like or suggesting a tear. *n.* **in tears,** shedding tears; crying.

tear[2] (tār), **1.** pull apart by force: *tear a box open.* **2.** make by pulling apart: *She tore a hole in her dress.* **3.** make a hole or a rent in by a pull: *The nail tore her coat.* **4.** pull hard; pull violently: *He tore down the enemy's flag.* **5.** cut badly; wound: *The jagged stone tore his skin.* **6.** rend; divide: *The party was torn by two factions.* **7.** remove by effort: *He could not tear himself from that spot.* **8.** make miserable; distress: *She was torn by grief.* **9.** become torn: *Lace tears easily.* **10.** a torn place: *She has a tear in her dress.* **11.** act or process of tearing. **12.** *Informal.* move with great force or haste: *An automobile came tearing along.* **13.** hurry; rush; dash. **14.** *Slang.* spree. 1-9,12,13 *v.*, **tore, torn, tear ing;** 10,11,13,14 *n.*

tear drop (tir′drop′), tear[1]. *n.*

tear ful (tir′fəl), **1.** full of tears; weeping. **2.** causing tears; sad. *adj.* **—tear′ful ly,** *adv.* **—tear′ful ness,** *n.*

tear gas (tir), gas that irritates the eyes, causing tears and temporary blindness, used especially in breaking up riots.

tear less (tir′lis), without tears; not crying. *adj.*

tea room (tē′rüm′), room or shop where tea, coffee, and light meals are served. *n.*

tear y (tir′ē), tearful. *adj.*

tease (tēz), **1.** vex or worry by jokes, questions, requests, etc.; annoy: *The other boys teased Jim about his curly hair.* **2.** beg: *The child teases for everything he sees.* **3.** person who teases. **4.** comb out; shred (wool, etc.). **5.** raise nap on (cloth). **6.** act of teasing or state of being teased. 1,2,4,5 *v.*, **teased, teas ing;** 3,6 *n.* **—teas′ing ly,** *adv.*

tea sel (tē′zl), **1.** plant with stiff, prickly flower heads. **2.** one of these dried flower heads used for raising nap on cloth. **3.** a mechanical device used for the same purpose. **4.** raise a nap on (cloth) with teasels. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **tea seled, tea sel ing** or *esp. Brit.* **tea-selled, tea sel ling.** Also, **teazel.**

teas er (tēz′ər), **1.** person or thing that teases. **2.** *Informal.* an annoying problem; puzzling task. *n.*

tea set, set of dishes for serving tea.

tea spoon (tē′spün′), a spoon smaller than a tablespoon, commonly used to stir tea or coffee; a standard unit of measure in cookery. *n.*

tea spoon ful (tē′spün fu̇l), as much as a teaspoon holds. 1 teaspoonful = ⅓ tablespoonful. *n., pl.* **tea spoonfuls.**

teat (tēt), nipple of a breast or udder, from which the young suck milk. *n.*

tea wagon, a small table on wheels used in serving tea.

tea zel (tē′zl), teasel. *n., v.,* **tea zeled, tea zel ing** or *esp. Brit.* **tea zelled, tea zel ling.**

tech., 1. technical. 2. technology.

tech ne ti um (tek nē′shē əm), an artificially produced metallic element. *Symbol:* Tc *n.* Formerly, **masurium.**

tech nic (tek′nik), 1. technique. 2. technical. 3. a technical detail, point, term, etc. 1,3 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

tech ni cal (tek′nə kl), 1. of or having to do with a mechanical or industrial art or applied science: *This technical school trains engineers, chemists, and architects.* 2. of or having to do with the special facts of a science or art: *"Electrolysis," "tarsus," and "proteid" are technical words.* 3. treating a subject technically; using technical terms: *a technical lecture.* 4. of or having to do with any art or science: *May had technical skill in singing, but her voice was weak.* 5. by the rules of a certain science, art, game, etc.: *When the boxer was so badly hurt that the fight was stopped, his opponent won by a technical knockout. adj.*

tech ni cal i ty (tek′nə kal′ə tē), 1. a technical matter, point, detail, term, expression, etc.: *Books on engineering contain many technicalities which the ordinary reader does not understand.* 2. technical quality or character. *n., pl.* **tech ni cal i ties.**

tech ni cal ly (tek′nik lē), in a technical manner or respect; in relation to a particular art or the like, or to the arts and applied sciences; in accordance with technical methods; in technical terms; in a technical sense. *adv.*

tech ni cian (tek nish′ən), 1. person experienced in the technicalities of a subject. 2. person skilled in the technique of an art. *n.*

Tech ni col or (tek′nə kul′ər), *Trademark.* a special process by which three-color photographs are combined in one film. *n.*

tech nics (tek′niks), 1. study or science of an art or of arts in general, especially of the mechanical or industrial arts. 2. technic or technique. *n.*

tech nique (tek nēk′), 1. method or way of performing the mechanical details of an art; technical skill: *The pianist's technique was excellent, though his interpretation of the music was poor.* 2. a special method or system used to accomplish something. *n.*

tech noc ra cy (tek nok′rə sē), government by technical experts. *n.*

tech no log ic (tek′nə loj′ik), technological. *adj.*

tech no log i cal (tek′nə loj′ə kl), having to do with technology; used in technology. *adj.* **—tech′no log′i cal ly,** *adv.*

tech nol o gist (tek nol′ə jist), person skilled in technology. *n.*

tech nol o gy (tek nol′ə jē), 1. the science of the industrial arts: *He studied engineering at a school of technology.* 2. technical words, terms, or expressions used in an art, science, etc. *n.*

ted der (ted′ər), machine that spreads out hay for drying. *n.*

Te De um (tē dē′əm), 1. a hymn of praise and thanksgiving sung in Roman Catholic and Anglican churches at morning service, and also on special occasions. 2. music for this hymn.

te di ous (tē′dē əs or tē′jəs), long and tiring: *A long talk that you cannot understand is tedious. adj.* **—te′di ous ly,** *adv.* **—te′di ous ness,** *n.*

te di um (tē′dē əm), tiresomeness; tediousness; state of being wearisome. *n.*

tee (tē), 1. mark aimed at in quoits and other games. 2. mark or place from which a player starts in playing each hole in golf. 3. a little mound of sand or dirt on which a golf ball is placed when a player drives; piece of wood, rubber, etc., used instead of the sand or dirt. 4. put (a golf ball) on a tee. 1-3 *n.,* 4 *v.,* **teed, tee ing.**

tee off, drive (a golf ball) from a tee.

teem (tēm), be full (of); abound; swarm: *The swamp teemed with mosquitoes. v.*

teen-age (tēn′āj′), of, for, or being a teen-ager or teen-agers: *a teen-age club, a teen-age girl. adj.*

teen-ag er (tēn′āj′ər), a person in his or her teens. *n.*

teens (tēnz), the years of life from 13 to 19 inclusive. *n.pl.*

tee ny (tē′nē), *Informal.* tiny. *adj.,* **tee ni er, tee ni est.**

tee pee (tē′pē), tepee. *n.*

tee ter (tē′tər), seesaw. *n., v.*

teeth (tēth), pl. of **tooth.** *n.*

armed to the teeth, completely armed.

by the skin of one's teeth, very narrowly; barely.

in the teeth of, 1. straight against; in the face of. 2. in defiance of; in spite of.

set one's teeth, prepare to do or endure something with firmness.

show one's teeth, show anger; threaten.

teethe (tēᴛʜ), grow teeth; cut teeth; have teeth grow through the gums. *v.,* **teethed, teeth ing.**

tee to tal (tē tō′tl), 1. of, having to do with, advocating, or pledged to total abstinence from alcoholic liquor. 2. *Informal.* absolute, complete, or entire. *adj.*

tee to tal er (tē tō′tl ər), person who never takes alcoholic liquor. *n.*

tee to tal ism (tē tō′tl iz əm), principle or practice of total abstinence from alcoholic liquor. *n.*

tee to tal ler (tē tō′tl ər), *Esp. Brit.* teetotaler. *n.*

Te gu ci gal pa (tā gü′sē gäl′pä), capital of Honduras, in the S part. 72,000. *n.*

teg u ment (teg′yə mənt), a natural covering of an animal body, or of any part of it, as a turtle's shell. *n.*

Te he ran or **Te hran** (te′ə rän′), capital of Iran, in the N part. 1,512,000. *n.*

Te huan te pec (tə wän′tə pek), 1. **Gulf of,** gulf of the Pacific, off the coast of S Mexico. 2. **Isthmus of,** isthmus in S Mexico, between this gulf and the Gulf of Mexico. 130 mi. wide. *n.*

tel., 1. telephone. 2. telegram. 3. telegraph.

Tel A viv (tel′ ə vēv′), the former provisional capital of Israel, in the W part. 380,000.

tel e cast (tel′ə kast′), 1. broadcast by television. 2. a television program. 1 *v.,* **tel e cast** or **tel e cast ed, tel e cast ing;** 2 *n.* **—tel′e cast′er,** *n.*

tel e gen ic (tel′ə jen′ik), suitable for telecasting. *adj.*

tel e gram (tel′ə gram), message sent by telegraph. *n.*

tel e graph (tel′ə graf), 1. apparatus, system, or process for sending messages by electricity. 2. send (a message) by telegraph. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.*

te leg ra pher (tə leg′rə fər), person who sends and receives messages by telegraph. *n.*

tel e graph ic (tel′ə graf′ik), of or having to do with the telegraph; sent as a telegram. *adj.* **—tel′e graph′i cal ly,** *adv.*

te leg ra phy (tə leg′rə fē), the making or operating of telegraphs. *n.*

Te lem a chus (tə lem′ə kəs), in Greek mythology, the son of Odysseus and Penelope. When Odysseus returned from the Trojan War, Telemachus helped him slay Penelope's insolent suitors. *n.*

tel e path ic (tel′ə path′ik), 1. of or having to do with telepathy. 2. by telepathy. *adj.*

tel e path i cal ly (tel′ə path′ik lē), by telepathy. *adv.*

te lep a thist (tə lep′ə thist), 1. student of or believer in telepathy. 2. person who has telepathic power. *n.*

te lep a thy (tə lep′ə thē), communication of one mind with another by means other than the five senses. *n.*

tel e phone (tel′ə fōn), 1. apparatus, system, or process for transmitting sound or speech by electricity.

2. talk through a telephone; send (a message) by telephone. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **tel e phoned, tel e phon ing. —tel′e-phon′er,** *n.*

tel e phon ic (tel′ə fon′ik), of or having to do with the telephone; by the telephone. *adj.*

te leph o ny (tə lef′ə nē), the making or operating of telephones. *n.*

tel e pho to (tel′ə fō′tō), telephotographic. *adj.*

tel e pho to graph (tel′ə fō′tə graf), 1. picture taken with a camera having a telephoto lens. 2. take a picture in this way. 3. picture sent by telegraphy. Telephotographs in newspapers are often called wirephotos. 4. send a picture by telegraphy. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*

tel e pho to graphic (tel′ə fō′tə graf′ik), of or having to do with telephotography. *adj.*

tel e pho tog ra phy (tel′ə fə tog′rə fē), 1. method or process of photographing distant objects by using a camera with a telephoto lens. 2. method or process of sending and reproducing pictures by telegraph. *n.*

telephoto lens, lens used in a camera for producing an enlarged image of a distant object.

tel e scope (tel′ə skōp), 1. an instrument for making distant objects appear nearer and larger. The stars are studied by means of telescopes. 2. force or be forced together one inside another like the sliding tubes of some telescopes: *When the two railroad trains crashed into each other, the cars were telescoped.* 3. shorten; condense. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **tel e scoped, tel e scop ing.**

Man using a telescope in an astronomical observatory. The object is enlarged either by a convex lens at the outer end of the telescope or by a large concave mirror at the inner end, which reflects into a smaller mirror placed opposite the eyepiece.

tel e scop ic (tel′ə skop′ik), 1. of or having to do with a telescope. 2. obtained or seen by means of a telescope: *a telescopic view of the moon.* 3. visible only through a telescope. 4. far-seeing. 5. consisting of parts that slide one inside another like the tubes of some telescopes. *adj.*

tel e scop i cal ly (tel′ə skop′ik lē), 1. in a telescopic manner. 2. by a telescope. *adv.*

tel e type (tel′ə tīp), 1. system of sending signals by Teletype. 2. send (a message) by Teletype. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **tel e typed, tel e typ ing.**

Tel e type (tel′ə tīp), *Trademark.* a telegraphic apparatus for sending and receiving signals by means of two instruments resembling typewriters. *n.*

tel e type writ er (tel′ə tīp′rīt′ər), machine like a typewriter, used in teletyping. *n.*

tel e view (tel′ə vū′), watch by means of television. *v.* **—tel′e view′er,** *n.*

tel e vise (tel′ə vīz), 1. send by television. 2. see by television. *v.*, **tel e vised, tel e vis ing.**

tel e vi sion (tel′ə vizh′ən), process of transmitting the image of an object, scene, or event by radio or wire so that a person in some other place can see it at once. In television, waves of light from an object are changed into electric waves which are transmitted by radio or wire, and then changed back into waves of light that produce an image of the object on a screen. *n.*

tell (tel), 1. put in words; say: *Tell the truth.* 2. tell to; inform: *Tell us about it.* 3. make known: *Don't tell where the money is.* 4. tell something: *He was always telling, never doing.* 5. act as talebearer; reveal (something secret or private): *Promise not to tell.* 6. recognize; know; distinguish: *He couldn't tell which house it was.* 7. say to; order; command: *Tell him to stop!* 8. say to with force: *I don't like it, I tell you.* 9. count; count one by one: *The nun tells her beads.* 10. have effect or force: *Every blow told.* *v.*, **told, tell ing.**

tell off, 1. count off; count off and detach for some special duty. 2. strike back sharply in words; castigate.

tell time, know what time it is by the clock.

Tell (tel), **William,** legendary hero in the Swiss struggle for independence against Austria. For refusing to salute the symbol of Austrian authority, a cap set up in the market place, he was condemned to death unless he could shoot an apple from his little son's head. He succeeded, and later started a revolt against Austria. *n.*

tell a ble (tel′ə bl), capable or worthy of being told. *adj.*

tell er (tel′ər), 1. one who tells: *Our teacher is a good teller of stories.* 2. one who counts. A teller in a bank takes in, gives out, and counts money. *n.*

tell ing (tel′ing), having effect or force; striking: *a telling blow.* *adj.*

tell ing ly (tel′ing lē), effectively; forcefully. *adv.*

tell tale (tel′tāl), 1. person who tells tales on others; person who reveals private or secret matters from malice. 2. thing that informs or warns. 3. telling what is not supposed to be told; revealing. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

tel lu ri um (te lur′ē əm), a rare silver-white chemical element resembling sulfur in its chemical properties and usually occurring in nature combined with gold, silver, or other metals. *Symbol:* Te *n.*

te mer i ty (tə mer′ə tē), reckless boldness; rashness. *n.*

temp., 1. temperature. 2. temporary.

tem per (tem′pər), 1. state of mind; disposition; condition: *She was in a good temper.* 2. angry state of mind: *In her temper she broke a vase.* 3. calm state of mind: *He became angry and lost his temper.* 4. moderate; soften: *Temper justice with mercy.* 5. bring or be brought to a proper or desired condition by mixing or preparing. A painter tempers his colors by mixing them with oil. Steel is tempered by heating it and working it till it has the proper degree of hardness and toughness. 6. the hardness, toughness, etc., of a mixture given by tempering: *The temper of the clay was right for shaping.* 7. substance added to something to modify its properties or qualities. 8. tune or adjust the pitch of (an instrument, a voice, etc.). 1-3,6,7 *n.*, 4,5,8 *v.*

tem per a (tem′pər ə), method of painting in which colors are mixed with white of egg or other substances instead of oil. *n.*

tem per a ment (tem′pər ə mənt), 1. a person's nature or disposition: *a nervous temperament.* 2. an unusual nature or disposition that is not inclined to submit to ordinary rules or restraints. An artist, singer, or actress often has temperament. *n.*

tem per a men tal (tem′pər ə men′tl), 1. subject to moods and whims; easily irritated; sensitive. 2. showing a strongly marked individual temperament. 3. due to temperament; constitutional: *Cats have a temperamental dislike for water.* *adj.*

tem per a men tal ly (tem′pər ə men′tl ē), in temperament; as regards temperament. *adv.*

tem per ance (tem′pər əns), 1. moderation in action, speech, habits, etc. 2. moderation in the use of alcoholic drinks. 3. the principle and practice of not using alcoholic drinks at all. *n.*

tem per ate (tem′pər it), 1. not very hot and not very cold: *a temperate climate.* 2. self-restrained; moderate: *He spoke in a temperate manner, not favoring either side especially.* 3. moderate in using alcoholic drinks; abstemious. *adj.* **—tem′per ate ness,** *n.*

tem per ate ly (tem′pər it lē), 1. with moderation. 2. without overindulgence. 3. without violence or extravagance. *adv.*

Temperate Zone or **temperate zone,** either of the two parts of the earth between the tropics and the polar circles. See **zone** for diagram.

tem per a ture (tem′pər ə chər), degree of heat or cold. The temperature of freezing water is 32 degrees

Fahrenheit. The temperature of a person who has a fever is over 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit. *n.*

tem pered (tem′pərd), 1. softened; moderated. 2. having a (specified) state of mind: *a good-tempered person.* 3. treated so as to become hard but not too brittle: *The sword was made of tempered steel.* *adj.*

tem pest (tem′pist), 1. a violent storm with much wind: *The tempest drove the ship on the rocks.* 2. a violent disturbance: *She burst into a tempest of anger.* *n.*

tem pes tu ous (tem pes′chü əs), 1. stormy: *a tempestuous night.* 2. violent: *a tempestuous argument.* *adj.* **—tem pes′tu ous ly,** *adv.* **—tem pes′tu ous ness,** *n.*

Tem plar (tem′plər), 1. member of a religious and military order founded among the Crusaders about 1118 to protect the Holy Sepulchre and pilgrims to the Holy Land. 2. member of an order of Masons in the United States. *n.*

tem ple[1] (tem′pl), 1. building used for the service or worship of a god or gods. 2. any of three temples in ancient Jerusalem built at different times by the Jews. 3. building set apart for Christian worship; church. 4. place in which God specially dwells. *n.*

tem ple[2] (tem′pl), the flattened part on either side of the forehead. *n.*

Tem ple (tem′pl), 1. the first of three temples in ancient Jerusalem, built by Solomon. I Kings 6 and 7. 2. the chief religious building of the Mormons in Salt Lake City, Utah. 3. lodge of the Knights Templars in London, of which only the Temple Church remains. The site is now occupied by the Middle Temple and Inner Temple, buildings belonging to English legal societies. *n.*

tem po (tem′pō), 1. in music, the time or rate of movement; proper or characteristic speed of movement. 2. rhythm; characteristic rhythm: *the fast tempo of modern life.* *n., pl.* **tem pos, tem pi** (-pē).

tem po ral[1] (tem′pə rəl), 1. of time. 2. lasting for a time only. 3. of this life only. 4. not religious or sacred; worldly. *adj.*

tem po ral[2] (tem′pə rəl), of the temples or sides of the forehead. *adj.*

tem po ral i ty (tem′pə ral′ə tē), 1. temporal character or nature; temporariness. 2. something temporal; temporal matter or affair; temporal possession, revenue, or the like. 3. the laity. *n., pl.* **tem po ral i ties.**

tem po ral ly (tem′pə rəl ē), in a temporal manner; as regards temporal matters. *adv.*

tem po rar i ly (tem′pə rer′ə lē or tem′pə rãr′ə lē), for a short time; for the present: *The work is postponed temporarily.* *adv.*

tem po rar y (tem′pə rer′ē), lasting for a short time only; used for the time being; not permanent: *The hunter made a temporary shelter out of branches.* *adj.* **—tem′po rar′i ness,** *n.*

tem po ri za tion (tem′pə rə zā′shən), a temporizing; a compromise. *n.*

tem po rize (tem′pə rīz), 1. evade immediate action or decision in order to gain time, avoid trouble, etc. 2. fit one's acts to the time or occasion. 3. make or discuss terms; negotiate. *v.,* **tem po rized, tem po rizing. —tem′po riz′er,** *n.*

tempt (tempt), 1. make, or try to make (a person) do something: *The sight of food tempted the hungry man to steal.* 2. appeal strongly to; attract: *That candy tempts me.* 3. provoke: *It is tempting Providence to go in that old boat.* 4. *Archaic.* test: *God tempted Abraham by asking him to sacrifice his son.* *v.* **—tempt′a ble,** *adj.*

temp ta tion (temp tā′shən), 1. a tempting: *No temptation could make Ruth false to a friend.* 2. fact or state of being tempted: *"Lead us not into temptation."* 3. thing that tempts: *Money left carelessly about is a temptation.* *n.*

tempt er (temp′tər), person who tempts. *n.*

the Tempter, the Devil; Satan.

tempt ing (temp′ting), that tempts; alluring; inviting. *adj.* **—tempt′ing ly,** *adv.*

tempt ress (temp′tris), woman who tempts. *n.*

ten (ten), 1. one more than nine; 10. 2. set of ten persons or things. 1,2 *n.,* 1 *adj.*

ten a bil i ty (ten′ə bil′ə tē), fact or quality of being tenable. *n.*

ten a ble (ten′ə bl), capable of being held or defended: *a tenable position, a tenable theory.* *adj.* **—ten′a bly,** *adv.*

te na cious (ti nā′shəs), 1. holding fast: *the tenacious jaws of a bulldog, a person tenacious of his rights.* 2. stubborn; persistent: *a tenacious salesman.* 3. able to remember: *a tenacious memory.* 4. holding fast together; not easily pulled apart. 5. sticky. *adj.* **—te na′ciously,** *adv.*

te nac i ty (ti nas′ə tē), 1. firmness in holding fast. 2. stubbornness; persistence. 3. ability to remember. 4. firmness in holding together; toughness. 5. stickiness. *n.*

ten an cy (ten′ən sē), 1. state of being a tenant; occupying and paying rent for land or buildings. 2. property so held. 3. length of time a tenant occupies a property. *n., pl.* **ten an cies.**

ten ant (ten′ənt), 1. person paying rent for the temporary use of the land or buildings of another person: *That building has apartments for one hundred tenants.* 2. person or thing that occupies: *Birds are tenants of the trees.* 3. hold or occupy as a tenant; inhabit. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.* **—ten′ant less,** *adj.*

ten ant ry (ten′ənt rē), 1. all the tenants on an estate. 2. tenancy. *n., pl.* **ten ant ries.**

Ten Commandments, the ten rules for living and for worship that God revealed to Moses on Mount Sinai, according to the Bible. Exodus 20:2-17; Deuteronomy 5:6-22.

tend[1] (tend), 1. be apt; incline (to): *Fruit tends to decay. Homes tend to use more mechanical appliances now.* 2. move (toward); be directed: *The coastline tends to the south here.* *v.*

tend[2] (tend), 1. take care of; look after; attend to: *He tends shop for his father. A shepherd tends his flock.* 2. serve; wait (upon). 3. *Informal.* pay attention. *v.*

tend en cy (ten′dən sē), 1. inclination; leaning: *Boys have a stronger tendency to fight than girls.* 2. a natural disposition to move, proceed, or act in some direction or toward some point, end, or result: *Wood has a tendency to swell if it gets wet.* *n., pl.* **tend en cies.**

ten den tious (ten den′shəs), troublemaking; rebellious. *adj.*

ten der[1] (ten′dər), 1. not hard or tough; soft: *tender meat.* 2. not strong and hardy; delicate: *tender young grass.* 3. kind; affectionate; loving: *She spoke tender words to the child.* 4. not rough or crude; gentle: *He patted the dog with tender hands.* 5. young; immature: *Two years old is a tender age.* 6. sensitive; painful; sore: *a tender wound.* 7. feeling pain or grief easily: *She has a tender heart and would never hurt anyone.* 8. considerate; careful: *He handles people in a tender manner.* 9. requiring careful or tactful handling: *a tender situation.* *adj.* **—ten′der ly,** *adv.*

ten der[2] (ten′dər), 1. offer formally: *He tendered his thanks.* 2. a formal offer: *She refused his tender of marriage.* 3. thing offered. Money that must be accepted as payment for a debt is called legal tender. 1 *v.,* 2,3 *n.* **—ten′der er,** *n.*

ten der[3] (ten′dər), 1. person or thing that tends another. 2. a small boat carried or towed by a big one and used for landing passengers. 3. a small ship used for carrying supplies and passengers to and from larger ships. 4. the car attached behind a locomotive and used for carrying coal, oil, water, etc. *n.*

ten der foot (ten′dər füt′), *U.S. Informal.* 1. newcomer to pioneer life. 2. person not used to rough living and hardships. 3. an inexperienced person; beginner. *n., pl.* **ten der foots** or **ten der feet.**

ten der-heart ed (ten′dər här′tid), kindly; sympathetic. *adj.*

ten der loin (ten′dər loin′), a tender part of the loin of beef or pork. *n.*

ten der ness (ten′dər nis), **1.** quality or state of being tender: *A steak is judged by its flavor and tenderness.* **2.** tender feeling: *She has a tenderness for cats.* *n.*

ten di nous (ten′də nəs), **1.** of or like a tendon. **2.** consisting of tendons. *adj.*

ten don (ten′dən), a tough, strong band or cord of tissue that joins a muscle to a bone or some other part; sinew. *n.*

tendon of Achilles, tendon that connects the muscles of the calf of the leg with the bone of the heel.

ten dril (ten′drəl), **1.** a threadlike part of a climbing plant that attaches itself to something and helps support the plant. **2.** something similar: *tendrils of hair curling about a child's face.* *n.*

Tendrils on a grapevine

ten e ment (ten′ə mənt), **1.** any house or building to live in; dwelling house. **2.** part of a house or building occupied by a tenant as a separate dwelling. **3.** a tenement house. **4.** abode; habitation. *n.*

tenement house, building divided into sets of rooms occupied by separate families, especially such a building in the poorer sections of large cities.

Ten er ife or **Ten er iffe** (ten′ər if′), the largest of the Canary Islands, off NW Africa. It belongs to Spain. 322,000 pop.; 794 sq. mi. *n.*

ten et (ten′it), doctrine, principle, belief, or opinion held as true. *n.*

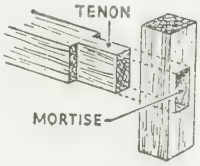
ten fold (ten′fōld′), ten times as much or as many. *adj., adv., n.*

Tenn., Tennessee.

Ten nes see (ten′ə sē′), **1.** a Southern State of the United States. 3,567,000 pop.; 42,246 sq. mi. *Capital:* Nashville. *Abbrev.:* Tenn. **2.** river flowing from E Tennessee into the Ohio River. 652 mi. *n.* **—Ten′nesse′an,** *n., adj.*

ten nis (ten′is), a game played by two or four players on a special court, in which a ball is knocked back and forth over a net with a racket (**tennis racket**). *n.*

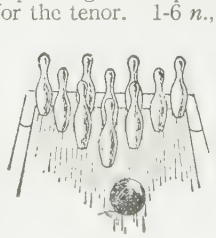
Ten ny son (ten′ə sn), **Alfred, Lord,** 1809-1892, famous English poet. *n.*



ten on (ten′ən), **1.** the end of a piece of wood cut so as to fit into a hole (the mortise) in another piece and so form a joint. **2.** cut so as to form a tenon. **3.** fit together with tenon and mortise. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

ten or (ten′ər), **1.** the general tendency; course: *The calm tenor of her life has never been disturbed by excitement or trouble.* **2.** the general meaning or drift: *I understand French well enough to get the tenor of his speech.* **3.** the highest adult male voice. Bass and tenor are two parts for men's voices. **4.** part sung by, or written for, such a voice. **5.** man who sings this part; singer with such a voice. **6.** instrument corresponding in compass to this voice. **7.** in music, of or for the tenor. 1-6 *n.*, 7 *adj.*

ten pen ny (ten′pen′ē), **1.** worth ten English pennies, or a little less than 12 cents in United States money (1964). **2.** designating a kind of large-sized nail. *adj.*


Tenpins

ten pins (ten′pinz′), **1.** game played with ten wooden pins at which a ball is bowled to knock them down. **2.** the pins used. 1 *n.sing.*, 2 *n.pl.*

tense[1] (tens), **1.** stretched tight; strained to stiffness: *a tense rope, a face tense with pain.* **2.** stretch tight; stiffen: *He tensed his muscles for the leap.* **3.** strained; keyed up: *tense nerves, a tense moment.* 1,3 *adj.*, **tens er, tens est;** 2 *v.*, **tensed, tens ing. —tense′ly,** *adv.* **—tense′ness,** *n.*

tense[2] (tens), **1.** form of a verb that shows the time of the action or state expressed by the verb. *He obeys* is in the present tense. *He obeyed* is in the past tense. *He will obey* is in the future tense. **2.** set of such forms for the various persons. The present tense of *obey* is: *I obey, thou obeyest, he obeys, we obey, you obey, they obey.* *n.*

ten sile (ten′sl), **1.** of or having to do with tension: *Steel has great tensile strength.* **2.** capable of being stretched; ductile. *adj.*

ten sil i ty (ten sil′ə tē), tensile quality; ductility. *n.*

ten sion (ten′shən), **1.** a stretching. **2.** a stretched condition: *The tension of the spring is caused by the weight.* **3.** mental strain: *A mother feels tension when her baby is sick.* **4.** strained condition: *political tension.* **5.** stress caused by the action of a pulling force. An elevator exerts tension on the cables supporting it. **6.** device to control the pull or strain on something. The tension in a sewing machine may be adjusted to hold the thread tight or loose. **7.** voltage: *high-tension wires.* **8.** pressure of a gas. *n.*

ten si ty (ten′sə tē), tense quality or state. *n.*

ten sor (ten′sər), muscle that stretches or tightens some part of the body. *n.*

ten-strike (ten′strīk′), **1.** stroke that knocks down all the pins in the game of tenpins. **2.** *Informal.* any completely successful stroke or act. *n.*

tent (tent), **1.** a movable shelter, usually made of canvas, supported by a pole or poles. **2.** live in a tent: *"We are tenting tonight on the old campground."* **3.** cover with a tent. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.* **—tent′like′,** *adj.*

ten ta cle (ten′tə kl), **1.** a long, slender, flexible growth on the head or around the mouth of an animal, used to touch, hold, or move; feeler. **2.** a sensitive, hairlike growth on a plant. *n.*

ten ta tive (ten′tə tiv), done as a trial or experiment; experimental: *a tentative plan.* *adj.* **—ten′ta tive ly,** *adv.* **—ten′ta tive ness,** *n.*

ten ter (ten′tər), **1.** framework on which cloth is stretched so that it may set or dry evenly without shrinking. **2.** stretch (cloth) on a tenter. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

ten ter hook (ten′tər hůk′), one of the hooks or bent nails that hold the cloth stretched on a tenter. *n.*

on tenterhooks, in painful suspense; anxious.

tenth (tenth), **1.** next after ninth; last in a series of 10. **2.** one, or being one, of 10 equal parts. *adj., n.*

tenth ly (tenth′lē), in the tenth place. *adv.*

ten u i ty (ten ū′ə tē or ti nü′ə tē), rarefied condition; thinness; slightness. *n.*

ten u ous (ten′yů əs), **1.** thin; slender: *the tenuous thread of a spider's web.* **2.** not dense: *Air ten miles above the earth is very tenuous.* **3.** having slight importance; not substantial: *a tenuous claim.* *adj.* **—ten′u ous ly,** *adv.* **—ten′u ous ness,** *n.*

ten ure (ten′yər), **1.** a holding; possessing. **2.** length of time of holding or possessing: *The tenure of office of the president of our club is one year.* **3.** manner of holding land, buildings, etc., from a feudal lord or superior. **4.** conditions, terms, etc., on which anything is held or occupied. *n.*

Tepees

te pee (tē′pē), tent of the American Indians; wigwam. *n.* Also, **teepee.**

tep id (tep′id), slightly warm; lukewarm. *adj.* **—tep′id ness,** *n.*

te pid i ty (ti pid′ə tē), lukewarmness; tepid condition. *n.*

ter bi um (tėr′bē əm), a rare metallic element of the yttrium group. *Symbol:* Tb *n.*

ter cel (tėr′sl), a male falcon or goshawk; especially, the male of the peregrine falcon. *n.*

ter cen te nar y (tėr sen′tə ner′ē), **1.** having to do with a period of 300 years. **2.** period of 300 years. **3.** a 300th anniversary. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*, *pl.* **ter cen te nar ies.**

te re do (tə rē′dō), a small wormlike mollusk that bores into and destroys the wood of ships, etc. *n.*, *pl.* **te re dos.**

Te re sa (tə rē′sə), Theresa. *n.*

ter gi ver sa tion (tėr′jə vər sā′shən), **1.** change of attitude or opinions. **2.** a backing out; evasion. *n.*

term (tėrm), **1.** word or phrase used in a recognized and definite sense in some particular subject, science, art, business, etc.: *medical terms, terms about radio.* **2.** name; call: *He might be termed handsome.* **3.** a set period of time; length of time that a thing lasts: *a president's term of office.* **4.** one of the long periods into which the school year is divided: *the fall term.* **5.** one of the periods of time when certain law courts are in session. **6.** one of the members in a proportion or ratio. **7.** one of the parts of a compound algebraic expression. In $13ax^2-2bxy+y$, $13ax^2$, $2bxy$, and y are the terms. **8.** *Archaic.* boundary; end; limit. 1,3-8 *n.*, 2 *v.*

terms, **1.** conditions: *the terms of a treaty.* **2.** way of speaking: *flattering terms.* **3.** personal relations: *on good terms, on speaking terms.*

bring to terms, compel to agree, assent, or submit.

ter ma gant (tėr′mə gənt), **1.** a violent, quarreling, scolding woman. **2.** violent; quarreling; scolding. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

ter mi na bil i ty (tėr′mə nə bil′ə tē), fact or quality of being terminable. *n.*

ter mi na ble (tėr′mə nə bl), **1.** that can be ended: *The contract was terminable by either party.* **2.** coming to an end after a certain time: *a loan terminable in 10 years.* *adj.* **—ter′mi na ble ness,** *n.* **—ter′mi na bly,** *adv.*

ter mi nal (tėr′mə nl), **1.** at the end; forming the end part. A terminal flower or bud is one growing at the end of a stem, branch, etc. **2.** the end; end part. **3.** coming at the end: *a terminal examination.* **4.** having to do with a term. **5.** station, sheds, tracks, etc., at either end of a railroad line. **6.** at the end of a railroad line. **7.** having to do with the handling of freight at a terminal. **8.** marking a boundary, limit, or end. **9.** device for making an electrical connection: *the terminals of a battery.* 1,3,4,6-8 *adj.*, 2,5,9 *n.*

ter mi nal ly (tėr′mə nl ē), **1.** at the end. **2.** with respect to a termination. *adv.*

ter mi nate (tėr′mə nāt), **1.** bring to an end; put an end to: *terminate a partnership.* **2.** come to an end: *His contract terminates soon.* **3.** occur at or form the end of; bound; limit. *v.*, **ter mi nat ed, ter mi nat ing.**

ter mi na tion (tėr′mə nā′shən), **1.** ending; end. **2.** an end part. **3.** ending of a word. In *gladly*, the adverbial termination is *-ly.* *n.*

ter mi nol o gy (tėr′mə nol′ə jē), the special words or terms used in a science, art, business, etc.: *medical terminology, the terminology of engineering.* *n.*, *pl.* **ter mi nol o gies.**

ter mi nus (tėr′mə nəs), **1.** either end of a railroad line, bus line, etc. **2.** city or station at the end of a railroad line, bus line, etc. **3.** an ending place; final point; goal; end. **4.** stone, post, etc., marking a boundary or limit. *n.*, *pl.* **ter mi ni** (-nī) or **ter mi nus es.**

ter mite (tėr′mīt), any of various insects that have a soft, pale body and a dark head. Termites look like white ants. Termites are very destructive to buildings, furniture, provisions, etc. *n.*

Tern (about 15 in. long)

tern (tėrn), a sea bird like a gull but with a more slender body and bill and a long, forked tail. *n.*

terp si cho re an (tėrp′sə kə rē′ən), having to do with dancing: *the terpsichorean art.* *adj.*

ter race (ter′is), **1.** a flat, raised piece of land; raised level. **2.** form into a terrace or terraces; furnish with terraces. **3.** street along the side or top of a slope. **4.** row of houses on such a street. **5.** a paved outdoor space adjoining a house, used for lounging, dining, etc. **6.** the flat roof of a house, especially of an Oriental or Spanish house. 1,3-6 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **ter raced, ter rac ing.**

Terraces (def. 1)

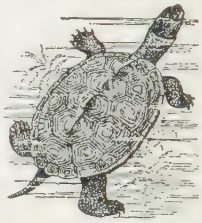
ter ra cot ta (ter′ə kot′ə), **1.** a kind of hard, brownish-red earthenware, used for vases, statuettes, decorations on buildings, etc. **2.** a dull brownish red.

ter ra fir ma (ter′ə fėr′mə), solid earth; dry land.

ter rain (te rān′), land; tract of land, especially considered as to its extent and natural features in relation to its use in warfare. *n.*

ter ra my cin (ter′ə mī′sin), an antibiotic derived from a soil microörganism, used in the treatment of syphilis, some rheumatic diseases, certain bacterial infections, etc. *n.*

ter ra pin (ter′ə pin), a North American turtle used for food. It lives in fresh water or tidewater. *n.*



Diamondback terrapin (shell is about 7 in. long)

ter rar i um (tə rār′ē əm), an enclosure in which small land animals are kept. *n.*, *pl.* **ter rar i ums, ter rar i a** (-ē ə).

Ter re Haute (ter′ə hōt′), city in W Indiana. 73,000.

ter res tri al (tə res′trē əl), **1.** of the earth; having to do with the earth. **2.** of land, not water: *Islands and continents make up the terrestrial parts of the earth.* **3.** living on the ground, not in the air or water or in trees: *terrestrial animals.* **4.** growing on land; growing in the ground: *terrestrial plants.* **5.** worldly; earthly. *adj.*

ter ri ble (ter′ə bl), **1.** causing great fear; dreadful; awful: *a terrible leopard.* **2.** distressing; severe: *the terrible suffering caused by war.* **3.** *Informal.* extremely bad, unpleasant, etc.: *a terrible temper.* *adj.* **—ter′ri ble ness,** *n.*

ter ri bly (ter′ə blē), **1.** in a terrible manner. **2.** *Informal.* extremely. *adv.*

ter ri er (ter′ē ər), a kind of small, active, intelligent, and courageous dog, formerly used to pursue prey into its burrow, occurring in numerous breeds, such as the fox terrier, Airedale, Scotch terrier, etc. *n.*

Wire-haired terrier (about 15 in. high at the shoulder)

ter rif ic (tə rif′ik), **1.** causing great fear; terrifying. **2.** *Informal.* very great, severe, etc. *adj.*

ter rif i cal ly (tə rif′ik lē), in a terrific manner; to a terrific degree. *adv.*

ter ri fied (ter′ə fīd), filled with great fear; frightened. *adj.*

ter ri fy (ter′ə fī), fill with great fear; frighten very much. *v.*, **ter ri fied, ter ri fy ing.**

ter ri to ri al (ter′ə tôr′rē əl), **1.** of or having to do with territory: *The purchase of Louisiana was a valuable territorial addition to the United States.* **2.** of a particular territory or district; restricted to a particular district. *adj.*

Ter ri to ri al (ter′ə tôr′rē əl), **1.** of a United States Territory: *The Virgin Islands has its own Territorial laws.* **2.** *Brit.* organized for home defense. **3.** *Brit.* soldier of a Territorial force. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

ter ri to ri al ly (ter′ə tôr′rē əl ē), in respect to territory; as to territory. *adv.*

ter ri to ry (ter′ə tôr′rē), **1.** land; region: *Much territory in Africa is desert.* **2.** land belonging to a government; land under the rule of a distant government:

Gibraltar is British territory. **3.** region assigned to a salesman or agent. **4.** the facts investigated by some branch of science or learning: *the territory of biochemistry.* *n., pl.* **ter ri to ries.**

Ter ri to ry (ter′ə tô′rē), *U.S.* district not admitted as a State but having its own lawmaking body. The Virgin Islands is a Territory. *n., pl.* **Ter ri to ries.**

ter ror (ter′ər), **1.** great fear: *The child has a terror of thunder.* **2.** cause of great fear: *Pirates were once the terror of the sea.* **3.** *Informal.* person or thing that causes much trouble and unpleasantness. *n.*

ter ror ism (ter′ər iz əm), **1.** a terrorizing; use of terror. **2.** condition of fear and submission produced by frightening people. **3.** method of opposing a government internally through the use of terror. *n.*

ter ror ist (ter′ər ist), person who uses or favors terrorism. *n.*

ter ror is tic (ter′ər is′tik), using or favoring methods that inspire terror. *adj.*

ter ror i za tion (ter′ər ə zā′shən), a terrorizing or being terrorized; rule by terror. *n.*

ter ror ize (ter′ər īz), **1.** fill with terror. **2.** rule or subdue by causing terror. *v.,* **ter ror ized, ter ror iz ing.**

ter ror-strick en (ter′ər strik′ən), terrified. *adj.*

ter ry (ter′ē), a rough cloth made of uncut looped yarn. *n., pl.* **ter ries.**

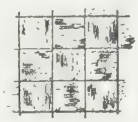
terry cloth, terry.

terse (tėrs), brief and to the point (said of writing, speaking, writers, or speakers). *adj.,* **ters er, ters est.** **—terse′ly,** *adv.* **—terse′ness,** *n.*

ter tian (tėr′shən), **1.** fever or ague with a bad spell recurring every other day. **2.** recurring every other day. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

ter ti ar y (tėr′shē er′ē), of the third order, rank, formation, etc.; third. *adj.*

tes sel late (tes′l āt for 1; tes′l it or tes′l āt for 2), **1.** make of small squares or blocks, or in a checkered pattern. **2.** made in small squares or blocks or in a checkered pattern. 1 *v.,* **tes sel lat ed, tes sel lat ing;** 2 *adj.*


Tessellated surface

tes ser a (tes′ər ə), **1.** a small piece of marble, glass, or the like, used in mosaic work. **2.** a small square of bone, wood, or the like, used in ancient times as a token, tally, ticket, die, etc. *n., pl.* **tes ser ae** (tes′ər ē).

test (test), **1.** examination; trial: *People who want to drive an automobile must pass a test. The teacher gave the class a test in arithmetic.* **2.** means of trial: *Trouble is a test of character.* **3.** examination of a substance to see what it is or what it contains: *A test showed that the water from our well was pure.* **4.** process or substance used in such an examination. **5.** put to a test; try out: *He tested the boy's honesty by leaving the money on the table.* 1-4 *n.,* 5 *v.* **—test′a ble,** *adj.* **—test′er,** *n.*

Test., Testament.

tes ta (tes′tə), **1.** shell; hard covering of certain animals. **2.** the hard outside coat of a seed. *n., pl.* **tes tae** (-tē).

tes ta cy (tes′tə sē), leaving a will at death. *n.*

tes ta ment (tes′tə mənt), written instructions telling what to do with a person's property after his death; will. *n.*

Tes ta ment (tes′tə mənt), **1.** a main division of the Bible; the Old Testament or the New Testament. **2.** *Informal.* the New Testament. *n.*

tes ta men ta ry (tes′tə men′tə rē), **1.** of or having to do with a testament or will. **2.** given, done, or appointed by a testament or will. **3.** in a testament or will. *adj.*

tes tate (tes′tāt), **1.** having made and left a valid will. **2.** person who has left a valid will. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

tes ta tor (tes′tā tər), **1.** person who makes a will. **2.** person who has died leaving a valid will. *n.*

tes ta trix (tes tā′triks), **1.** woman who makes a will. **2.** woman who has died leaving a valid will. *n., pl.* **tes ta tri ces** (-trə sēz).

tes tes (tes′tēz), pl. of **testis.** *n.*

tes ti cle (tes′tə kl), gland in a male animal that secretes the fertilizing element. *n.*

tes ti fy (tes′tə fī), **1.** give evidence; bear witness: *The excellence of Shakespeare's plays testifies to his genius.* **2.** give evidence of; bear witness to: *The firm testified their appreciation of her work by raising her pay.* **3.** declare solemnly; affirm. **4.** declare or give evidence under oath in a law court: *The policeman testified that the speeding car had crashed into the truck.* *v.,* **tes ti fied, tes ti fy ing.** **—tes′ti fi′er,** *n.*

tes ti mo ni al (tes′tə mō′nē əl), **1.** certificate of character, conduct, qualifications, value, etc.; recommendation: *The boy looking for a job has testimonials from his teachers and former employer. Advertisements of patent medicines often contain testimonials from people who have used them.* **2.** something given or done to show esteem, admiration, gratitude, etc.: *The members of the church collected money for a testimonial to their retiring pastor.* **3.** given or done as a testimonial. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

tes ti mo ny (tes′tə mō′nē), **1.** statement used for evidence or proof: *A witness gave testimony that Mr. Doe was at home at 9 p.m.* **2.** evidence: *The pupils presented their teacher with a watch in testimony of their respect and affection.* **3.** an open declaration or profession of one's faith. *n., pl.* **tes ti mo nies.**

testimonies, the laws of God; the Scriptures.

tes tis (tes′tis), testicle. *n., pl.* **tes tes.**

tes tos ter one (tes tos′tər ōn), a hormone, usually obtained from bulls' testicles. *n.*

test pilot, pilot employed to test new or experimental airplanes by subjecting them to greater than normal stress.

test tube, a thin glass tube closed at one end, used in making chemical tests.

tes ty (tes′tē), easily irritated; impatient. *adj.,* **tes ti er, tes ti est.** **—tes′ti ly,** *adv.* **—tes′ti ness,** *n.*

tet a nus (tet′n əs), disease caused by certain bacilli usually entering the body through wounds, characterized by violent spasms, stiffness of many muscles, and even death. Tetanus of the lower jaw is called lockjaw. *n.*

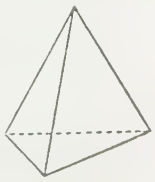
tetch y (tech′ē), irritable; touchy. *adj.,* **tetch i er, tetch i est.**

tête-à-tête (tāt′ə tāt′), **1.** two together in private: *They dined tête-à-tête.* **2.** of or for two people in private: *tête-à-tête conversation.* **3.** a private conversation between two people. **4.** an S-shaped seat built so that two people can sit facing one another. 1 *adv.,* 2 *adj.,* 3,4 *n.*

teth er (təтн′ər), **1.** rope or chain for fastening an animal so that it can graze only within certain limits: *The cow had broken her tether and was in the cornfield.* **2.** fasten with a tether: *The horse is tethered to a stake.* 1 *n.,* 2 *v.*

at the end of one's tether, at the end of one's resources or endurance.

tet ra he dron (tet′rə hē′drən), a solid bounded by four plane sides. The most common tetrahedron is a pyramid whose base and three sides are equilateral triangles. *n., pl.* **tet ra he drons, tet ra he dra** (-drə).


Tetrahedron

tet rar chy (tet′rär kē), **1.** government by four persons. **2.** set of four rulers. **3.** country divided into four governments. *n., pl.* **tet rar chies.**

te trox ide (te trok′sīd), any oxide having four atoms of oxygen in each molecule. *n.*

Te tuán (tā twän′), city and seaport in N Morocco. 101,000. *n.*

Teu ton (tüt′n or tūt′n), **1.** German. **2.** member of a group of N Europeans that includes Germans, Dutch, and Scandinavians. **3.** member of a very ancient Germanic tribe. 1-3 *n.*, 1 *adj.*

Teu ton ic (tü ton′ik or tū ton′ik), **1.** of or having to do with the ancient Germanic tribes. **2.** of or having to do with the Teutons or their languages. **3.** German. *adj.*

Tex., Texas.

Tex an (tek′sən), **1.** of or having to do with Texas or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Texas. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Tex as (tek′səs), a Southern State of the United States. 9,580,000 pop.; 267,339 sq. mi. *Capital:* Austin. *Abbrev.:* Tex. *n.*

text (tekst), **1.** the main body of reading matter in a book: *This history contains 300 pages of text and about 50 pages of notes, explanations, and questions for study.* **2.** the original words of a writer. A text is often changed here and there when it is copied. **3.** any one of the various wordings of a poem, play, etc. **4.** a short passage in the Bible, used as the subject of a sermon or as proof of some belief: *The minister preached on the text "Judge not, that ye be not judged."* **5.** topic; subject: *Town improvement was the speaker's text.* **6.** textbook. *n.*

text book (tekst′bůk′), book for regular study by pupils. Most arithmetics and geographies are textbooks. *n.*

tex tile (teks′tl or teks′tīl), **1.** woven: *Cloth is a textile fabric.* **2.** a woven fabric; cloth. **3.** suitable for weaving: *Linen, cotton, silk, and wool are common textile materials.* **4.** material suitable for weaving. **5.** of or having to do with weaving: *the textile art.* 1,3,5 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.*

tex tu al (teks′chů əl), of the text; having to do with the text: *A misprint is a textual error.* *adj.*

tex tu al ly (teks′chů əl ē), in regard to the text. *adv.*

tex tur al (teks′chər əl), of texture; having to do with texture. *adj.*

tex ture (teks′chər), **1.** arrangement of threads in a woven fabric: *Burlap has a much coarser texture than a linen handkerchief.* **2.** arrangement of the parts of anything; structure; constitution; make-up: *Sandstone and granite have different textures.* *n.*

Th, thorium.

Th., Thursday.

Thai land (tī′land), a country in southeastern Asia formerly known as Siam. 22,000,000 pop.; 198,240 sq. mi. *Capital:* Bangkok. See **Indochina** for map. *n.*

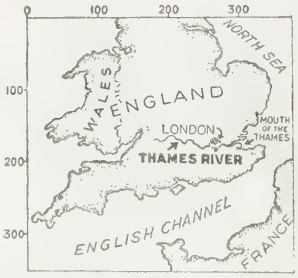
thal a mus (thal′ə məs), a part of the brain where a nerve emerges or appears to emerge. The **optic thalami** are two large, oblong masses of gray matter forming a part of the midbrain. *n., pl.* **thal a mi** (-mī).

tha ler (tä′lər), a former German silver coin, worth about 71½ cents. *n., pl.* **tha ler.** Also, **taler.**

thal li um (thal′ē əm), a soft, malleable, rare metallic element. *Symbol:* Tl *n.*

thal lo phyte (thal′ə fīt), any of a large group of plants that have no leaves, stems, or roots. Bacteria, algae, fungi, and lichens are thallophytes. *n.*

thal lus (thal′əs), a plant not divided into leaves, stem, and root. Mushrooms, toadstools, and lichens are thalli. *n., pl.* **thal li** (thal′ī) or **thal lus es.**



Thames (temz), river flowing from SW England into the North Sea. London is on the Thames. 210 mi. *n.*

than (ŦHan; *unstressed* ŦHən), **1.** in comparison with; compared to that which: *This train is faster than that one.* **2.** except; besides: *How else can we come than on foot?* *conj.*

than whom, compared to whom.

thane (thān), **1.** man who ranked between an earl and an ordinary freeman in early England. Thanes held lands of the king or lord and gave military service in return. **2.** a Scottish baron or lord. *n.*

thank (thangk), say that one is pleased and grateful for something given or done; express gratitude to. *v.*

thanks, **1.** I thank you. **2.** expression of gratitude and pleasure for something given or done. **3.** feeling of kindness received; gratitude.

have oneself to thank, be to blame.

thanks to, owing to; because of.

thank ful (thangk′fəl), feeling or expressing thanks; grateful. *adj.*

thank ful ly (thangk′fəl ē), with thanks; gratefully. *adv.*

thank ful ness (thangk′fəl nis), thankful feeling; gratitude. *n.*

thank less (thangk′lis), **1.** not feeling or expressing thanks; not grateful. **2.** not likely to be rewarded with thanks; not appreciated: *Giving advice is usually a thankless act.* *adj.* **—thank′less ly,** *adv.* **—thank′less ness,** *n.*

thanks giv ing (thangks giv′ing), **1.** a giving of thanks. **2.** expression of thanks: *They offered thanksgiving to God for their escape.* **3.** day set apart to acknowledge God's favor. *n.*

Thanks giv ing (thangks giv′ing), in the United States, a day set apart every year to acknowledge God's favor, usually the fourth Thursday in November. *n.*

Thanksgiving Day, Thanksgiving.

that (ŦHat; *unstressed* ŦHət). The word *that* is used as follows: **1.** to point out or to indicate some person, thing, idea, etc., already mentioned, understood, or to be emphasized: *Do you know that boy?* (*adj.*). *That is the right way. That's a good boy!* (*pron.*). **2.** to indicate the farther of two or more things. We use *this* for the thing nearer us, and *that* for the thing farther away from us: *Shall I buy this dress or that one we saw yesterday?* (*adj.*). *I like that better* (*pron.*). **3.** to show contrast: *This hat is prettier but that one costs less* (*adj.*). *Which hat do you want, this or that?* (*pron.*). **4.** to introduce a noun clause and connect it with the verb: *I know that 6 and 4 are 10.* **5.** to show purpose: *He ran fast that he might not be late.* **6.** to show result: *He ran so fast that he was five minutes early.* **7.** to show cause: *I wonder what happened, not that I care.* **8.** to express a wish: *Oh, that she were here!* **9.** to show anger, surprise, etc.: *That one so fair should be so false! That* also means: **10.** who; whom; which: *Is he the man that sells dogs? She is the girl that you mean. Bring the box that will hold most.* **11.** when; at or in which: *1954 was the year that we went abroad.* **12.** to such an extent or degree; so: *The baby cannot stay up that late.* 1-3 *adj., pl.* **those;** 1-3,10,11 *pron., pl.* **those;** 4-9 *conj.;* 12 *adv.*

at that, *Informal.* **1.** with no more talk, work, etc. **2.** considering everything.

in that, because: *I prefer his plan to yours, in that I think it is more practical.*

That's that. *Informal.* That is settled or decided.

thatch (thach), **1.** straw, rushes, palm leaves, etc., used as a roof or covering. **2.** roof or covering of thatch. **3.** roof or cover with thatch. **4.** *Informal.* hair covering the head. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *v.*

Thatched roof

thaw (thô), **1.** melt (ice, snow, or anything frozen): *This warm weather should thaw the ice on the roads very quickly.* **2.** a thawing. **3.** become warm enough to melt ice, snow, etc.: *If the sun stays out, it will probably thaw today.* **4.** weather above the freezing point (32 degrees);

time of melting. **5.** make or become free of frost, ice, etc.: *Our sidewalk thawed yesterday. The pond freezes up in November and thaws out in April.* **6.** make or become less stiff and formal in manner; soften: *His shyness thawed under her kindness.* **7.** a becoming less stiff and formal in manner; softening. 1,3,5,6 *v.*, 2,4,7 *n.*

the[1] (*unstressed before a consonant* ŦHə; *unstressed before a vowel* ŦHi; *stressed* ŦHē). The word *the* shows that a certain one (or ones) is meant. Various special uses are: **1.** to mark a noun as indicating something well-known or unique: *the prodigal son, the Alps.* **2.** with or as part of a title: *the Duke of Wellington.* **3.** to mark a noun as indicating the best-known or most important of its kind: *the place to dine.* **4.** to mark a noun as being used generically: *The dog is a quadruped.* **5.** to indicate a part of the body or a personal belonging: *hang the head in shame.* **6.** before adjectives used as nouns: *visit the sick, a love of the beautiful.* **7.** distributively, to denote any one separately: *candy at one dollar the pound.* *definite article.*

the[2] (ŦHə or ŦHi). The word *the* is used to modify an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree: **1.** signifying "in or by that," "on that account," "in some or any degree": *If you start now, you will be back the sooner.* **2.** used correlatively, in one instance with relative force and in the other with demonstrative force, and signifying "by how much . . . by so much," "in what degree . . . in that degree": *the more the merrier, the sooner the better.* *adv.*

the a ter or **the a tre** (thē′ə tər), **1.** place where plays are acted; place where motion pictures are shown. **2.** place that looks like a theater in its arrangement of seats: *The surgeon performed an operation before the medical students in the operating theater.* **3.** place of action: *Belgium and France were the theater of World War I.* **4.** plays; writing and producing plays; the drama. *n.*

the at ric (thē at′rik), theatrical. *adj.*

the at ri cal (thē at′rə kl), **1.** of or having to do with the theater or actors: *theatrical performances, a theatrical company.* **2.** suggesting a theater or acting; for display or effect; artificial. *adj.* **—the at′ri cal ly,** *adv.*

theatricals, **1.** dramatic performances, especially as given by amateurs. **2.** matters having to do with the stage and acting. **3.** actions of a theatrical or artificial character.

the at ri cal i ty (thē at′rə kal′ə tē), quality of being theatrical. *n.*

Thebes (thēbz), **1.** an important city in ancient Greece. **2.** an ancient city on the Nile, now in ruins, formerly a center of Egyptian civilization. *n.*

thee (ŦHē), the objective case of **thou.** you: *"The Lord bless thee and keep thee."* *pron.*

theft (theft), **1.** act of stealing: *The man was put in prison for theft.* **2.** an instance of stealing: *The theft of the jewels caused much excitement.* *n.*

the in (thē′ən), theine. *n.*

the ine (thē′ēn or thē′ən), caffein. *n.*

their (ŦHār), **1.** the possessive case of **they.** **2.** of them; belonging to them: *They like their school and do their lessons well.* 1 *pron.*, 2 *adj.*

theirs (ŦHārz), **1.** of them; belonging to them: *Those books are theirs, not mine.* **2.** the one or ones belonging to them: *Our house is white; theirs is brown.* *pron.*

the ism (thē′iz əm), belief in one God, the creator and ruler of the universe. *n.*

the ist (thē′ist), believer in theism. *n.*

the is tic (thē is′tik), of theism or theists. *adj.*

them (ŦHem; *unstressed* ŦHəm), the objective case of **they:** *The books are new; take care of them.* *pron.*

the mat ic (thē mat′ik), of a theme; having to do with themes. *adj.*

theme (thēm), **1.** topic; subject: *Patriotism was the speaker's theme.* **2.** a short written composition. **3.** the principal melody in a piece of music. **4.** a short melody repeated in different forms in an elaborate musical composition. **5.** a melody used to identify a particular radio or television program. *n.*

The mis to cles (thə mis′tə klēz), 527?-460? B.C., Athenian leader and statesman. *n.*

them selves (ŦHem selvz′ or ŦHəm selvz′), **1.** the emphatic form of **they** or **them:** *They did it themselves.* **2.** the reflexive form of **them:** *They injured themselves.* **3.** their real selves: *They were ill and were not themselves.* *pron.*

then (ŦHen), **1.** at that time: *Prices were then lower.* **2.** that time: *By then we shall know the result.* **3.** being at that time; existing then: *the then President.* **4.** soon afterwards: *The noise stopped, and then began again.* **5.** next in time or place: *First comes spring, then summer.* **6.** at another time: *Now one boy does best and then another.* **7.** also; besides: *The dress seems too good to throw away, and then it is very becoming.* **8.** in that case; therefore: *If Harry broke the window, then he should pay for it.* 1,4-8 *adv.*, 2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

but then, but at the same time; but on the other hand.

then and there, at that time and place; at once and on the spot.

thence (ŦHens), **1.** from that place; from there: *A few miles thence is a river.* **2.** for that reason; therefore: *You didn't work, thence no pay.* **3.** from that time; from then: *a few years thence.* *adv.*

thence forth (ŦHens′fôrth′), from then on; from that time forward: *Women were given the same rights as men. Thenceforth they could vote.* *adv.*

thence for ward (ŦHens′fôr′wərd), thenceforth. *adv.*

the oc ra cy (thē ok′rə sē), **1.** government in which God is recognized as the supreme civil ruler and His laws are taken as the laws of the state. **2.** government by priests. **3.** country or nation governed by a theocracy. *n., pl.* **the oc ra cies.**

the o crat (thē′ə krat), **1.** ruler, or member of a governing body, in a theocracy. **2.** person who favors theocracy. *n.*

the o crat ic (thē′ə krat′ik), **1.** of or having to do with theocracy. **2.** having a theocracy. *adj.*

the od o lite (thē od′l īt), a surveying instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles. *n.*

the o lo gian (thē′ə lō′jən), person skilled or trained in theology. *n.*

the o log i cal (thē′ə loj′ə kl), **1.** of theology; having to do with theology. A theological school trains young men for the ministry. **2.** referring to the nature and will of God. *adj.*

the o log i cal ly (thē′ə loj′ik lē), according to theology. *adv.*

the ol o gy (thē ol′ə jē), **1.** study of the nature of God and His relations to man and the universe. **2.** study of religion and religious beliefs. **3.** system of religious beliefs. *n., pl.* **the ol o gies.**

the o rem (thē′ə rəm), **1.** statement in mathematics to be proved. **2.** statement of mathematical relations that can be expressed by an equation or formula. **3.** statement or rule that can be proved to be true. *n.*

the o ret ic (thē′ə ret′ik), theoretical. *adj.*

the o ret i cal (thē′ə ret′ə kl), **1.** planned or worked out in the mind, not from experience; based on theory, not on fact; limited to theory. **2.** dealing with theory only; not practical: *City boys can get a theoretical knowledge of farming.* *adj.*

the o ret i cal ly (thē′ə ret′ik lē), in theory; according to theory; in a theoretical manner. *adv.*

the o re ti cian (thē′ə rə tish′ən), person who knows much about the theory of an art, science, etc. *n.*

the o rist (thē′ə rist), person who forms theories. *n.*

the o rize (thē′ə rīz), form a theory or theories; speculate. *v.*, **the o rized, the o riz ing. —the′o riz′er,** *n.*

the o ry (thē′ə rē), 1. explanation; explanation based on thought; explanation based on observation and reasoning: *the theory of evolution, Einstein's theory of relativity.* 2. principles or methods of a science or art rather than its practice: *the theory of music.* 3. thought or fancy as opposed to fact or practice. *n., pl.* **the o ries.**

the o soph ic (thē′ə sof′ik), of or having to do with theosophy. *adj.*

the os o phist (thē os′ə fist), person who believes in theosophy. *n.*

the os o phy (thē os′ə fē), philosophy or religion that claims to have a special insight into the divine nature through spiritual self-development. Modern theosophy includes many of the teachings of Buddhism and Brahmanism. *n.*

ther a peu tic (ther′ə pū′tik), having to do with the treatment or curing of disease; curative. *adj.*

ther a peu tics (ther′ə pū′tiks), branch of medicine that deals with the treating or curing of disease; therapy. *n.*

ther a peu tist (ther′ə pū′tist), person who specializes in therapeutics. *n.*

ther a pist (ther′ə pist), therapeutist. *n.*

ther a py (ther′ə pē), treatment of diseases. *n., pl.* **ther a pies.**

there (ŦHãr: *unstressed* ŦHər), 1. in or at that place: *Sit there.* 2. to or into that place: *Go there at once.* 3. that place: *From there go on to New York.* 4. at that point in an action, speech, etc.: *You have done enough, you may stop there.* 5. in that matter, particular, or respect: *You are mistaken there.* 6. *There* is also used in sentences in which the verb comes before the subject: *There are three new houses on our street. Is there a drugstore near here?* 7. *There* is used to call attention to some person or thing: *There goes the bell.* 8. *There* is also used to express satisfaction, triumph, dismay, encouragement, comfort, etc.: *There, there! don't cry.* 1,2,4-7 *adv.,* 3 *n.,* 8 *interj.*

all there, *Informal.* 1. wide-awake; alert. 2. not crazy; sane.

there a bout (ŦHãr′ə bout′), thereabouts. *adv.*

there a bouts (ŦHãr′ə bouts′), 1. near that place. 2. near that time. 3. near that number or amount. *adv.*

there af ter (ŦHãr af′tər), 1. after that; afterward: *He was very ill as a child and was considered delicate thereafter.* 2. accordingly. *adv.*

there at (ŦHãr at′), 1. when that happened; at that time. 2. because of that; because of it. 3. at that place; there. *adv.*

there by (ŦHãr bī′ or ŦHãr′bī), 1. by means of that; in that way: *He wished to travel and thereby study the customs of other countries.* 2. in connection with that: *George won the game, and thereby hangs a tale.* 3. near there. *adv.*

there for (ŦHãr fôr′), for that; for this; for it: *He promised to give a building for a hospital and as much land as should be necessary therefor.* *adv.*

there fore (ŦHãr′fôr), for that reason; as a result of that; consequently: *Helen went to a party and therefore did not study her lessons.* *adv.*

there from (ŦHãr from′ or ŦHãr frum′), from that; from this; from it: *He opened his bag and took therefrom an apple.* *adv.*

there in (ŦHãr in′), 1. in that place; in it: *God created the sea and all that is therein.* 2. in that matter; in that way: *The captain thought all danger was past. Therein he made a mistake.* *adv.*

there in to (ŦHãr in′tü or ŦHãr′in tü′), 1. into that place; into it. 2. into that matter. *adv.*

there of (ŦHãr ov′ or ŦHãr uv′), 1. of that; of it. 2. from it; from that source. *adv.*

there on (ŦHãr on′), 1. on that; on it: *Before the window was a table. A huge book lay thereon.* 2. immediately after that: *Jesus touched the sick man; thereon he was healed.* *adv.*

there's (ŦHãrz), there is.

The re sa (tə rē′sə), **Saint,** 1515-1582, Spanish nun and mystic. *n.* Also, **Teresa.**

there to (ŦHãr tü′), 1. to that; to it: *The castle stands on a hill, and the road thereto is steep and rough.* 2. in addition to that; also: *The king gave his faithful servant rich garments and added thereto a bag of gold.* *adv.*

there to fore (ŦHãr′tə fôr′), before that time; until then. *adv.*

there un der (ŦHãr un′dər), 1. under that; under it. 2. under the authority of that; according to that. *adv.*

there un to (ŦHãr un′tü or ŦHãr′un tü′), to that; to it. *adv.*

there up on (ŦHãr′ə pon′) 1. immediately after that: *The President appeared. Thereupon the people clapped.* 2. because of that; therefore: *The stolen jewels were found in his room; thereupon he was put in jail.* 3. on that; on it: *The knight carried a shield with a cross painted thereupon.* *adv.*

there with (ŦHãr wiŦH′ or ŦHãr with′), *Archaic.* 1. with that; with it: *The lady gave him a rose and a smile therewith.* 2. immediately after that; then: *"Avenge me!" said the ghost and therewith disappeared.* *adv.*

there with al (ŦHãr′wiŦH ôl′), 1. with that; with this; with it. 2. in addition to that; also. *adv.*

ther mal (thėr′ml), 1. of or having to do with heat. 2. warm; hot. *adj.*

thermal barrier, point of speed beyond which an aircraft is subjected to dangerously high temperatures as a result of friction with the atmosphere. The thermal barrier was originally considered to exist at sea level at speeds approximating 1,000 miles per hour, but has been pushed far upwards of this by the development of new heat-resistant materials.

ther mo dy nam ic (thėr′mō dī nam′ik), 1. of or having to do with thermodynamics. 2. using force due to heat or to the conversion of heat into mechanical energy. *adj.*

ther mo dy nam ics (thėr′mō dī nam′iks), branch of physics that deals with the relations between heat and mechanical energy or work. *n.*

Thermometers: C, centigrade; F, Fahrenheit.

ther mo e lec tric (thėr′mō i lek′trik), of or having to do with thermoelectricity. *adj.*

ther mo e lec tric i ty (thėr′mō i lek′tris′ə tē), electricity produced directly by heat. *n.*

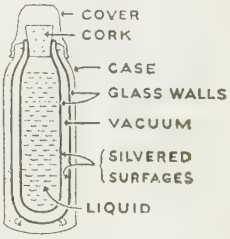
ther mom e ter (thər mom′ə tər), instrument for measuring temperature, usually by means of the expansion and contraction of mercury or alcohol in a capillary tube and bulb. *n.*

ther mo nu cle ar (thėr′mō nü′klē ər or thėr′mō nū′klē ər), of or designating the fusion of atoms (as in the hydrogen bomb) through very high temperature: *a thermonuclear reaction.* *adj.*

ther mo plas tic (thėr′mō plas′tik), 1. becoming soft and capable of being molded when heated. 2. a thermoplastic material, especially a plastic. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

Ther mop y lae (thər mop′i lē), a mountain pass in Greece. In 480 B.C., a few Spartan soldiers defended it against a great army of Persians until every Spartan was killed. *n.*

Ther mos bottle (thėr′məs), *Trademark.* bottle, flask, or jug having a case or jacket that heat cannot pass through easily. It will keep its contents at about their original temperature for hours.



Thermos bottle

ther mo stat (thėr′mə stat), 1. an automatic device for regulating temperature. 2. any automatic device that responds to conditions of temperature. *n.*

ther mo stat ic (thėr′mə stat′ik), of, having to do with, or like a thermostat. *adj.*

ther mo stat i cal ly (thėr′mə stat′ik lē), by means of a thermostat. *adv.*

the sau rus (thi sô′rəs), 1. treasury; storehouse. 2. dictionary, encyclopedia, or other book that is a storehouse of information. *n., pl.* **the sau ri** (-rī).

these (ŦHēz), pl. of **this.** *These days are cold. These two problems are hard. These are my books. adj., pron.*

The se us (thē′sē əs or thē′sūs), in Greek mythology, the chief hero of Athens. He killed the Minotaur and escaped from the Labyrinth with the help of Ariadne. *n.*

the sis (thē′sis), 1. proposition or statement to be proved or to be maintained against objections. 2. essay; essay presented by a candidate for a diploma or degree. *n., pl.* **the ses** (-sēz).

Thes pi an (thes′pē ən), 1. having to do with Thespis. 2. of or having to do with the drama or tragedy; dramatic; tragic. 3. actor or actress. 1,2 *adj.,* 3 *n.*

Thes pis (thes′pis), Greek tragic poet who lived about 534 B.C. Traditionally, he was the founder of Greek tragedy. *n.*

Thess., Thessalonians.

Thes sa lo ni ans (thes′ə lō′nē ənz), either of two books of the New Testament written by Saint Paul. *n.*

Thes sa ly (thes′ə lē), district in E Greece. *n.*

The tis (thē′tis), in Greek mythology, one of the Nereids, the mother of Achilles. *n.*

thews (thüz), 1. muscles. 2. sinews. *n.pl.*

they (ŦHā), 1. nom. pl. of **he, she,** or **it.** *Where are they? They are on the kitchen table.* 2. *Informal.* some people; any people; persons: *They say we should have a new school. pron., pl. nom.; poss.,* **their, theirs,** *obj.,* **them.**

they'd (ŦHād), 1. they had. 2. they would.

they'll (ŦHāl), 1. they will. 2. they shall.

they're (ŦHār), they are.

they've (ŦHāv), they have.

thi a min or **thi a mine** (thī′ə min), a complex organic compound found in cereals, yeast, etc., or prepared synthetically. Its chloride, vitamin B_1, aids in preventing beriberi, etc. *n.*

thick (thik), 1. with much space from one side to the opposite side; not thin: *The castle has thick stone walls.* 2. measuring between two opposite sides: *two inches thick.* 3. set close together; dense: *thick hair.* 4. many and close together; abundant: *bullets thick as hail.* 5. filled; covered: *thick with flies.* 6. like glue or syrup, not like water; rather dense of its kind: *Thick liquids pour much more slowly than thin liquids.* 7. not clear; foggy: *thick weather.* 8. not clear in sound; hoarse: *a thick voice.* 9. stupid; dull: *He has a thick head.* 10. thickly. 11. the thickest part: *in the thick of the fight.* 12. *Informal.* very friendly; intimate. 13. *Informal.* too much to be endured. 1-9,12,13 *adj.,* 10 *adv.,* 11 *n.*

lay it on thick, *Informal.* praise or blame too much.

through thick and thin, in good times and bad.

thick en (thik′ən), make or become thick or thicker. *v.* **—thick′en er,** *n.*

thick en ing (thik′ən ing), 1. material or ingredient used to thicken something. 2. a thickened part. *n.*

thick et (thik′it), shrubs, bushes, or small trees growing close together. *n.*

thick-head ed (thik′hed′id), stupid; dull. *adj.* **—thick′-head′ed ness,** *n.*

thick ly (thik′lē), 1. in a thick manner; closely; densely: *a thickly settled region.* 2. in great numbers; in abundance. 3. frequently. 4. with thick consistency. 5. hoarsely. *adv.*

thick ness (thik′nis), 1. quality or state of being thick. 2. distance between opposite surfaces; the third measurement of a solid, not length nor breadth: *The length of the board is 10 feet, the width 6 inches, the thickness 2 inches.* 3. the thick part. 4. layer: *The pad was made up of three thicknesses of blotting paper. n.*

thick-set (thik′set′), 1. thickly set: *a thick-set hedge.* 2. thick in form or build: *a thick-set man.* 3. thicket. 4. a thick hedge. 1,2 *adj.,* 3,4 *n.*

thick-skinned (thik′skind′), 1. having a thick skin. 2. not sensitive to criticism, rebuff, or the like. *adj.*

thick-wit ted (thik′wit′id), stupid; dull. *adj.*

thief (thēf), person who steals, especially one who steals secretly and without using force: *A thief stole the little boy's bicycle from the yard. n., pl.* **thieves.**

thieve (thēv), steal. *v.,* **thieved, thiev ing.**

thiev er y (thēv′ər ē), act of stealing; theft. *n., pl.* **thiev er ies.**

thieves (thēvz), pl. of **thief.** *n.*

thiev ish (thēv′ish), 1. having the habit of stealing; likely to steal. 2. like a thief; sly: *That cat has a thievish look. adj.* **—thiev′ish ly,** *adv.* **—thiev′ish ness,** *n.*

thigh (thī), part of the leg between the hip and the knee. *n.*

thigh bone (thī′bōn′), bone of the leg between the hip and the knee; femur. *n.*

thill (thil), either of the shafts between which a single animal drawing a vehicle is placed. *n.*

thim ble (thim′bl), 1. a small metal cap worn on the finger to protect it when pushing the needle in sewing. 2. a short metal tube. 3. a metal ring fitted in a rope, to save wear on the rope. *n.*

thim ble ber ry (thim′bl ber′ē), an American raspberry with a thimble-shaped fruit; especially, the black raspberry. *n., pl.* **thim ble ber ries.**

thim ble ful (thim′bl fůl), as much as a thimble will hold; very small quantity. *n., pl.* **thim ble fuls.**

Thim bu (tim′bü), capital of Bhutan, in the W part. 8500. *n.*

thin (thin), 1. with little space from one side to the opposite side; not thick: *thin paper, thin wire.* 2. having little flesh; slender; lean: *a thin person.* 3. not set close together; scanty: *He has thin hair.* 4. not dense: *The air on the top of those high mountains is thin.* 5. few and far apart; not abundant: *The actors played to a thin audience.* 6. not like glue or syrup; like water; of less substance than usual: *thin milk.* 7. not deep or strong: *a shrill, thin voice.* 8. having little depth, fullness, or intensity: *a thin color.* 9. easily seen through; flimsy: *a thin excuse.* 10. in a thin manner. 11. make or become thin. 1-9 *adj.,* **thin ner, thin nest;** 10 *adv.,* 11 *v.,* **thinned, thin ning. —thin′ly,** *adv.* **—thin′ner,** *n.* **—thin′ness,** *n.*

thine (ŦHīn), *Mainly Archaic* or *Poetic.* 1. belonging to thee; yours. 2. the one or ones belonging to thee; yours. 3. thy; your. 1,2 *pron.,* 3 *adj.*

thing (thing), 1. any object or substance: *All the things in the house were burned. Put these things away.* 2. whatever is spoken or thought of; act; deed; fact; event; happening; idea; opinion: *A strange thing happened. It was a good thing to do.* 3. matter; subject; affair; business: *How are things going?* 4. person or creature: *I felt sorry for the poor thing. n.*

things, 1. belongings; possessions. 2. clothes. 3. outdoor clothes.

know a thing or two, *Informal.* be experienced or wise.

make a good thing of, *Informal.* profit from.

see things, have hallucinations.

the thing, 1. the fashion or style. 2. the important fact or idea.

think (thingk), **1.** have ideas; use the mind: *You must learn to think clearly.* **2.** have in the mind: *He thought that he would go.* **3.** have an idea: *He had thought of her as still a child.* **4.** have an opinion; believe: *Do what you think fit.* **5.** reflect; consider: *I must think before answering.* **6.** imagine: *You can't think how surprised I was.* **7.** remember: *I can't think of his name.* **8.** intend: *He thinks to escape punishment.* **9.** expect: *I did not think to find you here.* *v.*, **thought, think ing.** **—think′er,** *n.*

think out, **1.** plan or discover by thinking. **2.** solve or understand by thinking. **3.** think through to the end.

think out loud, say what one is thinking.

think over, consider carefully.

think through, think about until one reaches an understanding or conclusion.

think twice, think again before acting; hesitate.

think up, plan or discover by thinking.

think a ble (thingk′ə bl), capable of being thought; conceivable. *adj.*

think ing (thingk′ing), **1.** that thinks; reasoning. **2.** thoughtful or reflective. **3.** thought. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

thin-skinned (thin′skind′), **1.** having a thin skin. **2.** sensitive to criticism, reproach, rebuff, or the like; touchy. *adj.*

third (thėrd), **1.** next after the second; last in a series of three: *C is the third letter of the alphabet.* **2.** one, or being one, of three equal parts: *Mother divided the cake into thirds.* **3.** a musical tone three degrees from another tone. **4.** interval between such tones. **5.** combination of such tones. 1,2 *adj.*, 1-5 *n.*

third-class (thėrd′klas′), of or belonging to a class after the second. *adj.*

third degree, *Chiefly U.S. Informal.* use of severe treatment by the police to force a person to give information or make a confession.

third estate, persons not in the nobility or clergy; common people.

third ly (thėrd′lē), in the third place. *adv.*

third person, form of a pronoun or verb used to refer to the person spoken of. *He, she, it,* and *they* are pronouns of the third person.

third rail, rail paralleling the ordinary rails of a railroad. It carries a powerful electric current and is used on some railroads instead of an overhead wire.

third-rate (thėrd′rāt′), **1.** of the third class. **2.** distinctly inferior. *adj.*

Third Reich, the totalitarian state in Germany (from 1933 to 1945) under Adolf Hitler.

third world, the world of neutral nations; the countries taking neither side in the cold war between Communist and Western nations.

thirst (thėrst), **1.** a dry, painful feeling caused by having nothing to drink; desire or need for something to drink: *The traveler in the desert died of thirst. He satisfied his thirst at the spring.* **2.** feel thirst; be thirsty. **3.** a strong desire: *Many boys have a thirst for adventure.* **4.** have a strong desire. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*

thirst y (thėrs′tē), **1.** feeling thirst; having thirst. **2.** without water or moisture; dry. **3.** having a strong desire; eager. *adj.*, **thirst i er, thirst i est.** **—thirst′i ly,** *adv.* **—thirst′i ness,** *n.*

thir teen (thėr′tēn′), three more than ten; 13. *n.*, *adj.*

thir teenth (thėr′tēnth′), **1.** next after the 12th; last in a series of 13. **2.** one, or being one, of 13 equal parts. *adj.*, *n.*

thir ti eth (thėr′tē ith), **1.** next after the 29th; last in a series of 30. **2.** one, or being one, of 30 equal parts. *adj.*, *n.*

thir ty (thėr′tē), three times ten; 30. *n.*, *pl.* **thir ties;** *adj.*

thirty-second note (thėr′tē sek′ənd), a note one thirty-second of a whole note (𝅘𝅥𝅯).

this (ŦHis), **1.** the person, thing, event, quality, condition, idea, etc., that is present, mentioned, or referred to now: *This is the best. After this you must go home.* **2.** the one emphasized or contrasted with another called "that": *This is newer than that.* **3.** present; near; spoken of; referred to: *this minute, this child, this idea.* **4.** to this extent or degree; so: *You can have this much.* 1,2 *pron.*, *pl.* **these;** 3 *adj.*, 4 *adv.*

Thistle

this tle (this′l), plant with a prickly stalk and leaves. The purple thistle is the national flower of Scotland. *n.*

this tle down (this′l doun′), down or fluff of a thistle. *n.*

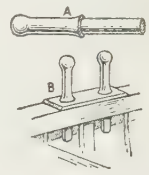
this tly (this′lē), **1.** like thistles; prickly. **2.** having many thistles. *adj.*

thith er (thiŦH′ər or ŦHiŦH′ər), **1.** to that place; toward that place; there. **2.** on that side; farther. 1 *adv.*, 2 *adj.*

thith er ward (thiŦH′ər wərd or ŦHiŦH′ər wərd), toward that place; in that direction. *adv.*

tho or **tho'** (ŦHō), though. *conj.*, *adv.*

thole (thōl), peg on the side of a boat to hold an oar in rowing. *n.*



Tholes: A, single; B, double.

thole pin (thōl′pin′), thole. *n.*

Thom as (tom′əs), one of the twelve disciples chosen by Jesus as His Apostles. He at first doubted the Resurrection. John 20:24-29. *n.*

Thom son (tom′sən), **William,** 1824-1907, English physicist, who became Lord Kelvin. *n.*

thong (thông), **1.** a narrow strip of leather, etc., especially used as a fastening. **2.** lash of a whip. *n.*

Thor (thôr), the ancient Scandinavian god of thunder. *n.*

tho rac ic (thô ras′ik), of or having to do with the thorax. The thoracic cavity contains the heart and lungs. *adj.*

tho rax (thô′raks), **1.** part of the body between the neck and the abdomen. A man's chest is his thorax. **2.** the second division of an insect's body, between the head and the abdomen. See **insect** for diagram. *n.*, *pl.* **tho rax es, tho ra ces** (-rə sēz).

Tho reau (thə rō′), **Henry David,** 1817-1862, American author and naturalist. *n.*

tho rite (thô′rīt), mineral consisting essentially of a silicate of thorium. *n.*

tho ri um (thô′rē əm), a radioactive metallic element present in certain rare minerals. *Symbol:* Th *n.*

thorn (thôrn), **1.** a sharp-pointed growth on a stem or branch of a tree or plant: *Roses have thorns.* **2.** tree or plant that has thorns on it: *Thorns sprang up and choked the wheat.* *n.*

thorn in the flesh or **side,** cause of trouble or annoyance.

thorn apple, **1.** fruit of the hawthorn; haw. **2.** hawthorn. **3.** jimson weed.

thorn y (thôr′nē), **1.** full of thorns. **2.** troublesome; annoying: *The boys argued over the thorny points in the lesson.* *adj.*, **thorn i er, thorn i est.**

thor o (thėr′ō), thorough. *adj.*, *prep.*, *adv.*

tho ron (thô′ron), a rare element given off by thorium. It is a radioactive gas. *Symbols:* Tn or Th *n.*

thor ough (thėr′ō), **1.** being all that is needed; complete: *a thorough search.* **2.** doing all that should be done and slighting nothing: *The doctor was very thorough in his examination of the patient.* **3.** *Archaic.* through. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *adv.*, *prep.* Also **thoro.** **—thor′ough ly,** *adv.* **—thor′ough ness,** *n.*

thor ough bred (thėr′ō bred′), **1.** of pure breed or stock. **2.** a thoroughbred horse or other animal. **3.** well-bred; thoroughly trained. **4.** a well-bred or thoroughly trained person. 1,3 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.*

thor ough fare (thėr′ō fār′), **1.** passage, road, or street open at both ends. **2.** a main road; highway: *The Lincoln Highway is a well-known thoroughfare.* *n.*

no thoroughfare, people are forbidden to go through.

thor ough go ing (thėr′ō gō′ing), thorough; complete. *adj.*

thorp (thôrp), *Archaic.* village; small town. *n.*

those (ŦHōz), pl. of **that.** *She owns that dog; the boys own those dogs. That is his book; those are my books. adj., pron.*

thou (ŦHou), you; the one spoken to. *pron., sing., nom.* **thou**; *poss.* **thy** or **thine**; *obj.* **thee**; *pl., nom.* **you** or **ye**; *poss.* **your** or **yours**; *obj.* **you** or **ye.**

though (ŦHō), **1.** in spite of the fact that; notwithstanding the fact that: *Though it was pouring, the girls went to school.* **2.** yet; still; nevertheless: *He is better, though not yet cured.* **3.** even if; granting or supposing that: *Though I fail, I shall try again.* **4.** however: *I am sorry about our quarrel; you began it, though.* 1-3 *conj.*, 4 *adv.* Also, **tho, tho'.**

as though, as if; as it would be if.

thought (thôt), **1.** what one thinks; idea; notion: *Her thought was to have a picnic.* **2.** power or process of thinking; mental activity: *Thought helps us solve problems.* **3.** reasoning: *He applied thought to the problem.* **4.** consideration; attention; care; regard: *Show some thought for others than yourself.* **5.** intention: *His thought was to avoid controversy.* **6.** a little bit; trifle: *Be a thought more polite.* **7.** pt. and pp. of **think.** *We thought it would snow yesterday.* 1-6 *n.*, 7 *v.*

thought control, the strict limiting or regimentation of ideas, reasoning, etc., in all persons so as to conform to that of a particular group, government, etc.

thought ful (thôt′fəl), **1.** full of thought; thinking: *He was thoughtful for a while and then replied, "No."* **2.** careful; heedful. **3.** careful of others; considerate: *She is always thoughtful of her mother. adj.* **—thought′ful ly,** *adv.* **—thought′ful ness,** *n.*

thought less (thôt′lis), **1.** without thought; doing things without thinking; careless. **2.** showing little or no care or regard for others; not considerate. *adj.* **—thought′less ly,** *adv.* **—thought′less ness,** *n.*

thou sand (thou′znd), ten hundred; 1000. *n., adj.*

thou sand fold (thou′znd fōld′), a thousand times as much or as many. *adj., adv., n.*

Thousand Islands, group of about 1500 islands in the St. Lawrence River, near Lake Ontario. Some belong to Canada, and some to the United States.

thou sandth (thou′zndth), **1.** last in a series of a thousand. **2.** one, or being one, of a thousand equal parts. *adj., n.*

Thrace (thrās), region in the E part of the Balkan Peninsula. In ancient times it was first an independent country and later a Roman province. Today most of the region is in Bulgaria, and the rest of it in Greece. See **Byzantine Empire** for map. *n.*

Thra cian (thrā′shən), **1.** of or having to do with ancient Thrace or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of ancient Thrace. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

thrall (thrôl), **1.** person in bondage; slave. **2.** thralldom; bondage; slavery. *n.*

thrall dom or **thral dom** (thrôl′dəm), bondage; slavery: *A sorcerer held the knight in thralldom. n.*

thrash (thrash), **1.** beat: *The man thrashed the boy for stealing the apples.* **2.** move violently; toss: *Unable to sleep, the patient thrashed about in his bed.* **3.** thresh (wheat, etc.). *v.*

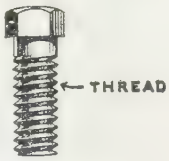
thrash out, settle by thorough discussion.

thrash over, go over again and again.

thrash er (thrash′ər), **1.** person or thing that thrashes. **2.** thresher (def. 3). **3.** any of several American birds related to the mocking bird. *n.*

Thrasher (def. 3) (about 11 in. long)

thread (thred), **1.** cotton, silk, flax, etc., spun out into a fine cord. You sew with thread. **2.** pass a thread through: *She threaded her needle. Mary threaded a hundred beads.* **3.** something long and slender like a thread: *Threads of gold could be seen in the ore.* **4.** form into a thread: *Cook the syrup until it will thread.* **5.** something that connects the parts of a story, speech, etc. **6.** pass like a thread through; pervade. **7.** make one's way through; make (one's way) carefully; go on a winding course: *He threaded his way through the crowd.* **8.** the winding, sloping ridge of a screw, etc. **9.** form a thread on (a screw, etc.). 1,3,5,8 *n.*, 2,4,6,7,9 *v.* **—thread′like′,** *adj.*



Thread (def. 8)

thread bare (thred′bār′), **1.** having the nap worn off; worn so much that the threads show: *a threadbare coat.* **2.** wearing clothes worn to the threads; shabby: *a threadbare beggar.* **3.** old and worn; stale: *a threadbare excuse. adj.*

thread y (thred′ē), **1.** consisting of or resembling a thread. **2.** fibrous; stringy or viscid. **3.** of the pulse, thin and feeble. **4.** of the voice, etc., lacking in fullness. *adj.* **—thread′i ness,** *n.*

threat (thret), **1.** statement of what will be done to hurt or punish someone. **2.** sign or cause of possible evil or harm: *Those black clouds are a threat of rain. n.*

threat en (thret′n), **1.** make a threat against; say what will be done to hurt or punish: *threaten a person with imprisonment.* **2.** be a sign of (possible evil or harm, etc.): *Black clouds threaten rain.* **3.** be a threat. **4.** utter threats: *Do you mean to threaten?* **5.** be a cause of possible evil or harm to: *A flood threatened the city. v.* **—threat′en er,** *n.* **—threat′en ing ly,** *adv.*

three (thrē), **1.** one more than two; 3. **2.** set of three persons or things. **3.** a playing card, die, domino, etc., with three spots. 1-3 *n.*, 1 *adj.*

three-D or **3-D** (thrē′dē′), three dimensional (motion picture). *n.*

three fold (thrē′fōld′), **1.** three times as much or as many. **2.** having three parts. 1,2 *adj.*, 1 *adv.*, *n.*

three-mile limit, distance from the shore that, according to international law, is included within the jurisdiction of the State possessing the coast.

three pence (thrip′əns), **1.** three British pennies; three pence. **2.** coin of this value, worth about 3 cents (1964). *n.*

three pen ny (thrip′ən ē or thrē′pen′ē), **1.** worth three pence. **2.** of little worth; cheap; paltry. *adj.*

three-ply (thrē′plī′), having three thicknesses, layers, folds, or strands. *adj.*

three R's, reading, writing, and arithmetic.

three score (thrē′skōr′), three times twenty; 60. *adj.*

three some (thrē′səm), **1.** group of three people. **2.** game played by three people. **3.** the players. *n.*

Three Wise Men, men who came from the East to honor the infant Jesus; the Magi.

thren o dy (thren′ə dē), song of lamentation, especially at a person's death. *n., pl.* **thren o dies.**

thresh (thresh), **1.** separate the grain or seeds from (wheat, etc.). Nowadays most farmers use a machine to thresh their wheat. **2.** toss about; thrash. *v.*

thresh out, settle by thorough discussion.

thresh over, go over again and again.

thresh er (thresh′ər), **1.** person or thing that threshes. **2.** machine used for separating the grain or seeds from wheat, etc. **3.** a large shark with a very long tail. *n.*

thresh old (thresh′ōld or thresh′hōld), **1.** piece of wood or stone under a door. **2.** doorway. **3.** point of entering; beginning point: *The scientist was on the threshold of an important discovery. n.*

threw (thrü), pt. of **throw.** *He threw a stone and ran away. v.*

thrice (thrīs), **1.** three times: *He knocked thrice.* **2.** very; extremely. *adv.*

thrift (thrift), absence of waste; saving; economical management; habit of saving: *By thrift she managed to get along on her small salary.* *n.*

thrift less (thrift′lis), without thrift; wasteful. *adj.*

thrift y (thrif′tē), **1.** careful in spending; economical; saving. **2.** thriving; flourishing; prosperous: *a thrifty plant.* *adj.*, **thrift i er, thrift i est.** **—thrift′i ly,** *adv.* **—thrift′i ness,** *n.*

thrill (thril), **1.** a shivering, exciting feeling. **2.** give a shivering, exciting feeling to: *Stories of adventure thrilled him.* **3.** have a shivering, exciting feeling: *The children thrilled with joy at the sight of the Christmas tree.* **4.** quiver; tremble: *Her voice thrilled with terror.* 1 *n.*, 2-4 *v.* **—thrill′ing ly,** *adv.*

thrill er (thril′ər), **1.** person or thing that thrills. **2.** *Informal.* a sensational play or story, especially one involving a murder. *n.*

thrips (thrips), a small destructive insect with long narrow wings fringed with hairs. *n.*

thrive (thrīv), be successful; grow rich; grow strong; prosper: *Flowers will not thrive without sunshine.* *v.*, **throve** or **thrived, thrived** or **thriv en, thriv ing.**

thriv en (thriv′ən), a pp. of **thrive.** *v.*

thro' or **thro** (thrü), through. *prep., adv., adj.*

throat (thrōt), **1.** the front of the neck. **2.** the passage from the mouth to the stomach or the lungs. **3.** any narrow passage: *the throat of a mine.* *n.*

lump in the throat, a feeling of inability to swallow.

stick in one's throat, be hard or unpleasant to say.

throat ed (thrōt′id), having a certain kind of throat: *white-throated.* *adj.*

throat y (thrōt′ē), **1.** produced or modified in the throat; guttural: *a throaty sound.* **2.** of a woman's voice, low-pitched and resonant. *adj.*, **throat i er, throat i est.** **—throat′i ness,** *n.*

throb (throb), **1.** beat rapidly or strongly: *The long climb up the hill made her heart throb.* **2.** a rapid or strong beat: *A throb of pain shot through his head.* **3.** beat steadily. **4.** a steady beat: *the throb of a pulse.* **5.** quiver; tremble. 1,3,5 *v.*, **throbbed, throb bing;** 2,4,5 *n.* **—throb′bing ly,** *adv.*

throe (thrō), a violent pang; great pain. *n.*

throes, **1.** anguish; agony. **2.** a desperate struggle; violent disturbance.

throm bo sis (throm bō′sis), a coagulation of blood in a blood vessel or in the heart during life. *n.*

throne (thrōn), **1.** chair on which a king, queen, bishop, or other person of high rank sits during ceremonies. **2.** power or authority of a king, queen, etc. **3.** enthrone. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **throned, thron ing.**

throng (thrông), **1.** a crowd; multitude. **2.** crowd; fill with a crowd: *People thronged the theater to see the famous actress.* **3.** come together in a crowd; go or press in large numbers: *The people thronged to see the king.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

throt tle (throt′l), **1.** valve regulating the flow of steam, gasoline vapor, etc., to an engine. **2.** lever, pedal, etc., working such a valve. **3.** lessen the speed of (an engine) by closing a throttle: *to throttle a steam engine.* **4.** stop the breath of by pressure on the throat; strangle: *The thief throttled the dog to keep it from barking.* **5.** choke; suffocate. **6.** throat. **7.** check or stop the flow of; suppress: *High tariffs throttle trade between countries.* 1,2,6 *n.*, 3-5,7 *v.*, **throt tled, throt tling.**

through (thrü), **1.** from end to end of; from side to side of; between the parts of; from beginning to end of: *The soldiers marched through the town. The men cut a tunnel through a mountain.* **2.** from end to end; from side to side; between the parts: *The bullet hit the wall and went through.* **3.** here and there in; over; around: *We traveled through New England visiting many old towns.* **4.** because of; by reason of: *The woman refused help through pride.* **5.** by means of: *He became rich through hard work and ability.* **6.** completely; thoroughly: *He walked home in the rain and was wet through.* **7.** going all the way without change: *a through train from New York to Chicago.* **8.** having reached the end of; finished with: *We are through school at three o'clock.* **9.** from beginning to end: *She read the book through.* **10.** along the whole distance; all the way: *The train goes through to Boston.* **11.** having reached the end; finished: *I am almost through.* 1,3-5,8 *prep.*, 2,6,9,10 *adv.*, 7,11 *adj.* Also, **thro, thro', thru.**

through and through, completely; thoroughly.

through out (thrü out′), **1.** all the way through; through all; in every part of: *The Fourth of July is celebrated throughout the United States.* **2.** in every part: *The house is well built throughout.* 1 *prep.*, 2 *adv.*

throve (thrōv), a pt. of **thrive.** *v.*

throw (thrō), **1.** cast; toss; hurl: *throw a ball. The fire hose threw water on the fire.* **2.** a cast, toss, etc. **3.** distance a thing is or may be thrown. **4.** bring to the ground: *His horse threw him.* **5.** put carelessly or in haste: *throw a man into prison. She threw a cloak over her shoulders.* **6.** turn, direct, or move, especially quickly: *She threw a glance at each car that passed us.* **7.** move (a lever, etc.) that connects or disconnects parts of a switch, clutch, or other mechanism. **8.** connect or disconnect thus. **9.** shed. A snake throws its skin. **10.** of some animals, bring forth (young). **11.** *U.S. Informal.* let an opponent win (a race, game, etc.), often for money. **12.** scarf; light covering. **13.** make a specified cast with dice. **14.** a cast at dice; venture. **15.** twist (silk) into threads. 1,4-11,13,15 *v.*, **threw, thrown, throw ing;** 2,3,12,14 *n.* **—throw′er,** *n.*

throw away, **1.** get rid of; discard. **2.** waste.

throw back, revert to an ancestral type.

throw cold water on, discourage.

throw in, add as a gift.

throw off, **1.** get rid of. **2.** *Informal.* produce (a poem, etc.) in an offhand manner.

throw oneself at, try very hard to get the love, friendship, or favor of.

throw open, **1.** open suddenly or widely. **2.** remove all obstacles or restrictions from.

throw out, **1.** get rid of; discard. **2.** reject.

throw over, give up; discard; abandon.

throw up, **1.** *Informal.* vomit. **2.** give up; abandon. **3.** build rapidly.

throw back (thrō′bak′), **1.** a throwing back. **2.** setback or check. **3.** reversion to an ancestral type or character; an example of this: *The boy seemed to be a throwback to his great-grandfather.* *n.*

thrown (thrōn), pp. of **throw.** *Mary has thrown her old toys away.* *v.*

thru (thrü), through. *prep., adv., adj.*

thrum[1] (thrum), **1.** play on a stringed instrument by plucking the strings: *thrum a guitar.* **2.** drum or tap idly with the fingers: *thrum on a table.* **3.** the sound made by thrumming. 1,2 *v.*, **thrummed, thrum ming;** 3 *n.*

thrum[2] (thrum), **1.** loose thread or yarn. **2.** fringe. *n.*

thrush (thrush), **1.** any of a large group of migratory songbirds that includes the robin, the bluebird, the wood thrush, etc. **2.** a brown bird with a spotted white breast, that has a very sweet song. *n.*

Song thrush (about 9 in. long)

thrust (thrust), **1.** push with force: *He thrust his hands into his pockets* (*v.*). *She hid the book behind the pillow with a quick thrust* (*n.*). **2.** stab: *thrust a knife into an apple* (*v.*). *A thrust with the sword killed him* (*n.*). **3.** an attack. **4.** in mechanics, architecture, etc., the force of one thing pushing on another. **5.** the endwise push exerted by the rotation of a propeller. **6.** the force driving a rocket or a jet engine forward as a reaction to the discharge of gas or liquid through a nozzle or exhaust. 1,2 *v.*, **thrust, thrust ing;** 1-6 *n.*

thru way (thrü′wā′), an express highway. *n.*

thud (thud), **1.** a dull sound: *The book hit the floor with a thud.* **2.** a blow or thump. **3.** hit, move, or strike with a thud. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **thud ded, thud ding.**

thug (thug), **1.** ruffian; cutthroat. **2.** member of a former religious organization of robbers and murderers in India. *n.*

Thu le (thü′lē), the part of the world that the ancient Greeks and Romans regarded as farthest north; some island or region north of Britain. *n.*

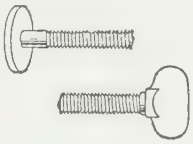
thu li um (thü′lē əm), a rare element of the yttrium group. *Symbol:* Tm *n.*

thumb (thum), **1.** the short, thick finger of the human hand, next to the forefinger. **2.** part that covers the thumb: *the thumb of a mitten.* **3.** soil or wear by handling with the thumbs: *The books were badly thumbed.* **4.** turn pages of (a book, etc.) rapidly, reading only portions. **5.** handle awkwardly. 1,2 *n.*, 3-5 *v.* **—thumb′-like′,** *adj.*

thumbs down, sign of disapproval or rejection.

thumbs up, sign of approval or acceptance.

under the thumb of, under the power or influence of.

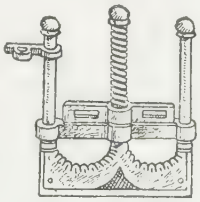


Thumbscrews (def. 1)

thumb nail (thum′nāl′), **1.** nail of the thumb. **2.** something very small or short. **3.** very small or short. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

thumb screw (thum′skrü′), **1.** screw made so that its head can be easily turned with the thumb and a finger. **2.** an old instrument of torture that squeezed the thumbs. *n.*

thumb tack (thum′tak′), tack with a broad, flat head, that can be pressed into a wall, board, etc., with the thumb. *n.*



Thumbscrew used in torture

thump (thump), **1.** strike with something thick and heavy: *He thumped the table with his fist.* **2.** strike against (something) heavily and noisily: *The shutters thumped the wall in the wind.* **3.** a blow with something thick and heavy; heavy knock: *The thief hit him a thump on the head.* **4.** the dull sound made by a blow, knock, or fall: *We heard the thump as he fell.* **5.** make a dull sound; pound: *The hammer thumped against the wood.* **6.** beat violently: *His heart thumped.* **7.** beat or thrash severely. 1,2,5-7 *v.*, 3,4 *n.* **—thump′er,** *n.*

thun der (thun′dər), **1.** the loud noise that often follows a flash of lightning. It is caused by a disturbance of the air resulting from the discharge of electricity. **2.** give forth thunder. **3.** any noise like thunder: *the thunder of Niagara Falls, a thunder of applause.* **4.** make a noise like thunder: *The cannon thundered.* **5.** utter very loudly; roar: *thunder a reply.* **6.** threat. **7.** threaten. **8.** denunciation. **9.** denounce. 1,3,6,8 *n.*, 2,4,5, 7,9 *v.* **—thun′der er,** *n.*

steal one's thunder, use another's idea or method without asking him or giving him credit.

thun der bolt (thun′dər bōlt′), **1.** a flash of lightning and the thunder that follows it. **2.** something sudden, startling, and terrible: *The news of his death came as a thunderbolt.* *n.*

thun der clap (thun′dər klap′), **1.** a loud crash of thunder. **2.** something sudden or startling. *n.*

thun der cloud (thun′dər kloud′), a dark, electrically charged cloud that brings thunder and lightning. *n.*

thun der head (thun′dər hed′), one of the round, swelling masses of cumulus clouds often appearing before thunderstorms and frequently developing into thunderclouds. *n.*

thun der ous (thun′dər əs), **1.** producing thunder. **2.** making a noise like thunder. *adj.*

thun der show er (thun′dər shou′ər), shower with thunder and lightning. *n.*

thun der squall (thun′dər skwôl′), squall with thunder and lightning. *n.*

thun der storm (thun′dər stôrm′), storm with thunder and lightning. *n.*

thun der struck (thun′dər struk′), overcome, as if hit by a thunderbolt; astonished; amazed. *adj.*

Thurs. or **Thur.,** Thursday.

Thurs day (thėrz′dē), the fifth day of the week, following Wednesday. *n.*

thus (ŦHus), **1.** in this way; in the way just stated, indicated, etc.; in the following manner: *He spoke thus.* **2.** accordingly; consequently; therefore: *Thus we decided that he was wrong.* **3.** to this extent or degree; so: *thus far.* *adv.*

thwack (thwak), **1.** strike vigorously with a stick or something flat. **2.** a sharp blow with a stick or something flat. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

Canoe with thwarts (def. 3)

thwart (thwôrt), **1.** oppose and defeat; keep from doing something: *The boy's family thwarted his plans for college.* **2.** seat across a boat, on which a rower sits. **3.** brace in a canoe. **4.** lying across. **5.** across; crosswise. 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*, 4 *adj.*, 5 *adv.*

thy (ŦHī), *Mainly Archaic* or *Poetic.* your: *"Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done."* *pron.*, possessive case of **thou;** *adj.*

thyme (tīm), a small plant that has a mintlike fragrance. The leaves of the common **garden thyme** are used for seasoning. The common **wild thyme** is a creeping evergreen. *n.*

thy mus (thī′məs), **1.** of or having to do with the thymus gland. **2.** the thymus gland. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

thymus gland, a small ductless gland near the base of the neck. The thymus of calves is used for food and called sweetbread. In man it disappears or becomes rudimentary in the adult.

thy roid (thī′roid), **1.** the thyroid gland. **2.** medicine made from the thyroid glands of animals, used in the treatment of goiter, obesity, etc. **3.** the thyroid cartilage. **4.** of or having to do with the thyroid gland or thyroid cartilage. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *adj.*

thyroid cartilage, the principal cartilage of the larynx, which forms the lump called the Adam's apple.

thyroid gland, an important ductless gland in the neck of vertebrates that affects growth and metabolism. Goiter is an enlargement or a disorder of the thyroid gland.

Tiara (def. 1)

thy rox in (thī rok′sən), thyroxine. *n.*

thy rox ine (thī rok′sēn), the principal secretion of the thyroid gland. *n.*

thy self (ŦHī self′), yourself. *pron.*

ti (tē), in music, the seventh tone of the scale; si. See **do**[2] for diagram. *n.*

ti ar a (tī ār′ə), **1.** band of gold, jewels, or flowers worn around the head as an ornament. **2.** the triple crown of the Pope. **3.** an ancient Persian headdress for men. *n.*

Ti ber (tī′bər), river flowing from central Italy past Rome into the Mediterranean. 244 mi. *n.*

Ti be ri as (tī bir′ē əs), **Sea of,** a freshwater lake in NE Israel. 14 mi. long. *n.* Also, **Sea of Galilee.**

Ti bet (ti bet′), a former country of central Asia, now claimed by China as the **Tibetan Autonomous Region.** 1,275,000 pop.; 470,000 sq. mi. *n.*

Tiara (def. 2)

Ti bet an (ti bet′n), **1.** of or having to do with Tibet, its people, or their language. **2.** member of the group of native Mongoloid

people of Tibet. **3.** the Indochinese language of Tibet. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

tib i a (tib′ē ə), the inner and thicker of the two bones of the leg from the knee to the ankle; shinbone. See **fibula** for diagram. *n., pl.* **tib i ae** (-ē ē) or **tib i as.**

tic (tik), a habitual, involuntary twitching of the muscles, especially those of the face. *n.*

tick[1] (tik), **1.** sound made by a clock or watch. **2.** make a tick. **3.** sound like it. **4.** mark off: *The clock ticked away the minutes.* **5.** *Informal.* moment; instant. **6.** a small mark. We use √ or / as a tick. **7.** mark with a tick; check: *He ticked off the items one by one.* 1,3,5,6 *n.*, 2,4,7 *v.*

tick[2] (tik), a tiny insect or spider that lives on animals and sucks their blood. *n.*

tick[3] (tik), **1.** the cloth covering of a mattress or pillow. **2.** *Informal.* ticking. *n.*

tick er (tik′ər), **1.** person or thing that ticks. **2.** a telegraphic instrument that prints market reports or news on a paper tape. *n.*

ticker tape, a paper tape on which a ticker prints market reports or news.

tick et (tik′it), **1.** card or piece of paper that gives its holder a right or privilege: *a theater ticket.* **2.** *Informal.* summons given to an offender to appear in court, usually with reference to traffic violations: *a ticket for speeding.* **3.** card or piece of paper attached to something to show its price, etc. **4.** put a ticket on, mark with a ticket: *All articles in the store are ticketed with the price.* **5.** *U.S.* the list of candidates to be voted on that belong to one political party. 1-3,5 *n.*, 4 *v.*

tick ing (tik′ing), a strong cotton or linen cloth, used to cover mattresses and pillows and to make tents and awnings. *n.*

tick le (tik′l), **1.** touch lightly causing little thrills, shivers, or wriggles. **2.** have a feeling like this; cause to have such a feeling: *My nose tickles.* **3.** a tingling or itching feeling. **4.** excite pleasantly; amuse: *The story tickled him. The child was tickled with his new toys.* **5.** play, stir, get, etc., with light touches or strokes. **6.** a tickling. 1,2,4,5 *v.*, **tick led, tick ling;** 3,6 *n.*

tick ler (tik′lər), **1.** person or thing that tickles; especially, a small feather brush used to tickle the faces of others, at a carnival, etc. **2.** a memorandum book, card index, or other device kept as a reminder. **3.** *Informal.* a difficult or puzzling problem. *n.*

tick lish (tik′lish), **1.** sensitive to tickling. **2.** requiring careful handling; delicate; risky: *Telling a girl her faults is a ticklish job.* **3.** easily upset; unstable: *A canoe is a ticklish craft.* **4.** easily offended. *adj.* **—tick′lish ly,** *adv.* **—tick′lish ness,** *n.*

tick-tock (tik′tok′), the sound made by a clock or watch. *n.*

Ti con der o ga (tī′kon dər ō′gə), village and old fort on Lake Champlain, in New York State. *n.*

tid al (tīd′l), **1.** of tides; having tides; caused by tides. **2.** dependent on the state of the tide as to time of arrival and departure: *a tidal steamer.* *adj.*

tidal wave, **1.** a large, destructive ocean wave produced by an earthquake, hurricane, etc. **2.** either of two great swellings of the ocean surface (due to the attraction of the moon and sun) that move around the globe on opposite sides and cause the tides. **3.** any great movement or manifestation of feeling, opinion, or the like: *a tidal wave of popular indignation.*

tid bit (tid′bit′), a very pleasing bit of food, news, etc. *n.* Also, **titbit.**

tide (tīd), **1.** the rise and fall of the ocean about every twelve hours, caused by the attraction of the moon and the sun. **2.** anything that rises and falls like the tide: *the tide of popular opinion.* **3.** carry as the tide does. **4.** stream; current; flood. **5.** season; time: *Christmastide.* 1,2,4,5 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **tid ed, tid ing.** **—tide′less,** *adj.*

tide over, **1.** help along for a time. **2.** overcome (a difficulty, etc.).

turn the tide, change from one condition to the opposite.

tide land (tīd′land′), submerged coastal land within the historical boundaries of a State and belonging to that State (according to an act passed by the Congress of the United States in May 1953). *n.*

tide wa ter (tīd′wô′tər), **1.** water having tides. **2.** seacoast. **3.** of or along tidewater. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

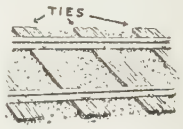
tide way (tīd′wā′), **1.** a channel in which a tidal current runs. **2.** the current in such a channel. *n.*

ti di ness (tī′dē nis) neatness. *n.*

ti dings (tī′dingz), news; information: *The messenger brought tidings from the battle front.* *n.pl.*

ti dy (tī′dē), **1.** neat and in order: *a tidy room.* **2.** put in order; make tidy: *She tidied the room.* **3.** inclined to keep things neat and in order: *a tidy person.* **4.** *Informal.* considerable; fairly large: *a tidy sum of money.* **5.** *Informal.* fairly good. **6.** a small cover to keep the back of a chair, etc., from becoming dirty or worn. 1,3-5 *adj.*, **ti di er, ti di est;** 2 *v.*, **ti died, ti dy ing;** 6 *n.*, *pl.* **ti dies.** **—ti′di ly,** *adv.*

tie (tī), **1.** fasten with string or the like; bind: *tie a package.* **2.** arrange to form a bow or knot: *tie one's apron strings.* **3.** fasten; form a bow: *That ribbon doesn't tie well.* **4.** tighten and fasten the string or strings of: *tie one's shoes.* **5.** anything connecting or holding together two or more things or parts. **6.** cord, chain, etc., used for tying. **7.** a knot; ornamental knot. **8.** necktie. **9.** fasten, join, or connect in any way; make a bond or connection. **10.** thing that unites; bond; obligation: *family ties.* **11.** restrain; restrict; limit: *He did not want to be tied to a steady job.* **12.** a heavy piece of timber or iron. The rails of a railroad track are fastened to ties about a foot apart. **13.** a connecting beam, rod, or the like. **14.** equality in points, votes, etc.: *The game ended in a tie, 3 to 3.* **15.** make the same score; be equal in points: *The two teams tied.* **16.** make the same score as: *Harvard tied Yale in football.* **17.** in music, a curved line set above or below notes that are to be played or sung continuously. **18.** connect (notes) by a tie. 1-4,9,11,15,16,18 *v.*, **tied, ty ing;** 5-8,10,12-14,17 *n.*



Ties (def. 12)

Musical tie

ties, low laced shoes.

tie down, limit; confine; restrict.

tie up, **1.** tie firmly or tightly. **2.** wrap up. **3.** hinder; stop. **4.** keep (money or property) from being used, sold, or given away.

Tien tsin (tin′tsin′), city in NE China. 3,100,000. *n.*

tier[1] (tir), **1.** one of a series of rows arranged one above another: *tiers of seats at a baseball game.* **2.** arrange in tiers. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

ti er[2] (tī′ər), person or thing that ties. *n.*

tierce (tirs), **1.** cask holding 42 United States gallons. **2.** sequence of three playing cards. **3.** the third position in fencing. **4.** a musical third. **5.** service for the third canonical hour. *n.*

Tier ra del Fue go (tyer′ə del fwā′gō), group of islands at the S end of South America. Part belongs to Argentina, part to Chile. 28,000 sq. mi.

tie-up (tī′up′), **1.** a stopping of work or action on account of a strike, storm, accident, etc. **2.** *Informal.* connection; relation. *n.*

tiff (tif), **1.** a little quarrel. **2.** have a little quarrel. **3.** a slight ill humor. **4.** be slightly peevish; be in a huff. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*

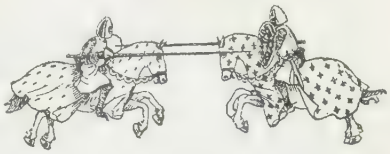
tif fin (tif′ən), in India, lunch. *n.*

Tif lis (tif′lis), capital of the republic of Georgia, in SW Soviet Union. 694,000. *n.*

Bengal tiger (about 10 ft. long, including the tail)

ti ger (tī′gər), **1.** a large, fierce Asiatic mammal of the cat family that has dull-yellow fur striped with black. **2.** *U.S. Informal.* an extra yell at the end of a cheer. *n.* **—ti′ger like′,** *adj.*

tiger beetle, beetle whose larvae live in burrows in sandy soil and catch insects that come near.
tiger cat, 1. wildcat smaller than a tiger but resembling it in markings or ferocity. 2. a domestic cat with cross stripes suggesting those of a tiger.
ti ger ish (tī′gər ish), like a tiger; fierce; cruel. *adj.*
tiger lily, lily that has dull-orange flowers spotted with black.
tiger moth, any of a group of moths having conspicuously spotted or striped wings.
ti ger's-eye (tī′gərz ī′), a golden-brown semiprecious stone with a changeable luster, composed chiefly of quartz, colored with iron oxide. *n.*
tight (tīt), 1. firm; held firmly; packed or put together firmly: *a tight knot.* 2. firmly. 3. drawn; stretched: *a tight canvas.* 4. close; fitting closely; fitting too closely: *tight clothing.* 5. *Dialect.* well-built; trim; neat. 6. not letting water, air, or gas in or out: *The tight roof kept rain from leaking in.* 7. hard to deal with or manage; difficult: *His lies got him in a tight place.* 8. *Informal.* almost even; close: *It was a tight race.* 9. hard to get; scarce: *Money is tight just now.* 10. *Informal.* stingy. 11. *Slang.* drunk. 1,3-11 *adj.,* 2 *adv.* **—tight′ly,** *adv.* **—tight′ness,** *n.*
sit tight, *Informal.* keep the same position, opinion, etc.
tight en (tīt′n), 1. make tight: *He tightened his belt.* 2. become tight: *The rope tightened as I pulled it.* *v.*
tight-fist ed (tīt′fis′tid), stingy. *adj.*
tight-lipped (tīt′lipt′), 1. keeping the lips firmly together. 2. saying little or nothing. *adj.*
tight rope (tīt′rōp′), rope stretched tight on which acrobats perform. *n.*
tights (tīts), a close-fitting garment worn by acrobats, dancers, etc. *n.pl.*
tight wad (tīt′wod′), *U.S. Slang.* a stingy person. *n.*
ti gress (tī′gris), a female tiger. *n.*
Ti gris (tī′gris), river flowing from SE Turkey through Iraq, where it joins the Euphrates River and empties into the Persian Gulf. 1150 mi. See **Euphrates** for map. *n.*
ti grish (tī′grish), tigerish. *adj.*
tike (tīk), tyke. *n.*
til bu ry (til′bər ē), a light two-wheeled carriage without a top. *n., pl.* **til bu ries.**
til de (til′də), 1. a diacritical mark (~) used over *n* in Spanish when it is pronounced *ny,* as in *cañón* (känyōn′). 2. the same mark, used over certain vowels in Portuguese to indicate that they are nasal, as in São (souN). The Portuguese name for this mark is **til.** 3. in the pronunciations in this book, a mark used over *a* to show that it is pronounced as in *fare* (fär). *n.*
Til den (tild′n), **Samuel Jones,** 1814-1886, American statesman. *n.*
tile (tīl), 1. a thin piece of baked clay, stone, etc. Tiles are used for covering roofs, paving floors, and ornamenting. 2. pipe for draining land. 3. tiles collectively. 4. put tiles on or in. 5. *Informal.* a stiff hat; high silk hat. 1-3,5 *n.,* 4 *v.,* **tiled, til ing.**
til ing (til′ing), 1. tiles collectively. 2. the work of covering with tiles. 3. work consisting of tiles. *n.*
till[1] (til), until; up to the time of; up to the time when: *Walk till you come to a white house.* *prep., conj.*
till[2] (til), cultivate (land); plow: *Farmers till the land.* *v.* **—till′a ble,** *adj.*
till[3] (til), 1. a small drawer for money under or behind a counter. 2. formerly, a drawer or tray for keeping valuables. *n.*
till age (til′ij), 1. cultivation of land. 2. fact or condition of being tilled. 3. tilled land. 4. crops growing on tilled land. *n.*
till er[1] (til′ər), bar or handle used to turn the rudder in steering a boat. *n.*
till er[2] (til′ər), person who tills land; farmer. *n.*
tilt (tilt), 1. slope; slant; lean; tip: *You tilt your head forward when you bow. This table tilts.* 2. a slope; sloping position; a slant. 3. rush, charge, or fight with lances. Knights used to tilt on horseback. 4. a fight on horseback with lances. 5. point or thrust (a lance). 6. any dispute or quarrel. 7. a heavy, pivoted hammer. 8. forge or hammer with a heavy, pivoted hammer. 1,3,5,8 *v.,* 2,4,6,7 *n.*


Tilt (def. 4)

full tilt, at full speed; with full force: *His car ran full tilt against the tree.*
tilt at, attack; fight; protest against.
tilt at windmills, attack imaginary enemies.
tilth (tilth), 1. cultivation of land. 2. tilled land. *n.*
tim bale (tim′bl), 1. minced meat, fish, vegetables, etc., prepared with a sauce and cooked in a mold. 2. a mold made of pastry. *n.*
tim ber (tim′bər), 1. *U.S.* wood used for building and making things. 2. a large piece of wood used in building. Beams and rafters are timbers. 3. a curved piece forming a rib of a ship. 4. *U.S.* growing trees; forests: *Half of his land is covered with timber.* 5. cover, support, or furnish with timber. 1-4 *n.,* 5 *v.*
tim bered (tim′bərd), 1. made or furnished with timber. 2. covered with growing trees. *adj.*
timber hitch, knot used to fasten a rope around a spar, post, etc.
tim ber ing (tim′bər ing), 1. building material of wood. 2. timbers collectively. 3. work made of timbers. *n.*
tim ber land (tim′bər land′), land with trees that are, or will be, useful for timber. *n.*
timber line, line beyond which trees will not grow on mountains and in the polar regions because of the cold.
timber wolf, a large gray or brindled wolf of North America.

Timber wolf (about 5 ft. long, including the tail)

tim bre (tim′bər or tam′bər), the quality in sounds that distinguishes a certain voice, instrument, etc., from other voices, instruments, etc. Notes of the same pitch and loudness may differ in timbre. *n.*
tim brel (tim′brəl), tambourine. *n.*
Tim buk tu (tim buk′tü or tim′buk tü′), city in central Mali. 7000. *n.*
time (tīm), 1. all the days there have been or ever will be; the past, present, and future. 2. a part of time: *A minute is a short time.* 3. period of time; epoch: *the time of the Stuarts in England.* 4. a long time: *What a time it took you!* 5. some point in time; a particular point in time: *What time is it?* 6. the right part or point of time: *It is time to eat.* 7. occasion: *This time we will succeed.* 8. way of reckoning time: *daylight-saving time.* 9. condition of life: *War brings hard times.* 10. amount of time: *I have some time for rest.* 11. experience during a certain time: *She had a good time at the party.* 12. rate of movement in music or poetry; rhythm: *march time, waltz time, beat time, keep time.* 13. length of a note or rest in music. 14. amount of time that one has worked or should work. 15. pay for this. 16. leisure: *have time to read.* 17. measure the time of: *time a race.* 18. do at regular times; do in rhythm with; set the time of: *The dancers timed their steps to the music.* 19. choose the moment or occasion for: *The lady timed her entrance so that she went in when the prince did.* 20. of or having to do with time. 21. provided with a clocklike mechanism so that it will explode or ignite at a given moment:

a time bomb. **22.** having to do with purchases to be paid for at a future date. 1-16 *n.*, 17-19 *v.*, **timed, tim ing;** 20-22 *adj.*

times, multiplied by; ×.

against time, trying to finish before a certain time.

at the same time, however; nevertheless.

at times, now and then; once in a while.

behind the times, old-fashioned; out of date.

for the time being, for the present; for now.

from time to time, now and then; once in a while.

in good time, **1.** at the right time. **2.** soon; quickly.

in time, **1.** after a while. **2.** soon enough. **3.** in the right rate of movement in music, dancing, marching, etc.

on time, **1.** at the right time; not late. **2.** with time in which to pay.

time after time or **time and again,** again and again.

time out of mind, beyond memory or record.

time card (tīm′kärd′), **1.** card for recording the amount of time that a person works. **2.** card showing the times of trains, etc. *n.*

time clock, clock with a device to record the time when workers arrive and leave.

time exposure, **1.** exposure of a photographic film for a certain time, longer than a half second. **2.** photograph taken in this way.

time fuse, fuse that will burn for a certain time.

time-hon ored (tīm′on′ərd), honored because old and established: *a time-honored custom.* *adj.*

time keep er (tīm′kēp′ər), measurer of time; person or thing that keeps time: *The factory timekeeper keeps account of the hours of work done. My watch is an excellent timekeeper. The timekeeper beat time for the musicians.* *n.*

time less (tīm′lis), **1.** never ending; eternal. **2.** referring to no special time. *adj.*

time ly (tīm′lē), at the right time: *The timely arrival of the police stopped the riot.* *adj.*, **time li er, time li est.** **—time′li ness,** *n.*

time piece (tīm′pēs′), clock or watch. *n.*

tim er (tīm′ər), **1.** person or thing that times; timekeeper. **2.** device for indicating or recording intervals of time, such as a stop watch. **3.** in an internal-combustion engine, an automatic device that causes the spark for igniting the charge to occur just at the time required. *n.*

time serv er (tīm′sėr′vər), person who for selfish purposes shapes his conduct to conform with the opinions of the time or of the persons in power. *n.*

time serv ing (tīm′sėr′ving), shaping one's conduct to conform with the opinions of the time or of persons in power, especially for selfish reasons. *adj.*, *n.*

time ta ble (tīm′tā′bl), schedule showing the times when trains, boats, buses, airplanes, etc., arrive and depart. *n.*

time worn (tīm′wôrn′), worn by long existence or use. *adj.*

tim id (tim′id), easily frightened; shy. *adj.* **—tim′id ly,** *adv.* **—tim′id ness,** *n.*

ti mid i ty (tə mid′ə tē), being timid; shyness. *n.*

tim ing (tīm′ing), regulation of the speed of motions, musical tempo, play of cards, etc., to secure the greatest possible effect. *n.*

Ti mor (tē′môr), island in the East Indies. Part belongs to Indonesia and part to Portugal. 792,000 pop.; 13,090 sq. mi. *n.*

tim or ous (tim′ər əs), easily frightened; timid. *adj.* **—tim′or ous ly,** *adv.* **—tim′or ous ness,** *n.*

Timor Sea, sea between Timor and N Australia.

tim o thy (tim′ə thē), a kind of coarse grass with long, cylindrical spikes, often grown for hay. *n.*

Tim o thy (tim′ə thē), **1.** a disciple of the Apostle Paul. **2.** either of the two books of the New Testament written as letters by Paul to Timothy. *n.*

tim pa ni (tim′pə nē), kettledrums. *n. pl.* of **tim pa no** (tim′pə nō).

tim pa nist (tim′pə nist), person who plays the kettledrums. *n.*

tin (tin), **1.** a metallic element resembling silver in color and luster but softer and cheaper. *Symbol:* Sn **2.** thin sheets of iron or steel coated with tin. **3.** made of tin. **4.** cover with tin. **5.** any can, box, pan, or other container made of tin: *a pie tin.* **6.** *Brit.* put up in tin cans or tin boxes; can. 1,2,5 *n.*, 3 *adj.*, 4,6 *v.*, **tinned, tin ning.**

Tinamou (about 14 in. long)

tin a mou (tin′ə mü), a South American bird somewhat like a partridge, quail, or grouse. *n.*

tinct (tingkt), *Poetic.* **1.** tinged. **2.** tint; tinge. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

tinc ture (tingk′chər), **1.** solution of medicine in alcohol: *tincture of iodine.* **2.** trace; tinge. **3.** give a trace or tinge to: *Everything he says is tinctured with conceit.* **4.** color; tint. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **tinctured, tinc tur ing.**

tin der (tin′dər), **1.** anything that catches fire easily. **2.** material used to catch fire from a spark. *n.*

tin der box (tin′dər boks′), box for holding tinder, flint and steel for making a fire. *n.*

tine (tīn), a sharp projecting point or prong: *the tines of a fork.* *n.*

tin foil, a very thin sheet of tin, or tin and lead, used as a wrapping for candy, tobacco, etc.

ting (ting), **1.** make or cause to make a clear ringing sound. **2.** a clear ringing sound. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

tinge (tinj), **1.** color slightly: *A drop of ink will tinge a glass of water.* **2.** a slight coloring or tint: *There is a tinge of red in her cheeks.* **3.** add a trace of some quality to; change slightly: *Sad memories tinged their present joy.* **4.** a very small amount; trace: *She likes just a tinge of lemon in her tea.* 1,3 *v.*, **tinged, tinge ing** or **ting ing;** 2,4 *n.*

tin gle (ting′gl), **1.** have a feeling of thrills or a pricking, stinging feeling: *He tingled with excitement on his first train trip.* **2.** a pricking, stinging feeling. **3.** cause this feeling in: *Shame tingled his cheeks.* **4.** be thrilling: *The newspaper story tingled with excitement.* **5.** tinkle; jingle. 1,3-5 *v.*, **tin gled, tin gling;** 2,5 *n.*

tink er (tingk′ər), **1.** man who mends pots, pans, etc. **2.** mend; patch. **3.** work or repair in an unskilled or clumsy way. **4.** work or keep busy in a rather useless way. **5.** unskilled or clumsy work; activity that is rather useless. **6.** person who does such work. 1,5,6 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*

tin kle (ting′kl), **1.** make short, light, ringing sounds: *Little bells tinkle.* **2.** cause to tinkle. **3.** series of short, light, ringing sounds: *the tinkle of sleigh bells.* **4.** move with a tinkle. **5.** call, make known, etc., by tinkling: *The little clock tinkled out the hours.* 1,2,4,5 *v.*, **tin kled, tin kling;** 3 *n.*

tin man (tin′mən), **1.** man who works with tin. **2.** dealer in tinware. *n.*

tin ner (tin′ər), **1.** person who works in a tin mine. **2.** person who works with tin. **3.** *Brit.* a canner. *n.*

tin ny (tin′ē), **1.** of tin; containing tin. **2.** like tin in looks or sound. *adj.*, **tin ni er, tin ni est.** **—tin′ni ness,** *n.*

tin-pan alley, district frequented by musicians, song writers, and song publishers.

tin plate, thin sheets of iron or steel coated with tin. Ordinary tin cans are made of tin plate.

tin sel (tin′sl), **1.** glittering copper, brass, etc., in thin sheets, strips, threads, etc., used to trim Christmas trees, etc. **2.** anything showy but having little value. **3.** of or like tinsel; showy but not worth much. **4.** trim with tinsel. **5.** a thin cloth woven with threads of gold, silver, or copper. 1,2,5 *n.*, 3 *adj.*, 4 *v.*, **tin seled, tin sel ing** or *esp. Brit.* **tin selled, tin sel ling.** **—tin′sel like′,** *adj.*

tin smith (tin′smith′), person who works with tin; maker of tinware. *n.*

tint (tint), **1.** variety of a color: *The picture was painted in several tints of blue.* **2.** a delicate or pale color. **3.** put a tint on; color slightly. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

tin type (tin′tīp′), photograph taken on a sheet of enameled tin or iron. *n.*
tin ware (tin′wär′), articles made of tin. *n.*
ti ny (tī′nē), very small; wee. *adj.*, **ti ni er, ti ni est.**
-tion, suffix meaning:
1. act or state of ——ing, as in *addition, opposition.*
2. condition or state of being ——ed, as in *exhaustion.*
3. result of ——ing, as in *apparition.*
tip[1] (tip), 1. the end part; end; point; *the tips of the fingers.* 2. a small piece put on the end of something. 3. put a tip on; furnish with a tip. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **tipped, tip ping.**
tip[2] (tip), 1. slope; slant: *She tipped the table toward her.* 2. upset; overturn: *He tipped over his glass of water.* 3. take off (a hat) in greeting. 4. empty out; dump: *She tipped the money in her purse onto the table.* 1-4 *v.*, **tipped, tip ping;** 1 *n.*
tip[3] (tip), 1. a small present of money: *He gave the waiter a tip.* 2. give a small present of money to. 3. piece of secret information: *Fred had a tip that the black horse would win the race.* 4. give secret information to. 5. give a tip. 6. a useful hint, suggestion, etc. 7. hit lightly and sharply; tap. 8. a light, sharp blow; tap. 1,3,6,8 *n.*, 2,4,5,7 *v.*, **tipped, tip ping.**
tip off, *Informal.* 1. give secret information to. 2. warn.
tip-off (tip′ôf′), *Informal.* 1. piece of secret information. 2. a warning. *n.*
Tip per ar y (tip′ər ăr′ē), 1. county in the S part of the Irish Republic. 2. town located there. 5000. *n.*
tip pet (tip′it), 1. scarf for the neck and shoulders with ends hanging down in front. 2. a long, narrow, hanging part of a hood, sleeve, or scarf. *n.*

Tippet (def. 2)

tip ple (tip′l), 1. drink (alcoholic liquor) often. 2. an alcoholic liquor. 1 *v.*, **tip pled, tip pling;** 2 *n.*
tip pler (tip′lər), a habitual drinker of alcoholic liquor. *n.*
tip ster (tip′stər), *Informal.* person who makes a business of furnishing private or secret information for use in betting, speculation, etc. *n.*
tip sy (tip′sē), 1. tipping easily; unsteady; tilted. 2. somewhat intoxicated but not thoroughly drunk. *adj.*, **tip si er, tip si est. —tip′si ly,** *adv.* **—tip′si ness,** *n.*
tip toe (tip′tō′), 1. the tips of the toes. 2. walk on the tips of the toes. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **tip toed, tip toe ing.**
on tiptoe, 1. walking on one's toes. 2. eager. 3. in a secret manner.
tip top (tip′top′), 1. the very top; highest point. 2. at the very top or highest point. 3. *Informal.* first-rate; excellent. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*
ti rade (tī′rād or tə rād′), 1. a long, vehement speech. 2. a long, scolding speech. *n.*
Ti ra na (ti rä′nə), capital of Albania, in the central part. 110,000. *n.*
tire[1] (tīr), 1. make weary: *The work tired him.* 2. become weary: *He tires easily.* *v.*, **tired, tir ing.**
tire out, make very weary.
tire[2] (tīr), 1. band of rubber or metal around a wheel. 2. furnish with a tire. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **tired, tir ing.** Also, *Brit.* **tyre.**
tired[1] (tīrd), weary; wearied; exhausted: *I am tired, but I must get back to work.* *adj.* **—tired′ly,** *adv.* **—tired′ness,** *n.*
tired[2] (tīrd), having (a particular kind of) tires: *a rubber-tired vehicle.* *adj.*
tire less (tīr′lis), 1. never becoming tired; requiring little rest: *a tireless worker.* 2. never stopping: *tireless efforts.* *adj.* **—tire′less ly,** *adv.* **—tire′less ness,** *n.*
tire some (tīr′səm), tiring; boring: *a tiresome speech.* *adj.* **—tire′some ly,** *adv.* **—tire′some ness,** *n.*
tire wom an (tīr′wŭm′ən), *Archaic.* a lady's maid. *n., pl.* **tire wom en.**
tiring room, *Archaic.* dressing room, especially in a theater.
ti ro (tī′rō), tyro. *n., pl.* **ti ros.**
Ti rol (tə rōl′ or tir′ol), region in the Alps, chiefly in Austria and partly in Italy. *n.* Also, **Tyrol.**
'tis (tiz), it is.
tis sue (tish′ü), 1. substance forming the parts of animals and plants; a mass of cells: *brain tissue, skin tissue.* 2. a thin, light cloth. 3. web; network: *Her whole story was a tissue of lies.* 4. tissue paper. *n.*
tissue paper, a very thin, soft paper.
tit[1] (tit), 1. titmouse. 2. any of various other small birds. *n.*
tit[2] (tit), nipple; teat. *n.*
Ti tan (tīt′n), 1. in Greek mythology, one of a family of giants who ruled the world before the gods of Olympus. Prometheus and Atlas were Titans. 2. a giant. 3. the sun thought of as a god. 4. of the Titans; gigantic; huge; very powerful. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *adj.*
ti tan (tīt′n), person or thing having enormous size, strength, power, etc.; giant. *n.*
Ti ta ni a (ti tā′nē ə), in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream,* the queen of the fairies. *n.*
ti tan ic or **Ti tan ic** (tī tan′ik), having great size, strength, or power; gigantic; huge: *titanic energy.* *adj.*
ti ta ni um (tī tā′nē əm), a metallic element occurring in various minerals. When isolated it is a dark-gray powder with a metallic luster. *Symbol:* Ti *n.*
tit bit (tit′bit′), tidbit. *n.*
tit for tat, blow for blow; like for like.
tithe (tīтн), 1. one tenth. 2. *Brit.* tax of one tenth of the yearly produce of land, animals, and personal work, paid for the support of the church and the clergy. 3. put a tax of a tenth on. 4. pay a tithe on. 5. give one tenth of one's income to the church or to charity. 6. a very small part. 7. any small tax, levy, etc. 1,2,6,7 *n.*, 3-5 *v.*, **tithed, tith ing.**
ti tian (tish′ən), auburn; golden red. *n., adj.*
Ti tian (tish′ən), 1477?-1576, Venetian painter. *n.*
Tit i ca ca (tit′ə kä′kə), **Lake,** lake between Peru and Bolivia, the highest large lake in the world. 12,508 ft. high; 130 mi. long; 3500 sq. mi. *n.*
tit il late (tit′l āt), 1. excite pleasantly; stimulate agreeably. 2. tickle. *v.*, **tit il lat ed, tit il lat ing.**
tit il la tion (tit′əl ā′shən), 1. pleasant excitement; agreeable stimulation. 2. a tickling. *n.*
tit i vate or **tit ti vate** (tit′ə vāt), *Informal.* dress up; make smart; prink. *v.*, **tit i vated, tit i vat ing; tit ti vat ed, tit ti vat ing. —tit′i va′tion, tit′ti va′tion,** *n.*
tit lark (tit′lärk′), a small bird like a lark; pipit. *n.*
ti tle (tī′tl), 1. the name of a book, poem, picture, song, etc. 2. name showing rank, occupation, or condition in life. King, duke, lord, countess, captain, doctor, professor, Madame, and Miss are titles. 3. call by a title; name. 4. a first-place position; championship: *the tennis title.* 5. a legal right to the possession of property. 6. evidence showing such a right. 7. a recognized right; claim. 1,2,4-7 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **ti tled, ti tling.**
ti tled (tī′tld), having a title: *She married a titled nobleman.* *adj.*
title page, the page at the beginning of a book that contains the title, the author's name, etc.
title role, the part or character for which a play is named. Hamlet and Othello are title roles.
tit mouse (tit′mous′), any of certain small birds with short bills and dull-colored feathers. A chickadee is one kind of titmouse. *n., pl.* **tit mice.**
Ti to (tē′tō), **Marshal,** born 1892, Yugoslav chief of state since 1945. His real name is Josip Broz. *n.*
Ti to ism (tē′tō iz əm), principles and practices of Marshall Tito, stressing a form of Communism that places national above international interests. *n.*

ti trate (tī′trāt), **1.** analyze (a solution) by titration. **2.** solution to be analyzed by titration. 1 *v.*, **ti trat ed, ti trat ing**; 2 *n.*

ti tra tion (tī trā′shən), process of determining the amount of some substance present in a solution by measuring the amount of a different substance that must be added to cause a chemical change. *n.*

tit ter (tit′ər), **1.** laugh in a half-restrained manner; giggle. **2.** a tittering laugh. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—tit′ter er,** *n.*

tit tle (tit′l), **1.** a very little bit; particle; whit. **2.** a small stroke or mark over a letter in writing or printing. The dot over an *i* is a tittle. *n.*

tit tle-tat tle (tit′l tat′l), gossip. *n., v.*, **tit tle-tat tled, tit tle-tat tling.**

tit u lar (tich′ə lər), **1.** in title or name only: *He is a titular prince without any power.* **2.** having a title. **3.** having to do with a title. *adj.*

tit u lar ly (tich′ə lər lē), with respect to title. *adv.*

tiz zy (tiz′ē), *Slang.* a very excited state; dither. *n., pl.* **tiz zies.**

Tm, thulium.

tn., ton.

TNT or **T.N.T.,** a colorless solid used as an explosive in hand grenades, torpedoes, etc. It is trinitrotoluene.

to (tü; *unstressed* tu or tə), **1.** in the direction of: *Go to the right.* **2.** as far as; until: *rotten to the core, faithful to the end.* **3.** for; for the purpose of: *He came to the rescue.* **4.** toward or into the position, condition, or state of: *He went to sleep.* **5.** so as to produce, cause, or result in: *To her horror, the beast approached.* **6.** into: *She tore the letter to pieces.* **7.** along with; with: *We danced to the music.* **8.** compared with: *The score was 9 to 5.* **9.** in agreement or accordance with: *It is not to my liking.* **10.** belonging with; of: *the key to my room.* **11.** in honor of: *Drink to the king* **12.** on; against: *Fasten it to the wall.* **13.** about; concerning: *What did he say to that?* **14.** in: *four apples to the pound.* **15.** *To* is used to show action toward: *Give the book to me. Speak to her.* **16.** *To* is used with the infinitive form of verbs: *He likes to read. The birds began to sing. "To err is human; to forgive, divine."* **17.** forward: *He wore his cap wrong side to.* **18.** together; touching; closed: *The door slammed to.* **19.** to action or work: *We turned to gladly.* **20.** to consciousness: *She came to.* 1-16 *prep.*, 17-20 *adv.* **to and fro,** first one way and then back again; back and forth.

Toad (about 3 in. long)

toad (tōd), **1.** a small amphibian somewhat like a frog, living most of the time on land rather than in water. **2.** any tailless amphibian; any frog. *n.*

toad fish (tōd′fish′), fish with a thick head, a wide mouth, and slimy skin without scales. *n.*

toad flax (tōd′flaks′), a common weed with yellow-and-orange flowers. *n.*

toad stool (tōd′stül′), **1.** mushroom. **2.** a poisonous mushroom. *n.*

Toadstools

toad y (tōd′ē), **1.** a fawning flatterer. **2.** act like a toady. **3.** fawn upon; flatter. 1 *n.*, *pl.* **toad ies**; 2,3 *v.*, **toad ied, toad y ing.**

toad y ism (tōd′ē iz əm), the action or behavior of a toady; interested flattery; mean servility. *n.*

to-and-fro (tü′ənd frō′), back-and-forth. *adj.*

toast[1] (tōst), **1.** slices of bread browned by heat. **2.** brown by heat. **3.** heat thoroughly: *He toasted his feet by the fire.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

toast[2] (tōst), **1.** person or thing whose health is proposed and drunk: *"The King" was the first toast drunk by the officers.* **2.** act of drinking to the health of a person or thing. **3.** propose as a toast; drink to the health of: *The men toasted the general.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

toast er[1] (tōs′tər), **1.** one who toasts something. **2.** an instrument for toasting bread, cheese, etc. *n.*

toast er[2] (tōs′tər), one who proposes a toast. *n.*

toast mas ter (tōst′mas′tər), **1.** person who presides at a dinner and introduces the speakers. **2.** person who proposes toasts. *n.*

to bac co (tə bak′ō), **1.** the prepared leaves of certain plants, used for smoking or chewing or as snuff. **2.** one of these plants. *n., pl.* **to bac cos** or **to bac coes.**

to bac co nist (tə bak′ə nist), dealer in tobacco. *n.*

To ba go (tə bā′gō), an island in the West Indies, near Venezuela. 33,000 pop.; 116 sq. mi. *n.*

to bog gan (tə bog′ən), **1.** a long, narrow, flat sled without runners. **2.** slide downhill on a toboggan. **3.** decline sharply and rapidly in value. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

Toboggan

To by (tō′bē), small, flat jug or mug in the form of a fat man wearing a long coat and a three-cornered hat. *n., pl.* **To bies.**

toc sin (tok′sin), **1.** alarm sounded on a bell; warning signal. **2.** bell used to sound an alarm. *n.*

to day or **to-day** (tə dā′), **1.** this day; the present time. **2.** on this day. **3.** at the present time; now: *Many girls wear their hair short today.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *adv.*

tod dle (tod′l), **1.** walk with short, unsteady steps, as a baby does. **2.** a toddling way of walking. 1 *v.*, **tod dled, tod dling**; 2 *n.*

tod dler (tod′lər), child just learning to walk. *n.*

tod dy (tod′ē), **1.** fermented palm sap. **2.** drink made of whiskey, brandy, etc., with hot water and sugar. *n., pl.* **tod dies.**

to-do (tə dü′), *Informal.* fuss; bustle. *n., pl.* **to-dos.**

toe (tō), **1.** one of the five end parts of the foot. **2.** the part of a stocking, shoe, etc., that covers the toes. **3.** the forepart of a foot or hoof. **4.** anything like a toe: *the toe and heel of a golf club.* **5.** touch or reach with the toes: *toe a line.* **6.** turn the toes in walking, standing, etc.: *toe in, toe out.* **7.** furnish with a toe or toes. **8.** drive (a nail) slantwise. **9.** fasten by nails driven slantwise. 1-4 *n.*, 5-9 *v.*, **toed, toe ing. —toe′less,** *adj.*

on one's toes, ready for action; alert.

toed (tōd), having a certain number or kind of toes: *a five-toed animal.* *adj.*

toe nail (tō′nāl′), **1.** the nail growing on a toe of the human foot. **2.** in carpentry, a nail driven obliquely. *n.*

Roman toga

tof fee (tôf′ē), a hard chewy candy; taffy. *n., pl.* **tof fees.**

tof fy (tôf′ē), toffee. *n., pl.* **tof fies.**

tog (tog), **1.** garment. **2.** clothe; dress. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **togged, tog ging.**

togs, *Informal.* clothes.

to ga (tō′gə), **1.** a loose outer garment worn by men of ancient Rome. **2.** robe of office. *n., pl.* **to gas, to gae** (-jē).

to geth er (tə geтн′ər), **1.** with each other; in company: *They were standing together.* **2.** into one gathering, company, mass, or body: *The pastor called the people together. The woman will sew these pieces together and make a dress.* **3.** at the same time: *You cannot have day and night together.* **4.** without a stop or break; continuously: *He worked for days together.* *adv.*

together with, along with.

tog ger y (tog′ər ē), *Informal.* garments; clothes. *n.*

tog gle (tog′l), **1.** pin, bolt, or rod put through the eye of a rope or the link of a chain to keep it in place, to hold two ropes together, to serve as a hold for the fingers, etc. **2.** a toggle joint, or a device furnished with one. **3.** furnish with a toggle; fasten with a toggle. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **tog gled, tog gling.**

Toggle joint

toggle joint, a kneelike joint that transmits pressure at right angles.

To go (tō′gō), a republic in W Africa, formerly a French trust territory and part of Togoland. 1,642,000 pop.; 22,000 sq. mi. *Capital:* Lomé. *n.*

To go land (tō′gō land′), a former German protectorate in W Africa, on the Gulf of Guinea, later under British and French control. The former British part is now a part of Ghana; the French part is now the Togo republic, and was formerly a trust territory under the United Nations. *n.*

toil[1] (toil), **1.** hard work; labor. **2.** work hard. **3.** move with difficulty, pain, or weariness. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.* **—toil′er,** *n.*

toil[2] (toil), net; snare: *caught in the toils of the law.* *n.*

toi let (toi′lit), **1.** bathroom. **2.** a porcelain bowl with a seat and a drain connected to a water tank to flush the bowl clean. **3.** process of dressing. Bathing, combing the hair, and putting on one's clothes are all part of one's toilet. **4.** of or for the toilet. Combs and brushes are toilet articles. **5.** set of toilet articles. **6.** dressing table. **7.** a person's dress; costume. 1-3,5-7 *n.*, 4 *adj.*

toi let ry (toi′lit rē), soap, face powder, perfumery, or other articles for the toilet. *n., pl.* **toi let ries.**

toi lette (toi let′ or twä let′), toilet (defs. 3 and 7). *n.*

toilet water, a fragrant liquid not so strong as perfume.

toil some (toil′səm), requiring hard work; laborious; wearisome. *adj.*

toil worn (toil′wôrn′), worn by toil; showing the effects of toil. *adj.*

to ken (tō′kən), **1.** mark or sign: *Black is a token of mourning.* **2.** sign of friendship; keepsake: *She received many birthday tokens.* **3.** piece of metal stamped for a higher value than the metal is worth. Tokens are used for some purposes instead of money. **4.** piece of metal indicating a right or privilege: *This token will admit you to the swimming pool.* **5.** something that is a sign of genuineness or authority. **6.** having only the appearance of; serving as a symbol; nominal; partial: *a token payment, token resistance.* **7.** *Archaic.* a signal. 1-5,7 *n.*, 6 *adj.*

by the same token, because of this.

in token of, as a token of; to show.

To ky o or **To ki o** (tō′kē ō), capital of Japan, in the SE part. 9,000,000. *n.*

told (tōld), pt. and pp. of **tell.** *You told me that last week. We were told to wait.* *v.*

all told, including all.

To le do (tə lē′dō), **1.** city in NW Ohio. 318,000. **2.** city in central Spain. 40,000. **3.** a fine sword or sword blade made in Toledo, Spain. *n.*

tol er a ble (tol′ər ə bl), **1.** able to be borne or endured. **2.** fairly good: *She is in tolerable health.* *adj.* **—tol′er a ble ness,** *n.* **—tol′er a bly,** *adv.*

tol er ance (tol′ər əns), **1.** a willingness to be tolerant and patient toward people whose opinions or ways differ from one's own. **2.** the power of enduring or resisting the action of a drug, poison, etc. **3.** action of tolerating. **4.** an allowed amount of variation from a standard, as in the weight of coins or the dimensions of a machine or part. *n.*

tol er ant (tol′ər ənt), **1.** willing to let other people do as they think best; willing to endure beliefs and actions of which one does not approve: *The United States government is tolerant toward all religious beliefs.* **2.** able to endure or resist the action of a drug, poison, etc. *adj.* **—tol′er ant ly,** *adv.*

tol er ate (tol′ər āt), **1.** allow; permit: *A nation at war will not tolerate treason.* **2.** bear; endure; put up with: *They tolerated the grouchy old man only because he was their employer.* **3.** endure or resist the action of (a drug, poison, etc.). *v.*, **tol er at ed, tol er at ing.**

tol er a tion (tol′ər ā′shən), **1.** willingness to put up with beliefs and actions of which one does not approve. **2.** recognition of a person's right to worship as he thinks best without loss of civil rights or social privileges; freedom of worship. *n.*

To li ma (tō lē′mä), an extinct volcanic peak of the Andes, in W Colombia. 18,438 ft. *n.*

toll[1] (tōl), **1.** sound with single strokes slowly and regularly repeated: *Bells were tolled all over the country at the President's death.* **2.** stroke or sound of a bell being tolled. **3.** act or fact of tolling. **4.** call, announce, etc., by tolling. 1,4 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

toll[2] (tōl), **1.** tax or fee paid for some right or privilege: *We pay a toll when we use the bridge.* **2.** collect tolls from; take as toll. **3.** right to collect tolls. **4.** charge for a certain service. There is a toll on long-distance telephone calls. **5.** something paid, lost, suffered, etc.: *Automobile accidents take a heavy toll of human lives.* 1,3-5 *n.*, 2 *v.*

toll bar, barrier, especially a gate, across a road or bridge, where toll is taken.

toll bridge, bridge at which a toll is charged.

toll call, a long-distance telephone call.

toll gate (tōl′gāt′), gate where toll is collected. *n.*

toll keep er (tōl′kēp′ər), person who collects the toll at a tollgate. *n.*

Tol tec (tol′tek), one of an Indian people supposed to have ruled in Mexico before the Aztecs and to have given them their culture. *n.*

tol u ene (tol′yu ēn), a colorless liquid, somewhat like benzene, obtained from coal tar and coal gas. It is used as a solvent and for making explosives, dyes, etc. *n.*

tol u ol (tol′yu ōl), toluene. *n.*

tom or **Tom** (tom), the male of various animals; male: *Our Thanksgiving turkey was a tom.* *n.*

tom a hawk (tom′ə hôk), **1.** a light ax used by North American Indians as a weapon and a tool. **2.** strike or kill with a tomahawk. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

Tomahawk

bury the tomahawk, stop fighting; make peace.

to ma to (tə mā′tō or tə mä′tō), **1.** a juicy fruit used as a vegetable. Most tomatoes are red, but some kinds are yellow. **2.** the plant it grows on. Tomatoes are spreading, strong-smelling plants that have hairy leaves and stems, and small yellow flowers. *n., pl.* **to ma toes.**

tomb (tüm), **1.** grave, vault, mausoleum, etc., for a dead body, often above ground. **2.** put in a tomb; shut up as if in a tomb. **3.** death. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*

tom boy (tom′boi′), girl who likes to play boys' games; boisterous, romping girl. *n.*

tomb stone (tüm′stōn′), stone that marks a tomb or grave. *n.*

tom cat (tom′kat′), a male cat. *n.*

tom cod (tom′kod′), a small salt-water fish like a cod. *n.*

tome (tōm), book; especially, a large, heavy book. *n.*

tom fool (tom′fül′), a silly fool; stupid person. *n.*

tom fool er y (tom′fül′ər ē), silly behavior; nonsense. *n., pl.* **tom fool er ies.**

Tom my or **tom my** (tom′ē), nickname for a British soldier. *n., pl.* **Tom mies** or **tom mies.**

to mor row or **to-mor row** (tə môr′ō or tə mor′ō), **1.** the day after today. **2.** on the day after today. 1 *n.*, 2 *adv.*

Tomsk (tômsk), city in central Soviet Union. 249,000. *n.*

Tom Thumb, **1.** a diminutive hero of folk tales. **2.** anything that is very small; any dwarf.

tom tit (tom′tit′), a small bird, especially a titmouse. *n.*

tom-tom (tom′tom′), **1.** a native drum, usually beaten with the hands. **2.** a monotonous, rhythmic drumbeat. *n.*

Tom-tom

ton (tun), **1.** measure of weight; 2000 pounds in the United States and Canada, 2240 pounds in England. **2.** measure of volume that varies with the thing measured; it is

about equal to the space occupied by a ton's weight of the particular stuff. Thus a ton of stone is 16 cubic feet. **3.** unit of measure of internal capacity of a ship; 100 cubic feet. **4.** unit of measure carrying capacity of a ship; 40 cubic feet. **5.** unit to measure weight of water a ship will displace; 35 cubic feet, the weight of a long ton of sea water. *n.*

long ton, 2240 pounds.

metric ton, 1000 kilograms.

short ton, 2000 pounds.

ton al (tōn′l), of or having to do with tones or tone. *adj.*

to nal i ty (tō nal′ə tē), **1.** sum of relations existing between the tones of a scale or musical system. **2.** a key or system of musical tones. **3.** the color scheme of a painting, etc. *n., pl.* **to nal i ties.**

ton al ly (tōn′l ē), with respect to tone. *adv.*

tone (tōn), **1.** any sound considered with reference to its quality, pitch, strength, source, etc.: *sweet, shrill, or loud tones.* **2.** quality of sound: *a voice silvery in tone.* **3.** a musical sound; musical sound of definite pitch and character. **4.** the difference in pitch between two notes. C and D are one tone apart. **5.** manner of speaking or writing: *a moral tone.* **6.** spirit; character; style: *A tone of quiet elegance prevails in her home.* **7.** normal healthy condition; vigor. **8.** effect of color and of light and shade in a picture: *I like the soft green tone of that painting.* **9.** shade of color: *This room is furnished in tones of brown.* **10.** harmonize: *This rug tones in well with the wallpaper and furniture.* **11.** give a tone to. **12.** change the tone of. 1-9 *n.,* 10-12 *v.,* **toned, ton ing.**

tone down, soften.

tone up, give more sound, color, or vigor to; strengthen.

tong (tông), **1.** in China, an association or club. **2.** *U.S.* a secret Chinese organization or club in the United States. *n.*

Ton ga Islands (tong′gə), group of islands northeast of New Zealand in the S Pacific, comprising a kingdom under British control. 62,000 pop.; 269 sq. mi. *Capital:* Nukualofa. Also, **Friendly Islands.**

tongs (tôngz), **1.** tool for seizing, holding, or lifting: *He changed the position of the burning log with the tongs.* **2.** tool for curling hair. *n.pl.*

Lifting log with fire tongs

tongue (tung), **1.** the movable piece of flesh in the mouth. The tongue is used in tasting and, by people, for talking. **2.** an animal's tongue used as food. **3.** power of speech: *Have you lost your tongue?* **4.** way of speaking; speech; talk: *a flattering tongue.* **5.** the language of a people: *the English tongue.* **6.** something shaped or used like a tongue. **7.** the strip of leather under the laces of a shoe. **8.** a narrow strip of land running out into water. **9.** a tapering jet of flame: *Tongues of flame leaped from the fire.* **10.** pin of a buckle, brooch, etc. **11.** pole of a vehicle. **12.** a projecting strip along the edge of a board for fitting into a groove in another board. **13.** pointer of a dial, balance, etc. **14.** a movable piece inside a bell that swings and rings. **15.** a vibrating reed or the like in a musical instrument. **16.** the short, movable rail of a railroad switch. **17.** modify tones of (a flute, cornet, etc.) with the tongue. **18.** use the tongue. 1-16 *n.,* 17,18 *v.,* **tongued, tongu ing.**

give tongue, bark.

hold one's tongue, keep still.

on the tip of one's tongue, **1.** almost spoken. **2.** ready to be spoken.

tongue-tied (tung′tīd′), **1.** having the motion of the tongue hindered. **2.** unable to speak because of shyness, embarrassment, etc. *adj.*

ton ic (ton′ik), **1.** anything that gives strength; medicine to give strength: *Cod-liver oil is a tonic.* **2.** restoring to health and vigor; giving strength; bracing: *The mountain air is tonic.* **3.** characterized by continuous contraction of the muscles: *a tonic convulsion.* **4.** the first note of a musical scale; keynote. **5.** having to do with a musical tone or tones. **6.** of or based on a keynote. **7.** having to do with tone or accent in speaking. 1,4 *n.,* 2,3,5-7 *adj.*

to nic i ty (tō nis′ə tē), **1.** tonic quality or condition. **2.** the property of possessing bodily tone; the normal elastic tension of living muscles, arteries, etc. *n.*

to night or **to-night** (tə nīt′), **1.** the night of this day; this night. **2.** on or during this night. 1 *n.,* 2 *adv.*

Ton kin (ton′kin′), a former French protectorate in Indochina, now part of North Vietnam. *n.*

ton nage (tun′ij), **1.** the carrying capacity of a ship expressed in tons of 100 cubic feet: *A ship of 50,000 cubic feet of space for freight has a tonnage of 500 tons.* **2.** total amount of shipping in tons. **3.** duty or tax on ships at so much a ton. **4.** weight in tons. *n.*

ton neau (tun ō′), the rear part of an automobile body, with seats for passengers. *n., pl.* **ton neaus** or **ton neaux** (-ōz′).

ton sil (ton′sl), either of the two oval masses of glandular tissue on the sides of the throat, just back of the mouth. *n.*

ton sil lec to my (ton′sə lek′tə mē), removal of the tonsils. *n., pl.* **ton sil lec to mies.**

ton sil li tis (ton′sə lī′tis), inflammation of the tonsils. *n.*

ton so ri al (ton sô′rē əl), *Often used humorously.* of or having to do with a barber or his work. *adj.*

ton sure (ton′shər), **1.** a clipping of the hair or shaving of a part or the whole of the head of a person entering the priesthood or an order of monks. **2.** the shaved part of the head of a priest or monk. **3.** shave the head of. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.,* **ton sured, ton sur ing.**

ton tine (ton′tēn), system of annuity or insurance in which subscribers share a fund. The shares of survivors increase as members die, until the last gets all that is left. *n.*

too (tü), **1.** also; besides: *The dog is hungry, and thirsty too.* **2.** beyond what is desirable, proper, or right; more than enough: *My dress is too long for you. He ate too much. The summer passed too quickly.* **3.** very; exceedingly: *I am only too glad to help.* *adv.*

took (tůk), pt. of **take.** *She took the car an hour ago.* *v.*

tool (tül), **1.** a knife, hammer, saw, shovel, or any instrument used in doing work: *Plumbers, mechanics, carpenters, and shoemakers need tools.* **2.** anything used like a tool: *Books are a scholar's tools.* **3.** person used by another like a tool: *He is a tool of the party boss.* **4.** a part of a machine that cuts, bores, smooths, etc. **5.** the whole of such a machine. **6.** use a tool on. **7.** work with a tool. **8.** ornament with a tool. 1-5 *n.,* 6-8 *v.*

tool ing (tül′ing), **1.** work done with a tool. **2.** ornamentation made with a tool. *n.*

toot (tüt), **1.** sound of a horn, whistle, etc. **2.** give forth a short blast: *He heard the train whistle toot three times.* **3.** sound (a horn, whistle, etc.) in short blasts. 1 *n.,* 2,3 *v.* **—toot′er,** *n.*

tooth (tüth), **1.** one of the hard, bonelike parts in the mouth, used for biting and chewing. **2.** something like a tooth. Each one of the projecting parts of a comb, rake, or saw is a tooth. **3.** furnish with teeth; put teeth on. **4.** cut teeth on the edge of; indent. 1,2 *n., pl.* **teeth;** 3,4 *v.*

fight tooth and nail, fight fiercely, with all one's force.

tooth ache (tüth′āk′), pain in a tooth or the teeth. *n.*

tooth brush (tüth′brush′), a small brush for cleaning the teeth. *n.*

toothed (tütht or tüтнd), **1.** having teeth. **2.** notched. *adj.*

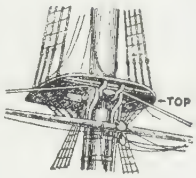
tooth less (tüth′lis), without teeth. *adj.*

tooth paste (tüth′pāst′), paste used in cleaning the teeth. *n.*

tooth pick (tüth′pik′), a small, pointed piece of wood or a sharpened quill for removing bits of food from between the teeth. *n.*

tooth some (tüth′səm), **1.** pleasing to the taste; tasting good. **2.** pleasing to the sight; pretty. *adj.*

top[1] (top), **1.** the highest point or part: *the top of a mountain.* **2.** the upper end or surface: *the top of a table.* **3.** the highest or leading place, rank, etc.: *He is at the top of his class.* **4.** one that occupies the highest or leading position: *He is top in his profession.* **5.** the highest point, pitch, or degree: *the top of one's voice.* **6.** the best or most important part: *top of the morning.* **7.** part of a plant that grows above ground. **8.** head. **9.** cover of an automobile, carriage, can, etc. **10.** the upper part of a shoe or boot. **11.** bunch of hair, fibers, etc. **12.** having to do with, situated at, or forming the top: *the top shelf of a cupboard.* **13.** highest in degree; greatest: *at top speed.* **14.** chief; foremost: *top honors.* **15.** put a top on: *top a box.* **16.** be on top of; be the top of: *A church tops the hill.* **17.** reach the top of: *They topped the mountain.* **18.** rise high; rise above: *The sun topped the horizon.* **19.** be higher than; be greater than. **20.** do better than; outdo; excel: *His story topped all the rest.* **21.** in golf, hit (a ball) above center. **22.** remove the top of (a plant, etc.). **23.** platform around the top of a lower mast on a ship. 1-11,23 *n.*, 12-14 *adj.*, 15-22 *v.*, **topped, top ping.**



Top (def. 23)

from top to toe, **1.** from head to foot. **2.** completely.
on top, with success; with victory.
over the top, over the front of a trench to attack.
top off, complete; finish; end.

top[2] (top), toy that spins on a point. *n.*
sleep like a top, sleep soundly.

Top boot (def. 1)

to paz (tō′paz), a crystalline mineral that occurs in various forms and colors. Transparent yellow topaz is used as a gem. *n.*

top boot, **1.** a high boot having the upper part of different material and made to look as if turned down. **2.** any boot with a high top.

top coat (top′kōt′), overcoat; loose overcoat; light-weight overcoat. *n.*

To pe ka (tə pē′kə), capital of Kansas, in the NE part. 119,000. *n.*

top er (tōp′ər), person who drinks a great deal of alcoholic liquor. *n.*

top gal lant (top′gal′ənt; *Nautical* tə gal′ənt), **1.** the mast or sail above the topmast; the third section of a mast above the deck. See **masthead** for diagram. **2.** next above the topmast. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

top hat, a tall, black silk hat worn by men in formal clothes.

top-heav y (top′hev′ē), too heavy at the top. *adj.*

top ic (top′ik), **1.** subject that people think, write, or talk about: *Newspapers discuss the topics of the day.* **2.** a short phrase or sentence used in an outline to give the main point of a part of a speech, writing, etc. *n.*

top i cal (top′ə kl), **1.** having to do with topics of the day; of current or local interest. **2.** of or using topics; having to do with the topics of a speech, writing, etc.: *Some books have topical outlines for each chapter.* **3.** limited to a certain spot or part of the body; local. *adj.*

top knot (top′not′), a knot of hair or a tuft of feathers on the top of the head. *n.*

top mast (top′mast′; *Nautical* top′məst), the second section of a mast above the deck. See **masthead** for diagram. *n.*

top most (top′mōst), highest. *adj.*

top-notch (top′noch′), *Informal.* first-rate; best possible. *adj.*

to pog ra pher (tə pog′rə fər), **1.** person who knows much about topography. **2.** person who accurately describes the surface features of a place or region. *n.*

top o graph ic (top′ə graf′ik), topographical. *adj.*

top o graph i cal (top′ə graf′ə kl), of or having to do with topography. A topographical map shows mountains, rivers, etc. *adj.*

top o graph i cal ly (top′ə graf′ik lē), in regard to topography. *adv.*

to pog ra phy (tə pog′rə fē), **1.** the accurate and detailed description or drawing of places or their surface features. **2.** the surface features of a place or region. The topography of a region includes hills, valleys, streams, lakes, bridges, tunnels, roads, etc. *n., pl.* **to pog ra phies.**

top per (top′ər), **1.** *Slang.* an excellent, first-rate person or thing. **2.** *Informal.* a top hat. **3.** *Informal.* topcoat. **4.** a woman's short coat. *n.*

top ping (top′ing), *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* excellent; first-rate. *adj.*

top ple (top′l), **1.** fall forward; tumble down: *The chimney toppled over on the roof.* **2.** throw over or down; overturn: *The wrestler toppled his opponent.* **3.** hang over in an unsteady way: *beneath toppling crags.* *v.*, **top pled, top pling.**

tops (tops), *Slang.* of the highest degree in quality, excellence, etc. *adj.*

top sail (top′sāl′; *Nautical* top′səl), the second sail above the deck on a mast. *n.*

top secret, a most important and highly guarded secret.

top-se cret (top′sē′krit), of utmost secrecy; extremely confidential. *adj.*

top sergeant, *Informal.* the first sergeant of a military company.

top side (top′sīd′), **1.** the upper part of a ship's side, especially the part above the water line. **2.** to or on the bridge or upper deck. 1 *n.*, 2 *adv.*

top soil (top′soil′), the upper part of the soil; surface soil. *n.*

top sy-tur vy (top′sē tėr′vē), **1.** upside down. **2.** in confusion or disorder. **3.** confusion; disorder. 1,2 *adv., adj.*, 3 *n., pl.* **top sy-tur vies.**

Toque

toque (tōk), hat without a brim; small hat with very little brim. *n.*

to rah or **to ra** (tô′rə), in Jewish usage, instruction, doctrine, or law. *n.*
the Torah, the Mosaic law; the Pentateuch.

torch (tôrch), **1.** light to be carried around or stuck in a holder on a wall. A piece of pine wood or anything that burns easily makes a good torch. **2.** device for producing a very hot flame, used especially to burn off paint, to solder metal, and to melt metal. **3.** *Brit.* a stick-shaped electric lamp; flashlight. **4.** something thought of as a source of enlightenment: *the torch of civilization.* *n.* **—torch′like′,** *adj.*

torch bear er (tôrch′bār′ər), one who carries a torch. *n.*

torch light (tôrch′līt′), light of a torch or torches. *n.*

tore (tôr), pt. of **tear**[2]. *Mabel tore her dress on a nail.* *v.*

tor e a dor (tôr′ē ə dôr), a man who fights bulls in an arena. *n.*

to ri i (tô′rē ē), gateway at the entrance to a Japanese temple, built of two uprights and two crosspieces. *n., pl.* **to ri i.**

Torii

tor ment (tôr ment′ for 1,5; tôr′ment for 2-4), **1.** cause very great pain to: *Headaches tormented him.* **2.** cause of very great pain: *Instruments of torture*

were torments. **3.** very great pain: *He suffered torments from his aching teeth.* **4.** cause of very much worry or annoyance. **5.** worry or annoy very much: *He torments everyone with silly questions.* 1,5 *v.*, 2-4 *n.*

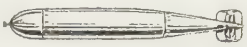
tor men tor or **tor ment er** (tôr men′tər), person or thing that torments. *n.*

torn (tôrn), pp. of **tear**[2]. *He has torn up the plant by the roots. His coat was torn.* *v.*

tor na do (tôr nā′dō), **1.** an extremely violent and destructive whirlwind. A tornado moves forward as a whirling funnel extending down from a mass of dark clouds. **2.** a violent outburst. *n., pl.* **tor na does** or **tor na dos.**

To ron to (tə ron′tō), city in SE Canada, on Lake Ontario. It is the capital of Ontario. 657,000. See **St. Lawrence** for map. *n.*

tor pe do (tôr pē′dō), **1.** a large, cigar-shaped shell that contains explosives and travels by its own power. Torpedoes are sent under water to blow up enemy ships. **2.** a submarine mine, shell, etc., that explodes when hit. **3.** attack or destroy with a torpedo. **4.** an explosive put on a railroad track which makes a loud noise for a signal when a wheel of the engine runs over it. **5.** an explosive and gravel wrapped in tissue paper, that makes a bang when it is thrown against something hard. **6.** fish that can give an electric shock. 1,2,4-6 *n., pl.* **tor pe does;** 3 *v.*, **tor pe doed, tor pe doing.**



Torpedo (def. 1). When it is launched from a ship, airplane, etc., it travels much like a small ship. It contains a motor and devices for controlling its course and depth.

torpedo boat, a small, fast warship used for attacking with torpedoes.

tor pid (tôr′pid), **1.** dull; inactive; sluggish. **2.** not moving or feeling. Animals that hibernate become torpid in winter. **3.** numb. *adj.* **—tor′pid ly,** *adv.* **—tor′pid ness,** *n.*

tor pid i ty (tôr pid′ə tē), torpid condition. *n.*

tor por (tôr′pər), torpid condition. *n.*

torque (tôrk), **1.** force causing rotation. **2.** necklace of twisted metal. The ancient Gauls and Britons wore torques. *n.*

tor rent (tôr′ənt), **1.** a violent, rushing stream of water. **2.** a heavy downpour. **3.** any violent, rushing stream; flood: *a torrent of abuse.* *n.*

tor ren tial (tô ren′shəl), of, caused by, or like a torrent: *torrential rains, a torrential flow of words.* *adj.*

tor ren tial ly (tô ren′shəl ē), like a torrent; violently; overwhelmingly. *adv.*

Tor res Strait (tôr′iz), strait between Australia and New Guinea. 80 mi. wide.

Tor ri cel li (tôr′ə chel′ē), **Evangelista,** 1608-1647, Italian physicist who invented the barometer. *n.*

tor rid (tôr′id), very hot: *July is a torrid month.* *adj.*

tor rid i ty (tô rid′ə tē), extreme heat. *n.*

Torrid Zone, the very warm region between the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn. The equator divides the Torrid Zone. See **zone** for diagram.

tor sion (tôr′shən), **1.** act or process of twisting. **2.** state of being twisted. **3.** the twisting of a body by two equal and opposite forces. *n.*

tor sion al (tôr′shən l), of, having to do with, or resulting from torsion. *adj.*

tor so (tôr′sō), **1.** the trunk or body of a statue without any head, arms or legs. **2.** the trunk of the human body. *n., pl.* **tor sos.**

tort (tôrt), a civil (not criminal) wrong for which the law requires damages (except a breach of contract): *If a man's automobile breaks the glass of a shopwindow, he has committed a tort against the shopowner.* *n.*

tor til la (tôr tē′yə), *Spanish American,* a thin, flat, round corn cake. *n.*

tor toise (tôr′təs), **1.** turtle living on land. **2.** turtle. *n., pl.* **tor tois es** or **tor toise.**

Tortoise (def. 1)

tortoise beetle, a small beetle shaped somewhat like a tortoise.

tortoise shell, **1.** the mottled yellow-and-brown shell of a turtle or tortoise. Tortoise shell is much used for combs and ornaments. **2.** an animal, especially any of a group of butterflies, spotted with yellow and black.

tor toise-shell (tôr′təs shel′), **1.** made of tortoise shell. **2.** having the colors of a tortoise shell. *adj.*

Tor tu ga (tôr tü′gə), **1.** island in the West Indies, off the N coast of, and belonging to, Haiti. 25 mi. long; 117 sq. mi. **2.** island off the coast of, and belonging to, Venezuela. 85 sq. mi. *n.*

tor tu ous (tôr′chu əs), **1.** full of twists, turns, or bends; twisting; winding; crooked: *a tortuous path.* **2.** mentally or morally crooked; not straightforward: *tortuous reasoning.* *adj.* **—tor′tu ous ly,** *adv.* **—tor′tu ous ness,** *n.*

tor ture (tôr′chər), **1.** act or fact of inflicting very severe pain. Torture was formerly used to make people give evidence about crimes, or to make them confess. **2.** very severe pain: *She suffered tortures from rheumatism.* **3.** cause very severe pain to: *That cruel boy tortures animals.* **4.** twist the meaning of. **5.** twist or force out of its natural form: *Winds tortured the trees.* 1,2 *n.*, 3-5 *v.*, **tor tured, tor tur ing. —tor′tur er,** *n.*

tor tur ous (tôr′chər əs), full of, involving, or causing torture. *adj.*

To ry (tô′rē), **1.** in Great Britain, originally, a member of the political party that favored royal power and the established church and opposed change. Strictly speaking, there is no Tory party in modern England, although members of the Conservative Party are often called Tories. **2.** an American who favored England at the time of the American Revolution. **3.** a very conservative person. **4.** of or having to do with Tories. 1-3 *n., pl.* **To ries;** 4 *adj.*

to ry (tô′rē), a very conservative person. *n.*

To ry ism (tô′rē iz əm), being a Tory; the doctrines or behavior of a Tory. *n.*

Tos ca ni ni (tos′kə nē′nē), **Arturo,** 1867-1957, Italian musical conductor. *n.*

toss (tôs), **1.** throw lightly with the palm upward; cast; fling: *toss a ball.* **2.** throw about; pitch about: *The ship is tossed by the waves.* **3.** lift quickly; throw upward: *She tossed her head. He was tossed by the bull.* **4.** throw a coin to decide something by the side that falls upward. **5.** distance to which something is or can be tossed. **6.** throw oneself about in bed; roll restlessly. **7.** a throw; tossing: *A toss of a coin decided who should play first.* 1-4,6 *v.*, **tossed** or (*Poetic*) **tost, toss ing;** 5,7 *n.*

toss off, **1.** do or make quickly and easily. **2.** drink all at once.

toss-up (tôs′up′), **1.** a tossing of a coin to decide something. **2.** an even chance. *n.*

tost (tôst), *Poetic.* a pt. and a pp. of **toss.** *v.*

tot (tot), **1.** a little child. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a small portion of drink. *n.*

to tal (tō′tl), **1.** whole; entire: *The total cost of the house and land will be $25,000.* **2.** the whole amount; sum: *His expenses reached a total of $100.* **3.** find the sum of; add: *Total that column of figures.* **4.** reach an amount of; amount to: *The money spent yearly on chewing gum totals millions of dollars.* **5.** complete: *He is a total failure. We were in total darkness.* 1,5 *adj.*, 2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **to taled, to tal ing** or *esp. Brit.* **to talled, to tal ling.**

to tal i tar i an (tō tal′ə tär′ē ən), **1.** of or having to do with a government controlled by one political group that permits no other political groups. **2.** person in favor of totalitarian principles. *1 adj.*, *2 n.*

to tal i tar i an ism (tō tal′ə tär′ē ən iz′əm), system under which a government is controlled by one political party exclusively and no other political groups are permitted to exist. *n.*

to tal i ty (tō tal′ə tē), entirety; the total amount. *n., pl.* **to tal i ties.**

to tal ly (tō′tl ē), wholly; entirely; completely. *adv.*

total war, war in which all the resources of a nation are used, and in which attack is made not only on the armed forces of the opponent, but also (subject to certain limitations) on all its people and property.

tote (tōt), *U.S. Informal.* carry; haul. *v.,* **tot ed, tot ing.**

to tem (tō′təm), **1.** among American Indians, a natural object, often an animal, taken as the emblem of a tribe, clan, family, etc. **2.** image of a totem. Totems are often carved and painted on poles. *n.*

Indian totem pole

to tem ic (tō tem′ik), of a totem; having to do with totems. *adj.*

to tem ism (tō′təm iz əm), use of totems to distinguish tribes, clans, families, etc. *n.*

totem pole, pole carved and painted with representations of totems, erected by the Indians of the NW coast of America, especially in front of their houses.

toth er (tuŦH′ər), *Dialect.* the other. *adj., pron.*

Tot ten ham (tot′ nəm), city in SE England, near London. 115,000. *n.*

tot ter (tot′ər), **1.** stand or walk with shaky, unsteady steps: *Babies and very old people totter as they walk.* **2.** be unsteady; shake as if about to fall: *The old wall tottered in the gale and fell.* **3.** shake; tremble. **4.** a tottering. 1-3 *v.,* 4 *n.* **—tot′ter er,** *n.*

tot ter y (tot′ər ē), tottering; shaky. *adj.*

tou can (tü′kan), a bright-colored bird of tropical America, with an enormous beak. *n.*

Toucan (1 to 2 ft. long)

touch (tuch), **1.** put the hand or some other part of the body on or against: *She touched the pan to see whether it was still hot.* **2.** put against; make contact with: *He touched the post with his umbrella.* **3.** be against; come against: *Your sleeve is touching the butter.* **4.** be in contact: *Our hands touched.* **5.** a touching or being touched: *A bubble bursts at a touch.* **6.** the sense by which a person perceives things by feeling, handling, or coming against them: *The blind have a keen touch.* **7.** a coming or being in contact: *the touch of their hands.* **8.** a slight amount; little bit: *We had a touch of frost.* **9.** a stroke with a brush, pencil, pen, etc.: *The artist finished my picture with a few touches.* **10.** a detail in any artistic work: *a story with charming poetic touches.* **11.** strike lightly or gently: *She touched the strings of the harp.* **12.** injure slightly: *The flowers were touched by the frost.* **13.** affect with some feeling: *The sad story touched us.* **14.** make slightly crazy. **15.** have to do with; concern: *The matter touches your interest.* **16.** speak of; deal with; refer to; treat lightly: *Our conversation touched many subjects.* **17.** handle; use: *He won't touch liquor or tobacco.* **18.** reach; come up to: *His head almost touches the ceiling.* **19.** stop at; visit in passing: *The ship touched port.* **20.** make a brief stop: *Most ships touch at that port.* **21.** a close relation of communication, sympathy, etc.: *A newspaper keeps one in touch with the world.* **22.** act or manner of playing a musical instrument: *a pianist with an excellent touch.* **23.** the way the keys of a musical instrument work. **24.** a distinctive manner or quality: *The work showed an expert's touch.* **25.** *Slang.* borrow from: *touch a man for a quarter.* **26.** a slight attack: *a touch of fever.* 1-4,11-20,25 *v.,* 5-10,21-24,26 *n.* **—touch′a ble,** *adj.* **—touch′er,** *n.*

touch down, land an aircraft: *The pilot touched down at a small country field.*

touch off, **1.** represent exactly or cleverly. **2.** cause to go off; fire.

touch on or **upon,** **1.** mention; treat lightly. **2.** come close to.

touch up, **1.** change a little; improve: *touch up a photograph.* **2.** rouse.

touch and go, an uncertain or risky situation.

touch-and-go (tuch′ənd gō′), uncertain; risky. *adj.*

touch back (tuch′bak′), act of touching the football to the ground by a player behind his own goal line when driven there by the other side. *n.*

touch down (tuch′doun′), **1.** act of a player in putting the football on the ground behind the opponents' goal line. **2.** the score made in this way. **3.** the landing of an aircraft, especially the moment of first contact with the ground. *n.*

touched (tucht), **1.** *Informal.* slightly crazed. **2.** stirred emotionally. *adj.*

touch hole (tuch′hōl′), a small opening in an old-time gun through which the gunpowder inside was set on fire. *n.*

touch ing (tuch′ing), **1.** arousing tender feeling: *"A Christmas Carol" is a touching story.* **2.** concerning; about: *He asked many questions touching my home and school life.* 1 *adj.,* 2 *prep.* **—touch′ing ly,** *adv.*

touch-me-not (tuch′mē not′), plant whose ripe seed pods burst open when touched. *n.*

touch stone (tuch′stōn′), **1.** a black stone used to test the purity of gold or silver by the color of the streak made on the stone by rubbing it with the metal. **2.** any means of testing; a test. *n.*

touch wood (tuch′wůd′), **1.** wood decayed by fungi so that it catches fire easily, used as tinder. **2.** a fungus found on old tree trunks, used as tinder. *n.*

touch y (tuch′ē), **1.** apt to take offense at trifles; too sensitive. **2.** requiring skill in handling; ticklish; precarious. *adj.,* **touch i er, touch i est. —touch′i ly,** *adv.* **—touch′i ness,** *n.*

tough (tuf), **1.** bending without breaking: *Leather is tough.* **2.** hard to cut, tear, or chew: *The steak was so tough he couldn't eat it.* **3.** stiff; sticky: *tough clay.* **4.** strong; hardy: *a tough plant. Donkeys are tough little animals and can carry big loads.* **5.** hard; difficult: *tough work.* **6.** hard to bear; bad; unpleasant: *A spell of tough luck discouraged him.* **7.** hard to influence; stubborn: *a tough customer.* **8.** *U.S.* rough; disorderly: *He lived in a tough neighborhood.* **9.** *U.S.* a rough person. 1-8 *adj.,* 9 *n.* **—tough′ly,** *adv.* **—tough′ness,** *n.*

tough en (tuf′n), **1.** make tough. **2.** become tough. *v.*

Tou lon (tü lôN′), seaport in SE France. 141,000. *n.*

Tou louse (tü lüz′), city in S France. 269,000. *n.*

tou pee (tü pā′), wig or patch of false hair worn to cover a bald spot. *n.*

tour (tůr), **1.** travel from place to place. **2.** a long journey: *a European tour.* **3.** travel through: *Last year they toured Europe.* **4.** a short journey; a walk around: *a tour of the boat.* **5.** walk around in: *tour the museum.* 1,3,5 *v.,* 2,4 *n.*

on tour, touring. A show on tour travels around the country giving performances in various places.

the grand tour, tour through France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. The grand tour was formerly considered essential as the finishing course in the education of British young men of good family.

tour de force (tůr də fôrs′), *French.* a notable feat of strength, skill, or ingenuity.

tour ist (tůr′ist), person traveling for pleasure. *n.*

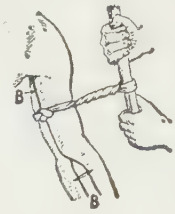
tourist camp or **court,** camp providing such accommodations as tourists need; motel.

tour ma line or **tour ma lin** (tůr′mə lin), a semi-precious colored mineral (red, pink, green, blue, or yellow); the ordinary form of the same mineral, usually black. The transparent varieties of tourmaline are used in jewelry. *n.*

tour na ment (tėr′nə mənt or tůr′nə mənt), **1.** contest of many persons in some sport: *a golf tournament.* **2.** contest between two groups of knights on horseback who fought for a prize. *n.*

tour ney (tėr′nē or tůr′nē), **1.** tournament. **2.** take part in a tournament. 1 *n., pl.* **tour neys;** 2 *v.,* **tour neyed, tour ney ing.**

tour ni quet (tůr′nə ket or tůr′nə kā), device for stopping bleeding by compressing a blood vessel, such as a bandage tightened by twisting with a stick, or a pad pressed down by a screw. *n.*



Tourniquet: B, blood vessel.

tou sle (tou′zl), **1.** put into disorder; make untidy; muss: *tousled hair.* **2.** a disordered mass. 1 *v.,* **tou sled, tou sling;** 2 *n.*

tout (tout), *Informal.* **1.** try to get (customers, jobs, votes, etc.). **2.** *Esp. Brit.* spy out (information about race horses). **3.** give special information about race horses. **4.** praise highly and insistently. **5.** person who touts. 1-4 *v.,* 5 *n.* **—tout′er,** *n.*

tout à fait (tü tä fe′), *French.* entirely; completely.

tow[1] (tō), **1.** pull by a rope, chain, etc.: *The tug is towing three barges.* **2.** act of towing. **3.** condition of being pulled along by a rope, chain, etc.: *The launch had the sailboat in tow.* **4.** that which is towed: *Each tug had a tow of three barges.* **5.** the rope, chain, etc., used. 1 *v.,* 2-5 *n.*

in tow, **1.** being towed. **2.** under one's care or influence.

tow[2] (tō), **1.** the coarse, broken fibers of flax, hemp, etc. **2.** made from tow. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

tow age (tō′ij), **1.** a towing. **2.** being towed. **3.** charge for towing. *n.*

to ward (tôrd or tə wôrd′ for 1-4; tôrd for 5, 6), **1.** in the direction of: *He walked toward the north.* **2.** with respect to; regarding; about; concerning: *What is his attitude toward war?* **3.** near: *It must be toward four o'clock.* **4.** for: *Will you give something toward our new hospital?* **5.** about to happen; impending. **6.** *Archaic.* promising, hopeful, or apt; docile. 1-4 *prep.,* 5,6 *adj.*

to wards (tôrdz or tə wôrdz′), toward. *prep.*

tow boat (tō′bōt′), tugboat. *n.*

tow el (tou′əl), **1.** piece of cloth or paper for wiping and drying something wet. **2.** dry with a towel. 1 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **tow eled, tow el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **tow elled, tow el ling.**

tow er (tou′ər), **1.** a high structure. It stands alone or forms part of a church, castle, or other building. Some towers are forts or prisons. **2.** defense; protection. **3.** rise high up. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.*

Tower

tow er ing (tou′ər ing), **1.** very high. **2.** very great. **3.** very violent. *adj.*

Tower of London, an ancient palace-fortress of London. The present building dates back to William the Conqueror. It has been used as a palace, prison, mint, and arsenal.

tow head (tō′hed′), person having very light, pale-yellow hair. *n.*

tow head ed (tō′hed′id), having very light, pale-yellow hair. *adj.*

tow hee (tou′hē or tō′hē), chewink or a bird like a chewink. *n.*

tow line (tō′līn′), rope, chain, etc., for towing. *n.*

town (toun), **1.** a large group of houses and buildings, smaller than a city. **2.** any large place with many people living in it. **3.** the people of a town: *The whole town was having a holiday.* **4.** the part of a town or city where the stores and office buildings are: *Let's go downtown.* **5.** the particular town or city under consideration: *be in town.* **6.** in some States of the United States, a municipal corporation with less elaborate organization and powers than a city. **7.** in other States of the United States, an administrative district consisting of a division of a county; township. *n.*

go to town, achieve success.

paint the town red, *Slang.* go on a wild spree or party; celebrate in a noisy manner.

town clerk, official who keeps the records of a town.

town crier, a public crier in a city or town.

town hall, a building used for a town's business.

town house, house in town, belonging to a person who also has a house in the country.

town meeting, **1.** a general meeting of the inhabitants of a town. **2.** in New England, a meeting of the qualified voters of a town for the transaction of public business.

towns folk (tounz′fōk′), the people of a town. *n.pl.*

town ship (toun′ship), **1.** in the United States and Canada, a part of a county having certain powers of government. **2.** in United States surveys of public land, a region or district six miles square. *n.*

towns man (tounz′mən), **1.** person who lives in a town. **2.** person who lives in one's own town. *n., pl.* **towns men.**

towns peo ple (tounz′pē′pl), the people of a town. *n.pl.*

tow path (tō′path′), path along the bank of a canal or river for use in towing boats. *n.*

tow rope (tō′rōp′), rope used for towing. *n.*

tox e mi a or **tox ae mi a** (toks ē′mē ə), a form of blood poisoning, especially one in which the toxins produced by certain microörganisms enter the blood. *n.*

tox e mic or **tox ae mic** (toks ē′mik), **1.** of or having to do with toxemia. **2.** suffering from toxemia. *adj.*

tox ic (tok′sik), poisonous; of poison; caused by poison. *adj.*

tox ic i ty (toks is′ə tē), toxic or poisonous quality. *n., pl.* **tox ic i ties.**

tox i co log i cal (tok′sə kə loj′ə kl), of or having to do with the science of poisons. *adj.*

tox i col o gist (tok′sə kol′ə jist), person who knows much about toxicology. *n.*

tox i col o gy (tok′sə kol′ə jē), science that deals with poisons, their effects, antidotes, detection, etc. *n.*

tox in (tok′sn), any poisonous product of animal or vegetable metabolism, especially one of those produced by bacteria. The symptoms of a disease caused by bacteria, such as diphtheria, are due to toxins. *n.*

toy (toi), **1.** something for a child to play with; plaything. **2.** thing that has little value or importance. **3.** of, made as, or like a toy. **4.** amuse oneself; play; trifle: *She toyed with her string of beads.* 1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj.,* 4 *v.*

to yon (tō′yən), a shrub of the Pacific coast of North America, whose evergreen leaves and scarlet berries look much like holly. *n.*

tr., **1.** transitive. **2.** transpose. **3.** treasurer.

trace[1] (trās), **1.** mark, token, or evidence of the former existence, presence, or action of something; vestige: *The explorer found traces of an ancient city.* **2.** footprint or other mark left; track; trail: *We saw traces of rabbits on the snow.* **3.** follow by means of marks, tracks, or signs: *trace deer.* **4.** follow the course of: *The Aldens trace their family back to John Alden, one of the Pilgrims.* **5.** find signs of; observe. **6.** a very small amount; little bit: *There wasn't a trace of gray in her hair.* **7.** mark out; draw: *The spy traced a plan of the fort.* **8.** thing marked out or drawn. **9.** copy by following the lines of: *By putting thin paper over the map, John traced it.* 1,2,6,8 *n.,* 3-5,7,9 *v.,* **traced, trac ing.**

trace[2] (trās), either of the two straps, ropes, or chains by which an animal pulls a wagon, carriage, etc. See **harness** for picture. *n.*

kick over the traces, throw off control; become unruly.

trace a bil i ty (trās′ə bil′ə tē), fact or property of being traceable. *n.*

trace a ble (trās′ə bl), capable of being traced. *adj.*

trac er (trās′ər), **1.** person or thing that traces. **2.** machine for making tracings of drawings, plans, etc. **3.** inquiry sent from place to place to trace a missing person, letter, parcel, etc. **4.** a burning substance attached to a bullet to show its course. **5.** an element (**tracer element**) or atom (**tracer atom**), usually radioactive, which can be traced and observed in a biological process or used to detect small quantities of its isotope in analysis. *n.*

Tracery

trac er y (trās′ər ē), ornamental work or designs consisting of lines. Stonework, carving, and embroidery often have tracery. *n., pl.* **trac er ies.**

tra che a (trā′kē ə), the windpipe. *n., pl.* **tra che ae** (trā′kē ē).

tra che al (trā′kē əl), of or having to do with the trachea. *adj.*

tra cho ma (trə kō′mə), **1.** a contagious inflammation of the eyelids. Trachoma is very common in the Orient. **2.** granular eyelids, a much less serious condition. *n.*

trac ing (trās′ing), **1.** copy of something made by marking or drawing over it. **2.** line made by marking or drawing. *n.*

track (trak), **1.** line of metal rails for cars to run on. A railroad has tracks. **2.** mark left: *The dirt road showed many automobile tracks.* **3.** footprint: *We saw wild animals' tracks near the camp.* **4.** follow by means of footprints, marks, smell, etc.: *The hunter tracked the bear and killed it.* **5.** trace in any way: *track down a criminal.* **6.** *U.S.* make footprints or other marks on (a floor, etc.): *Don't track the floor.* **7.** *U.S.* bring (snow or mud) into a place on one's feet: *track mud into the house.* **8.** path; trail; road: *A track runs through the woods to the farmhouse.* **9.** way of doing or acting: *go on in the same track year after year.* **10.** a course for running or racing: *a race track.* **11.** the sport made up of contests in running, jumping, throwing, etc. **12.** arrangement of linked steel treads by which a tank, bulldozer, etc., is propelled. 1-3,8-12 *n.*, 4-7 *v.* **—track′er,** *n.*

in one's tracks, *Informal.* right where one is.
keep track of, keep within one's sight or attention.
lose track of, fail to keep track of.
make tracks, *Informal.* go very fast; run away.
off the track, off the subject; wrong.
on the track, on the subject; right.

track less (trak′lis), **1.** without a track. **2.** without paths or trails. *adj.*

track meet, series of contests in running, jumping, throwing, etc.

tract[1] (trakt), **1.** stretch of land, water, etc., extent; area: *A tract of desert land has little value.* **2.** system of related parts or organs in the body. The stomach and intestines are part of the digestive tract. **3.** period of time. *n.*

tract[2] (trakt), **1.** a little book or pamphlet on a religious subject. **2.** any little book or pamphlet. *n.*

trac ta bil i ty (trak′tə bil′ə tē), being tractable. *n.*

trac ta ble (trak′tə bl), **1.** easily managed or controlled; easy to deal with; docile: *Dogs are more tractable than mules.* **2.** easily worked: *Copper and gold are tractable. adj.* **—trac′ta ble ness,** *n.* **—trac′ta bly,** *adv.*

trac tion (trak′shən), **1.** a drawing or pulling; a being drawn. **2.** the drawing or pulling of loads along a road, track, etc. **3.** kind of power used for this. Electric traction is used on some railroads. **4.** friction: *Wheels slip on ice because there is too little traction. n.*

trac tor (trak′tər), **1.** engine which moves on wheels or on two endless tracks, used for pulling wagons, plows, etc., along roads or over fields. A tractor can do the work of many horses on a farm. **2.** something used for drawing or pulling. **3.** airplane with the propeller in front of the wings. *n.*

trade (trād), **1.** a buying and selling; exchange of goods; commerce: *The United States has trade with foreign countries.* **2.** buy and sell; exchange goods; be in commerce: *English ships trade all over the world.* **3.** exchange: *trade seats.* **4.** make an exchange: *If you don't like your book, I'll trade with you.* **5.** bargain; deal: *He made a good trade.* **6.** kind of work; business, especially one requiring skilled mechanical work: *A carpenter or plumber learns his trade.* **7.** people in the same kind of work or business: *the building trade.* **8.** *Informal.* customers: *That store has a lot of trade.* 1,3,5-8 *n.*, 2-5 *v.*, **trad ed, trad ing.**

the trades, the trade winds.
trade in, give an automobile, radio, etc., as payment or part payment for something.
trade off, get rid of by trading.
trade on, take advantage of.

trade-in (trād′in′), thing given or accepted as payment or part payment for something. *n.*

trade mark (trād′märk′), **1.** mark, picture, name, or letters owned and used by a manufacturer or merchant to distinguish his goods from the goods of others. **2.** distinguish by means of a trademark. **3.** register the trademark of. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

trade name, **1.** name used by a manufacturer or merchant for some article that he sells. **2.** a special name used for any thing by those who buy and sell it. **3.** name under which a company does business.

trad er (trād′ər), **1.** person who trades. **2.** ship used in trading. *n.*

trade school, school where trades are taught.

trades man (trādz′mən), storekeeper; shopkeeper. *n., pl.* **trades men.**

trades peo ple (trādz′pē′pl), storekeepers; shopkeepers. *n.pl.*

trades union, *Esp. Brit.* trade union.

trade union, **1.** association of workers in any trade or craft to protect and promote their interests. **2.** a labor union.

trade unionism, **1.** system of having trade unions. **2.** methods or practices of trade unions.

trade unionist, **1.** member of a trade union. **2.** person who favors trade unionism.

trade wind, a wind blowing steadily toward the equator from about 30° north latitude to about 30° south latitude. North of the equator, it blows from the northeast; south of the equator, from the southeast.

trading post, store or station of a trader, especially in wild or uncivilized places.

tra di tion (trə dish′ən), **1.** the handing down of beliefs, opinions, customs, stories, etc., from parents to children. **2.** what is handed down in this way: *According to the old tradition, Romulus was the founder of Rome.* **3.** among the Jews, the unwritten laws and doctrines received from Moses. **4.** in the Christian Church, the unwritten precepts and doctrines received from Christ and his apostles. *n.*

tra di tion al (trə dish′ən l), **1.** of tradition. **2.** handed down by tradition. **3.** according to tradition. **4.** customary. *adj.*

tra di tion al ly (trə dish′ən l ē), according to tradition. *adv.*

tra di tion ar y (trə dish′ən er′ē), traditional. *adj.*

tra duce (trə düs′ or trə dūs′), speak evil of (a person) falsely; slander. *v.*, **tra duced, tra duc ing. —tra duc′er,** *n.*

traf fic (traf′ik), **1.** people, automobiles, wagons, ships, etc., coming and going along a way of travel. **2.** a buying and selling; commerce; trade. **3.** carry on trade; buy; sell; exchange: *The men trafficked with the natives for ivory.* **4.** business done by a railroad line, steamship line, etc.; number of passengers or amount of freight carried. **5.** intercourse; dealings. 1,2,4,5 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **traf ficked, traf fick ing.**

traf fick er (traf′ik ər), person who buys and sells; trader. *n.*

trag a canth (trag′ə kanth), a sticky substance obtained from certain Asiatic shrubs, used for stiffening cloth, thickening medicines, etc. *n.*

tra ge di an (trə jē′dē ən), 1. actor in tragedies. 2. writer of tragedies. *n.*

trag e dy (traj′ə dē), 1. a serious play having an unhappy ending. *Hamlet* is a tragedy. 2. the writing of such plays. 3. a very sad or terrible happening: *The father's sudden death was a tragedy to his family.* *n., pl.* **trag e dies.**

trag ic (traj′ik), 1. of tragedy; having to do with tragedy: *a tragic actor, a tragic poet.* 2. very sad; dreadful: *a tragic death, a tragic event.* *adj.* **—trag′i cal ly,** *adv.*

trag i cal (traj′ə kl), tragic. *adj.*

trag i com e dy (traj′i kom′ə dē), 1. play having both tragic and comic elements. *The Merchant of Venice* is a tragicomedy. 2. incident or situation in which serious and comic elements are blended. *n., pl.* **trag i-com e dies.**

trag i com ic (traj′i kom′ik), having both tragic and comic elements. *adj.*

trail (trāl), 1. anything that follows along behind: *The car left a trail of dust behind it.* 2. pull or drag along behind: *The bird trailed its broken wing.* 3. be drawn along behind: *Her dress trails on the ground.* 4. grow along: *Poison ivy trailed by the road.* 5. follow in a long, uneven line: *The ten campers trailed their leader down the mountainside.* 6. follow along behind; follow: *The dog trailed him constantly.* 7. go along slowly: *The children trailed to school.* 8. track or smell: *The dogs found the trail of the rabbit.* 9. hunt by track or smell: *The dogs trailed the rabbit.* 10. path across a wild or unsettled region. 11. tread down (grass) to make a path. 12. the lower end of a gun carriage. 13. pass little by little: *Her voice trailed off into silence.* 1,8,10,12 *n.*, 2-7,9,11,13 *v.*

trail er (trāl′ər), 1. person or animal that follows a trail. 2. a trailing plant; vine that grows along the ground. 3. a vehicle, often large, designed to be pulled along the highway by a truck, etc., especially by a truck lacking a body of its own. 4. trailer coach. 5. a few scenes shown to advertise a new motion picture. *n.*

trailer coach, a small furnished house on either two or four wheels, pulled by an automobile.

trailer park, the grounds, equipped with utilities and other facilities, for accommodating trailer coaches.

trailing arbutus, arbutus; a trailing plant growing in E North America, that has clusters of fragrant, pink or white flowers very early in the spring.

train (trān), 1. a connected line of railroad cars moving along together. 2. line of people, animals, wagons, trucks, etc., moving along together. 3. collection of vehicles, animals, and men accompanying an army to carry supplies, baggage, ammunition, or any equipment or materials. 4. part that hangs down and drags along: *the train of a lady's gown.* 5. something that is drawn along behind; a trailing part. 6. tail: *the train of a peacock, the train of a comet.* 7. group of followers: *the king and his train.* 8. series; succession: *a long train of misfortunes.* 9. series of happenings; succession of results. 10. bring up; rear; teach: *train a child.* 11. make skillful by teaching and practice: *train women as nurses.* 12. make fit by exercise and diet: *Runners train for races.* 13. make oneself fit. 14. point; aim: *train cannon upon a fort.* 15. bring into a particular position: *Train the vine around this post.* 16. line of gunpowder that acts as a fuse. 17. in machinery, a series of connected parts, such as wheels and pinions, through which motion is transmitted. 1-9,16,17 *n.*, 10-15 *v.*

train ee (trān ē′), 1. person who is receiving training. 2. person newly inducted into the United States Army who is receiving basic military training. *n.*

train er (trān′ər), person who trains. *n.*

train ing (trān′ing), 1. practical education in some art, profession, etc.: *training for teachers.* 2. development of strength and endurance. 3. good condition maintained by exercise, diet, etc. *n.*

train load (trān′lōd′), as much as a train can hold or carry. *n.*

train man (trān′mən), 1. man who works on a railroad train. 2. brakeman. *n., pl.* **train men.**

train oil, oil obtained from the blubber of whales, seals, fishes, etc.

trait (trāt), quality of mind, character, etc.; distinguishing feature; characteristic: *Courage, love of fair play, and common sense are desirable traits.* *n.*

trai tor (trā′tər), 1. person who betrays his country or ruler. 2. person who betrays a trust, duty, friend, etc. *n.*

trai tor ous (trā′tər əs), like a traitor; treacherous; faithless. *adj.* **—trai′tor ous ly,** *adv.*

trai tress (trā′tris), a woman traitor. *n.*

tra jec to ry (trə jek′tə rē), the curved path of a projectile, comet, or planet. *n., pl.* **tra jec to ries.**

tram (tram), 1. *Esp. Brit.* streetcar. 2. tramway. 3. truck or car on which loads are carried in coal mines. *n.*

tram mel (tram′l), 1. anything that hinders or restrains: *A large bequest freed the artist from the trammels of poverty.* 2. hinder; restrain. 3. a fine net to catch fish, birds, etc. 4. entangle. 5. hook in a fireplace to hold pots, kettles, etc., over the fire. 6. shackle for controlling the motions of a horse and making him amble. 1,3,5,6 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **tram meled, tram mel ing** or *esp. Brit.* **tram melled, tram mel ling.**

tramp (tramp), 1. walk heavily: *He tramped across the room in his heavy boots.* 2. step heavily (on): *He tramped on the flowers.* 3. sound of a heavy step: *Hear the tramp of marching feet.* 4. go on foot; walk: *We tramped through the streets.* 5. travel through on foot: *tramp the streets.* 6. a long, steady walk; hike: *a tramp over the hills.* 7. walk steadily; march: *The soldiers tramped mile after mile.* 8. man who wanders about and begs. 9. go or wander as a tramp. 10. a freight ship that takes a cargo when and where it can. 1,2,4,5,7, 9 *v.*, 3,6,8,10 *n.* **—tramp′er,** *n.*

tram ple (tram′pl), 1. tread heavily on; crush: *The herd of wild cattle trampled the man to death.* 2. tread heavily. 3. treat cruelly, harshly, or scornfully. 4. act or sound of trampling: *We heard the trample of many feet.* 1-3 *v.*, **tram pled, tram pling;** 4 *n.* **—tram′-pler,** *n.*

trample under foot, trample on or **upon,** treat cruelly, harshly, or scornfully.

tram way (tram′wā′), *Esp. Brit.* track for streetcars. *n.*

trance (trans), 1. state or condition of unconsciousness somewhat like sleep. 2. a dazed or stunned condition. 3. a dreamy, absorbed, or hypnotic condition that is like a trance: *The old man sat before the fire in a trance, thinking of his past life.* 4. a high emotion; rapture. 5. hold in a trance; enchant. 1-4 *n.*, 5 *v.*, **tranced, tranc ing. —trance′like′,** *adj.*

tran quil (trang′kwəl), calm; peaceful; quiet. *adj.*, **tran quil er, tran quil est** or *esp. Brit.* **tran quil ler, tran-quil lest. —tran′quil ly,** *adv.*

tran quil ize (trang′kwəl īz), 1. make calm, peaceful, or quiet. 2. become tranquil. *v.*, **tran quil ized, tran-quil iz ing. —tran′quil iz′er,** *n.*

tran quil li ty or **tran quil i ty** (trang kwil′ə tē), calmness; peacefulness; quiet. *n.*

tran quil lize (trang′kwəl īz), tranquilize. *v.*, **tran-quil lized, tran quil liz ing.**

trans-, prefix meaning:
1. across; over; through, as in *transcontinental, transmit.*
2. beyond; on the other side of, as in *Transjordan, transcend.*
3. across, etc.; and also beyond, on the other side of, as in *transmarine, transoceanic,* and many other geographical terms, such as *trans-Adriatic, trans-African.*
4. into a different place, condition, etc., as in *transform, transmute.*

trans., 1. transitive. 2. transportation.

trans act (tran zakt′), 1. attend to; manage; do; carry on (business): *He transacts business with stores all over the country.* 2. carry on business; deal: *Don't transact with anyone you don't trust.* *v.*

trans ac tion (tran zak′shən), 1. the carrying on (of business): *Mr. Smith attends to the transaction of important matters himself.* 2. piece of business: *A record is kept of all the firm's transactions.* *n.*

transactions, record of what was done at the meetings of a society, club, etc.

trans al pine (tranz al′pīn), across or beyond the Alps, especially as viewed from Italy. *adj.*

trans at lan tic (trans′ət lan′tik), 1. crossing the Atlantic: *a transatlantic liner, a transatlantic cable.* 2. on the other side of the Atlantic. *adj.*

Trans cau ca sia (trans′kô kā′zhə), region of SW Soviet Union, in and south of the Caucasus. *n.*

tran scend (tran send′), 1. go beyond the limits or powers of; exceed; be above: *The grandeur of Niagara Falls transcends description.* 2. be higher or greater than; surpass; excel: *The speed of airplanes transcends that of any previous form of transportation.* 3. be superior or extraordinary. *v.*

tran scend ent (tran sen′dənt), 1. surpassing ordinary limits; excelling; superior; extraordinary. 2. existing apart from the universe. *adj.* **—tran scend′ent ly,** *adv.*

tran scen den tal (tran′sen den′tl), 1. transcendent. 2. supernatural. 3. obscure; incomprehensible; fantastic. 4. explaining matter and objective things as products of the mind that is thinking about them; idealistic. 5. implied in and necessary to human experience. *adj.* **—tran′scen den′tal ly,** *adv.*

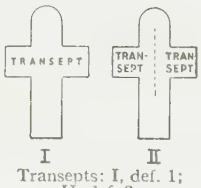
trans con ti nen tal (trans′kont n en′tl), 1. crossing a continent: *a transcontinental railroad.* 2. on the other side of a continent. *adj.*

tran scribe (tran skrīb′), 1. copy in writing or in typewriting: *The account of the trial was transcribed from the stenographer's shorthand notes.* 2. set down in writing or print: *His entire speech was transcribed in the newspapers, word for word.* 3. arrange (a piece of music) for a different instrument or voice. 4. make a recording or phonograph record of for broadcasting. 5. broadcast a phonograph record. *v.,* **tran scribed, tran scrib ing. —tran scrib′er,** *n.*

tran script (tran′skript), 1. a written or typewritten copy. 2. copy or reproduction of anything. *n.*

tran scrip tion (tran skrip′shən), 1. a transcribing; copying. 2. transcript; copy. 3. arrangement of a piece of music for a different instrument or voice. 4. arrangement of music, etc., on a record for use in broadcasting. 5. act or fact of broadcasting such a record. *n.*

tran sept (tran′sept), 1. the shorter part of a cross-shaped church. 2. either end of this part. *n.*



Transepts: I, def. 1; II, def. 2.

trans fer (trans fėr′ or trans′fėr for 1,2,5; trans′fėr for 3,4,6,7), 1. convey or remove from one person or place to another; hand over: *This farm has been transferred from father to son for generations. Please have my trunks transferred to the Union Station.* 2. convey (a drawing, design, pattern) from one surface to another: *You transfer the embroidery design from the paper to cloth by pressing it with a warm iron.* 3. a transferring or being transferred. 4. thing transferred; a drawing, pattern, etc., printed from one surface onto another. 5. change from one streetcar, bus, train, etc., to another. 6. ticket allowing a passenger to continue his journey on another streetcar, bus, train, etc. 7. point or place for transferring. 1,2,5 *v.,* **trans ferred, trans fer ring;** 3,4,6,7 *n.*

trans fer a bil i ty (trans fėr′ə bil′ə tē), quality of being transferable. *n.*

trans fer a ble (trans fėr′ə bl), capable of being transferred. *adj.*

trans fer ence (trans fėr′əns), transferring or being transferred. *n.*

trans fig u ra tion (trans fig′yə rā′shən), a change in form or appearance; transformation. *n.*

Trans fig u ra tion (trans fig′yə rā′shən), 1. in the Bible, the change in the appearance of Christ on the mountain. Matthew 17; Mark 9. 2. the church festival on August 6 in honor of this. *n.*

trans fig ure (trans fig′yər), 1. change in form or appearance; transform: *New paint and furnishings had transfigured the old house.* 2. change so as to glorify; exalt. *v.,* **trans fig ured, trans fig ur ing.**

trans fix (trans fiks′), 1. pierce through: *The hunter transfixed the lion with a spear.* 2. fasten by piercing through with something pointed. 3. make motionless (with amazement, terror, etc.). *v.*

trans form (trans fôrm′), 1. change in form or appearance. 2. change in condition, nature, or character: *The witch transformed men into pigs. A tadpole becomes transformed into a frog.* 3. change (one form of energy) into another. A dynamo transforms mechanical energy into electricity. 4. change (an electric current) into one of higher or lower voltage. *v.*

trans for ma tion (trans′fər mā′shən), 1. a transforming: *the transformation of a caterpillar into a butterfly.* 2. wig worn by women. *n.*

trans form er (trans fôr′mər), 1. person or thing that transforms. 2. device for changing an alternating electric current into one of higher or lower voltage. *n.*

trans fuse (trans fūz′), 1. pour from one container into another. 2. transfer (blood) from one person or animal to another. 3. inject (a solution) into a blood vessel. 4. infuse; instill: *The speaker transfused his enthusiasm into the audience.* *v.,* **trans fused, trans fus ing.**

trans fu sion (trans fū′zhən), act or fact of transfusing. *n.*

trans gress (trans gres′), 1. break a law, command, etc.; sin. 2. go contrary to; sin against. 3. go beyond (a limit): *transgress the bounds of good taste.* *v.*

trans gres sion (trans gresh′ən), a transgressing; breaking a law, command, etc.; sin. *n.*

trans gres sor (trans gres′ər), person who transgresses; sinner. *n.*

tran ship (tran ship′), transship. *v.,* **tran shipped, tran ship ping. —tran ship′ment,** *n.*

tran sien cy (tran′shən sē), being transient. *n.*

tran sient (tran′shənt), 1. passing soon; fleeting; not lasting: *Joy and sorrow are often transient.* 2. passing through and not staying long: *a transient guest in a hotel.* 3. visitor or boarder who stays for a short time. 1,2 *adj.,* 3 *n.* **—tran′sient ly,** *adv.*

tran sis tor (tran zis′tər), a small crystal device consisting mainly of germanium or silicon, which amplifies electricity by controlling the flow of electrons. *n.*

trans it (tran′sit), 1. a passing across or through. 2. a carrying or being carried across or through: *The goods were damaged in transit.* 3. transition or change. 4. pass; pass across; pass through. 5. instrument used in surveying to measure angles. 6. the apparent passage of a heavenly body across the meridian of a place. 7. the passage of a small heavenly body across the disk of a larger one. 1-3,5-7 *n.,* 4 *v.,* **trans it ed, trans it ing.**

Transit used in surveying. It is equipped with a telescope, levels, and scales for measuring both vertical and horizontal angles.

tran si tion (tran zish′ən), 1. a change or passing from one condition, place, thing, activity, topic, etc., to another: *The time between two distinct periods of history, art, etc., is called a period of transition. The life of Lincoln illustrates a transition from poverty to power. Abrupt transitions in a book confuse the reader.* 2. in music, a change of key. *n.*

tran si tion al (tran zish′ən l), of transition; of change from one more or less fixed condition to another. *adj.* **—tran si′tion al ly,** *adv.*

tran si tive (tran′sə tiv), 1. of verbs, taking a direct object. *Bring* and *raise* are transitive verbs. 2. a transitive verb. 3. transitional. 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n.* **—tran′si tive ly,** *adv.* **—tran′si tive ness,** *n.*

tran si to ry (tran′sə tôr′rē), passing soon or quickly; lasting only a short time. *adj.* **—tran′si to′ri ly,** *adv.* **—tran′si to′ri ness,** *n.*

Trans jor dan (trans jôrd′n), former name of **Jordan** (def. 2). *n.*

trans late (trans lāt′ or trans′lāt), 1. change from one language into another. 2. change into other words. 3. explain the meaning of. 4. change from one place, position, or condition to another. 5. take to heaven without death. *v.*, **trans lat ed, trans lat ing. —trans lat′a ble,** *adj.*

trans la tion (trans lā′shən), 1. act of translating; change into another language; change from one position or condition to another. 2. result of translating; version. *n.*

trans la tor (trans lā′tər or trans′lā tər), person who translates. *n.*

trans lu cence (trans lü′sns), translucent quality or condition. *n.*

trans lu cen cy (trans lü′sn sē), being translucent. *n.*

trans lu cent (trans lü′snt), letting light through without being transparent: *Frosted glass is translucent. adj.* **—trans lu′cent ly,** *adv.*

trans ma rine (trans′mə rēn′), across or beyond the sea. *adj.*

trans mi grate (trans′mī′grāt), 1. move from one place or country to another; migrate. 2. pass at death into another body. *v.*, **trans mi grat ed, trans mi grating.**

trans mi gra tion (trans′mī grā′shən), 1. the going from one place or country to another; migration. 2. the passing of a soul at death into another body. Many people in India believe in the transmigration of souls. *n.*

trans mis si ble (trans mis′ə bl), capable of being transmitted: *Scarlet fever is a transmissible disease. adj.*

trans mis sion (trans mish′ən), 1. a sending over; passing on; passing along; letting through: *Mosquitoes are the only means of transmission of malaria.* 2. something transmitted. 3. the part of an automobile that transmits power from the engine to the rear axle. 4. passage through space of radio waves from the transmitting station to the receiving station: *When transmission is good, foreign stations can be received. n.*

trans mit (trans mit′), 1. send over; pass on; pass along; let through: *I will transmit the money by special messenger. Rats transmit disease.* 2. cause (light, heat, sound, etc.) to pass through a medium. 3. of a medium, allow (light, heat, etc.) to pass through: *Glass transmits light.* 4. send out (signals, voice, music, etc.) by radio. *v.*, **trans mit ted, trans mit ting.**

trans mit tal (trans mit′l), a transmitting. *n.*

trans mit ter (trans mit′ər), 1. person or thing that transmits something. 2. that part of a telegraph or telephone by which messages are sent. 3. apparatus for sending out signals, voice, music, etc., by radio. *n.*

trans mu ta tion (trans′mū tā′shən), 1. change from one nature, substance, or form into another. 2. transformation of one species into another. *n.*

trans mute (trans mūt′), change from one nature, substance, or form into another: *We can transmute water power into electrical power. v.*, **trans mut ed, trans muting. —trans mut′er,** *n.*

trans o ce an ic (trans′ō shē an′ik), 1. crossing the ocean. 2. on the other side of the ocean. *adj.*

tran som (tran′səm), 1. window over a door or other window, usually hinged for opening. 2. a horizontal bar across a window; crossbar separating a door from the window over it. *n.*

tran son ic (tran son′ik), having to do with or designed for operation at speeds between 600 and 800 miles per hour, in the range immediately below or above the speed of sound. *adj.*

trans pa cif ic (trans′pə sif′ik), 1. crossing the Pacific. 2. on the other side of the Pacific. *adj.*

trans par ence (trans pãr′əns), transparent quality or condition. *n.*

trans par en cy (trans pãr′ən sē), 1. transparent quality or condition. 2. something transparent. 3. picture, design, or the like, made visible by light shining through from behind. *n.*, *pl.* **trans par en cies.**

trans par ent (trans pãr′ənt), 1. transmitting light so that bodies beyond or behind can be distinctly seen: *Window glass is transparent.* 2. easily seen through or detected: *The boy's transparent excuses never fooled the teacher.* 3. frank; free from pretense or deceit: *a boy of transparent honesty. adj.* **—trans par′ent ly,** *adv.*

tran spi ra tion (tran′spə rā′shən), transpiring. *n.*

tran spire (tran spīr′), 1. take place; happen. 2. leak out; become known. 3. pass off or send off in the form of vapor through a wall or surface, as from the human body or from leaves. *v.*, **tran spired, tran spir ing.**

trans plant (trans plant′), 1. plant again in a different place: *We start the flowers indoors and then transplant them to the garden.* 2. remove from one place to another: *A group of farmers was transplanted to the island by the government.* 3. transfer (skin, an organ, etc.) from one person, animal, or part of the body to another. 4. bear moving: *Poppies do not transplant well and should be planted where they are to grow. v.* **—trans plant′a ble,** *adj.* **—trans plant′er,** *n.*

trans plan ta tion (trans′plan tā′shən), 1. a transplanting or being transplanted. 2. something that has been transplanted. *n.*

trans port (trans pôrt′ for 1,5,7,9; trans′pôrt for 2-4, 6,8), 1. carry from one place to another: *Wheat is transported from the farms to the mills.* 2. a carrying from one place to another: *Trucks are much used for transport.* 3. ship used to carry men and supplies. 4. airplane that transports passengers, mail, freight, etc. 5. carry away by strong feeling: *She was transported with joy by the good news.* 6. a strong feeling. 7. send away to another country as a punishment. 8. a transported convict. 9. kill. 1,5,7,9 *v.*, 2-4,6,8 *n.* **—trans port′er,** *n.*

trans port a ble (trans pôr′tə bl), 1. capable of being transported. 2. involving, or liable to, punishment by transportation: *a transportable offense. adj.*

trans por ta tion (trans′pər tā′shən), 1. a transporting: *The railroad gives free transportation for a certain amount of baggage.* 2. state of being transported. 3. means of transport. 4. cost of transport; ticket for transport. 5. a sending away to another country as a punishment. *n.*

trans pos al (trans pōz′l), transposition. *n.*

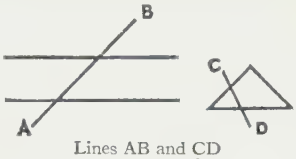
trans pose (trans pōz′), 1. change the position or order of; interchange. 2. change the usual order of (letters, words, or numbers): *He transposed the numbers and mistakenly wrote 19 for 91.* 3. in music, change the key of. 4. transfer (a term) to the other side of an algebraic equation, changing plus to minus or minus to plus. *v.*, **trans posed, trans pos ing. —trans pos′er,** *n.*

trans po si tion (trans′pə zish′ən), 1. a transposing or being transposed. 2. piece of music transposed into a different key. *n.*

trans ship (trans ship′), transfer from one ship, train, car, etc., to another. *v.*, **trans shipped, trans ship ping.** Also, **tranship. —trans ship′ment,** *n.*

trans son ic (tran son′ik), transonic. *adj.*

tran sub stan ti a tion (tran′səb stan′shē ā′shən), **1.** a changing of one substance into another. **2.** the changing of the substance of the bread and wine of the Eucharist into the substance of the body and blood of Christ, only the appearance of the bread and wine remaining. *n.*



Lines AB and CD are transversals.

trans ver sal (trans vėr′sl), **1.** transverse. **2.** line intersecting two or more other lines. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

trans verse (trans vėrs′ or trans′vėrs), **1.** lying across; placed crosswise; crossing from side to side: *transverse beams.* **2.** something transverse. **3.** the longer axis of an ellipse. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

Common types of traps in pipe

trans verse ly (trans vėrs′lē), across; athwart; crosswise; from side to side. *adv.*

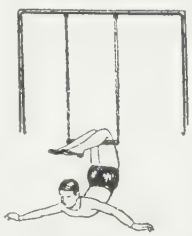
trap (trap), **1.** thing or means for catching animals. **2.** trick or other means for catching someone off guard: *The police set traps to make the thief tell where the money was.* **3.** catch in a trap: *The bear was trapped.* **4.** set traps for animals. **5.** make a business of catching animals in traps for their furs. **6.** a trap door. **7.** a device in a pipe to prevent the escape of air, water, gas, etc. **8.** provide with a trap. **9.** stop with a trap. **10.** a light, two-wheeled carriage. **11.** device to throw clay pigeons, etc., into the air to be shot at. 1,2,6,7,10,11 *n.*, 3-5,8,9 *v.*, **trapped, trapping.**

Man using a trap door

traps, drums, cymbals, bells, gongs, etc.

trap door, door in a floor or roof.

tra peze (trə pēz′), a short horizontal bar hung by ropes like a swing, used in gymnasiums and circuses. *n.*


Man on a trapeze

tra pe zi um (trə pē′zē əm), a four-sided plane figure having no sides parallel. *n., pl.* **tra pe zi ums, tra pe zi a** (-zē ə).

trap e zoid (trap′ə zoid), a four-sided plane figure having two sides parallel and two sides not parallel. *n.*

trap per (trap′ər), person who traps; especially, a man who traps wild animals for their furs. *n.*

Trapezium

trap pings (trap′ingz), **1.** ornamental coverings for a horse. **2.** things worn; ornaments: *trappings of a king and his court.* *n.pl.*

Trap pist (trap′ist), **1.** monk belonging to an extremely austere branch of the Cistercian order established in 1664. **2.** of or having to do with the Trappists. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

Trapezoids

trap shoot er (trap′shüt′ər), person who shoots at clay pigeons, etc., thrown into the air. *n.*

trap shoot ing (trap′shüt′ing), shooting at clay pigeons, etc., thrown into the air. *n.*

trash (trash), **1.** worthless stuff; rubbish. When we say that a book or magazine is trash, we mean that it is cheap, meretricious, and worthless. **2.** broken or torn bits, such as leaves, twigs, husks, etc.: *Rake up the trash in the yard and burn it.* **3.** worthless people collectively. *n.*

trash y (trash′ē), like or containing trash; worthless. *adj.*, **trash i er, trash i est. —trash′i ness,** *n.*

trau ma (trô′mə or trou′mə), **1.** a physical or psychic wound; injury. **2.** the condition produced by it. *n., pl.* **trau ma ta** (-mə tə) or **trau mas.**

trau mat ic (trô mat′ik or trou mat′ik), **1.** of, having to do with, or produced by a wound or injury. **2.** for or dealing with the treatment of wounds or injuries. *adj.*

trav ail (trav′āl), **1.** toil; labor. **2.** trouble; hardship. **3.** the pains of childbirth. **4.** suffer the pains of childbirth. 1-3 *n.*, 1,4 *v.*

trav el (trav′l), **1.** go from one place to another; journey: *travel across the country.* **2.** going in trains, ships, cars, etc., from one place to another; journeying. **3.** go from place to place selling things: *He travels for a large firm.* **4.** move; proceed; pass: *Light and sound travel in waves.* **5.** walk or run: *A deer travels many miles in a day.* **6.** pass through or over: *travel a road.* **7.** movement in general. **8.** length of stroke, speed, way of working, etc., of a part of a machine. 1,3-6 *v.*, **trav eled, trav el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **trav elled, trav el ling;** 2,7,8 *n.*

travels, **1.** journeys. **2.** book about one's experiences, visits, etc., while traveling.

trav eled or **trav elled** (trav′ld), **1.** that has done much traveling: *a traveled man.* **2.** much used by travelers. *adj.*

trav el er or **trav el ler** (trav′l ər), **1.** person or thing that travels. **2.** a traveling salesman. *n.*

traveling salesman, person whose work is going from place to place selling things for a company.

trav e logue or **trav e log** (trav′l ôg), lecture describing travel, usually accompanied by pictures, or a motion picture depicting travel. *n.*

trav erse (trav′ərs or trə vėrs′), **1.** pass across, over, or through: *We traversed the desert.* **2.** act of crossing. **3.** lying across; being across. **4.** something put or lying across: *A traverse was laid across the trench to protect it from the gunfire from the side.* **5.** an earth wall protecting a trench or an exposed place in a fortification. **6.** gallery from side to side in a church. **7.** across; crosswise. **8.** walk or move in a crosswise direction; move back and forth: *That horse traverses.* **9.** go to and fro over or along (a place, etc.). **10.** distance across. **11.** move sideways; turn from side to side. **12.** turn (cannon) to right or left. **13.** turn on a pivot, or as if on a pivot. **14.** a sideways motion of a ship, part in a machine, mountain climbers, etc. **15.** the zigzag line taken by a ship because of contrary winds or currents. **16.** line that crosses other lines. **17.** oppose; hinder; thwart. **18.** opposition; obstacle; hindrance. **19.** examine carefully. 1,8,9,11-13,17,19 *v.*, **trav ersed, trav ers ing;** 2,4-6,10,14-16,18 *n.*, 3 *adj.*, 7 *adv.* **—trav′ers a ble,** *adj.* **—trav′ers er,** *n.*

trav es ty (trav′is tē), **1.** imitation of a serious literary work in such a way as to make it seem ridiculous. **2.** any treatment or imitation that makes a serious thing seem ridiculous: *The trial was a travesty of justice, since the judge and jury were prejudiced.* **3.** make (a serious subject or matter) ridiculous; imitate in an absurd or grotesque way. 1,2 *n., pl.* **trav es ties;** 3 *v.*, **trav es tied, trav es ty ing.**

trawl (trôl), **1.** a strong net dragged along the bottom of the sea. **2.** fish with a net by dragging it along the bottom of the sea. **3.** line supported by buoys and having many short lines with baited hooks attached to it. **4.** fish with lines supported by buoys. **5.** catch (fish) with such a net or lines. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4,5 *v.*

trawl er (trôl′ər), **1.** boat used in trawling. **2.** person who trawls. *n.*

tray (trā), **1.** a flat, shallow holder or container with a low rim around it. **2.** tray with dishes of food on it:

Grace had a tray for breakfast. **3.** a shallow box that fits into a trunk, cabinet, etc.: *Our dentist keeps his instruments in trays.* *n.*

treach er ous (trech′ər əs), **1.** not to be trusted; not faithful; disloyal: *The treacherous soldier carried reports to the enemy.* **2.** having a false appearance of strength, security, etc.; not reliable; deceiving: *This ice is treacherous.* *adj.* **—treach′er ous ly,** *adv.* **—treach′er ous ness,** *n.*

treach er y (trech′ər ē), **1.** a breaking of faith; treacherous behavior; deceit. **2.** treason. *n., pl.* **treach er ies.**

trea cle (trē′kl), *Brit.* molasses, especially that produced during the refining of sugar. *n.*

tread (tred), **1.** walk; step; set the foot down: *Don't tread on the flower beds.* **2.** set the feet on; walk on or through; step on: *tread the streets.* **3.** press under the feet; trample; trample on; crush: *tread grapes.* **4.** make, form, or do by walking: *Cattle had trodden a path to the pond.* **5.** act or sound of treading: *We heard the tread of marching feet.* **6.** way of walking: *He walks with a heavy tread.* **7.** the part of stairs or a ladder that a person steps on: *The stair treads were covered with rubber to prevent slipping.* **8.** the part of a wheel or tire that touches the ground. **9.** part of a rail or rails that the wheels touch. **10.** sole of the foot or of a shoe. 1-4 *v.*, **trod** or (*Archaic*) **trode, trod den** or **trod, tread ing;** 5-10 *n.* **—tread′er,** *n.*

tread on air, feel happy and gay.

tread on one's toes, offend or annoy one.

tread the boards, be an actor or actress; play a part in a play.

tread water, keep oneself from sinking by moving the feet up and down.

trea dle (tred′l), **1.** lever worked by the foot to operate a machine: *the treadle of a sewing machine.* **2.** work a treadle. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **treadled, trea dling.**

Treadmill train

tread mill (tred′mil′), **1.** apparatus to turn something by having a person or animal walk on the moving steps of a wheel or of a sloping, endless belt. **2.** any wearisome or monotonous round of work or life. *n.*

treas., **1.** treasurer. **2.** treasury.

trea son (trē′zn), **1.** betrayal of one's country or ruler. Helping the enemies of one's country is treason. **2.** *Rare.* betrayal of a trust, duty, friend, etc.; treachery. *n.*

trea son a ble (trē′zn ə bl), of treason; involving treason; traitorous. *adj.* **—trea′son a ble ness,** *n.* **—trea′son a bly,** *adv.*

trea son ous (trē′zn əs), treasonable. *adj.*

treas ure (trezh′ər), **1.** wealth or riches stored up; valuable things. **2.** any thing or person that is much loved or valued: *The silver teapot was the old lady's chief treasure.* **3.** value highly: *She treasures that doll more than all her other toys.* **4.** put away for future use; store up. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **treas ured, treas ur ing.**

treas ur er (trezh′ər ər), person in charge of money. The treasurer of a club pays its bills. *n.*

treas ur y (trezh′ər ē), **1.** place where money is kept. **2.** money owned; funds: *We voted to pay for the party out of the club treasury.* **3.** department that has charge of the income and expenses of a country. **4.** place where treasure is kept. **5.** book or person thought of as a valued source. *n., pl.* **treas ur ies.**

treat (trēt), **1.** act toward: *The driver treats his horses well.* **2.** think of; consider; regard: *He treated his mistake as a joke.* **3.** deal with to relieve or cure: *The dentist is treating my tooth.* **4.** deal with to bring about some special result: *treat a metal plate with acid in engraving.* **5.** deal with; discuss: *This magazine treats the progress of medicine.* **6.** express in literature or art: *treat a theme realistically.* **7.** deal with a subject. **8.** discuss terms; arrange terms: *Messengers came to treat for peace.* **9.** entertain with food, drink, or amusement: *He treated his friends to ice cream.* **10.** pay the cost of entertainment: *I'll treat today.* **11.** gift of food, drink, or amusement. **12.** anything that gives pleasure. 1-10 *v.*, 11,12 *n.* **—treat′er,** *n.*

treat of, deal with; discuss.

trea tise (trē′tis), book or writing dealing with some subject. A treatise is more formal and systematic than most books or writings. *n.*

treat ment (trēt′mənt), **1.** act or process of treating: *My cold won't yield to treatment.* **2.** way of treating: *This cat has suffered from bad treatment.* **3.** thing done or used to treat something else, such as a disease. *n.*

trea ty (trē′tē), agreement, especially one between nations, signed and approved by each nation. *n., pl.* **trea ties.**

tre ble (treb′l), **1.** three times. **2.** make or become three times as much: *He trebled his money by buying a dog for $5.00 and selling it for $15.00.* **3.** the highest part in music; soprano. **4.** voice, singer, or instrument that takes this part. **5.** of or for the treble. **6.** shrill; high-pitched. **7.** a shrill, high-pitched voice or sound. 1,5,6 *adj.*, 2 *v.*, **tre bled, tre bling;** 3,4,7 *n.*

treble clef, in music, symbol indicating that the pitch of the notes on a staff is above middle C.

tre bly (treb′lē), three times. *adv.*

tree (trē), **1.** a large perennial plant with a woody trunk, branches, and leaves. **2.** less accurately, any of certain other plants that resemble trees in form or size. **3.** piece or structure of wood for some special purpose: *clothes tree, shoe tree.* **4.** furnish with a tree (beam, bar, wooden handle, etc.). **5.** stretch (a shoe) on a tree. **6.** anything like a tree. A family tree is a diagram with branches showing how the members of a family are related. **7.** assume a treelike or branching form. **8.** chase up a tree: *The cat was treed by a dog.* **9.** take refuge in a tree. **10.** *Informal.* put into a difficult position. **11.** *Archaic.* gallows. **12.** *Archaic.* cross on which Christ died. 1-3,6,11,12 *n.*, 4,5,7-10 *v.*, **treed, tree ing.**

up a tree, **1.** chased up a tree. **2.** *Informal.* in a difficult position.

tree fern, fern that grows to the size of a tree, has a trunklike stem, and has fronds at the top.

tree frog, **1.** a small frog that lives in trees. **2.** a tree toad.

tree of heaven, ailanthus.

tree toad, a small toad that lives in trees. It has adhesive disks or suckers on its toes.

tre foil (trē′foil), **1.** plant having threefold leaves. Clover is a trefoil. **2.** ornament like a threefold leaf. *n.*

Trefoils (def. 2)

trek (trek), **1.** travel by ox wagon. **2.** travel slowly by any means; travel. **3.** journey. **4.** stage of a journey between one stopping place and the next. 1,2 *v.*, **trekked, trek king;** 3,4 *n.*

trel lis (trel′is), **1.** frame of light strips of wood or metal crossing one another with open spaces in between; lattice, especially one supporting growing vines. **2.** furnish with a trellis. **3.** support on a trellis. **4.** cross as in a trellis. 1 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*

Trellis

trel lis work (trel′is wėrk′), work made of crossed strips with open spaces in between; latticework. *n.*

trem a tode (trem′ə tōd), flatworm that lives as a parasite in or on other animals. *n.*

trem ble (trem′bl), **1.** shake because of fear, excitement, weakness, cold, etc.: *The old woman's hand trembled. Her voice trembled with fear.* **2.** feel fear, anxiety, etc. **3.** move gently: *The leaves trembled in the*

breeze. **4.** a trembling: *There was a tremble in her voice as she began to recite.* 1-3 *v.*, **trem bled, trem bling;** 4 *n.* **—trem′bling ly,** *adv.*

trem bly (trem′blē), trembling; tremulous. *adj.*

tre men dous (tri men′dəs), **1.** dreadful; awful: *The army suffered a tremendous defeat.* **2.** *Informal.* very great; enormous: *a tremendous house.* **3.** *Informal.* extraordinary: *have a tremendous time. adj.* **—tre men′dous ly,** *adv.*

trem o lo (trem′ə lō), **1.** a trembling or vibrating quality in musical tones. The tremolo is used to express emotion. **2.** device in an organ used to produce this quality. *n., pl.* **trem o los.**

trem or (trem′ər), **1.** an involuntary shaking or trembling: *a nervous tremor in the voice.* **2.** thrill of emotion or excitement. *n.*

trem u lous (trem′yə ləs), **1.** trembling; quivering: *The child's voice was tremulous with sobs.* **2.** timid; fearful. *adj.* **—trem′u lous ly,** *adv.* **—trem′u lous ness,** *n.*

trench (trench), **1.** a long, narrow ditch with earth thrown up in front to protect soldiers. **2.** surround with a trench; fortify with trenches. **3.** a deep furrow; ditch. **4.** dig a trench in. **5.** dig ditches. **6.** cut, scar, or deep wrinkle. **7.** cut. 1,3,6 *n.*, 2,4,5,7 *v.*

trench on or **upon,** **1.** trespass upon. **2.** come close to; border on: *The demagogue's speech trenched closely on treason.*

trench an cy (tren′chən sē), sharpness; trenchant quality. *n.*

trench ant (tren′chənt), **1.** sharp; keen; cutting: *trenchant wit.* **2.** vigorous; effective: *a trenchant policy.* **3.** clear-cut; distinct: *in trenchant outline against the sky. adj.* **—trench′ant ly,** *adv.*

trench er (tren′chər), a wooden platter on which meat was formerly served and carved. *n.*

trench er man (tren′chər mən), **1.** eater; person who has a hearty appetite. **2.** hanger-on; parasite. *n., pl.* **trench er men.**

trench mouth, **1.** a contagious inflammation of the mouth and gums. **2.** any inflammation of the mouth and gums.

trend (trend), **1.** the general direction; course; tendency: *The hills have a western trend. The trend of modern living is away from many old customs.* **2.** have a general direction; tend; run: *The road trends to the north.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

Trent (trent), **1.** city in N Italy. 37,000. **2. Council of,** the Roman Catholic Church Council held from 1545 to 1563 at Trent. It settled important points of church doctrines and rules and organized the Catholic opposition to Protestantism. **3.** river flowing from W England into the Humber. 170 mi. *n.*

Tren ton (tren′tən), capital of New Jersey, in the W part. 114,000. *n.*

trep i da tion (trep′ə dā′shən), **1.** nervous dread; fear; fright. **2.** a trembling. *n.*

tres pass (tres′pəs), **1.** go on somebody's property without any right: *The farmer put up "No Trespassing" signs to keep people off his farm.* **2.** go beyond the limits of what is right, proper, or polite: *I won't trespass on your time any longer.* **3.** act or fact of trespassing. **4.** do wrong; sin. **5.** a wrong; a sin. **6.** an unlawful act done by force against the person, property, or rights of another. **7.** action at law to recover damages for such an injury. 1,2,4 *v.*, 3,5-7 *n.* **—tres′pass er,** *n.*

Trestle (def. 1)

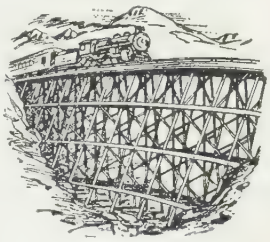
tress (tres), a lock, curl, or braid of hair: *golden tresses. n.*

tres tle (tres′l), **1.** frame used as a support. **2.** a supporting framework for carrying railroad tracks across a gap. *n.*

tres tle work (tres′l wėrk′), structural work consisting of a trestle or trestles; a support, bridge, or the like, made of such structures. *n.*

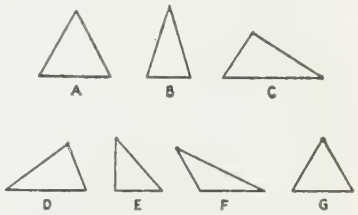
trey (trā), card, die, or domino with three spots. *n.*

tri-, word element meaning:
1. three; having three; having three parts, as in *triangle.*
2. three times; into three parts, as in *trisect.*
3. containing three atoms, etc., of the substance specified, as in *trioxide.*
4. once in three; every third, as in *trimonthly.*


Trestlework

tri ad (trī′ad), **1.** group of three, especially of three closely related persons or things. **2.** chord of three tones. *n.*

tri al (trī′əl), **1.** the examining and deciding of a case in court. **2.** process of trying or testing: *He gave the machine another trial to see if it would work.* **3.** condition of being tried or tested: *He is employed on trial.* **4.** trouble; hardship: *Her trials were sickness, poverty, and loss of loved ones.* **5.** cause of trouble or hardship. **6.** attempt; effort. **7.** for a try or test: *a trial trip.* 1-6 *n.*, 7 *adj.*



Triangles: A and G, equilateral; B and E, isosceles; C, D, and F, scalene; E, right; A and G, equiangular.

trial jury, group of 12 persons chosen to decide a case in court.

tri an gle (trī′ang′gl), **1.** a plane figure having three sides and three angles. **2.** something shaped like a triangle. **3.** a musical instrument consisting of a triangle of steel that is struck with a steel rod. **4.** group of three. *n.*

tri an gu lar (trī ang′gyə lər), **1.** shaped like a triangle; three-cornered. **2.** concerned with three persons, groups, etc. *adj.*

Boy playing a triangle (def. 3)

trib al (trīb′l), of a tribe. *adj.*

trib al ly (trīb′l ē), according to tribe; by tribe or tribes. *adv.*

tribe (trīb), **1.** group of people united by race and customs under the same leaders: *America was once the home of many Indian tribes.* **2.** class or set of people: *the whole tribe of gossips.* **3.** class, kind, or sort of animals, plants, or other things. *n.*

tribes man (trībz′mən), member of a tribe. *n., pl.* **tribes men.**

trib u la tion (trib′yə lā′shən), great trouble; severe trial; affliction: *The early Christians suffered many tribulations. n.*

tri bu nal (tri bū′nl or trī bū′nl), **1.** court of justice; place of judgment: *He was brought before the tribunal for trial.* **2.** place where judges sit in a law court. *n.*

trib une[1] (trib′ūn), **1.** official in ancient Rome chosen by the plebeians to protect their rights and interests. **2.** defender of the people. *n.*

trib une[2] (trib′ūn), a raised platform. *n.*

trib une ship (trib′ūn ship), position, duties, or term of a tribune. *n.*

trib u tar y (trib′yə ter′ē), **1.** stream that flows into a larger stream or body of water: *The Ohio River is a tributary of the Mississippi River.* **2.** flowing into a larger stream or body of water. **3.** paying tribute; required to pay tribute. **4.** paid as tribute; of the nature

of tribute. 5. one that pays tribute. 6. contributing; helping. 1,5 *n.*, *pl.* **tri bu tar ies**; 2-4,6 *adj.*

trib ute (trib′ūt), 1. money paid by one nation to another for peace or protection or because of some agreement. 2. any forced payment. 3. an acknowledgment of thanks or respect; compliment: *Memorial Day is a tribute to our dead soldiers.* *n.*

trice[1] (trīs), haul up and fasten with a rope: *trice up a sail.* *v.*, **triced, tric ing.**

trice[2] (trīs), a very short time; moment; instant. *n.*

tri ceps (trī′seps), the large muscle at the back of the upper arm. It extends or straightens the arm. *n.*

tri chi na (tri kī′nə), a small, slender worm that lives in the intestines and muscles of man and some animals. Trichinae usually get into the human body from pork which is infected with the larvae and is not cooked long enough to destroy them *n.*, *pl.* **tri chi nae** (-nē).

trich i no sis (trik′ə nō′sis), disease due to the presence of trichinae in the intestines and muscular tissues. *n.*

trich i nous (trik′ə nəs), having trichinosis; infected with trichinae. *adj.*

trick (trik), 1. something done to deceive or cheat: *The false message was a trick to get him to leave the house.* 2. deceive; cheat: *We were tricked into buying a poor car.* 3. something pretended or unreal; illusion: *Those two lines are really the same length, but a trick of the eyesight makes one of them look longer.* 4. a clever act; feat of skill: *We enjoyed the tricks of the trained animals.* 5. the best way of doing or dealing with something: *the trick of making pies.* 6. piece of mischief; prank: *Stealing John's lunch was a mean trick.* 7. play tricks. 8. a peculiar habit or way of acting: *He has a trick of pulling at his collar.* 9. the cards played in one round. 10. a turn at steering a ship. 11. dress: *The girls were tricked up in fancy clothes.* 1,3-6,8-10 *n.*, 2,7,11 *v.*

do or **turn the trick,** do what one wants done.

trick out, dress up; ornament.

trick er y (trik′ər ē), use of tricks; deception; cheating. *n.*, *pl.* **trick er ies.**

trick le (trik′l), 1. flow or fall in drops or in a small stream: *Tears trickled down her cheeks. The brook trickled through the valley.* 2. a small flow or stream. 3. cause to flow in drops or in a small stream: *He trickled the water into the container.* 4. come, go, pass, etc., slowly and unevenly: *An hour before the show people began to trickle into the theater.* 5. a trickling. 1,3,4 *v.*, **trick led, trick ling**; 2,5 *n.*

trick ster (trik′stər), cheat; deceiver. *n.*

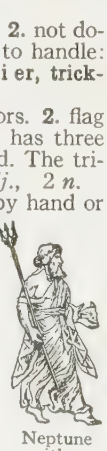
trick y (trik′ē), 1. full of tricks; deceiving. 2. not doing what is expected; dangerous or difficult to handle: *The back door has a tricky lock.* *adj.*, **trick i er, trick i est.** **—trick′i ly,** *adv.* **—trick′i ness,** *n.*

tri col or (trī′kul′ər), 1. having three colors. 2. flag having three colors. The tricolor of France has three equal vertical stripes of blue, white, and red. The tricolor of Italy is green, white, and red. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

tri cot (trē′kō), 1. a knitted fabric made by hand or machine. 2. a kind of woolen cloth. *n.*

tri cus pid (trī kus′pid), 1. having three points. 2. a tricuspid tooth. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

tri cy cle (trī′sə kl or trī′sik′l), vehicle having three wheels (usually one in front and one on each side behind), worked by pedals or handles. *n.*


Neptune with a trident

tri dent (trīd′nt), 1. a three-pronged spear. 2. three-pronged. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

tried (trīd), 1. tested; proved. 2. pt. and pp. of **try.** 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

tri en ni al (trī en′ē əl), 1. lasting three years. 2. occurring every three years. 3. event that occurs every three years. 4. the third anniversary of an event. 1,2 *adj.*, 3,4 *n.*

tri en ni al ly (trī en′ē əl ē), once every three years. *adv.*

tri er (trī′ər), person or thing that tries. *n.*

Tri este (trē est′), seaport in NE Italy. It was under administration of the United Nations from 1947 to 1954 as part of the **Free Territory of Trieste.** 285,000. *n.*

tri fle (trī′fl), 1. thing having little value or importance. 2. a small amount; little bit. 3. a small amount of money. 4. talk or act lightly, not seriously: *Don't trifle with serious matters.* 5. play or toy (*with*): *He trifled with his pencil and pen.* 6. spend (time, effort, money, etc.) on things having little value: *She had trifled away the whole morning.* 7. a rich dessert made of sponge cake, whipped cream, custard, fruit, wine, etc. 1-3,7 *n.*, 4-6 *v.*, **tri fled, tri fling.**

tri fler (trī′flər), person who trifles; frivolous, shallow person. *n.*

tri fling (trī′fling), 1. having little value; not important; small. 2. frivolous; shallow. *adj.* **—tri′fling ly,** *adv.*

trig (trig), neat; trim; smart-looking. *adj.*

trig., 1. trigonometry. 2. trigonometric.

trig ger (trig′ər), 1. the small lever pulled back by the finger in firing a gun. 2. lever pulled or pressed to release a spring, catch, etc. 3. set off (an explosion). 4. *Informal.* initiate; start: *trigger an outburst of violence.* 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **trig gered, trig ger ing.**

quick on the trigger, 1. quick to shoot. 2. *Informal.* quick to act; mentally alert.

trig o no met ric (trig′ə nə met′rik), of or having to do with trigonometry. *adj.*

trig o no met ri cal ly (trig′ə nə met′rik lē), by or according to trigonometry. *adv.*

trig o nom e try (trig′ə nom′ə trē), branch of mathematics that deals with the relations between the sides and angles of triangles and the calculations based on these. *n.*

tri graph (trī′graf), three letters used to spell a single sound. The *eau* in *beau* is a trigraph. *n.*

trill (tril), 1. sing, play, sound, or speak with a tremulous, vibrating sound. 2. act or sound of trilling. 3. a quick alternation of two musical notes either a tone or a half tone apart. 4. sing or play with a trill: *Some birds trill their songs.* 1,4 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

tril lion (tril′yən), 1. in the United States and France, 1 followed by 12 zeros. 2. in Great Britain, 1 followed by 18 zeros. *n.*, *adj.*

tril li um (tril′ē əm), plant with three leaves in a whorl from the center of which rises a single flower. *n.*

tri lo bate (trī lō′bāt), having three lobes. *adj.*

tri lo bite (trī′lə bīt), an extinct arthropod, with three divisions of the body and jointed limbs. Fossil trilobites are widely found in various rocks. *n.*

tril o gy (tril′ə jē), three plays, operas, novels, etc., that, while each is complete in itself, fit together to make a related series. *n.*, *pl.* **tril o gies.**

trim (trim), 1. put in good order; make neat by cutting away parts: *The gardener trimmed the hedge. The carpenter trimmed the lumber with a plane.* 2. remove (parts that are not needed or not neat): *trim dead leaves off plants.* 3. neat; in good condition or order: *A trim maid appeared.* 4. good condition or order: *get in trim for a race.* 5. condition; order: *That ship is in poor trim for a voyage.* 6. trimming: *the trim on a dress.* 7. decorate: *The children trimmed the Christmas tree.* 8. equipment; outfit. 9. balance (a boat, airplane, etc.) by arranging the load carried. 10. such balance. 11. be or keep in balance. 12. arrange (the sails) to fit wind and direction. 13. change (opinions, etc.) to suit circumstances. 14. the visible woodwork inside a building. 15. woodwork used as a finish or ornament on the outside of a building. 16. *Informal.* defeat; beat. 17. *Informal.* scold. 1,2,7,9,11-13,16,17 *v.*, **trimmed, trimming**; 3 *adj.*, **trim mer, trim mest**; 4-6,8,10,14,15 *n.* **—trim′ly,** *adv.* **—trim′ness,** *n.*

trim mer (trim′ər), 1. person or thing that trims: *a hat trimmer, a window trimmer.* 2. person who changes his opinions, actions, etc., to suit the circumstances. *n.*

trim ming (trim′ing), 1. decoration; ornament: *trimmings for a Christmas tree, trimming for a dress.* 2. *Informal.* a defeat; beating. 3. *Informal.* a scolding. *n.*

trimmings, 1. parts cut away in trimming. 2. *Informal.* additions to simple food: *turkey with all the trimmings.*

tri month ly (trī munth′lē), occurring every three months. *adj.*

Trin i dad (trin′ə dad), 1. an island in the West Indies, near Venezuela, part of the country of Trinidad and Tobago. 795,000 pop.; 1864 sq. mi. *n.*

Trinidad and Tobago, a country composed of two islands in the West Indies, a member of the British Commonwealth. 828,000 pop.; 1980 sq. mi. *Capital:* Port of Spain.

tri ni tro tol u ene (trī nī′trō tol′yū ēn), a powerful explosive, known as TNT. *n.*

Trin i ty (trin′ə tē), 1. the union of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost in one divine nature. 2. *Informal.* Trinity Sunday. *n.*

trin i ty (trin′ə tē), 1. group of three. 2. being three. *n.*

Trinity Sunday, the eighth Sunday after Easter.

trin ket (tring′kit), 1. any small fancy article, bit of jewelry, or the like. 2. trifle. *n.*

tri no mi al (trī nō′mē əl), 1. a mathematical expression consisting of three terms connected by plus or minus signs. $a+bx^2-2$ is a trinomial. 2. the name of an animal or plant consisting of three words. 3. consisting of three terms. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

tri o (trē′ō), 1. piece of music for three voices or instruments. 2. three singers or players. 3. any group of three. *n., pl.* **tri os.**

tri ox ide (trī ok′sīd), any oxide having three atoms of oxygen in each molecule. *n.*

trip (trip), 1. a traveling about; journey; voyage: *We took a trip to Europe.* 2. stumble: *trip on the stairs.* 3. a stumble; slip. 4. cause to stumble and fall: *The loose board tripped him.* 5. act of catching a person's foot to throw him down. 6. make a mistake; do something wrong: *He tripped on that difficult question.* 7. mistake; blunder. 8. cause to make a mistake or blunder: *The difficult question tripped him.* 9. take light, quick steps: *She tripped across the floor.* 10. a light, quick tread; stepping lightly. 11. tip; tilt. 12. release or operate suddenly (a catch, clutch, etc.); operate, start, or set free (a mechanism, weight, etc.). 13. a projecting part, catch, or the like for starting or checking some movement. 1,3,5,7,10,13 *n.,* 2,4,6,8,9,11,12 *v.,* **tripped, tripping.**

tri par tite (trī pär′tīt), 1. divided into three parts. 2. having three corresponding parts or copies. 3. made or shared by three parties: *a tripartite treaty between England, the United States, and France.* *adj.*

tripe (trīp), 1. the walls of the first and second stomachs of an ox, etc., used as food. 2. *Slang.* something foolish, worthless, offensive, etc. *n.*

trip ham mer (trip′ham′ər), a heavy iron or steel block raised and then let fall by machinery. *n.*

tri plane (trī′plān′), airplane having three wings, one above another. *n.*

tri ple (trip′l), 1. having three parts. 2. three times as much or as many. 3. number, amount, etc., that is three times as much or as many. 4. make or become three times as much or as many. 5. hit by which a batter gets to third base in baseball. 6. make such a hit. 1,2 *adj.,* 3,5 *n.,* 4,6 *v.,* **tri pled, tri pling.**

triple crown, tiara worn by the Pope.

triple play, play in baseball that puts three men out.

tri plet (trip′lit), 1. one of three children born at the same time from the same mother. 2. group of three. *n.*

triple time, time or rhythm in music having three beats to the measure.

trip li cate (trip′lə kāt for 1; trip′lə kit for 2,3), 1. make threefold; triple. 2. triple; threefold. 3. one of three things exactly alike. 1 *v.,* **trip li cat ed, trip li cat ing;** 2 *adj.,* 3 *n.*

in triplicate, in three copies exactly alike.

tri ply (trip′lē), in a triple manner; three times. *adv.*

tri pod (trī′pod), stool, frame, or stand with three legs. A camera is sometimes supported on a tripod. *n.*

Trip o li (trip′l ē), 1. region in N Africa. It was a Turkish province and later an Italian colony; it is now included in Libya. See **Barbary States** for map. 2. seaport and one of two capitals of Libya. 172,000. *n.*

trip per (trip′ər), 1. person or thing that trips. 2. device in a machine that releases a catch, etc. 3. *Brit.* person who takes a trip. *n.*

trip ping (trip′ing), light and quick. *adj.*

trip tych (trip′tik), 1. set of three panels side by side, having pictures, carvings, or the like, on them. 2. a hinged, three-leaved writing tablet. *n.*

tri reme (trī′rēm), an ancient ship with three rows of oars, one above the other, on each side. *n.*

Trireme. Diagram shows position of rowers.

tri sect (trī sekt′), 1. divide into three parts. 2. divide into three equal parts. *v.* **—tri sec′tion,** *n.*

tris yl lab ic (tris′ə lab′ik or trī′sə lab′ik), having three syllables. *adj.*

tris yl lab i cal ly (tris′ə lab′ik lē or trī′sə lab′ik lē), as or in three syllables. *adv.*

tri syl la ble (tri sil′ə bl or trī sil′ə bl), word of three syllables. *Educate* is a trisyllable. *n.*

trite (trīt), worn out by use; no longer interesting; commonplace: *"Cheeks like roses" is a trite expression.* *adj.,* **trit er, trit est. —trite′ly,** *adv.* **—trite′ness,** *n.*

trit i um (trit′ē əm), an isotope of hydrogen. It is the explosive used in a hydrogen bomb. *Symbol:* T or H^3 *n.*

Tri ton (trīt′n), a Greek sea god having the head and body of a man and the tail of a fish. *n.*

trit u rate (trich′ə rāt), 1. rub, crush, or grind into a very fine powder. 2. any substance that is ground into a very fine powder. 1 *v.,* **trit u rat ed, trit u rat ing;** 2 *n.*

trit u ra tion (trich′ə rā′shən), 1. reducing to fine particles of powder by grinding, rubbing, etc. 2. medicine, etc., produced by grinding into a fine powder. *n.*

tri umph (trī′umf), 1. victory; success: *the triumphs of science.* 2. gain victory; win success: *Our team triumphed over theirs.* 3. joy because of victory or success: *We met the victor with cheers of triumph.* 4. rejoice because of victory or success. 5. a Roman procession in honor of a victorious general. 1,3,5 *n.,* 2,4 *v.*

in triumph, 1. triumphant. 2. triumphantly: *He brought home the prize in triumph.*

tri um phal (trī um′fl), of or for a triumph; celebrating a victory. *adj.*

tri um phant (trī um′fənt), 1. victorious; successful. 2. rejoicing because of victory or success: *The winner spoke in triumphant tones to his defeated rival.* *adj.* **—tri um′phant ly,** *adv.*

tri um vir (trī um′vər), one of three men who shared the same public office in ancient Rome. *n., pl.* **tri um virs, tri um vi ri** (-və rī).

tri um vi rate (trī um′və rit), 1. position or term of office of a triumvir. 2. government by three men together. 3. any association of three in office or authority. 4. any group of three. *n.*

triv et (triv′it), a stand or support with three legs or feet. Trivets are used over fires and under platters. *n.*

triv i a (triv′ē ə), trifles; trivialities. *n.pl.*

triv i al (triv′ē əl), 1. not important; trifling; insignificant: *Fred's composition had only a few trivial mistakes.* 2. *Archaic.* not new or interesting; ordinary. *adj.* **—triv′i al ly,** *adv.*

triv i al i ty (triv′ē al′ə tē), **1.** trivial quality. **2.** a trivial thing, remark, affair, etc.; trifle. *n., pl.* **triv i al i ties.**

tri week ly (trī wēk′lē), **1.** once every three weeks. **2.** three times a week. **3.** newspaper or magazine published triweekly. **4.** occurring or appearing triweekly. 1,2 *adv.,* 3 *n., pl.* **tri week lies;** 4 *adj.*

tro che (trō′kē), a small medicinal tablet or lozenge. *n.*

trod (trod), a pt. and a pp. of **tread.** *He trod on a tack. The path was trod by many feet. v.*

trod den (trod′n), a pp. of **tread.** *The cattle had trodden down the corn. v.*

trode (trōd), *Archaic.* a pt. of **tread.** *v.*

trog lo dyte (trog′lə dīt), **1.** a cave man. **2.** person living in seclusion; hermit. **3.** an anthropoid ape, such as a gorrilla. *n.*

Troi lus (troi′ləs or trō′i ləs), in Greek mythology, a son of King Priam and lover of Cressida. *n.*

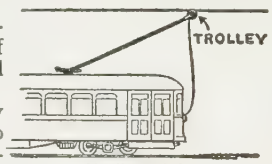
Tro jan (trō′jən), **1.** of Troy; having to do with Troy or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Troy. **3.** person who shows courage or energy: *They all worked like Trojans.* 1 *adj.,* 2,3 *n.*

Trojan horse, **1.** in Greek legend, a huge wooden horse in which the Greeks concealed soldiers and brought them into Troy during the Trojan War. **2.** an enemy group stationed inside a country to sabotage its industry and defense preparations.

Trojan War, in Greek legend, a ten years' war carried on by the Greeks against Troy to get back Helen, wife of King Menelaus of Sparta, who was carried off by Paris, son of King Priam of Troy.

troll[1] (trōl), **1.** sing in a full, rolling voice. **2.** sing in succession. When three people troll a round or catch, the soprano sings one line, the alto comes in next with the same line, and then the bass sings it, and so on, while the others keep on singing. **3.** song whose parts are sung in succession; round: *"Three Blind Mice" is a well-known troll.* **4.** fish (for) with a moving line. In trolling, a man usually trails the line behind his boat near the surface. **5.** reel of a fishing rod. **6.** lure or bait for fishing. **7.** roll. **8.** a trolling. 1,2,4,7 *v.,* 3,5,6,8 *n.* **—troll′er,** *n.*

troll[2] (trōl), in Scandinavian folklore, an ugly dwarf or giant living underground or in caves. *n.*



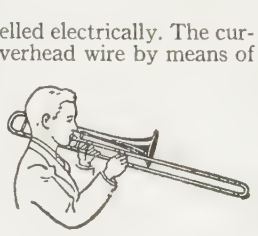
Trolley (def. 1)

trol ley (trol′ē), **1.** pulley moving against a wire to carry electricity to a streetcar, electric engine, etc. **2.** a trolley car. **3.** pulley running on an overhead track, used to support and move a load. **4.** *Brit.* truck; handcart. *n., pl.* **trol leys.**

trolley car, streetcar propelled electrically. The current is often taken from an overhead wire by means of a trolley.

trol lop (trol′əp), **1.** an untidy or slovenly woman. **2.** prostitute. *n.*

trom bone (trom′bōn), a large brass musical instrument, usually with a sliding piece for varying the length of the tube. *n.*


Boy playing a trombone. Changing the length of the tube produces changes in pitch.

trom bon ist (trom′bōn ist), person who plays the trombone. *n.*

troop (trüp), **1.** group or band of persons: *a troop of boys.* **2.** herd, flock, or swarm: *a troop of deer.* **3.** a cavalry unit, especially an armored cavalry unit, having 60 to 100 men commanded by a captain. A troop corresponds to a company in other branches of the army. **4.** unit of 16 or 32 boy scouts. **5.** gather in troops or bands; move together: *The children trooped around the teacher.* **6.** walk; go; go away: *The young boys trooped off after the older ones.* 1-4 *n.,* 5,6 *v.*

troops, soldiers.

troop er (trüp′ər), **1.** soldier in a troop of cavalry. **2.** a mounted policeman. **3.** a cavalry horse. **4.** troopship. *n.*

troop ship (trüp′ship′), ship used to carry soldiers; transport. *n.*

trope (trōp), **1.** the use of a word or phrase in a sense different from its ordinary meaning. **2.** word or phrase so used. *Example:*

"All in a hot and *copper* sky,
The *bloody* sun at noon."

n.

tro phy (trō′fē), **1.** memorial of victory: *The hunter kept the lion's skin and head as trophies.* **2.** captured arms, flags, etc., of a defeated enemy set up on the field of battle or elsewhere in memorial of victory; ornament representing a group of weapons; any monument serving as a memorial of victory. **3.** prize. **4.** anything serving as a remembrance. *n., pl.* **tro phies.**

trop ic (trop′ik), **1.** either of two circles around the earth, one 23.45 degrees north and one 23.45 degrees south of the equator. The tropic of Cancer is the northern circle, and the tropic of Capricorn is the southern circle. **2.** of the tropics; belonging to the torrid zone. **3.** either of two circles in the celestial sphere, the limits reached by the sun in its apparent journey north and south. 1,3 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

tropics or **Tropics,** zone between latitudes 23½ degrees north and south or between 30 degrees north and south, the hottest part of the earth.

trop i cal (trop′ə kl), **1.** of the tropics; having to do with the tropics: *Bananas are tropical fruit.* **2.** very hot; burning or fervent. *adj.* **—trop′i cal ly,** *adv.*

tropic of Cancer, circle around the earth, 23.45 degrees north of the equator. It is the northern boundary of the Torrid Zone. See **Capricorn** for diagram.

tropic of Capricorn, circle around the earth, 23.45 degrees south of the equator. It is the southern boundary of the Torrid Zone. See **Capricorn** for diagram.

tro pism (trō′piz əm), tendency of an animal or plant to turn or move in response to a stimulus. *n.*

tro pis tic (trō pis′tik), of or having to do with a tropism. *adj.*

trop o sphere (trop′ə sfir), layer of the atmosphere between the earth and the stratosphere, within which there is a steady fall of temperature with increasing altitude. Most cloud formations occur in the troposphere. *n.*

trot (trot), **1.** of horses, etc., go at a gait between a walk and a run by lifting the right forefoot and the left hind foot at about the same time. **2.** the motion or gait of a trotting horse. **3.** ride (a horse) at a trot. **4.** make (a horse, etc.) trot. **5.** run, but not fast: *The child trotted along after his mother.* **6.** a brisk, steady movement. **7.** *U.S. Slang.* translation of a book, used by a pupil instead of doing the translating himself. 1,3-5 *v.,* **trot ted, trot ting;** 2,6,7 *n.*

trot out, *Informal.* bring out for others to see.

troth (trôth), **1.** faithfulness; fidelity; loyalty. **2.** promise. **3.** truth. **4.** betroth. **5.** betrothal. 1-3,5 *n.,* 2,4 *v.*

plight one's troth, **1.** promise to marry. **2.** promise to be faithful.

Trot sky (trot′skē), **Leon,** 1879-1940, leader in the Russian revolution of 1917, minister of war from 1918 to 1925, and writer. He was dismissed from office in 1925, later exiled, and assassinated in Mexico. *n.*

trot ter (trot′ər), **1.** horse that trots. **2.** a horse bred and trained to trot. **3.** the foot of a sheep or a pig used for food. *n.*

trou ba dour (trü′bə dôr or trü′bə dur), one of the lyric poets of S France, E Spain, and N Italy from the 11th to the 13th centuries. The troubadours wrote mainly about love and chivalry. *n.*

trou ble (trub′l), **1.** distress; worry; difficulty: *That boy makes trouble for his teachers.* **2.** cause distress or worry to: *The lack of business troubled him.* **3.** disturbance; disorder: *political troubles.* **4.** extra work; bother:

effort: *Take the trouble to do careful work.* **5.** require extra work or effort of: *May I trouble you to pass the sugar?* **6.** cause oneself inconvenience: *Don't trouble to come to the door.* **7.** ailment; disease: *She suffers from heart trouble.* **8.** hurt; pain: *His wound troubles him.* 1,3,4,7 *n.*, 2,5,6,8 *v.*, **trou bled, trou bling.**

trou ble mak er (trub′l māk′ər), person who often causes trouble for others. *n.*

trou ble-shoot er (trub′l shüt′ər), person who discovers and eliminates causes of trouble. *n.*

trou ble some (trub′l səm), causing trouble; annoying. *adj.* **—trou′ble some ly,** *adv.* **—trou′ble someness,** *n.*

trou blous (trub′ləs), **1.** disturbed; restless. **2.** troublesome. *adj.*

trough (trôf), **1.** a long, narrow container for holding food or water: *He led the horses to the watering trough.* **2.** something shaped like this: *The baker uses a trough for kneading dough.* **3.** channel for carrying water; gutter. **4.** a long hollow between two ridges, etc.: *the trough between two waves.* *n.* **—trough′like′,** *adj.*

trounce (trouns), **1.** beat; thrash. **2.** *Informal.* defeat in a contest, etc. *v.*, **trounced, trounc ing.**

troupe (trüp), troop; band; company; especially, a group of actors, singers, or acrobats. *n.*

troup er (trüp′ər), **1.** member of a theatrical troupe. **2.** an old, experienced actor. *n.*

trou sers (trou′zərz), a two-legged outer garment reaching from the waist to the ankles or knees. *n.pl.*

trous seau (trü sō′ or trü′sō), a bride's outfit of clothes, linen, etc. *n.*, *pl.* **trous seaux** (trü sōz′ or trü′sōz) or **trous seaus.**

trout (trout), any of certain fresh-water food and game fishes of the same family as the salmon. *n.*, *pl.* **trouts** or (*esp. collectively*) **trout.**

Trowels: A, for plaster; B, for plants.

trow (trō), *Archaic.* believe; think. *v.*

trow el (trou′əl), **1.** tool for spreading or smoothing plaster or mortar. **2.** tool for taking up plants, loosening dirt, etc. *n.*

Troy (troi), **1.** an ancient city in NW Asia Minor. The Greeks laid siege to Troy for ten years. **2.** city in E New York State, on the Hudson River. 67,000. *n.*

troy (troi), in or by troy weight. *adj.*

troy weight, a standard system of weights used for gems and precious metals. One pound troy equals a little over four-fifths of an ordinary pound.

24 grains = 1 pennyweight
20 pennyweight = 1 ounce
12 ounces = 1 pound

tru an cy (trü′ən sē), act or habit of staying away from school without permission; truant behavior. *n.*, *pl.* **tru an cies.**

tru ant (trü′ənt), **1.** child who stays away from school without permission. **2.** staying away from school without permission. **3.** person who neglects duty. **4.** neglecting duty. **5.** lazy. **6.** wandering: *That truant dog won't stay home.* 1,3 *n.*, 2,4-6 *adj.*

play truant, **1.** stay away from school without permission. **2.** stay away from work or duties.

truce (trüs), **1.** a stop in fighting; peace for a short time: *A truce was declared between the two armies.* **2.** a rest from trouble or pain. *n.*

Tru cial States (trü′shəl), a group of seven small states in E Arabia, on the Persian Gulf, under British influence. 86,000 pop.; 32,300 sq. mi.

truck[1] (truk), **1.** a strongly built automobile, cart, wagon, etc., for carrying heavy loads. **2.** carry on a truck. **3.** drive a truck. **4.** frame on small wheels for moving trucks, etc. **5.** frame with two or more pairs of wheels for supporting the end of a railroad car, locomotive, etc. **6.** a low flat car. **7.** a small wheel. **8.** a wooden disk at the top of a flagstaff or mast with holes for the ropes. **9.** of or for a truck; used on trucks. 1,4-8 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, 9 *adj.*

truck[2] (truk), **1.** *U.S.* vegetables raised for market. **2.** small articles of little value; odds and ends. **3.** *Informal.* rubbish; trash. **4.** *Informal.* dealings: *Mrs. Bell has no truck with peddlers.* **5.** exchange; barter. **6.** payment of wages in goods, etc., rather than in money. **7.** of truck; having to do with truck. 1-6 *n.*, 5 *v.*, 7 *adj.*

truck er (truk′ər), **1.** person who drives a truck. **2.** person whose business is carrying goods, etc., by trucks. *n.*

truck farm, farm where vegetables are raised for market.

truck le (truk′l), **1.** give up or submit tamely; be servile: *That man got his position by truckling to his superiors and flattering them.* **2.** move on rollers. *v.*, **truck led, truck ling. —truck′ler,** *n.*

truck man (truk′mən), man who drives a truck. *n.*, *pl.* **truck men.**

truc u lence (truk′yə ləns), savage threatening or bullying; fierceness and cruelty. *n.*

truc u len cy (truk′yə lən sē), truculence. *n.*

truc u lent (truk′yə lənt), savagely threatening or bullying; fierce and cruel. *adj.* **—truc′u lent ly,** *adv.*

trudge (truj), **1.** walk. **2.** walk wearily or with effort. **3.** a hard or weary walk: *It was a long trudge up the hill.* 1,2 *v.*, **trudged, trudg ing;** 3 *n.* **—trudg′er,** *n.*

trudg en stroke (truj′ən), stroke in swimming in which a double overarm stroke is used.

true (trü), **1.** agreeing with fact; not false: *It is true that 6 and 4 are 10.* **2.** real; genuine: *true gold, true kindness.* **3.** faithful; loyal: *a true patriot.* **4.** agreeing with a standard; right; proper; correct; exact; accurate: *a true copy, a true voice, true to type.* **5.** representative of the class named: *A sweet potato is not a true potato.* **6.** rightful; lawful: *the true heir to the property.* **7.** reliable; sure: *a true sign.* **8.** accurately formed, fitted, or placed: *a true angle.* **9.** exact or accurate formation, position, or adjustment: *A slanting door is out of true.* **10.** make true; shape, place, or make in the exact position, form, etc., required. **11.** steady in direction, force, etc.; unchanging: *The arrow made a true course through the air.* **12.** that which is true. **13.** *Archaic.* truthful. **14.** honest. **15.** in a true manner; truly; exactly: *His words ring true.* **16.** in agreement with the ancestral type: *breed true.* 1-8,11,13,14 *adj.*, **tru er, tru est;** 9,12 *n.*, 10 *v.*, **trued, tru ing;** 15,16 *adv.*

come true, happen as expected; become real.

true bill, bill of indictment found by a grand jury to be supported by enough evidence to justify hearing the case.

true-blue (trü′blü′), unchanging; stanch; loyal. *adj.*

truf fle (truf′l), a fungus that grows underground, valued as a food. *n.*

tru ism (trü′iz əm), statement that almost everybody knows is true, such as "Health is a blessing." *n.*

trull (trul), prostitute; strumpet. *n.*

tru ly (trü′lē), **1.** in a true manner; exactly; rightly; faithfully: *Tell me truly what you think.* **2.** in fact; really: *It was truly a nice day.* *adv.*

Tru man (trü′mən), **Harry S,** born 1884, the 33rd president of the United States, from 1945 to 1953. *n.*

trump[1] (trump), **1.** any playing card of a suit that

for the time ranks higher than the other suits. **2.** the suit itself. **3.** take (a trick, card, etc.) with a trump. **4.** play a card of the suit that is trump. **5.** *Informal.* a fine, dependable person. 1,2,5 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*

trump[2] (trump), *Archaic.* trumpet. *n.*

trump[3] (trump), make (up) to deceive. *v.*

trump er y (trump′ər ē), **1.** something showy but without value; worthless ornaments; useless stuff; rubbish; nonsense. **2.** showy but without value; trifling; worthless; useless; nonsensical. 1 *n., pl.* **trump er ies;** 2 *adj.*

trum pet (trum′pit), **1.** a musical wind instrument that has a powerful tone, commonly a curved tube with a flaring bell at one end. **2.** thing shaped like a trumpet: *The deaf old lady has an ear trumpet to help her hearing.* **3.** blow a trumpet. **4.** a sound like that of a trumpet. **5.** make a sound like a trumpet: *The elephant trumpeted.* **6.** proclaim loudly or widely: *trumpet a story all over town.* 1,2,4 *n.*, 3,5,6 *v.*

Man playing a trumpet

trumpet creeper, a climbing vine that has clusters of large, red, trumpet-shaped flowers.

trum pet er (trum′pə tər), **1.** person who blows a trumpet. **2.** a large North American wild swan. **3.** a large South American bird with long legs and neck, related to the cranes. *n.*

trumpet vine, trumpet creeper.

Truncate leaf

trun cate (trung′kāt), **1.** cut off a part of. **2.** cut off; blunt, as if cut off: *the truncate leaf of the tulip tree.* 1 *v.*, **trun cat ed, trun cat ing;** 2 *adj.* **—trun ca′tion,** *n.*

trun cheon (trun′chən), **1.** *Esp. Brit.* stick; club: *a policeman's truncheon.* **2.** staff of office or authority: *a herald's truncheon.* **3.** beat with a club. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

trun dle (trun′dl), **1.** roll along; push along: *The workman trundled a wheelbarrow hour after hour.* **2.** a rolling; rolling along. **3.** whirl; revolve. **4.** a small wheel; caster. **5.** a bed, truck, etc., on small wheels or casters. 1,3 *v.*, **trun dled, trun dling;** 2,4,5 *n.*

trunk (trungk), **1.** the main stem of a tree, as distinct from the branches and the roots. **2.** the main part of anything: *the trunk of a column.* **3.** main; chief: *the trunk line of a railroad.* **4.** a big box for holding clothes, etc., when traveling. **5.** an enclosed compartment in an automobile for storing baggage, a spare tire, etc. **6.** a body without the head, arms, and legs. **7.** an elephant's snout. **8.** trunk line. 1,2,4-8 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

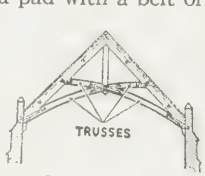
trunks, very short trousers or breeches worn by athletes, swimmers, acrobats, etc.

trunk hose, full, baglike breeches reaching halfway down the thigh, or lower. Trunk hose were worn in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Man wearing trunk hose

trunk line, **1.** the main line of a railroad, canal, etc. **2.** line between telephone exchanges.

truss (trus), **1.** tie; fasten: *The cook trussed up the chicken before roasting it.* **2.** beams or other supports connected to support a roof, bridge, etc. **3.** support (a roof, bridge, etc.) with trusses. **4.** bandage, pad, etc., used for support; especially, a pad with a belt or spring used in cases of hernia. **5.** bundle; pack. **6.** bundle of hay. In England a truss of new hay weighs 60 pounds and a truss of straw 36 pounds. **7.** an iron fitting by which a lower yard is fastened to the mast. **8.** *Archaic.* fasten or tighten (a garment). 1,3,5,8 *v.*, 2,4-7 *n.*



Trusses (def. 2)

trust (trust), **1.** firm belief in the honesty, truthfulness, justice, or power of a person or thing; faith: *A child puts trust in his mother.* **2.** have faith; rely; be confident: *Trust in God.* **3.** believe firmly in the honesty, truth, justice, or power of; have faith in: *He is a man to be trusted.* **4.** rely on; depend on: *A forgetful man should not trust his memory.* **5.** person or thing trusted: *God is our trust.* **6.** confident expectation or hope: *Our trust is that she will soon be well.* **7.** hope; believe: *I trust you will soon feel better.* **8.** a group of men or companies that controls much of a certain kind of business: *a steel trust.* **9.** group of businessmen or firms having a central committee that controls stock of the constituent companies, thus simplifying management and defeating competition. **10.** something managed for the benefit of another; something committed to one's care. **11.** obligation or responsibility imposed on one in whom confidence or authority is placed: *Mr. Adams will be faithful to his trust.* **12.** condition of one in whom trust has been placed; being relied on: *A guardian is in a position of trust.* **13.** keeping; care: *The will was left in my trust.* **14.** in law, a confidence reposed in a person by making him nominal owner of property, which he is to hold, use, or dispose of for the benefit of another; an estate, etc., committed to a trustee or trustees; the right of a person to enjoy the use or profits of property held in trust for him: *Mr. Adams does not own the house. It is a trust which he holds for his dead brother's children.* **15.** managing for an owner: *a trust company.* **16.** of or having to do with trust or trusts; held in trust. **17.** commit to the care of; leave without fear: *Can I trust the keys to him?* **18.** confidence in the ability or intention of a person to pay at some future time for goods, etc.; business credit. **19.** give business credit to: *The butcher will trust us for the meat.* 1,5,6,8-14,18 *n.*, 2-4,7,17,19 *v.*, 15,16 *adj.* **—trust′er,** *n.*

in trust, as a thing taken charge of for another.

on trust, **1.** on business credit; with payment later. **2.** without investigation.

trust to, rely on; depend on.

trust company, bank or other business concern that takes charge of the property of others.

trus tee (trus tē′), person responsible for the property or affairs of another person, of a company, or of an institution: *A trustee will manage the children's property until they grow up.* *n.*

trus tee ship (trus tē′ship), position of trustee. *n.*

trust ful (trust′fəl), ready to confide; ready to have faith; trusting; believing. *adj.* **—trust′ful ly,** *adv.* **—trust′ful ness,** *n.*

trust fund, money, property, or other valuables held in trust by one person for the benefit of another.

trust ing (trus′ting), that trusts; trustful. *adj.*

trust wor thy (trust′wûr′ŦHē), that can be depended on; reliable: *The class chose a trustworthy boy for treasurer.* *adj.* **—trust′wor′thi ness,** *n.*

trust y (trus′tē), **1.** that can be depended on; reliable: *The master left his money with a trusty servant.* **2.** convict who is given special privileges because of his good behavior. 1 *adj.*, **trust i er, trust i est;** 2 *n., pl.* **trust ies.** **—trust′i ly,** *adv.* **—trust′i ness,** *n.*

truth (trüth), **1.** that which is true: *Tell the truth.* **2.** true, exact, honest, sincere, or loyal quality or nature. *n., pl.* **truths** (trüŦHz or trüths).

in truth, truly; really; in fact.

truth ful (trüth′fəl), **1.** telling the truth: *a truthful child.* **2.** conforming to truth: *a truthful report of the accident.* *adj.* **—truth′ful ly,** *adv.* **—truth′ful ness,** *n.*

truth serum, a popular name for a drug under the influence of which a person will reveal inner thoughts or emotions that he has been suppressing.

try (trī), **1.** make an attempt or effort: *He tried to do the work.* **2.** attempt to do or accomplish: *It seems easy until you try it.* **3.** experiment on or with; make trial of: *Try this candy and see if you like it.* **4.** find out about; test: *We try each car before we sell it.* **5.** an attempt; test; experiment: *Each boy had three tries at the high jump.* **6.** investigate in a law court: *The man was tried and found guilty.* **7.** settle by test or investigation. **8.** sub-

ject to trials; afflict: *Job was greatly tried.* **9.** put to severe test; strain: *Her mistakes try my patience.* **10.** make pure by melting or boiling: *The lard was tried in a big kettle.* 1-4,6-10 *v.*, **tried, try ing;** 5 *n.*, *pl.* **tries.**
try on, put on to test the fit, looks, etc.
try out, **1.** test the effect or result of. **2.** test to find out about. **3.** enter as a competitor. **4.** make pure by melting or boiling.

try ing (trī′ing), hard to endure; annoying. *adj.*

try out (trī′out′), *U.S. Informal.* test made to determine fitness for a specific purpose. *n.*

tryp sin (trip′sin), an enzyme in the digestive juice secreted by the pancreas. Trypsin changes proteins into peptones. *n.*

try sail (trī′sāl′; *Nautical* trī′səl), a small fore-and-aft sail used in stormy weather on the foremast or mainmast. *n.*

try square, instrument for drawing right angles and testing the squareness of anything.

tryst (trist), **1.** appointment to meet at a certain time and place. **2.** place of meeting. *n.*

tsar (zär or tsär), czar. *n.*

tsa ri na (zä rē′nə or tsä rē′nə), czarina. *n.*

Tschai kow sky or **Tschai kov sky** (chī kôf′skē), **Peter Ilich,** 1840-1893, Russian musical composer. *n.* Also, **Tchaikovsky, Tchaikowsky.**

tset se (tset′sē), tsetse fly. *n.* Also, **tzetze.**

tsetse fly, any of the bloodsucking flies of Africa. One kind spreads sleeping sickness.

Tsetse fly. Lines show actual size.

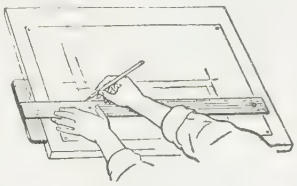
T-shirt (tē′shėrt′), **1.** a light, close-fitting knitted shirt with short sleeves, worn for sports. **2.** an undershirt resembling this. *n.*

Tsi nan (tsē′nän′), city in NE China. 575,000. *n.*

Tsing tao (tsing′tou′), seaport in E China. 851,000. *n.*

tsp., teaspoon; teaspoonful.

T square, a T-shaped ruler used for making parallel lines, etc. The shorter arm slides along the edge of the drawing board, which serves as a guide.


T square in use

Tu., Tuesday.

tub (tub), **1.** a large, open container for washing or bathing. **2.** bathtub. **3.** *Informal.* bath: *He takes a cold tub every morning.* **4.** wash or bathe in a tub. **5.** a round wooden container for holding butter, lard, etc. **6.** as much as a tub can hold. **7.** something like a tub. **8.** *Informal.* a clumsy, slow boat or ship. 1-3,5-8 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **tubbed, tub bing.**

tu ba (tü′bə or tū′bə), **1.** a large instrument of the trumpet class, of low pitch. **2.** an organ stop. *n.*

tub bing (tub′ing), a bath. *n.*

tub by (tub′ē), **1.** tub-shaped; short and fat. **2.** having a sound like that of an empty tub when struck. *adj.*, **tub bi er, tub bi est.** **—tub′bi ness,** *n.*

Boy playing a tuba

tube (tüb or tūb), **1.** a long pipe of metal, glass, rubber, etc., mostly used to hold or carry liquids or gases. **2.** a small cylinder of thin, easily bent metal with a cap that screws on the open end, used for holding toothpaste, paint, etc. **3.** pipe or tunnel through which something is sent: *The railroad runs under the river in a tube.* **4.** *Informal.* subway. **5.** anything like a tube: *the bronchial tubes.* **6.** an electron tube. *n.* **—tube′like′,** *adj.*

tu ber (tü′bər or tū′bər), the thick part of an underground stem. A potato is a tuber. *n.*

tu ber cle (tü′bər kl or tū′bər kl), **1.** a small, rounded swelling or knob on an animal or plant. **2.** a swelling caused by tuberculosis. *n.*

tubercle bacillus, germ that causes tuberculosis.

tu ber cu lar (tü bėr′kyə lər or tū bėr′kyə lər), **1.** having tubercles. **2.** having to do with tubercles. **3.** having tuberculosis. **4.** having to do with tuberculosis. *adj.*

tu ber cu lin (tü bėr′kyə lin or tū bėr′kyə lin), a liquid prepared from the germ that causes tuberculosis. Tuberculin is used in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis. *n.*

tu ber cu lo sis (tü bėr′kyə lō′sis or tū bėr′kyə lō′sis), an infectious disease affecting various tissues of the body, but most often the lungs. Tuberculosis of the lungs is often called consumption. *n.*

tu ber cu lous (tü bėr′kyə ləs or tū bėr′kyə ləs), tubercular. *adj.*

tube rose (tüb′rōz′ or tūb′rōz′), plant with a spike of fragrant white flowers. It grows from a tuber. *n.*

tu ber os i ty (tü′bər os′ə tē or tū′bər os′ə tē), **1.** condition or quality of being tuberous. **2.** a rounded knob or swelling. *n.*, *pl.* **tu ber os i ties.**

tu ber ous (tü′bər əs or tū′bər əs), **1.** bearing tubers. **2.** of or like tubers. **3.** covered with rounded knobs or swellings. *adj.*

tub ing (tüb′ing or tūb′ing), **1.** material in the form of a tube: *rubber tubing.* **2.** tubes collectively. **3.** a piece of tube. *n.*

tu bu lar (tü′byə lər or tū′byə lər), **1.** shaped like a tube; round and hollow. **2.** of or having to do with a tube or tubes. *adj.*

tu bule (tü′būl or tū′būl), a small tube. *n.*

tuck (tuk), **1.** thrust into some narrow space or into some retired place: *She tucked her purse under her arm. He tucked the letter into his pocket.* **2.** thrust the edge or end of (a garment, covering, etc.) closely into place: *Tuck your shirt in. Jack tucked a napkin under his chin.* **3.** cover snugly: *Tuck the children in bed.* **4.** draw close together; fold; contract; pucker: *The man tucked up his trousers and waded across the stream.* **5.** a fold sewed in a garment. **6.** sew a fold in (a garment) for trimming or to make it shorter or tighter: *The baby's dress was beautifully tucked with tiny stitches.* **7.** sew tucks. 1-4,6,7 *v.*, 5 *n.*
tuck away or **in,** *Slang.* eat or drink heartily.
tuck up, draw together and up: *He tucked up his sleeves before washing his hands.*

T, tucker

Tuck (tuk), **Friar,** the jolly friar of Robin Hood's band. *n.*

tuck er[1] (tuk′ər), **1.** piece of muslin, lace, etc., worn around the neck or over the chest. **2.** person or thing that tucks. **3.** device on a sewing machine for making tucks. *n.*

tuck er[2] (tuk′ər), *U.S. Informal.* tire; weary; exhaust. *v.*

Tuc son (tü son′ or tü′son), city in S Arizona, famous as a health resort. 213,000. *n.*

Tu dor (tü′dər or tū′dər), **1.** the royal family that ruled England from 1485 to 1603. **2.** member of the Tudor family. **3.** noting or having to do with the English Gothic style of architecture prevailing during the reigns of the Tudors. It was characterized by flat arches, shallow moldings, etc. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

Tues., Tuesday.

Tues day (tüz′dē or tūz′dē), the third day of the week, following Monday. *n.*

tu fa (tü′fə or tū′fə), any of various porous rocks; especially, a form of limestone deposited by springs, etc. *n.*

tuff (tuf), tufa, especially a tufa formed from volcanic ash, cinders, etc. *n.*

tuft (tuft), **1.** bunch of feathers, hair, grass, etc., held together at one end: *A goat has a tuft of hair on its chin.*

2. clump of bushes, trees, etc. 3. put tufts on; furnish with tufts; divide into tufts. 4. grow in tufts. 5. put tufts on (a mattress, comforter, etc.) to keep the padding in place. 1,2 *n.*, 3-5 *v.*

Tug (def. 5)

tuft ed (tuf′tid), 1. furnished with a tuft or tufts. 2. formed into a tuft or tufts. *adj.*

tug (tug), 1. pull with force or effort; pull hard: *We tugged the boat in to shore. The child tugged at his mother's hand.* 2. a hard pull: *The baby gave a tug at Mary's hair.* 3. strive hard; toil. 4. a hard strain, struggle, effort, or contest. 5. a small and powerful steamboat used to tow other boats. 6. tow by a tugboat. 7. one of a pair of long leather straps by which a horse pulls a wagon, cart, etc. See **harness** for picture. 1,3,6 *v.*, **tugged, tug ging;** 2,4,5,7 *n.*

tug boat (tug′bōt′), a small, powerful boat used to tow other boats; tug. *n.*

tug of war, 1. contest between two teams pulling at the ends of a rope, each trying to drag the other over a line marked between them. 2. any hard struggle.

Tui ler ies (twē′lər ēz; *French* twēl rē′), a former royal palace in Paris. It was burned in 1871. *n.*

tu i tion (tü ish′ən or tū ish′ən), 1. teaching; instruction. 2. money paid for instruction. *n.*

Tu la (tü′lä), city in W Soviet Union. 345,000. *n.*

tu la re mi a (tü′lə rē′mē ə), an infectious disease of rabbits and other rodents that is sometimes transmitted to people. *n.*

tu lip (tü′lip or tū′lip), 1. any of certain plants of the lily family, that grow from bulbs and have large cup-shaped flowers. Most tulips bloom in the spring. 2. the flower. 3. the bulb. *n.*

tulip tree, a large North American tree with greenish-yellow flowers like tulips.

tulle (tül), a thin, fine silk net, used for veils, etc. *n.*

Tul sa (tul′sə), city in NE Oklahoma, on the Arkansas River. 262,000. *n.*

tum ble (tum′bl), 1. fall: *The child tumbled down the stairs.* 2. a fall: *The tumble hurt him badly.* 3. throw over or down; cause to fall. 4. roll or toss about: *The sick child tumbled restlessly in his bed.* 5. move in a hurried or awkward way: *Jim tumbled out of bed.* 6. perform leaps, springs, somersaults, etc. 7. turn over; rumple; muss. 8. confusion; disorder. 1,3-7 *v.*, **tumbled, tum bling;** 2,8 *n.*

tum ble bug (tum′bl bug′), a beetle that rolls up a ball of dung in which it deposits eggs from which larvae develop. *n.*

tum ble-down (tum′bl doun′), ready to fall down; dilapidated. *adj.*

tum bler (tum′blər), 1. person who performs leaps, springs, etc.; acrobat. 2. a drinking glass; the contents of a glass. 3. part in the lock that must be moved from a certain position in order to release the bolt. 4. part of a lock of a gun that forces the hammer forward when the trigger is pulled. 5. a kind of pigeon that turns over and over while flying. 6. a toy figure that rocks when touched but rights itself. *n.*

tum ble weed (tum′bl wēd′), *U.S.* plant growing in the W United States, that breaks off from its roots and is blown about by the wind. *n.*

tum brel or **tum bril** (tum′brəl), 1. a farmer's cart. 2. cart that carried prisoners to be executed. 3. a two-wheeled covered cart for carrying ammunition and military tools. *n.*

tu me fac tion (tü′mə fak′shən or tū′mə fak′shən), 1. a swelling or being swollen. 2. a swollen part. *n.*

tu me fy (tü′mə fī or tū′mə fī), swell. *v.*, **tu me fied, tu me fy ing.**

tu mes cence (tü mes′ns or tū mes′ns), a swelling; a swollen condition. *n.*

tu mes cent (tü mes′nt or tū mes′nt), becoming swollen; swelling. *adj.*

tu mid (tü′mid or tū′mid), 1. swollen. 2. swollen with big words; pompous. *adj.* **—tu′mid ly,** *adv.* **—tu′mid ness,** *n.*

tu mor or **tu mour** (tü′mər or tū′mər), 1. a swelling. 2. a bodily growth caused by disease. *n.*

tu mult (tü′mult or tū′mult), 1. noise; uproar: *The sailors' voices could not be heard above the tumult of the storm.* 2. a violent disturbance or disorder: *The cry of "Fire! Fire!" caused a tumult in the theater.* 3. confusion; excitement. *n.*

tu mul tu ous (tü mul′chù əs or tū mul′chù əs), 1. characterized by tumult; very noisy or disorderly; violent: *a tumultuous celebration.* 2. greatly disturbed: *tumultuous emotion.* 3. rough; stormy: *Tumultuous waves beat upon the rocks.* *adj.* **—tu mul′tu ous ly,** *adv.* **—tu mul′tu ous ness,** *n.*

tu mu lus (tü′myə ləs or tū′myə ləs), mound of earth, especially over a grave. *n.*, *pl.* **tu mu lus es, tu mu li** (-lī).

tun (tun), 1. a large cask for holding liquids. 2. formerly, a measure of capacity of liquor, equal to 252 gallons. *n.*

tu na (tü′nə), 1. a large sea fish closely related to the tunny, used for food. It sometimes grows to a length of ten feet or more. 2. the tunny. *n.*

tun a ble or **tune a ble** (tün′ə bl or tūn′ə bl), 1. capable of being tuned. 2. in tune. 3. harmonious; tuneful. *adj.*

tuna fish, 1. flesh of the tuna, used for food. 2. tuna.

tun dra (tun′drə), a vast, level, treeless plain in the arctic regions. The ground beneath the surface of the tundras is frozen even in summer. *n.*

tune (tün or tūn), 1. piece of music; air or melody: *hymn tunes.* 2. express musically. 3. the proper pitch: *He can't sing in tune.* 4. mood; manner; tone: *He'll soon change his tune.* 5. agreement; harmony: *A person out of tune with his surroundings is unhappy.* 6. be in tune; be in harmony. 7. put in tune: *A man is tuning the piano.* 8. adjust (a radio) into resonance with a transmitted signal. 9. fit; adapt. 1,3-5 *n.*, 2,6-9 *v.*, **tuned, tun ing. —tun′er,** *n.*

sing a different tune, talk or behave differently.

to the tune of, *Informal.* to the amount or sum of.

tune in, adjust a radio to hear (what is wanted).

tune out, adjust a radio to get rid of (a signal or interference that is unwanted).

tune ful (tün′fəl or tūn′fəl), musical; melodious: *a tuneful song.* *adj.* **—tune′ful ly,** *adv.* **—tune′ful ness,** *n.*

tune less (tün′lis or tūn′lis), without tune; not musical. *adj.*

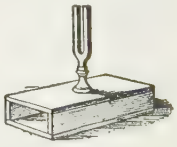
tung (tung), tree native to China but now cultivated in Africa and elsewhere. Its seeds yield an oil that is much used in paints, varnishes, etc. *n.*

tung sten (tung′stən), another name for **wolfram,** a metallic element used in making steel and for electric lamp filaments. *Symbol:* W *n.*

Roman tunic

tu nic (tü′nik or tū′nik), 1. garment like a shirt or gown, worn by the ancient Greeks and Romans. 2. any garment like this. 3. a woman's garment extending below the waist or over the skirt. 4. a short, close-fitting coat worn by soldiers, policemen, etc. *n.*

tuning fork, a small, two-pronged steel instrument that, when struck, vibrates at a fixed, constant, known rate and so makes a musical tone of a certain pitch.


Tuning fork mounted on a sounding box

Tu nis (tü′nis or tū′nis), 1. seaport and capital of Tunisia, in the NE part. 680,000. 2. Tunisia. 3. a former Barbary State in N Africa. *n.*

Tu ni sia (tü nish′ə or tū nish′ə), country in N Africa. 3,954,000 pop.; 48,332 sq. mi. *Capital:* Tunis. *n.* **—Tu ni′sian,** *adj.*, *n.*

tun nel (tun′l), **1.** an underground passage; especially, an underground roadway for a railroad, a passage in a mine, or an animal's burrow. **2.** make a tunnel. **3.** make a tunnel through or under: *tunnel a hill or river.* **4.** make (one's way or a way) by digging. 1 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*, **tun neled, tun nel ing** or *esp. Brit.* **tun nelled, tun nelling.** **—tun′nel er,** *esp. Brit.* **tun′nel ler,** *n.*

tun ny (tun′ē), a large sea fish related to the mackerel, used for food. *n.*, *pl.* **tun nies** or (*esp. collectively*) **tun ny.**

tu pe lo (tü′pə lō or tū′pə lō), **1.** a large North American tree of the same family as the dogwood. **2.** its strong, tough wood. *n.*, *pl.* **tu pe los.**

tup pence (tup′əns), twopence. *n.*

tuque (tük or tūk), a kind of knitted cap worn in Canada. *n.*

tur ban (tėr′bən), **1.** a scarf wound around the head or around a cap, worn by men in some Oriental countries. **2.** headdress like this; big handkerchief tied around the head. **3.** a small hat with little or no brim, worn by women and children. *n.*

Turban (def. 1)

tur baned (tėr′bənd), wearing a turban. *adj.*

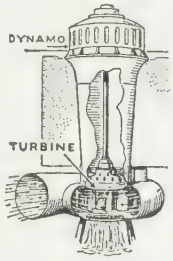
tur bid (tėr′bid), **1.** muddy; thick; not clear: *a turbid river.* **2.** confused; disordered: *a turbid imagination.* *adj.* **—tur′bid ly,** *adv.* **—tur′bid ness,** *n.*

tur bi nate (tėr′bə nit or tėr′bə nāt), **1.** shaped like a spinning top or inverted cone. **2.** spiral; scroll-like. **3.** noting or having to do with certain scroll-like spongy bones of the nasal passages in the higher vertebrates. **4.** a turbinate shell. **5.** a turbinate bone. 1-3 *adj.*, 4,5 *n.*

tur bine (tėr′bən), an engine or motor in which a wheel with vanes is made to revolve by the force of water, steam, or air. *n.*

tur bo jet (tėr′bō jet′), a jet-propulsion engine having a turbine-driven air compressor. A turbojet employs a jet of hot gases in producing thrust. *n.*

tur bo prop (tėr′bō prop′), a turbine-propeller-driven jet propulsion engine. The exhaust gases are sent through the propeller blades. *n.*



Turbine used to turn a dynamo. Water flows in through the pipe at left and out at the bottom.

tur bot (tėr′bət), **1.** a large European flatfish, much valued as food. **2.** any of various similar fishes, such as certain flounders. *n.*, *pl.* **tur bots** or (*esp. collectively*) **tur bot.**

tur bu lence (tėr′byə ləns), turbulent condition; disorder; tumult; commotion. *n.*

tur bu len cy (tėr′byə lən sē), turbulence. *n.*

tur bu lent (tėr′byə lənt), **1.** disorderly; unruly; violent: *a turbulent mob.* **2.** greatly disturbed: *turbulent water.* **3.** disturbing. *adj.*

tu reen (tə rēn′), a deep, covered dish for serving soup, etc. *n.*

turf (tėrf), **1.** grass with its matted roots; sod. **2.** piece of this. **3.** cover with turf. **4.** peat. **5.** a race track for horses. **6.** horse racing. 1,2,4-6 *n.*, *pl.* **turfs;** 3 *v.* **—turf′less,** *adj.*

turf y (tėr′fē), **1.** covered with turf; grassy. **2.** like turf. **3.** full of peat; like peat. **4.** of or having to do with horse racing. *adj.*, **turf i er, turf i est.** **—turf′iness,** *n.*

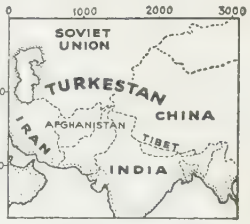
Tur ge nev (tůr gā′nyef), **Ivan Sergeevich,** 1818-1883, Russian novelist. *n.*

tur ges cence (tėr jes′ns), act or fact of swelling; swollen condition. *n.*

tur ges cent (tėr jes′nt), swelling; becoming swollen. *adj.*

tur gid (tėr′jid), **1.** swollen; bloated. **2.** using big words and elaborate comparisons; bombastic; inflated; pompous. *adj.* **—tur′gid ly,** *adv.* **—tur′gid ness,** *n.*

Tu rin (tůr′ən or tyůr′ən), city in NW Italy. 783,000. *n.*



Turk (tėrk), **1.** native or inhabitant of Turkey; Moslem who lives in Turkey. **2.** member of any group of people speaking a Turkic language. **3.** *Unfriendly use.* a cruel, barbarous person; tyrant. *n.*

Tur ke stan (tėr′kə stan′), region in west and central Asia. Part of Turkestan belongs to China, part to the Soviet Union, and part to Afghanistan. *n.*

tur key (tėr′kē), **1.** a large domesticated American bird. **2.** its flesh, used for food. **3.** *Slang.* play or motion picture that is a failure. *n.*, *pl.* **tur keys.**

talk turkey, *Informal.* talk frankly and bluntly.

Turkey (2 to 4 ft. long)

Tur key (tėr′kē), country in W Asia and SE Europe. Many countries in SE Europe, SW Asia, and N Africa were formerly part of the Turkish, or Ottoman, Empire. 27,802,000 pop.; 296,185 sq. mi. *Capital:* Ankara. *n.*

turkey buzzard, vulture of South and Central America and S United States, having a bare, reddish head and dark plumage.

turkey cock, **1.** a male turkey. **2.** a strutting, conceited person.

Tur kic languages (tėr′kik), languages spoken by the Turks of Turkey, the Turkomans, and other Tartar tribes.

Turk ish (tėr′kish), **1.** of Turkey or the Turks; made in Turkey. **2.** the language of the Turks. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Turkish bath, a kind of bath in which the bather is kept in a heated room until he sweats freely and then is bathed and massaged.

Turkish Empire, Ottoman Empire.

turkish towel, a thick cotton towel with a long nap made of uncut loops.

Turk men (tėrk′men), a Soviet republic in W Asia. 1,520,000 pop.; 188,400 sq. mi. *Capital:* Ashkhabad. *n.*

Tur ko man (tėr′kə mən), **1.** member of any of various Turkish tribes inhabiting the region about the Aral Sea and parts of Iran and Afghanistan. **2.** language of this people. *n.*, *pl.* **Tur ko mans.**

tur mer ic (tėr′mər ik), **1.** a yellow powder prepared from the root of an East Indian plant, used as a seasoning, as a yellow dye, in medicine, etc. **2.** the plant itself. **3.** its root. *n.*

tur moil (tėr′moil), commotion; disturbance; tumult: *Six robberies in one night put our village in a turmoil.* *n.*

turn (tėrn), **1.** move round as a wheel does; rotate: *The merry-go-round turned.* **2.** cause to move round as a wheel does: *I turned the crank three times.* **3.** motion like that of a wheel: *At each turn the screw goes in further.* **4.** move part way around; change from one side to the other: *Turn over on your back.* **5.** do by turning; open, close, make lower, higher, tighter, looser, etc., by moving around: *She turned the key in the lock.*

6. take a new direction: *The road turns to the north here.* **7.** give a new direction to: *He turned his steps to the north.* **8.** change of direction: *a turn to the left.* **9.** place where there is a change in direction: *a turn in the road.* **10.** change in direction or position; invert; reverse: *turn a page.* **11.** change so as to be: *She turned pale.* **12.** change for or to a worse condition; sour; spoil: *Warm weather turns milk.* **13.** a change: *The sick man has taken a turn for the better.* **14.** give form to; make: *He can turn pretty compliments.* **15.** change from one language into another: *Turn this sentence into Latin.* **16.** form; style: *a happy turn of expression.* **17.** put out of order; unsettle: *Too much praise turns his head.* **18.** depend: *The success of the picnic turns on the weather.* **19.** cause to go, send, etc.: *turn a person from one's door.* **20.** drive back; stop: *turn a punch.* **21.** direct (one's thoughts or attention): *He turned his thoughts toward home.* **22.** direct thought, eyes, etc.: *turn to God for help.* **23.** put to use: *turn money to good use.* **24.** move to the other side of; go round; get beyond: *turn the corner.* **25.** a twist; each round in a coil of rope. **26.** time or chance to do something: *My turn comes after yours.* **27.** time or spell of action: *have a turn at a thing.* **28.** deed; act: *One good turn deserves another.* **29.** performance. **30.** inclination; bent: *He has a turn for mathematics.* **31.** a walk, drive, or ride: *a turn in the park.* **32.** make in a lathe. **33.** make sick; become sick: *The sight of blood turns my stomach.* **34.** become dizzy. **35.** spell of dizziness or fainting. **36.** *Informal.* a nervous shock. **37.** in music, a grace consisting of a principal tone with those above and below it. **38.** of leaves, change color. 1,2,4-7,10-12,14,15,17-24,32-34,38 *v.*, 3,8,9,13,16,25-31,35-37 *n.*

by turns, one after another.

in turn, in proper order.

out of turn, not in proper order.

take turns, act one after another in proper order.

to a turn, to just the right degree.

turn about or **turn and turn about,** one after another in proper order.

turn down, **1.** fold down. **2.** bend downward. **3.** place with face downward. **4.** refuse: *turn down a plan.* **5.** lower by turning something.

turn in, **1.** turn and go in. **2.** point (toes) inward. **3.** *Informal.* go to bed. **4.** give back. **5.** exchange.

turn off, **1.** shut off. **2.** put out (a light). **3.** turn aside. **4.** do. **5.** discharge.

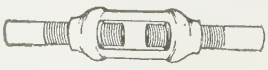
turn on, **1.** start the flow of; put on. **2.** attack; resist; oppose. **3.** depend on. **4.** be about; have to do with.

turn out, **1.** put out; shut off. **2.** let go out. **3.** drive out. **4.** come or go out: *Everyone turned out for the circus.* **5.** go out on strike. **6.** make; produce. **7.** result. **8.** become. **9.** be found or known. **10.** equip; fit out. **11.** *Informal.* get out of bed.

turn over, **1.** give; hand over; transfer: *turn over a job to someone.* **2.** think carefully about; consider in different ways. **3.** buy and then sell; use in business. **4.** invest and get back (capital). **5.** change in position, especially change from lying on one side to lying on the other. **6.** convert to different use. **7.** do business to the amount of (sum specified).

turn to, **1.** refer to. **2.** go to for help. **3.** get busy; set to work.

turn up, **1.** fold up or over, especially so as to shorten; give upward turn to; bring underside up. **2.** make (a lamp, etc.) burn stronger. **3.** make (a radio) louder. **4.** turn and go up. **5.** be directed upwards. **6.** appear.


Turnbuckle

turn buck le (tėrn′buk′l), a short, hollow piece turning on a screw, used to unite and tighten two parts. *n.*

turn coat (tėrn′kōt′), person who changes his party or principles; renegade. *n.*

turn down (tėrn′doun′), that is or can be turned down; folded or doubled down: *a turndown collar. adj.*

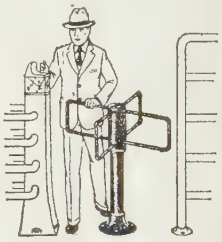
turn er (tėr′nər), **1.** person or thing that turns. **2.** person who forms or shapes things with a lathe. *n.*

tur nip (tėr′nəp), **1.** any of certain plants with large, roundish roots that are used as vegetables. The **white turnip** and the **Swedish turnip** or rutabaga are common turnips. **2.** the root of any of these plants. *n.*

turn key (tėrn′kē′), person in charge of the keys of a prison; keeper of a prison. *n., pl.* **turn keys.**

turn out (tėrn′out′), **1.** a gathering of people. **2.** output. **3.** a wide place in the road, where vehicles can pass. **4.** a railroad siding. **5.** way in which somebody or something is equipped. **6.** a horse or horses and carriage. *n.*

turn o ver (tėrn′ō′vər), **1.** a turning over; upset. **2.** the amount of changing from one job to another: *Employers wish to reduce labor turnover.* **3.** the paying out and getting back of the money involved in a business transaction: *The store reduced prices to make a quick turnover.* **4.** the total amount of business done in a given time: *He made a profit of $6000 on a turnover of $90,000.* **5.** a small pie made by folding half the crust over the filling and upon the other half. **6.** having a part that turns over. 1-5 *n.*, 6 *adj.*

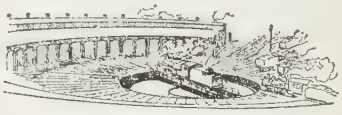

Turnstile. When a coin is dropped in the box, the bars can be turned just far enough to let one person through the gate.

turn pike (tėrn′pīk′), **1.** gate where toll is paid. **2.** road that has, or used to have, a gate where toll is paid. *n.*

turn spit (tėrn′spit′), one that turns a roast of meat on a spit. *n.*

turn stile (tėrn′stīl′), post with two crossed bars that turn, set in an entrance. *n.*

turn ta ble (tėrn′tā′bl), **1.** a revolving circular platform used for turning things around. A turntable with a track is used for turning locomotives around. **2.** the rotating disk on a phonograph upon which records are placed. *n.*

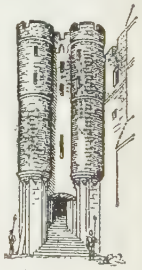

Turntable (def. 1)

tur pen tine (tėr′pən tīn), **1.** an oil obtained from various cone-bearing trees. Turpentine is used in mixing paints and varnishes, in medicine, etc. **2.** the mixture of oil and resin from which the prepared oil is made. *n.*

tur pi tude (tėr′pə tūd or tėr′pə tūd), shameful wickedness; baseness. *n.*

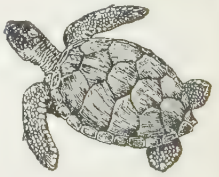
tur quoise (tėr′koiz or tėr′kwoiz), **1.** a sky-blue or greenish-blue precious stone or mineral. **2.** sky blue; greenish blue. 1,2 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

tur ret (tėr′it), **1.** a small tower, often on the corner of a building. **2.** a low armored structure which revolves and within which guns are mounted. **3.** a similar structure for gunners on armored tanks. **4.** cockpit in a military aircraft usually enclosed by a strong, transparent plastic material and sometimes containing movable machine guns. **5.** kind of tower on wheels, formerly used in attacking walled castles, forts, or towns. *n.*


Turrets on a building

tur ret ed (tėr′ə tid), **1.** having a turret or turrets. **2.** having whorls in the form of a long spiral: *turreted shells. adj.*

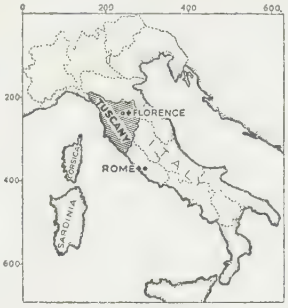
tur tle (tėr′tl), any of certain marine reptiles having the body enclosed in a hard shell from which the head, tail, and four legs protrude. Turtles living on the land are often called tortoises. *n.*


Turtle

turn turtle, turn bottom side up.

tur tle dove (tėr′tl duv′), a kind of small, slender dove, noted for the affection that the mates have for each other. *n.*

Tus can (tus′kən), **1.** of or having to do with Tuscany or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Tuscany. **3.** the form of Italian spoken in Tuscany. Tuscan is regarded as standard Italian. **4.** noting or having to do with a kind of architecture using a plain round column and no decoration. 1,4 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*



Tus ca ny (tus′kə nē), district in central Italy. Florence is its chief city. *n.*

Tus ca ro ra (tus′kə rô′rə), member of a tribe of American Indians that lived in colonial North Carolina. *n., pl.* **Tus ca ro ra** or **Tus ca ro ras.**

tush[1] (tush), exclamation expressing impatience, contempt, etc. *interj., n.*

tush[2] (tush), tusk. *n.*

tusk (tusk), **1.** a very long, pointed, projecting tooth. Elephants, walruses, and wild boars have tusks. **2.** any tusklike tooth or part. **3.** gore with a tusk; dig or tear with the tusks. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

Tusks of a walrus

Tus ke gee (tus kē′gē), town in E Alabama. Tuskegee Institute, a famous school for Negroes, is located there. 2000. *n.*

tusk er (tus′kər), animal with well-developed tusks, such as a mature elephant, walrus, or wild boar. *n.*

tus sah (tus′ə), **1.** a coarse Asiatic silk. **2.** the silkworm that makes it. *n.*

tus sle (tus′l), struggle; wrestle; scuffle. *v.*, **tus sled, tus sling;** *n.*

tus sock (tus′ək), a tuft of growing grass or the like. *n.*

tussock moth, a dull-colored moth whose larvae have thick tufts of hair.

tut (tut), exclamation of impatience, contempt, or rebuke. *interj., n.*

tu te lage (tü′tl ij or tū′tl ij), **1.** guardianship; protection. **2.** instruction. **3.** state of being in the charge of a guardian or tutor. *n.*

tu te lar (tü′tl ər or tū′tl ər), tutelary. *adj.*

tu te lar y (tü′tl er′ē or tū′tl er′ē), **1.** protecting; guardian: *a tutelary saint.* **2.** a tutelary saint, spirit, divinity, etc. **3.** of a guardian; used as a guardian. 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n., pl.* **tu te lar ies.**

tu tor (tü′tər or tū′tər), **1.** a private teacher: *Those rich children have tutors instead of going to school.* **2.** *U.S.* teacher below the rank of instructor at a college or university. **3.** teach; instruct, especially individually or privately: *In some schools, the bright pupils tutor the dull ones.* **4.** *Informal.* be taught by a tutor. **5.** in English universities, a college official appointed to advise students, direct their work, etc. **6.** act as tutor. 1,2,5 *n.*, 3,4,6 *v.*

tu to ri al (tü tô′rē əl or tū tô′rē əl), **1.** of or having to do with a tutor: *tutorial authority.* **2.** using tutors: *the tutorial system. adj.*

tu tor ship (tü′tər ship or tū′tər ship), position, rank, or duties of a tutor. *n.*

tut ti-frut ti (tü′tē frü′tē), **1.** preserve of mixed fruits. **2.** ice cream containing a variety of fruits or fruit flavorings. **3.** flavored by mixed fruits. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

Tu tu i la (tü′tü ē′lä), a large island in Samoa that belongs to the United States. The important harbor of Pago Pago is there. 14,000 pop.; 40 sq. mi. *n.*

tux (tuks), *U.S. Informal.* tuxedo. *n.*

tux e do or **Tux e do** (tuk sē′dō), *U.S.* a man's coat for evening wear, made without tails. *n., pl.* **tux e dos** or **tux e does.**

TV, television.

TVA, Tennessee Valley Authority, a United States government organization for developing the resources of the Tennessee Valley region; started in 1933.

twad dle (twod′l), **1.** silly, feeble, tiresome talk or writing. **2.** talk or write in a silly, feeble, tiresome way. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **twad dled, twad dling. —twad′dler,** *n.*

twain (twān), *Archaic* or *Poetic.* two. *n., adj.*

Twain (twān), **Mark,** 1835-1910, American writer, author of *Huckleberry Finn.* His real name was Samuel Langhorne Clemens. *n.*

twang (twang), **1.** a sharp ringing sound: *The bow made a twang when I shot the arrow.* **2.** make or cause to make a sharp, ringing sound: *The banjos twanged.* **3.** play, pluck, shoot, etc., with a twang: *He twanged an arrow into the target.* **4.** a sharp nasal tone: *the twang of a Yankee farmer.* **5.** speak with a sharp nasal tone. 1,4 *n.*, 2,3,5 *v.*

'twas (twoz or twuz; *unstressed* twəz), it was.

tweak (twēk), **1.** seize and pull with a sharp jerk and twist: *The parrot tweaked Fred's ear and cried, "Ha! Ha!"* **2.** a sharp pull and twist. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

tweed (twēd), **1.** a woolen cloth with a rough surface, usually woven of yarns of two or more colors. **2.** suit, etc., made of this cloth. *n.*

tweeds, clothes made of tweed.

'tween (twēn), *Poetic.* between. *prep.*

tweet (twēt), **1.** the note of a young bird. **2.** utter a tweet or tweets. 1 *n., interj.*, 2 *v.*

tweez ers (twēz′ərz), small pincers for pulling out hairs, picking up small objects, etc. *n.pl.*

Tweezers

twelfth (twelfth), **1.** next after the 11th; last in a series of 12. **2.** one, or being one, of 12 equal parts. *adj., n.*

twelve (twelv), one more than 11; 12. *n., adj.*

the Twelve or **Twelve Apostles,** the twelve disciples and associates of Jesus who were chosen as His Apostles. They were Peter, James, John, Andrew, Thomas, James the Less, Jude, Philip, Bartholomew, Matthew, Simon, and Judas.

twelve fold (twelv′fōld′), **1.** twelve times as much or as many. **2.** having 12 parts. 1,2 *adj.*, 1 *adv.*

twelve month (twelv′munth′), twelve months; a year. *n.*

twen ti eth (twen′tē ith), **1.** next after the 19th; last in a series of 20. **2.** one, or being one, of 20 equal parts. *adj., n.*

twen ty (twen′tē), two times ten; 20. *n., pl.* **twenties;** *adj.*

twen ty fold (twen′tē fōld′), **1.** twenty times as much or as many. **2.** having 20 parts. 1,2 *adj.*, 1 *adv.*

'twere (twėr; *unstressed* twər), it were.

twice (twīs), **1.** two times: *twice a day.* **2.** doubly: *twice as much. adv.*

twice-told (twīs′tōld′), **1.** told twice. **2.** told many times before; trite. *adj.*

twid dle (twid′l), **1.** twirl: *twiddle one's pencil.* **2.** play with idly. **3.** a twirl. 1,2 *v.*, **twid dled, twid dling;** 3 *n.*

twiddle one's thumbs, **1.** keep turning one's thumbs idly about each other. **2.** do nothing; be idle.

twig (twig), a slender shoot of a tree or other plant; very small branch. *n.*

twi light (twī′līt′), **1.** the faint light reflected from the sky before the sun rises and after it sets. **2.** any faint light. **3.** condition or period after or before full

development, glory, etc. **4.** of twilight; like that of twilight: *the twilight hour.* 1-3 *n.*, 4 *adj.*

twill (twil), **1.** cloth woven in raised diagonal lines. Serge is a twill. **2.** weave (cloth) in this way. **3.** a diagonal line or pattern formed by such weaving. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*

'twill (twil), it will.

twilled (twild), woven in raised diagonal lines. *adj.*

twin (twin), **1.** one of two children or animals born at the same time from the same mother. Twins sometimes look just alike. **2.** one of two persons or things exactly alike. **3.** being a twin: *twin sisters.* **4.** being one of two things very much alike: *twin beds.* **5.** having two like parts. **6.** give birth to twins. **7.** join closely; pair. 1,2 *n.*, 3-5 *adj.*, 6,7 *v.*, **twinned, twin ning.**

Twin Cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul.

twine (twīn), **1.** a strong thread or string made of two or more strands twisted together. **2.** twist together: *She twined holly into wreaths.* **3.** wind: *The vine twines around the tree.* **4.** a twisting; twisting together. **5.** a twist; twisted thing. 1,4,5 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **twined, twin ing.**

twinge (twinj), **1.** a sudden sharp pain: *a twinge of rheumatism, a twinge of remorse.* **2.** feel a twinge. **3.** cause a twinge in. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **twinged, twing ing.**

twin kle (twing′kl), **1.** shine with quick little gleams: *The stars twinkled. Jack's eyes twinkled when he laughed.* **2.** a twinkling; sparkle; gleam: *He has a merry twinkle in his eye.* **3.** move quickly: *The dancer's feet twinkled.* **4.** a quick motion. **5.** a quick motion of the eye; wink; blink. **6.** time required for a wink. **7.** to wink; blink. **8.** cause to twinkle. 1,3,7,8 *v.*, **twin kled, twin kling;** 2,4-6 *n.*

twin kling (twing′kling), **1.** a little, quick gleam. **2.** an instant. *n.*

twin-screw (twin′skrü′), having two screw propellers, which revolve in opposite directions. *adj.*

twirl (twėrl), **1.** revolve rapidly; spin; whirl. **2.** turn round and round idly. **3.** a twirling; spin; whirl; turn: *a twirl in a dance.* **4.** twist; curl; flourish: *He signed his name with many twirls.* **5.** throw (a baseball); pitch. 1,2,4,5 *v.*, 3,4 *n.* **—twirl′er,** *n.*

twist (twist), **1.** turn; wind: *She twisted her ring on her finger.* **2.** wind together: *This rope is twisted from many threads. Mary twisted flowers into a wreath.* **3.** turn around: *She twisted in her seat to see what was happening behind her.* **4.** give a spiral form to. **5.** make (a ball) go round while moving in a curved direction. **6.** have a winding shape; curve or bend in any way. **7.** curve; crook; bend: *The path twists in and out among the rocks* (*v.*). *It is full of twists* (*n.*). **8.** spin; twirl. **9.** force out of shape or place: *His face was twisted with pain.* **10.** give a wrong meaning to: *The lawyer confused the witness by twisting his words.* **11.** a twisting; being twisted. **12.** anything made by twisting: *a twist of bread.* **13.** a thread, cord, or rope made of two or more strands twisted together. **14.** a peculiar bias or inclination: *His answer showed a mental twist.* 1-10 *v.*, 7,8,11-14 *n.* **—twist′a ble,** *adj.*

twist er (twis′tər), **1.** person or thing that twists. **2.** ball moving with a spinning motion; especially, a curved pitched baseball. **3.** *U.S. Informal.* whirlwind; tornado; cyclone. *n.*

twit (twit), **1.** jeer at; reproach; taunt; tease. **2.** a reproach; taunt. 1 *v.*, **twit ted, twit ting;** 2 *n.*

twitch (twich), **1.** move with a quick jerk: *The child's mouth twitched as if she were about to cry.* **2.** a quick jerky movement of some part of the body. **3.** pull with a sudden tug or jerk; pull (at): *She twitched the curtain aside.* **4.** a short, sudden pull or jerk. 1,3 *v.*, 2,4 *n.*

twit ter (twit′ər), **1.** sound made by birds; chirping. **2.** make such a sound. **3.** chirp. **4.** titter; giggle. **5.** an excited condition: *My nerves are in a twitter when I have to sing in public.* **6.** tremble with excitement. 1,4,5 *n.*, 2-4,6 *v.*

'twixt (twikst), *Poetic* or *Dialect.* betwixt; between. *prep.*

two (tü), **1.** one more than one; 2. **2.** set of two persons or things. **3.** a playing card, die face, etc., with two spots. 1-3 *n.*, *pl.* **twos;** 1 *adj.*

in two, in two parts or pieces.

put two and two together, form an obvious conclusion from the facts.

two-bag ger (tü′bag′ər), a two-base hit. *n.*

two-base hit, in baseball, a hit where the ball goes far enough for the batter to reach second base.

two-by-four (tü′bī fôr′), **1.** measuring two inches, feet, etc., by four inches, feet, etc. **2.** piece of lumber four inches wide and two inches thick. Two-by-fours are much used in building. **3.** *U.S. Informal.* small; narrow; limited. 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

two-edged (tü′ejd′), **1.** having two edges; cutting both ways. **2.** effective either way. *adj.*

two-faced (tü′fāst′), **1.** having two faces. **2.** deceitful; hypocritical. *adj.*

two-fist ed (tü′fis′tid), *Informal.* **1.** having two fists and able to use them. **2.** strong; vigorous. *adj.*

two fold (tü′fōld′), **1.** two times as much or as many; double. **2.** having two parts. 1,2 *adj.*, 1 *adv.*

two-four (tü′fôr′), of a musical rhythm with two quarter notes to a bar. *adj.*

two-hand ed (tü′han′did), **1.** having two hands. **2.** using both hands equally well. **3.** involving the use of both hands; requiring both hands to wield or manage: *a two-handed sword.* **4.** requiring two persons to operate: *a two-handed saw.* **5.** engaged in by two persons: *a two-handed game.* *adj.*

two-part time, a musical time or rhythm with two beats to the measure, or multiples of two beats to the measure.

two pence (tup′əns), **1.** two British pennies; two pence. **2.** coin of this value (since 1662 coined only on special occasions). It is worth about two cents. *n.* Also, **tuppence.**

two pen ny (tup′ən ē), **1.** worth twopence. **2.** trifling; worthless. *adj.*

two-ply (tü′plī′), having two thicknesses, folds, layers, or strands. *adj.*

two some (tü′səm), **1.** group of two people. **2.** game played by two people. **3.** the players. *n.*

two-step (tü′step′), **1.** a dance in march time. **2.** music for it. *n.*

'twould (twůd; *unstressed* twəd), it would.

-ty¹, suffix meaning: tens, as in *sixty, seventy, eighty.*

-ty², suffix meaning:
fact, quality, state, condition, etc., of being ____, as in *safety, sovereignty, surety.*
-ity is often used instead of *-ty,* as in *artificiality, complexity, humidity.*

ty coon (tī kün′), **1.** *U.S. Informal.* an important businessman. **2.** title given by foreigners to the former hereditary commanders in chief of the Japanese army; shogun. *n.*

ty ing (tī′ing), ppr. of **tie.** *He is tying his shoes.* *v.*

tyke (tīk), **1.** cur. **2.** *Informal.* a mischievous or troublesome child. **3.** *Dialect.* a low fellow. *n.* Also, **tike.**

Ty ler (tī′lər), **John,** 1790-1862, tenth president of the United States, from 1841 to 1845. *n.*

tym pan ic (tim pan′ik), **1.** of the eardrum or the middle ear. **2.** like a drum. *adj.*

tympanic membrane, eardrum.

tym pa nist (tim′pə nist), member of an orchestra who plays a drum, cymbals, and other percussion instruments. *n.*

tym pa num (tim′pə nəm), **1.** the eardrum. **2.** the middle ear. *n.*, *pl.* **tym pa nums, tym pa na** (-nə).

Tyne (tīn), river in N England, flowing into the North Sea. 80 mi. *n.*

type (tīp), **1.** a kind, class, or group having common characteristics: *Some men prefer women of the blonde type.* **2.** person or thing having the characteristics of a kind, class, or group; example; illustration; model; representative; symbol: *John is a fine type of schoolboy.* **3.** the general form, style, or character of some kind,

class, or group: *She is above the ordinary type of servant.* **4.** be a type or symbol of; symbolize. **5.** be the pattern or model for. **6.** piece of metal or wood having on its upper surface a raised letter for use in printing. **7.** collection of such pieces. **8.** printed letters; typewritten letters. **9.** write with a typewriter; typewrite. **10.** figure, writing, or design on either side of a coin or medal. **11.** a blood type. **12.** find out the type of: *type a person's blood.* 1-3,6-8,10,11 *n.*, 4,5,9,12 *v.*, **typed, typ ing.**

type script (tīp′skript′), typewritten manuscript. *n.*

type set ter (tīp′set′ər), person or machine that sets type for printing. *n.*

type set ting (tīp′set′ing), **1.** act of setting type for printing. **2.** used or adapted for setting type: *a typesetting machine.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

type write (tīp′rīt′), write with a typewriter; type. *v.*, **type wrote, type writ ten, type writ ing.**

type writ er (tīp′rī′tər), **1.** machine for writing by means of letters similar to those of printers. **2.** typist. *n.*

type writ ing (tīp′rī′ting), **1.** act or art of using a typewriter. **2.** work done on a typewriter. *n.*

type writ ten (tīp′rit′n), **1.** written with a typewriter: *a typewritten letter.* **2.** pp. of **typewrite.** 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

type wrote (tīp′rōt′), pt. of **typewrite.** *v.*

ty phoid (tī′foid), **1.** of or having to do with typhoid fever. **2.** typhoid fever. **3.** like typhus. 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

typhoid fever, an infectious, often fatal, fever with intestinal inflammation, caused by a germ taken into the body with food or drink. People can be inoculated against typhoid fever.

ty phoon (tī fūn′), **1.** violent storm or tempest occurring in India. **2.** violent hurricane occurring in the W Pacific, chiefly during the months of July, August, September, and October. *n.*

ty phus (tī′fəs), an acute infectious disease caused by germs carried by fleas, lice, etc. *n.*

typ i cal (tip′ə kl), being a type; representative: *The typical Thanksgiving dinner consists of turkey, cranberry sauce, several vegetables, and mince or pumpkin pie.* *adj.*

typ i cal ly (tip′ik lē), **1.** in a typical manner. **2.** to a typical degree. **3.** ordinarily. *adv.*

typ i fy (tip′ə fī), **1.** be a symbol of: *The lamb typifies Christ's sacrifice.* **2.** have the common characteristics of: *Daniel Boone typifies the pioneer.* **3.** indicate beforehand. *v.*, **typ i fied, typ i fy ing. —typ′i fi ca′tion,** *n.*

typ ist (tīp′ist), person operating a typewriter; person who does typewriting as a regular occupation: *My sister is a good typist.* *n.*

ty pog ra pher (tī pog′rə fər), a printer. *n.*

ty po graph ic (tī′pə graf′ik), typographical. *adj.*

ty po graph i cal (tī′pə graf′ə kl), of or having to do with printing or typing: *"Catt" and "hoRse" contain typographical errors.* *adj.* **—ty′po graph′i cal ly,** *adv.*

ty pog ra phy (tī pog′rə fē), **1.** the art or process of printing with type; the work of setting and arranging type and of printing from it. **2.** arrangement, appearance, or style of printed matter. *n.*

ty ran nic (tə ran′ik), tyrannical. *adj.*

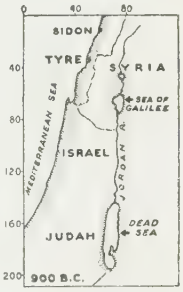
ty ran ni cal (tə ran′ə kl), of a tyrant; like a tyrant; arbitrary; cruel; unjust. *adj.* **—ty ran′ni cal ly,** *adv.*

tyr an nize (tir′ə nīz), **1.** use power cruelly or unjustly: *Those who are strong should not tyrannize over those who are weaker.* **2.** rule as a tyrant. **3.** rule cruelly; oppress. *v.*, **tyr an nized, tyr an niz ing.**

tyr an nous (tir′ə nəs), acting like a tyrant; cruel or unjust; arbitrary; tyrannical: *The Stamp Act seemed tyrannous to the colonists.* *adj.* **—tyr′an nous ly,** *adv.*

tyr an ny (tir′ə nē), **1.** cruel or unjust use of power: *The boy ran away to sea to escape his father's tyranny.* **2.** a tyrannical act: *The colonists rebelled against the king's tyrannies.* **3.** government by an absolute ruler. *n.*, *pl.* **tyr an nies.**

ty rant (tī′rənt), **1.** person who uses his power cruelly or unjustly. **2.** a cruel or unjust ruler; cruel master. **3.** an absolute ruler, as in ancient Greece, owing his office to usurpation. Some tyrants of Greek cities were mild and just rulers. *n.*



Tyre (tīr), **1.** an ancient seaport in S Phoenicia. It was noted for its wealth and wickedness. **2.** town in SW Lebanon, on the site of ancient Tyre. 12,000. *n.*

tyre (tīr), *Brit.* **1.** band of rubber or metal around a wheel; tire. **2.** furnish with a tire. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **tyred, tyr ing.**

Tyr i an (tir′ē ən), **1.** of or having to do with Tyre. **2.** native of Tyre. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Tyrian purple, **1.** a crimson or purple dye used by the ancient Greeks and Romans. **2.** bluish red.

ty ro (tī′rō), beginner in learning anything; novice: *Much practice changed the tyro into an expert.* *n.*, *pl.* **ty ros.** Also, **tiro.**

Ty rol (tə rōl′ or tir′ol), Tirol. *n.*

Tyr rhe ni an Sea (tə rē′nē ən), part of the Mediterranean Sea west of Italy. See **Elba** for map.

tzar (zär or tsär), czar. *n.*

tza ri na (zä rē′nə or tsä rē′nə), czarina. *n.*

tzet ze (tset′sē), tsetse. *n.*

U

U or **u** (ū), **1.** the 21st letter of the alphabet. **2.** anything shaped like a U. *n.*, *pl.* **U's** or **u's.**

U, uranium.

U.A.R., United Arab Republic.

UAW or **U.A.W.,** United Automobile Workers.

U ban gi (ū bang′gē), river flowing from central Africa into the Congo River. 700 mi. *n.*

u biq ui tous (ū bik′wə təs), being everywhere at the same time. *adj.* **—u biq′ui tous ly,** *adv.*

u biq ui ty (ū bik′wə tē), **1.** being everywhere at the same time. **2.** ability to be everywhere at once. *n.*

U-boat (ū′bōt′), a German submarine. *n.*

ud der (ud′ər), the bag of a cow, goat, or other animal from which the milk comes. *n.*

U gan da (ū gan′də), a country in E Africa, a member of the British Commonwealth. 6,524,000 pop.; 93,981 sq. mi. *Capital:* Kampala. *n.*

ugh (ůH, uH, or u), exclamation expressing disgust or horror. *interj.*

ug ly (ug′lē), **1.** very unpleasant to look at: *an ugly house, an ugly face.* **2.** bad; disagreeable; offensive: *an ugly task.* **3.** likely to cause trouble; threatening; dangerous: *an ugly wound, ugly clouds.* **4.** *U.S. Informal.* ill-natured; bad-tempered; quarrelsome: *an ugly dog.* *adj.*, **ug li er, ug li est. —ug′liness,** *n.*

U.K., United Kingdom.

u kase (ū kās′), **1.** formerly, an order of the ruler or government of Russia. **2.** any official proclamation or order. *n.*

U kraine (ū krān′), a Soviet republic in SW Soviet Union. 41,893,000 pop.; 200,000 sq. mi. *Capital:* Kiev. *n.*

U krain i an (ū krān′ē ən), **1.** of or having to do with the Ukraine, its people, or their language. **2.** native or inhabitant of the Ukraine. **3.** its language, closely related to Russian. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

u ku le le (ū′kə lā′lē), a small guitar having four strings. *n.*

U lan Ba tor (ü′län bä′tôr), capital of the Mongolian People's Republic. 160,000.

ul cer (ul′sər), **1.** an open sore that discharges pus. **2.** a moral sore spot; corrupting influence. *n.*

ul cer ate (ul′sər āt), **1.** affect or be affected with an ulcer: *An ulcerated tooth may be very painful.* **2.** form an ulcer. *v.*, **ul cer at ed, ul cer at ing.**

Boy playing a ukulele

ul cer a tion (ul′sər ā′shən), **1.** an ulcerating or being ulcerated. **2.** an ulcer. *n.*

ul cer ous (ul′sər əs), **1.** having ulcers. **2.** of or having to do with ulcers. *adj.*

ul na (ul′nə), **1.** the bone of the forearm on the side opposite the thumb. **2.** a corresponding bone in the foreleg of an animal. *n.*, *pl.* **ul nae** (-nē) or **ul nas.**

ul nar (ul′nər), **1.** of or having to do with the ulna. **2.** in or supplying the part of the forearm near the ulna. *adj.*

Ul ster (ul′stər), a former province of Ireland, now divided between the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland. *n.*

ul ster (ul′stər), a long, loose, heavy overcoat. *n.*

ult., ultimo; in the past month: *your order of the 14th ult.*

ul te ri or (ul tir′ē ər), **1.** beyond what is seen or expressed; hidden. **2.** more distant; on the farther side. **3.** further; later. *adj.* **—ul te′ri or ly,** *adv.*

ul ti ma (ul′tə mə), the last syllable of a word. *n.*

ul ti mate (ul′tə mit), **1.** coming at the end; last possible; final: *He never stopped to consider the ultimate result of his actions.* **2.** fundamental; basic: *The brain is the ultimate source of ideas.* **3.** greatest possible. **4.** an ultimate point, result, fact, etc. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.*

ul ti mate ly (ul′tə mit lē), finally; in the end. *adv.*

ul ti ma tum (ul′tə mā′təm), a final proposal or statement of conditions. *n.*, *pl.* **ul ti ma tums, ul ti ma ta** (-tə).

ul ti mo (ul′tə mō), in or of last month. *adv.*

ul tra (ul′trə), **1.** beyond what is usual; very; excessive, extreme. **2.** person who holds extreme views or urges extreme measures. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

ultra-, prefix meaning:
1. beyond, as in *ultraviolet.*
2. beyond what is usual; very; excessively, as in *ultra-exclusive, ultramodern.*

ul tra ma rine (ul′trə mə rēn′), **1.** deep blue. **2.** a blue paint made from powdered lapis lazuli. **3.** an artificial imitation of this which is sometimes green or purple. **4.** beyond the sea. 1-3 *n.*, 1,4 *adj.*

ul tra son ic (ul′trə son′ik), supersonic. *adj.*

ul tra vi o let (ul′trə vī′ə lit), of or having to do with the invisible part of the spectrum just beyond the violet. *adj.*

ultraviolet rays, the invisible rays in the part of the spectrum beyond the violet. They are present in sunlight, light from mercury-vapor lamps, etc., and are used for healing, forming vitamins, etc.

ul u lant (ūl′yə lənt or ul′yə lənt), howling. *adj.*

ul u late (ūl′yə lāt or ul′yə lāt), **1.** of a dog, wolf, etc., howl. **2.** lament loudly. *v.*, **ul u lat ed, ul u lat ing. —ul′u la′tion,** *n.*

U lys ses (ū lis′ēz), the shrewdest of the Greek leaders in the Trojan War. Ulysses is the Latin name for Odysseus. *n.*

um bel (um′bl), a flower cluster in which stalks nearly equal in length spring from a common center and form a flat or slightly curved surface, as in parsley. *n.*

Umbel

um ber (um′bər), **1.** an earth used in its natural state (**raw umber**) as a brown pigment, or after heating (**burnt umber**) as a reddish-brown pigment. **2.** brown or reddish brown. 1,2 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

um bil i cal cord (um bil′ə kl), a cordlike structure that connects an unborn mammal to the womb of the mother. It is attached to the placenta of the mother and to the abdomen of the embryo.

um bra (um′brə), **1.** a shadow of the earth or moon that completely hides the sun. See **eclipse** for diagram. **2.** the dark central part of a sunspot. **3.** shade; shadow. *n.*, *pl.* **um brae** (-brē).

um brage (um′brij), **1.** suspicion that one has been slighted or injured; feeling offended; resentment. **2.** shade. **3.** foliage. *n.*

um bra geous (um brā′jəs), **1.** shady. **2.** likely to take offense. *adj.*

um brel la (um brel′ə), **1.** a light, folding frame covered with cloth, used as a protection against rain or sun. **2.** a barrage or screen of fighter aircraft to protect ground forces. *n.*

u mi ak (ü′mē ak), an open Eskimo boat made of skins covering a wooden frame and worked with paddles. It is used especially by women. *n.*

Umiak

um pire (um′pīr), **1.** person who rules on the plays in a game: *The umpire called the ball a foul.* **2.** person chosen to settle a dispute. **3.** act as umpire. **4.** act as umpire in. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **um pired, um pir ing.**

un-¹, prefix meaning: not; the opposite of, as in *unfair, unjust, unequal.*

un-², prefix meaning: do the opposite of; do what will reverse the act, as in *undress, unlock, untie.*

UN or **U.N.,** United Nations.

un a bashed (un′ə basht′), not embarrassed, ashamed, or awed. *adj.*

un a ble (un ā′bl), not able; lacking ability or power (*to*): *A little baby is unable to walk or talk.* *adj.*

un a bridged (un′ə brijd′), complete; not shortened: *an unabridged book.* *adj.*

un ac com pa nied (un′ə kum′pə nēd), **1.** not accompanied. **2.** in music, without an accompaniment. *adj.*

un ac count a ble (un′ə koun′tə bl), **1.** that cannot be accounted for or explained. **2.** not responsible. *adj.*

un ac count a bly (un′ə koun′tə blē), in a way that cannot be explained; strangely. *adv.*

un ac cus tomed (un′ə kus′təmd), **1.** not accustomed. **2.** not familiar; unusual; strange. *adj.*

un ac quaint ed (un′ə kwān′tid), not acquainted. *adj.*

un a dul ter at ed (un′ə dul′tər āt′id), not adulterated; pure. *adj.*

un ad vised (un′əd vīzd′), **1.** not advised; without advice. **2.** not prudent or discreet; rash. *adj.*

un ad vis ed ly (un′əd vīz′id lē), in an indiscreet manner; rashly. *adv.*

In each of the words below **un** *means* not; *the pronunciation of the main part of the word is not changed, but the syllable* **un** *has a slight secondary accent.*

un′a bat′ed
un′a bet′ted
un′ab solved′
un′ac a dem′ic
un′ac′cent ed
un′ac cept′a ble
un′ac cli′mat ed
un′ac cli′ma tized
un′ac com′mo dat′ing
un′ac com′plished
un′ac count′ed-for′
un′ac cred′it ed
un′ac knowl′edged
un′a dapt′ able
un′ad just′a ble
un′ad just′ed
un′a dorned′

un af fect ed[1] (un′ə fek′tid), not affected; not influenced. *adj.*

un af fect ed[2] (un′ə fek′tid), simple and natural; sincere. *adj.* **—un′af fect′ed ly,** *adv.* **—un′af fect′ed ness,** *n.*

un aid ed (un ād′id), not aided; without help. *adj.*

un al ter a ble (un ôl′tər ə bl), that cannot be altered; not changeable. *adj.*

un al ter a bly (un ôl′tər ə blē), in a way that cannot be changed; permanently. *adv.*

un al tered (un ôl′tərd), unchanged. *adj.*

un-A mer i can (un′ə mer′ə kən), not American; not characteristic of or proper to America; foreign or opposed to the American character, usages, standards, etc. *adj.*

u na nim i ty (ū′nə nim′ə tē), complete accord or agreement. *n.*

u nan i mous (ū nan′ə məs), **1.** in complete accord or agreement; agreed. **2.** characterized by or showing complete accord: *He was elected president of his class by a unanimous vote.* *adj.* **—u nan′i mous ness,** *n.*

u nan i mous ly (ū nan′ə məs lē), with complete agreement; without a single opposing vote. *adv.*

un an swer a ble (un an′sər ə bl), **1.** that cannot be answered. **2.** that cannot be disproved. *adj.* **—un-an′swer a bly,** *adv.*

un an swered (un an′sərd), **1.** not replied to. **2.** not proved false or incorrect; not refuted: *an unanswered argument.* **3.** not returned: *unanswered love.* *adj.*

un ap proach a ble (un′ə prōch′ə bl), **1.** very hard to approach; distant. **2.** unrivaled; without an equal. *adj.* **—un′ap proach′a ble ness,** *n.* **—un′ap proach′-a bly,** *adv.*

un arm (un ärm′), **1.** take weapons or armor from; disarm. **2.** lay down one's weapons. **3.** take off armor. *v.*

un armed (un ärmd′), without weapons; without armor. *adj.*

un as sum ing (un′ə sūm′ing), modest; not putting on airs. *adj.* **—un′as sum′ing ly,** *adv.* **—un′as-sum′ing ness,** *n.*

un at tached (un′ə tacht′), **1.** not attached. **2.** not connected or associated with a particular body, group, organization, or the like; independent. **3.** not engaged to be married. *adj.*

un at tend ed (un′ə ten′did), **1.** without attendants; alone. **2.** not accompanied. **3.** not taken care of; not attended to. *adj.*

un a vail ing (un′ə vāl′ing), not successful; useless. *adj.* **—un′a vail′ing ly,** *adv.*

un a void a ble (un′ə void′ə bl), that cannot be avoided. *adj.* **—un′a void′a ble ness,** *n.*

un a void a bly (un′ə void′ə blē), because of something that cannot or could not be avoided or prevented; inevitably. *adv.*

un a ware (un′ə wär′), not aware; unconscious. **2.** without thought; unawares. 1 *adj.*, 2 *adv.*

un a wares (un′ə wärz′), **1.** without knowing: *"to entertain angels unawares."* **2.** without being expected; by surprise: *The police caught the burglar unawares.* *adv.*

un bal ance (un bal′əns), **1.** lack of balance; unbalanced condition. **2.** throw out of balance; disorder or derange. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **un bal anced, un bal anc ing.**

un bal anced (un bal′ənst), **1.** not balanced. **2.** not entirely sane: *an unbalanced mind.* *adj.*

un bar (un bär′), remove the bars from; unlock. *v.*, **un barred, un bar ring.**

un bear a ble (un bär′ə bl), that cannot be endured. *adj.* **—un bear′a ble ness,** *n.* **—un bear′a-bly,** *adv.*

un beat en (un bēt′n), **1.** not defeated or surpassed. **2.** not trodden; not traveled: *unbeaten paths.* **3.** not struck or pounded. *adj.*

un be com ing (un′bi kum′ing), **1.** not becoming; not appropriate: *unbecoming clothes.* **2.** not fitting; not proper: *unbecoming behavior.* *adj.* **—un′be com′ing ly,** *adv.* **—un′be com′ing ness,** *n.*

un be known (un′bi nōn′), *Informal.* not known. *adj.*

un be lief (un′bi lēf′), lack of belief; lack of belief in God or the gospel. *n.*

un be liev er (un′bi lēv′ər), **1.** one who does not believe. **2.** one who does not believe in a particular religion. *n.*

un be liev ing (un′bi lēv′ing), not believing; doubting. *adj.* **—un′be liev′ing ly,** *adv.*

un bend (un bend′), **1.** straighten: *to unbend the fingers.* **2.** release from strain: *to unbend a bow.* **3.** relax: *The judge unbent and behaved like a boy.* **4.** unfasten (a sail, rope, etc.). *v.*, **un bent** or **un bend ed, un bend ing.**

un bend ing (un ben′ding), **1.** not bending or curving; rigid. **2.** not yielding; firm: *an unbending attitude.* **3.** relaxation. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.* **—un bend′ing ly,** *adv.*

un bent (un bent′), **1.** a pt. and a pp. of **unbend.** **2.** not bent or curved. 1 *v.*, 2 *adj.*

un bi ased or **un bi assed** (un bī′əst), not prejudiced; impartial; fair. *adj.*

un bid den (un bid′n), **1.** not bidden; not invited. **2.** not commanded. *adj.*

un bind (un bīnd′), release from bonds or restraint; untie; unfasten; let loose. *v.*, **un bound, un bind ing.**

un bleached (un blēcht′), not bleached; not made white by bleaching: *unbleached linen.* *adj.*

un blem ished (un blem′isht), spotless; flawless. *adj.*

un blessed or **un blest** (un blest′), **1.** not blessed. **2.** evil; not holy. **3.** unhappy; miserable; wretched. *adj.*

un blush ing (un blush′ing), not blushing; shameless. *adj.* **—un blush′ing ly,** *adv.*

un bolt (un bōlt′), draw back the bolts of (a door, etc.). *v.*

un bolt ed[1] (un bōl′tid), not bolted or fastened: *an unbolted door.* *adj.*

un bolt ed[2] (un bōl′tid), not sifted: *unbolted flour.* *adj.*

un born (un bôrn′), not yet born; still to come; of the future: *unborn generations.* *adj.*

un bos om (un bůz′əm or un bü′zəm), reveal; disclose. *v.*

unbosom oneself, tell or reveal one's thoughts, feelings, secrets, etc.

un bound (un bound′), **1.** not bound: *Unbound sheets of music were scattered about the room.* **2.** pt. and pp. of **unbind.** 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

un bound ed (un boun′did), **1.** not limited; very great; boundless. **2.** not kept within limits; not controlled. *adj.*

In each of the words below **un** *means* not; *the pronunciation of the main part of the word is not changed, but the syllable* **un** *has a slight secondary accent.*

un′a fraid′	un′ap peas′a ble	un′a shamed′	un′a venged′	un′be trothed′
un′al lied′	un′ap peased′	un asked′	un′a vowed′	un′be wailed′
un′al low′a ble	un ap′pe tiz′ing	un′as sail′a ble	un backed′	un blam′a ble
un′al loyed′	un′ap pre′ci at′ed	un′as sist′ed	un baked′	un blamed′
un al′pha bet ized	un′ap pre′ci a′tive	un′at tain′a ble	un′bap tized′	un blink′ing
un al′ter ing	un′ap proached′	un′at tempt′ed	un barbed′	un bod′ied
un′am big′u ous	un′ap pro′pri at′ed	un′at trac′tive	un beat′a ble	un bon′net ed
un′am bi′tious	un′ap proved′	un′au then′tic	un′be fit′ting	un both′ered
un a′mi a ble	un apt′	un′au then′ti cat′ed	un′be hold′en	un bought′
un an′i mat′ed	un′ar rest′ed	un au′thor ized	un′be liev′a ble	un bowed′
un′an nounced′	un′ar tis′tic	un′a vail′a ble	un′be seem′ing	un braced′

un braid (un brād′), separate the strands of. *v.*

un bri dled (un brī′dld), 1. not having a bridle on. 2. not controlled; not restrained. *adj.*

un bro ken (un brō′kən), 1. not broken; whole. 2. not interrupted; continuous: *He had eight hours of unbroken sleep.* 3. not tamed: *an unbroken horse.* *adj.*

un buck le (un buk′l), 1. unfasten the buckle or buckles of. 2. unfasten; detach. *v.*, **un buck led, un buck ling.**

un bur den (un bėr′dn), 1. free from a burden. 2. relieve (one's mind or heart) by talking. *v.*

un busi ness like (un biz′nis līk′), without system and method; not efficient. *adj.*

un but ton (un but′n), unfasten the button or buttons of. *v.*

un called-for (un kôld′fôr′), 1. not called for. 2. unnecessary and improper: *an uncalled-for remark.* *adj.*

un can ny (un kan′ē), strange and mysterious; weird: *The trees took uncanny shapes in the half darkness.* *adj.* **—un can′ni ly,** *adv.* **—un can′ni ness,** *n.*

un cer e mo ni ous (un′ser ə mō′nē əs), not as courteous as would be expected; not ceremonious; informal. *adj.* **—un′cer e mo′ni ous ly,** *adv.* **—un′cer e mo′ni ous ness,** *n.*

un cer tain (un sėrt′n), 1. not sure; doubtful: *The election results were still uncertain.* 2. likely to change; not reliable: *This dog has an uncertain temper.* 3. not constant; varying: *an uncertain flicker of light.* 4. vague; indefinite: *an uncertain shape.* *adj.* **—un cer′tain ness,** *n.*

un cer tain ly (un sėrt′n lē), in an uncertain way: *He spoke slowly and uncertainly.* *adv.*

un cer tain ty (un sėrt′n tē), 1. uncertain state or condition; doubt. 2. something uncertain. *n., pl.* **un cer tain ties.**

un chain (un chān′), free from chains; let loose; set free. *v.*

un change a ble (un chān′jə bl), that cannot be changed. *adj.* **—un change′a ble ness,** *n.* **—un change′a bly,** *adv.*

un changed (un chānjd′), not changed; the same. *adj.*

un char i ta ble (un char′ə tə bl), not generous; not charitable; severe; harsh. *adj.* **—un char′i ta ble ness,** *n.* **—un char′i ta bly,** *adv.*

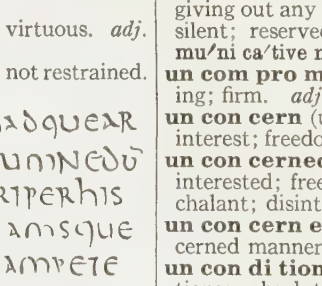
un chart ed (un chär′tid), not mapped; not marked on a chart. *adj.*

un chaste (un chāst′), not chaste; not virtuous. *adj.* **—un chaste′ly,** *adv.*

un checked (un chekt′), not checked; not restrained. *adj.*

un chris tian (un kris′chən), 1. not Christian. 2. unworthy of Christians. *adj.*

un church (un chėrch′), expel from a church; deprive of church rights and privileges. *v.*



Latin uncials, from a manuscript of the 8th century.

un ci al (un′shē əl), 1. a kind of letter or writing used in old manuscripts. 2. having to do with such letters or writing. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

un cir cum cised (un sėr′kəm sīzd), 1. not circumcised. 2. not Jewish; Gentile. 3. heathen. *adj.*

un civ il (un siv′l), 1. not civil; rude; impolite. 2. not civilized. *adj.* **—un civ′il ly,** *adv.*

un civ i lized (un siv′l īzd), not civilized; barbarous; savage. *adj.*

un clad (un klad′), not dressed; not clothed; naked. *adj.*

un clasp (un klasp′), 1. unfasten. 2. release or be released from a clasp or grasp. *v.*

un cle (ung′kl), 1. brother of one's father or mother. 2. husband of one's aunt. 3. *Informal.* an elderly man. 4. *Slang.* pawnbroker. *n.*

un clean (un klēn′), 1. not clean; dirty; filthy. 2. not pure morally; evil. 3. not ceremonially clean. *adj.* **—un clean′ness,** *n.*

un clean ly[1] (un klen′lē), not cleanly; unclean. *adj.* **—un clean′li ness,** *n.*

un clean ly[2] (un klēn′lē), in an unclean manner. *adv.*

un clench (un klench′), open or become opened from a clenched state: *unclench one's fists.* *v.*

Uncle Sam, the government or people of the United States.

un cloak (un klōk′), 1. remove the coat from. 2. reveal; expose. 3. take off the cloak or outer garment. *v.*

un close (un klōz′), open. *v.*, **un closed, un clos ing.**

un clothe (un klōŦH′), 1. strip of clothes; undress. 2. lay bare; uncover. *v.*, **un clothed** or **un clad, un cloth ing.**

un clothed (un klōŦHd′), uncovered; undressed; naked. *adj.*

un co (ung′kō), *Scottish.* 1. remarkably; very; extremely. 2. unknown, strange, or unusual. 3. remarkable, extraordinary, or great. 4. uncanny. 1 *adv.*, 2-4 *adj.*

un coil (un koil′), unwind. *v.*

un com fort a ble (un kumf′tə bl or un kum′fər tə bl), 1. not comfortable. 2. uneasy. 3. disagreeable; causing discomfort. *adj.* **—un com′fort a ble ness,** *n.*

un com fort a bly (un kumf′tə blē or un kum′fər tə blē), in a way that is not comfortable; with discomfort and uneasiness; disagreeably. *adv.*

un com mon (un kom′ən), 1. rare; unusual. 2. remarkable. *adj.* **—un com′mon ness,** *n.*

un com mon ly (un kom′ən lē), 1. rarely; unusually. 2. remarkably; especially. *adv.*

un com mu ni ca tive (un′kə mū′nə kā′tiv), not giving out any information, opinions, etc.; talking little; silent; reserved; reticent; taciturn. *adj.* **—un′com mu′ni ca′tive ness,** *n.*

un com pro mis ing (un kom′prə mīz′ing), unyielding; firm. *adj.* **—un com′pro mis′ing ly,** *adv.*

un con cern (un′kən sėrn′), lack of concern; lack of interest; freedom from care or anxiety; indifference. *n.*

un con cerned (un′kən sėrnd′), not concerned; not interested; free from care or anxiety; indifferent; nonchalant; disinterested; apathetic. *adj.*

un con cern ed ly (un′kən sėr′nid lē), in an unconcerned manner; without concern or anxiety. *adv.*

un con di tion al (un′kən dish′ən l), without conditions; absolute; unqualified; unrestricted: *unconditional surrender.* *adj.*

un con di tion al ly (un′kən dish′ən l ē), without any conditions. *adv.*

un con di tioned (un′kən dish′ənd), 1. without conditions; absolute. 2. not learned; instinctive. *adj.*

In each of the words below **un** *means* not; *the pronunciation of the main part of the word is not changed, but the syllable* **un** *has a slight secondary accent.*

un branched′
un brand′ed
un break′a ble
un brib′a ble
un broth′er ly
un bruised′
un bur′ied
un burned′
un burnt′
un can′celed
un′ca non′i cal
un cared′-for′
un caught′
un ceas′ing
un cen′sored
un cen′sured
un chained′
un chal′lenged
un chang′ing
un chap′er oned
un charged′
un chas′tened
un′chas tised′
un chiv′al rous
un chris′tened
un claimed′
un clas′si fi′a ble
un clas′si fied
un cleaned′
un cleared′
un closed′
un cloud′ed
un coat′ed
un cocked′
un′co erced′
un′col lect′ed
un′col lect′i ble
un col′ored
un′com bined′
un come′ly
un com′fort ed
un′com pan′ion a ble
un′com plain′ing
un′com plai′sant
un′com plet′ed
un′com pli men′ta ry
un′com pound′ed
un′com pre hend′ing
un com′pro mised
un′con cealed′
un′con cert′ed

un con form i ty (un′kən fôr′mə tē), lack of agreement; being inconsistent. *n., pl.* **un con form i ties.**

un con nect ed (un′kə nek′tid), separated; disconnected. *adj.*

un con quer a ble (un kong′kər ə bl), that cannot be conquered. *adj.* **—un con′quer a bly,** *adv.*

un con scion a ble (un kon′shən ə bl), **1.** not influenced or guided by conscience: *an unconscionable liar.* **2.** unreasonable; very great: *wait an unconscionable time for someone. adj.* **—un con′scion a bly,** *adv.*

un con scious (un kon′shəs), **1.** not conscious. **2.** not aware. **3.** not meant; not intended: *unconscious neglect. adj.* **—un con′scious ly,** *adv.*

the unconscious, one's unconscious thoughts, desires, fears, etc.

un con scious ness (un kon′shəs nis), unconscious condition; lack of consciousness; insensibility. *n.*

un con sti tu tion al (un′kon stə tü′shən l or un′kon stə tū′shən l), contrary to the constitution. *adj.* **—un′con sti tu′tion al ly,** *adv.*

un con sti tu tion al i ty (un′kon stə tü′shən al′ə tē or un′kon stə tū′shən al′ə tē), being contrary to the constitution. *n.*

un con trolled (un′kən trōld′), not controlled; not restrained. *adj.*

un con ven tion al (un′kən ven′shən l), not bound by or conforming to convention, rule, or precedent; free from conventionality. *adj.* **—un′con ven′tion al ly,** *adv.*

un con ven tion al i ty (un′kən ven′shən al′ə tē), being unconventional; freedom from conventional restraints. *n.*

un cork (un kôrk′), pull the cork from. *v.*

un count ed (un koun′tid), **1.** not counted; not reckoned. **2.** very many; innumerable. *adj.*

un cou ple (un kup′l), disconnect; unfasten: *They uncoupled two freight cars. v.,* **un cou pled, un cou pling.**

un cour te ous (un kėr′tē əs), discourteous; impolite; rude. *adj.*

un couth (un küth′), **1.** awkward; clumsy; crude: *uncouth manners.* **2.** unusual and unpleasant; strange: *The poor idiot made uncouth noises. adj.* **—un couth′ness,** *n.*

un cov er (un kuv′ər), **1.** remove the cover from. **2.** make known; reveal; expose. **3.** remove the hat, cap, etc., of. **4.** remove one's hat or cap in respect. *v.*

un crown (un kroun′), take the crown from; lower from high rank. *v.*

un crowned (un kround′), **1.** not crowned; not having yet assumed the crown. **2.** having royal power without being king, queen, etc. *adj.*

unc tion (ungk′shən), **1.** an anointing with oil, ointment, or the like, for medical purposes or as a religious rite: *The priest gave the dying man extreme unction.* **2.** the oil, ointment, or the like, used for anointing. **3.** something soothing or comforting: *the unction of flattery.* **4.** a soothing, sympathetic, and persuasive quality in speaking. **5.** fervor; earnestness. **6.** affected earnestness. *n.*

unc tu ous (ungk′chu əs), **1.** like an oil or ointment; oily; greasy. **2.** soothing, sympathetic, and persuasive. **3.** too smooth and oily: *the salesman's unctuous manner. adj.* **—unc′tu ous ly,** *adv.* **—unc′tu ous ness,** *n.*

un cul ti vat ed (un kul′tə vāt′id), not cultivated; wild; undeveloped. *adj.*

un curl (un kėrl′), straighten out. *v.*

un daunt ed (un dôn′tid), not afraid; not discouraged; fearless: *an undaunted leader. adj.* **—un daunt′ed ly,** *adv.* **—un daunt′ed ness,** *n.*

un de ceive (un′di sēv′), free from error, mistake, or deception. *v.,* **un de ceived, un de ceiv ing.**

un de cid ed (un′di sīd′id), **1.** not decided or settled. **2.** not having one's mind made up. *adj.* **—un′de cid′ed ly,** *adv.* **—un′de cid′ed ness,** *n.*

un de filed (un′di fīld′), pure; not defiled. *adj.*

un de fined (un′di fīnd′), **1.** not defined or explained. **2.** indefinite. *adj.*

un de ni a ble (un′di nī′ə bl), **1.** not to be denied. **2.** unquestionably good; excellent. *adj.*

un de ni a bly (un′di nī′ə blē), beyond denial or dispute; certainly. *adv.*

un der (un′dər), **1.** below; beneath: *The book fell under the table (prep.). The swimmer went under (adv.).* **2.** below the surface of: *under the ground.* **3.** in or to a lower place or condition. **4.** lower in position, rank, degree, amount, price, etc.: *the under lip.* **5.** lower than; lower down than; not so high as: *hit under the belt.* **6.** less than: *It will cost under ten dollars.* **7.** during the rule, time, influence, etc., of: *England under the four Georges.* **8.** in the position or condition of being affected by: *under the new rules.* **9.** because of: *under the circumstances.* **10.** according to: *under the law.* **11.** represented by: *under a new name.* **12.** required or bound by: *under obligation.* 1,2,5-12 *prep.,* 1,3 *adv.,* 4 *adj.*

under-, prefix meaning:
1. on the underside; to a lower position; from a lower position; below; beneath, as in *underline.*
2. being beneath; worn beneath, as in *underclothes.*
3. lower, as in *underlip.*
4. lower in rank; subordinate, as in *undersheriff.*
5. not enough; insufficiently, as in *underfed.*
6. below normal, as in *undersized.*

un der age (un′dər āj′), not of full age; of less than the usual age. *adj.*

un der bid (un′dər bid′), make a lower bid than, as in seeking a contract to be awarded to the lowest bidder. *v.,* **un der bid, un der bid ding. —un′der bid′der,** *n.*

un der bred (un′dər bred′), **1.** of inferior breeding or manners; vulgar. **2.** of a horse, dog, etc., not of pure breed. *adj.*

un der brush (un′dər brush′), bushes, small trees, etc., growing under large trees in woods or forests. *n.*

un der car riage (un′dər kar′ij), **1.** the supporting framework of an automobile, carriage, etc. **2.** the under part of an airplane that supports it on the ground or water. *n.*

un der charge (un′dər chärj′ for 1, 3, 4; un′dər chärj′ for 2, 5), **1.** put an insufficient charge or load into. **2.** an insufficient charge or load. **3.** charge (persons) less than the proper or fair price. **4.** charge (so much)

In each of the words below **un** *means* not; *the pronunciation of the main part of the word is not changed, but the syllable* **un** *has a slight secondary accent.*

un′con fined′	un′con trol′la ble	un court′ly	un dat′ed	un′de feat′ed
un′con firmed′	un′con vert′ed	un′cre at′ed	un daugh′ter ly	un′de fend′ed
un′con gen′ial	un′con vinced′	un crit′i cal	un daz′zled	un′de fen′si ble
un con′quered	un′con vinc′ing	un crowd′ed	un′de bat′a ble	un′de fin′a ble
un con′se crat′ed	un cooked′	un cul′tured	un′de cayed′	un′de layed′
un′con sid′ered	un′co ör′di nat′ed	un curbed′	un′de ceived′	un′de liv′er a ble
un′con soled′	un cor′dial	un cured′	un′de ci′pher a ble	un′de liv′ered
un′con strained′	un corked′	un curled′	un′de ci′phered	un′dem o crat′ic
un′con sumed′	un′cor rect′ed	un cur′rent	un′de clared′	un′de mon′stra ble
un′con tam′i nat′ed	un′cor rob′o rat′ed	un cur′tained	un′de clin′a ble	un′de mon′stra tive
un′con test′ed	un′cor rupt′ed	un cut′	un′de clined′	un′de nied′
un′con tra dict′a ble	un count′a ble	un dam′aged	un dec′o rat′ed	un′de pend′a ble
un′con tra dict′ed	un court′li ness	un damped′	un′de feat′a ble	un′de pre′ci at′ed

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less than a proper price. **5.** a charge or price less than is proper or fair. 1,3,4 *v.*, **un der charged, un der charg ing;** 2,5 *n.*

un der class man (un′dər klas′mən), *U.S.* freshman or sophomore. *n., pl.* **un der class men.**

un der clothes (un′dər klōz′ or un′dər klōᴛHz′), clothes worn under a suit or dress. *n.pl.*

un der cloth ing (un′dər klōᴛH′ing), underclothes. *n.*

un der cov er (un′dər kuv′ər), working or done in secret: *The jeweler was an undercover man for the police. adj.*

un der cur rent (un′dər kėr′ənt), **1.** current below the upper currents, or below the surface, of a body of water, air, etc. **2.** an underlying tendency: *There was an undercurrent of melancholy beneath Lincoln's jokes. n.*

un der cut (un′dər kut′ for 1,6,7; un′dər kut′ for 2-5), **1.** cut under or beneath; cut away material from so as to leave a portion overhanging. **2.** cut away underneath. **3.** a cut, or a cutting away, underneath. **4.** a notch cut in a tree to determine the direction in which the tree is to fall and to prevent splitting. **5.** the tenderloin or fillet of beef. **6.** sell or work for less than (some other person). **7.** hit (a golf ball) so that it rises high and comes to rest without rolling far. 1,6,7 *v.*, **un der cut, un der cut ting;** 2 *adj.*, 3-5 *n.*

un der dog (un′dər dôg′), **1.** dog having the worst of a fight. **2.** person having the worst of any struggle. *n.*

un der done (un′dər dun′ or un′dər dun′), not cooked enough; cooked very little. *adj.*

un der es ti mate (un′dər es′tə māt for 1; un′dər es′tə mit or un′dər es′tə māt for 2), **1.** estimate at too low a value, amount, rate, or the like. **2.** an estimate that is too low. 1 *v.*, **un der es ti mat ed, un der es ti mat ing;** 2 *n.*

un der ex pose (un′dər eks pōz′), in photography, expose to light for too short a time. *v.*, **un der ex posed, un der ex pos ing.**

un der ex po sure (un′dər eks pō′zhər), exposure to the light for too short a time. Underexposure makes a photograph look dim. *n.*

un der feed (un′dər fēd′), feed too little. *v.*, **un der fed, un der feed ing.**

un der foot (un′dər fůt′), **1.** under one's foot or feet; on the ground; underneath. **2.** *U.S.* in the way. *adv.*

un der gar ment (un′dər gär′mənt), garment worn under a dress or suit. *n.*

un der go (un′dər gō′), **1.** go through; pass through; be subjected to: *The town has undergone a great change during the last five years.* **2.** endure; suffer: *Soldiers undergo many hardships. v.*, **un der went, un der gone, un der go ing.**

un der gone (un′dər gôn′), pp. of **undergo.** *v.*

un der grad u ate (un′dər graj′ů it), **1.** a student in a school, college, or university who has not received a degree for a course of study. **2.** of, for, or having to do with undergraduates. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

un der ground (un′dər ground′ for 1,5; un′dərground′ for 2-4,6-8), **1.** beneath the surface of the ground. **2.** being, working, or used beneath the surface of the ground. **3.** place or space beneath the surface of the ground. **4.** *Esp. Brit.* an undergound railroad; subway. **5.** in or into secrecy or concealment. **6.** secret. **7.** resisting (tyrannical government, etc.) secretly. **8.** a secret organization, or grouping of such organizations, working to free a country from foreign domination or an autocratic regime. 1,5 *adv.*, 2,6,7 *adj.*, 3,4,8 *n.*

underground railroad, **1.** railroad running below the surface of the earth. **2.** *U.S.* a secret method of assisting the escape of fugitives.

un der growth (un′dər grōth′), **1.** underbrush. **2.** short fine hair under longer outer hair. *n.*

un der hand (un′dər hand′), **1.** not open or honest; secret; sly. **2.** secretly; slyly. **3.** with the hand below the shoulder: *pitch underhand.* 1,3 *adj.*, 2,3 *adv.*

un der hand ed (un′dər han′did), underhand; secret; sly; not open or honest. *adj.* **—un′der hand′ed ly,** *adv.* **—un′der hand′ed ness,** *n.*

un der hung (un′dər hung′), **1.** resting on a track beneath, instead of being hung from above: *underhung sliding doors.* **2.** projecting beyond the upper jaw: *A bulldog has an underhung jaw.* **3.** having the under jaw so projecting. *adj.*

un der lay (un′dər lā′ for 1,2; un′dər lā′ for 3), **1.** lay (one thing) under another. **2.** provide with something laid underneath; raise or support with something laid underneath. **3.** something laid beneath. 1,2 *v.*, **un der laid, un der lay ing;** 3 *n.*

un der lie (un′dər lī′), **1.** lie under; be beneath. **2.** be at the basis of; form the foundation of. *v.*, **un der lay, un der lain, un der ly ing.**

un der line (un′dər līn′ or un′dər līn′), draw a line or lines under: *In writing, we underline titles of books. v.*, **un der lined, un der lin ing.**

un der ling (un′dər ling), usually disparagingly, a person of lower rank or position; inferior. *n.*

un der ly ing (un′dər lī′ing), **1.** lying under or beneath. **2.** fundamental; basic; essential. **3.** ppr. of **underlie.** 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *v.*

un der mine (un′dər mīn′ or un′dər mīn′), **1.** make a passage or hole under; dig under: *The soldiers undermined the wall.* **2.** wear away the foundations of: *The cliff was undermined by the waves.* **3.** weaken by secret or unfair means: *undermine a man's reputation by scandal.* **4.** weaken or destroy gradually: *Many severe colds had undermined her health. v.*, **un der mined, un der min ing. —un′der min′er,** *n.*

un der most (un′dər mōst), lowest. *adj., adv.*

un der neath (un′dər nēth′), **1.** beneath; below: *sit underneath a tree, a cellar underneath a house.* **2.** beneath or below something: *Someone was pushing underneath.* **3.** lower. **4.** the lower part or surface. 1 *prep.*, 2 *adv.*, 3 *adj.*, 4 *n.*

un der nour ished (un′dər nėr′isht), not sufficiently nourished. *adj.*

un der nour ish ment (un′dər nėr′ish mənt), not having enough food; lack of nourishment. *n.*

un der pass (un′dər pas′), path underneath; road under railroad tracks or under another road. *n.*

un der pay (un′dər pā′), pay too little. *v.*, **un der paid, un der pay ing.**

un der pin (un′dər pin′), **1.** support with props, stones, masonry, etc. **2.** support; prop. *v.*, **un der pinned, un der pin ning.**

un der pin ning (un′dər pin′ing), **1.** the supports under a building. **2.** a new foundation beneath a wall. **3.** a support. *n.*

un der priv i leged (un′dər priv′ə lijd), having fewer advantages than most people have, especially because of poor economic or social status. *adj.*

un der pro duc tion (un′dər prə duk′shən), production that is less than normal or less than there is demand for. *n.*

Underpinning (def. 1)

un der rate (un′dər rāt′), rate or estimate too low; put too low a value on. *v.*, **un der rat ed, un der rat ing.**

un der score (un′dər skôr′ for 1; un′dər skôr for 2), **1.** underline. **2.** an underscored line. 1 *v.*, **un der scored, un der scor ing;** 2 *n.*

un der sea (un′dər sē′ for 1; un′dər sē′ for 2), **1.** being, working, or used beneath the surface of the sea: *an undersea boat.* **2.** underseas. 1 *adj.*, 2 *adv.*

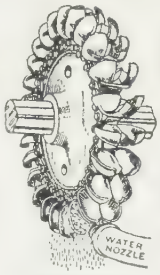
un der seas (un′dər sēz′), beneath the surface of the sea: *Submarines go underseas. adv.*

un der sec re tar y (un′dər sek′rə ter′ē), an assistant secretary, especially of a government department. *n., pl.* **un der sec re tar ies.**

un der sell (un′dər sel′), sell things at a lower price than: *This store can undersell other stores because it sells for cash. v.*, **un der sold, un der sell ing.**

un der shirt (un′dər shėrt′), shirt worn next to the skin under other clothing. *n.*

un der shot (un′dər shot′), 1. having the lower jaw projecting beyond the upper. 2. driven by water passing beneath: *an undershot water wheel.* *adj.*



Undershot wheel

un der side (un′dər sīd′), surface lying underneath; the bottom side. *n.*

un der sign (un′dər sīn′ or un′dər sīn′), sign one's name at the end of (a letter or document). *v.*

un der signed (un′dər sīnd′), signed, or having signed at the end of a letter or document. *adj.*

the undersigned, the person or persons signing a letter or document.

un der sized (un′dər sīzd′), smaller than the usual size. *adj.*

un der slung (un′dər slung′ or un′dər slung′), of vehicles, having the frame suspended below the axles. *adj.*

un der stand (un′dər stand′), 1. get the meaning of: *Now I understand the teacher's words.* 2. get the meaning: *People often listen but do not understand.* 3. know how to deal with; know well; know: *A good teacher should understand children.* 4. be informed; learn: *I understand that he is leaving town.* 5. take as a fact; believe: *It is understood that you will come.* 6. take as meaning; take as meant: *What are we to understand from his words?* 7. supply in the mind. In "He hit the tree harder than I," the word *did* is understood after *I.* *v.*, **un der stood, un der stand ing.**

un der stand a ble (un′dər stan′də bl), able to be understood. *adj.* **—un′der stand′a bly,** *adv.*

un der stand ing (un′dər stan′ding), 1. act of one that understands; comprehension; knowledge: *a clear understanding of the problem.* 2. ability to learn and know; intelligence: *Edison was a man of understanding.* 3. that understands; intelligent: *an understanding reply.* 4. knowledge of each other's meaning and wishes: *You and I must come to an understanding.* 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *adj.* **—un′der stand′ing ly,** *adv.*

un der state (un′dər stāt′), 1. state too weakly. 2. say less than the full truth about. *v.*, **un der stat ed, un der stat ing.**

un der state ment (un′dər stāt′mənt), 1. statement that expresses a fact too weakly. 2. statement that says less than could be said truly. *n.*

un der stood (un′dər stud′), pt. and pp. of **understand.** *Have all of you understood today's lesson?* *v.*

un der stud y (un′dər stud′ē), 1. person who can act as a substitute for an actor or actress. 2. learn (a part) in order to replace the regular performer when necessary. 1 *n.*, *pl.* **un der stud ies;** 2 *v.*, **un der stud ied, un der stud y ing.**

un der take (un′dər tāk′), 1. set about; try; attempt. 2. agree to do; take upon oneself: *Kate undertook the feeding of my dogs.* 3. promise; guarantee. *v.*, **un der took, un der tak en, un der tak ing.**

un der tak er (un′dər tāk′ər for 1; un′dər tāk′ər for 2), 1. person whose business is preparing the dead for burial and taking charge of funerals. 2. person who undertakes something. *n.*

un der tak ing (un′dər tāk′ing for 1, 2; un′dər tak′ing for 3), 1. something undertaken; task; enterprise. 2. promise; guarantee. 3. business of preparing the dead for burial and taking charge of funerals. *n.*

un der tone (un′dər tōn′), 1. a low or very quiet tone: *talk in undertones.* 2. a subdued color; color seen through other colors: *There was an undertone of brown beneath all the gold and crimson of autumn.* 3. an underlying quality, condition, or element: *an undertone of sadness in her gaiety.* *n.*

un der took (un′dər tuk′), pt. of **undertake.** *He undertook more than he could do.* *v.*

un der tow (un′dər tō′), 1. any strong current below the surface, moving in a direction different from that of the surface current. 2. the backward flow from waves breaking on a beach. *n.*

un der val u a tion (un′dər val′yū ā′shən), too low a valuation. *n.*

un der val ue (un′dər val′ū), put too low a value on. *v.*, **un der val ued, un der val u ing.**

un der waist (un′dər wāst′), waist worn under another waist. *n.*

un der wa ter (un′dər wô′tər), 1. below the surface of the water. 2. made for use under the water: *A submarine is an underwater ship.* *adj.*

un der wear (un′dər wār′), clothing worn under one's outer clothes. *n.*

un der weight (un′dər wāt′), 1. having too little weight. 2. weight that is not up to standard. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

un der went (un′dər went′), pt. of **undergo.** *v.*

un der wood (un′dər wud′), underbrush. *n.*

un der world (un′dər wėrld′), 1. the lower, degraded, or criminal part of human society. 2. the lower world; Hades. 3. the earth. 4. the opposite side of the earth. *n.*

un der write (un′dər rīt′ or un′dər rīt′), 1. insure (property) against loss. 2. sign (an insurance policy), thereby accepting the risk of insuring something against loss. 3. write under (other written matter); sign one's name to (a document, etc.). 4. agree to buy (all the stocks or bonds of a certain issue that are not bought by the public): *The bankers underwrote the steel company's bonds.* 5. agree to meet the expense of. *v.*, **un der wrote, un der writ ten, un der writ ing.**

un der writ ten (un′dər rit′n or un′dər rit′n), pp. of **underwrite.** *v.*

un der wrote (un′dər rōt′ or un′dər rōt′), pt. of **underwrite.** *v.*

un de sir a ble (un′di zīr′ə bl), 1. objectionable; disagreeable. 2. an undesirable person or thing. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

un de vel oped (un′di vel′əpt), 1. not fully grown. 2. not put to full use. *adj.*

un did (un did′), pt. of **undo.** *v.*

un dis ci plined (un dis′ə plind), not disciplined; without proper control; untrained. *adj.*

un dis guised (un′dis gīzd′), 1. not disguised. 2. unconcealed; open; plain; frank. *adj.*

un dis mayed (un′dis mād′), not dismayed. *adj.*

un dis put ed (un′dis pūt′id), not disputed; not doubted. *adj.*

un dis tin guish a ble (un′dis ting′gwish ə bl), that cannot be distinguished. *adj.*

un dis tin guished (un′dis ting′gwisht), not distinguished; commonplace. *adj.*

In each of the words below **un** *means* not; *the pronunciation of the main part of the word is not changed, but the syllable* **un** *has a slight secondary accent.*

un′de served′	**un′de tach′a ble**	**un′di gest′ed**	**un′dis cern′ing**	**un′dis so′ci at′ed**
un′de serv′ing	**un′de tect′ed**	**un dig′ni fied**	**un′dis charged′**	**un′dis solved′**
un des′ig nat′ed	**un′de ter′mined**	**un′di lut′ed**	**un′dis closed′**	**un′dis tin′guish ing**
un′de sign′ing	**un′de terred′**	**un′di min′ished**	**un′dis cour′aged**	**un′dis tort′ed**
un′de sired′	**un de′vi at′ing**	**un dimmed′**	**un′dis cov′ered**	**un′dis tract′ed**
un′de spair′ing	**un′de vout′**	**un′dip lo mat′ic**	**un′dis crim′i nat′ing**	**un′dis trib′ut ed**
un′de stroyed′	**un′dif fer en′ti at′ed**	**un′dis cern′i ble**	**un′dis heart′ened**	**un′di ver′si fied**

un dis turbed (un′dis tėrbd′), not disturbed; not troubled; calm. *adj.*

un di vid ed (un′də vīd′id), not divided; not shared; not distributed. *adj.*

un do (un dü′), **1.** unfasten; untie: *"Please undo the package," she said; and I undid the string.* **2.** do away with; cause to be as if never done; spoil; destroy. **3.** bring to ruin. **4.** explain; solve. *v.*, **un did, un done, un do ing.** **—un do′er,** *n.*

un do ing (un dü′ing), **1.** a doing away with; spoiling; destroying. **2.** cause of destruction or ruin: *Drink was this man's undoing.* *n.*

un done (un dun′), **1.** not done; not finished. **2.** ruined. **3.** pp. of **undo.** 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *v.*

un doubt ed (un dout′id), not doubted; accepted as true. *adj.*

un doubt ed ly (un dout′id lē), beyond doubt; certainly. *adv.*

un draw (un drô′), draw back or away: *She undrew the curtain.* *v.*, **un drew, un drawn, un draw ing.**

un dress (un dres′ for 1,5-7; un′dres′ or un dres′ for 2,3; un′dres′ for 4), **1.** take the clothes off; strip. **2.** loose, informal dress. **3.** ordinary clothes. **4.** of or having to do with informal or ordinary clothes. **5.** strip of ornament. **6.** take dressing from (a wound). **7.** take off one's clothes. **8.** lack of clothing; nakedness. 1,5-7 *v.*, 2,3,8 *n.*, 4 *adj.*

un due (un dü′ or un dū′), **1.** not fitting; not right; improper. **2.** too great; too much. *adj.*

un du lant (un′jə lənt), waving; wavy. *adj.*

un du late (un′jə lāt for 1-4; un′jə lit or un′jə lāt for 5), **1.** move in waves: *undulating water.* **2.** have a wavy form or surface: *undulating hair.* **3.** cause to move in waves. **4.** give a wavy form or surface to. **5.** wavy. 1-4 *v.*, **un du lat ed, un du lat ing;** 5 *adj.*

un du la tion (un′jə lā′shən), **1.** a waving motion. **2.** wavy form. **3.** one of a series of wavelike bends, curves, swellings, etc. **4.** a sound wave. **5.** vibration. *n.*

un du la to ry (un′jə lə tô′rē), undulating; wavy. *adj.*

un du ly (un dü′lē or un dū′lē), **1.** improperly. **2.** excessively. *adv.*

un dy ing (un dī′ing), deathless; immortal; eternal. *adj.* **—un dy′ing ly,** *adv.*

un earned (un ėrnd′), **1.** not earned; not gained by labor or service. **2.** not deserved. *adj.*

un earth (un ėrth′), **1.** dig up: *unearth a buried city.* **2.** find out; discover: *unearth a plot.* *v.*

un earth ly (un ėrth′lē), **1.** not of this world; supernatural. **2.** strange; weird; ghostly. **3.** *Informal.* unnatural; extraordinary; preposterous. *adj.* **—un earth′li ness,** *n.*

un eas y (un ēz′ē), **1.** restless; disturbed; anxious. **2.** not comfortable. **3.** not easy in manner; awkward. *adj.*, **un eas i er, un eas i est.** **—un eas′i ly,** *adv.* **—un eas′i ness,** *n.*

un ed u cat ed (un ej′ə kāt′id), not educated; not taught or trained. *adj.*

un em ploy a ble (un′em ploi′ə bl), that cannot be employed. *adj.*

un em ployed (un′em ploid′), not employed; not in use; having no work. *adj.*

un em ploy ment (un′em ploi′mənt), lack of employment; being out of work. *n.*

un e qual (un ē′kwəl), **1.** not the same in amount, size, number, value, merit, rank, etc. **2.** not balanced; not well matched. **3.** not fair; one-sided: *an unequal contest.* **4.** not enough; not adequate: *strength unequal to the task.* **5.** not regular; not even; variable. *adj.* **—un e′qual ly,** *adv.* **—un e′qual ness,** *n.*

un e qualed or **un e qualled** (un ē′kwəld), not equaled; matchless. *adj.*

un e quiv o cal (un′i kwiv′ə kl), clear; plain. *adj.* **—un′e quiv′o cal ly,** *adv.* **—un′e quiv′o cal ness,** *n.*

un err ing (un ėr′ing or un er′ing), making no mistakes; exactly right. *adj.* **—un err′ing ly,** *adv.* **—un err′ing ness,** *n.*

U NES CO, U nes co, or **U.N.E.S.C.O.** (ū nes′kō), the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, an independent organization related to and recognized by the United Nations as one of its specialized agencies. *n.*

un es sen tial (un′ə sen′shəl), **1.** not essential; not of prime importance. **2.** something not essential. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

un e ven (un ē′vən), **1.** not level: *uneven ground.* **2.** not equal: *an uneven contest.* **3.** of a number, that cannot be divided by 2 without a remainder: *27 and 9 are uneven numbers.* *adj.* **—un e′ven ly,** *adv.* **—un e′ven ness,** *n.*

un e vent ful (un′i vent′fəl), without important or striking occurrences. *adj.* **—un′e vent′ful ly,** *adv.*

un ex am pled (un′eg zam′pld), having no equal or like; without precedent or parallel; without anything like it: *This man's run of 100 yards in 9 seconds is unexampled.* *adj.*

un ex cep tion a ble (un′ek sep′shən ə bl), beyond criticism; wholly admirable. *adj.*

un ex cep tion al (un′ek sep′shən l), **1.** ordinary. **2.** admitting of no exception. *adj.*

un ex pect ed (un′eks pek′tid), not expected: *He made an unexpected visit to the city.* *adj.* **—un′expect′ed ness,** *n.*

un ex pect ed ly (un′eks pek′tid lē), in a way that is not expected; suddenly. *adv.*

un ex pe ri enced (un′eks pir′ē ənst), without experience or practice. *adj.*

un fail ing (un fāl′ing), **1.** never failing; tireless; loyal. **2.** never running short; endless. **3.** sure; certain. *adj.*

un fail ing ly (un fāl′ing lē), always; without fail. *adv.*

un fair (un fâr′), not honest; unjust. *adj.* **—un fair′ly,** *adv.* **—un fair′ness,** *n.*

un faith ful (un fāth′fəl), **1.** not faithful; not true to duty or one's promises; faithless. **2.** not accurate; not exact. *adj.* **—un faith′ful ly,** *adv.* **—un faith′ful ness,** *n.*

un fal ter ing (un fôl′tər ing), firm; steadfast; not hesitating. *adj.*

un fa mil iar (un′fə mil′yər), **1.** not well known; unusual; strange: *That face is unfamiliar to me.* **2.** not acquainted: *He is unfamiliar with the Greek language.* *adj.*

un fa mil i ar i ty (un′fə mil′ē ar′ə tē), lack of familiarity. *n.*

un fas ten (un fas′n), undo; loose; open. *v.*

un fath om a ble (un faтн′əm ə bl), so deep that the bottom cannot be reached; too mysterious to be understood. *adj.*

In each of the words below **un** *means* not; *the pronunciation of the main part of the word is not changed, but the syllable* **un** *has a slight secondary accent.*

un′do mes′tic
un′do mes′ti cat′ed
un dou′bled
un doubt′ing
un drained′
un′dra mat′ic
un draped′
un dreamed′
un dreamt′
un dressed′
un drilled′
un du′ti ful
un dyed′
un eat′a ble
un eat′en
un′e clipsed′
un′e co nom′ic
un′e co nom′i cal
un ed′i fy′ing
un′ef faced′
un′e lim′i nat′ed
un′em bar′rassed
un′em bel′lished
un′e mo′tion al
un′em phat′ic
un′en closed′
un′en cour′aged
un′en cum′bered
un′en dan′gered
un end′ing
un′en dorsed′
un′en dur′a ble
un′en dur′ing
un′en force′a ble
un′en forced′
un′en gaged′
un′en joy′a ble
un′en light′ened
un en′ter pris′ing
un′en ter tain′ing
un′en thu′si as′tic
un en′vi a ble
un en′vied
un en′vi ous
un′e quipped′
un es′ti mat′ed
un eth′i cal
un′ex ag′ger at′ed
un′ex celled′
un′ex cit′ing
un ex′e cut′ed
un′ex haust′ed
un′ex pend′ed
un′ex pired′
un′ex plained′
un′ex plod′ed
un′ex plored′
un′ex pressed′
un′ex pres′sive
un ex′pur gat′ed
un′ex tin′guished
un fad′ed
un fad′ing
un fash′ion a ble
un fas′tened

un fath omed (un faŦH′əmd), not measured; not understood. *adj.*
un fa vor a ble (un fā′vər ə bl), not favorable; adverse; harmful. *adj.* **—un fa′vor a ble ness,** *n.* **—un fa′vor a bly,** *adv.*
un feel ing (un fēl′ing), **1.** hard-hearted; cruel. **2.** not able to feel. *adj.* **—un feel′ing ly,** *adv.* **—un feel′ing ness,** *n.*
un feigned (un fānd′), sincere; real; unaffected; genuine. *adj.*
un feign ed ly (un fān′id lē), really; sincerely. *adv.*
un fet ter (un fet′ər), remove fetters from; unchain. *v.*
un fin ished (un fin′isht), **1.** not finished; not complete. **2.** without some special finish; not polished; rough. *adj.*
un fit (un fit′), **1.** not fit, not suitable. **2.** not good enough; unqualified. **3.** not adapted. **4.** make unfit; spoil. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *v.*, **un fit ted, un fit ting. —un fit′ness,** *n.*
un fix (un fiks′), loosen; detach; unfasten. *v.*
un flag ging (un flag′ing), not drooping or failing: *unflagging efforts. adj.* **—un flag′ging ly,** *adv.*
un fledged (un flejd′), **1.** of a bird, too young to fly; not having full-grown feathers. **2.** undeveloped; immature. *adj.*
un flinch ing (un flin′ching), not drawing back from difficulty, danger, or pain; firm; resolute. *adj.* **—un flinch′ing ly,** *adv.*
un fold (un fōld′), **1.** open the folds of; spread out: *unfold a napkin, unfold your arms.* **2.** reveal; show; explain. **3.** open; develop. *v.*
un forced (un fôrst′), **1.** not forced; not compelled; willing. **2.** natural; spontaneous. *adj.*
un fore seen (un′fôr sēn′), not known beforehand; unexpected. *adj.*
un for get ta ble (un′fər get′ə bl), that can never be forgotten. *adj.* **—un′for get′ta bly,** *adv.*
un formed (un fôrmd′), **1.** shapeless. **2.** undeveloped. *adj.*
un for tu nate (un fôr′chə nit), **1.** not lucky; having bad luck. **2.** not suitable; not fitting. **3.** an unfortunate person. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.* **—un for′tu nate ly,** *adv.* **—un for′tu nate ness,** *n.*
un found ed (un foun′did), without foundation; baseless: *an unfounded complaint. adj.*
un fre quent ed (un′fri kwen′tid), not frequented; seldom visited; rarely used. *adj.*
un friend ed (un fren′did), without friends. *adj.*
un friend ly (un frend′lē), **1.** not friendly; hostile. **2.** not favorable. *adj.* **—un friend′li ness,** *n.*
un frock (un frok′), **1.** take away a frock from. **2.** deprive (a priest or minister) of his office. *v.*
un fruit ful (un früt′fəl), not fruitful; barren; not productive. *adj.*
un furl (un fèrl′), spread out: shake out; unfold: *unfurl a sail. v.*
un fur nished (un fèr′nisht), not furnished; without furniture. *adj.*
un gain ly (un gān′lē), awkward; clumsy. *adj.* **—un gain′li ness,** *n.*
un gen er ous (un jen′ər əs), not generous; mean. *adj.* **—un gen′er ous ly,** *adv.*
un god li ness (un god′lē nis), lack of godliness; wickedness; sinfulness. *n.*
un god ly (un god′lē), **1.** not religious; wicked; sinful. **2.** *Informal.* very annoying; shocking. *adj.*
un gov ern a ble (un guv′ər nə bl), impossible to control; very hard to control or rule; unruly. *adj.* **—un gov′ern a ble ness,** *n.* **—un gov′ern a bly,** *adv.*
un grace ful (un grās′fəl), not graceful; not elegant or beautiful; clumsy; awkward. *adj.* **—un grace′ful ly,** *adv.* **—un grace′ful ness,** *n.*
un gra cious (un grā′shəs), **1.** not polite; rude. **2.** unpleasant; disagreeable. *adj.* **—un gra′cious ly,** *adv.* **—un gra′cious ness,** *n.*
un grate ful (un grāt′fəl), **1.** not grateful; not thankful. **2.** unpleasant; disagreeable. *adj.* **—un grate′ful ly,** *adv.* **—un grate′ful ness,** *n.*
un ground ed (un groun′did), without foundation; without reasons. *adj.*
un grudg ing (un gruj′ing), willing; hearty; liberal. *adj.* **—un grudg′ing ly,** *adv.*
un gual (ung′gwəl), of, having to do with, bearing, or shaped like a nail, claw, or hoof. *adj.*
un guard ed (un gär′did), **1.** not protected. **2.** careless. *adj.* **—un guard′ed ly,** *adv.* **—un guard′ed ness,** *n.*
un guent (ung′gwənt), ointment for sores, burns, etc.; salve. *n.*
un gu late (ung′gyə lit or ung′gyə lāt), **1.** having hoofs; belonging to the group of animals having hoofs. **2.** animal that has hoofs. Horses, cows, sheep, and deer are ungulates. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*
un hal lowed (un hal′ōd), **1.** not made holy; not sacred. **2.** wicked. *adj.*
un hand (un hand′), let go; take the hands from. *v.*
un hand y (un han′dē), **1.** not easy to handle. **2.** not skillful. *adj.* **—un hand′i ly,** *adv.* **—un hand′i ness,** *n.*
un hap pi ly (un hap′ə lē), **1.** not happily. **2.** unfortunately. **3.** unsuitably. *adv.*
un hap pi ness (un hap′ē nis), **1.** sadness; sorrow; being unhappy. **2.** bad luck; ill fortune. *n.*
un hap py (un hap′ē), **1.** sad; sorrowful. **2.** unlucky. **3.** not suitable. *adj.*, **un hap pi er, un hap pi est.**
un har ness (un här′nis), **1.** take harness off from (a horse, etc.); free from harness or gear. **2.** remove harness or gear. **3.** divest of armor. *v.*
un health ful (un helth′fəl), bad for the health. *adj.* **—un health′ful ly,** *adv.* **—un health′ful ness,** *n.*
un health i ness (un hel′thē nis), **1.** lack of health; sickness. **2.** condition causing disease or harmful to health. *n.*
un health y (un hel′thē), **1.** not possessing good health; not well: *an unhealthy child.* **2.** characteristic of or resulting from poor health: *an unhealthy paleness.* **3.** hurtful to health; unwholesome: *an unhealthy climate.* **4.** morally harmful. *adj.*
un heard (un hèrd′), **1.** not perceived by the ear: *unheard melodies.* **2.** not given a hearing: *condemn a person unheard.* **3.** not heard of; unknown. *adj.*

In each of the words below **un** *means* not; *the pronunciation of the main part of the word is not changed, but the syllable* **un** *has a slight secondary accent.*

un fea′si ble
un feath′ered
un fed′
un fed′er at′ed
un felt′
un fem′i nine
un fenced′
un′fer ment′ed
un fer′ti lized
un fet′tered
un filed′
un fil′i al
un filled′
un fil′tered
un fit′ting
un fixed′
un flat′ter ing
un fla′vored
un′fore see′a ble
un for′est ed
un′for get′ting
un′for giv′a ble
un′for giv′en
un′for giv′ing
un′for got′ten
un for′mu lat′ed
un for′ti fied
un framed′
un free′
un fre′quent
un′ful filled′
un gained′
un gal′lant
un gar′nished
un gath′ered
un gen′tle
un gen′tle man ly
un gift′ed
un glazed′
un gloved′
un gov′erned
un grad′ed
un′gram mat′i cal
un grat′i fied
un′guar an teed′
un guid′ed
un ham′pered
un hand′i capped
un hand′some
un hanged′
un har′assed
un hard′ened
un harmed′
un′har mo′ni ous
un har′nessed
un hatched′
un healed′

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un heard-of (un hėrd′ov′ or un hėrd′uv′), **1.** that was never heard of; unknown: *Electric stoves were unheard-of 100 years ago.* **2.** such as was never known before; unprecedented: *The rude little girl spoke to her mother with unheard-of impudence.* *adj.*

un heed ed (un hēd′id), not heeded; disregarded; unnoticed. *adj.*

un hes i tat ing (un hez′ə tāt′ing), prompt; ready. *adj.* **—un hes′i tat′ing ly,** *adv.*

un hinge (un hinj′), **1.** take (a door, etc.) off its hinges. **2.** remove the hinges from. **3.** separate from something; detach. **4.** unsettle; disorganize; upset: *Trouble has unhinged this poor man's mind.* *v.*, **un hinged, un hing ing.**

un hitch (un hich′), free from being hitched; unfasten. *v.*

un ho ly (un hō′lē), **1.** not holy; wicked; sinful. **2.** *Informal.* not seemly; fearful; dreadful: *to charge an unholy price.* *adj.*, **un ho li er, un ho li est. —un ho′li ness,** *n.*

un hon ored (un on′ərd), not regarded with respect or reverence; not famed or renowned; not given marks of esteem. *adj.*

un hook (un hůk′), **1.** loosen from a hook. **2.** undo by loosening a hook or hooks. **3.** become loosed from hooks; become undone. *v.*

un horse (un hôrs′), throw from a horse's back; cause to fall from a horse. *v.*, **un horsed, un hors ing.**

un hurt (un hėrt′), not hurt; not harmed. *adj.*

un hy gi en ic (un′hī jē en′ik or un′hī jē′nik), not healthful; unsanitary. *adj.*

uni-, word element meaning: one; having, or made of, only one: *Unicellular = having only one cell.*

u ni cam er al (ū′nə kam′ər əl), having only one house in a lawmaking body. Nebraska has a unicameral legislature. *adj.*

U NI CEF (ū′nə sef), United Nations Children's Fund. *n.*

u ni cel lu lar (ū′nə sel′ye lər), having one cell only. The amoeba is a unicellular animal. *adj.*

u ni corn (ū′nə kôrn), **1.** an imaginary animal like a horse, but having a single long horn in the middle of its forehead. **2.** mistranslation of a Hebrew word in the Bible referring to a two-horned animal, probably the wild ox. *n.*

Unicorn (def. 1)

u ni fi ca tion (ū′nə fə kā′shən), **1.** formation into one unit; union: *the unification of many states into one nation.* **2.** a making or being made more alike: *The traffic laws of the different States need unification.* *n.*

u ni flo rous (ū′nə flô′rəs), having or bearing one flower only. *adj.*

u ni form (ū′nə fôrm), **1.** always the same; not changing: *The earth turns around at a uniform rate.* **2.** all alike; not varying: *All the bricks have a uniform size.* **3.** regular; even: *a uniform pace.* **4.** the distinctive clothes worn by the members of a group when on duty, by which they may be recognized as belonging to that group. Soldiers, policemen, and nurses wear uniforms. **5.** clothe or furnish with a uniform. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.*, 5 *v.* **—u′ni form′ness,** *n.*

u ni form i ty (ū′nə fôr′mə tē), uniform condition or character; sameness throughout. *n., pl.* **u ni form i ties.**

u ni form ly (ū′nə fôrm′lē), always; regularly; without variation. *adv.*

u ni fy (ū′nə fī), make or form into one; unite. *v.*, **u ni fied, u ni fy ing. —u′ni fi′er,** *n.*

u ni lat er al (ū′nə lat′ər əl), **1.** of, on, or affecting one side only. **2.** having all the parts arranged on one side of an axis; turned to one side; one-sided. **3.** concerned with or considering only one side of a matter. **4.** of a contract, etc., affecting one party or person only; done by one side only; putting obligation on one party only. *adj.* **—u′ni lat′er al ly,** *adv.*

un i mag i na ble (un′i maj′ə nə bl), that cannot be imagined or thought of. *adj.*

un i mag i na tive (un′i maj′ə nā′tiv), **1.** showing little or no imagination. **2.** not able to imagine well. *adj.*

un im peach a ble (un′im pēch′ə bl), free from fault; blameless. *adj.* **—un′im peach′a bly,** *adv.*

un im por tance (un′im pôrt′ns), unimportant nature or quality. *n.*

un im por tant (un′im pôrt′nt), not important; insignificant; trifling. *adj.*

un in hab it ed (un′in hab′ə tid), not lived in; without inhabitants. *adj.*

un in jured (un in′jərd), not hurt; not damaged. *adj.*

un in spired (un in spīrd′), **1.** not inspired. **2.** dull; tiresome. *adj.*

un in tel li gi ble (un′in tel′ə jə bl), that cannot be understood. *adj.* **—un′in tel′li gi bly,** *adv.*

un in ter est ed (un in′tər is tid or un in′tə res′tid), not interested; showing no interest. *adj.*

un in ter rupt ed (un′in tə rup′tid), without interruption; continuous. *adj.* **—un′in ter rupt′ed ly,** *adv.*

un in vit ed (un′in vīt′id), not invited; without an invitation. *adj.*

un ion (ūn′yən), **1.** a uniting or being united: *The United States was formed by the union of thirteen States.* **2.** group of people, states, etc., united for some special purpose: *The American colonies formed a union.* **3.** group of workers joined together to protect and promote their interests; labor union; trade union. **4.** marriage. **5.** flag, or part of one, that is an emblem of union. The blue rectangle with stars in the American flag is the union. **6.** any of various devices for connecting parts of machinery or apparatus; especially, a piece to join pipes or tubes together. *n.*

the Union, the United States of America.

Union City, city in NE New Jersey. 52,000.

un ion ism (ūn′yən iz əm), **1.** the principle of union. **2.** attachment to a union. **3.** system, principles, or methods of labor unions. *n.*

un ion ist (ūn′yən ist), **1.** person who promotes or advocates union. **2.** member of a labor union. *n.*

Un ion ist (ūn′yən ist), **1.** supporter of the federal government of the United States during the Civil War. **2.** person who opposed the political separation of Ireland from Great Britain. *n.*

un ion i za tion (ūn′yən ə zā′shən), a unionizing or being unionized. *n.*

un ion ize (ūn′yən īz), **1.** form into a labor union. **2.** organize under a labor union. **3.** join in a labor union. *v.*, **un ion ized, un ion iz ing.**

Union Jack, **1.** the British national flag. **2.** a small flag that is a symbol of union.

Union of South Africa, a former name of the Republic of South Africa.

In each of the words below **un** *means* not; *the pronunciation of the main part of the word is not changed, but the syllable* **un** *has a slight secondary accent.*

un heed′ful
un heed′ing
un help′ful
un her′ald ed
un′he ro′ic
un hin′dered
un hoped′-for′
un housed′
un hur′ried
un hur′ry ing
un hurt′ful
un′i de′al
un′i den′ti fied
un′id i o mat′ic
un′il lu′mi nat′ed
un′im paired′
un′im pas′sioned
un′im ped′ed
un′im pos′ing
un′im pressed′
un′im press′i ble
un′im pres′sion a ble
un′im pres′sive
un′im proved′
un′in closed′
un′in cor′po rat′ed
un′in cum′bered
un in′dexed
un′in fect′ed
un′in flect′ed
un in′flu enced
un′in formed′
un′in hab′it a ble
un′in hib′it ed
un′i ni′ti at′ed
un′in quir′ing
un′in spect′ed
un′in struct′ed
un′in struc′tive
un in′su lat′ed
un′in sured′
un′in tel′li gent
un′in tend′ed
un′in ten′tion al
un in′ter est ing
un′in ter mit′ted
un′in ter mit′ting
un′in tim′i dat′ed
un′in ven′tive
un′in vit′ing

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, union of 15 Soviet republics in E Europe and W and N Asia, the largest of which is the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. The European part is often called Russia; Siberia comprises most of the Asiatic part. 208,826,000 pop.; 8,650,000 sq. mi. *Capital:* Moscow. *Abbrev.:* U.S.S.R. or USSR Also, **Soviet Union.**

union shop, a factory or business firm in which most of the employees belong to a recognized labor union.

u nique (ū nēk′), **1.** having no like or equal; being the only one of its kind. **2.** *Informal.* rare; unusual. *adj.* **—u nique′ly,** *adv.* **—u nique′ness,** *n.*

u ni son (ū′nə zn), **1.** agreement: *The feet of marching soldiers move in unison.* **2.** agreement in pitch of two or more tones, voices, etc.; a sounding together at the same pitch. *n.*

u nit (ū′nit), **1.** a single thing or person. **2.** any group of things or persons considered as one. **3.** one of the individuals or groups into which a whole can be analyzed: *The body consists of units called cells.* **4.** a standard quantity or amount. A foot is a unit of length; a pound is a unit of weight. **5.** the smallest whole number; 1. *n.*

U ni tar i an (ū′nə tăr′ē ən), **1.** person who maintains that God exists as one being, in opposition to the doctrine of the Trinity. Unitarians accept the moral teachings of Jesus, but do not believe that He was divine. **2.** of or having to do with Unitarians. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

u ni tar y (ū′nə ter′ē), **1.** of or having to do with a unit or units. **2.** having to do with unity. **3.** like that of a unit; used as a unit. *adj.*

u nite (ū nīt′), **1.** join together; make one; join in action, interest, opinion, feeling, etc.; combine: *We united in singing "America."* **2.** become one; join in action, etc.: *Several firms were united to form one company.* *v.*, **u nit ed, u nit ing. —u nit′er,** *n.*

u nit ed (ū nīt′id), **1.** joined together to make one. **2.** joined together: *"United we stand; divided we fall."* *adj.*

United Arab Republic, the official name of Egypt. In 1958 Egypt and Syria joined together in the United Arab Republic and invited other Arab nations to join. Syria withdrew in 1961. *Abbrev.:* U.A.R.

United Kingdom, 1. kingdom composed of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in NW Europe. 50,212,000 pop.; 94,491 sq. mi. *Capital:* London. **2.** Great Britain and Ireland from 1801 to 1922.

United Nations, 1. the nations that belong to a world-wide organization devoted to establishing world peace. **2.** this organization, in existence since Oct. 24, 1945. **3.** the Allies (def. 2).

United States, country in North America composed of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and other possessions; extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada, with Alaska lying W and NW of Canada and Hawaii an island group in the Pacific. Continental United States and Hawaii: 179,323,000 pop.; 3,615,237 sq. mi. United States and possessions: 182,768,000 pop.; 3,676,660 sq. mi. *Capital:* Washington, D.C. *Abbrev.:* U.S. or U.S.A.

United States of America, United States.

u ni ty (ū′nə tē), **1.** oneness; being united: *A circle has more unity than a row of dots.* **2.** union of parts forming a complex whole. **3.** harmony: *Brothers and sisters should live together in unity.* **4.** the number one (1). **5.** oneness of effect; choice and arrangement of material (for a composition, book, picture, statue, etc.) to secure a single effect. *n., pl.* **u ni ties.**

the unities, the rules of action, time, and place that require a play to have one plot occurring on one day in one place.

univ. or **Univ.,** university.

U NI VAC (ū′nə vak), *Trademark.* an electronic computer which uses a binary numbering system. *n.*

u ni valve (ū′nə valv′), **1.** an animal having a shell made of one piece. Snails are univalves; clams are bivalves. **2.** its shell. **3.** having a shell made of one piece. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

u ni ver sal (ū′nə vėr′sl), **1.** of or for all; done, used, held, etc., by everybody: *Food, fire, and shelter are universal needs.* **2.** existing everywhere. **3.** covering a whole group of persons, things, cases, etc.; general. **4.** a proposition that asserts or denies something of every member of a class. **5.** adaptable to different sizes, angles, kinds of work, etc.: *a universal joint.* 1-3,5 *adj.*, 4 *n.*

U ni ver sal ist (ū′nə vėr′sl ist), a member of a Protestant church holding the belief that all people will finally be saved. *n.*

u ni ver sal i ty (ū′nə vėr sal′ə tē), being universal. *n., pl.* **u ni ver sal i ties.**

universal joint, 1. joint that moves in any direction. **2.** coupling for transmitting power from one shaft to another when they are not in line.

u ni ver sal ly (ū′nə vėr′sl ē), **1.** in every instance; without exception. **2.** everywhere. *adv.*

u ni verse (ū′nə vėrs), all things; everything there is: *Our world is but a small part of the universe.* *n.*

u ni ver si ty (ū′nə vėr′sə tē), **1.** institution of learning of the highest grade. A university usually has schools of law, medicine, teaching, business, etc., and in the United States, colleges for general instruction as well. **2.** building or buildings used by a university. *n., pl.* **u ni ver si ties.**

un just (un just′), not just; not fair. *adj.* **—un just′ly,** *adv.* **—un just′ness,** *n.*

un jus ti fi a ble (un jus′tə fī′ə bl), that cannot be justified. *adj.* **—un jus′ti fi′a bly,** *adv.*

un kempt (un kempt′), **1.** not combed. **2.** neglected; untidy. *adj.*

un kind (un kīnd′), harsh; cruel. *adj.* **—un kind′ness,** *n.*

un kind ly (un kīnd′lē), **1.** harsh; unfavorable. **2.** in an unkind way; harshly. 1 *adj.*, 2 *adv.*

un know a ble (un nō′ə bl), that cannot be known. *adj.*

un known (un nōn′), not known; not familiar; strange. *adj.*

un lace (un lās′), undo the laces of. *v.*, **un laced, un lac ing.**

un latch (un lach′), unfasten or open by lifting a latch. *v.*

In each of the words below **un** *means* not; *the pronunciation of the main part of the word is not changed, but the syllable* **un** *has a slight secondary accent.*

un is′sued	**un knight′ly**	**un la′beled**	**un lad′en**	**un laid′**
un kept′	**un know′ing**	**un la′belled**	**un la′dy like′**	**un′la ment′ed**

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un law ful (un lô′fəl), 1. contrary to the law; against the law; forbidden; illegal. 2. illegitimate. *adj.* —**un law′ful ness,** *n.*

un law ful ly (un lô′fəl ē), 1. illegally. 2. illegitimately. *adv.*

un learn (un lėrn′), get rid of (ideas, habits, or tendencies); forget. *v.*

un learn ed (un lėr′nid for 1, 3; un lėrnd′ for 2), 1. not educated; ignorant. 2. not learned; known without being learned. 3. not showing education. *adj.*

un leash (un lēsh′), 1. release from a leash: *unleash a dog.* 2. let loose: *unleash one's temper.* *v.*

un leav ened (un lev′ənd), not leavened. Unleavened bread is made without yeast. *adj.*

un less (ən les′ or un les′), 1. if it were not that; if not: *We shall go unless it rains.* 2. except. 1 *conj.*, 2 *prep.*

un let tered (un let′ərd), 1. not educated. 2. not able to read or write. *adj.*

un like (un līk′), 1. not like; different: *The two problems are quite unlike.* 2. different from: *act unlike others.* 3. *Archaic* or *Dialect.* unlikely. 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *prep.*

un like li hood (un līk′lē hu̇d), improbability. *n.*

un like ly (un līk′lē), 1. not likely; not probable: *He is unlikely to win the race.* 2. not likely to succeed: *an unlikely undertaking.* *adj.* —**un like′li ness,** *n.*

un like ness (un līk′nis), being unlike; difference. *n.*

un lim ber (un lim′bər), 1. detach the limber or forepart of the carriage from (a gun). 2. prepare for action. *v.*

un lim it ed (un lim′ə tid), 1. without limits; boundless. 2. not restricted. *adj.* —**un lim′it ed ness,** *n.*

un load (un lōd′), 1. remove (a load). 2. take the load from. 3. get rid of: *Alice began to unload her troubles onto her mother.* 4. remove powder, shot, etc., from (a gun). 5. discharge a cargo: *The ship is unloading.* *v.* —**un load′er,** *n.*

un lock (un lok′), 1. open the lock of; open (anything firmly closed). 2. disclose; reveal. 3. become unlocked. *v.*

un looked-for (un lu̇kt′fôr′), unexpected; unforeseen. *adj.*

un loose (un lüs′), let loose; set free; release. *v.*, **un loosed, un loos ing.**

un loos en (un lüs′n), unloose; loosen. *v.*

un love ly (un luv′lē), without beauty or charm; unpleasing in appearance; unpleasant; objectionable; disagreeable. *adj.* —**un love′li ness,** *n.*

un luck y (un luk′ē), not lucky; unfortunate; bringing bad luck. *adj.* —**un luck′i ly,** *adv.* —**un luck′i ness,** *n.*

un make (un māk′), undo; destroy; ruin. *v.*, **un made, un mak ing.**

un man (un man′), 1. deprive of the qualities of a man. 2. weaken or break down the spirit of. 3. deprive of men: *unman a ship.* *v.*, **un manned, un man ning.**

un man ly (un man′lē), not manly; weak; cowardly. *adj.* —**un man′li ness,** *n.*

un man ner ly (un man′ər lē), 1. having bad manners; discourteous. 2. with bad manners; rudely. 1 *adj.*, 2 *adv.* —**un man′ner li ness,** *n.*

un mar ried (un mar′ēd), not married; single. *adj.*

un mask (un mask′), 1. remove a mask or disguise: *The guests unmasked at midnight.* 2. take off a mask or disguise from. 3. expose the true character of: *unmask a hypocrite.* 4. reveal the presence of (guns, etc.) by firing: *unmask a battery.* *v.*

un match a ble (un mach′ə bl), that cannot be matched or equaled. *adj.*

un mean ing (un mēn′ing), 1. without meaning: *unmeaning words.* 2. without sense; without expression: *an unmeaning stare.* *adj.* —**un mean′ing ly,** *adv.*

un meas ured (un mezh′ərd), 1. not measured; unlimited; measureless. 2. unrestrained; intemperate. *adj.*

un meet (un mēt′), not fit; not proper; unsuitable. *adj.*

un men tion a ble (un men′shən ə bl), that cannot be mentioned; not fit to be spoken about. *adj.* —**un men′tion a ble ness,** *n.*

un mer ci ful (un mėr′si fəl), having no mercy; showing no mercy; cruel. *adj.* —**un mer′ci ful ly,** *adv.* —**un mer′ci ful ness,** *n.*

un mind ful (un mīnd′fəl), regardless; heedless; careless. *adj.* —**un mind′ful ly,** *adv.*

un mis tak a ble (un′mis tāk′ə bl), that cannot be mistaken or misunderstood; clear; plain; evident. *adj.* —**un′mis tak′a ble ness,** *n.* —**un′mis tak′a bly,** *adv.*

un mit i gat ed (un mit′ə gāt′id), 1. not softened or lessened: *unmitigated harshness.* 2. unqualified or absolute: *an unmitigated fraud.* *adj.*

un mo lest ed (un′mə les′tid), not molested; undisturbed. *adj.*

un moor (un mu̇r′), loose (a ship) from moorings or anchor. *v.*

un mor al (un môr′əl), neither moral nor immoral; not perceiving or involving right and wrong. *adj.* —**un mor′al ly,** *adv.*

un moved (un müvd′), 1. not moved; firm. 2. not disturbed; indifferent. *adj.*

un muz zle (un muz′l), 1. take off a muzzle from (a dog, etc.). 2. free from restraint; allow to speak or write freely. *v.*, **un muz zled, un muz zling.**

un named (un nāmd′), 1. having no name. 2. not mentioned by name. *adj.*

un nat u ral (un nach′ə rəl), not natural; not normal. *adj.* —**un nat′u ral ly,** *adv.* —**un nat′u ral ness,** *n.*

un nec es sar y (un nes′ə ser′ē), not necessary; needless. *adj.* —**un nec′es sar′i ly,** *adv.* —**un nec′es sar′i ness,** *n.*

un nerve (un nėrv′), deprive of nerve, firmness, or self-control: *The sight of so much blood unnerved her.* *v.*, **un nerved, un nerv ing.**

un no ticed (un nō′tist), 1. not observed. 2. not receiving any attention. *adj.*

un num bered (un num′bərd), 1. not numbered; not counted. 2. too many to count. *adj.*

un ob served (un′əb zėrvd′), not observed; not noticed; disregarded. *adj.*

un ob tru sive (un′əb trü′siv), modest; inconspicuous. *adj.*

un oc cu pied (un ok′yə pīd), not occupied; vacant; idle. *adj.*

un of fend ing (un′ə fen′ding), inoffensive; harmless; innocent. *adj.*

un or gan ized (un ôr′gən īzd), 1. not formed into an organized or systematized whole. 2. not organized into labor unions. 3. not being a living organism. An enzyme is an unorganized ferment. *adj.*

In each of the words below **un** *means* not; *the pronunciation of the main part of the word is not changed, but the syllable* **un** *has a slight secondary accent.*

un li′censed
un light′ed
un lik′a ble
un like′a ble
un lined′
un liq′ue fied
un liq′ui dat′ed
un lit′
un lov′a ble
un loved′
un lov′ing
un maid′en ly
un mal′le a ble
un man′age a ble
un manned′
un′man u fac′tured
un marked′
un mar′ket a ble
un mar′riage a ble
un mas′tered
un matched′
un′me chan′i cal
un melt′ed
un men′tioned
un mer′it ed
un′me thod′i cal
un mil′i tar′y
un min′gled
un mirth′ful
un′mis tak′en
un mod′i fied
un mod′u lat′ed
un mo′ti vat′ed
un mount′ed
un mourned′
un mov′a ble
un mov′ing
un mu′si cal
un muz′zled
un nat′u ral ized
un nav′i ga ble
un need′ed
un need′ful
un′ne go′tia ble
un neigh′bor ly
un neigh′bour ly
un not′ed
un no′tice a ble
un′ob jec′tion a ble
un′o blig′ing
un′ob scured′
un′ob serv′ant
un′ob serv′ing
un′ob struct′ed
un′ob tain′a ble
un′oc ca′sioned
un of′fered
un′of fi′cial
un o′pened
un′op posed′
un′or dained′
un′o rig′i nal
un or′tho dox
un′os ten ta′tious
un owned′

un pack (un pak′), 1. take out (things packed in a box, trunk, etc.). 2. take things out of. *v.*

un paid (un pād′), not paid: *unpaid bills.* *adj.*

un pal at a ble (un pal′ə tə bl), not agreeable to the taste; distasteful; unpleasant. *adj.* **—un pal′at a bleness,** *n.*

un par al leled (un par′ə leld), having no parallel; unequaled; matchless. *adj.*

un peo ple (un pē′pl), deprive of people. *v.*, **un peo pled, un peo pling.**

un pin (un pin′), take out a pin or pins from; unfasten. *v.*, **un pinned, un pin ning.**

un pleas ant (un plez′nt), not pleasant; disagreeable. *adj.* **—un pleas′ant ly,** *adv.*

un pleas ant ness (un plez′nt nis), 1. unpleasant quality. 2. something unpleasant. 3. quarrel. *n.*

un plumbed (un plumd′), 1. not fathomed; not measured; of unknown depth. 2. having no plumbing. *adj.*

un po liced (un′pə lēst′), 1. not policed. 2. not inspected; unregulated. *adj.*

un pop u lar (un pop′yə lər), not popular; not generally liked; disliked. *adj.* **—un pop′u lar ly,** *adv.*

un pop u lar i ty (un′pop yə lar′ə tē), lack of popularity; being unpopular. *n.*

un prac ticed or **un prac tised** (un prak′tist), 1. not skilled; not expert. 2. not put into practice; not used. *adj.*

un prec e dent ed (un pres′ə den′tid), having no precedent; never done before; never known before. *adj.*

un prej u diced (un prej′ə dist), 1. without prejudice; impartial. 2. not impaired. *adj.*

un pre med i tat ed (un′prē med′ə tāt′id), not planned in advance. *adj.*

un pre pared (un′pri pãrd′), 1. not made ready; not worked out ahead: *an unprepared speech.* 2. not ready: *a person unprepared to answer.* *adj.*

un pre par ed ness (un′pri pãr′id nis or un′pri pãrd′nis), 1. a being unprepared. 2. lack of preparation. *n.*

un pre tend ing (un′pri ten′ding), unassuming; modest. *adj.* **—un′pre tend′ing ly,** *adv.*

un pre ten tious (un′pri ten′shəs), modest. *adj.* **—un′pre ten′tious ly,** *adv.* **—un′pre ten′tious ness,** *n.*

un prin ci pled (un prin′sə pld), lacking good moral principles; bad. *adj.*

un print a ble (un prin′tə bl), not fit to be printed. *adj.*

un pro fes sion al (un′prə fesh′ən l), 1. contrary to professional etiquette; unbecoming in members of a profession. 2. not having to do with or connected with a profession. 3. not belonging to a profession. *adj.* **—un′pro fes′sion al ly,** *adv.*

un prof it a ble (un prof′ə tə bl), producing no gain or advantage. *adj.* **—un prof′it a bly,** *adv.*

un pro nounce a ble (un′prə noun′sə bl), that cannot be pronounced. *adj.*

un pro voked (un′prə vōkt′), without provocation. *adj.*

un qual i fied (un kwol′ə fīd), 1. not qualified; not fitted. 2. not modified, limited, or restricted in any way: *unqualified praise.* 3. complete; absolute: *an unqualified failure.* *adj.*

un quench a ble (un kwench′ə bl), that cannot be extinguished. *adj.*

un ques tion a ble (un kwes′chən ə bl), beyond dispute or doubt; certain. *adj.*

un ques tion a bly (un kwes′chən ə blē), beyond dispute or doubt; certainly. *adv.*

un ques tioned (un kwes′chənd), not questioned; not disputed. *adj.*

un quote (un kwōt′), end a quotation. *v.*, **un quot ed, un quot ing.**

un rav el (un rav′l), 1. separate the threads of; pull apart: *The kitten unraveled grandma's knitting.* 2. come apart: *This sweater is unraveling at the elbow.* 3. bring or come out of a tangled state: *unravel a mystery.* *v.*, **un rav eled, un rav el ing** or *esp. Brit.* **un rav elled, un rav el ling.**

un read (un red′), 1. not read: *an unread book.* 2. not having read much: *an unread person.* *adj.*

un read y (un red′ē), 1. not ready; not prepared. 2. not prompt or quick. 3. *Obsolete* or *Dialect.* not dressed or fully dressed. *adj.* **—un read′i ly,** *adv.* **—un read′i ness,** *n.*

un re al (un rē′əl), imaginary; not real; not substantial; fanciful. *adj.* **—un re′al ly,** *adv.*

un re al i ty (un′rē al′ə tē), 1. lack of reality; impractical or visionary character. 2. something without reality; something unreal. *n.*, *pl.* **un re al i ties.**

un rea son a ble (un rē′zn ə bl), 1. not reasonable. 2. not moderate; excessive. *adj.* **—un rea′son a bleness,** *n.*

un rea son a bly (un rē′zn ə blē), 1. in a way that is not reasonable; contrary to reason; foolishly. 2. extremely; immoderately. *adv.*

un rea son ing (un rē′zn ing), not reasoning; not using reason; reasonless. *adj.* **—un rea′son ing ly,** *adv.*

un re flect ing (un′ri flek′ting), unthinking; thoughtless. *adj.* **—un′re flect′ing ly,** *adv.*

un re gard ed (un′ri gär′did), disregarded; not heeded. *adj.*

un re gen er ate (un′ri jen′ər it), 1. not born again spiritually; not turned to the love of God. 2. wicked; bad. *adj.* **—un′re gen′er ate ness,** *n.*

un re lent ing (un′ri len′ting), 1. not yielding to feelings of kindness or compassion; merciless. 2. not slackening or relaxing in severity or determination. *adj.* **—un′re lent′ing ly,** *adv.* **—un′re lent′ing ness,** *n.*

In each of the words below **un** *means* not; *the pronunciation of the main part of the word is not changed, but the syllable* **un** *has a slight secondary accent.*

un paired′
un par′don a ble
un par′doned
un′par lia men′ta ry
un pas′teur ized
un′pa tri ot′ic
un paved′
un peace′a ble
un peo′pled
un′per ceived′
un′per ceiv′ing
un′per plexed′
un′per suad′ed
un′per sua′sive
un′per turbed′
un′pe rused′
un′phil o soph′ic
un′phil o soph′i cal
un′pho net′ic
un picked′
un pierced′
un pit′ied
un pit′y ing
un placed′
un plagued′
un planned′
un plant′ed
un played′
un pleased′
un pleas′ing
un pledged′
un pli′ant
un plowed′
un′po et′ic
un′po et′i cal
un poised′
un po′lar ized
un pol′ished
un′pol lut′ed
un prac′ti cal
un′pre dict′a ble
un′pre pos sess′ing
un pressed′
un′pre vail′ing
un′pre vent′a ble
un print′ed
un priv′i leged
un prized′
un′pro cur′a ble
un′pro duc′tive
un′pro faned′
un′pro gres′sive
un prom′is ing
un prompt′ed
un′pro nounced′
un′pro pi′tious
un′pro por′tioned
un′pro tect′ed
un′pro test′ed
un proved′
un prov′en
un′pro vid′ed
un′pro vok′ing
un pruned′
un pub′lished
un punc′tu al
un pun′ished
un pur′chas a ble
un pur′posed
un′pur su′ing
un quail′ing
un qual′i fy′ing
un quenched′
un ques′tion ing
un qui′et
un quot′a ble
un raised′
un ran′somed
un rat′i fied
un read′a ble
un′re al is′tic
un re′al ized
un rea′soned
un′re buked′
un′re ceived′
un′re claimed′
un rec′og niz′a ble
un rec′og nized
un rec′om pensed
un′rec on cil′a ble
un rec′on ciled
un′re cord′ed
un′re deemed′
un′re fined′
un′re formed′
un reg′is tered
un reg′u lat′ed
un′re lat′ed
un′re laxed′
un′re lax′ing

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un re li a bil i ty (un′ri lī′ə bil′ə tē), lack of reliability. *n.*

un re li a ble (un′ri lī′ə bl), not reliable; not to be depended on. *adj.* **—un′re li′a bly,** *adv.*

un re mit ting (un′ri mit′ing), never stopping; not slackening; maintained steadily: *unremitting vigilance. adj.* **—un′re mit′ting ly,** *adv.*

un re served (un′ri zėrvd′), **1.** frank; open. **2.** not restricted; without reservation. *adj.*

un re serv ed ly (un′ri zėr′vid lē), **1.** frankly; openly. **2.** without reservation or restriction. *adv.*

un rest (un rest′), **1.** lack of ease and quiet; restlessness. **2.** agitation or disturbance amounting almost to rebellion. *n.*

un re strained (un′ri strānd′), not held back; not checked. *adj.*

un re straint (un′ri strānt′), lack of restraint. *n.*

un right eous (un rī′chəs), wicked; sinful; unjust. *adj.* **—un right′eous ly,** *adv.* **—un right′eous ness,** *n.*

un ripe (un rīp′), **1.** not ripe; green. **2.** *Obsolete.* too early. *adj.* **—un ripe′ness,** *n.*

un ri valed or **un ri valled** (un rī′vld), having no rival; without an equal. *adj.*

un roll (un rōl′), **1.** open or spread out (something rolled). **2.** become opened or spread out. **3.** lay open; display. *v.*

UNRRA (un′rə), United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

un ruf fled (un ruf′ld), **1.** not ruffled; smooth. **2.** not disturbed; calm. *adj.*

un ruled (un rüld′), **1.** not kept under control; not governed. **2.** not marked with lines: *unruled paper. adj.*

un ru ly (un rü′lē), hard to rule or control; lawless: *an unruly horse, a disobedient and unruly boy, an unruly section of country. adj.* **—un ru′li ness,** *n.*

un sad dle (un sad′l), **1.** take the saddle off (a horse). **2.** cause to fall from a horse. *v.,* **un sad dled, un sad dling.**

un safe (un sāf′), dangerous. *adj.* **—un safe′ness,** *n.*

un san i tar y (un san′ə ter′ē), unhealthful. *adj.* **—un san′i tar′i ness,** *n.*

un sat is fac to ry (un′sat is fak′tə rē), not good enough to satisfy. *adj.*

un sa vor y (un sā′vər ē), **1.** tasteless. **2.** unpleasant in taste or smell. **3.** morally unpleasant; offensive. *adj.* **—un sa′vor i ly,** *adv.* **—un sa′vor i ness,** *n.*

un say (un sā′), take back (something said). *v.,* **un said, un say ing.**

un scathed (un skāᴛʜd′), not harmed; uninjured. *adj.*

un schooled (un sküld′), not schooled; not taught; not disciplined. *adj.*

un sci en tif ic (un′sī ən tif′ik), **1.** not in accordance with the facts or principles of science: *an unscientific notion.* **2.** not acting in accordance with such facts or principles: *an unscientific farmer. adj.* **—un′sci en tif′i cal ly,** *adv.*

un scram ble (un skram′bl), reduce from confusion to order; bring out of a scrambled condition. *v.,* **un scram bled, un scram bling.**

un screw (un skrü′), **1.** take out the screw or screws from. **2.** loosen or take off by turning; untwist. *v.*

un scru pu lous (un skrü′pyə ləs), not careful about right or wrong; without principles or conscience: *The unscrupulous boy cheated. adj.* **—un scru′pu lous ly,** *adv.* **—un scru′pu lous ness,** *n.*

un seal (un sēl′), **1.** break or remove the seal of: *unseal a letter.* **2.** open: *The threat unsealed her lips. v.*

un search a ble (un sėr′chə bl), not to be searched into; that cannot be understood by searching; mysterious. *adj.*

un sea son a ble (un sē′zn ə bl), **1.** not suitable to the season. **2.** coming at the wrong time. *adj.* **—un sea′son a ble ness,** *n.* **—un sea′son a bly,** *adv.*

un seat (un sēt′), **1.** displace from a seat. **2.** throw (a rider) from a saddle. **3.** remove from office. *v.*

un seem ly (un sēm′lē), **1.** not seemly; not suitable; improper: *Laughing in church is unseemly.* **2.** improperly; unsuitably. 1 *adj.,* 2 *adv.* **—un seem′li ness,** *n.*

un seen (un sēn′), **1.** not seen. **2.** not visible. *adj.*

un self ish (un sel′fish), considerate of others; generous. *adj.* **—un self′ish ly,** *adv.* **—un self′ish ness,** *n.*

un set tle (un set′l), make or become unstable; disturb; shake; weaken. *v.,* **un set tled, un set tling.**

un set tled (un set′ld), **1.** disordered; not in proper condition or order: *Our house is still unsettled.* **2.** not fixed or stable. **3.** liable to change; uncertain: *The weather is unsettled.* **4.** not adjusted or disposed of: *an unsettled estate, an unsettled bill.* **5.** not determined or decided. **6.** not inhabited: *Some parts of the world are still unsettled. adj.*

un sex (un seks′), deprive of the attributes of one's sex; especially, to deprive of womanly character. *v.*

un shack le (un shak′l), remove shackles from; set free. *v.,* **un shack led, un shack ling.**

un shak en (un shāk′ən), not shaken; firm. *adj.*

un sheathe (un shēᴛʜ′), draw (a sword, knife, or the like) from a sheath. *v.,* **un sheathed, un sheath ing.**

un shod (un shod′), without shoes. *adj.*

un sight ly (un sīt′lē), ugly or unpleasant to look at. *adj.* **—un sight′li ness,** *n.*

un skilled (un skild′), **1.** not skilled; not trained: *unskilled workers.* **2.** not using skill. *adj.*

un skill ful or **un skil ful** (un skil′fəl), awkward; clumsy. *adj.* **—un skill′ful ly, un skil′ful ly,** *adv.* **—un skill′ful ness, un skil′ful ness,** *n.*

un snap (un snap′), unfasten the snap or snaps of. *v.,* **un snapped, un snap ping.**

un snarl (un snärl′), remove the snarls from; untangle. *v.*

un so cia bil i ty (un′sō shə bil′ə tē), unsociable nature or behavior; lack of friendliness. *n.*

un so cia ble (un sō′shə bl), not sociable; not associating easily with others: *unsociable behavior, an unsociable hermit. adj.* **—un so′cia ble ness,** *n.* **—un so′cia bly,** *adv.*

un so phis ti cat ed (un′sə fis′tə kāt′id), simple; natural; artless. *adj.*

In each of the words below **un** *means* not; *the pronunciation of the main part of the word is not changed, but the syllable* **un** *has a slight secondary accent.*

un′re lieved′
un rem′e died
un′re mem′bered
un′re mit′ted
un′re moved′
un′re mu′ner at′ed
un′re mu′ner a′tive
un′re nowned′
un′re nt′ed
un′re paid′
un′re paired′
un′re pealed′
un′re pent′ant
un′re pent′ing
un′re port′ed
un′rep re sent′a tive
un′rep re sent′ed
un′re pressed′
un′re proached′
un′re proved′
un′re quit′ed
un′re signed′
un′re sist′ant
un′re sist′ed
un′re sist′ing
un′re spon′sive
un′re strict′ed
un′re ten′tive
un′re trieved′
un′re turned′
un′re vealed′
un′re venged′
un′re voked′
un′re ward′ed
un′re ward′ing
un rhymed′
un right′ful
un rimed′
un rip′ened
un′ro man′tic
un said′
un saint′ly
un sal′a ble
un sale′a ble
un salt′ed
un sanc′ti fied
un sanc′tioned
un sa′ti at′ed
un sat′is fied
un sat′is fy′ing
un sat′u rat′ed
un scaled′
un scared′
un scarred′
un scent′ed
un sched′uled
un schol′ar ly
un scorched′
un scoured′
un scratched′
un screened′
un scrip′tur al
un sculp′tured
un sea′soned
un sea′wor′thy
un sec′ond ed
un′se cured′
un see′ing
un seg′ment ed
un seg′re gat′ed
un seized′
un′se lec′tive
un′sen ti men′tal
un serv′ice a ble
un set′
un shad′ed
un shaped′
un shape′ly
un sharp′ened
un shav′en
un shed′
un shel′tered
un shorn′
un shrink′a ble
un shrink′ing
un sift′ed
un sight′ed
un signed′
un sink′a ble
un sis′ter ly
un sized′
un slacked′
un slaked′
un so′cial
un soiled′
un sold′
un sol′dier ly
un′so lic′it ed
un solved′
un sort′ed

un sought (un sôt′), not sought; not looked for; not asked for. *adj.*

un sound (un sound′), **1.** not in good condition; not sound: *An unsound mind or body is diseased. Unsound walls are not firm. An unsound business is not reliable.* **2.** not based on truth or fact: *an unsound doctrine, theory, etc.* **3.** not deep; not restful; disturbed: *an unsound sleep. adj.* **—un sound′ly,** *adv.* **—un sound′ness,** *n.*

un spar ing (un spär′ing), **1.** very generous; liberal. **2.** not merciful; severe. *adj.* **—un spar′ing ly,** *adv.* **—un spar′ing ness,** *n.*

un speak a ble (un spēk′ə bl), **1.** that cannot be expressed in words: *unspeakable joy, an unspeakable loss.* **2.** extremely bad; so bad that it is not spoken of. *adj.*

un speak a bly (un spēk′ə blē), beyond expression; extremely. *adv.*

un spot ted (un spot′id), without spot or stain; pure. *adj.*

un sta ble (un stā′bl), **1.** not firmly fixed; easily moved, shaken, or overthrown. **2.** not constant; variable. **3.** in chemistry, easily decomposed; readily changing into other compounds. *adj.* **—un sta′ble-ness,** *n.* **—un sta′bly,** *adv.*

unstable element, a radioactive element which eventually changes into a radioactive isotope.

un stained (un stānd′), without stain or spot. *adj.*

un stead y (un sted′ē), **1.** not steady; shaky. **2.** likely to change; not reliable. **3.** not regular in habits. *adj.* **—un stead′i ly,** *adv.* **—un stead′i ness,** *n.*

un strap (un strap′), loosen the strap of (a trunk, box, etc.). *v.*, **un strapped, un strap ping.**

un string (un string′), **1.** take off or loosen the string or strings of. **2.** take from a string. **3.** weaken the nerves of; make nervous. *v.*, **un strung, un string ing.**

un strung (un strung′), **1.** weakened in the nerves; nervous. **2.** pt. and pp. of **unstring.** 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

un stud ied (un stud′ēd), not studied; not planned ahead; natural. *adj.*

un sub stan tial (un′səb stan′shəl), not substantial; flimsy; slight; unreal. *adj.* **—un′sub stan′tial ly,** *adv.*

un suc cess ful (un′sək ses′fəl), not successful; without success. *adj.* **—un′suc cess′ful ly,** *adv.*

un suit a bil i ty (un′süt ə bil′ə tē), being unsuitable. *n.*

un suit a ble (un süt′ə bl), not suitable; unfit. *adj.* **—un suit′a bly,** *adv.*

un suit ed (un süt′id), not suited; unfit. *adj.*

un sul lied (un sul′ēd), without spot or stain; pure. *adj.*

un sung (un sung′), **1.** not sung. **2.** not honored in song or poetry. *adj.*

un sus pect ed (un′səs pek′tid), **1.** not suspected. **2.** not thought of. *adj.*

un tan gle (un tang′gl), **1.** take the tangles out of; disentangle. **2.** straighten out or clear up (anything confused or perplexing). *v.*, **un tan gled, un tan gling.**

un taught (un tôt′), **1.** not taught; not educated. **2.** known without being taught; learned naturally. *adj.*

un thank ful (un thangk′fəl), **1.** ungrateful. **2.** not appreciated; thankless. *adj.* **—un thank′ful ly,** *adv.* **—un thank′ful ness,** *n.*

un think a ble (un thingk′ə bl), that cannot be imagined. *adj.*

un think ing (un thingk′ing), thoughtless; heedless; careless. *adj.* **—un think′ing ly,** *adv.*

un thought-of (un thôt′ov′ or un thôt′uv′), not imagined or considered. *adj.*

un thread (un thred′), **1.** take the thread out of. **2.** unravel. **3.** find one's way through. *v.*

un ti dy (un tī′dē), not in order; not neat. *adj.* **—un ti′di ly,** *adv.* **—un ti′di ness,** *n.*

un tie (un tī′), **1.** loosen; unfasten; undo; unbind. **2.** make clear. *v.*, **un tied, un ty ing.**

un til (ən til′ or un til′), **1.** up to the time of: *It was cold from Christmas until April.* **2.** up to the time when: *He waited until the sun had set.* **3.** before: *She did not leave until morning (prep.). He did not come until the meeting was half over (conj.).* **4.** to the degree or place that: *He worked until he was too tired to do more.* 1,3 *prep.*, 2-4 *conj.*

un time ly (un tīm′lē), **1.** at a wrong time or season: *Snow in May is untimely.* **2.** too early; too soon: *his untimely death.* 1,2 *adj.*, 2 *adv.* **—un time′li ness,** *n.*

un tir ing (un tīr′ing), tireless; unwearying. *adj.* **—un tir′ing ly,** *adv.*

un to (un′tü; *before consonants often* un′tə), *Archaic* or *Formal.* to: *The soldier was faithful unto death. prep.*

un told (un tōld′), **1.** not told; not revealed. **2.** too many to be counted or numbered; very great: *There are untold stars in the sky. adj.*

un touch a ble (un tuch′ə bl), **1.** that cannot be touched; out of reach. **2.** that must not be touched. **3.** person of the lowest caste in India, whose touch supposedly defiles members of higher castes. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

un touched (un tucht′), not touched: *The cat left the milk untouched. The miser was untouched by the poor man's story. The last topic was left untouched. adj.*

un to ward (un tôrd′ or un′tə wôrd′), **1.** unfavorable; unfortunate: *an untoward wind, an untoward accident.* **2.** perverse; stubborn; willful. *adj.* **—un to′ward ly,** *adv.* **—un to′ward ness,** *n.*

un trained (un trānd′), not trained; without discipline or education. *adj.*

un tram meled (un tram′ld), not hindered; not restrained; free. *adj.*

un tried (un trīd′), not tried; not tested. *adj.*

un trod (un trod′), not trodden. *adj.*

un true (un trü′), **1.** false; incorrect. **2.** not faithful. **3.** not true to a standard or rule. *adj.*

un truth (un trüth′), **1.** lack of truth; falsity. **2.** a lie; falsehood. *n.*

un truth ful (un trüth′fəl), not truthful; contrary to the truth. *adj.* **—un truth′ful ly,** *adv.* **—un truth′ful ness,** *n.*

In each of the words below **un** *means* not; *the pronunciation of the main part of the word is not changed, but the syllable* **un** *has a slight secondary accent.*

un sound′ed	un ster′i lized	un′sur passed′	un tamed′	un thrift′y
un sowed′	un stig′ma tized	un′sus pect′ing	un tanned′	un tilled′
un sown′	un stint′ed	un′sus pi′cious	un tar′nished	un tired′
un spe′cial ized	un stitched′	un′sus tained′	un tast′ed	un traced′
un spec′i fied	un stopped′	un swayed′	un taxed′	un tracked′
un spec′u la′tive	un strained′	un sweet′ened	un teach′a ble	un tract′a ble
un spent′	un strat′i fied	un swept′	un tech′ni cal	un′trans fer′a ble
un spir′i tu al	un stressed′	un swerv′ing	un tem′pered	un′trans lat′ed
un spoiled′	un′sub dued′	un′sym met′ri cal	un ten′a ble	un′trans mit′ted
un spoilt′	un′sub mis′sive	un′sym pa thet′ic	un ten′ant ed	un trav′eled
un spo′ken	un′sub stan′ti at′ed	un sym′pa thiz′ing	un tend′ed	un trav′elled
un sports′man like′	un suf′fer a ble	un′sys tem at′ic	un ter′ri fied	un trav′ersed
un stamped′	un′sug ges′tive	un tact′ful	un test′ed	un trimmed′
un stand′ard ized	un′sup port′ed	un taint′ed	un thanked′	un trod′den
un stat′ed	un′sup pressed′	un tak′en	un thought′	un trou′bled
un states′man like′	un sure′	un tal′ent ed	un thought′ful	un trust′wor′thy

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un tu tored (un tü′tərd or un tū′tərd), untaught. *adj.*
un twist (un twist′), 1. undo or loosen something twisted; unravel. 2. become untwisted. *v.*
un used (un ūzd′ for 1, 3; for 2, before the word *to*, un ūst′), 1. not used: *an unused room.* 2. not accustomed: *hands unused to labor.* 3. never having been used: *unused drinking cups.* *adj.*
un u su al (un ū′zhù əl), not usual; beyond the ordinary; not common; rare. *adj.* **—un u′su al ness,** *n.*
un u su al ly (un ū′zhù əl ē), uncommonly; rarely; exceptionally; extremely. *adv.*
un ut ter a ble (un ut′ər ə bl), that cannot be expressed; unspeakable. *adj.* **—un ut′ter a bly,** *adv.*
un var nished (un vär′nisht), 1. not varnished. 2. plain; unadorned: *the unvarnished truth.* *adj.*
un var y ing (un vâr′ē ing), steady; constant. *adj.*
un veil (un vāl′), 1. remove a veil from; disclose; reveal: *The statue was unveiled the day the graduating class presented it to the school.* 2. remove a veil; reveal oneself; become unveiled: *The princess unveiled.* *v.*
un war rant a ble (un wôr′ən tə bl), not justifiable; illegal; improper. *adj.* **—un war′rant a bly,** *adv.*
un war y (un wâr′ē), not cautious; not careful; unguarded. *adj.* **—un war′i ly,** *adv.* **—un war′i ness,** *n.*
un wea ried (un wir′ēd), 1. not weary; not tired. 2. never growing weary. *adj.*
un wel come (un wel′kəm), not welcome; not wanted. *adj.*
un well (un wel′), ailing; ill; sick. *adj.*
un wept (un wept′), 1. not wept for; not mourned. 2. not shed: *unwept tears.* *adj.*
un whole some (un hōl′səm), not wholesome; bad for the body or the mind; unhealthy. *adj.* **—un whole′some ly,** *adv.* **—un whole′some ness,** *n.*
un wield y (un wēl′dē), not easily handled or managed, because of size, shape, or weight; bulky and clumsy: *the unwieldy armor of knights, a fat, unwieldy man.* *adj.* **—un wield′i ness,** *n.*
un will ing (un wil′ing), not willing; not consenting. *adj.* **—un will′ing ly,** *adv.* **—un will′ing ness,** *n.*
un wind (un wīnd′), 1. wind off; take from a spool, ball, etc. 2. become unwound. 3. disentangle. *v.*, **un wound, un wind ing.**
un wise (un wīz′), not wise; not showing good judgment; foolish. *adj.* **—un wise′ly,** *adv.*
un wit ting (un wit′ing), not knowing; unaware; unconscious; unintentional. *adj.*
un wit ting ly (un wit′ing lē), not knowingly; unconsciously; not intentionally. *adv.*
un wont ed (un wun′tid), 1. not customary; not usual. 2. not accustomed; not used. *adj.* **—un wont′ed ly,** *adv.* **—un wont′ed ness,** *n.*
un world ly (un wėrld′lē), not caring much for the things of this world, such as money, pleasure, and power. *adj.* **—un world′li ness,** *n.*
un wor thi ly (un wėr′ŦHə lē), 1. in a way that is not worthy or honorable; shamefully. 2. not according to one's merits. *adv.*
un wor thy (un wėr′ŦHē), 1. not worthy; not deserving: *Such a silly story is unworthy of belief.* 2. base; shameful. *adj.* **—un wor′thi ness,** *n.*
un wound (un wound′), pt. and pp. of **unwind.** *v.*
un wrap (un rap′), 1. remove a wrapping from; open. 2. become opened. *v.*, **un wrapped, un wrap ping.**
un writ ten (un rit′n), 1. not written. 2. understood or customary, but not actually expressed in writing. 3. not written on; blank. *adj.*
unwritten law, 1. law that is based on custom or on decisions of previous judges, rather than on a written command, decree, statute, etc.; common law. 2. principle that a man has a right to receive lenient treatment if he kills a person who has seduced his wife or daughter.
un yoke (un yōk′), 1. free from a yoke; separate; disconnect. 2. remove a yoke. *v.*, **un yoked, un yok ing.**
up (up), 1. from a lower to a higher place or condition; to, toward, or near the top: *The bird flew up.* 2. in a higher place or condition; on or at a higher level: *He stayed up in the mountains several days.* 3. to or at a higher place on or in: *The cat ran up the tree.* 4. to, toward, or near the top of: *They climbed up the hill.* 5. from a smaller to a larger amount: *Prices have gone up.* 6. advanced; forward. 7. along; through: *She walked up the street.* 8. toward or in the inner or upper part of: *We sailed up the river. He lives up state.* 9. to or at any point, place, or condition that is considered higher: *He lives up north.* 10. moving upward; directed upward: *an up trend.* 11. an upward movement, course, or slope. 12. piece of good luck. 13. above the horizon: *The sun is up.* 14. in or into an erect position: *Stand up.* 15. above the ground: *The wheat is up.* 16. out of bed: *Get up.* 17. thoroughly; completely; entirely: *The house burned up.* 18. at an end; over: *His time is up now.* 19. in or into being or action: *Don't stir up trouble.* 20. together: *Add these up.* 21. to or in an even position; not behind: *catch up in a race, keep up with the times.* 22. near; close. 23. in or into view, notice, or consideration: *bring up a new topic.* 24. in or into a state of tightness, etc.: *Shut him up in his cage.* 25. into safekeeping, storage, etc.; aside; by: *store up supplies.* 26. with much knowledge or skill. 27. at bat in baseball. 28. ahead of an opponent by a certain number: *We are three games up.* 29. in tennis, etc., apiece; for each one. 30. put up. 31. get up. 1,2,5,9,13-21, 23-25, 27,29 *adv.*, 3,4,7,8 *prep.*, 6,10,13,15,16,21,22,26-28 *adj.*, 11,12 *n.*, 30,31 *v.*, **upped, up ping.**
up against, *Informal.* facing as a thing to be dealt with.
up and doing, busy; active.
up to, 1. doing; about to do. 2. equal to; capable of doing: *up to a task.* 3. plotting; scheming: *What are you up to?* 4. *Informal.* before (a person) as a duty or task to be done.
up braid (up brād′), find fault with; blame; reprove: *The captain upbraided his men for falling asleep.* *v.*
up braid ing (up brād′ing), 1. a severe reproof; scolding. 2. full of reproach. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*
up bring ing (up′bring′ing), care and training given to a child while growing up; bringing-up. *n.*
up date (up dāt′ for 1; up′dāt′ for 2), 1. bring up to date. 2. information brought up to date for use in a computer, spacecraft, etc. 1 *v.*, **up dat ed, up dat ing;** 2 *n.*
up end (up end′), set on end; stand on end: *If you upend the box it will take up less space.* *v.*
up grade (up′grād′), 1. an upward slope or incline. 2. uphill. 3. raise to a higher position with a higher salary. 1 *n.*, 2 *adv.*, *adj.*, 3 *v.*, **up grad ed, up grad ing.**
on the upgrade, rising; improving.
up heav al (up hēv′l), a heaving up; being heaved up. *n.*
up heave (up hēv′), 1. heave up; lift up. 2. rise. *v.*, **up heaved** or **up hove, up heav ing.**
up held (up held′), pt. and pp. of **uphold.** *v.*
up hill (up′hil′ for 1, 3; up′hil′ for 2), 1. up the slope

In each of the words below **un** *means* not; *the pronunciation of the main part of the word is not changed, but the syllable* **un** *has a slight secondary accent.*

un twist′ed	un ven′ti lat′ed	un want′ed	un weath′ered	un work′a ble
un typ′i cal	un ver′i fi′a ble	un war′like′	un wed′	un work′man like′
un us′a ble	un ver′i fied	un war′rant ed	un wed′ded	un worn′
un ut′tered	un versed′	un washed′	un weed′ed	un wound′ed
un vac′ci nat′ed	un vexed′	un watched′	un wife′ly	un wo′ven
un val′ued	un vis′it ed	un wa′ver ing	un wink′ing	un wrin′kled
un var′ied	un voiced′	un weaned′	un wit′nessed	un wrought′
un veiled′	un wak′ened	un wea′ry ing	un wom′an ly	un yield′ing

of a hill; upward: *It is an uphill road all the way.* **2.** upward: *a mile uphill.* **3.** difficult: *an uphill fight.* 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *adv.*

up hold (up hōld′), **1.** give moral support to; confirm: *The principal upheld the teacher's decision.* **2.** hold up; keep from falling; support. **3.** sustain; approve; confirm: *The higher court upheld the lower court's decision.* *v.*, **up held, up hold ing.** **—up hold′er,** *n.*

up hol ster (up hōl′stər), **1.** provide (furniture) with coverings, cushions, springs, stuffing, etc. **2.** furnish (a room) with curtains, rugs, etc. *v.*

up hol ster er (up hōl′stər ər), person whose business is to cover furniture and to furnish and put in place curtains, cushions, carpets, and hangings. *n.*

up hol ster y (up hōl′stər ē), **1.** the fittings or decorations supplied by an upholsterer; coverings for furniture; curtains, cushions, carpets, and hangings. **2.** business of upholstering. *n.*, *pl.* **up hol ster ies.**

UPI or **U.P.I.,** United Press International.

up keep (up′kēp′), **1.** maintenance. **2.** cost of operating and repair: *The upkeep of a big car is expensive.* *n.*

up land (up′lənd or up′land′), **1.** high land. **2.** of high land; living or growing on high land: *upland meadows, upland flowers.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

up lift (up lift′ for 1, 3, 5; up′lift′ for 2, 4, 6), **1.** lift up; raise. **2.** act of lifting up. **3.** exalt emotionally or spiritually. **4.** emotional or spiritual exaltation. **5.** raise socially or morally. **6.** social or moral improvement or effort toward it. 1,3,5 *v.*, 2,4,6 *n.*

up most (up′mōst), uppermost. *adj.*

up on (ə pon′), on. *prep.*

up per (up′ər), **1.** higher: *the upper lip, the upper floor.* **2.** higher in rank, office, etc.; superior: *the upper house of a legislature.* **3.** farther from the sea. **4.** part of a shoe or boot above the sole. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.*

on one's uppers, *Informal.* **1.** with the soles of one's shoes worn out. **2.** very shabby or poor.

Upper Canada, a former province in central Canada. It is now part of the province of Ontario.

upper case, capital letters.

up per-case (up′ər kās′), in capital letters. *adj.*

up per-class (up′ər klas′), **1.** of or having to do with a superior class. **2.** in universities, schools, etc., of or having to do with the junior and senior classes. *adj.*

up per class man (up′ər klas′mən), junior or senior. *n.*, *pl.* **up per class men.**

up per cut (up′ər kut′), **1.** in boxing, a swinging blow directed upward from beneath. **2.** strike with an uppercut. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **up per cut, up per cut ting.**

upper hand, control; advantage.

Upper House, the higher or more restricted house in a legislature, deliberative body, etc. The Senate is the Upper House in Congress.

up per most (up′ər mōst), **1.** highest; topmost. **2.** having the most force or influence; most prominent. **3.** in the highest place. **4.** first. 1,2 *adj.*, 3,4 *adv.*

Upper Vol ta (vol′tə), republic in W Africa north of Ghana. 3,600,000 pop.; 105,800 sq. mi. *Capital:* Ouagadougou.

up pi ty (up′ə tē), *U.S. Informal.* somewhat arrogant, self-assertive, or conceited. *adj.*

up raise (up rāz′), raise up; lift. *v.*, **up raised, up rais ing.**

up right (up′rīt′ or up rīt′), **1.** standing up straight; erect. **2.** straight up; in a vertical position: *Hold yourself upright.* **3.** vertical or upright position. **4.** something upright; vertical part or piece. **5.** good; honest; righteous: *an upright man.* 1,5 *adj.*, 2 *adv.*, 3,4 *n.* **—up′right′ly,** *adv.* **—up′right′ness,** *n.*

up rise (up rīz′ for 1, 3, 4; up′rīz′ for 2), **1.** rise up. **2.** a rising up; upward rise. **3.** slope upward. **4.** increase in volume, amount, etc. 1,3,4 *v.*, **up rose, up ris en, up ris ing;** 2 *n.*

up ris en (up riz′n), pp. of **uprise.** *v.*

up ris ing (up′rīz′ing or up rīz′ing), **1.** revolt: *an uprising of the savage tribes.* **2.** a rising up. **3.** an upward slope; ascent. *n.*

up roar (up′rôr′), **1.** a noisy or violent disturbance: *Main Street was in an uproar when the lion escaped during the circus parade.* **2.** a loud or confused noise. *n.*

up roar i ous (up rôr′ē əs), **1.** noisy and disorderly: *an uproarious crowd.* **2.** loud and confused: *uproarious laughter.* *adj.* **—up roar′i ous ly,** *adv.* **—up roar′i ous ness,** *n.*

up root (up rüt′), **1.** tear up by the roots: *The storm uprooted many trees.* **2.** remove completely. *v.*

up rose (up rōz′), pt. of **uprise.** *v.*

up set (up set′ for 1, 4, 7; up′set′ for 2, 5, 7; up set′ or up′set′ for 3, 6), **1.** tip over; overturn: *upset a boat.* **2.** a tipping over; overturn. **3.** tipped over; overturned. **4.** disturb greatly; disorder: *Rain upset our plans for a picnic. The shock upset her nerves.* **5.** a great disturbance; disorder. **6.** greatly disturbed; disordered: *an upset stomach.* **7.** overthrow; defeat: *upset a will, upset an argument.* 1,4,7 *v.*, **up set, up set ting;** 2,5,7 *n.*, 3,6 *adj.*

upset price, the lowest price at which a thing offered for sale will be sold.

up shot (up′shot′), **1.** conclusion; result. **2.** the essential facts. *n.*

up side (up′sīd′), the upper side. *n.*

upside down, **1.** having what should be on top at the bottom: *The slice of bread and butter fell upside down on the floor.* **2.** in complete disorder: *The room was upside down.*

up stage (up′stāj′), **1.** toward or at the back of the stage. **2.** *Informal.* haughty; aloof; supercilious. 1 *adv.*, 1,2 *adj.*

up stairs (up′stãrz′), **1.** up the stairs. **2.** on an upper floor. **3.** the upper story. **4.** *Informal.* of aircraft, in the air, especially at a high altitude. 1,2,4 *adv.*, 2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

up stand ing (up stan′ding), **1.** standing up; erect. **2.** straight and tall; well-grown. **3.** honorable. *adj.*

up start (up′stärt′), **1.** person who has suddenly risen from a humble position to wealth, power, or importance. **2.** suddenly risen from a humble position to wealth, power, or importance. **3.** an unpleasant, conceited, and self-assertive person. **4.** conceited; self-assertive. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *adj.*

up state (up′stāt′), *U.S.* **1.** of the more inland or northern part of a State. **2.** the more inland or northern part of a State, used especially in New York State. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

up stream (up′strēm′), against the current of a stream; up a stream. *adv.*, *adj.*

up swing (up′swing′), **1.** an upward swing; movement upward. **2.** marked improvement; strong advance. *n.*

up thrust (up′thrust′), **1.** an upward push. **2.** movement upward of part of the earth's crust. *n.*

up-to-date (up′tə dāt′), **1.** extending to the present time: *an up-to-date record.* **2.** keeping up with the times in style, ideas, etc.; modern: *an up-to-date store.* *adj.*

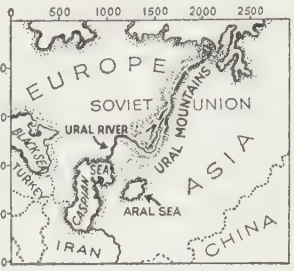
up town (up′toun′ for *adv.*; up′toun′ for *adj.*), to or in the upper part of a town: *go uptown* (*adv.*), *an uptown store* (*adj.*). *adv.*, *adj.*

up turn (up tėrn′ for 1; up′tėrn′ for 2), **1.** turn up. **2.** an upward turn. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

up turned (up tėrnd′), **1.** turned upward. **2.** turned over; overturned. **3.** turned up at the end. *adj.*

up ward (up′wərd), **1.** toward a higher place. **2.** directed or moving toward a higher place; in a higher position. **3.** toward a higher or greater rank, amount, age, etc.: *From ten years of age upward, Jane had studied French.* **4.** above; more: *Children of five years and upward must pay carfare.* **5.** toward the source: *We traced the brook upward.* 1,3-5 *adv.*, 2 *adj.*

upward of, more than: *Repairs will cost upward of $100.*
up ward ly (up′wərd lē), in an upward manner or direction; upward. *adv.*
up wards (up′wərdz), upward. *adv.*
Ur (ėr), city in ancient Babylonia, on the Euphrates River. *n.*
Ur, uranium.
U ral Mountains (yu̇r′əl), range or chain of mountains in central Soviet Union, between Europe and Asia. The highest peak is 6184 feet.



Ural River, river flowing S from the Ural Mountains into the Caspian Sea. 1400 mi.
U rals (yu̇r′əlz), the Ural Mountains. *n.pl.*
u ra ni um (yu̇ rā′nē əm), a heavy, white, radioactive metallic element. The uranium isotope, U^{235}, can sustain efficient chain reaction and is for this reason used in the atomic bomb. *Symbol:* U or Ur *n.*
U ra nus (yu̇r′ə nəs), **1.** a Greek god, the father of the Titans and the Cyclopes. **2.** one of the larger planets, seventh in order from the sun. *n.*
ur ban (ėr′bən), **1.** of or having to do with cities or towns. **2.** living in cities. **3.** characteristic of cities. **4.** accustomed to cities. *adj.*
ur bane (ėr bān′), **1.** courteous; refined; elegant. **2.** smoothly polite. *adj.* **—ur bane′ly,** *adv.* **—ur bane′ness,** *n.*
ur ban i ty (ėr ban′ə tē), **1.** courtesy; refinement; elegance. **2.** smooth politeness. *n., pl.* **ur ban i ties.**
ur ban ize (ėr′bən īz). render urban: *urbanize a district or its people.* *v.,* **ur ban ized, ur ban iz ing. —ur′ban i za′tion,** *n.*
ur chin (ėr′chən), **1.** a small boy. **2.** a mischievous boy. **3.** a poor, ragged child: *Urchins played in the streets.* **4.** *Archaic.* hedgehog. **5.** sea urchin. **6.** elf. *n.*
Ur du (ur′dü), a language spoken in India. Urdu is the Moslem form of Hindustani. *n.*
-ure, suffix meaning:
1. act or fact of ——ing, as in *failure.*
2. state of being ——ed, as in *pleasure.*
3. result of ——ing, as in *enclosure.*
4. thing that ——s, as in *legislature.*
5. thing that is ——ed, as in *disclosure.*
6. other special meanings, as in *procedure, sculpture.*
u re a (yu̇ rē′ə), a soluble crystalline solid present in the urine of mammals. Synthesized urea is frequently used in making adhesives and plastics. *n.*
u re mi a (yu̇ rē′mē ə), a poisonous condition resulting from the accumulation in the blood of waste products that should normally be eliminated in the urine. *n.*
u re mic (yu̇ rē′mik), **1.** of or having to do with uremia. **2.** suffering from uremia. *adj.*
urge (ėrj), **1.** drive with force, threats, etc.; push forward with effort: *The rider urged on his horse with whip and spurs.* **2.** a driving force or impulse: *The urge of hunger led him to beg.* **3.** try to persuade with arguments; ask earnestly: *They urged him to stay.* **4.** plead or argue earnestly for; recommend strongly: *Motorists urged better roads.* **5.** press upon the attention; refer to often and with emphasis: *urge a claim, urge an argument.* **6.** act of urging. 1,3-5 *v.,* **urged, urg ing;** 2,6 *n.*
ur gen cy (ėr′jən sē), **1.** urgent character; need for immediate action or attention: *A house on fire is a matter of great urgency.* **2.** insistence. *n., pl.* **ur gen cies.**
ur gent (ėr′jənt), **1.** demanding immediate action or attention; pressing; important: *an urgent duty, an urgent message.* **2.** insistent. *adj.* **—ur′gent ly,** *adv.*
u ric (yu̇r′ik), of or having to do with urine or urea. *adj.*
uric acid, a solid white substance only slightly soluble in water, that is formed in the body as a waste product from proteins.
u ri nal (yu̇r′ə nl), **1.** container for urine. **2.** place for urinating. *n.*
u ri nal y sis (yu̇r′ə nal′ə sis), analysis of a sample of urine. *n., pl.* **u ri nal y ses** (-sēz).
u ri nar y (yu̇r′ə ner′ē), **1.** of or having to do with urine. **2.** of or having to do with the organs that secrete and discharge urine. **3.** urinal. 1,2 *adj.,* 3 *n., pl.* **u ri nar ies.**
u ri nate (yu̇r′ə nāt), discharge urine from the body. *v.,* **u ri nat ed, u ri nat ing.**
u ri na tion (yu̇r′ə nā′shən), act or process of urinating. *n.*
u rine (yu̇r′ən), the fluid that is secreted by the kidneys, passes into the bladder, and is then discharged from the body. *n.*

Ornamental urn

urn (ėrn), **1.** vase with a foot or pedestal. Urns were used in Greece and Rome to hold the ashes of the dead. **2.** place of burial; grave; tomb. **3.** a coffee pot or teapot with a faucet, used for making or serving coffee or tea at the table. *n.*

Coffee urn

Ur sa Ma jor (ėr′sə mā′jər), the northern constellation that includes the stars of the Big Dipper; the Great Bear.
Ur sa Mi nor (ėr′sə mī′nər), the northern constellation that includes the stars of the Little Dipper; the Little Bear.
ur sine (ėr′sīn), **1.** of or having to do with bears; bearlike. **2.** covered with bristlelike hairs: *ursine caterpillars.* *adj.*
Ur su la (ėr′sl ə or ėr′syu̇ lə), **Saint,** British martyr, said to have been put to death with 11,000 virgins by an army of Huns at Cologne. *n.*
Uru., Uruguay.
U ru guay (yu̇r′ə gwā or yu̇r′ə gwī), **1.** country in the SE part of South America. 2,800,000 pop.; 72,172 sq. mi. *Capital:* Montevideo. See **South America** for map. **2.** river flowing from S Brazil into the Plata River. 981 mi. *n.*
U ru guay an (yu̇r′ə gwā′ən or yu̇r′ə gwī′ən), **1.** of or having to do with Uruguay or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Uruguay. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*
u rus (yu̇r′əs), an extinct wild ox that was common in Europe 2000 years ago. *n.*
us (us; *unstressed* əs), the objective case of **we.** *Mother went with us.* *pron.*
U.S., the United States.
U.S.A., **1.** the United States of America. **2.** the United States Army.
us a bil i ty (ūz′ə bil′ə tē), being usable. *n.*
us a ble (ūz′ə bl), that can be used; fit for use. *adj.* Also, **useable. —us′a ble ness,** *n.*
USAF or **U.S.A.F.,** United States Air Force.
us age (ūs′ij or ūz′ij), **1.** way or manner of using; treatment: *The car has had rough usage.* **2.** a long-continued practice; customary use; habit; custom: *Travelers should learn many of the usages of the countries they visit.* **3.** the customary way of using words: *Usage determines what is good English.* *n.*
use (ūz for 1-4; ūs for 5-13), **1.** put into action or service: *He used a knife to cut the meat.* **2.** act toward; treat: *He used us well.* **3.** consume or expend by using: *We have used most of the money.* **4.** avail oneself of: *May I use your telephone?* **5.** a using: *the use of tools.* **6.** being used: *methods long out of use.* **7.** usefulness: *a thing of no practical use.* **8.** purpose that a thing is used for: *find a new use for something.* **9.** way of using: *poor use of a material.* **10.** need; occasion: *He had no further use for it.* **11.** power, right, or privilege of using: *have the use of a boat for the summer.* **12.** custom; habit; usage: *It was his use to rise early.* **13.** in law, benefit or profit of property held by someone for the beneficiary. 1-4 *v.,* **used, us ing;** 5-13 *n.* **—us′er,** *n.*

have no use for, 1. not need or want. 2. *Informal.* dislike.
in use, being used.
make use of, use; employ.
put to use, use.
used (ūst or ūs) **to,** 1. accustomed to: *used to hardships.* 2. formerly did: *He used to come every day.*
use up, 1. consume or expend entirely. 2. *Informal.* tire out; weary; exhaust.
use a ble (ūz′ə bl), usable. *adj.*
used (ūzd), not new; that has belonged to another or others: *a used car.* *adj.*
use ful (ūs′fəl), of use; giving service; helpful. *adj.* **—use′ful ly,** *adv.* **—use′ful ness,** *n.*
use less (ūs′lis), of no use; worthless. *adj.* **—use′less ly,** *adv.* **—use′less ness,** *n.*
U-shaped (ū′shāpt′), having the shape of the letter U. *adj.*
ush er (ush′ər), 1. person who shows people to their seats in a church, theater, etc. 2. *U.S.* a male friend of the bride or groom serving as an usher at a wedding. 3. conduct; escort; show: *He ushered the visitors to the door.* 4. *Brit.* an assistant teacher in an English school. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *v.*
U.S.M., 1. United States Mail. 2. United States Marine.
USMC or **U.S.M.C.,** United States Marine Corps.
USN or **U.S.N.,** United States Navy.
U.S.S., 1. United States Ship, Steamer, or Steamship. 2. United States Senate.
U.S.S.R. or **USSR,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
u su al (ū′zhu əl), in common use; ordinary; customary: *This is the usual weather at this time of year.* *adj.* **—u′su al ness,** *n.*
as usual, in the usual manner.
u su al ly (ū′zhu əl ē), according to what is usual; commonly; ordinarily; customarily. *adv.*
U sum bu ra (ü′səm bur′ə), capital of Burundi. 46,000. *n.*
u su rer (ū′zhə rər), person who lends money at an extremely high or unlawful rate of interest. *n.*
u su ri ous (ū zhur′ē əs), 1. taking extremely high or unlawful interest for the use of money. 2. of or having to do with usury: *Fifty per cent is a usurious rate of interest.* *adj.*
u surp (ū zerp′), seize and hold (power, position, authority, etc.) by force or without right: *The king's brother tried to usurp the throne.* *v.* **—u surp′er,** *n.*
u sur pa tion (ū′zər pā′shən), the seizing and holding of the place or power of another by force or without right: *the usurpation of the throne by a pretender.* *n.*
u su ry (ū′zhə rē), 1. the lending of money at an extremely high or unlawful rate of interest. 2. an extremely high or unlawful interest. *n.*, *pl.* **u su ries.**
Ut., Utah.
U tah (ū′tô or ū′tä), a Western State of the United States. 891,000 pop.; 84,990 sq. mi. *Capital:* Salt Lake City. *Abbrev.:* Ut. *n.* **—U′tah an,** *adj.*, *n.*
Ute (ūt), member of a group of American Indian tribes now living in Utah and Colorado. *n.*
u ten sil (ū ten′sl), 1. container or implement used for practical purposes. Pots, pans, kettles, and mops are kitchen utensils. 2. instrument or tool used for some special purpose. Pens and pencils are writing utensils. *n.*
u ter us (ū′tər əs), the part of the body in mammals that holds and nourishes the young till birth; womb. *n.*, *pl.* **u ter i** (-tər ī).
U ther (ū′thər), a legendary king of ancient Britain. He was the father of King Arthur. *n.*
U ti ca (ū′tə kə), city in central New York State. 100,000. *n.*
u til i tar i an (ū til′ə tãr′ē ən), 1. having to do with utility. 2. aiming at usefulness rather than beauty, style, etc. 3. adherent of utilitarianism. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*
u til i tar i an ism (ū til′ə tãr′ē ən iz′əm), 1. the doctrine or belief that the greatest good of the greatest number should be the purpose of human conduct. 2. the doctrine or belief that actions are good if they are useful. *n.*
u til i ty (ū til′ə tē), 1. usefulness; power to satisfy people's needs. 2. a useful thing. 3. company that performs a public service. Railroads, bus lines, and gas and electric companies are utilities. *n.*, *pl.* **u til i ties.**
u ti li za tion (ū′tl ə zā′shən), a utilizing or being utilized. *n.*
u ti lize (ū′tl īz), make use of; put to some practical use: *utilize leftovers in cooking.* *v.*, **u ti lized, u ti liz ing. —u′ti liz′a ble,** *adj.* **—u′ti liz′er,** *n.*
ut most (ut′mōst), 1. greatest possible; extreme: *Sunshine is of the utmost importance to health.* 2. most distant; farthest: *He walked to the utmost edge of the cliff.* 3. the most that is possible; extreme limit: *He enjoyed himself to the utmost.* 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*
U to pi a or **u to pi a** (ū tō′pē ə), 1. an ideal place or state with perfect laws. 2. a visionary, impractical system of political or social perfection. *n.*
U to pi an or **u to pi an** (ū tō′pē ən), 1. visionary; impractical. 2. an ardent but impractical reformer; idealist. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*
u to pi an ism (ū tō′pē ən iz′əm), ideas, beliefs, and aims of Utopians; ideal schemes for the improvement of life, social conditions, etc. *n.*
U trecht (ū′trekt), city in the central part of the Netherlands. 254,000. *n.*
ut ter[1] (ut′ər), complete; total; absolute: *utter surprise.* *adj.*
ut ter[2] (ut′ər), 1. speak; make known; express: *utter one's thoughts.* 2. give; give out: *He uttered a cry of pain.* *v.* **—ut′ter a ble,** *adj.* **—ut′ter er,** *n.*
ut ter ance (ut′ər əns), 1. an uttering; expression in words or sounds: *The child gave utterance to his grief.* 2. way of speaking. 3. something uttered; a spoken word or words. *n.*
ut ter ly (ut′ər lē), completely; totally; absolutely. *adv.*
ut ter most (ut′ər mōst), utmost. *adj.*, *n.*
u vu la (ū′vyə lə), the small piece of flesh hanging down from the soft palate in the back of the mouth. *n.*, *pl.* **u vu las, u vu lae** (-lē).
ux o ri ous (uks ô′rē əs), excessively or foolishly fond of one's wife. *adj.* **—ux o′ri ous ness,** *n.*
Uz bek (uz′bek), a constituent republic of the Soviet Union, in central Asia north of Afghanistan. 8,113,000 pop.; 157,335 sq. mi. *Capital:* Tashkent. *n.*

V

V or **v** (vē), 1. the 22nd letter of the alphabet. 2. the Roman numeral for 5. *n.*, *pl.* **V's** or **v's.**
V, 1. vanadium. 2. volt.
v, volt.
v., 1. verb. 2. versus.
VA or **V.A.,** Veterans Administration.
Va., the State of Virginia.
Vaal (väl), river flowing from SW Africa into the Orange River. 700 mi. *n.*
va can cy (vā′kən sē), 1. state of being vacant; emptiness. 2. an unoccupied position: *Mr. Smith's death made a vacancy in the business.* 3. state of being or becoming

unoccupied. 4. a room, space, or apartment for rent; empty space. 5. lack of thought or intelligence. *n., pl.* **va can cies.**

va cant (vā′kənt), 1. not occupied: *a vacant house.* 2. empty; not filled: *a vacant space.* 3. without thought or intelligence: *a vacant smile.* 4. free from work, business, etc.: *vacant time. adj.* **—va′cant ly,** *adv.*

va cate (vā′kāt), 1. go away from and leave empty or unoccupied; make vacant: *They will vacate the house at the end of the month.* 2. leave. 3. make void; annul; cancel. *v.,* **va cat ed, va cat ing.**

va ca tion (vā kā′shən), 1. time of rest and freedom from work: *There is a vacation from schoolwork every year at Christmas.* 2. take a vacation. 3. a vacating. 1,3 *n.,* 2 *v.* **—va ca′tion er,** *n.* **—va ca′tion less,** *adj.*

va ca tion ist (vā kā′shən ist), person who is taking a vacation. *n.*

vac ci nate (vak′sə nāt), 1. inoculate with vaccine as a protection against smallpox. 2. take similar measures against other diseases. *v.,* **vac ci nat ed, vac ci nat ing.**

vac ci na tion (vak′sə nā′shən), 1. act or process of vaccinating: *Vaccination has made smallpox a very rare disease.* 2. scar where vaccine was injected. *n.*

vac cine (vak′sēn), 1. the germs causing cowpox, used for the protection of people against smallpox. 2. any preparation of disease germs, or the like, that is used for preventive inoculation. *n.*

vac il late (vas′l āt), 1. move first one way and then another; waver. 2. waver in mind or opinion: *A vacillating person finds it hard to make up his mind. v.,* **vac il lat ed, vac il lat ing.**

vac il la tion (vas′ə lā′shən), 1. unsteadiness; swaying. 2. a wavering in mind or opinion. *n.*

va cu i ty (va kū′ə tē), 1. emptiness. 2. an empty space; vacuum. 3. lack of thought or intelligence. 4. something foolish or stupid. *n., pl.* **va cu i ties.**

vac u ole (vak′yū ōl), 1. a tiny cavity in a living cell, containing fluid. 2. formerly, any very small cavity in organic tissue. *n.*

vac u ous (vak′yū əs), 1. showing no thought or intelligence; foolish; stupid. 2. empty. *adj.* **—vac′u ous ly,** *adv.*

vac u um (vak′yū əm), 1. an empty space without even air in it. 2. space from which almost all air, gas, etc., has been removed. 3. an empty space; void. 4. vacuum cleaner. 5. *Informal.* clean with a vacuum cleaner. 1-4 *n., pl.* **vac u ums,** (*except for def. 4*) **vac u a** (vak′yū ə); 5 *v.*

vacuum bottle, bottle surrounded by a container, with a vacuum between, used to keep liquids hot or cold.

vacuum cleaner, apparatus for cleaning carpets, curtains, floors, etc., by suction.

vacuum pump, 1. pump or device by which a partial vacuum can be produced. 2. pump in which a partial vacuum is utilized to raise water.

vacuum tube, a sealed tube or bulb from which almost all the air has been removed, and into which electrodes from outside project. Vacuum tubes are used in radio sets to control the flow of electric currents.

Va duz (vä düz′), capital of Liechtenstein. 3000. *n.*

vag a bond (vag′ə bond), 1. an idle wanderer; wanderer; tramp. 2. wandering: *The gypsies lead a vagabond life.* 3. a good-for-nothing person; rascal. 4. good-for-nothing; worthless. 5. moving hither and thither; drifting. 1,3 *n.,* 2,4,5 *adj.*

vag a bond age (vag′ə bon′dij), fact or state of being a vagabond; idle wandering. *n.*

va gar y (və gâr′ē or vā′gə rē), 1. an odd fancy; extravagant notion: *the vagaries of a dream.* 2. odd action; caprice; freak: *the vagaries of women's fashions. n., pl.* **va gar ies.**

va gi na (və jī′nə), 1. in female mammals, the passage from the uterus to the vulva or external opening. 2. sheath; sheathlike part. *n., pl.* **va gi nas, va gi nae** (-nē).

vag i nal (vaj′ə nl or və jī′nl), 1. having to do with the vagina of a female mammal. 2. of or resembling a sheath. *adj.*

va gran cy (vā′grən sē), 1. a wandering idly from place to place without proper means or ability to earn a living: *The tramp was arrested for vagrancy.* 2. a wandering. 3. a vagrant act or idea. *n., pl.* **va gran cies.**

va grant (vā′grənt), 1. an idle wanderer; tramp. 2. wanderer. 3. moving in no definite direction or course; wandering. 4. wandering without proper means of earning a living. 5. of or having to do with a vagrant. 1,2 *n.,* 3-5 *adj.* **—va′grant ly,** *adv.*

vague (vāg), not definite; not clear; not distinct: *In a fog everything looks vague. Nobody can be sure just what a vague statement means. adj.,* **va guer, va guest. —vague′ly,** *adv.* **—vague′ness,** *n.*

va gus (vā′gəs), either of a pair of nerves, extending from the brain to the heart, lungs, stomach, and other organs. *n., pl.* **va gi** (vā′jī).

vain (vān), 1. having too much pride in one's looks, ability, etc.: *She is vain of her beauty.* 2. of no use; without effect or success; producing no good result: *I made vain attempts to reach her by telephone.* 3. of no value or importance; worthless; empty: *a vain boast. adj.* **—vain′ness,** *n.*

in vain, without effect or success: *The drowning man shouted in vain, for no one could hear him.*

vain glo ri ous (vān′glô′rē əs), excessively proud or boastful; extremely vain. *adj.* **—vain′glo′ri ous ly,** *adv.*

vain glo ry (vān′glô′rē), 1. an extreme pride in oneself; boastful vanity. 2. worthless pomp or show. *n.*

vain ly (vān′lē), 1. in vain. 2. with conceit. *adv.*

vair (vâr), a gray-and-white squirrel fur used for lining and trimming the robes of nobles in the Middle Ages. *n.*

Valance (def. 2)

val ance (val′əns), 1. a short drapery over the top of a window. 2. a short curtain hanging around a bed from the frame to the floor. *n.*

vale (vāl), *Poetic.* valley. *n.*

val e dic tion (val′ə dik′shən), a bidding farewell. *n.*

val e dic to ri an (val′ə dik tô′rē ən), the student who gives the farewell address at the graduating exercises. The valedictorian is often the student who ranks highest in his class. *n.*

val e dic to ry (val′ə dik′tə rē), 1. a farewell address, especially at the graduating exercises of a school or college. 2. bidding farewell. 1 *n., pl.* **val e dic to ries;** 2 *adj.*

va lence (vā′ləns), quality of an atom or radical that determines the number of other atoms or radicals with which it can combine, indicated by the number of hydrogen atoms with which it can combine or which it can displace. Elements whose atoms lose electrons, such as hydrogen and the metals, have a positive valence. Elements whose atoms add electrons, such as oxygen and other nonmetals, have a negative valence. Oxygen has a negative valence of two; hydrogen has a positive valence of one; one atom of oxygen combines with two of hydrogen to form a molecule of water. *n.*

Va len cia (və len′shə), seaport in E Spain. 544,000. *n.*

Va len ci ennes (və len′sē enz′ for 1; vä läN syen′ for 2), 1. a fine lace in which the pattern and background are made together of the same threads. 2. city in N France. 43,000. *n.*

val en tine (val′ən tīn), 1. a greeting card or small gift sent on Saint Valentine's Day, February 14. 2. a sweetheart chosen on this day. *n.*

Val en tine (val′ən tīn), **Saint,** Christian martyr of the third century A.D. *n.*

Valentine's Day, Saint Valentine's Day, day on which valentines are exchanged, February 14.

va le ri an (və lir′ē ən), **1.** a strong-smelling drug used to quiet the nerves. **2.** the plant from whose root it is made. Valerian has small pinkish or white flowers and is often grown in gardens. *n.*

val et (val′it or val′ā), **1.** servant who takes care of a man's clothes, helps him dress, etc. **2.** a similar employee in a hotel who cleans or presses clothes. **3.** serve as a valet. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **val et ed, val et ing.**

Val hal la (val hal′ə), in Norse mythology, the hall where the souls of heroes slain in battle feast with the god Odin. *n.*

val iant (val′yənt), brave; courageous: *a valiant soldier, a valiant deed.* *adj.* **—val′iant ly,** *adv.* **—val′iant ness,** *n.*

val id (val′id), **1.** supported by facts or authority; sound; true: *a valid argument.* **2.** having legal force; legally binding: *A contract made by an insane man is not valid.* **3.** having force; holding good; effective: *Illness is a valid excuse for being absent from work.* *adj.* **—val′id ly,** *adv.*

val i date (val′ə dāt), **1.** make or declare legally binding; give legal force to. **2.** support by facts or authority; confirm: *The farmer's deed validated his claim to the land.* *v.*, **val i dat ed, val i dat ing.**

va lid i ty (və lid′ə tē), **1.** truth; soundness: *the validity of an argument.* **2.** legal soundness or force; being legally binding: *the validity of a contract.* **3.** effectiveness. *n., pl.* **va lid i ties.**

va lise (və lēs′), a traveling bag to hold clothes, etc. *n.*

Val kyr (val′kir), Valkyrie. *n.*

Val kyr ie (val kir′ē), in Norse mythology, one of the handmaidens of Odin, who ride through the air and hover over battlefields, choosing the heroes who are to die in battle and afterward leading them to Valhalla. *n.*

Val let ta (və let′ə), capital of Malta. 19,000. *n.*

val ley (val′ē), **1.** low land between hills or mountains. **2.** a wide region drained by a great river system: *the Mississippi valley.* **3.** any hollow or structure like a valley. **4.** depression formed by the sloping sides of a roof. *n., pl.* **val leys.**

Valley Forge, village in southeastern Pennsylvania, near which Washington and his army spent the winter of 1777-1778.

Va lois (val′wä), **1.** a former district in N France. **2.** a French royal house that ruled from 1328 to 1589. *n.*

val or (val′ər), bravery; courage. *n.*

val or ous (val′ər əs), valiant; brave; courageous. *adj.* **—val′or ous ly,** *adv.* **—val′or ous ness,** *n.*

val our (val′ər), *Esp. Brit.* valor. *n.*

Val pa rai so (val′pə rī′zō), seaport in central Chile. 250,000. *n.*

valse (väls), *French.* waltz. *n.*

val u a ble (val′yü ə bl), **1.** having value; being worth something: *a valuable ring, valuable information, a valuable friend.* **2.** having great value: *He has a valuable stamp collection.* **3.** that can have its value measured. **4.** an article of value: *She keeps her jewelry and other valuables in a safe.* 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.* **—val′u a ble ness,** *n.* **—val′u a bly,** *adv.*

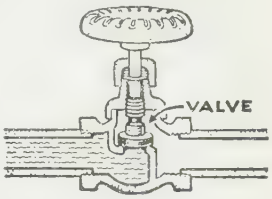
val u a tion (val′yü ā′shən), **1.** value estimated or determined: *The jeweler's valuation of the necklace was $10,000.* **2.** an estimating or determining of the value of something. *n.*

val ue (val′yü), **1.** worth; excellence; usefulness; importance: *the value of education.* **2.** the real worth; proper price: *He bought the house for less than its value.* **3.** power to buy: *The value of the dollar has varied greatly.* **4.** rate at a certain value or price; estimate the value of: *The land is valued at $5000.* **5.** estimated worth: *He placed a value on his furniture.* **6.** think highly of; regard highly: *value one's judgment.* **7.** meaning; effect; force: *the value of a symbol.* **8.** number or amount represented by a symbol: *The value of XIV is fourteen.* **9.** the relative length of a tone in music indicated by a note. **10.** special quality of sound in speech. **11.** degree of lightness or darkness in a painting, etc. **12.** the relative importance or effect of an object, part, spot of color, etc., in a painting. 1-3,5,7-12 *n.*, 4,6 *v.*, **val ued, val u ing. —val′u er,** *n.*

values, the established ideals of life.

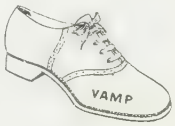
val ued (val′yüd), **1.** having its value estimated or determined. **2.** regarded highly. *adj.*

val ue less (val′yü lis), without value; worthless. *adj.*



valve (valv), **1.** a movable part that controls the flow of a liquid, gas, etc., through a pipe by opening and closing the passage. A faucet is one kind of valve. **2.** a membrane that works similarly. The valves of the heart control the flow of blood. **3.** control the flow of (a liquid, gas, etc.) by a valve. **4.** one of the parts of hinged shells like those of oysters and clams. **5.** one of the sections formed when a seed vessel bursts open. **6.** section that opens like a lid when an anther opens. **7.** radio tube. **8.** device in musical wind instruments for changing the pitch of the tone by changing the direction and length of the column of air. Cornets and French horns have valves. 1,2,4-8 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **valved, valv ing. —valve′less,** *adj.* **—valve′like′,** *adj.*

val vu lar (val′vyə lər), **1.** having to do with valves, especially with the valves of the heart. **2.** having the form of a valve. **3.** furnished with valves; working by valves. *adj.*



vamp[1] (vamp), **1.** the upper front part of a shoe or foot. **2.** furnish with a vamp; repair with a new vamp. **3.** piece or patch added to an old thing to make it look new. **4.** patch up; make (an old thing) look new. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.* **—vamp′er,** *n.*

vamp up, 1. make (something old) appear new. **2.** make up to deceive.

vamp[2] (vamp), *Slang.* **1.** an unscrupulous flirt. **2.** flirt with. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

vam pire (vam′pir), **1.** a corpse supposed to come to life at night and suck the blood of people while they sleep. **2.** person who preys ruthlessly on others. **3.** woman who flirts with men to get money or to please her vanity. **4.** any of various South and Central American bats which suck blood, or are incorrectly supposed to do so, including **true vampires,** a species which actually sucks the blood of animals and men. *n.*

van[1] (van), the front part of an army, fleet, or other advancing group. *n.*

van[2] (van), **1.** a covered truck or wagon for moving furniture, etc. **2.** *Brit.* a railroad baggage car. *n.*

va na di um (və nā′dē əm), a rare metallic element used in making certain kinds of steel. *Symbol:* V *n.*

vanadium steel, steel containing some vanadium to make it tougher and harder.

Van Al len radiation belt (van al′ən), broad band of radiation about the earth, consisting of electrons apparently trapped by the earth's magnetic field.

Van Bu ren (van byur′ən), **Martin,** 1782-1862, the eighth president of the United States, from 1837 to 1841.

Van cou ver (van kü′vər), **1.** seaport in SW Canada. 377,000. **2.** island in the Pacific Ocean, just off the SW coast of Canada. It is part of British Columbia. 215,000 pop.; 13,000 sq. mi. *n.*

Van dal (van′dl), **1.** member of a Germanic tribe that ravaged Gaul, Spain, and N Africa. In 455 A.D. the Vandals took Rome. **2.** of or having to do with Vandals. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

van dal (van′dl), 1. person who willfully or ignorantly destroys or damages beautiful or valuable things. 2. destructive. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

van dal ism (van′dl iz əm), willful or ignorant destruction or damaging of beautiful things. *n.*

vane (vān), 1. a flat piece of metal, or some other device, fixed upon a spire or some other high object in such a way as to move with the wind and indicate its direction. 2. blade of a windmill, a ship's propeller, etc. 3. the flat, soft part of a feather. *n.*

Vane (def. 1)

Van Gogh (van gō′). See **Gogh.**

van guard (van′gärd′), 1. soldiers marching ahead of the main part of an army to clear the way and guard against surprise. 2. the foremost or leading position. 3. leaders of a movement. *n.*

va nil la (və nil′ə), 1. a flavoring extract used in candy, ice cream, perfume, etc. 2. the tropical plant that yields the beans used in making this flavoring. 3. the bean itself. *n.*

van ish (van′ish), 1. disappear; disappear suddenly: *The sun vanished behind a cloud.* 2. pass away; cease to be: *Many kinds of animals have vanished from the earth.* *v.* **—van′ish er,** *n.*

van i ty (van′ə tē), 1. too much pride in one's looks, ability, etc.: *The girl's vanity made her look in the mirror often.* 2. lack of real value; worthlessness: *the vanity of wealth.* 3. a useless or worthless thing. 4. worthless pleasure or display. 5. lack of effect or success. 6. a vanity case. 7. a dressing table with an attached mirror. *n., pl.* **van i ties.**

van quish (vang′kwish), conquer; defeat; overcome. *v.* **—van′quish a ble,** *adj.* **—van′quish er,** *n.*

van tage (van′tij), 1. a better position or condition; advantage. 2. the first point scored in a tennis game after deuce. *n.*

vantage ground, a favorable position.

vap id (vap′id), without much life or flavor; tasteless; dull. *adj.* **—vap′id ly,** *adv.* **—vap′id ness,** *n.*

va pid i ty (va pid′ə tē), insipidity; flatness of flavor. *n.*

va por (vā′pər), 1. steam from boiling water; moisture in the air that can be seen; fog; mist. 2. a gas formed from a substance that is usually a liquid or a solid. 3. pass off as vapor. 4. send out in vapor. 5. give out vapor. 6. something without substance; empty fancy. 7. boast; swagger; brag. 1,2,6 *n.*, 3-5,7 *v.*

the vapors, *Archaic.* low spirits.

va por ish (vā′pər ish), 1. like vapor. 2. abounding in vapor. 3. in low spirits. 4. having to do with or connected with low spirits: *vaporish fears.* *adj.*

va por ize (vā′pər īz), change into vapor. *v.*, **va por ized, va por iz ing. —va′por iz′a ble,** *adj.* **—va′por i za′tion,** *n.*

va por iz er (vā′pər īz′ər), a device for converting a liquid into vapor, such as an apparatus that releases steam into a room for medicinal purposes. *n.*

va por ous (vā′pər əs), 1. full of vapor; misty. 2. like vapor. 3. soon passing; worthless. *adj.*

vapor trail, visible stream of moisture left by the engines of a jet plane flying at high altitude.

va por y (vā′pər ē), vaporous. *adj.*

va que ro (vä kär′ō), *Spanish America and Southwestern United States.* cowboy. *n., pl.* **va que ros.**

var i a bil i ty (vär′ē ə bil′ə tē), 1. fact or quality of being variable. 2. tendency to vary. *n.*

var i a ble (vär′ē ə bl), 1. apt to change; changeable; uncertain: *variable winds.* 2. that can be varied: *This curtain rod is of variable length.* 3. a thing or quantity that varies. 4. a shifting wind. 5. deviating from the strict biological type. 1,2,5 *adj.*, 3,4 *n.* **—var′i a ble ness,** *n.* **—var′i a bly,** *adv.*

the variables, the region between the northeast and the southeast trade winds.

var i ance (vär′ē əns), 1. difference; disagreement. 2. a varying; change. *n.*

at variance, differing; disagreeing; in disagreement.

var i ant (vär′ē ənt), 1. varying; different: *"Rime" is a variant spelling of "rhyme."* 2. variable; changing. 3. a different form. 4. a different pronunciation or spelling of the same word. 1,2 *adj.*, 3,4 *n.*

var i a tion (vär′ē ā′shən), 1. a varying in condition, degree, etc.; change. 2. amount of change. 3. a varied or changed form. 4. in music, a tune or theme repeated with changes. 5. a deviation of an animal or plant from type. 6. deviation of a heavenly body from its average orbit or motion. *n.*

var i col ored (vär′ē kul′ərd), having various colors. *adj.*

var i cose (var′ə kōs), 1. swollen or enlarged: *Her legs are covered with varicose veins.* 2. having to do with, affected with, or designed to remedy varicose veins. *adj.*

var ied (vär′ēd), 1. of different kinds; having variety: *a varied assortment of candies.* 2. changed; altered. *adj.*

var i e gate (vär′ē ə gāt), 1. vary in appearance; mark, spot, or streak with different colors. 2. give variety to. *v.*, **var i e gat ed, var i e gat ing.**

var i e gat ed (vär′ē ə gāt′id), 1. varied in appearance; marked with different colors: *variegated pansies.* 2. having variety. *adj.*

var i e ga tion (vär′ē ə gā′shən), a variegating or being variegated; varied coloring. *n.*

va ri e ty (və rī′ə tē), 1. lack of sameness; difference; variation: *Variety is the spice of life.* 2. number of different kinds: *The store has a great variety of toys.* 3. kind; sort: *Which variety of cake do you prefer?* 4. a division of a species. 5. *Esp. Brit.* vaudeville. *n., pl.* **va ri e ties.**

var i form (vär′ə fôrm), varied in form; having various forms. *adj.*

var i ous (vär′ē əs), 1. differing from one another; different: *various opinions.* 2. several; many: *We have looked at various houses, but have decided to buy this one.* 3. varied; many-sided: *lives made various by learning.* 4. varying; changeable. *adj.* **—var′i ous ly,** *adv.*

var let (vär′lit), *Archaic.* a low fellow; rascal. *n.*

var mint (vär′mənt), *Informal* or *Dialect.* 1. vermin. 2. an objectionable animal or person. *n.*

var nish (vär′nish), 1. a liquid that gives a smooth, glossy appearance to wood, metal, etc., made from resinous substances dissolved in oil or turpentine. 2. the smooth, hard surface made by this liquid when dry: *The varnish on the car has been scratched.* 3. put varnish on. 4. a glossy appearance. 5. a false or deceiving appearance; pretense: *She covers her selfishness with a varnish of good manners.* 6. give a false or deceiving appearance to. 1,2,4,5 *n.*, 3,6 *v.* **—var′nish er,** *n.*

var si ty (vär′sə tē), the most important team in a given sport in a university, college, or school. *n., pl.* **var si ties.**

var y (vär′ē), 1. make or become different; change: *The driver can vary the speed of an automobile. The weather varies.* 2. in music, repeat (a tune or theme) with changes and ornament. 3. be different; differ: *The stars vary in brightness.* 4. give variety to: *vary one's style of writing.* 5. alternate. *v.*, **var ied, var y ing. —var′y ing ly,** *adv.*

vas cu lar (vas′kyə lər), having to do with, made of, or provided with vessels that carry blood, sap, etc. *adj.*

vase (vās), a holder or container used for ornament or for holding flowers. *n.* **—vase′like′,** *adj.*

Vas e line (vas′l ēn), *Trademark.* name for certain petroleum products. *n.*

vas sal (vas′l), 1. person who held land from a lord or superior, to whom in return he gave help in war or some other service. A great noble could be a vassal of the king and have many other men as his vassals. 2. like a vassal; like that of a vassal. 3. servant. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

vas sal age (vas′l ij), 1. the condition of being a vassal. 2. the homage or service due from a vassal to his

lord or superior. **3.** dependence; servitude. **4.** land held by a vassal. *n.*

vast (vast), very great; immense: *Texas is a vast State. A billion dollars is a vast amount of money. adj.* **—vast′ness,** *n.*

vast ly (vast′lē), to a vast extent; to a vast degree. *adv.*

vat (vat), a large container for liquids; tank. *n.*

Vat i can (vat′ə kən), **1.** collection of buildings grouped about the palace of the Pope, next to Saint Peter's Church in Rome. **2.** the government, office, or authority of the Pope. *n.*

Vatican City, an independent state inside the city of Rome. It is ruled by the Pope and includes Saint Peter's Church and the Vatican. 1000 pop.; 109 acres.

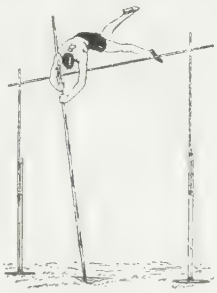
va tic i nate (və tis′n āt), prophesy. *v.,* **va tic i nat ed, va tic i nat ing.**

vau de ville (vō′də vil or vōd′vil), theatrical entertainment consisting of a variety of acts. Vaudeville consists of songs, dances, acrobatic feats, short plays, trained animals, etc. *n.*

Vault of a roof

vault[1] (vôlt), **1.** an arched roof or ceiling; series of arches. **2.** an arched space or passage. **3.** something like an arched roof. The **vault of heaven** means the sky. **4.** make in the form of a vault. **5.** cover with a vault. **6.** an underground cellar or storehouse. **7.** place for storing valuable things and keeping them safe. Vaults are often made of steel. **8.** place for burial. 1-3,6-8 *n.,* 4,5 *v.* **—vault′like′,** *adj.*

vault[2] (vôlt), **1.** jump or leap over by using a pole or the hands: *He vaulted the fence.* **2.** act of vaulting. **3.** jump or leap: *He vaulted over the wall.* 1,3 *v.,* 2 *n.*


Pole vault

vault ed (vôl′tid), **1.** in the form of a vault; arched. **2.** built or covered with a vault: *a vaulted room. adj.*

vault ing (vôl′ting), **1.** a vaulted structure. **2.** vaults collectively. *n.*

vaunt (vônt), boast. *v., n.* **—vaunt′ing ly,** *adv.*

V-Day, day marking the complete victory of the Allied Forces in World War II, Dec. 31, 1946.

veal (vēl), flesh of a calf, used for food. *n.*

vec tor (vek′tər), **1.** quantity involving direction as well as magnitude. **2.** line representing both the direction and the magnitude of some force, etc. *n.*

DA, DC, vectors; DB, resultant.

V-E Day, date of the Allied victory in Europe in World War II, May 8, 1945.

veer (vir), **1.** change in direction; shift; turn: *The wind veered to the south. The talk veered to ghosts.* **2.** change the direction of: *We veered our boat.* **3.** a shift; turn. 1,2 *v.,* 3 *n.*

Ve ga (vē′gə), a bluish-white star of the first magnitude, in the constellation Lyra. *n.*

veg e ta ble (vej′tə bl or vej′ə tə bl), **1.** plant whose fruit, shoots or stems, leaves, roots, or other parts are used for food. Peas, corn, lettuce, tomatoes, and beets are vegetables. **2.** any plant. **3.** of plants; having to do with plants; like plants: *the vegetable kingdom.* **4.** consisting of or made from vegetables: *vegetable soup.* 1,2 *n.,* 3,4 *adj.*

veg e tar i an (vej′ə tär′ē ən), **1.** person who eats vegetables but no meat. **2.** eating vegetables but no meat. **3.** devoted to or advocating vegetarianism. **4.** containing no meat. 1 *n.,* 2-4 *adj.*

veg e tar i an ism (vej′ə tär′ē ən iz′əm), practice or principle of eating vegetables but no meat. *n.*

veg e tate (vej′ə tāt), **1.** grow as plants do. **2.** live with very little action, thought, or feeling. *v.,* **veg e tat ed, veg e tat ing.**

veg e ta tion (vej′ə tā′shən), **1.** plant life; growing plants: *There is not much vegetation in deserts.* **2.** a vegetating; the growth of plants. *n.*

veg e ta tive (vej′ə tā′tiv), **1.** growing as plants do. **2.** of plants or plant life. **3.** having very little action, thought, or feeling. *adj.* **—veg′e ta′tive ly,** *adv.* **—veg′e ta′tive ness,** *n.*

ve he mence (vē′ə məns), forcefulness; violence; strong feeling. *n.*

ve he ment (vē′ə mənt), **1.** having or showing strong feeling; caused by strong feeling; eager; passionate. **2.** forceful; violent. *adj.* **—ve′he ment ly,** *adv.*

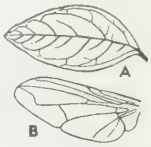
ve hi cle (vē′ə kl), **1.** a carriage, cart, wagon, automobile, sled, or any other conveyance used on land. **2.** a means of carrying or conveying: *Language is the vehicle of thought.* **3.** in painting, a liquid in which a pigment is applied to a surface: *Linseed oil is a vehicle for paint. n.*

ve hic u lar (vi hik′yə lər), of or having to do with vehicles. *adj.*

veil (vāl), **1.** piece of very thin material worn to protect or hide the face, or as an ornament. **2.** piece of material worn so as to fall over the head and shoulders. **3.** cover with a veil. **4.** anything that covers or hides: *A veil of clouds hid the sun.* **5.** cover; hide: *a veiled threat.* 1,2,4 *n.,* 3,5 *v.* **—veil′like′,** *adj.*

take the veil, become a nun.

veil ing (vāl′ing), **1.** a veil. **2.** material for veils. *n.*



Veins: A, of leaf; B, of insect's wing.

vein (vān), **1.** one of the blood vessels or tubes that carry blood to the heart from all parts of the body. **2.** one of the strands or bundles of vascular tissue forming the principal framework of a leaf. **3.** rib of an insect's wing. **4.** a crack or seam in rock filled with a different material: *a vein of copper.* **5.** any streak or marking of a different shade or color in wood, marble, etc. **6.** a special character or disposition; state of mind; mood: *a vein of cruelty, a joking vein.* **7.** cover with veins; mark with veins. 1-6 *n.,* 7 *v.* **—vein′less,** *adj.* **—vein′like′,** *adj.*

veined (vānd), having or showing veins: *veined marble. adj.*

vein ing (vān′ing), arrangement of veins. *n.*

veld or **veldt** (velt), open country in South Africa, having grass or bushes but few trees. *n.*

vel lum (vel′əm), **1.** the finest kind of parchment, used for writing, binding books, etc. **2.** paper or cloth imitating such parchment. **3.** of vellum. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *adj.*

Velocipede (def.1)

ve loc i pede (və los′ə pēd), **1.** a child's tricycle. **2.** an early kind of bicycle or tricycle. *n.*

ve loc i ty (və los′ə tē), **1.** speed; swiftness; quickness: *fly with the velocity of a bird.* **2.** rate of motion: *The velocity of light is about 186,000 miles per second. n., pl.* **ve loc i ties.**

ve lours or **ve lour** (və lu̇r′), a fabric like velvet, made of silk, wool, or cotton, used for clothing, draperies, upholstery, etc. *n.*

ve lum (vē′ləm), **1.** a veillike membranous covering or partition. **2.** the soft palate. *n., pl.* **ve la** (-lə).

vel vet (vel′vit), **1.** cloth with a thick, soft pile. Velvet may be made of silk, rayon, cotton, or some combination of these. **2.** made of velvet. **3.** like velvet: *a cat's velvet paws.* **4.** something like velvet. **5.** the furry

skin that covers the growing antlers of a deer. **6.** *Slang.* clear profit or gain. 1,4-6 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*

vel vet een (vel′və tēn′), **1.** velvet made of cotton. **2.** made of velveteen. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

vel vet y (vel′və tē), smooth and soft like velvet. *adj.*

ve nal (vē′nl), **1.** willing to sell one's services or influence basely; open to bribes; corrupt: *Venal judges are a disgrace to a country.* **2.** influenced or obtained by bribery: *venal conduct. adj.* **—ve′nal ly,** *adv.*

ve nal i ty (vē nal′ə tē), quality of being venal. *n.*

ve na tion (vē nā′shən), **1.** arrangement of veins in a leaf or in an insect's wing. **2.** these veins. *n.*

vend (vend), sell; peddle. *v.*

vend er (ven′dər), **1.** seller; especially, a peddler. **2.** machine from which one obtains candy, stamps, etc., when a coin is dropped in. *n.*

ven det ta (ven det′ə), feud in which a murdered man's relatives try to kill the slayer or his relatives. *n.*

vend i ble (ven′də bl), **1.** salable. **2.** a salable thing. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

vending machine, vender (def. 2).

ven dor (ven′dər), seller; peddler. *n.*

ve neer (və nir′), **1.** cover (wood) with a thin layer of finer wood or other material: *veneer a pine desk with mahogany.* **2.** a thin layer of wood or other material used in veneering: *The panel had a veneer of gold and ivory.* **3.** cover (anything) with a layer of something else to give an appearance of superior quality. **4.** surface appearance or show: *A veneer of piety hid his real meanness.* 1,3 *v.*, 2,4 *n.*

ven er a bil i ty (ven′ər ə bil′ə tē), fact or quality of being venerable. *n.*

ven er a ble (ven′ər ə bl), worthy of reverence; deserving respect because of age, character, or associations: *a venerable priest, venerable customs. adj.* **—ven′er a bly,** *adv.*

ven er ate (ven′ər āt), regard with deep respect; revere: *He venerates his father's memory. v.*, **ven er at ed, ven er at ing.**

ven er a tion (ven′ər ā′shən), deep respect; reverence. *n.*

ve ne re al (və nir′ē əl), **1.** of or having to do with sexual intercourse. **2.** caused by sexual intercourse. **3.** having to do with diseases transmitted by sexual intercourse. **4.** infected with syphilis, gonorrhea, or other venereal disease. *adj.*

Ve ne tian (və nē′shən), **1.** of Venice or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Venice. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Venetian blind, a window blind made of many horizontal wooden, steel, or aluminum slats that can be opened or closed to regulate the light, air, etc.

Ven e zue la (ven′ə zwē′lə or ven′ə zwā′lə), country in the N part of South America. 6,607,000 pop.; 352,143 sq. mi. *Capital:* Caracas. See **South America** for map. *n.*

Ven e zue lan (ven′ə zwē′lən or ven′ə zwā′lən), **1.** of or having to do with Venezuela or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Venezuela. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

venge ance (ven′jəns), punishment in return for a wrong; revenge: *The Indian swore vengeance against the men who murdered his father. n.*

with a vengeance, **1.** with great force or violence: *By six o'clock it was raining with a vengeance.* **2.** extremely. **3.** much more than expected.

venge ful (venj′fəl), feeling or showing a strong desire for vengeance. *adj.* **—venge′ful ly,** *adv.*

ve ni al (vē′nē əl), that can be forgiven; not very wrong; pardonable. *adj.*

Ven ice (ven′is), **1.** city on the northeastern coast of Italy. Venice has many canals in place of streets. 328,000. **2. Gulf of,** the northern part of the Adriatic. *n.*

ve ni re (və nī′rē), writ by a sheriff summoning a person to serve on a jury. *n.*

ve ni re man (və nī′rē mən), person summoned to serve on a jury by a writ of venire. *n., pl.* **ve ni re men.**

ven i son (ven′ə zn), the flesh of a deer, used for food; deer meat. *n.*

ven om (ven′əm), **1.** the poison of snakes, spiders, etc. **2.** spite; malice: *Her enemies dreaded the venom of her tongue. n.* **—ven′om less,** *adj.*

ven om ous (ven′əm əs), **1.** poisonous: *Rattlesnakes are venomous.* **2.** spiteful; malicious. *adj.* **—ven′om ous ly,** *adv.* **—ven′om ous ness,** *n.*

ve nous (vē′nəs), **1.** of, in, or having to do with veins: *venous blood.* **2.** having veins: *the venous wings of insects. adj.*

vent[1] (vent), **1.** hole; opening, especially one serving as an outlet. **2.** outlet; way out: *His great energy found vent in hard work.* **3.** expression: *She gave vent to her grief in tears.* **4.** let out; express freely: *He vented his anger on the dog.* **5.** end of the intestine, especially in birds and reptiles. **6.** the small opening in the barrel of a gun by which fire is communicated to the powder. **7.** in automobiles, etc., a small window that can be opened for indirect ventilation. **8.** make a vent in. 1-3,5-7 *n.*, 4,8 *v.*

vent[2] (vent), slit in a garment. *n.*

ven ti late (ven′tl āt), **1.** change the air in: *We ventilate a room by opening windows.* **2.** purify by fresh air: *The lungs ventilate the blood.* **3.** make known publicly; discuss openly. **4.** furnish with a vent or opening for the escape of air, gas, etc. *v.*, **ven ti lat ed, ven ti lat ing.**

ven ti la tion (ven′tl ā′shən), **1.** change of air; act or process of supplying with fresh air. **2.** means of supplying fresh air. **3.** purifying by fresh air. **4.** an open discussion in public. *n.*

ven ti la tor (ven′tl ā′tər), any apparatus or means for changing or improving the air. *n.*

ven tral (ven′trəl), **1.** of or having to do with the belly; abdominal. **2.** of or having to do with the surface or part opposite the back. **3.** on the ventral surface; nearer the ventral surface. *adj.*

ven tral ly (ven′trəl ē), in a ventral position or direction. *adv.*

ven tri cle (ven′trə kl), **1.** either of the two lower chambers of the heart that receive blood and force it into the arteries. See **heart** for diagram. **2.** any of a series of connecting cavities in the brain. **3.** any hollow organ of the body. *n.*

ven tric u lar (ven trik′yə lər), of, having to do with, or like a ventricle. *adj.*

ven tril o quism (ven tril′ə kwiz əm), art or practice of speaking or uttering sounds with the lips immobilized so that the voice may seem to come from some other source than the speaker. *n.*

ven tril o quist (ven tril′ə kwist), person who can make his voice seem to come from some other source. A ventriloquist can talk without any movement of the lips that can be readily observed. *n.*

ven tril o quy (ven tril′ə kwē), ventriloquism. *n.*

ven ture (ven′chər), **1.** a risky or daring undertaking: *His courage was equal to any venture.* **2.** speculation to make money: *A lucky venture in oil stock made his fortune.* **3.** expose to risk or danger: *Men venture their lives in war.* **4.** run a risk. **5.** thing risked; stake. **6.** dare: *No one ventured to interrupt the speaker.* **7.** dare to come, go, or proceed: *He ventured out on the thin ice and fell through.* **8.** dare to say or make: *He ventured an objection.* 1,2,5 *n.*, 3,4,6-8 *v.*, **ven tured, ven tur ing.**

at a venture, at random; by chance.

ven ture some (ven′chər səm), **1.** inclined to take risks; rash; daring. **2.** hazardous. *adj.*

ven tur ous (ven′chər əs), **1.** rash; daring; adventurous. **2.** risky; dangerous. *adj.*

ven ue (ven′ū), **1.** the place or neighborhood of a crime or cause of action. **2.** the place where the jury is gathered and the case tried: *The prisoner's lawyer asked for a change of venue because the county was so prejudiced against the prisoner. n.*

Ve nus (vē′nəs), **1.** the Roman goddess of love and beauty. The Romans identified her with the Greek goddess Aphrodite. **2.** a very beautiful woman. **3.** the most brilliant planet, second in order from the sun. *n.*

ve ra cious (və rā′shəs), 1. truthful. 2. true. *adj.* —**ve ra′cious ly,** *adv.* —**ve ra′cious ness,** *n.*

ve rac i ty (və ras′ə tē), 1. truthfulness. 2. truth. 3. correctness; accuracy. *n., pl.* **ve rac i ties.**

Ver a cruz or **Ver a Cruz** (ver′ə krüz′), an important seaport in SE Mexico. 138,000. *n.*

ve ran da or **ve ran dah** (və ran′də), a large porch along one or more sides of a house. *n.*

verb (vėrb), word that tells what is or what is done; the part of speech that expresses action or being. *Do, go, come, be, sit, think, know,* and *eat* are verbs. *n.*

ver bal (vėr′bl), 1. in words; of words: *A description is a verbal picture.* 2. expressed in spoken words; oral: *a verbal promise, a verbal message.* 3. word for word; literal: *a verbal translation from the French.* 4. having to do with a verb. Two common verbal endings are *-ed* and *-ing.* 5. derived from a verb: *a verbal noun.* 6. a noun, adjective, or other word derived from a verb. 1-5 *adj.,* 6 *n.*

ver bal ism (vėr′bl iz əm), 1. a verbal expression; word, phrase, etc. 2. too much attention to mere words. 3. a stock phrase or formula in words with little meaning. *n.*

ver bal i za tion (vėr′bl ə zā′shən), 1. expression in words. 2. use of too many words. *n.*

ver bal ize (vėr′bl īz), 1. express in words. 2. use too many words; be wordy. *v.,* **ver bal ized, ver bal iz ing.**

ver bal ly (vėr′bl ē), 1. in words. 2. in spoken words; orally: *The dumb boy could not reply verbally but used signs.* 3. word for word: *The child reported the conversation verbally.* 4. in regard to words only. 5. as a verb: *"Breast" is used verbally in "The boat breasts the wave."* *adv.*

ver ba tim (vėr bā′tim), word for word; in exactly the same words: *His speech was printed verbatim in the newspaper.* *adv., adj.*

ver be na (vər bē′nə), any of certain low-growing garden plants with elongated or flattened spikes of flowers having various colors. *n.*

Verbena

ver bi age (vėr′bē ij), use of too many words; abundance of useless words. *n.*

ver bose (vėr bōs′), using too many words; wordy. *adj.* —**ver bose′ly,** *adv.* —**ver bose′ness,** *n.*

ver bos i ty (vėr bos′ə tē), use of too many words; wordiness. *n.*

ver bo ten (fer bō′tn), forbidden by authority; prohibited. *adj.*

ver dan cy (vėr′dn sē), 1. greenness. 2. inexperience. *n.*

ver dant (vėr′dnt), 1. green: *The fields are covered with verdant grass.* 2. inexperienced. *adj.* —**ver′dant ly,** *adv.*

Verde (vėrd), **Cape,** the most western point of Africa. *n.*

ver dict (vėr′dikt), 1. the decision of a jury: *The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty."* 2. decision; judgment. *n.*

ver di gris (vėr′də grēs), 1. a green or bluish coating that forms on brass, copper, or bronze when exposed for long periods of time. 2. a green or bluish-green poisonous compound used in paints and as a drug. *n.*

ver dure (vėr′jər), 1. fresh greenness. 2. a fresh growth of green grass, plants, or leaves. *n.*

ver dur ous (vėr′jər əs), green and fresh. *adj.*

verge[1] (vėrj), 1. edge; rim; brink: *His business is on the verge of ruin.* 2. be on the verge; border: *Her silly talk verged on nonsense.* 3. a limiting belt, strip, or border of something. 4. rod, staff, etc., carried as an emblem of authority. 5. shaft of a column. 1,3-5 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **verged, verg ing.**

verge[2] (vėrj), tend; incline: *She was plump, verging toward fatness.* *v.,* **verged, verg ing.**

ver ger (vėr′jər), 1. man who takes care of a church; sexton. 2. official who carries the staff or wand before a bishop, dean, etc. *n.*

Ver gil (vėr′jəl), 70-19 B.C., Roman poet, author of *The Aeneid.* *n.* Also, **Virgil.**

ver i est (ver′ē ist), utmost: *the veriest nonsense.* *adj.*

ver i fi a ble (ver′ə fī′ə bl), that can be checked or tested and proved to be true. *adj.*

ver i fi ca tion (ver′ə fə kā′shən), proof by evidence or testimony; confirmation. *n.*

ver i fy (ver′ə fī), 1. prove (something) to be true; confirm: *The driver's report of the accident was verified by eyewitnesses.* 2. test the correctness of; check for accuracy: *Verify the spelling of a word by looking in a dictionary.* *v.,* **ver i fied, ver i fy ing.** —**ver′i fi′er,** *n.*

ver i ly (ver′ə lē), in truth; truly; really. *adv.*

ver i ta ble (ver′ə tə bl), true; real; actual. *adj.* —**ver′i ta ble ness,** *n.*

ver i ta bly (ver′ə tə blē), in truth; truly; really; actually. *adv.*

ver i ty (ver′ə tē), 1. truth. 2. a true statement or fact. 3. reality. *n., pl.* **ver i ties.**

ver meil (vėr′ml), 1. *Poetic.* vermilion. 2. silver or bronze coated with gilt. *n., adj.*

ver mi cel li (vėr′mə sel′ē), a mixture of flour and water, like macaroni and spaghetti, but made in long, slender, solid threads. *n.*

ver mi cide (vėr′mə sīd), any agent that kills worms; especially, a drug used to kill parasitic intestinal worms. *n.*

ver mi form (vėr′mə fôrm), shaped like a worm. *adj.*

vermiform appendix, a slender tube, closed at one end, growing out of the large intestine in the lower right-hand part of the abdomen. Appendicitis is inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

ver mi fuge (vėr′mə fūj), medicine to expel worms from the intestines. *n.*

ver mil ion (vər mil′yən), 1. bright red. 2. a bright-red coloring matter. 1,2 *n.,* 1 *adj.*

ver min (vėr′mən), 1. small animals that are troublesome or destructive. Fleas, lice, bedbugs, rats, and mice are vermin. 2. *Brit.* animals or birds that destroy game, poultry, etc. 3. a vile, worthless person or persons. *n.pl. or sing.*

ver min ous (vėr′mən əs), 1. infested with vermin. 2. caused by vermin. 3. like vermin; vile; worthless. *adj.*

Ver mont (vər mont′), a State forming the NW part of New England. 390,000 pop.; 9609 sq. mi. *Capital:* Montpelier. *Abbrev.:* Vt. *n.*

Ver mont er (vər mon′tər), native or inhabitant of Vermont. *n.*

ver mouth (vər müth′), a white wine flavored with wormwood or other herbs and used as a liqueur or in cocktails. *n.*

ver nac u lar (vər nak′yə lər), 1. a native language; language used by the people of a certain country or place. 2. used by the people of a certain country, place, etc.; native: *English is our vernacular tongue.* 3. of or in the native language, rather than a literary or learned language. 4. everyday language; informal speech. 5. language of a profession, trade, etc.: *the vernacular of the lawyers.* 1,4,5 *n.,* 2,3 *adj.*

ver nal (vėr′nl), 1. of spring; having to do with spring: *vernal green, vernal flowers, vernal months.* 2. like spring; suggesting spring. 3. youthful: *Everyone admired the young girl's vernal freshness.* *adj.* —**ver′nal ly,** *adv.*

vernal equinox, equinox that occurs about March 21.

ver ni er (vėr′nē ər), a small, movable scale for measuring a fractional part of one of the divisions of a fixed scale. *n.*

Ve ro na (və rō′nə), city in N Italy. 187,000. *n.*

ve ron i ca (və ron′ə kə), **1.** a kind of plant or shrub with blue, purple, pink, or white flowers. **2.** cloth with a representation of Christ's face. *n.*

Ver sailles (vär sī′ or vər sälz′), **1.** city in N France, near Paris. The treaty ending World War I was signed there on June 28, 1919. 84,000. **2.** a large palace there. *n.*

ver sa tile (vėr′sə tl), **1.** able to do many things well: *Theodore Roosevelt was a versatile man; he was successful as a statesman, soldier, sportsman, explorer, and author.* **2.** turning forward or backward: *the versatile toe of an owl.* **3.** moving freely up and down and laterally: *versatile antennae.* **4.** in botany, attached at or near the middle so as to swing or turn freely: *a versatile anther.* **5.** fickle; inconstant. *adj.* **—ver′sa tile ly,** *adv.*

ver sa til i ty (vėr′sə til′ə tē), **1.** ability to do many things well. **2.** being changeable; fickleness. *n., pl.* **ver sa til i ties.**

verse (vėrs), **1.** poetry; lines of words usually with a regularly repeated accent. **2.** a single line of poetry. **3.** a group of lines or short portion in poetry: *Sing the first verse of "America."* **4.** type of poetry; meter: *blank verse, iambic verse.* **5.** a short division of a chapter in the Bible. *n.*

versed (vėrst), experienced; practiced; skilled: *A doctor should be well versed in medical theory. adj.*

ver si fi ca tion (vėr′sə fə kā′shən), **1.** the making of verses. **2.** art or theory of making verses. **3.** form or style of poetry; metrical structure. *n.*

ver si fi er (vėr′sə fī′ər), person who makes verses. *n.*

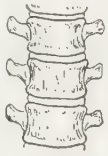
ver si fy (vėr′sə fī), **1.** write verses. **2.** tell in verse. **3.** turn (prose) into poetry. *v.,* **ver si fied, ver si fy ing.**

ver sion (vėr′zhən), **1.** a translation from one language to another: *a version of the Bible.* **2.** one particular statement, account, or description: *Each of the three boys gave his own version of the quarrel. n.*

verst (vėrst), a Russian measure of distance. One verst equals about 3500 feet. *n.*

ver sus (vėr′səs), against. *prep.*

ver te bra (vėr′tə brə), one of the bones of the backbone. *n., pl.* **ver te brae** (-brē) or **ver te bras.**


Three vertebrae

ver te bral (vėr′tə brəl), **1.** of or having to do with a vertebra or the vertebrae. **2.** composed of vertebrae. *adj.*

ver te brate (vėr′tə brit or vėr′tə brāt), **1.** animal that has a backbone. Fishes, Amphibia, reptiles, birds, and mammals are vertebrates. **2.** having a backbone. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

ver tex (vėr′teks), **1.** the highest point; top. **2.** top of the head. **3.** point in the heavens directly overhead. **4.** point opposite the base of a triangle, pyramid, etc. The vertex of an angle is the point where the two sides meet. **5.** any point of a triangle or polygon. *n., pl.* **ver tex es** or **ver ti ces.**

ver ti cal (vėr′tə kl), **1.** straight up and down; perpendicular to a level surface. A person standing up straight is in a vertical position. See **horizontal** for diagram. **2.** a vertical line, plane, circle, position, part, etc. **3.** of or at the highest point; of the vertex. **4.** directly overhead; at the zenith. **5.** so organized as to include many or all stages in the production of some manufactured product: *a vertical union, vertical trusts.* 1,3-5 *adj.,* 2 *n.* **—ver′ti cal ly,** *adv.*

ver ti ces (vėr′tə sēz), a pl. of **vertex.** *n.*

ver ti go (vėr′tə gō), dizziness; giddiness. *n., pl.* **ver ti goes, ver tig i nes** (vėr tij′ə nēz).

verve (vėrv), enthusiasm; energy; vigor; spirit; liveliness. *n.*

ver y (ver′ē), **1.** much; greatly; extremely: *The sun is very hot.* **2.** absolutely; exactly: *He stood in the very same place for an hour.* **3.** same; identical: *The very people who used to love her hate her now.* **4.** even; mere; sheer: *The very thought of blood makes her sick. She wept from very joy.* **5.** real; true; genuine: *She seemed a very queen.* **6.** actual: *He was caught in the very act of stealing.* 1,2 *adv.,* 3-6 *adj.,* **ver i er, ver i est.**

ves i cate (ves′ə kāt), cause blisters on; blister. *v.,* **ves i cat ed, ves i cat ing.**

ves i cle (ves′ə kl), a small bladder, cavity, sac, or cyst. A blister is a vesicle in the skin. *n.*

ve sic u lar (və sik′yə lər), of or having to do with vesicles; like a vesicle; having vesicles. *adj.*

ves per (ves′pər), **1.** evening. **2.** of evening. **3.** an evening prayer, hymn, or service; evening bell. **4.** of or having to do with vespers. 1,3 *n.,* 2,4 *adj.*

Ves per (ves′pər), **1.** Venus, when it appears as the evening star. **2.** of or having to do with vespers. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

ves pers or **Ves pers** (ves′pərz), **1.** a church service held in the late afternoon or in the evening. **2.** the sixth of the canonical hours. *n.pl.*

Ves puc ci (ves pü′chē), **Amerigo,** 1451-1512, Italian merchant, adventurer, and explorer. America is named after him. *n.*

ves sel (ves′l), **1.** a large boat; ship. **2.** airship. **3.** a hollow holder or container. Cups, bowls, pitchers, bottles, barrels, tubs, etc., are vessels. **4.** tube carrying blood or other fluid. Veins and arteries are blood vessels. **5.** person regarded as a container of some quality or as made for some purpose (used chiefly in or after Biblical expressions). *n.*

vest (vest), **1.** a short, sleeveless garment worn by men under the coat. **2.** garment like this worn by women; the facing in a waist or coat made to look like a vest. **3.** *Brit.* undershirt. **4.** *Archaic.* clothing; garment. **5.** clothe; robe; dress in vestments: *The vested priest stood before the altar.* **6.** furnish with powers, authority, rights, etc.: *Congress is vested with the power to declare war.* **7.** put in the possession or control of a person or persons: *The management of the hospital is vested in a board of trustees.* 1-4 *n.,* 5-7 *v.* **—vest′less,** *adj.*

Ves ta (ves′tə), the Roman goddess of the hearth. A sacred fire was always kept burning in the temple of Vesta. *n.*

ves tal (ves′tl), **1.** one of the Vestal Virgins. **2.** virgin. **3.** nun. **4.** of a vestal; suitable for a vestal. **5.** pure; chaste. 1-3 *n.,* 4,5 *adj.*

Vestal Virgin, priestess of the Roman goddess Vesta. Six Vestal Virgins tended an undying fire in honor of Vesta at her temple in Rome.

Vestee

ves tee (ves tē′), a little vest used for ornament on a woman's dress. *n.*

ves ti bule (ves′tə būl), **1.** passage or hall between the outer door and the inside of a building. **2.** the enclosed space at the end of a railroad passenger car. **3.** cavity of the body that leads to another cavity. The vestibule of the ear is the central cavity of the internal ear. See **ear** for diagram. *n.*

ves tige (ves′tij), a slight remnant; trace: *Ghost stories are vestiges of a former widespread belief in ghosts. n.*

ves tig i al (ves tij′ē əl), remaining as a vestige of something that has disappeared. *adj.*

vest ment (vest′mənt), **1.** garment. **2.** garment worn by a clergyman in performing sacred duties. *n.*

vest-pock et (vest′pok′it), **1.** able to fit into a vest pocket. **2.** very small. *adj.*

ves try (ves′trē), **1.** room in a church, where vestments are kept. **2.** room in a church or an attached building, used for Sunday school, prayer meetings, etc. **3.** in the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, a committee that helps manage church business. **4.** in parishes of the Church of England, a meeting of parishioners on church business. *n., pl.* **ves tries.**

ves try man (ves′trē mən), member of a committee that helps manage church business. *n., pl.* **ves try men.**

ves ture (ves′chər), **1.** clothing; garments. **2.** covering. *n.*

Ve su vi us (və sü′vē əs), **Mount,** an active volcano near Naples, Italy. During an eruption in 79 A.D. its lava buried the ancient towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum. 4000 ft. high. *n.*

vet[1] (vet), *Informal.* veterinarian. *n.*

vet[2] (vet), *Informal.* veteran. *n.*

vet., 1. veteran. 2. veterinarian. 3. veterinary.

vetch (vech), vine or plant of the same family as the pea, grown as food for cattle and sheep. *n.*

vet er an (vet′ər ən), 1. person who has had much experience in war; old soldier or sailor. 2. having had much experience in war: *Veteran troops fought side by side with new recruits.* 3. person who has served in the armed forces. 4. person who has had much experience in some position, occupation, etc. 5. grown old in service; having had much experience: *a veteran farmer.* 1,3,4 *n.,* 2,5 *adj.*

Veterans Day, November 11, formerly Armistice Day. It was changed to Veterans Day by act of Congress in 1954.

vet er i nar i an (vet′ər ə nãr′ē ən), doctor or surgeon who treats animals. *n.*

vet er i nar y (vet′ər ə ner′ē), 1. having to do with the medical or surgical treatment of animals. 2. veterinarian. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n., pl.* **vet er i nar ies.**

ve to (vē′tō), 1. the right of a president, governor, etc., to reject bills passed by a lawmaking body. 2. having to do with a veto: *veto power.* 3. the use of this right: *The governor's veto kept the bill from becoming a law.* 4. statement of the reasons for disapproval of a bill passed by the legislature. 5. reject by a veto. 6. power or right to prevent action through prohibition. 7. refusal of consent; prohibition. 8. refuse to consent to: *His parents vetoed his plan to buy a motorcycle.* 1,3,4,6,7 *n., pl.* **ve toes;** 2 *adj.,* 5,8 *v.,* **ve toed, ve to ing. —ve′to er,** *n.*

vex (veks), 1. anger by trifles; annoy; provoke: *It is vexing to have to wait for anyone.* 2. disturb; trouble: *Cape Hatteras is much vexed by storms. v.*

vex a tion (veks ā′shən), 1. a vexing; being vexed: *His face showed his vexation at the delay.* 2. thing that vexes: *Rain on Saturday was a vexation to the children. n.*

vex a tious (veks ā′shəs), vexing; annoying. *adj.* **—vex a′tious ly,** *adv.*

vex ed ly (vek′sid lē), with vexation; with a sense of annoyance or vexation. *adv.*

V.F.W., Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Vi, virginium.

V.I., Virgin Islands.

vi a (vī′ə or vē′ə), by way of; by a route that passes through: *He is going from New York to California via the Panama Canal. prep.*

vi a bil i ty (vī′ə bil′ə tē), ability to keep alive. *n.*

vi a ble (vī′ə bl), able to keep alive. *adj.*

vi a duct (vī′ə dukt), bridge for carrying a road or railroad over a valley, a part of a city, etc. *n.*

vi al (vī′əl), a small glass bottle for holding medicines or the like; bottle. *n.*

vi and (vī′ənd), article of food. *n.*

viands, articles of choice food.

vi at i cum (vī at′ə kəm), 1. Holy Communion given to a person dying or in danger of death. 2. supplies or money for a journey. *n., pl.* **vi at i ca** (-kə) or **vi at i cums.**

vi brant (vī′brənt), 1. vibrating. 2. resounding; resonant. *adj.* **—vi′brant ly,** *adv.*

vi brate (vī′brāt), 1. move rapidly to and fro: *A piano string vibrates and makes a sound when a key is struck.* 2. cause to swing to and fro; set in motion. 3. measure by moving to and fro: *A pendulum vibrates seconds.* 4. be moved; quiver. 5. thrill: *Their hearts vibrated to the speaker's stirring appeal.* 6. resound: *The clanging vibrated in his ears. v.,* **vi brat ed, vi brat ing.**

vi bra tion (vī brā′shən), 1. a rapid movement to and fro; quivering motion; vibrating: *The buses shake the house so much that we feel the vibration.* 2. a rapid or slow movement to and fro. 3. motion back and forth across a position of equilibrium. *n.* **—vi bra′tion less,** *adj.*

vi bra tor (vī′brā tər), 1. thing that vibrates. 2. instrument causing vibration. *n.*

vi bra to ry (vī′brə tô′rē), 1. vibrating. 2. having to do with vibration. 3. causing vibration. 4. capable of vibration. 5. consisting of vibration. *adj.*

vi bur num (vī bėr′nəm), 1. any of several shrubs or small trees of the same family as the honeysuckle, such as the snowball. 2. the dried bark of certain species. used in medicine. *n.*

vic ar (vik′ər), 1. the minister of an English parish who is paid a salary by the receiver of tithes. 2. clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal Church who has charge of one chapel in a parish. 3. a Roman Catholic clergyman who represents the Pope or a bishop. 4. person acting in place of another; representative. Roman Catholics speak of the Pope as the vicar of Christ. *n.*

vic ar age (vik′ər ij), 1. residence of a vicar. 2. position or duties of a vicar. 3. salary paid to a vicar. *n.*

vi car i ous (vī kãr′ē əs or vi kãr′ē əs), 1. done or suffered for others: *vicarious work.* 2. felt by sharing in others' experience: *The invalid received vicarious pleasure from reading travel stories.* 3. taking the place of another; doing the work of another: *a vicarious agent. adj.* **—vi car′i ous ly,** *adv.* **—vi car′i ous ness,** *n.*

vic ar ship (vik′ər ship), position of a vicar. *n.*

vice[1] (vīs), 1. an evil habit or tendency: *Lying and cruelty are vices.* 2. evil; wickedness. 3. an undesirable habit; fault; defect: *Mr. Jones recommended the horse as having no vices. n.*

vice[2] (vīs), *Esp. Brit.* vise. *n.*

vi ce[3] (vī′sē), instead of; in the place of. *prep.*

vice-, prefix meaning: substitute; deputy; subordinate, as in *vice-president, vice-admiral, vice-chairman, vice-chancellor.*

vice-ad mi ral (vīs′ad′mə rəl), a naval officer ranking next below an admiral and next above a rear admiral. *n.*

vice-chan cel lor (vīs′chan′sə lər), person who substitutes for the regular chancellor or acts as his assistant. *n.*

vice-con sul (vīs′kon′sl), person next in rank below a consul. He substitutes for the regular consul or acts as his assistant. *n.*

vice ge ren cy (vīs′jir′ən sē), position of vicegerent. *n., pl.* **vice ge ren cies.**

vice ge rent (vīs′jir′ənt), 1. person exercising the powers or authority of another; deputy. 2. acting in another's place. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

vi cen ni al (vī sen′ē əl), 1. of or for twenty years. 2. occurring once every twenty years. *adj.*

vice-pres i den cy (vīs′prez′ə dən sē), position of vice-president. *n.*

vice-pres i dent (vīs′prez′ə dənt), officer next in rank to the president, who takes the president's place when necessary. *n.*

vice-pres i den tial (vīs′prez ə den′shəl), of or having to do with the vice-president. *adj.*

vice re gal (vīs rē′gl), of or having to do with a viceroy. *adj.*

vice-re gent (vīs′rē′jənt), person who takes the place of the regular regent whenever necessary. *n.*

vice roy (vīs′roi), person ruling a country or province as the deputy of the sovereign. *n.*

vice roy al ty (vīs′roi′əl tē), position or district of a viceroy. *n.*

vi ce ver sa (vī′sə vėr′sə or vīs vėr′sə), the other way round; conversely: *John blamed Harry, and vice versa (Harry blamed John).*

Vich y (vish′ē), city in central France. It was the capital of unoccupied France, from 1940 to 1944. 30,000. *n.*

vic i nage (vis′n ij), neighborhood; surrounding district; vicinity. *n.*

vi cin i ty (və sin′ə tē), **1.** region near or about a place; neighborhood; surrounding district: *He knew many people in New York and its vicinity.* **2.** nearness in place; being close. *n., pl.* **vi cin i ties.**

vi cious (vish′əs), **1.** evil; wicked: *The criminal led a vicious life.* **2.** having bad habits or a bad disposition: *a vicious horse.* **3.** not correct; having faults: *This argument contains vicious reasoning.* **4.** spiteful; malicious: *vicious words.* **5.** *Informal.* unpleasantly severe: *a vicious headache. adj.* **—vi′cious ly,** *adv.* **—vi′cious ness,** *n.*

vicious circle, **1.** two or more undesirable things each of which keeps causing the other. **2.** false reasoning that uses one statement to prove a second statement when the first statement really depends upon the second for proof.

vi cis si tude (və sis′ə tüd or və sis′ə tūd), **1.** change in circumstances, fortune, etc.: *The vicissitudes of life may suddenly make a rich man very poor.* **2.** change; variation. **3.** regular change: *the vicissitude of day and night. n.*

vi comte (vē kôNt′), *French.* viscount. *n.*

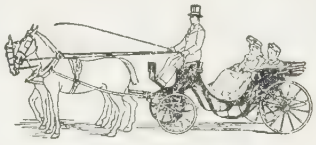
vic tim (vik′təm), **1.** person or animal sacrificed, injured, or destroyed: *victims of war, victims of an accident.* **2.** dupe: *the victim of a swindler.* **3.** a person or animal killed as a sacrifice to a god. *n.*

vic tim i za tion (vik′təm ə zā′shən), a victimizing or being victimized. *n.*

vic tim ize (vik′təm īz), **1.** make a victim of; cause to suffer. **2.** cheat; swindle. *v.,* **vic tim ized, vic tim izing.**

vic tor (vik′tər), **1.** winner; conqueror. **2.** victorious. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

Vic to ri a (vik tô′rē ə), **1.** 1819-1901, queen of England from 1837 to 1901. **2.** capital of British Columbia. 54,000. **3. Lake,** lake in E Africa. 26,828 sq. mi. **4.** seaport and capital of the British colony of Hong Kong. It is often called Hong Kong. 1,000,000. **5.** capital of Seychelles. 10,000. *n.*


Victoria

vic to ri a (vik tô′rē ə), **1.** a low, four-wheeled carriage with a folding top and a seat for two passengers. A victoria has a raised seat in front for the driver. **2.** a huge rose-white water lily. *n.*

Victoria Cross, a Maltese cross awarded to British soldiers and sailors as a decoration for remarkable valor during battle.

Victoria Falls, falls of the Zambezi River in Africa (in the W part of Rhodesia). 400 ft.

Vic to ri an (vik tô′rē ən), **1.** of or having to do with the time of Queen Victoria. **2.** person, especially an author, who lived during the reign of Queen Victoria. **3.** possessing characteristics attributed to Victorians, such as prudishness, bigotry, etc. 1,3 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

Victorian age, period during the reign of Queen Victoria of England, from 1837 to 1901.

Vic to ri an ism (vik tô′rē ən iz′əm), ideas, beliefs, morals, ways of living, etc., common during the reign of Queen Victoria. *n.*

vic to ri ous (vik tô′rē əs), **1.** having won a victory; conquering: *a victorious army.* **2.** having to do with victory: *a victorious war. adj.* **—vic to′ri ous ly,** *adv.*

vic to ry (vik′tə rē), defeat of an enemy or opponent; success in a contest: *The game ended in a victory for our school. n., pl.* **vic to ries.**

Vic tro la (vik trō′lə), *Trademark.* a kind of phonograph. *n.*

vict ual (vit′l), **1.** *Informal* or *Dialect.* food. **2.** supply with food: *The captain victualed his ship for the voyage.* **3.** take on a supply of food: *The ship will victual before sailing.* 1 *n.,* 2,3 *v.,* **vict ualed, vict ual ing** or *esp. Brit.* **vict ualled, vict ual ling.**

vict ual er (vit′l ər), **1.** person who supplies food or provisions to a ship, an army, etc. **2.** *Esp. Brit.* keeper of an inn, tavern, saloon, etc. *n.*

vict ual ler (vit′l ər), *Esp. Brit.* victualer. *n.*

Vicuña
(about 2½ ft. high at the shoulder)

vi cu ña (vi kün′yə), **1.** a South American mammal somewhat like a llama, having a soft, delicate wool. **2.** cloth made from this wool, or from some substitute. *n.*

vid e o (vid′ē ō), **1.** of or used in the transmission or reception of images in television. **2.** television. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

vie (vī), strive for superiority; contend in rivalry; compete. *v.,* **vied, vy ing.**

Vi en na (vē en′ə), capital of Austria, on the Danube River. Vienna is famous in the history of music. 1,616,000. *n.*

Vi en nese (vē′ə nēz′), **1.** of or having to do with Vienna or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Vienna. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n., pl.* **Vi en nese.**

Vi en ti ane (vē en′tē an′), capital of Laos. 80,000. *n.*

Vi et cong (vē et′kông′ or vē et′kong′), **1.** the Communist guerrilla force in South Vietnam. **2.** member of this force. *n.*

Vi et minh or **Vi et Minh** (vē et′min′), the Communist party in Indochina, in power in North Vietnam. *n.*

Vi et nam or **Vi et Nam** (vē et′näm′), a former country in SE Asia, now divided into two. **North Vietnam,** north of the 17th parallel. 15,917,000 pop.; 63,344 sq. mi. *Capital:* Hanoi. **South Vietnam,** 14,520,000 pop.; 66,263 sq. mi. *Capital:* Saigon. See **Malay Peninsula** for map. *n.*

Vi et nam ese (vē et′näm ēz′), **1.** of or having to do with Vietnam or its people. **2.** native or inhabitant of Vietnam. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

view (vū), **1.** act of seeing; sight: *It was our first view of the ocean.* **2.** power of seeing; range of the eye: *A ship came into view.* **3.** see; look at: *They viewed the scene with pleasure.* **4.** thing seen; scene: *The view from our house is beautiful.* **5.** picture of some scene: *Various views of the mountains hung on the walls.* **6.** a mental picture; idea: *This book will give you a general view of the war.* **7.** way of looking at or considering a matter; opinion: *What are your views on the subject?* **8.** consider; regard: *The plan was viewed favorably.* **9.** aim; purpose: *It is my view to leave tomorrow.* **10.** prospect; expectation: *with no view of success.* 1,2,4-7,9,10 *n.,* 3,8 *v.*

in view, **1.** in sight. **2.** under consideration. **3.** as a purpose or intention. **4.** as a hope; as an expectation.

in view of, considering; because of.

on view, to be seen; open for people to see.

with a view to, **1.** with the purpose or intention of. **2.** with a hope of; expecting to.

view er (vū′ər), one who views, especially one who views television. *n.*

view less (vū′lis), **1.** that cannot be seen. **2.** without views or opinions. *adj.*

view point (vū′point′), **1.** place from which one looks at something. **2.** attitude of mind: *A heavy rain is good from the viewpoint of farmers. n.*

vi ges i mal (vī jes′ə ml), **1.** twentieth. **2.** in or by twenties. *adj.*

vig il (vij′əl), **1.** a staying awake for some purpose; a watching; watch: *All night the mother kept vigil over the sick child.* **2.** a night spent in prayer. **3.** the day and night before a solemn church festival. *n.*

vigils, devotions on the night before a religious festival.

vig i lance (vij′ə ləns), **1.** watchfulness; alertness; caution: *Constant vigilance is necessary in order to avoid accidents in driving.* **2.** sleeplessness. *n.*

vigilance committee, *U.S.* a self-appointed and unauthorized committee of citizens to maintain order and punish criminals.

vig i lant (vij′ə lənt), watchful; alert: *The dog kept a vigilant guard over the children.* *adj.* —**vig′i lant ly,** *adv.*

vig i lan te (vij′ə lan′tē), *U.S.* member of a vigilance committee. *n.*

vi gnette (vin yet′), **1.** a decorative design on a page of a book, especially on the title page. **2.** a literary sketch; short verbal description. *n.*

vig or (vig′ər), **1.** active strength or force: *A man's vigor lessens as he grows old.* **2.** healthy energy or power. *n.*

vig or ous (vig′ər əs), full of vigor; strong and active; energetic; forceful: *The old man is still vigorous and lively. Doctors wage a vigorous war against disease.* *adj.* —**vig′or ous ly,** *adv.*

Vi king or **vi king** (vī′king), one of the daring Scandinavian pirates who raided the coasts of Europe from the eighth to tenth centuries A.D. *n.*

vile (vīl), **1.** very bad: *vile weather.* **2.** foul; disgusting; obnoxious: *a vile smell.* **3.** evil; low; immoral: *vile language.* **4.** poor; mean; lowly: *the vile tasks of the kitchen.* *adj.*, **vil er, vil est.** —**vile′ly,** *adv.* —**vile′ness,** *n.*

vil i fi ca tion (vil′ə fə kā′shən), a vilifying or being vilified. *n.*

vil i fy (vil′ə fī), speak evil of; revile; slander. *v.*, **vil i fied, vil i fy ing.** —**vil′i fi′er,** *n.*

vil la (vil′ə), a house in the country or suburbs, sometimes at the seashore. A villa is usually a large or elegant residence. *n.*

Vil la Cis ne ros (vēl′yä thēs nā′rōs), capital of Spanish Sahara. 1000.

vil lage (vil′ij), **1.** group of houses, usually smaller than a town. **2.** the people of a village. *n.*

vil lag er (vil′ij ər), person who lives in a village. *n.*

vil lain (vil′ən), **1.** a very wicked person: *The villain stole the money and cast the blame on his friend.* **2.** a playful name for a mischievous person. **3.** villein. *n.*

vil lain ous (vil′ən əs), **1.** very wicked. **2.** extremely bad; vile. *adj.* —**vil′lain ous ly,** *adv.*

vil lain y (vil′ən ē), **1.** great wickedness. **2.** a very wicked act; crime. *n.*, *pl.* **vil lain ies.**

vil lein (vil′ən), one of a class of half-free peasants in the Middle Ages. A villein was under the control of his lord, but in his relations with other men had the rights of a freeman. *n.*

vil li (vil′ī), **1.** tiny hairlike parts growing out of the membrane of the small intestine. The villi absorb certain substances. **2.** the soft hairs covering the fruit, flowers, etc., of certain plants. *n. pl. of* **vil lus.**

vil lus (vil′əs), sing. of **villi.** *n.*

Vil na (vil′nə), capital of Lithuania. 235,000. *n.*

vim (vim), force; energy; vigor. *n.*

Vin ci (vin′chē), **Leonardo da.** See **da Vinci.** *n.*

vin cu lum (ving′kyə ləm), **1.** a tie. **2.** in mathematics, a line drawn over several terms to show that they are to be considered together, as in $\overline{a+b}\times c$. *n.*, *pl.* **vin cu la** (-lə).

vin di cate (vin′də kāt), **1.** clear from suspicion, dishonor, hint, or charge of wrongdoing, etc.: *The verdict of "Not guilty" vindicated him.* **2.** defend successfully against opposition; uphold; justify: *The heir vindicated his claim to the fortune.* *v.*, **vin di cat ed, vin di cat ing.** —**vin′di ca′tor,** *n.*

vin di ca tion (vin′də kā′shən), a vindicating or being vindicated; defense; justification. *n.*

vin dic a tive (vin dik′ə tiv or vin′də kā′tiv), tending to vindicate; justifying. *adj.*

vin dic tive (vin dik′tiv), **1.** feeling a strong tendency toward revenge; bearing a grudge: *He is so vindictive that he never forgives anybody.* **2.** showing a strong tendency toward revenge: *Vindictive acts rarely do much good.* *adj.* —**vin dic′tive ly,** *adv.* —**vin dic′tive ness,** *n.*

vine (vīn), **1.** plant with a long, slender stem, that grows along the ground or that climbs by attaching itself to a wall, tree, or other support. Melons and pumpkins grow on vines. Ivy is a vine. **2.** grapevine. *n.*

vin e gar (vin′ə gər), a sour liquid produced by the fermentation of cider, wine, etc., consisting largely of dilute, impure acetic acid. Vinegar is used in flavoring and preserving food. *n.*

vin e gar y (vin′ə gər ē), of or like vinegar; sour. *adj.*

vine yard (vin′yərd), place planted with grapevines. *n.*

vi nous (vī′nəs), **1.** of wine; like wine; having to do with wine. **2.** caused by drinking wine. *adj.*

vin tage (vin′tij), **1.** the wine from a certain crop of grapes: *The finest vintages cost much more than others.* **2.** a year's crop of grapes. **3.** the gathering of grapes for making wine. **4.** the season of gathering grapes and making wine. **5.** *Informal.* output of anything at some particular time: *Her old hat was of the vintage of 1930.* *n.*

vint ner (vint′nər), *Esp. Brit.* dealer in wine. *n.*

vi nyl (vī′nil or vin′il), a tough plastic or resin formed from ethylene, used in floor coverings, toys, and phonograph records. *n.*

vi ol (vī′əl), a stringed musical instrument played with a bow. The largest kind of viol is called a double bass. The player usually stands as he plays. *n.*

vi o la (vē ō′lə or vī ō′lə), a musical instrument like a violin, but somewhat larger; a tenor or alto violin. *n.*

vi o late (vī′ə lāt), **1.** break (a law, rule, agreement, promise, etc.); act contrary to; fail to perform: *He violated the law and was arrested by the police.* **2.** treat with disrespect or contempt: *The soldiers violated the church by using it as a stable.* **3.** break in upon; disturb: *The sound of guns violated the usual calm of Sunday morning.* **4.** trespass on; infringe on: *violate the right of free speech.* *v.*, **vi o lat ed, vi o lat ing.** —**vi′o la′tor,** *n.*

vi o la tion (vī′ə lā′shən), **1.** use of force; violence. **2.** a breaking (of a law, rule, agreement, promise, etc.). **3.** treatment (of a holy thing) with contempt. *n.*

vi o lence (vī′ə ləns), **1.** rough force in action: *He slammed the door with violence.* **2.** rough or harmful action or treatment: *The policeman had to use violence in arresting the murderer.* **3.** harm; injury: *It would do violence to her principles to work on Sunday.* **4.** unlawful use of force. **5.** strength of action, feeling, etc. *n.*

vi o lent (vī′ə lənt), **1.** acting or done with strong, rough force: *a violent blow.* **2.** caused by strong, rough force: *a violent death.* **3.** showing or caused by very strong feeling, action, etc.: *violent language.* **4.** severe; extreme; very great: *a violent pain.* *adj.* —**vi′o lent ly,** *adv.*

vi o let (vī′ə lit), **1.** any of various stemless or leafy-stemmed plants with purple, blue, yellow, or white flowers. **2.** the flower of any of these plants. Some violets are very fragrant. **3.** bluish purple. Violet is red and blue mixed. 1-3 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

violet rays, the shortest rays of the spectrum that can be seen; rays having wave lengths around 3850 angstroms.

Man playing a violin

vi o lin (vī′ə lin′), **1.** the commonest musical instrument with four strings played with a bow. **2.** person who plays the violin in an orchestra. *n.*

vi o lin ist (vī′ə lin′ist), one who plays the violin. *n.*

vi ol ist (vī′əl ist), person who plays the viol. *n.*

vi o lon cel list (vī′ə lən chel′ist or vē′ə lən chel′ist), cellist. *n.*

vi o lon cel lo (vī′ə lən chel′ō or vē′ə lən chel′ō), cello. *n.*, *pl.* **vi o lon cel los.**

vi os ter ol (vī os′tər ōl), oil used as a medicine to prevent or cure rickets. *n.*

VIP or **V.I.P.,** *Informal.* very important person.

vi per (vī′pər), 1. a thick-bodied, poisonous snake with a pair of large, perforated fangs. 2. a spiteful, treacherous person. *n.*

vi per ous (vī′pər əs), 1. of or having to do with a viper or vipers. 2. like a viper. 3. spiteful; treacherous. *adj.*

vi ra go (və rā′gō), a violent, bad-tempered, or scolding woman. *n., pl.* **vi ra goes** or **vi ra gos.**

vir e o (vir′ē ō), 1. a small, olive-green, insect-eating American songbird. 2. any bird of the same family. *n., pl.* **vir e os.**

Vireo (about 6 in. long)

Vir gil (vėr′jəl), Vergil. *n.*

vir gin (vėr′jən), 1. a maiden; a pure, unmarried woman. 2. of or having to do with a virgin; suitable for a virgin: *virgin modesty.* 3. pure; spotless: *Virgin snow is newly fallen snow.* 4. not yet used: *virgin soil, a virgin forest.* 1 *n.,* 2-4 *adj.*

Vir gin (vėr′jən), 1. the Virgin Mary. 2. Virgo. *n.*

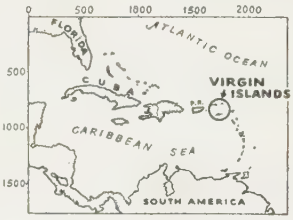
vir gin al (vėr′jən l), 1. of or suitable for a virgin; maidenly; pure. 2. a musical instrument like a small piano, but set in a box without legs. It was much used in the 16th and 17th centuries. 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

Woman playing a virginal

Vir gin ia (vər jin′yə), a State in the E United States. 3,967,000 pop.; 40,815 sq. mi. *Capital:* Richmond. *Abbrev.:* Va. *n.* —**Vir gin′ian,** *adj., n.*

Virginia creeper, a climbing plant having leaves with five leaflets and bluish-black berries; woodbine; American ivy.

Virginia reel, an American country-dance in which the partners form two lines facing each other and perform a number of dance steps.



Virgin Islands, 1. group of islands in the West Indies belonging to the United States. The chief ones are St. John, St. Thomas, and St. Croix. 27,000 pop.; 133 sq. mi. *Capital:* Charlotte Amalie. 2. group of islands in the Leeward Islands E of Puerto Rico, a colony of Great Britain. 7000 pop.; 67 sq. mi.

vir gin i ty (vər jin′ə tē), virgin condition; maidenhood. *n.*

vir gin i um (vər jin′ē əm), former name of **francium.** *Symbol:* Vi *n.*

Virgin Mary, the mother of Jesus.

Vir go (vėr′gō), constellation of the zodiac; the Virgin. *n.*

vir ile (vir′əl), 1. manly; masculine. 2. full of manly strength or masculine vigor. 3. vigorous; forceful. *adj.*

vi ril i ty (və ril′ə tē), 1. manly strength; masculine vigor. 2. manhood. 3. vigor; forcefulness. *n., pl.* **vi ril i ties.**

vir tu al (vėr′chū əl), being something in effect, though not so in name; actual; real: *The battle was won with so great a loss of soldiers that it was a virtual defeat. He is the virtual president, though his title is secretary. adj.*

vir tu al ly (vėr′chū əl ē), in effect, though not in name; actually; really. *adv.*

vir tue (vėr′chū), 1. moral excellence; goodness. 2. a particular moral excellence: *Justice and kindness are virtues.* 3. a good quality: *He praised the virtues of the car.* 4. chastity; purity. 5. power to produce effects: *There is little virtue in that medicine. n.*

by or **in virtue of,** relying on; because of; on account of.

make a virtue of necessity, do willingly what must be done anyway.

vir tu os i ty (vėr′chū os′ə tē), character or skill of a virtuoso. *n., pl.* **vir tu os i ties.**

vir tu o so (vėr′chū ō′sō), 1. person skilled in the methods of an art, especially in playing a musical instrument. 2. person who has a cultivated appreciation of artistic excellence. 3. student or collector of objects of art, curios, antiquities, etc. *n., pl.* **vir tu o sos, vir tu o si** (-sē).

vir tu ous (vėr′chū əs), 1. good; moral; righteous. 2. chaste; pure. *adj.* —**vir′tu ous ly,** *adv.* —**vir′tu ous ness,** *n.*

vir u lence (vir′yə ləns), 1. quality of being very poisonous or harmful; deadliness: *the virulence of a rattlesnake's bite.* 2. intense bitterness or spite; violent hostility. *n.*

vir u len cy (vir′yə lən sē), virulence. *n.*

vir u lent (vir′yə lənt), 1. very poisonous or harmful; deadly: *a virulent form of a disease.* 2. intensely bitter or spiteful; violently hostile. *adj.* —**vir′u lent ly,** *adv.*

vi rus (vī′rəs), 1. any of a group of disease-producing agents smaller than any known bacteria and dependent upon the living tissue of hosts for their reproduction and growth. 2. a poison produced in a person or animal suffering from an infectious disease: *smallpox virus.* 3. anything that poisons the mind or morals; corrupting influence. *n.*

vi sa (vē′zə), 1. an official signature or endorsement upon a passport or document, showing that it has been examined and approved. 2. examine and sign: *If you are going abroad, your passport should be visaed by the consul of each country that you intend to visit.* 1 *n.,* 2 *v.,* **vi saed, vi sa ing.** Also, **visé.**

vis age (viz′ij), 1. face. 2. appearance. *n.*

Vi sa yan Islands (vi sä′yən), group of islands in the Philippines.

vis cer a (vis′ər ə), the soft inside parts of the body. The heart, stomach, liver, intestines, kidneys, etc., are viscera. *n. pl. of* **vis cus** (vis′kəs).

vis cer al (vis′ər əl), of or having to do with the viscera. *adj.*

vis cid (vis′id), thick and sticky like heavy syrup or glue. *adj.*

vis cose (vis′kōs), a plastic material used in manufacturing artificial silk, in making a product resembling celluloid, for sizing, and for other purposes. *n.*

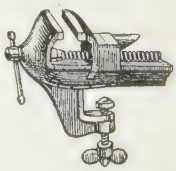
vis cos i ty (vis kos′ə tē), 1. quality of being viscous. 2. resistance of a fluid to the motion of its molecules among themselves. *n., pl.* **vis cos i ties.**

vis count (vī′kount), a nobleman ranking next below an earl or count and next above a baron. *n.*

vis count ess (vī′koun tis), 1. wife or widow of a viscount. 2. woman holding in her own right a rank equivalent to that of a viscount. *n.*

vis cous (vis′kəs), 1. of a liquid, sticky; thick like syrup or glue. 2. having the property of viscosity. *adj.*

vise (vīs), tool having two jaws moved by a screw, used to hold an object firmly while work is being done on it. *n.* Also, *esp. Brit.* **vice.**



Vise. It is fastened to a workbench by the thumbscrew at the bottom.

vi sé (vē′zā), visa. *n., v.,* **vi séed, vi sé ing.**

vis i bil i ty (viz′ə bil′ə tē), 1. condition or quality of being visible: *In a fog the visibility is very poor.* 2. condition of light, atmosphere, etc., with reference to the distance at which things can be clearly seen. *n.*

vis i ble (viz′ə bl), 1. that can be seen: *The shore was barely visible through the fog.* 2. perceptible; apparent; obvious: *The tramp had no visible means of support. adj.*

vis i bly (viz′ə blē), so as to be visible; plainly; evidently. *adv.*

Vis i goth (viz′ə goth), member of the western division of the Goths. The Goths plundered Rome in 410 A.D., and formed a monarchy in France and N Spain about 418 A.D. *n.*

vi sion (vizh′ən), **1.** power of seeing; sense of sight: *The old man wears glasses because his vision is poor.* **2.** act or fact of seeing; sight. **3.** power of perceiving by the imagination or by clear thinking: *a prophet of great vision.* **4.** something seen in the imagination, in a dream, in one's thoughts, etc.: *The beggar had visions of great wealth.* **5.** phantom. **6.** see in, or as if in, a vision. **7.** show in a vision. **8.** a very beautiful person, scene, etc. 1-5,8 *n.*, 6,7 *v.*

vi sion ar y (vizh′ən er′ē), **1.** not practical; dreamy: *Ruth is a visionary girl; she spends her time daydreaming.* **2.** person who is not practical; dreamer. **3.** of or belonging to a vision; seen in a vision; imaginary: *The visionary scene faded and John awoke.* **4.** person who sees visions. **5.** having visions; able to have visions. 1,3,5 *adj.*, 2,4 *n.*, *pl.* **vi sion ar ies.**

vis it (viz′it), **1.** go to see; come to see: *visit New York.* **2.** make a call on or stay with for social or other reasons; be a guest of: *visit one's aunt.* **3.** pay a call; make a stay; be a guest: *visit in the country.* **4.** go or come to see, to inspect, or to examine officially: *The inspector visited the factory.* **5.** a visiting; a call from friendship, for purpose of inspection, for medical treatment, etc. **6.** a stay as a guest. **7.** come upon; afflict: *Job was visited by many troubles.* **8.** send upon; inflict: *visit one's anger on someone.* **9.** punish. **10.** *Informal.* an informal talk; chat. 1-4,7-9 *v.*, 5,6,10 *n.*

visit with, *Informal.* talk with.

vis it ant (viz′ə tənt), **1.** visitor; guest. **2.** visiting. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

vis it a tion (viz′ə tā′shən), **1.** act of visiting. **2.** a visit for the purpose of making an official inspection or examination. A nation at war has the right of visitation of neutral ships; that is, the right to inspect their cargoes. **3.** a punishment or reward sent by God. *n.*

Vis it a tion (viz′ə tā′shən), **1.** the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth, her cousin. Luke 1:39-56. **2.** a festival of the Roman Catholic Church, held July 2, in honor of this visit. *n.*

vis i tor (viz′ə tər), person who visits or is visiting; guest: *Visitors from the East arrived last night.* *n.*

vi sor (vī′zər), **1.** the movable front part of a helmet, covering the face. **2.** the projecting brim of a cap, to protect the eyes from the sun. **3.** mask. *n.* Also, **vizor.**

Visor (def. 1)

vis ta (vis′tə), **1.** view seen through a narrow opening or passage: *The opening between the two rows of trees afforded a vista of the lake.* **2.** such an opening or passage itself: *a shady vista of elms.* **3.** a mental view: *Education should open up new vistas.* *n.*

Vis tu la (vis′chə lə), river in Poland flowing from the Carpathians to the Baltic Sea. 650 mi. *n.*

vis u al (vizh′ū əl), **1.** of sight; having to do with sight: *Telescopes and microscopes are visual aids.* **2.** that can be seen; visible. *adj.*

visual aid, device or means for aiding the learning process through the sense of sight, such as a chart, diagram, motion picture, etc.

vis u al i za tion (vizh′ū əl ə zā′shən), **1.** a visualizing or being visualized. **2.** thing visualized. *n.*

vis u al ize (vizh′ū əl īz), **1.** form a mental picture of: *visualize a friend's face when he is away.* **2.** make visible. **3.** form mental pictures. *v.*, **vis u al ized, vis u al izing.**

vis u al ly (vizh′ū əl ē), in a visual manner or respect; by sight. *adv.*

vi tal (vī′tl), **1.** of life; having to do with life: *vital forces.* Vital statistics give facts about births, deaths, marriages, etc. **2.** necessary to life: *Eating is a vital function. The heart is a vital organ.* **3.** very necessary; very important; essential: *An adequate army is vital to the defense of a nation.* **4.** causing death, failure, or ruin: *a vital wound, a vital blow to an industry.* **5.** full of life and spirit; lively. *adj.* **—vi′tal ly,** *adv.*

vi tal ism (vī′tl iz əm), doctrine that the behavior of a living organism is, at least in part, due to a vital principle that cannot possibly be explained by physics and chemistry. *n.*

vi tal i ty (vī tal′ə tē), **1.** vital force; power to live: *Her vitality was lessened by illness.* **2.** power to endure and be active. **3.** strength or vigor of mind or body. *n.*, *pl.* **vi tal i ties.**

vi tal ize (vī′tl īz), **1.** give life to. **2.** put vitality into; make more energetic, lively, or enterprising. *v.*, **vi tal ized, vi tal iz ing. —vi′tal i za′tion,** *n.*

vi tals (vī′təlz), **1.** parts or organs necessary to life. The brain, heart, lungs, and stomach are vitals. **2.** essential parts or features. *n.pl.*

vi ta min or **vi ta mine** (vī′tə min), **1.** any of certain special substances required for the normal growth and nourishment of the body, found especially in milk, butter, raw fruits and vegetables, brewers' yeast, wheat, and cod-liver oil. Lack of vitamins in food causes such diseases as rickets and scurvy as well as general poor health. **2.** of or having to do with vitamins. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

vitamin A, the fat-soluble vitamin found in milk, butter, cod-liver oil, egg yolk, liver, leafy green vegetables, etc., that increases the resistance of the body to infection and prevents night blindness. It exists in two known forms, A_1 and A_2.

vitamin B_1, thiamine.

vitamin B_2, riboflavin. Also, **vitamin G.**

vitamin B_6, pyridoxine.

vitamin B_{12}, a crystalline liver extract, supposedly the pure anti-anemia factor of the liver.

vitamin B complex, group of different vitamins including vitamin B_1, vitamin B_2, vitamin B_6, etc., found in high concentration in yeast and liver.

vitamin C, the antiscorbutic vitamin found especially in citrus fruits; ascorbic acid.

vitamin D, the antirachitic vitamin found in cod-liver oil, milk, and egg yolk, that is necessary for the growth and health of bones and teeth. It exists in many related forms including D_1, D_2, D_3, and D_4.

vitamin E, vitamin found in wheat, lettuce, milk, etc., that is necessary for reproductive processes. Lack of vitamin E causes sterility.

vitamin G, vitamin B_2.

vitamin H, a crystalline acid that promotes growth.

vitamin K_1, a vitamin thought to prevent hemorrhages by inducing clotting of the blood. It is found in leafy vegetables, alfalfa, etc.

vitamin K_2, a vitamin similar to vitamin K_1.

vitamin P, a vitamin that promotes capillary resistance to hemorrhaging, obtained from citrus fruits and paprika.

vi ti ate (vish′ē āt), **1.** impair the quality of; spoil: *Running an automobile in a closed garage vitiates the air.* **2.** destroy the legal force or authority of: *The contract was vitiated because one person signed under compulsion.* *v.*, **vi ti at ed, vi ti at ing. —vi′ti a′tion,** *n.*

vit i cul ture (vit′ə kul′chər), the cultivation of grapes. *n.*

vit re ous (vit′rē əs), **1.** glassy; like glass: *vitreous china.* **2.** having to do with glass. **3.** made from glass. *adj.*

vitreous humor, the transparent, jellylike substance that fills the eyeball in back of the lens. See **eye** for diagram.

vit ri fi ca tion (vit′rə fə kā′shən), **1.** process of making or becoming glass or a glasslike substance. **2.** something vitrified. *n.*

vit ri form (vit′rə fôrm), having the structure or appearance of glass. *adj.*

vit ri fy (vit′rə fī), change into glass or something like glass. *v.*, **vit ri fied, vit ri fy ing.**

vit ri ol (vit′rē əl), **1.** any of certain sulfates, as of copper (**blue vitriol**), of iron (**green vitriol**), and of zinc (**white vitriol**). **2.** sulfuric acid. Vitriol burns deeply and leaves very bad scars. **3.** very sharp speech or severe criticism. *n.*

vit ri ol ic (vit′rē ol′ik), **1.** of or containing vitriol. **2.** like vitriol. **3.** bitterly severe; sharp: *vitriolic criticism. adj.*

vi tu per ate (vī tü′pər āt or vī tū′pər āt), scold very severely; find fault with in abusive words; revile. *v.*, **vi tu per at ed, vi tu per at ing.**

vi tu per a tion (vī tü′pər ā′shən or vī tū′pər ā′shən), bitter abuse in words; very severe scolding. *n.*

vi tu per a tive (vī tü′pər ā′tiv or vī tū′pər ā′tiv), abusive; reviling. *adj.* **—vi tu′per a′tive ly,** *adv.*

vi va (vē′və), **1.** (long) live (the person or thing named). **2.** shout of applause or good will. 1 *interj.*, 2 *n.*

vi va cious (vī vā′shəs or vi vā′shəs), lively; sprightly; animated; gay. *adj.* **—vi va′cious ly,** *adv.* **—vi va′cious ness,** *n.*

vi vac i ty (vī vas′ə tē or vi vas′ə tē), liveliness; sprightliness; animation; gaiety. *n., pl.* **vi vac i ties.**

vi var i um (vī vär′ē əm), place where animals or plants are kept in, or under circumstances simulating, their natural state. *n., pl.* **vi var i ums, vi var i a** (-ē ə).

vi va vo ce (vī′və vō′sē), orally; oral: *Shall we vote viva voce or by ballot?*

vive (vēv), *French.* (long) live (the person or thing named). *interj.*

viv id (viv′id), **1.** brilliant; strikingly bright: *Dandelions are a vivid yellow.* **2.** full of life; lively: *a vivid description.* **3.** strong and distinct: *a vivid memory. adj.* **—viv′id ly,** *adv.* **—viv′id ness,** *n.*

viv i fy (viv′ə fī), **1.** give life or vigor to. **2.** enliven; make vivid. *v.*, **viv i fied, viv i fy ing. —viv′i fi ca′tion,** *n.*

vi vip a rous (vī vip′ə rəs), bringing forth living young, rather than eggs. Dogs, cats, cows, and human beings are viviparous. *adj.*

viv i sec tion (viv′ə sek′shən), cutting into or experimenting on living animals for scientific study. *n.*

viv i sec tion ist (viv′ə sek′shən ist), **1.** person who practices vivisection. **2.** person who favors or defends vivisection. *n.*

vix en (vik′sn), **1.** a female fox. **2.** a bad-tempered or quarrelsome woman. *n.*

vix en ish (vik′sn ish), ill-tempered; scolding. *adj.*

viz., namely: *He had four sisters, viz., Ella, Alice, Mary, and Jane.*

viz ard (viz′ərd), **1.** visor. **2.** mask. *n.*

vi zier or **vi zir** (vi zir′), a high official in Moslem countries; minister of state. *n.*

vi zor (vī′zər), visor. *n.*

V-J Day, date of the Allied victory over Japan in World War II, September 2, 1945.

Vlad i vos tok (vlad′ə vos tok′), seaport on Sea of Japan in SE Soviet Union. 283,000. *n.*

vo cab u lar y (vō kab′yə ler′ē), **1.** stock of words used by a person, class of people, profession, etc.: *Reading will increase your vocabulary.* **2.** a collection or list of words, usually in alphabetical order, with their meanings. *n., pl.* **vo cab u lar ies.**

vocabulary entry, **1.** word, term, or item entered in a vocabulary. **2.** in dictionaries, any word or phrase in alphabetical order and defined, or any related word listed for identification under the word from which it is derived.

vo cal (vō′kl), **1.** of, by, for, with, or having to do with the voice: *vocal organs, vocal power, a vocal message, vocal music.* **2.** having a voice; giving forth sound: *Men are vocal beings. The gorge was vocal with the roar of the cataract.* **3.** aroused to speech; inclined to talk freely: *He became vocal with indignation.* **4.** of a vowel. **5.** a vocal sound. All vowels are vocals. 1-4 *adj.*, 5 *n.*

vocal cords, two pairs of membranes in the throat. The lower pair can be pulled tight and the passage of breath between them then causes them to vibrate, which produces the sound of voice.

vo cal ic (vō kal′ik), **1.** of or like a vowel sound. **2.** having many vowel sounds. *adj.*

vo cal ist (vō′kl ist), singer. *n.*

vo cal ize (vō′kl īz), **1.** speak, sing, shout, etc. **2.** make vocal; utter: *The dog vocalized his pain in a series of long howls.* **3.** in phonetics, change into a vowel; use as a vowel. Some people vocalize the *r* in *four. v.*, **vo cal ized, vo cal iz ing. —vo′cal i za′tion,** *n.*

vo cal ly (vō′kl ē), with the voice; orally; out loud. *adv.*

vo ca tion (vō kā′shən), **1.** occupation; business; profession; trade: *Teaching is her vocation.* **2.** inner call or summons. *n.*

vo ca tion al (vō kā′shən l), having to do with some occupation, trade, etc. A vocational school trains boys and girls for special trades, such as printing, stenography, etc. *adj.*

vo ca tion al ly (vō kā′shən l ē), in regard to vocation. *adv.*

vo cif er ate (vō sif′ər āt), cry out loudly or noisily; shout. *v.*, **vo cif er at ed, vo cif er at ing.**

vo cif er a tion (vō sif′ər ā′shən), a vociferating; noisy oratory; clamor. *n.*

vo cif er ous (vō sif′ər əs), loud and noisy; shouting; clamoring: *a vociferous person, vociferous cheers. adj.* **—vo cif′er ous ly,** *adv.* **—vo cif′er ous ness,** *n.*

vod ka (vod′kə), a Russian intoxicating liquor. *n.*

vogue (vōg), **1.** the fashion: *Hoop skirts were in vogue many years ago.* **2.** popularity; acceptance: *That song had a great vogue at one time. n.*

voice (vois), **1.** sound made through the mouth, especially by people in speaking, singing, shouting, etc. **2.** power to make sounds through the mouth. **3.** anything like speech or song: *the voice of the wind.* **4.** ability as a singer. **5.** singer. **6.** part of a piece of music for one kind of singer or instrument. **7.** express; utter: *They voiced their approval of the plan.* **8.** expression: *They gave voice to their joy.* **9.** an expressed opinion, choice, wish, etc.: *His voice was for compromise.* **10.** the right to express an opinion or choice: *We have no voice in the matter.* **11.** a form of the verb that shows whether the subject is active or passive. **12.** utter with a sound made by vibration of the vocal cords. *Z* and *v* are voiced; *s* and *f* are not. **13.** a sound uttered with vibration of the vocal cords, not with mere breath. **14.** regulate the tone of (an organ, etc.). 1-6,8-11,13 *n.*, 7,12,14 *v.*, **voiced, voic ing.**

in voice, in condition to sing or speak well.

lift up one's voice, **1.** shout; yell. **2.** protest; complain.

with one voice, unanimously.

voice less (vois′lis), **1.** having no voice; dumb; silent. **2.** in phonetics, spoken without vibration of the vocal cords. The consonants *p, t,* and *k* are voiceless. *adj.*

Voice of America, an international broadcasting service maintained by the United States government to implement United States foreign policy by giving overseas listeners a picture of American life, culture, and aims.

void (void), **1.** without legal force or effect; not binding in law: *A contract made by a person under legal age is void.* **2.** make of no force or effect in law. **3.** an empty space: *The death of his dog left an aching void in Bob's heart.* **4.** empty; vacant: *a void space.* **5.** empty out. **6.** without effect; useless. **7.** *Archaic.* leave. 1,4,6 *adj.*, 2,5,7 *v.*, 3 *n.* **—void′er,** *n.*

void of, devoid of; without; lacking: *His words were void of sense.*

void a ble (void′ə bl), capable of being voided or given up: *The contract was voidable by either party after twelve months. adj.*

voile (voil), a very thin cloth with an open weave. *n.*

vol., volume.

vol a tile (vol′ə tl), **1.** evaporating rapidly; changing into vapor easily: *Gasoline is volatile.* **2.** changing rapidly from one mood or interest; fickle; frivolous: *Flighty people often have volatile dispositions. adj.*

Volcano

vol a til i ty (vol′ə til′ə tē), volatile quality or condition. *n.*

vol a til ize (vol′ə tl īz), change into vapor; evaporate. *v.,* **vol a til ized, vol a til iz ing.**

vol can ic (vol kan′ik), **1.** of or caused by a volcano; having to do with volcanoes: *a volcanic eruption.* **2.** characterized by the presence of volcanoes: *volcanic country.* **3.** like a volcano; liable to break out violently: *a volcanic temper. adj.*

vol ca no (vol kā′nō), **1.** an opening in the surface of the earth through which steam, ashes, and lava are expelled. **2.** a cone-shaped hill or mountain around this opening, built up of material thus expelled. *n., pl.* **vol ca noes** or **vol ca nos.**

Vole
(about 5 in. long)

vole (vōl), rodent belonging to the same family as rats and mice, usually of heavier build and having short limbs and tail. *n.*

Vol ga (vol′gə), river flowing from W Soviet Union into the Caspian Sea. 2325 mi. *n.*

Vol go grad (vol′gə grad), city in SW Soviet Union, on the Volga River. 591,000. Formerly called **Stalingrad.** *n.*

vo li tion (vō lish′ən), **1.** act of willing: *The man went away of his own volition.* **2.** power of willing: *The use of drugs has weakened his volition. n.*

vo li tion al (vō lish′ən l), of or having to do with volition. *adj.*

vo li tion al ly (vō lish′ən l ē), by the will; in accordance with the will. *adv.*

vol ley (vol′ē), **1.** shower of stones, bullets, arrows, words, oaths, etc. **2.** the discharge of a number of guns at once. **3.** discharge or be discharged in a volley: *Cannon volleyed on all sides.* **4.** the hitting or return of a tennis ball, etc., before it touches the ground. **5.** hit or return (a tennis ball, etc.) before it touches the ground. 1,2,4 *n., pl.* **vol leys;** 3,5 *v.,* **vol leyed, vol ley ing.**

vol ley ball (vol′ē bôl′), **1.** game played with a large ball and a high net. The ball is hit with the hands back and forth over the net without letting it touch the ground. **2.** the ball. *n.*

vol plane (vol′plān′), **1.** glide toward the earth in an airplane without using motor power. **2.** act of doing this. 1 *v.,* **vol planed, vol plan ing;** 2 *n.*

vols., volumes.

volt (vōlt), the unit of electromotive force. One volt causes a current of one ampere to flow through a resistance of one ohm. *n.*

volt age (vōl′tij), electromotive force expressed in volts. A current of high voltage is used in transmitting electric power over long distances. *n.*

vol ta ic (vol tā′ik), **1.** producing an electric current by chemical action. **2.** of or having to do with electric currents produced by chemical action; galvanic. *adj.*

voltaic battery, **1.** battery composed of voltaic cells. **2.** voltaic cell.

voltaic cell, an electric cell; container having two plates, each of a different metal, immersed in some solution or paste that will produce an electric current by reacting with one of the plates.

Vol taire (vol tār′), **François Marie Arouet de,** 1694-1778, French political philosopher, historian, dramatist, and essayist. *n.*

vol tam e ter (vol tam′ə tər), device for measuring the quantity of electricity passing through a conductor by the amount of electrolytic decomposition it produces, or for measuring the strength of a current by the amount of such decomposition in a given time. *n.*

volt me ter (vōlt′mē′tər), instrument for measuring the number of volts of an electric circuit. *n.*

vol u bil i ty (vol′yə bil′ə tē), **1.** readiness to talk much; the habit of talking much. **2.** great flow of words. *n.*

vol u ble (vol′yə bl), **1.** tending to talk much; fond of talking. **2.** having a smooth, rapid flow of words. *adj.* **—vol′u bly,** *adv.*

vol ume (vol′yüm), **1.** collection of printed or written sheets bound together to form a book; book: *We own a library of five hundred volumes.* **2.** book forming part of a set or series: *Please look in the ninth volume of the encyclopedia.* **3.** space occupied: *The storeroom has a volume of 800 cubic feet.* **4.** amount; quantity: *Volumes of smoke poured from the chimneys of the factory.* **5.** amount of sound; fullness of tone: *A pipe organ has more volume than a flute.* **6.** roll; scroll (the ancient form of a book). *n.* **speak volumes,** express much; be full of meaning.

vol u met ric (vol′yə met′rik), of or having to do with measurement by volume. *adj.*

vo lu mi nous (və lü′mə nes), **1.** forming, filling or writing a large book or many books: *a voluminous report, a voluminous author.* **2.** of great size; very bulky; large: *A voluminous cloak covered him from head to foot. adj.* **—vo lu′mi nous ly,** *adv.*

vol un tar i ly (vol′ən ter′ə lē or vol′ən tār′ə lē), of one's own free will; without force or compulsion. *adv.*

vol un tar y (vol′ən ter′ē), **1.** done, made, given, etc., of one's own free will; not forced or compelled: *The state is supported by taxes, the church by voluntary contributions.* **2.** supported entirely by voluntary gifts: *voluntary schools.* **3.** acting of one's own free will or choice: *Voluntary workers built a road to the boys' camp.* **4.** able to act of one's own free will: *a voluntary agent.* **5.** deliberately intended; done on purpose: *voluntary manslaughter.* **6.** controlled by the will: *Talking is voluntary; breathing is only partly so. adj.*

vol un teer (vol′ən tir′), **1.** person who enters military or other service of his own free will. **2.** offer one's services: *As soon as war was declared, many men volunteered.* **3.** offer of one's own free will: *He volunteered to do the job.* **4.** of or made up of volunteers: *a volunteer fire company.* **5.** serving as a volunteer: *That man is a volunteer fireman in this town.* **6.** tell or say voluntarily: *She volunteered the information.* **7.** voluntary. 1 *n.,* 2,3,6 *v.,* 4,5,7 *adj.*

vo lup tu ar y (və lup′chü er′ē), person who cares much for luxurious or sensual pleasures. *n., pl.* **vo lup tu ar ies.**

vo lup tu ous (və lup′chü əs), **1.** caring much for the pleasures of the senses. **2.** giving pleasure to the senses: *voluptuous music or beauty. adj.* **—vo lup′tu ous ly,** *adv.* **—vo lup′tu ous ness,** *n.*

vo lute (və lüt′), **1.** rolled up; spiral. **2.** a spiral or twisted thing or form. **3.** a scroll-like ornament in architecture, especially on an Ionic or Corinthian capital. **4.** a turn or whorl of a spiral shell. 1 *adj.,* 2-4 *n.*

vom it (vom′it), **1.** throw up what has been eaten. **2.** the substance thrown up from the stomach. **3.** emetic. **4.** cause (a person) to vomit. **5.** throw up; throw

out with force: *The chimneys vomited forth smoke.* **6.** come out with force or violence. 1,4-6 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

voo doo (vü′dü), **1.** mysterious rites, including magic and conjuration. Voodoo came from Africa; belief in it still prevails among some Negroes of the West Indies and southern United States. **2.** person who practices such magic. **3.** of or having to do with voodoo. 1,2 *n.*, *pl.* **voo doos**; 3 *adj.*

voo doo ism (vü′dü iz əm), voodoo rites or practices. *n.*

voo doo ist (vü′dü ist), believer in voodoo. *n.*

voo doo is tic (vü′dü is′tik), of or having to do with voodooism. *adj.*

vo ra cious (və rā′shəs), **1.** eating much; greedy in eating; ravenous. **2.** very eager; unable to be satisfied. *adj.* **—vo ra′cious ly,** *adv.*

vo rac i ty (və ras′ə tē), being voracious. *n.*

vor tex (vôr′teks), **1.** a whirling mass of water, air, etc., that sucks in everything near it; whirlpool; whirlwind. **2.** whirl of activity or other situation from which it is hard to escape: *The two nations were unwillingly drawn into the vortex of war.* *n.*, *pl.* **vor tex es** or **vor ti ces.**

vor ti ces (vôr′tə sēz), a pl. of **vortex.** *n.*

Vosges Mountains (vōzh), a mountain range in E France. The highest mountain is 4668 feet.

vot a ble (vōt′ə bl), that can be voted for, against, on, etc. *adj.*

vo ta ress (vō′tə ris), a woman votary. *n.*

vo ta rist (vō′tə rist), votary. *n.*

vo ta ry (vō′tə rē), **1.** person devoted to something; devotee: *He was a votary of golf.* **2.** person bound by vows to a religious life; monk or nun. *n.*, *pl.* **vo ta ries.**

vote (vōt), **1.** a formal expression of a wish or choice: *The person receiving the most votes is elected.* **2.** the right to give such an expression: *Not everybody has a vote.* **3.** what is expressed or granted by a majority of voters. **4.** votes considered together: *the labor vote, the vote of the people.* **5.** give or cast a vote: *He voted for the Democrats.* **6.** support by one's vote: *vote the Republican ticket.* **7.** pass, determine, or grant by a vote: *Money for a new school was voted by the board.* **8.** voter. **9.** ticket; ballot: *More than a million votes were cast.* **10.** declare, especially by general consent: *The children all voted the trip a great success.* **11.** *Informal.* suggest: *I vote that we go.* 1-4,8,9 *n.*, 5-7,10,11 *v.*, **vot ed, vot ing.**

vote down, defeat by voting against.

vote in, elect.

vot er (vōt′ər), **1.** person who votes. **2.** person who has the right to vote. *n.*

voting machine, a mechanical device for registering and counting votes.

vo tive (vō′tiv), promised by a vow; done, given, etc., because of a vow. *adj.*

vouch (vouch), **1.** be responsible; give a guarantee (*for*): *I can vouch for the truth of the story. The principal vouched for Bill's honesty.* **2.** answer for; confirm; guarantee. *v.*

vouch er (vouch′ər), **1.** person or thing that vouches for something. **2.** a written evidence of payment; receipt. Canceled checks returned from one's bank are vouchers. *n.*

vouch safe (vouch sāf′), be willing to grant or give; deign (to do or give): *The proud man vouchsafed no reply when we spoke to him.* *v.*, **vouch safed, vouch saf ing.**

vous soir (vü swär′), a wedge-shaped piece or section forming part of an arch or vault. *n.*

vow (vou), **1.** a solemn promise: *a vow of secrecy.* **2.** promise made to God: *a nun's vows.* **3.** make a vow. **4.** make a vow to do, give, get, etc.: *vow revenge.* **5.** declare earnestly or emphatically: *I vowed never to leave home again.* 1,2 *n.*, 3-5 *v.*

take vows, become a member of a religious order.

vow el (vou′əl), **1.** an open sound produced by the voice. A vowel can form a syllable by itself, as the first syllable of *awful* (ô′fəl). **2.** a letter representing such a sound. *A, e, i, o,* and *u* are vowels. *Y* is sometimes a vowel, as in *bicycle.* **3.** of or having to do with a vowel. *Voluntary* has four vowel sounds; *strength* has only one. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

voy age (voi′ij), **1.** journey or travel by water: *We had a pleasant voyage to England* (*n.*). *Columbus voyaged on unknown seas* (*v.*). **2.** journey or travel through the air. *n.*, *v.*, **voy aged, voy ag ing.**

voy ag er (voi′ij ər), person who makes a voyage; traveler. *n.*

vo ya geur (vwä yä zhœr′), a French Canadian or half-breed accustomed to travel on foot or by canoe through unsettled regions. *n.*, *pl.* **vo ya geurs** (-zhœrz′).

V.P. or **VP,** Vice-President.

vs., versus.

V-shaped (vē′shāpt′), **1.** shaped like the letter V. **2.** like the letter V in cross section. *adj.*

Vt., Vermont.

Vul can (vul′kən), the Roman god of fire and metalworking. The Romans identified him with the Greek god Hephaestus. *n.*

vul can ite (vul′kən īt), a hard rubber obtained by treating India rubber with a large amount of sulfur and heating it, used for combs, for buttons, in electric insulation, and in many other ways. *n.*

vul can ize (vul′kən īz), **1.** treat (rubber) with sulfur and heat to make it more elastic and durable. **2.** repair (a rubber tire, etc.) by using heat and chemicals to fuse the patch. *v.*, **vul can ized, vul can iz ing. —vul′can i za′tion,** *n.* **—vul′can iz′er,** *n.*

vul gar (vul′gər), **1.** showing a lack of good breeding, manners, taste, etc.; not refined; coarse; low: *The tramp used vulgar words.* **2.** common; in common use; ordinary. **3.** of the common people: *The vulgar language differs from the language used by lawyers and preachers.* **4.** the common people. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.* **—vul′gar ly,** *adv.* **—vul′gar ness,** *n.*

vul gar i an (vul gâr′ē ən), **1.** a vulgar person. **2.** a rich person who lacks good breeding, manners, taste, etc. *n.*

vul gar ism (vul′gər iz əm), **1.** word, phrase, or expression used only in ignorant or coarse speech. In "I disrecollect his name," *disrecollect* is a vulgarism. **2.** vulgar character or action; vulgarity. **3.** a vulgar expression. *n.*

vul gar i ty (vul gar′ə tē), **1.** lack of refinement; lack of good breeding, manners, taste, etc.; coarseness. **2.** action, habit, speech, etc., showing vulgarity: *Talking loudly in a train is a vulgarity.* *n.*, *pl.* **vul gar i ties.**

vul gar ize (vul′gər īz), make vulgar. *v.*, **vul garized, vul gar iz ing.**

Vul gate (vul′gāt), the Latin translation of the Bible used by the Roman Catholic Church. The Vulgate was made in the fourth century A.D. *n.*

the vulgate, substandard speech.

vul ner a bil i ty (vul′nər ə bil′ə tē), vulnerable quality or condition; a being open to attack or injury. *n.*

vul ner a ble (vul′nər ə bl), **1.** capable of being wounded or injured; open to attack: *Achilles was vulnerable only in his heel.* **2.** sensitive to criticism, temptations, influences, etc.: *Most people are vulnerable to ridicule.* **3.** in the game of contract bridge, in the position where penalties and premiums are increased. *adj.* **—vul′ner a bly,** *adv.*

Vulture (about 2½ ft. long)

vul pine (vul′pīn), of or like a fox. *adj.*

vul ture (vul′chər), **1.** a large bird of prey related to eagles, hawks, etc., that eats the flesh of dead animals. **2.** a greedy, ruthless person. *n.*

vul va (vul′və), the external genital organs of the female. *n.*, *pl.* **vul vae** (-vē) or **vul vas.**

vy ing (vī′ing), ppr. of **vie.** *v.*

W

W or **w** (dub′l ū), the 23rd letter of the alphabet. *n.*, *pl.* **W's** or **w's.**
W, 1. west. 2. watt. 3. tungsten. 4. wolfram.
w, watt.
W., 1. west. 2. western.
w., 1. west. 2. week. 3. wide. 4. width.
WAAC or **W.A.A.C.,** 1. *U.S.* the former name of the WAC. 2. *Brit.* Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.
Wa bash (wô′bash), river flowing from W Ohio SW across Indiana into the Ohio River. 475 mi. *n.*
wab ble (wob′l), wobble. *v.*, **wab bled, wab bling;** *n.* **—wab′bler,** *n.*
wab bly (wob′lē), wobbly. *adj.*
WAC, Women's Army Corps.
WAC or **Wac** (wak), *U.S.* member of the WAC; woman in the United States Army, not a nurse. *n.*
wack y (wak′ē), *U.S. Slang.* unconventional in behavior; eccentric; crazy. *adj.*
Wa co (wā′kō), city in central Texas. 98,000. *n.*
wad (wod), 1. a small, soft mass: *He plugged his ears with wads of cotton.* 2. a tight roll; compact bundle or mass: *a wad of bills.* 3. make into a wad; press into a wad. 4. a round plug of felt, cardboard, etc., used to hold powder and shot in place in a gun or cartridge. 5. stuff with a wad. 6. hold in place by a wad. 7. pad. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3,5-7 *v.*, **wad ded, wad ding.**
wad ding (wod′ing), 1. a soft material for padding, stuffing, packing, etc.; especially, carded cotton in sheets. 2. material for making wads for guns or cartridges. 3. wad. *n.*
wad dle (wod′l), 1. walk with short steps and an awkward, swaying motion, as a duck does. 2. act of waddling. 3. an awkward, swaying gait. 1 *v.*, **wad dled, wad dling;** 2,3 *n.* **—wad′dler,** *n.*
wade (wād), 1. walk through water, snow, sand, mud, or anything that hinders free motion. 2. make one's way with difficulty: *wade through an uninteresting book.* 3. cross or pass through by wading. 4. act of wading. 1-3 *v.*, **wad ed, wad ing;** 4 *n.*
wade into, *Informal.* attack or go to work upon vigorously.
wad er (wād′ər), 1. one that wades. 2. a long-legged bird that wades about in shallow water, searching for food. Cranes, herons, storks, and sandpipers are waders. 3. a high waterproof boot. *n.*
wa di (wä′dē), 1. valley or ravine in Arabia, N Africa, etc., through which a stream flows during the rainy season. 2. stream or torrent running through such a ravine. *n.*, *pl.* **wa dis.**
WAF (waf), 1. Women's Air Force. 2. member of the Women's Air Force. *n.*
wa fer (wā′fər), 1. a very thin cake or biscuit, sometimes flavored or sweetened. 2. the thin, round piece of unleavened bread used in Holy Communion in the Roman Catholic Church. 3. a thin piece of candy, chocolate, medicine, etc. 4. piece of sticky paper, dried paste, etc., used as a seal or fastening. *n.* **—wa′fer-like′,** *adj.*
waf fle (wof′l), a batter cake cooked in a special griddle that makes the cakes very thin in places. *n.*
waffle iron, utensil in which waffles are cooked, consisting of two hinged parts having projections on the inside.
waft (waft), 1. carry over water or through air: *The waves wafted the boat to shore.* 2. float. 3. a breath or puff of air, wind, etc. 4. a waving movement: *A waft of the hand was her only farewell.* 1,2 *v.*, 3,4 *n.*
wag (wag), 1. move from side to side or up and down, especially rapidly and repeatedly: *The dog wagged its tail.* 2. a wagging motion: *The Indian refused with a wag of his head.* 3. person who is fond of making jokes. 1 *v.*, **wagged, wag ging;** 2,3 *n.*
wage (wāj), 1. amount paid for work. 2. something given in return. 3. carry on: *Doctors wage war against disease.* 4. *Obsolete.* pledge; gage; bet. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3,4 *v.*, **waged, wag ing. —wage′less,** *adj.*
wages, 1. amount paid for work: *His wages are $70 a week.* 2. something given in return: *the wages of sin.*
wage earner, person who works for wages.
wa ger (wā′jər), 1. something staked on an uncertain event. 2. bet; gamble: *I'll wager the black horse will win the race.* 3. act of betting; bet: *The wager of $10 was promptly paid.* 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.* **—wa′ger er,** *n.*
wage work er (wāj′wėr′kər), person who works for wages. *n.*
wage work ing (wāj′wėr′king), 1. work done for wages. 2. doing work for wages. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*
wag ger y (wag′ər ē), 1. a joking. 2. joke. *n.*, *pl.* **wag ger ies.**
wag gish (wag′ish), 1. fond of making jokes. 2. characteristic of a wag: *a waggish look.* *adj.* **—wag′gish ly,** *adv.* **—wag′gish ness,** *n.*
wag gle (wag′l), 1. move quickly and repeatedly from side to side; wag. 2. a waggling motion. 1 *v.*, **wag gled, wag gling;** 2 *n.*
wag gon (wag′ən), *Esp. Brit.* wagon. *n.*
Wag ner (väg′nər), **Richard,** 1813-1883, German musical composer, famous for his operas. *n.*
wag on (wag′ən), 1. a four-wheeled vehicle, especially one for carrying loads: *a milk wagon, a station wagon.* 2. *Brit.* a railroad freight car. *n.*
hitch one's wagon to a star, have high hopes and ambitions; aim high.
on the wagon, *Slang.* not drinking alcoholic liquors.
wag on er (wag′ən ər), person who drives a wagon. *n.*
wagon train, group of wagons moving along in a line one after another.
waif (wāf), 1. person without home or friends; homeless or neglected child. 2. anything without an owner; stray thing, animal, etc. *n.*
Wai ki ki (wī′kē kē′), a bathing beach near Honolulu, Hawaii. *n.*
wail (wāl), 1. cry loud and long because of grief or pain: *The baby wailed.* 2. a long cry of grief or pain. 3. a sound like such a cry. 4. make a mournful sound: *The wind wailed around the old house.* 5. lament; mourn. 1,4, 5 *v.*, 2,3 *n.* **—wail′er,** *n.*

Wainscot (def. 3)

wain (wān), *Archaic* or *Poetic.* wagon. *n.*
wain scot (wān′skət or wān′skot), 1. a lining of wood, usually in panels, on the walls of a room. 2. line with wood: *a room wainscoted in oak.* 3. the lower part of the wall of a room when it is decorated differently from the upper part. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **wain scot ed, wain scot ing** or *esp. Brit.* **wain scot ted, wain scot ting.**
wain scot ing (wān′skət ing or wān′skot ing), 1. wainscot. 2. material used for wainscots. *n.*
wain wright (wān′rīt′), one who makes wagons. *n.*

waist (wāst), **1.** the part of the human body between the ribs and the hips. **2.** waistline. **3.** a garment or part of a garment covering the body from the neck or shoulders to the waistline. **4.** the middle part: *the waist of a ship.* *n.*

waist band (wāst′band′), a band around the waist: *the waistband of a skirt or of a pair of trousers.* *n.*

waist coat (wāst′kōt′ or wes′kət), *Esp. Brit.* a man's vest. *n.*

waist line (wāst′līn′), **1.** an imaginary line around the body at the smallest part of the waist. **2.** the place of smallest width in a woman's dress between the arms and the knees. **3.** the line where the waist and skirt of a dress join. *n.*

wait (wāt), **1.** stay or be inactive until someone comes or something happens: *Let's wait in the shade.* **2.** *Informal.* delay or put off: *Wait dinner for him.* **3.** act or time of waiting: *I had a long wait at the doctor's office.* **4.** look forward; be expecting or ready: *The children wait impatiently for vacation.* **5.** be left undone; be put off: *That matter can wait until tomorrow.* **6.** wait for: *wait one's chance.* **7.** act as a servant; change plates, pass food, etc., at table. **8.** serve. 1,2,4-8 *v.*, 3 *n.*

waits, a group of singers and musicians who go about the streets singing and playing at Christmas time.

lie in wait, stay hidden ready to attack.

wait on, **1.** be a servant to; serve, especially at the table. **2.** call on (a superior) to pay a respectful visit. **3.** go with; result from.

wait er (wāt′ər), **1.** person who waits. **2.** man who waits on table in a hotel or restaurant. **3.** tray for carrying dishes. *n.*

wait ing (wāt′ing), **1.** that waits: *The waiting crowd rushed to the train as soon as it was ready.* **2.** used to wait in. **3.** time that one waits. 1,2 *adj.*, 3 *n.*

in waiting, in attendance on a king, queen, prince, princess, etc.

waiting room, room at a railroad station, doctor's office, etc., for people to wait in.

waiting woman, a woman servant or attendant.

wait ress (wāt′ris), woman who waits on table in a dining room. *n.*

waive (wāv), **1.** give up (a right, claim, etc.); refrain from claiming or pressing; do without; relinquish: *The lawyer waived the privilege of cross-examining the witness.* **2.** put aside; defer. *v.*, **waived, waiv ing.**

waiv er (wāv′ər), **1.** a giving up of a right, claim, etc. **2.** a written statement of this: *For $100, the injured man signed a waiver of all claims against the railroad.* *n.*

wake[1] (wāk), **1.** stop sleeping: *wake up early in the morning, wake at seven every morning.* **2.** cause to stop sleeping: *The noise of the traffic always wakes him. Wake him up early.* **3.** be awake; stay awake: *all his waking hours.* **4.** become alive or active: *The flowers wake in the spring.* **5.** make alive or active: *He needs some interest to wake him up.* **6.** a watching. **7.** an all-night watch kept beside the body of a dead person. **8.** keep watch. 1-5,8 *v.*, **waked** or **woke, waked** or (*Archaic and Dialect*) **wo ken, wak ing;** 6,7 *n.*

wake[2] (wāk), **1.** track left behind a moving ship. **2.** track left behind any moving thing. *n.*

in the wake of, following; behind; after.

wake ful (wāk′fəl), **1.** not able to sleep. **2.** without sleep. **3.** watchful. *adj.* **—wake′ful ness,** *n.*

Wake Island, a small island in the Pacific, about 2000 mi. west of Hawaii, belonging to the United States. 3 sq. mi.

wak en (wāk′ən), wake. *v.* **—wak′en er,** *n.*

wake-rob in (wāk′rob′ən), **1.** *U.S.* trillium, a plant with purple, pink, or white flowers and a disagreeable odor. **2.** jack-in-the-pulpit. *n.*

wale (wāl), **1.** a streak or ridge made on the skin by a stick or whip; welt. **2.** mark with wales; raise wales on. **3.** a ridge in the weave of cloth. **4.** weave with ridges. **5.** texture of a cloth. **6.** a continuous line of thick, outside planking on the sides of a wooden ship. **7.** sometimes, the gunwale. 1,3,5-7 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **waled, wal ing.**

Wales (wālz), the division of Great Britain west of England; the land of the Welsh. 2,600,000 pop.; 7466 sq. mi. *n.*

walk (wôk), **1.** go on foot: *Walk down to the post office with me.* In walking, a person always has one foot on the ground. **2.** roam: *The ghost will walk tonight.* **3.** go over, on, or through: *The captain walked the deck.* **4.** make, put, drive, etc., by walking: *walk off a headache.* **5.** go slowly: *Walk, do not run.* **6.** cause to walk: *The rider walked his horse.* **7.** act of walking, especially walking for pleasure or exercise: *a walk in the country.* **8.** distance to walk: *It is a long walk from here.* **9.** manner of going on foot; gait: *We knew the man was a sailor from his rolling walk.* **10.** place for walking; path: *There are many pretty walks in the park.* **11.** way of living: *A doctor and a street cleaner are in different walks of life.* **12.** conduct oneself in a particular manner; follow a particular course in life: *"Walk humbly with thy God."* **13.** go to first base after the pitcher has thrown four balls. **14.** chance to do this. **15.** (of a pitcher) give such a chance. **16.** an enclosed place; tract: *a poultry walk.* 1-6,12,13,15 *v.*, 7-11,14,16 *n.*

walk away from, progress much faster than.

walk off with, **1.** take; get; win. **2.** steal.

walk out, **1.** *Informal.* go on strike. **2.** leave suddenly.

walk out on, *Informal.* desert.

walk a way (wôk′ə wā′), *Informal.* an easy victory. *n.*

walk er (wôk′ər), one who walks. *n.*

walk ie-talk ie or **walk y-talk y** (wôk′ē tôk′ē), a small, portable receiving and transmitting radio set, used by the United States Army in World War II. *n., pl.* **walk ie-talk ies.**

walking papers, *Informal.* dismissal from a position, etc.

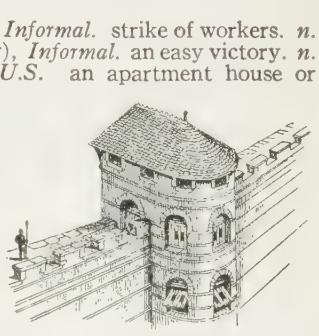
walking stick, **1.** *Esp. Brit.* cane; stick used in walking. **2.** any of various insects having a body like a stick or twig.

walk out (wôk′out′), *Informal.* strike of workers. *n.*

walk o ver (wôk′ō′vər), *Informal.* an easy victory. *n.*

walk-up (wôk′up′), *U.S.* an apartment house or building having no elevator. *n.*

wall (wôl), **1.** side of a house, room, or other hollow thing. **2.** structure of stone, brick, or other material built up to enclose, divide, support, or protect. Cities used to be surrounded by high walls to keep out enemies. **3.** something like a wall in looks or use: *The flood came in a wall of water twelve feet high. The soldiers kept their ranks a solid wall.* **4.** enclose, divide, protect, or fill with a wall, or as if with a wall: *The garden is walled. Workmen walled up the doorway.* 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.* **—wall′-less,** *adj.* **—wall′-like′,** *adj.*



Wall with tower

drive to the wall, make desperate or helpless.

go to the wall, **1.** give way; be defeated. **2.** fail in business.

push to the wall, make desperate or helpless.

wal la by (wol′ə bē), a kangaroo of the smaller sorts. Some wallabies are no larger than rabbits. *n., pl.* **wal la bies** or (*esp. collectively*) **wal la by.**

Wallaby

Wal lace (wol′is), Sir **William,** 1272?-1305, Scottish leader and general. *n.*

wal la roo (wol′ə rü′), a large kangaroo that has thick gray fur. *n.*

wall board (wôl′bôrd′), an artificial board used instead of wooden boards or plaster to make or cover walls. *n.*

walled (wôld), having walls: *high-walled. adj.*

wal let (wol′it), **1.** a small, flat leather case for carrying paper money, cards, etc., in one's pocket; folding pocketbook. **2.** bag for carrying food and small articles for personal use when on a journey. *n.*

wall eye (wôl′ī′), **1.** eye having little or no color. **2.** eye that turns away from the nose. **3.** a large staring eye. **4.** condition of being walleyed. **5.** any of various fishes with large staring eyes. *n.*

wall eyed (wôl′īd′), **1.** having eyes that show much white and little color. **2.** having both eyes turned away from the nose. **3.** having large staring eyes. The pike is a walleyed fish. *adj.*

wall flow er (wôl′flou′ər), **1.** *Informal.* person who sits by the wall at a dance instead of dancing. **2.** a perennial plant with sweet-smelling yellow, orange, or red flowers, found growing on walls, cliffs, etc. *n.*

wal lop (wol′əp), *Informal.* **1.** beat soundly; thrash. **2.** hit very hard; strike with a vigorous blow. **3.** a very hard blow. **4.** power to hit very hard blows. **5.** defeat thoroughly, as in a game. 1,2,5 *v.*, 3,4 *n.*

wal lop ing (wol′əp ing), *Informal.* **1.** a sound beating or thrashing. **2.** a thorough defeat. **3.** big; powerful; strong. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

wal low (wol′ō), **1.** roll about; flounder: *The pigs wallowed in the mud. The boat wallowed helplessly in the stormy sea.* **2.** live contentedly in filth, wickedness, etc., like a beast; live or continue self-indulgently or luxuriously, as in some form of pleasure, manner of life, etc.: *wallow in wealth, wallow in sentimentality.* **3.** act of wallowing. **4.** place where an animal wallows. 1,2 *v.*, 3,4 *n.*

wall pa per (wôl′pā′pər), **1.** paper, commonly with printed decorative patterns in color, for pasting on and covering walls. **2.** put wallpaper on. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

Wall Street, **1.** street in downtown New York, the chief financial center of the United States. **2.** the money market or the financiers of the United States.

wal nut (wôl′nut), **1.** a large, round, edible nut with a plain division between its two halves. **2.** the tree that it grows on. **3.** the wood of a walnut tree. Black walnut is used in making furniture. *n.*

wal rus (wôl′rəs), a large sea mammal of the Arctic regions, resembling a seal but having long tusks. Walrus hide is made into leather for suitcases, bags, etc. *n., pl.* **wal rus es** or (*esp. collectively*) **wal rus.**

Walrus (about 10 ft. long)

waltz (wôlts), **1.** a smooth, even, gliding dance in triple rhythm. **2.** music for it. **3.** dance a waltz. **4.** move nimbly or quickly. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *v.* **—waltz′er,** *n.*

wam pum (wom′pəm), **1.** beads made from shells, formerly used by American Indians as money and ornament. **2.** *Slang.* money. *n.*

Wampum

wan (won), **1.** pale; lacking natural color: *Her face looked wan after her long illness.* **2.** looking worn or tired; faint; weak: *The sick boy gave the doctor a wan smile. adj.*, **wan ner, wan nest.** **—wan′ly,** *adv.* **—wan′ness,** *n.*

wand (wond), a slender stick or rod: *The magician waved his wand. n.* **—wand′like′,** *adj.*

wan der (won′dər), **1.** move here and there without any special purpose: *We wandered through the stores, hoping to get ideas for Christmas presents.* **2.** go aimlessly over or through. **3.** go from the right way; stray: *The dog wandered off and got lost.* **4.** be delirious; be incoherent: *His mind wandered when he had a very high fever. v.* **—wan′der er,** *n.*

wan der lust (won′dər lust′), a strong desire to wander: *His wanderlust led him all over the world. n.*

wane (wān), **1.** become smaller; become smaller gradually: *The moon wanes after it has become full.* **2.** decline in power, influence, importance, etc.: *Many great empires have waned.* **3.** decline in strength, intensity, etc.: *The light of day wanes in the evening.* **4.** draw to a close: *Summer wanes as autumn approaches.* **5.** a waning. 1-4 *v.*, **waned, wan ing;** 5 *n.*

in or on the wane, growing less; waning.

wan gle (wang′gl), *Informal.* **1.** manage to get by schemes, tricks, persuasion, etc. **2.** make one's way through difficulties. *v.*, **wan gled, wan gling.**

want (wont), **1.** wish for; wish: *He wants to become an engineer. He wants a new car.* **2.** thing desired or needed; desire: *He is a man of few wants.* **3.** be without; lack: *The fund for a new church wants only a few hundred dollars of the sum needed.* **4.** a lack: *The plant died from want of water.* **5.** need: *Plants want water.* **6.** a need: *supply a long-felt want.* **7.** be lacking: *It wants an hour until dinner.* **8.** a lack of food, clothing, or shelter; great poverty: *The old soldier is now in want.* **9.** need food, clothing, and shelter; be very poor. 1,3,5,7,9 *v.*, 2,4,6,8 *n.*

want for, lack.

want ad, *Informal.* a small notice in a newspaper stating that an employee, an apartment, etc., is wanted.

want ing (won′ting), **1.** lacking; missing: *One volume of the set is wanting.* **2.** without; less; minus: *a year wanting three days.* **3.** not coming up to a standard or need: *The vegetables were weighed and found wanting.* 1,3 *adj.*, 2 *prep.*

wan ton (won′tən), **1.** reckless; heartless: *That bad boy hurts animals from wanton cruelty.* **2.** without reason or excuse: *a wanton attack, wanton mischief.* **3.** not moral; not chaste: *a wanton woman.* **4.** *Poetic.* frolicsome; playful: *a wanton breeze, a wanton child.* **5.** *Poetic.* not restrained: *a wanton mood.* **6.** a wanton person. **7.** act in a wanton manner: *The wind wantoned with the leaves.* 1-5 *adj.*, 6 *n.*, 7 *v.* **—wan′ton ly,** *adv.* **—wan′ton ness,** *n.*

wap i ti (wop′ə tē), a North American deer with long, slender antlers; the American elk. *n., pl.* **wap i tis** or (*esp. collectively*) **wap i ti.**

war (wôr), **1.** a fight carried on by armed force between nations or parts of a nation. **2.** fighting; strife; conflict: *Doctors carry on war against disease.* **3.** the occupation or art of fighting with weapons; military science: *Soldiers are trained for war.* **4.** fight; make war. **5.** used in war; having to do with war; caused by war. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*, **warred, war ring;** 5 *adj.* **—war′less,** *adj.*

at war, taking part in a war.

go to war, **1.** start a war. **2.** go as a soldier.

War Between the States, the American Civil War, from 1861 to 1865.

war ble (wôr′bl), **1.** sing with trills, quavers, or melodious turns: *Birds warbled in the trees.* **2.** make a sound like that of a bird warbling: *The brook warbled over its rocky bed.* **3.** a warbling. 1,2 *v.*, **war bled, war bling;** 3 *n.*

war bler (wôr′blər), **1.** person, bird, etc., that warbles. **2.** any of a large variety of small songbirds, often brightly colored. *n.*

war club, a heavy club used as a weapon.

war cry, **1.** word or phrase shouted in fighting; battle cry. **2.** a party cry in any contest.

ward (wôrd), **1.** a division of a hospital or prison. **2.** a district of a city or town. **3.** person under the care of a guardian or of a court. **4.** guard: *The soldiers kept watch and ward over the castle.* **5.** *Archaic.* keep watch over. **6.** being kept under guard; custody; prison. 1-4,6 *n.*, 5 *v.*

ward off, keep away; turn aside.

-ward, suffix meaning: in the direction of; that is, moves, or faces toward; toward, as in *backward, heavenward, seaward.* See also **-wards.**

ward en (wôrd′n), 1. keeper; guard. The man in charge of a prison is called the warden. 2. the head of certain colleges, schools, etc. 3. a public official like a mayor. 4. churchwarden. *n.*

ward er (wôr′dər), 1. guard; watchman. 2. warden; jailer. *n.*

ward heeler, *U.S. Informal.* follower of a political boss, who goes around asking for votes, etc.

ward robe (wôrd′rōb′), 1. stock of clothes: *She is shopping for her spring wardrobe.* 2. room, closet, or piece of furniture for holding clothes. *n.*

-wards, suffix meaning: in the direction of, as in *backwards, upwards.* See also **-ward.**

ward ship (wôrd′ship), 1. guardianship; custody; guardianship over a minor or ward. 2. condition of being a ward, or under a legal or feudal guardian. *n.*

ware[1] (wãr), 1. a manufactured thing; article for sale: *The peddler sold his wares cheap.* 2. kind of manufactured thing or article for sale; goods (now chiefly in compounds): *silverware and tinware.* 3. pottery: *Delft is a blue-and-white ware.* *n.*

ware[2] (wãr), *Archaic.* 1. aware. 2. look out (for); beware (of). 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*, **wared, war ing.**

ware house (wãr′hous′), place where goods are kept; storehouse. *n.*

ware house man (wãr′hous′mən), man who owns or works in a warehouse. *n., pl.* **ware house men.**

war fare (wôr′fãr′), war; fighting. *n.*

war head (wôr′hed), the forward part of a torpedo, missile, etc., that contains the explosive. *n.*

war horse, 1. horse used in war. 2. *Informal.* person who has taken part in many battles, struggles, etc.

war i ly (wãr′ə lē), cautiously; carefully. *adv.*

war i ness (wãr′ē nis), caution; care. *n.*

war like (wôr′līk′), 1. fit for war; ready for war; fond of war: *warlike tribes.* 2. threatening war: *a warlike speech.* 3. of war; having to do with war. *adj.*

war lock (wôr′lok), wizard. *n.*

warm (wôrm), 1. more hot than cold; having heat; giving forth heat: *a warm fire. She sat in the warm sunshine.* 2. having a feeling of heat: *be warm from running.* 3. that makes or keeps warm: *a warm coat.* 4. having or showing affection, enthusiasm, or zeal: *a warm welcome.* 5. easily excited: *a warm temper.* 6. exciting; lively: *a warm dispute.* 7. fresh and strong: *a warm scent.* 8. *Informal.* near what one is searching for. 9. suggesting heat. Red, orange, and yellow are called warm colors. 10. uncomfortable; unpleasant: *make things warm for a person.* 11. make or become warm: *warm a room.* 12. make or become cheered, interested, friendly, or sympathetic: *The speaker warmed to his subject.* 1-10 *adj.*, 11,12 *v.* **—warm′er,** *n.* **—warm′ly,** *adv.* **—warm′ness,** *n.*

warm up, 1. heat or cook again. 2. make or become more interested, friendly, etc. 3. practice or exercise for a few minutes before entering a game, contest, etc.

warm-blood ed (wôrm′blud′id), 1. having warm blood and a body temperature from 98 degrees to 112 degrees. Cats and birds are warm-blooded; snakes and turtles are cold-blooded. 2. with much feeling; eager; ardent. *adj.*

warm-heart ed (wôrm′-här′tid), kind; sympathetic; friendly. *adj.*

warming pan, a covered pan with a long handle for holding hot coals, formerly used to warm beds.

Woman using a warming pan

warm ish (wôr′mish), rather warm. *adj.*

war mon ger (wôr′mung′gər), one who is in favor of war or attempts to bring about war. *n.*

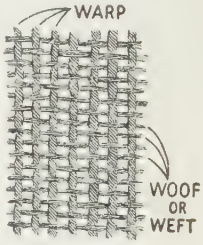
warmth (wôrmth), 1. being warm: *the warmth of the open fire.* 2. warm feeling. 3. liveliness of feelings or emotions; fervor: *He spoke with warmth of the natural beauty of the country.* 4. in painting, a glowing effect, as from the use of reds and yellows. *n.*

warn (wôrn), 1. give notice to in advance; put on guard (against danger, evil, harm, etc.): *The clouds warned us that a storm was coming.* 2. give notice to; inform: *The whistle warned visitors that the ship was ready to sail.* 3. give notice to go, stay, etc.: *warn trespassers off.* *v.* **—warn′er,** *n.*

warn ing (wôr′ning), 1. something that warns; notice given in advance. 2. that warns. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.* **—warn′ing ly,** *adv.*

War of 1812, war between the United States and Great Britain. It lasted from 1812 to 1815.

War of Independence, war between the American colonies and Great Britain, from 1775 to 1783; the American Revolution; Revolutionary War.



War of Secession, the American Civil War, from 1861 to 1865.

warp (wôrp), 1. bend or twist out of shape: *This floor has warped so that it is not level.* 2. bend: *The aviator warped a wing tip to regain balance.* 3. mislead; pervert: *Prejudice warps our judgment.* 4. a bend or twist; distortion. 5. move (a ship, etc.) by ropes fastened to something fixed. 6. rope used in moving a ship. 7. the threads running lengthwise in a fabric. The warp is crossed by the woof. 1-3,5 *v.*, 4,6,7 *n.*

war paint, 1. paint put on the face or body by savages before going to war. 2. *Informal.* full dress; ornaments.

war path (wôr′path′), way taken by a fighting expedition of American Indians. *n.*

on the warpath, 1. ready for war. 2. looking for a fight; angry.

war plane (wôr′plãn′), airplane used in war. *n.*

war rant (wôr′ənt), 1. that which gives a right; authority: *He had no warrant for his action.* 2. a written order giving authority for something: *a warrant to search the house, a warrant for the payment of money.* 3. authorize: *The law warrants his arrest.* 4. a good and sufficient reason; promise; guarantee: *He had no warrant for his hopes.* 5. justify: *Nothing can warrant such rudeness.* 6. give one's word for; guarantee; promise: *The storekeeper warranted the quality of the coffee.* 7. *Informal.* declare positively; certify. 8. a document certifying something, especially to a purchaser. 9. the official certificate of appointment issued to a noncommissioned officer in the army or navy. 1,2,4,8,9 *n.*, 3,5-7 *v.*

war rant a ble (wôr′ən tə bl), capable of being warranted; justifiable. *adj.* **—war′rant a ble ness,** *n.* **—war′rant a bly,** *adv.*

war ran tee (wôr′ən tē′), person to whom a warranty is made. *n.*

war rant er (wôr′ən tər), person who warrants. *n.*

warrant officer, 1. an army or navy officer who has received a certificate of appointment, but not a commission, ranking between commissioned officers and enlisted men. 2. in the United States Navy, any of various subordinate officers. A boatswain or a gunner is a warrant officer.

war ran tor (wôr′ən tər), person who makes a warranty; guarantor. *n.*

war ran ty (wôr′ən tē), 1. warrant; authority; justification. 2. promise or pledge that something is what it is claimed to be; guarantee: *a warranty of the quality of the goods sold.* *n., pl.* **war ran ties.**

war ren (wôr′ən), 1. piece of ground filled with burrows, where rabbits live or are raised. 2. a crowded district or building. *n.*

War ren (wôr′ən), 1. **Earl,** born 1891, chief justice of the United States Supreme Court since October 1953. 2. city in NE Ohio. 60,000. *n.*

war ri or (wôr′ē ər), a fighting man; experienced soldier. *n.* **—war′ri or like′,** *adj.*

War saw (wôr′sô), capital and largest city of Poland, in the E part. 1,095,000. *n.*

war ship (wôr′ship′), ship used in war. *n.*

wart (wôrt), **1.** a small, hard lump on the skin. **2.** a similar lump on a plant. *n.*

wart hog, a wild hog of Africa that has two large tusks and two large wartlike growths on each side of its face.

Wart hog (3 ft. high at the shoulder)

war time (wôr′tīm′), time of war. *n.*

wart y (wôr′tē), **1.** having warts. **2.** covered with lumps like warts. **3.** of or like a wart. *adj.*, **wart i er, wart i est.**

war whoop, a war cry of American Indians; war cry.

war y (wãr′ē), **1.** on one's guard against danger, deception, etc.: *a wary fox.* **2.** cautious; careful: *He gave wary answers to all of the stranger's questions.* *adj.*, **war i er, war i est.**

wary of, cautious about; careful about.

was (woz or wuz; *unstressed* wəz), the 1st and 3rd person singular, past indicative of **be.** *I was late. Was he late, too?* *v.*

wash (wosh), **1.** clean with water or other liquid: *wash clothes, wash one's face, wash dishes.* **2.** make clean: *washed from sin.* **3.** remove (dirt, stains, paint, etc.) by or as by the action of water: *wash a spot out.* **4.** wash oneself: *He washed before eating dinner.* **5.** wash clothes: *She washes for a living.* **6.** a washing or being washed. **7.** quantity of clothes washed or to be washed: *She hung the wash on the line.* **8.** undergo washing without damage: *That cloth washes well.* **9.** that can be washed without damage: *a wash dress.* **10.** be carried along or away by water or other liquid: *The road washed out during the storm.* **11.** carry (by a liquid): *Wood is often washed ashore by the waves.* **12.** material carried and then dropped by water: *A delta is formed by the wash of a river.* **13.** wear (by water or any liquid): *The cliffs are being washed away by the waves.* **14.** flow or beat with a lapping sound: *The waves washed upon the rocks.* **15.** motion, rush, or sound of water: *We listened to the wash of the waves against the boat.* **16.** make wet: *The flowers are washed with dew.* **17.** tract of land sometimes overflowed with water and sometimes left dry; tract of shallow water; fen, marsh, or bog. **18.** liquid for a special use: *a hair wash, a mouth wash.* **19.** waste liquid matter; liquid garbage. **20.** washy or weak liquid food. **21.** a thin coating of color or metal. **22.** cover with a thin coating of color or of metal: *walls washed with blue, silver washed with gold.* **23.** sift (earth, ore, etc.) by action of water to separate. **24.** earth, etc., from which gold or the like can be washed. **25.** the rough or broken water left behind a moving ship. **26.** disturbance in air made by an airplane or any of its parts. **27.** *Informal.* stand being put to the proof: *patriotism that won't wash.* 1-5,8,10,11,13,14,16,22,23,27 *v.*, 6,7,12,15,17-21,24-26 *n.*, 9 *adj.*

Wash (wosh), **The,** a shallow bay of the North Sea in E England. 22 mi. long; 15 mi. wide. *n.*

Wash., the State of Washington.

wash a ble (wosh′ə bl), that can be washed without damage: *washable silk.* *adj.*

wash ba sin (wosh′bā′sn), basin for holding water to wash one's face and hands. *n.*

wash board (wosh′bôrd′), a board having ridges on it, used for rubbing the dirt out of clothes. *n.*

wash bowl (wosh′bōl′), bowl for holding water to wash one's hands and face. *n.*

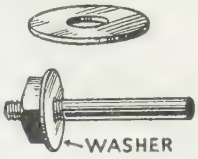
wash cloth (wosh′klôth′), a small cloth for washing oneself. *n.*

wash day (wosh′dā′), day when clothes are washed. *n.*

washed-out (wosht′out′), **1.** lacking color; faded. **2.** *Informal.* lacking life, spirit, etc. *adj.*

washed-up (wosht′up′), *Informal.* **1.** done with; through, especially after having failed. **2.** fatigued. *adj.*

wash er (wosh′ər), **1.** person who washes. **2.** machine that washes. **3.** a flat ring of metal, rubber, leather, etc., used with bolts or nuts, to make joints tight. *n.*



Washer (def. 3)

wash er wom an (wosh′ər-wum′ən), woman whose work is washing clothes. *n.*, *pl.* **wash er wom en.**

wash ing (wosh′ing), **1.** a cleaning with water. **2.** clothes, etc., washed or to be washed. **3.** liquid that has been used to wash something. **4.** matter removed in washing something: *washings of gold obtained from earth.* *n.*

washing machine, machine that washes clothes.

washing soda, sodium carbonate, used in washing.

Wash ing ton (wosh′ing tən), **1.** capital of the United States, coextensive with the District of Columbia. 764,000. **2.** a Northwestern State of the United States, on the Pacific coast. 2,853,000 pop.; 68,192 sq. mi. *Capital:* Olympia. *Abbrev.:* Wash. **3. Mount,** the highest mountain in New England, in N New Hampshire. 6293 ft. **4. Booker T(aliaferro),** 1859?-1915, American Negro writer and educator. **5. George,** 1732-1799, commander in chief of the American army in the Revolutionary War and the first president of the United States, from 1789 to 1797. **6. Martha,** 1732-1802, wife of George Washington. *n.*

Wash ing to ni an (wosh′ing tō′nē ən), **1.** native or inhabitant of Washington. **2.** of or having to do with Washington, D.C., or the State of Washington. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

wash out (wosh′out′), **1.** a washing away of earth, a road, etc., by water. **2.** the hole or break made by it. **3.** *Slang.* failure; disappointment. *n.*

wash rag (wosh′rag′), washcloth. *n.*

wash room (wosh′rüm′), room where people can wash themselves. *n.*

wash stand (wosh′stand′), **1.** bowl with pipes and faucets for running water to wash one's hands and face. **2.** stand for holding a basin, pitcher, etc., for washing. *n.*

wash tub (wosh′tub′), tub used to wash or soak clothes in. *n.*

wash wom an (wosh′wum′ən), washerwoman. *n.*, *pl.* **wash wom en.**

wash y (wosh′ē), too much diluted; weak; watery: *We dislike washy coloring, washy poetry, and washy sentiment.* *adj.*, **wash i er, wash i est.**

was n't (woz′nt or wuz′nt), was not.

wasp (wosp), a kind of insect that has a slender body, two pairs of wings, and a powerful sting. *n.*

Wasp (about actual size)

wasp ish (wos′pish), **1.** like a wasp; like that of a wasp. **2.** bad-tempered; irritable. *adj.* **—wasp′ish ly,** *adv.* **—wasp′ish ness,** *n.*

wasp-waist ed (wosp′wās′tid), having a very slender waist. *adj.*

was sail (wos′l), **1.** a drinking party; revel with drinking of healths. **2.** take part in a wassail; revel. **3.** spiced ale or other liquor drunk at a wassail. **4.** a salutation meaning "Your health!" **5.** drink to the health of. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2,5 *v.*, 4 *interj.*

was sail er (wos′l ər), **1.** reveler. **2.** drinker of healths. *n.*

wast (wost), *Archaic* or *Poetic.* the 2nd person singular, past tense of **be.** "Thou wast" means "you were." *v.*

wast age (wās′tij), **1.** loss by use, wear, decay, leakage, etc.; waste. **2.** amount wasted. *n.*

waste (wāst), **1.** make poor use of; spend uselessly; fail to get value from: *Don't waste time or money.* **2.** poor use; useless spending; failure to get the most out of something. **3.** thrown away as useless or worthless. **4.** useless or worthless material; stuff to be thrown away: *Garbage or sewage is waste.* **5.** left over; not used. **6.** bare or wild land; desert; wilderness: *We traveled through treeless wastes. Before us stretched a waste of snow and ice.* **7.** not cultivated; that is a desert or wilderness; bare; wild. **8.** wear down little by little; destroy or lose gradually: *The sick man was wasted by disease.* **9.** a wearing down little by little; gradual destruction or loss. Both waste and repair are constantly going on in our bodies. **10.** damage greatly; destroy: *The soldiers wasted the enemy's fields.* **11.** in a state of desolation or ruin. **12.** cotton or wool threads in bunches, used to wipe off oil, grease, etc. 1,8,10 *v.*, **wast ed, wast ing;** 2,4,6,9,12 *n.*, 3,5,7,11 *adj.*

go to waste, be wasted.

lay waste, damage greatly; destroy; ravage.

waste bas ket (wāst′bas′kit), basket or other container for wastepaper. *n.*

waste ful (wāst′fəl), using or spending too much. *adj.* **—waste′ful ly,** *adv.* **—waste′ful ness,** *n.*

waste pa per (wāst′pā′pər), paper thrown away or to be thrown away as useless or worthless. *n.*

waste pipe, pipe for carrying off waste water, etc.

wast er (wās′tər), one who or that which wastes; squanderer; spendthrift. *n.*

wast ing (wās′ting), **1.** laying waste; devastating. **2.** gradually destructive to the body. *adj.*

wast rel (wās′trəl), **1.** waster. **2.** good-for-nothing. **3.** something useless, inferior, or imperfect. *n.*

watch (woch), **1.** look attentively or carefully: *The medical students watched while the doctor performed the operation.* **2.** look at; observe: *watch a play.* **3.** look or wait with care and attention; be very careful: *The boy watched for a chance to cross the street.* **4.** look at or wait for with care and attention: *The police watched the prisoner.* **5.** a careful looking; attitude of attention: *Be on the watch for automobiles when you cross the street.* **6.** keep guard: *He watched throughout the night.* **7.** keep guard over: *The dog watched the little boy.* **8.** a protecting; guarding: *A man keeps watch over the bank at night.* **9.** person or persons kept to guard: *The man's cry aroused the town watch who came running to his aid.* **10.** period of time for guarding: *a watch in the night.* **11.** stay awake for some purpose: *The nurse watches with the sick.* **12.** a staying awake for some purpose. **13.** a spring-driven device for telling time, small enough to be carried in a pocket or worn on the wrist. **14.** the time of duty of one part of a ship's crew. A watch usually lasts four hours. **15.** the part of a crew on duty at the same time. 1-4,6,7,11 *v.*, 5,8-10,12-15 *n.*

watch out, be careful; be on guard.

watch case (woch′kās′), the outer covering for the works of a watch. *n.*

watch dog (woch′dôg′), **1.** dog kept to guard property. **2.** a watchful guardian. *n.*

watch er (woch′ər), one who watches. *n.*

watch fire, fire kept burning at night in camps, etc.

watch ful (woch′fəl), watching carefully; on the lookout; wide-awake: *He is watchful of his health.* *adj.* **—watch′ful ly,** *adv.* **—watch′ful ness,** *n.*

watch mak er (woch′māk′ər), man who makes and repairs watches. *n.*

watch man (woch′mən), man who keeps watch; guard: *A watchman guards the bank at night.* *n., pl.* **watch men.**

watch tow er (woch′tou′ər), tower from which a man watches for enemies, fires, ships, etc. *n.*

watch word (woch′wėrd′), **1.** a secret word that allows a person to pass a guard; password: *We gave the watchword, and the sentinel let us pass.* **2.** motto; slogan: *"Forward" is our watchword.* *n.*

wa ter (wô′tər), **1.** liquid that constitutes rain, oceans, rivers, lakes, and ponds. Perfectly pure water is a transparent, colorless, tasteless, scentless compound of hydrogen and oxygen, H_2O, freezing at 32 degrees F. or 0 degrees C., and boiling at 212 degrees F. or 100 degrees C. **2.** liquid from the body, such as tears, sweat, saliva, urine, serum, etc. **3.** any liquid preparation that suggests water: *rose water.* **4.** body of water; sea, lake, river, etc. **5.** water of a river, etc., with reference to its relative height, etc.: *high or low water.* **6.** sprinkle or wet with water: *water grass.* **7.** supply with water: *New England is well watered by rivers and brooks.* **8.** get or take in a supply of water: *A ship waters before sailing.* **9.** fill with water; discharge water: *Her eyes watered.* **10.** weaken by adding water: *It is against the law to sell watered milk.* **11.** degree of clearness and brilliance of a precious stone. A diamond of the first water is a very clear and brilliant one. **12.** a wavy marking on silk, metal, etc. **13.** make a wavy marking on. **14.** increase (stock, etc.) by issue of additional shares or securities without a corresponding increase in capital or assets. **15.** additional shares or securities issued without corresponding increase of capital or assets. 1-5,11,12,15 *n.*, 6-10,13,14 *v.* **—wa′ter er,** *n.* **—wa′ter less,** *adj.*

waters, **1.** flowing water. **2.** water moving in waves; the sea; the high sea. **3.** spring water; mineral water.

above water, out of trouble or difficulty; especially, out of financial trouble or difficulty.

back water, make a boat go backward.

by water, on a ship or boat.

hold water, stand the test; be true, dependable, effective, etc.

like water, very freely.

make one's mouth water, arouse one's appetite or desire.

of the first water, of the highest degree.

water beetle, beetle having the hind legs broad and fringed so as to be well adapted for swimming.

water bird, bird that swims or wades in water.

wa ter-borne (wô′tər bôrn′), **1.** supported by water; floating. **2.** conveyed by a boat or the like. *adj.*

water bottle, bottle, bag, etc., for holding water.

wa ter buck (wô′tər buk′), any of various African antelopes that frequent rivers, marshes, etc. *n.*

Waterbuck (about 3 ft. high at the shoulder)

water buffalo, the common buffalo of Asia and the Philippines.

water bug, **1.** a cockroach that is often called the croton bug. **2.** any of various insects that live in, on, or near water.

Wa ter bur y (wô′tər ber′ē), city in W Connecticut. 107,000. *n.*

water clock, instrument for measuring time by the flow of water.

water closet, toilet flushed by water.

water color, **1.** paint mixed with water instead of oil. **2.** a painting with water colors. **3.** picture made with water colors.

wa ter-col or (wô′tər kul′ər), made with water colors. *adj.*

water cooler, any device for cooling water, or for cooling something by means of water.

wa ter course (wô′tər kôrs′), **1.** stream of water; river; brook. **2.** channel for water: *dried-up watercourses.* *n.*

wa ter craft (wô′tər kraft′), **1.** skill in water sports, such as boating, swimming, etc. **2.** ship or ships; boat or boats. *n.*

water cress, a plant that grows in water, used for salad and as a garnish.

water cure, treatment of disease by the use of water; hydropathy.

wa ter fall (wô′tər fôl′), fall of water from a high place. *n.*

wa ter fowl (wô′tər foul′), **1.** a water bird. **2.** water birds; especially, birds that swim. *n., pl.* **wa ter fowls** or (*esp. collectively*) **wa ter fowl.**

water front, **1.** the part of a city beside a river, lake, or harbor. **2.** land at the water's edge.

water gap, gap in a mountain ridge through which a stream flows.

water gas, a gas used for lighting or fuel. Water gas is largely carbon monoxide and hydrogen, made by passing steam over very hot coal or coke.

water gate, **1.** gate or gateway through which water passes. **2.** gate that controls the flow of water; floodgate. **3.** gate opening on water.

water glass, **1.** glass to hold water; tumbler. **2.** sodium or potassium silicate, a substance used especially to coat eggs and keep them from spoiling.

water hole, hole in the ground where water collects; small pond; pool.

watering place, **1.** *Esp. Brit.* resort with springs containing mineral water. **2.** *Esp. Brit.* resort where there is bathing, boating, etc. **3.** place where water may be obtained.

water jacket, a casing with water in it, put around something to keep it cool or at a certain temperature.

water level, the surface level of a body of water.

water lily, a water plant having flat, floating leaves and showy, fragrant flowers. The flowers of the common American water lily are white, or sometimes pink.

Common American water lily

water line, **1.** line where the surface of the water touches the side of a ship or boat. **2.** any of several lines marked on a ship's hull to show the depth to which it sinks when unloaded, partly loaded, or fully loaded.

wa ter-logged (wô′tər lôgd′), **1.** so full of water that it will barely float. **2.** thoroughly soaked with water. *adj.*

Wa ter loo (wô′tər lü), **1.** the battle in which Napoleon was finally defeated in 1815. **2.** any decisive or crushing defeat. **3.** city in Iowa. 72,000. *n.*

water main, a large pipe for carrying water.

wa ter man (wô′tər mən), **1.** boatman; man who works on a boat. **2.** oarsman. *n., pl.* **wa ter men.**

wa ter mark (wô′tər märk′), **1.** a mark showing how high water has risen or how low it has fallen: *the high watermark of a river.* **2.** a faint design made in some kinds of paper. **3.** put a watermark in. Some letter paper is watermarked. 1,2 *n.,* 3 *v.*

wa ter mel on (wô′tər mel′ən), **1.** a large, juicy melon with red or pink pulp and a hard green rind. **2.** vine bearing these melons. *n.*

water moccasin, **1.** a poisonous snake of the S United States that lives in swamps and along streams; the cottonmouth. **2.** any of various similar but harmless snakes.

water ouzel, any of various small birds related to the thrushes, that wade and dive in deep water for food.

water polo, game played with an inflated ball by two teams of swimmers.

water power, **1.** the power from flowing or falling water. It can be used to drive machinery and make electricity. **2.** fall in a stream that can supply power.

wa ter proof (wô′tər prüf′), **1.** that will not let water through; resistant to water: *An umbrella should be waterproof.* **2.** a waterproof material. **3.** a waterproof coat; raincoat. **4.** make waterproof. 1 *adj.,* 2,3 *n.,* 4 *v.*

water rat, **1.** a large European field mouse that lives in the banks of streams or lakes. **2.** muskrat.

wa ter shed (wô′tər shed′), **1.** ridge between the regions drained by two different river systems. **2.** the region drained by one river system. *n.*

wa ter side (wô′tər sīd′), land along the sea, a lake, a river, etc. *n.*

water ski, one of a pair of wooden skis for gliding over water while being towed by a boat.

wa ter-ski (wô′tər skē′), glide over the water on water skis. *v.,* **wa ter-skied, wa ter-ski ing.—wa′ter-ski′er,** *n.*

water snake, a nonpoisonous snake living in or frequenting water.

water spaniel, a curly-haired dog that is often trained to swim out for wild ducks, geese, etc., that have been shot down by hunters.

Irish water spaniel

wa ter spout (wô′tər spout′), **1.** pipe which takes away or spouts water. **2.** whirlwind over the ocean or a large lake. It looks like a column of water reaching upward to the clouds. *n.*

water table, the level below which the ground is saturated with water.

wa ter tight (wô′tər tīt′), **1.** so tight that no water can get in or out. Steamboats are often divided into watertight compartments by watertight partitions. **2.** leaving no opening for misunderstanding, criticism, etc.; perfect: *a watertight argument.* *adj.*

water tower, **1.** a big tower to hold water. **2.** a fire-extinguishing apparatus used to throw water on the upper parts of tall buildings.

water vapor, water in a gaseous state, especially when below the boiling point and fairly diffused, as distinguished from steam.

wa ter way (wô′tər wā′), **1.** body of water that ships can go on. **2.** channel for water. *n.*

water wheel, wheel turned by water and used to do work.

water wings, two waterproof bags filled with air and put under a person's arms to hold him afloat while he is learning to swim.

wa ter works (wô′tər wėrks′), **1.** system of pipes, reservoirs, water towers, pumps, etc., for supplying a city or town with water. **2.** building containing engines and pumps for pumping water. *n., pl. or sing.*

wa ter worn (wô′tər wôrn′), worn or smoothed by the action of water. *adj.*

wa ter y (wô′tər ē), **1.** of water; connected with water. **2.** full of water; wet: *watery soil.* **3.** indicating rain: *a watery sky.* **4.** tearful: *watery eyes.* **5.** containing too much water: *watery soup.* **6.** like water. **7.** weak; thin; poor; pale: *a watery blue.* **8.** in or under water: *The sunken ship went to a watery grave.* *adj.*

watt (wot), a unit of electric power, equivalent to one joule per second: *My lamp uses 60 watts.* *n.*

Watt (wot), **James,** 1736-1819, Scottish engineer and inventor who perfected the steam engine. *n.*

watt age (wot′ij), electric power expressed in watts: *A flatiron that uses 5 amperes of current on a 110-volt circuit has a wattage of 550.* *n.*

watt-hour (wot′our′), unit of electrical energy or work, equal to one watt maintained for one hour. *n.*

wat tle (wot′l), **1.** sticks interwoven with twigs or branches; framework of wicker: *a hut built of wattle.* **2.** make (a fence, wall, roof, hut, etc.) of wattle. **3.** twist or weave together (twigs, branches, etc.). **4.** the red flesh hanging down from the throat of a chicken, turkey, etc. 1,4 *n.,* 2,3 *v.,* **wat tled, wat tling.**

Wattle of a turkey

wat tled (wot′ld), **1.** having wattles. **2.** formed by interwoven twigs; interlaced. *adj.*

wave (wāv), **1.** a moving ridge or swell of water: *The raft rose and fell on the waves.* **2.** any movement like this. Light, heat, and sound travel in waves. **3.** in physics, a movement of particles to and fro; vibration. **4.** a swell, surge, or rush; increase of some emotion, influence, condition, etc.; outburst: *a cold wave, a wave of enthusiasm.* **5.** move as waves do; move up and down or back and forth; sway: *The tall grass waved in the breeze.* **6.** a waving, especially of something, as a signal: *a wave of the hand.* **7.** signal or direct by waving: *She waved him away.* **8.** shake in the air; brandish: *He waved the stick at them.* **9.** a curve or series of curves: *waves in a girl's hair.* **10.** have a wavelike form: *Her hair waves naturally.* **11.** give a wavelike form or pattern to: *wave hair.* **12.** a permanent wave. **13.** *Poetic.* body of water; sea. 1-4,6,9,12,13 *n.*, 5,7,8,10,11 *v.*, **waved, wav ing.** **—wave′like′,** *adj.* **—wav′er,** *n.*

Wave or **WAVE** (wāv), member of the WAVES. *n.*

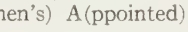
wave length, in physics, the distance between any particle of a medium through which waves are passing and the next particle that is in the same phase with it.

wave less (wāv′lis), undisturbed; still. *adj.*

wave let (wāv′lit), a little wave. *n.*

wa ver (wā′vər), **1.** move to and fro; flutter. **2.** vary in intensity; flicker: *a wavering light.* **3.** be undecided; hesitate: *Her choice wavered between the blue dress and the green one.* **4.** become unsteady; begin to give way: *The battle line wavered and broke.* **5.** a wavering. 1-4 *v.*, 5 *n.* **—wa′ver er,** *n.* **—wa′ver ing ly,** *adv.*

WAVES, Women's Reserve, United States Naval Reserve (from initial letters of W(omen's) A(ppointed) V(olunteer) E(mergency) S(ervice)).


Wavy line

wav y (wāv′ē), having waves; having many waves: *wavy hair, a wavy line.* *adj.*, **wav i er, wav i est.** **—wav′i ness,** *n.*

wax[1] (waks), **1.** a yellowish substance made by bees for constructing their honeycomb. Wax is hard when cold, but can be easily shaped when warm. **2.** any substance like this. Most of the wax used for candles, for keeping air from jelly, etc., is really paraffin. Sealing wax and shoemaker's wax are other common waxes. **3.** rub, stiffen, polish, etc., with wax: *We wax that floor once a month.* **4.** of wax. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, 4 *adj.* **—wax′-like′,** *adj.*

wax in one's hands, person easy to influence and manage.

wax[2] (waks), **1.** grow bigger or greater; increase: *The moon waxes till it becomes full, and then wanes.* **2.** become: *The party waxed merry.* *v.*, **waxed, waxed** or (*Poetic*) **wax en, wax ing.**

wax en (wak′sn), **1.** made of wax. **2.** like wax; smooth, soft, and pale: *waxen skin.* *adj.*

wax myrtle, any of various shrubs or trees whose small berries are coated with wax. The bayberry is a wax myrtle.

wax paper, paper coated with paraffin.

wax wing (waks′wing′), any of several small birds with a showy crest and red markings at the tips of the wings. *n.*

Cedar waxwing (7 in. long)

wax work (waks′wėrk′), figure or figures made of wax. *n.*

waxworks, exhibition of figures made of wax.

wax y (wak′sē), **1.** like wax. **2.** made of wax; containing wax. *adj.*, **wax i-er, wax i est.** **—wax′i ness,** *n.*

way (wā), **1.** manner; style: *She has a queer way of talking.* **2.** method; means: *Doctors are using new ways of preventing disease.* **3.** point; feature; respect; detail: *This plan is bad in several ways.* **4.** direction: *Look this way.* **5.** motion along a course: *The guide led the way.* **6.** distance: *The sun is a long way off.* **7.** road; path; street; course: *The hunter found a way through the forest.* **8.** space for passing or going ahead: *Automobiles must make way for a fire engine.* **9.** habit; custom: *Don't mind his teasing; it's just his way.* **10.** one's wish; will: *A spoiled child wants his own way all the time.* **11.** *Informal.* condition; state: *That sick man is in a bad way.* **12.** movement; forward motion: *The ship slowly gathered way.* **13.** range of experience or notice: *The best idea that ever came my way.* **14.** course of life, action, or experience: "*The way of the ungodly shall perish.*" *n.*

ways, timbers on which a ship is built and launched.

by the way, **1.** while coming or going. **2.** in that connection; incidentally.

by way of, **1.** by the route of; through. **2.** as; for.

come one's way, happen to one.

give way, **1.** make way; retreat; yield. **2.** break down or fall. **3.** abandon oneself to emotion.

go out of the way, make a special effort.

have a way with one, be persuasive.

in a way, to some extent.

in the way, being an obstacle, hindrance, etc.

make one's way, **1.** go. **2.** get ahead; succeed.

make way, **1.** give space for passing or going ahead; make room. **2.** move forward.

once in a way, occasionally.

out of the way, **1.** so as not to be an obstacle, hindrance, etc. **2.** far from where most people live or go. **3.** unusual; strange. **4.** to death.

see one's way, be willing or able.

take one's way, go.

under way, going on; in motion; in progress.

way bill (wā′bil′), list of goods with a statement of where they are to go and how they are to get there. *n.*

way far er (wā′fār′ər), traveler. *n.*

way far ing (wā′fār′ing), traveling. *adj.*

way laid (wā′lād′ or wā′lād′), pt. and pp. of **way-lay.** *v.*

way lay (wā′lā′ or wā′lā′), **1.** lie in wait for; attack on the way: *Robin Hood waylaid travelers and robbed them.* **2.** stop (a person) on his way: *Newspaper reporters waylaid the famous man and asked him questions.* *v.*, **way laid, way lay ing.** **—way′lay′er,** *n.*

Wayne (wān), **Anthony,** 1745-1796, American general in the Revolutionary War. *n.*

-ways, suffix forming adverbs showing direction or position, as in *edgeways, sideways,* or adverbs showing manner, as in *anyways, noways.*

way side (wā′sīd′), **1.** edge of a road or path: *We ate lunch on the wayside.* **2.** along the edge of a road or path: *We slept in a wayside inn.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

way station, *U.S.* station between main stations on a railroad.

way ward (wā′wərd), **1.** turning from the right way; disobedient; willful: *In a wayward mood, the boy ran away from home.* **2.** irregular; unsteady. *adj.* **—way′-ward ly,** *adv.* **—way′ward ness,** *n.*

we (wē; *unstressed* wi), **1.** the speaker plus the person or persons addressed or spoken about: *We are glad to see you.* An author, an editor, a king, or a judge sometimes uses *we* to mean *I.* **2.** people in general, including the speaker. *pron., pl. nom.; poss.*, **our** or **ours**; *obj.*, **us.** the 1st person nominative plural of **I.**

weak (wēk), **1.** that can easily be broken, crushed, overcome, torn, etc.; not strong: *a weak foundation, weak defenses.* **2.** lacking bodily strength or health: *A weak old man totters as he walks.* **3.** lacking power, authority, force, etc.: *a weak law.* **4.** lacking mental power: *a weak mind.* **5.** lacking moral strength or firmness: *a weak character.* **6.** lacking or poor in amount, volume, loudness, taste, intensity, etc.: *a weak army, a weak voice, weak arguments.* **7.** lacking or poor in something specified: *a composition weak in spelling.* *adj.*

weak en (wēk′ən), **1.** make weak or weaker: *to weaken tea by adding water.* **2.** become weak or weaker. *v.*

weak fish (wēk′fish′), a spiny-finned salt-water food fish with a tender mouth. *n., pl.* **weak fish es** or (*esp. collectively*) **weak fish.**

weak-kneed (wēk′nēd′), **1.** having weak knees. **2.** yielding easily to opposition, intimidation, etc. *adj.*

weak ling (wēk′ling), **1.** a weak person or animal. **2.** weak. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

weak ly (wēk′lē), **1.** in a weak manner. **2.** weak; feeble; sickly. 1 *adv.*, 2 *adj.*, **weak li er, weak li est.** **—weak′li ness,** *n.*

weak-mind ed (wēk′mīn′did), **1.** having or showing little intelligence; feeble-minded. **2.** lacking firmness of mind. *adj.*

weak ness (wēk′nis), **1.** being weak; lack of power, force, or vigor: *Weakness kept Mr. Smith in bed.* **2.** a weak point; slight fault: *Putting things off is her weakness.* **3.** fondness; a liking that one is a little ashamed of: *a weakness for sweets.* *n.*

weal[1] (wēl), *Archaic.* well-being; prosperity; happiness: *Good citizens act for the public weal.* *n.*

weal[2] (wēl), streak or ridge on the skin made by a stick or whip; welt. *n.*

weald (wēld), *Poetic.* open country. *n.*

The Weald, district in SE England.

wealth (welth), **1.** much money or property; riches: *a man of wealth, the wealth of a city.* **2.** all things that have money value. **3.** a large quantity; abundance: *a wealth of hair, a wealth of words.* *n.*

wealth y (wel′thē), having wealth; rich. *adj.*, **wealth i er, wealth i est.** **—wealth′i ness,** *n.*

wean (wēn), **1.** accustom (a child or young animal) to food other than its mother's milk. **2.** accustom (a person) to do without something; cause to turn away: *Tom was sent away to school to wean him from bad companions.* *v.*

weap on (wep′ən), any instrument used in fighting; means of attack or defense. Swords, spears, arrows, clubs, guns, cannon, shields, claws, horns, teeth, and stings are weapons. *n.* **—weap′on less,** *adj.*

wear (wãr), **1.** have on the body: *We wear clothes.* **2.** a wearing; a being worn: *clothing for summer wear.* **3.** things worn or to be worn; clothing: *The store sells children's wear.* **4.** cause loss or damage to by using: *These shoes are badly worn.* **5.** suffer loss or damage from being used: *His coat has worn to shreds.* **6.** gradual loss or damage caused by use: *The rug shows wear.* **7.** make by rubbing, scraping, washing away, etc.: *Walking wore a hole in my shoe.* **8.** tire; weary: *She was worn with toil and care.* **9.** last long; give good service: *This coat has worn well.* **10.** lasting quality; good service: *There is still much wear in these shoes.* **11.** have; show: *The gloomy old house wore an air of sadness.* **12.** pass or go gradually: *It became hotter as the day wore on.* **13.** of a ship, turn or be turned around by pointing the bow away from the wind. 1,4,5,7-9,11-13 *v.*, **wore, worn, wear ing;** 2,3,6,10 *n.* **—wear′a ble,** *adj.* **—wear′er,** *n.*

wear and tear, loss or damage caused by use.

wear down, **1.** tire; weary. **2.** overcome by persistent effort. **3.** reduce in height.

wear off, become less.

wear out, **1.** wear until no longer fit for use. **2.** use up. **3.** tire out; weary.

wea ri ness (wir′ē nis), weary condition or feeling. *n.*

wea ri some (wir′ē səm), wearying; tiring; tiresome. *adj.* **—wea′ri some ly,** *adv.* **—wea′ri some ness,** *n.*

wea ry (wir′ē), **1.** tired: *weary feet, a weary brain.* **2.** causing tiredness; tiring: *a weary wait.* **3.** having one's patience, tolerance, or liking exhausted. **4.** make weary; tire: *Walking up the hill wearied grandfather.* **5.** become weary. **6.** long: *She is wearying for home.* 1-3 *adj.*, **wea ri er, wea ri est;** 4-6 *v.*, **wea ried, wea ry ing.** **—wea′ri ly,** *adv.*

wea sel (wē′zl), a small, quick, sly mammal with a long, slender body and short legs. Weasels feed on rats, birds, eggs, etc. *n.*

Weasel (6 to 8 in. long, without the tail)

weath er (weтн′ər), **1.** condition of the atmosphere with respect to temperature, moisture, cloudiness, etc.: *hot weather, windy weather.* **2.** windy or stormy weather. **3.** expose to the weather; dry; season; wear by sun, rain, frost, etc.; discolor thus: *Wood turns gray if weathered for a long time.* **4.** become discolored or worn by air, rain, sun, frost, etc. **5.** go or come through safely: *The ship weathered the storm.* **6.** sail to the windward of: *The ship weathered the cape.* **7.** toward the wind; windward; of the side exposed to the wind: *It was very cold on the weather side of the ship.* **8.** make (boards, tiles, etc.) slope so as to shed water. 1,2 *n.*, 3-6,8 *v.*, 7 *adj.*

keep one's weather eye open, be on the lookout for possible danger or trouble.

under the weather, *Informal.* sick; ailing.

weather beam, side of a ship toward the wind.

weath er-beat en (weтн′ər bēt′n), worn or hardened by the wind, rain, and other forces of the weather. *adj.*

weath er board (weтн′ər bôrd′), **1.** thin board, thicker along one edge than along the other; clapboard. **2.** cover with weatherboards. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

weath er-bound (weтн′ər bound′), delayed by bad weather: *a weather-bound ship.* *adj.*

Weather Bureau, division of the United States Department of Commerce that records and forecasts the weather.

weath er cock (weтн′ər kok′), device to show which way the wind is blowing, especially one in the shape of a cock. *n.*

Weathercock

weath er glass (weтн′ər glas′), instrument to show the weather. A barometer is a weatherglass. *n.*

weath er ing (weтн′ər ing), destructive or discoloring action of air, water, frost, etc., especially on rocks. *n.*

weath er man (weтн′ər man′), *Informal.* man who forecasts the weather. *n.*, *pl.* **weather men.**

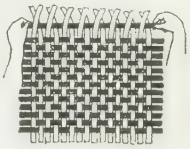
weath er proof (weтн′ər prüf′), **1.** protected against rain, snow, or wind; able to stand exposure to all kinds of weather. **2.** make weatherproof. 1 *adj.*, 2 *v.*

weather strip, a narrow strip to fill or cover the space between a door or window and the casing, so as to keep out rain, snow, and wind.

weather vane, weathercock.

weath er-wise (weтн′ər wīz′), skillful in forecasting the changes of the weather. *adj.*

weave (wēv), **1.** form (threads or strips) into a thing or fabric. People weave thread into cloth, straw into hats, and reeds into baskets. **2.** make out of thread, etc.: *She is weaving a rug.* **3.** work with a loom. **4.** method or pattern of weaving: *Homespun is a cloth of coarse weave.* **5.** combine into a whole: *The author wove three plots together into one story.* **6.** make by combining parts: *The author wove a story from three plots.* **7.** make with care. 1-3,5-7 *v.*, **wove** or (*Rare*) **weaved, wo ven** or **wove, weav ing;** 4 *n.*



Weaving

weave one's way, make one's way by twisting and turning.

weav er (wēv′ər), **1.** person who weaves. **2.** person whose work is weaving. **3.** weaverbird. *n.*

weav er bird (wēv′ər bèrd′), a bird of Asia, Africa, and Australia, that builds an elaborately woven nest. *n.*

web (web), **1.** something woven. The fabric of delicate, silken threads spun by a spider is a web. **2.** a whole piece of cloth made at one time. **3.** anything like a web: *His story was a web of lies.* **4.** the skin joining

Spider web

the toes of ducks, geese, and other swimming birds. **5.** any of various thin broad parts. The soft part of a feather is called a web. **6.** a thin, metal sheet. **7.** connective tissue. **8.** a large roll of paper used in printing newspapers. *n.* **—web′like′,** *adj.*

Webbed foot of a duck

webbed (webd), **1.** formed like a web or with a web. **2.** having the toes joined by a web. Ducks have webbed feet. *adj.*

web bing (web′ing), **1.** cloth woven into strong strips, used in upholstery and for belts. **2.** the plain foundation fabric left for protection at the edge of some rugs, etc. **3.** skin joining the toes, as in a duck's feet. *n.*

web foot (web′fŭt′), **1.** foot in which the toes are joined by a web. **2.** bird or animal having webfeet. *n., pl.* **web feet.**

web-foot ed (web′fŭt′id), having the toes joined by a web. *adj.*

Web ster (web′stər), **1. Daniel,** 1782-1852, American statesman and orator. **2. Noah,** 1758-1843, American author and lexicographer. *n.*

web-toed (web′tōd′), web-footed. *adj.*

wed (wed), **1.** marry. **2.** unite. *v.,* **wed ded, wed ded** or **wed, wed ding.**

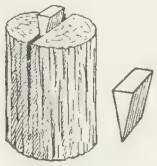
we′d (wēd; *unstressed* wid), **1.** we had. **2.** we should; we would.

Wed., Wednesday.

wed ded (wed′id), **1.** married. **2.** united. **3.** devoted. *adj.*

wed ding (wed′ing), **1.** the marriage ceremony. **2.** an anniversary of it. A **golden wedding** is the fiftieth anniversary of a marriage. *n.*

wedge (wej), **1.** piece of wood or metal with a tapering thin edge, used in splitting, separating, etc. **2.** something shaped like a wedge or used like a wedge: *Her grand party was an entering wedge into society.* **3.** split or separate with a wedge. **4.** fasten or tighten with a wedge. **5.** thrust or pack in tightly; squeeze: *He wedged himself through the narrow window.* **6.** force a way. 1,2 *n.,* 3-6 *v.,* **wedged, wedg ing.**


Wedge; wedge splitting a log. It is driven in with a sledge hammer.

wed lock (wed′lok), married life; marriage. *n.*

Wednes day (wenz′dē), the fourth day of the week, following Tuesday. *n.*

wee (wē), very small; tiny. *adj.,* **we er, we est.**

weed[1] (wēd), **1.** a useless or troublesome plant; plant occurring in cultivated ground to the exclusion or injury of the desired crop. **2.** take weeds out of: *Please weed the garden now.* **3.** take out weeds. **4.** *Informal.* tobacco. **5.** *Informal.* cigar; cigarette. 1,4,5 *n.,* 2,3 *v.* **—weed′like′,** *adj.*

weed out, **1.** free from what is useless or worthless. **2.** remove as useless or worthless.

weed[2] (wēd), *Archaic.* garment. *n.*

weeds, mourning garments: *a widow's weeds.*

weed er (wēd′ər), **1.** person who weeds. **2.** tool or machine for digging up weeds. *n.*

weed y (wēd′ē), **1.** full of weeds: *a weedy garden.* **2.** of weeds; like weeds. **3.** thin and lanky; weak. *adj.,* **weed i er, weed i est. —weed′i ness,** *n.*

week (wēk), **1.** seven days, one after another. **2.** the time from Sunday through Saturday. **3.** the working days of a seven-day period. A school week is five days. *n.*

this day week, one week from today.

week in, week out, week after week.

week day (wēk′dā′), **1.** any day except Sunday. **2.** of or on a weekday. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

week end (wēk′end′), **1.** Saturday and Sunday as a time for recreation, visiting, etc.: *a weekend in the country.* **2.** of or on a weekend. **3.** spend a weekend. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.,* 3 *v.*

week ly (wēk′lē), **1.** of a week; for a week; lasting a week: *His weekly wage is $30.* **2.** done or happening once a week: *a weekly letter home.* **3.** once each week; every week. **4.** a newspaper or magazine published once a week. 1,2 *adj.,* 3 *adv.,* 4 *n., pl.* **week lies.**

ween (wēn), *Archaic.* think; suppose; believe. *v.*

weep (wēp), **1.** shed tears; cry. **2.** shed tears for; mourn. **3.** spend in crying: *weep one's life away.* **4.** let fall in drops; shed: *She wept bitter tears.* **5.** flow; drop like tears. **6.** be very damp; drip. *v.,* **wept, weep ing.**

weep er (wēp′ər), **1.** person who weeps. **2.** person hired to weep at funerals; professional mourner. *n.*

weep ing (wēp′ing), **1.** that weeps. **2.** having thin, drooping branches: *a weeping willow.* *adj.*

wee vil (wē′vl), **1.** a small beetle whose larvae destroy grain, nuts, cotton, fruit, etc. **2.** any of various small insects that destroy stored grain. *n.*

Weevil (line shows actual length)

wee vil y or **wee vil ly** (wē′vl ē), infested with weevils. *adj.*

weft (weft), the threads running from side to side across a fabric; the woof. See **warp** for picture. *n.*

weigh (wā), **1.** find the weight of: *weigh oneself.* **2.** have as a measure by weight: *I weighed 110 pounds.* **3.** measure by weight: *The grocer weighed out five pounds of sugar.* **4.** bend by weight; burden: *The boughs of the apple tree are weighed down with fruit. She is weighed down with many troubles.* **5.** balance in the mind; consider carefully: *He weighed his words before speaking.* **6.** have importance or influence: *The amount of his salary does not weigh with Mr. Black at all, because he is very rich.* **7.** bear down: *The mistake weighed heavily upon his mind.* **8.** lift up (an anchor): *The ship weighed anchor and sailed away.* **9.** lift anchor. *v.* **—weigh′er,** *n.*

weigh in, find out one's weight before a contest.

weigh on, be a burden to.

weight (wāt), **1.** how heavy a thing is; the amount a thing weighs: *The dog's weight is 50 pounds.* **2.** quality that makes all things tend toward the center of the earth; heaviness: *Gas has hardly any weight.* **3.** system of units for expressing weight: *avoirdupois weight, troy weight.* **4.** unit of such a system. **5.** piece of metal having a specific weight, used in weighing things: *a pound weight.* **6.** quantity that has a certain weight: *a half-ounce weight of gold dust.* **7.** a heavy thing or mass: *A weight keeps the papers in place.* **8.** load; burden: *The pillars support the weight of the roof.* **9.** load down; burden. **10.** add weight to; put weight on: *The elevator is weighted too heavily.* **11.** influence; importance; value: *What he says carries weight with me.* **12.** attach importance or value to. **13.** load (cloth or thread) with mineral to make it seem of better quality: *weighted silk.* 1-8,11 *n.,* 9,10,12,13 *v.*

by weight, measured by weighing.

pull one's weight, do one's part or share.

weight-arm (wāt′ärm′), distance from the weight to the fulcrum in a lever. *n.*

weight less (wāt′lis), **1.** having little or no weight. **2.** being free from the pull of gravity. *adj.* **—weight′less ly,** *adv.* **—weight′less ness,** *n.*

weight y (wāt′ē), **1.** heavy. **2.** burdensome: *weighty cares of state.* **3.** important; influential: *a weighty speaker.* **4.** convincing: *weighty arguments.* *adj.,* **weight i er, weight i est. —weight′i ly,** *adv.* **—weight′i ness,** *n.*

weir (wir), **1.** dam in a river. **2.** fence of stakes or broken branches put in a stream or channel to catch fish. *n.*

weird (wird), **1.** unearthly; mysterious: *They were awakened by a weird shriek.* **2.** *Informal.* odd; fantastic; queer: *The shadows made weird figures on the wall.* **3.** having to do with fate or destiny. *adj.* **—weird′ly,** *adv.* **—weird′ness,** *n.*

weird sisters, the Fates.

welch (welch or welsh), welsh. *v.*

wel come (wel′kəm), **1.** word of kindly greeting: *Welcome home!* **2.** a kindly greeting. **3.** greet kindly. **4.** a kind reception: *You will always have a welcome here.* **5.** receive gladly. **6.** gladly received: *a welcome letter.*

7. gladly or freely permitted: *You are welcome to pick the flowers.* 8. free to enjoy courtesies, etc., without obligation (used in conventional response to thanks): *You are quite welcome.* 1 *interj.*, 2,4 *n.*, 3,5 *v.*, **wel comed, wel com ing;** 6-8 *adj.* —**wel′com er,** *n.*

wear out one's welcome, visit a person too often or too long.

weld (weld), 1. join together (metal, plastic, etc.) by hammering or pressing while soft and hot: *He welded the broken rod.* 2. a welded joint. 3. a welding. 4. unite closely: *Working together for a month welded them into a strong team.* 5. be welded or be capable of being welded: *Some metals weld better than others.* 1,4,5 *v.*, 2,3 *n.* —**weld′er,** *n.*

wel fare (wel′fâr′), health, happiness, and prosperity; being or doing well. *n.*

Welfare Island, island in the East River, New York City. On it are city hospitals.

welfare state, state whose government provides for the welfare of its citizens through social security, unemployment insurance, free medical treatment, etc.

welfare work, work done to improve the conditions of people who need help, carried on by government, private organizations, or individuals.

welfare worker, person who does welfare work.

wel kin (wel′kən), *Archaic.* sky: *The welkin rang with the men's shouts.* *n.*

well[1] (wel), 1. in a satisfactory, favorable, or advantageous manner; all right: *The job was well done. Is everything going well at school?* 2. satisfactory; good; right: *It is well you came along.* 3. thoroughly; fully: *Shake well before using.* 4. to a considerable degree; much: *The fair brought in well over a hundred dollars.* 5. in detail; intimately: *He knows the subject well.* 6. fairly; reasonably: *I couldn't very well refuse.* 7. in good health: *I am very well.* 8. expression used to show mild surprise, agreement, etc., or merely to fill in: *Well! Well! here's Jack. Well, I'm not sure.* 1,3-6 *adv.*, **bet ter, best;** 2,7 *adj.*, 8 *interj.*

as well, 1. also; besides. 2. equally.

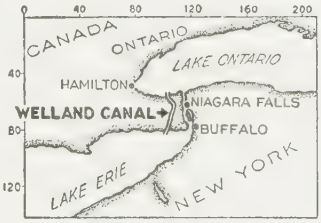
as well as, 1. in addition to; besides. 2. as much as.

well[2] (wel), 1. hole dug or bored in the ground to get water, oil, gas, etc. 2. spring; fountain; source. 3. something like a well in shape or use: *the well of a fountain pen.* 4. shaft for stairs or elevator, extending vertically through the floors of a building. 5. compartment around a ship's pumps. 6. spring; rise; gush: *Tears welled up in her eyes.* 1-5 *n.*, 6 *v.*

we'll (wēl; *unstressed* wil), we shall; we will.

well a day (wel′ə-dā′), *Archaic.* well-away. *interj.*

Wel land Canal (wel′ənd), canal in Canada, between lakes Erie and Ontario. 25 mi. long.



well-ap point ed (wel′ə point′id), having good furnishings or equipment. *adj.*

well a way (wel′ə wā′), *Archaic.* alas! *interj.*

well-bal anced (wel′bal′ənst), 1. rightly balanced, adjusted, or regulated. 2. sensible; sane. *adj.*

well-be haved (wel′bi hāvd′), showing good manners or conduct. *adj.*

well-be ing (wel′bē′ing), health and happiness; welfare. *n.*

well born (wel′bôrn′), belonging to a good family. *adj.*

well-bred (wel′bred′), well brought up; having or showing good manners. *adj.*

well-con tent (wel′kən tent′), highly pleased or satisfied. *adj.*

well-de fined (wel′di fīnd′), clearly defined or indicated; distinct. *adj.*

well-dis posed (wel′dis pōzd′), 1. rightly or properly disposed. 2. well-meaning. 3. favorably or kindly disposed. *adj.*

well-do ing (wel′dü′ing), doing right. *n.*

Welles ley (welz′lē), **Arthur,** the first Duke of Wellington. *n.*

well-fa vored (wel′fā′vərd), good-looking. *adj.*

well-fed (wel′fed′), showing the result of good feeding; fat; plump. *adj.*

well-fixed (wel′fikst′), *Informal.* well-to-do. *adj.*

well-found (wel′found′), well supplied or equipped. *adj.*

well-found ed (wel′foun′did), rightly or justly founded: *a well-founded faith in schools.* *adj.*

well-groomed (wel′grümd′), well cared for; neat and trim. *adj.*

well-ground ed (wel′groun′did), 1. based on good reasons. 2. thoroughly instructed in the fundamental principles of a subject. *adj.*

well head (wel′hed′), 1. spring of water. 2. source. *n.*

well-in formed (wel′in fôrmd′), 1. having reliable or full information on a subject. 2. having information on a wide variety of subjects. *adj.*

Wel ling ton (wel′ing tən), 1. **first Duke of,** 1769-1852, Arthur Wellesley, British general who defeated Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815. 2. capital of New Zealand, on North Island. 145,000. *n.*

well-kept (wel′kept′), well cared for; carefully tended. *adj.*

well-known (wel′nōn′), 1. clearly or fully known. 2. familiar. 3. generally or widely known. *adj.*

well-man nered (wel′man′ərd), polite; courteous. *adj.*

well-marked (wel′märkt′), clearly marked or distinguished; distinct. *adj.*

well-mean ing (wel′mēn′ing), 1. having good intentions. 2. proceeding from good intentions. *adj.*

well-nigh (wel′nī′), very nearly; almost. *adv.*

well-off (wel′ôf′), 1. in a good condition or position. 2. fairly rich. *adj.*

well-or dered (wel′ôr′dərd), ordered or arranged well; regulated well. *adj.*

well-pre served (wel′pri zėrvd′), showing few signs of age. *adj.*

well-pro por tioned (wel′prə pôr′shənd), having good or correct proportions. *adj.*

well-read (wel′red′), having read much; knowing a great deal about books and literature. *adj.*

well-spo ken (wel′spō′kən), 1. speaking well, fittingly, or pleasingly; polite in speech. 2. spoken well. *adj.*

well spring (wel′spring′), 1. fountainhead. 2. source, especially source of a supply that never fails. *n.*

well-suit ed (wel′süt′id), suitable; convenient. *adj.*

well sweep, a tapering or weighted pole swung on a pivot and having a bucket hung on the smaller or lighter end.

well-timed (wel′tīmd′), timely. *adj.*

well-to-do (wel′tə dü′), having enough money to live well; prosperous. *adj.*

well-wish er (wel′wish′ər), person who wishes well to a person, cause, etc. *n.*

well-worn (wel′wôrn′), 1. much worn by use. 2. used too much; trite; stale. *adj.*

Welsh (welsh or welch), 1. of or having to do with Wales, its people, or their Celtic language. 2. the people of Wales. 3. their language. 1 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*

welsh (welsh or welch), *Slang.* 1. cheat by failing to pay a bet. 2. evade the fulfillment of an obligation. *v.* Also, **welch.** —**welsh′er,** *n.*

Welsh man (welsh′mən or welch′mən), native of Wales. *n.*, *pl.* **Welsh men.**

Welsh rabbit, mixture containing cheese, cooked and poured over toast.
Welsh rarebit, Welsh rabbit.
welt (welt), **1.** a strip of leather between the upper part and the sole of a shoe. **2.** the narrow border, trimming, etc., on the edge of a garment or upholstery. **3.** put a welt on. **4.** a streak or ridge made on the skin by a stick or whip. **5.** *Informal.* a heavy blow. **6.** *Informal.* beat severely. 1,2,4,5 *n.*, 3,6 *v.*
wel ter (wel′tər), **1.** roll or toss about. **2.** a rolling and tossing: *All we saw was a welter of arms and legs.* **3.** confusion; commotion. **4.** be drenched. 1,4 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*
wel ter weight (wel′tər wāt′), boxer or wrestler weighing between 135 and 147 pounds. *n.*
wen (wen), a harmless tumor of the skin. *n.*
wench (wench), **1.** girl or young woman. **2.** a woman servant. *n.*
wend (wend), **1.** direct (one's way): *We wended our way home.* **2.** go. *v.*, **wend ed** or (*Archaic*) **went, wending.**
went (went), pt. of **go.** *I went home.* *v.*
wept (wept), pt. and pp. of **weep.** *She wept for hours.* *v.*
were (wėr; *unstressed* wər), **1.** plural and 2nd person singular past indicative of **be.** *His orders were obeyed.* **2.** past subjunctive of **be.** *I'd travel if I were rich.* *v.*
as it were, as if it were; so to speak; in some way.
we're (wir), we are.
weren't (wėrnt), were not.
were wolf (wir′wůlf′), in folklore, a person changed into a wolf; person who can change himself into a wolf, while retaining human intelligence. *n.*, *pl.* **were wolves** (-wůlvz′).
wert (wėrt; *unstressed* wərt), *Archaic.* were. "Thou wert" means "you were." *v.*
wer wolf (wir′wůlf′), werewolf. *n.*, *pl.* **wer wolves.**
We ser (vā′zər), river flowing from West Germany into the North Sea. 300 mi. *n.*
Wes ley (wes′lē), **1. John,** 1703-1791, English clergyman who founded the Methodist Church. **2.** his brother, **Charles,** 1707-1788, English clergyman and helper of John. He wrote many hymns. *n.*
Wes ley an (wes′lē ən), member of the church founded by John Wesley; Methodist. *n.*
Wes sex (wes′iks), an ancient kingdom in S England from 500? A.D. to 886 A.D. *n.*
west (west), **1.** the direction of the sunset; the point of the compass to the left as one faces north. **2.** toward the west; farther toward the west: *Walk west three blocks.* **3.** from the west. **4.** in the west; living in the west. **5.** the part of any country toward the west. 1,5 *n.*, 2-4 *adj.*, 2 *adv.*
West (west), **1.** the western part of the United States. **2.** countries in Europe and America as distinguished from those in Asia. **3.** the non-Communist countries of Europe and America as a group, usually including Australia, New Zealand, Japan, etc. *n.*
west er ly (wes′tər lē), **1.** toward the west. **2.** from the west. **3.** wind from the west. 1,2 *adj.*, *adv.*, 3 *n.*
west ern (wes′tərn), **1.** toward the west; in the west. **2.** from the west. **3.** of the west. **4.** *Informal.* story or motion picture dealing with life in the West, especially cowboy life. 1-3 *adj.*, 4 *n.*
West ern (wes′tərn), **1.** of or in the W part of the United States. **2.** of or in the countries in Europe and America. **3.** of North and South America. **4.** of or having to do with the non-Communist West. *adj.*
Western Australia, a state in W Australia. 730,000 pop.; 975,920 sq. mi. *Capital:* Perth.
Western Church, the part of the Catholic Church that acknowledges the Pope as its spiritual leader and follows the Latin Rite.
Western civilization, European and American civilization as contrasted with Oriental civilization.
Western Empire, the western part of the Roman Empire after its division in 395 A.D.
West ern er (wes′tər nər), **1.** person born or living in the W part of the United States. **2.** person who lives in the non-Communist West. *n.*
Western European Union, a defensive alliance organized in 1954-1955 among Great Britain, France, Italy, West Germany, and the Benelux nations.
Western Hemisphere, the half of the world that includes North and South America.
west ern most (wes′tərn mōst), farthest west. *adj.*
Western Roman Empire, the western part of the Roman Empire after its division in 395 A.D.
Western Samoa, a country made up of several islands in the S Pacific Ocean. 114,000 pop.; 1130 sq. mi. *Capital:* Apia.
West Germany, area of Germany under American, British, and French control after World War II, since 1949 a federal republic. Military occupation ended in 1955.
West Indian, **1.** of or having to do with the West Indies. **2.** native or inhabitant of the West Indies.
West Indies, islands between Florida and South America; Greater Antilles, Lesser Antilles, and the Bahamas.

West ing house (wes′ting hous), **George,** 1846-1914, American inventor. *n.*
West I ri an (ir′ē än′), a part of New Guinea, under the control of Indonesia. 750,000 pop.; 159,000 sq. mi. *Capital:* Kotabaru.
West min ster Abbey (west′min′stər), a church in London where the kings of Great Britain are crowned and in which many English kings and famous men are buried.
West Point, the college devoted to training cadets to become officers in the United States Army, in SE New York on the Hudson River.
West Virginia, an Eastern State of the United States. 1,860,000 pop.; 24,181 sq. mi. *Capital:* Charleston. *Abbrev.:* W. Va.
West Virginian, **1.** native or inhabitant of West Virginia. **2.** of or having to do with West Virginia.
west ward (west′wərd), **1.** toward the west: *the westward course of empire* (*adj.*). *He walked westward* (*adv.*). **2.** west: *We live on the westward slope of the hill* (*adj.*). *Rocks lay westward of the ship's course* (*adv.*). 1,2 *adj.*, *adv.*, 2 *n.*
west ward ly (west′wərd lē), **1.** toward the west. **2.** of winds, from the west. *adj.*, *adv.*
west wards (west′wərdz), westward. *adv.*
wet (wet), **1.** covered or soaked with water or other liquid: *wet hands, a wet sponge.* **2.** watery; liquid: *Her eyes were wet with tears.* **3.** make or become wet: *Have you wet your feet?* **4.** water or other liquid. **5.** rainy: *wet weather.* **6.** wetness; rain: *Come in out of the wet.* **7.** *U.S. Informal.* having or favoring laws that permit making and selling of alcoholic drinks. **8.** *U.S. Informal.* person who favors laws that permit making and selling of alcoholic drinks. 1,2,5,7 *adj.*, **wet ter, wet test;** 3 *v.*, **wet** or **wet ted, wet ting;** 4,6,8 *n.* **—wet′ness,** *n.*
wet back (wet′bak′), a Mexican who enters the United States illegally, especially by swimming or wading across the Rio Grande. *n.*
wet blanket, person or thing that has a discouraging or depressing effect.
wet cell, in electricity, a cell having a free-flowing electrolyte.
weth er (weтн′ər), a castrated male sheep. *n.*
wet nurse, woman employed to suckle the infant of another.
we've (wēv; *unstressed* wiv), we have.

whack (hwak), **1.** *Informal.* a sharp, resounding blow. **2.** *Informal.* strike with a sharp, resounding blow. **3.** *Slang.* trial or attempt. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*

whack ing (hwak′ing), *Informal.* large; forcible. *adj.*

whale[1] (hwāl), **1.** mammal shaped like a huge fish and living in the sea. Men get oil and whalebone from whales. **2.** hunt and catch whales. **3.** *Informal.* something very big, great, impressive, etc. 1,3 *n.*, *pl.* **whales** or (*esp. collectively*) **whale**; 2 *v.*, **whaled, whal ing.**

Greenland whale (about 60 ft. long)

whale[2] (hwāl), *Informal.* **1.** beat; whip severely. **2.** hit hard. *v.*, **whaled, whal ing.**

whale back (hwāl′bak′), a freight steamer having a rounded upper deck shaped like a whale's back. *n.*

whale boat (hwāl′bōt′), a long, narrow rowboat, sharp at both ends, formerly much used in whaling. *n.*

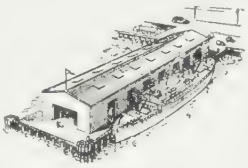
whale bone (hwāl′bōn′), **1.** an elastic, horny substance growing in place of teeth in the upper jaw of certain whales and forming a series of thin, parallel plates. **2.** a thin strip of this used for stiffening corsets, dresses, etc. *n.*

whal er (hwāl′ər), **1.** person who hunts whales. **2.** ship used for hunting and catching whales. *n.*

whal ing (hwāl′ing), the hunting and killing of whales. *n.*

whang (hwang), *Informal.* **1.** a resounding blow or bang. **2.** strike with a blow or bang. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

wharf (hwôrf), platform built on the shore or out from the shore, beside which ships can load and unload. *n.*, *pl.* **wharves** or **wharfs.**



Wharf

wharves (hwôrvz), a pl. of **wharf.** *n.*

what (hwot), **1.** word used in asking questions about persons or things: *What is your name?* (*pron.*). *What time is it?* (*adj.*). **2.** that which: *Put back what money is left* (*adj.*). *I know what you mean* (*pron.*). **3.** whatever; anything that; any that: *Do what you please* (*pron.*). *Take what supplies you will need* (*adj.*). **4.** how much; how: *What does it matter?* **5.** partly: *What with the wind and what with the rain, our walk was spoiled.* **6.** word used to show surprise, doubt, anger, liking, etc., or to add emphasis: *What! are you late again?* (*interj.*). *What a pity!* (*adj.*). *What happy times!* (*adv.*). 1-3 *pron.*, 1-3,6 *adj.*, 4-6 *adv.*, 6 *interj.*

and what not, and all kinds of other things.

but what, but that.

what for, why.

what if, what would happen if.

what's what, *Informal.* the true state of affairs.

what e'er (hwot ār′), *Poetic.* whatever. *pron.*, *adj.*

what ev er (hwot ev′ər), **1.** anything that: *Do whatever you like.* **2.** any that: *Ask whatever girls you like to the party.* **3.** at all: *Any person whatever can tell you the way.* **4.** no matter what: *Whatever happens, he is safe* (*pron.*). *Whatever excuse he makes will not be believed* (*adj.*). **5.** *Informal.* what in the world: *Whatever do you mean?* 1,4,5 *pron.*, 2-4 *adj.*

what not (hwot′not′), stand with several shelves for books, ornaments, etc. *n.*

what's (hwots), what is.

what so e'er (hwot′sō ār′), *Poetic.* whatsoever. *pron.*, *adj.*

wheal (hwēl), **1.** a small burning or itching swelling on the skin. **2.** ridge on the skin made by a whip; welt. *n.*

wheat (hwēt), **1.** the grain of a widely distributed cereal grass, used to make flour. **2.** the plant, which bears the grain in dense spikes that sometimes have awns (**bearded wheat**) and sometimes do not (**beardless wheat** or **bald wheat**). *n.*

wheat en (hwēt′n), made of wheat. *adj.*

whee dle (hwē′dl), **1.** persuade by flattery, smooth words, caresses, etc.; coax: *The children wheedled their mother into letting them go to the picnic.* **2.** get by wheedling: *They finally wheedled the secret out of him.* *v.*, **whee dled, whee dling.** **—whee′dler,** *n.* **—whee′dling ly,** *adv.*

wheel (hwēl), **1.** a round frame turning on a pin or shaft in the center. **2.** any instrument, machine, apparatus, etc., shaped or moving like a wheel. A bicycle is often called a wheel. A ship's wheel is used in steering. Clay is shaped into dishes, etc., on a potter's wheel. People were stretched on a wheel and tortured by having their arms and legs broken with an iron bar. **3.** any force thought of as moving or propelling: *the wheels of the government.* **4.** turn: *He wheeled around suddenly.* **5.** move or perform in a curved or circular direction. **6.** move on wheels: *The workman was wheeling a load of bricks on a wheelbarrow.* **7.** travel along smoothly. **8.** provide with wheels. **9.** *Informal.* ride a bicycle. 1-3 *n.*, 4-9 *v.*

wheels, machinery.

at the wheel, **1.** at the steering wheel. **2.** in control.

wheels within wheels, complicated circumstances, motives, influences, etc.

Man pushing a wheelbarrow

wheel bar row (hwēl′bar′ō), frame with a wheel at one end and two handles at the other, used for carrying loads. *n.*

wheel base (hwēl′bās′), in automobiles, etc., the distance measured in inches between the centers of the front and rear axles. *n.*

wheel chair, chair mounted on wheels, used especially by invalids. It can be propelled by the person who is sitting in the chair.

wheeled (hwēld), having a wheel or wheels. *adj.*

wheel er (hwēl′ər), **1.** person or thing that wheels. **2.** thing that has a wheel or wheels. **3.** a wheel horse. *n.*

wheel horse, **1.** horse nearest to the wheels. **2.** *Informal.* person who works hard, long, and effectively.

wheel house (hwēl′hous′), a small, enclosed place on a ship to shelter the steering wheel and those that steer the ship; pilothouse. *n.*

Wheel ing (hwēl′ing), city in N West Virginia, on the Ohio River. 53,000. *n.*

wheel wright (hwēl′rīt′), man whose work is making or repairing wheels, carriages, and wagons. *n.*

wheeze (hwēz), **1.** breathe with difficulty and a whistling sound. **2.** a whistling sound caused by difficult breathing. **3.** make a sound like this: *The old engine wheezed, but it didn't stop.* **4.** say with a wheeze. **5.** *Slang.* a funny saying or story; old or familiar joke. 1,3,4 *v.*, **wheezed, wheez ing;** 2,5 *n.*

wheez y (hwēz′ē), wheezing: *The old dog was fat and wheezy.* *adj.*, **wheez i er, wheez i est.** **—wheez′i ly,** *adv.* **—wheez′i ness,** *n.*

whelk (hwelk), a mollusk with a spiral shell, used for food in Europe. *n.*

Whelk (shell 2 to 3 in. long)

whelm (hwelm), **1.** overwhelm. **2.** submerge. *v.*

whelp (hwelp), **1.** puppy or cub; young dog, wolf, bear, lion, tiger, etc. **2.** give birth to (whelps). **3.** a good-for-nothing boy or young man. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*

when (hwen; *unstressed* hwən), **1.** at what time: *When does school close?* **2.** at the time that: *Rise when your name is called.* **3.** at any time that: *He is impatient when he is kept waiting.* **4.** at which time; and then: *The dog growled till his master spoke, when he gave a joyful bark.*

5. although: *We have only three books when we need five.* 6. what time; which time: *Since when have they had a car?* 7. the time or occasion: *the when and where of an act.* 1 *adv.*, 2-5 *conj.*, 6,7 *pron.*

when as (hwen az′), *Archaic.* when; while; whereas. *conj.*

whence (hwens), 1. from what place; from where: *Whence do you come?* 2. from what source or cause; from what: *Whence has he so much wisdom?* 3. from which: *Let him return to the country whence he came.* 4. from what place, source, cause, etc.: *He told whence he came.* 1-3 *adv.*, 4 *conj.*

whence so ev er (hwens′sō ev′ər), from whatever place, source, or cause. *conj.*

when e'er (hwen ār′), *Poetic.* whenever. *conj., adv.*

when ev er (hwen ev′ər), when; at whatever time; at any time that. *conj., adv.*

when so ev er (hwen′sō ev′ər), whenever; at whatever time. *conj., adv.*

where (hwār), 1. in what place; at what place: *Where is he?* 2. to what place: *Where are you going?* 3. from what place: *Where did you get that story?* 4. what place: *Where does he come from?* 5. in which; at which: *the house where he was born.* 6. to which: *the place where he is going.* 7. in or at which place: *I don't know where he is.* 8. in what way; in what respect: *Where is the harm in trying?* 9. in the place in which; at the place at which: *The book is where you left it.* 10. in any place in which; at any place at which: *Use the salve where the pain is felt.* 11. any place to which: *I will go where you go.* 12. in or at which place: *They came to the town, where they stayed for the night.* 13. place; scene. 14. in the case, circumstances, respect, etc., in which: *Some people worry where it does no good.* 1-3,5-8 *adv.*, 4,13 *n.*, 9-12,14 *conj.*

where a bout (hwār′ə bout′), whereabouts. *adv., conj., n.*

where a bouts (hwār′ə bouts′), 1. where; near what place: *Whereabouts can I find a doctor? We did not know whereabouts we were.* 2. place where a person or thing is: *Do you know the whereabouts of the cottage?* 1 *adv., conj.*, 2 *n.*

where as (hwār az′), 1. on the contrary; but; while: *Some children like school, whereas others do not.* 2. considering that; since: *"Whereas the people of the colonies have been grieved and burdened with taxes," etc.* *conj.*

where at (hwār at′), at what; at which. *adv., conj.*

where by (hwār bī′), by what; by which: *There is no other way whereby he can be saved.* *adv., conj.*

wher e'er (hwār ār′), *Poetic.* wherever. *conj., adv.*

where fore (hwār′fôr), 1. for what reason? why? 2. for which reason; therefore; so. 3. for what reason; why. 4. reason. 1,2 *adv.*, 3 *conj.*, 4 *n.*

where from (hwār from′ or hwār frum′), whence. *adv.*

where in (hwār in′), in what; in which; how. *adv., conj.*

where in to (hwār in′tü), into what; into which. *adv., conj.*

where of (hwār ov′ or hwār uv′), of what; of which; of whom: *Solomon knew whereof he spoke.* *adv., conj.*

where on (hwār on′), on which; on what: *Summer cottages occupy the land whereon the old farmhouse stood.* *adv., conj.*

where so e'er (hwār′sō ār′), *Poetic.* wheresoever. *conj., adv.*

where so ev er (hwār′sō ev′ər), wherever. *conj., adv.*

where to (hwār tü′), 1. to what; to which; where: *He went to that place whereto he had been sent.* 2. for what purpose; why: *Whereto do you lay up riches?* *adv., conj.*

where un to (hwār un′tü), *Archaic.* whereto. *adv., conj.*

where up on (hwār′ə pon′), 1. upon what; upon which. 2. at which; after which. *adv., conj.*

wher ev er (hwār ev′ər), where; to whatever place; in whatever place: *Wherever are you going? Sit wherever you like. He will be happy wherever he lives.* *conj., adv.*

where with (hwār wiŦH′ or hwār with′), with what; with which. *adv., conj.*

where with al (hwār′wiŦH ôl for 1; hwār′wiŦH ôl′ for 2), 1. means, supplies, or money needed: *Has she the wherewithal to pay for the trip?* 2. *Archaic.* with what; with which: *Wherewithal shall we be fed?* 1 *n.*, 2 *adv., conj.*

wher ry (hwer′ē), 1. a light, shallow rowboat for carrying passengers and goods on rivers. 2. a light rowboat for one person, used for racing. 3. *Brit.* a broad sailboat, used chiefly on rivers. *n., pl.* **wher ries.**

whet (hwet), 1. sharpen by rubbing: *whet a knife.* 2. make keen or eager; stimulate: *The smell of food whetted my appetite.* 3. act of whetting. 4. something that whets. 5. appetizer. 1,2 *v.*, **whet ted, whet ting;** 3-5 *n.*

wheth er (hweŦH′ər), 1. *Whether* is a conjunction expressing a choice or an alternative: *It matters little whether we go or stay. He does not know whether to work or play.* 2. either: *Whether sick or well, she is always cheerful.* 3. if: *He asked whether he should finish the work.* 4. *Archaic.* which of two: *"Whether is greater, the gift or the altar that sanctifieth the gift?"* 1-3 *conj.*, 4 *pron.*

whether or no, in any case; no matter what happens.

whet stone (hwet′stōn′), a stone for sharpening knives or tools. *n.*

whew (hwū), exclamation of surprise, dismay, etc. *interj., n.*

whey (hwā), the watery part of milk that separates from the curd when milk sours and becomes coagulated or when cheese is made. *n.*

which (hwich), 1. word used in asking questions about persons or things: *Which seems the best plan?* (*pron.*). *Which boy won the prize?* (*adj.*). *Which books are yours?* (*adj.*). 2. word used in connecting a group of words with some word in the sentence: *Read the book which you have* (*pron.*). *Be careful which way you turn* (*adj.*). 3. the one that; any that: *Here are three boxes. Choose which you like best.* 4. a thing that. 1-4 *pron.*, 1,2 *adj.*

which is which, which is one and which is the other.

which ev er (hwich ev′ər), 1. any one that; any that: *Take whichever you want* (*pron.*). *Buy whichever hat you like* (*adj.*). 2. no matter which: *Whichever side wins, I shall be satisfied.* *pron., adj.*

which so ev er (hwich′sō ev′ər), whichever. *pron., adj.*

whiff (hwif), 1. a slight gust; puff; breath: *A whiff of fresh air cleared his head.* 2. blow; puff. 3. a slight smell; puff of air having an odor. 4. puff of tobacco smoke. 5. puff tobacco smoke from (a pipe, etc.); smoke. 6. a slight outburst. 1-4,6 *n.*, 2,5 *v.*

whif fet (hwif′it), 1. *Informal.* an insignificant person or thing. 2. a small dog. *n.*

whif fle (hwif′l), 1. blow in puffs or gusts. 2. veer; shift. 3. blow lightly; scatter. *v.*, **whif fled, whif fling.**

whif fle tree (hwif′l trē′), whippletree. *n.*

Whig (hwig), 1. member of a former political party in Great Britain that favored reforms and progress. The Whig Party became the Liberal Party. 2. an American who favored the Revolution against England. 3. member of a political party in the United States that was formed about 1834 in opposition to the Democratic Party. 4. composed of Whigs; having to do with Whigs; like Whigs. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *adj.*

while (hwīl), 1. time; space of time: *He kept us waiting a long while. The postman came a while ago.* 2. *Archaic.* a particular time. 3. during the time that; in the time that; in the same time that: *While I was speaking he said nothing. Summer is pleasant while it lasts.* 4. in contrast with the fact that; although: *While I like the color of the hat, I do not like its shape.* 5. pass or spend in some easy, pleasant manner: *The children while away many afternoons on the beach.* 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *conj.*, 5 *v.*, **whiled, whil ing.**

between whiles, at times; at intervals.

the while, during the time.

worth while, worth time, attention, or effort.

whiles (hwīlz), *Archaic* or *Dialect.* 1. sometimes. 2. in the meantime. 3. while. 1,2 *adv.*, 3 *conj.*

whi lom (hwī′ləm), *Archaic.* **1.** former: *a whilom friend.* **2.** formerly; once. 1 *adj.*, 2 *adv.*

whilst (hwīlst), *Esp. Brit.* while. *conj.*

whim (hwim), **1.** a sudden fancy or notion; freakish or capricious idea or desire: *Her whim for gardening won't last long.* **2.** in mining, a kind of capstan used in hoisting. *n.*

whim per (hwim′pər), **1.** cry with low, broken, mournful sounds: *The sick child whimpered.* **2.** make a low, mournful sound. **3.** a whimpering cry or sound. **4.** say with a whimper. **5.** complain in a weak way; whine. 1,2,4,5 *v.*, 3 *n.* **—whim′per er,** *n.* **—whim′per ing ly,** *adv.*

whim sey (hwim′zē), whimsy. *n., pl.* **whim seys.**

whim si cal (hwim′zə kl), **1.** having many odd notions or fancies; fanciful; odd. **2.** full of whims. *adj.* **—whim′si cal ly,** *adv.*

whim si cal i ty (hwim′zə kal′ə tē), **1.** whimsical character or quality. **2.** a whimsical notion, speech, act, etc. *n., pl.* **whim si cal i ties.**

whim sy (hwim′zē), **1.** an odd or fanciful notion. **2.** odd or fanciful humor; quaintness: *His books are full of whimsy.* **3.** something showing this. **4.** whim. *n., pl.* **whim sies.**

whin (hwin), a low prickly shrub with yellow flowers, common on waste lands in Europe. *n.*

whine (hwīn), **1.** make a low, complaining cry or sound: *The dog whined to go out with us.* **2.** a low, complaining cry or sound. **3.** complain in a peevish, childish way: *Some people are always whining about trifles.* **4.** say with a whine. **5.** a peevish, childish complaint. 1,3,4 *v.*, **whined, whin ing;** 2,5 *n.* **—whīn′er,** *n.* **—whīn′ing ly,** *adv.*

whin ny (hwin′ē), **1.** the sound that a horse makes. **2.** make such a sound. **3.** express with such a sound. 1 *n., pl.* **whin nies;** 2,3 *v.*, **whin nied, whin ny ing.**

whin stone (hwin′stōn′), basalt or some similar hard rock. *n.*

whip (hwip), **1.** strike; beat; lash: *He whipped the horse.* **2.** thing to whip with, usually a stick with a lash at the end. **3.** move, put, or pull quickly and suddenly: *He whipped off his coat and whipped out his knife. The thief whipped behind a tree and escaped.* **4.** a whipping motion. **5.** *Informal.* defeat. **6.** beat (cream, eggs, etc.) to a froth. **7.** dessert made by beating cream, eggs, etc., into a froth. **8.** sew with stitches passing over and over an edge. **9.** wind (a rope, stick, etc.) closely with thread or string; wind (cord, twine, or thread) around something. **10.** member of a political party who controls and directs the other members in a lawmaking body. **11.** person who manages the hounds of a hunting pack. **12.** driver. **13.** a rope and pulley. **14.** cast a fish line with a motion like that of using a whip. **15.** fish upon: *whip a stream.* 1,3,5,6,8,9,14,15 *v.*, **whipped** or **whipt, whip ping;** 2,4,7,10-13 *n.* **—whip′like′,** *adj.* **—whip′per,** *n.*

whip cord (hwip′kôrd′), **1.** a strong, twisted cord, sometimes used for the lashes of whips. **2.** a strong worsted cloth with diagonal ridges on it. *n.*

whip hand, **1.** the hand that holds the whip in driving. **2.** position of control; advantage: *A clever person often gets the whip hand over others.*

whip lash (hwip′lash′), lash of a whip. *n.*

whip per-snap per (hwip′ər snap′ər), an insignificant person who thinks he is smart or important. *n.*

Whippet (about 1½ ft. high at the shoulder)

whip pet (hwip′it), **1.** very swift dog that looks somewhat like a small greyhound, often used in racing. **2.** a small, fast, armored tank that was used in the first World War. *n.*

whip ping (hwip′ing), **1.** a beating; flogging. **2.** arrangement of cord, twine, or the like, wound about a thing: *We fastened the broken rod with a whipping of wire.* *n.*

whipping post, post to which lawbreakers are tied to be whipped.

whip ple tree (hwip′l trē′), the swinging bar of a carriage or wagon, to which the traces of a harness are fastened. *n.*

Whippoorwill (9 to 10 in. long)

whip poor will (hwip′ər wil′ or hwip′ər wil), an American bird whose call sounds somewhat like its name. It is active at night or twilight. *n.*

whip saw (hwip′sô′), **1.** a long, narrow saw with its ends held in a frame. **2.** cut with a whipsaw. **3.** get the better of (a person) no matter what he does. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

whip stock (hwip′stok′), handle of a whip. *n.*

whir (hwėr), **1.** a noise that sounds like whir-r-r: *the whir of a small machine.* **2.** move quickly with a whir: *The motor whirs.* 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **whirred, whir ring.**

whirl (hwėrl), **1.** turn or swing round and round; spin: *The leaves whirled in the wind.* **2.** move round and round: *We whirled about the room. He whirled the club.* **3.** move or carry quickly: *We were whirled away in an airplane.* **4.** a whirling movement: *We saw whirls of smoke.* **5.** something that whirls. **6.** feel dizzy or confused. **7.** dizzy or confused condition: *His thoughts are in a whirl.* **8.** a rapid round of happenings, parties, etc. 1-3,6 *v.*, 4,5,7,8 *n.* **—whirl′er,** *n.*

Whirligig (def. 1)

whirl i gig (hwėr′lē gig′), **1.** toy that whirls. **2.** merry-go-round. **3.** something that whirls round and round. **4.** beetle that circles about on the surface of water. *n.*

whirl pool (hwėrl′pül′), **1.** water whirling round and round rapidly and violently. **2.** anything like a whirlpool. *n.*

whirl wind (hwėrl′wind′), **1.** current of air whirling violently round and round; whirling windstorm. **2.** anything like a whirlwind. *n.*

whirr (hwėr), whir. *n., v.*

whish (hwish), **1.** a soft rushing sound; whiz; swish. **2.** make a soft rushing sound. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

whisk[1] (hwisk), **1.** sweep or brush (dust, crumbs, etc.) from a surface: *She whisked the crumbs from the table.* **2.** a quick sweep: *a whisk of her broom.* **3.** move quickly: *The mouse whisked into its hole. She whisked the letter out of sight.* **4.** a light, quick movement. 1,3 *v.*, 2,4 *n.*

whisk[2] (hwisk), **1.** beat or whip to a froth. **2.** a whisk broom. **3.** a wire beater for eggs, cream, etc. 1 *v.*, 2,3 *n.*

whisk broom, a small broom for brushing clothes, etc.

whisk er (hwis′kər), **1.** hair growing on a man's cheeks. **2.** a single hair of a man's beard. **3.** a long, stiff hair growing near the mouth of a cat, rat, etc. *n.* **whiskers,** hair growing on a man's face, especially that on his cheeks.

whisk ered (hwis′kərd), having whiskers. *adj.*

whis key (hwis′kē), a strong alcoholic drink made from grain. Whiskey is about half alcohol. *n., pl.* **whis keys.**

whis ky (hwis′kē), whiskey. *n., pl.* **whis kies.**

whis per (hwis′pər), **1.** speak very softly and low. **2.** a very soft, low spoken sound. **3.** speak to in a whisper. **4.** tell secretly or privately: *It is whispered that Mr. Smith's business is failing.* **5.** something told secretly or privately: *No whisper about having a new teacher has come to our ears.* **6.** make a soft, rustling sound: *The wind whispered in the pines.* **7.** a soft, rustling sound. **8.** speech without vibration of the vocal cords. 1,3,4,6 *v.*, 2,5,7,8 *n.* **—whis′per er,** *n.*

whist[1] (hwist), a card game somewhat like bridge for two pairs of players. Contract bridge developed from it. *n.*

whist[2] (hwist), **1.** hush! silence! **2.** *Archaic.* hushed; silent. 1 *interj.*, 2 *adj.*

whis tle (hwis′l), **1.** make a clear, shrill sound: *The policeman whistled for the automobile to stop. The engine whistled before it started off. A blackbird whistles.* **2.** the sound made by whistling. **3.** an instrument for making whistling sounds. **4.** blow a whistle. **5.** produce or utter by whistling: *whistle a tune.* **6.** call, signal, or direct by a whistle. **7.** move with a shrill sound: *The wind whistled around the house.* 1,4-7 *v.*, **whis tled, whis tling;** 2,3 *n.*

wet one's whistle, *Informal.* take a drink.

whistle for, *Informal.* go without; fail to get.

whis tler (hwis′lər), person or thing that whistles. *n.*

whistle stop, a small, insignificant town.

whit (hwit), a very small bit: *The sick man is not a whit better.* *n.*

white (hwīt), **1.** the color of snow or salt. **2.** having this color. **3.** approaching this color: *white hair.* **4.** white coloring matter. **5.** white clothing. **6.** wearing white clothing. **7.** something white: *Take the whites of four eggs.* **8.** central part of a butt in archery (formerly painted white). **9.** a blank space in printing. **10.** pale: *She turned white with fear.* **11.** light-colored: *white wines, white meat.* **12.** having a light-colored skin; noting or pertaining to the Caucasian race. **13.** white person. **14.** silvery; gray. **15.** snowy. **16.** blank. **17.** spotless; pure; innocent. **18.** *Slang.* honorable; trustworthy; fair. **19.** ultra-conservative; reactionary; royalist. **20.** good; beneficent: *white magic.* 1,4,5,7-9,13,19 *n.*, 2,3,6,10-12,14-20 *adj.*, **whit er, whit est.** **—white′ness,** *n.*

bleed white, use up or take away all of one's money, strength, etc.

white ant, a pale-white insect; termite. White ants eat wood and are very destructive to buildings.

white bait (hwīt′bāt′), a young herring or sprat an inch or two long; very small fish used for food. *n., pl.* **white bait.**

white cap (hwīt′kap′), wave with a foaming white crest. *n.*

white cedar, **1.** an evergreen tree that is much like a cypress and has pale green or silvery needles. **2.** its wood.

white clover, a kind of clover with white flowers, common in fields and lawns.

white coal, water used as a source of power.

white-col lar (hwīt′kol′ər), *U.S.* of or having to do with clerical, professional, or business work or workers. *adj.*

white elephant, anything that is expensive and troublesome to keep and take care of.

white feather, symbol of cowardice.

show the white feather, act like a coward.

white fish (hwīt′fish′), a food fish with white or silvery sides, found in lakes and streams. *n., pl.* **white-fish es** or (*esp. collectively*) **white fish.**

white flag, a plain white flag used as a sign of truce or surrender.

white friar, Carmelite.

white gold, alloy of gold that looks much like platinum and is used for jewelry, commonly containing gold, nickel, copper, and zinc.

White hall (hwīt′hôl′), **1.** an old palace in London. **2.** an important street in London, where many government offices are located. **3.** the British government or its policies. *n.*

white heat, **1.** extremely great heat at which things give off a dazzling white light. **2.** state of extremely great activity, excitement, or feeling.

White horse (hwīt′hôrs), capital of Yukon Territory. 3000. *n.*

white-hot (hwīt′hot′), **1.** white with heat; extremely hot. **2.** very enthusiastic; excited; violent. *adj.*

White House, The, **1.** the official residence or "executive mansion" of the President of the United States, in Washington, D.C. **2.** *Informal.* office, authority, opinion, etc., of the President of the United States.

white lead, a compound of lead used in making paint; basic carbonate of lead.

white lie, lie about some small matter; polite or harmless lie.

white-liv ered (hwīt′liv′ərd), **1.** cowardly. **2.** pale; unhealthy looking. *adj.*

white matter, tissue of the brain, spinal cord, etc., that consists chiefly of nerve fibers.

White Mountains, range of the Appalachian Mountains in New Hampshire. The highest mountain is Mount Washington, 6293 feet.

whit en (hwīt′n), **1.** make white: *The dentist used a bleach to whiten my teeth.* **2.** become white. *v.*

white oak, **1.** oak of E North America having light-gray or whitish bark and hard, durable wood. **2.** any similar species of oak. **3.** wood of any of these trees.

white pepper, spice made from husked dried pepper berries.

white pine, **1.** a tall pine tree of E North America, valued for its soft, light wood. **2.** this wood, much used for building. **3.** any of various similar pines.

white plague, tuberculosis.

white potato, a very common variety of potato with a whitish inside; Irish potato.

White River, river flowing from NW Arkansas into the Mississippi River. 690 mi.

White Russia, **1.** Byelorussia, a republic of the Soviet Union. **2.** region in W Soviet Union including this republic and other nearby territory inhabited by the White Russians.

White Russian, **1.** Russian living in the W part of the Soviet Union, north of the Ukraine. **2.** Russian who recognizes the former czarist government of Russia as the legal government of that country.

white sauce, sauce made of milk, butter, and flour cooked together.

White Sea, sea in NE Soviet Union. It is part of the Arctic Ocean. 36,000 sq. mi.

white wash (hwīt′wosh′), **1.** liquid for whitening walls, woodwork, etc., usually made of lime and water. **2.** whiten with whitewash. **3.** cover up the faults or mistakes of. **4.** a covering up of faults or mistakes. **5.** anything that covers up faults or mistakes. **6.** *Informal.* defeat without a score for the loser. 1,4,5 *n.*, 2,3,6 *v.*

white wood (hwīt′wŭd′), **1.** tree with light-colored wood, such as a tulip tree, linden, etc. **2.** the wood. *n.*

whith er (hwiтн′ər), to what place; to which place; where. *adv., conj.*

whith er so ev er (hwiтн′ər sō ev′ər), wherever; to whatever place. *adv., conj.*

whit ing[1] (hwīt′ing), **1.** a European fish like the cod. **2.** the silver hake. **3.** any of several other food fishes. *n., pl.* **whit ings** or (*esp. collectively*) **whit ing.**

whit ing[2] (hwīt′ing), a powdered white chalk, used in making putty, whitewash, and silver polish. *n.*

whit ish (hwīt′ish), somewhat white. *adj.*

whit low (hwit′lō), abscess on a finger or toe, usually near the nail. *n.*

Whit man (hwit′mən), **Walt,** 1819-1892, American poet. *n.*

Whit ney (hwit′nē), **1. Eli,** 1765-1825, American who invented the cotton gin. **2. Mount,** peak of the Sierra Nevada mountains, in E California, the highest mountain in the United States outside Alaska. 14,495 ft. *n.*

Whit sun (hwit′sən), of or having to do with Whitsunday or Whitsuntide. *adj.*

Whit sun day (hwit′sun′dē or hwit′sən dā′), the seventh Sunday after Easter; Pentecost. *n.*

Whit sun tide (hwit′sən tīd′), the week beginning with Whitsunday, especially the first three days. *n.*

Whit ti er (hwit′ē ər), **John Greenleaf,** 1807-1892, American poet. *n.*

whit tle (hwit′l), 1. cut shavings or chips from (wood, etc.) with a knife. 2. shape by whittling; carve: *The old sailor whittled a boat for Jim. v.*, **whit tled, whit tling. —whit′tler,** *n.*
whittle down or **away,** cut down little by little.
whiz or **whizz** (hwiz), 1. a humming or hissing sound. 2. make a humming or hissing sound; move or rush with such a sound: *An arrow whizzed past his head.* 3. *Slang.* a very clever person; expert. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **whizzed, whiz zing.**
who (hü), 1. word used in asking questions about a person or persons: *Who is your friend? Who told you?* 2. word used in connecting a group of following words with some previous word in the sentence: *The girl who spoke is my best friend. We saw men who were working in the fields.* 3. the person that; any person that; one that: *Who is not for us is against us. pron., poss.* **whose,** *obj.* **whom.**
who's who, 1. which is one person and which is the other. 2. which people are important.
whoa (hwō or wō), (used especially to horses) stop! *interj.*
who dun it (hü dun′it), *Slang.* story or motion picture dealing with crime, especially murder, and its detection. *n.*
who ev er (hü ev′ər), 1. who; any person that: *Whoever wants the book may have it.* 2. no matter who: *Whoever else goes hungry, he won't. pron.*
whole (hōl), 1. having all its parts or elements; complete: *He gave her a whole set of dishes.* 2. comprising the full quantity, amount, extent, number, etc.; entire: *a whole melon. He worked the whole day.* 3. being fully or entirely such: *a whole brother* (by both parents). 4. all of a thing; the total: *Four quarters make a whole.* 5. thing complete in itself; a system. 6. not injured, broken, or defective: *get out of a fight with a whole skin.* 7. in one piece; undivided: *swallow a piece of meat whole.* 8. not fractional; integral: *a whole number.* 9. well; healthy. 1-3,6-9 *adj.*, 4,5 *n.*
as a whole, as one complete thing; altogether.
made out of whole cloth, *Informal.* entirely false or imaginary.
on the whole, 1. considering everything. 2. for the most part.
whole-heart ed (hōl′här′tid), earnest; sincere; hearty; cordial: *The returning soldiers were given a whole-hearted welcome. adj.* **—whole′-heart′ed ly,** *adv.* **—whole′-heart′ed ness,** *n.*
whole note, note indicating a tone to be given as much time as four quarter notes.
whole number, integer. 1,2,3,15,106, etc., are whole numbers; ½, ¾, and ⅞ are fractions; 1⅜, 2½, and 12⅔ are mixed numbers.
whole rest, rest in music as long as a whole note. See **rest** for picture.
whole sale (hōl′sāl′), 1. sale of goods in large quantities at a time, usually to retailers rather than to consumers directly: *He buys at wholesale and sells at retail.* 2. in large lots or quantities: *The wholesale price of this coat is $20; the retail price is $30.* 3. selling in large quantities: *a wholesale fruit business.* 4. sell in large quantities. 5. be sold in large quantities. 6. broad and general; extensive and indiscriminate: *Avoid wholesale condemnation.* 1 *n.*, 2,3,6 *adj.*, 2 *adv.*, 4,5 *v.*, **wholesaled, whole sal ing.**
whole sal er (hōl′sāl′ər), a wholesale merchant. *n.*
whole some (hōl′səm), 1. good for the health; healthful: *Milk is a wholesome food.* 2. healthy-looking; suggesting health: *a wholesome face.* 3. good for the mind or morals; beneficial: *Read wholesome books. adj.* **—whole′some ly,** *adv.* **—whole′some ness,** *n.*
whole step, in music, an interval equal to one sixth of an octave, such as D to E, or E to F#.
whole tone, whole step.
whole-wheat (hōl′hwēt′), made of the entire wheat kernel. *adj.*
who'll (hül), who will; who shall.
whol ly (hōl′ē), to the whole amount or extent; completely; entirely: *The sick boy was wholly cured. adv.*
whom (hüm), the objective case of **who.** *Whom do you like best? He does not know whom to believe. The girl to whom I spoke is my cousin. pron.*
whom ev er (hüm′ev′ər), 1. whom; any person whom. 2. no matter whom. *pron.*
whom so ev er (hüm′sō ev′ər), any person whom. *pron.*
whoop (hüp or hwüp), 1. a loud cry or shout: *The Indian gave a whoop of rage.* 2. shout loudly. 3. call, urge, drive, etc., with shouts: *whoop dogs on.* 4. cry of an owl, crane, etc.; hoot. 5. hoot. 6. the loud, gasping noise a person with whooping cough makes after a fit of coughing. 7. make this noise. 1,4,6 *n.*, 2,3,5,7 *v.*
whoop it up, *Slang.* make a noisy disturbance.
whoop ing cough (hüp′ing), an infectious disease of children, characterized by fits of coughing that end with a loud, gasping sound.
whooping crane, a large white crane having a loud, raucous cry.
whop per (hwop′ər), *Informal.* 1. something very large. 2. a big lie. *n.*
whop ping (hwop′ing), *Informal.* very large of its kind; huge. *adj.*
whore (hôr), 1. prostitute. 2. an unchaste woman. 3. have intercourse with whores. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **whored, whor ing.**
whorl (hwėrl or hwôrl), 1. circle of leaves or flowers round a stem of a plant. 2. one of the turns of a spiral shell. 3. anything that circles or turns on or around something else. A person can be identified by the whorls of his fingerprints. *n.*

Whorl of leaves

whorled (hwėrld or hwôrld), 1. having a whorl or whorls. 2. arranged in a whorl. *adj.*
whor tle ber ry (hwėr′tl ber′ē), 1. a small blackish berry much like the huckleberry. 2. the shrub that it grows on. *n., pl.* **whor tle ber ries.**

Shell showing whorls

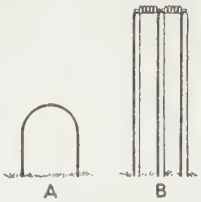
who's (hüz), who is.
whose (hüz), the possessive case of **who** and of **which.** *The girl whose work got the prize is the youngest in her class. Whose book is this? pron.*
whose so ev er (hüz′sō ev′ər), whose; of any person whatsoever: *I will accept whosesoever help is offered. pron.*
who so (hü′sō), *Archaic.* whoever. *pron.*
who so ev er (hü′sō ev′ər), whoever; anybody who. *pron.*
why (hwī), 1. for what cause, reason, or purpose: *Why did you do it? I don't know why I did it.* 2. for which; because of which: *That is the reason why he failed.* 3. the reason for which: *That is why he raised the question.* 4. cause; reason; purpose: *She tried to find out the whys and wherefores of his behavior.* 5. expression used to show surprise, doubt, etc., or just to fill in: *Why! it's all gone! Why, yes, I will if you wish.* 1-3 *adv.*, 4 *n.*, *pl.* **whys;** 5 *interj.*
W.I., 1. West Indies. 2. West Indian.
Wich i ta (wich′ə tô), city in S Kansas. 255,000. *n.*
Wichita Falls, city in N Texas. 102,000.
wick (wik), the part of an oil lamp or candle that is lighted. The oil or melted wax is drawn up the wick and burned. *n.*
wick ed (wik′id), 1. bad; evil; sinful: *a wicked person, wicked deeds.* 2. mischievous; playfully sly: *a wicked smile.* 3. *Informal.* unpleasant; severe: *a wicked task, a wicked storm. adj.* **—wick′ed ly,** *adv.*

wick ed ness (wik′id nis), 1. sin; being wicked. 2. a wicked thing or act. *n.*

wick er (wik′ər), 1. a slender, easily bent branch or twig. 2. twigs or branches woven together. Wicker is used in making baskets and furniture. 3. made of wicker. 4. covered with wicker. 1,2 *n.*, 3,4 *adj.*

wick er work (wik′ər wȅrk′), 1. twigs or branches woven together; wicker. 2. objects made of wicker. *n.*

wick et (wik′it), 1. a small door or gate: *The big door has a wicket in it.* 2. a small window or opening: *Buy your tickets at this wicket.* 3. in croquet, a wire arch stuck in the ground to knock the ball through. 4. in cricket, either of the two sets of sticks that one side tries to hit with the ball. 5. the level space between these. 6. one batsman's turn. *n.*



Wickets: A, for croquet; B, for cricket.

wick et keep er (wik′it kēp′ər), in cricket, the player who stands behind the wicket. *n.*

wick ing (wik′ing), material for wicks. *n.*

wide (wīd), 1. filling more space from side to side than the usual thing of the same sort; not narrow; broad: *a wide street.* 2. filling much space from side to side: *the wide ocean.* 3. extending a certain distance from side to side: *a door three feet wide.* 4. to a great or relatively great extent from side to side: *wide apart.* 5. over an extensive space or region: *travel far and wide.* 6. a wide space or expanse. 7. full; ample; roomy: *wide shoes.* 8. of great range: *wide reading.* 9. far or fully open; distended: *stare with wide eyes.* 10. to the full extent; fully: *Open your mouth wide.* 11. far from a named point, object, target, etc. 12. aside; astray. 13. uttered with a relatively wide opening of the vocal organs. 1-3,7-9,11,13 *adj.*, **wid er, wid est;** 4,5,10,12 *adv.*, 6 *n.* **—wide′ness,** *n.*

wide of, far from: *a guess wide of the truth, a shot wide of the mark.*

wide-a wake (wīd′ə wāk′), 1. with the eyes wide open; fully awake. 2. alert; keen; knowing. *adj.*

wide-eyed (wīd′īd′), with the eyes wide open. *adj.*

wide ly (wīd′lē), to a wide extent: *a widely distributed plant, a man who is widely known, be widely read, widely opened eyes, two widely different accounts of a quarrel. adv.*

wid en (wīd′n), 1. make wide or wider. 2. become wide or wider. *v.*

wide-o pen (wīd′ō′pən), 1. opened as much as possible. 2. lax in the enforcement of laws, especially those having to do with the sale of liquor, with gambling, and with prostitution. *adj.*

wide spread (wīd′spred′), 1. spread widely: *widespread wings.* 2. spread over a wide space: *a widespread flood.* 3. occurring in many places or among many persons far apart: *a widespread belief. adj.*

widg eon (wij′ən), any of several kinds of fresh-water ducks, slightly larger than a teal; scaup duck. *n., pl.* **widg eons** or (*esp. collectively*) **widg eon.**

wid ow (wid′ō), 1. woman whose husband is dead and who has not married again. 2. make a widow of. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

wid ow er (wid′ō ər), man whose wife is dead and who has not married again. *n.*

wid ow hood (wid′ō hud), condition or time of being a widow. *n.*

widow's mite, a small amount of money given cheerfully by a poor person.

width (width), 1. how wide a thing is; distance across; breadth: *The room is 12 feet in width.* 2. piece of a certain width: *curtains taking two widths of cloth. n.*

wield (wēld), hold and use; manage; control: *A soldier wields the sword. The people wield the power in a democracy. v.* **—wield′er,** *n.*

wie ner (wē′nər), *U.S.* frankfurter. *n.*

wie ner wurst (wē′nər wȅrst′), *U.S.* wiener. *n.*

Wies ba den (vēs′bä′dn), city in West Germany well known as a health resort. 254,000. *n.*

wife (wīf), 1. a married woman. 2. *Archaic.* woman. *n., pl.* **wives. —wife′less,** *adj.*

take to wife, marry.

wife hood (wīf′hud), condition of being a wife. *n.*

wife ly (wīf′lē), of a wife; like a wife; suitable for a wife. *adj.*, **wife li er, wife li est.**

Judge's wig

wig (wig), an artificial covering of hair for the head: *The bald man wore a wig. n.*

wig gle (wig′l), 1. move with short, quick movements from side to side; wriggle: *The restless child wiggled in his chair.* 2. a wiggling movement. 1 *v.*, **wig gled, wig gling;** 2 *n.*

wig gler (wig′lər), 1. person or thing that wiggles. 2. the larva of a mosquito. *n.*

wig gly (wig′lē), 1. wiggling. 2. wavy. *adj.*

Scout wigwagging

wight (wīt), *Archaic* or *Dialect.* a human being; person. *n.*

Wight (wīt), **Isle of,** a small island south of England, in the English Channel. It is one of the British Isles. 96,000 pop.; 147 sq. mi. *n.*

wig wag (wig′wag′), 1. move to and fro. 2. signal by movements of arms, flags, lights, etc., according to a code. 3. such signaling. 4. the message signaled. 1,2 *v.*, **wig-wagged, wig wagging;** 3,4 *n.* **—wig′-wag′ger,** *n.*

wig wam (wig′wom), a hut of poles covered with bark, mats, or skins, made by American Indians. *n.*

Wigwam

wild (wīld), 1. living or growing in the forests or fields; not tamed; not cultivated: *The tiger is a wild animal. The daisy is a wild flower.* 2. with no people living in it: *wild land.* 3. an uncultivated or desolate region or tract; waste; desert. 4. not civilized; savage: *wild tribes.* 5. not checked; not restrained: *a wild rush for the ball.* 6. not in proper control or order: *wild hair.* 7. boisterous: *wild boys.* 8. violently excited; frantic: *wild with rage.* 9. violent: *a wild storm.* 10. rash; crazy: *wild schemes.* 11. *Informal.* very eager. 12. far from the mark. 13. in a wild manner; to a wild degree. 1,2,4-12 *adj.*, 3 *n.*, 13 *adv.* **—wild′ly,** *adv.* **—wild′-ness,** *n.*

wilds, wild country.

run wild, live or grow without restraint.

wild boar, a wild hog of Europe, southern Asia, and northern Africa.

wild cat (wīld′kat′), 1. a lynx or other wild animal like a cat, but larger. 2. wild; reckless; not safe: *wildcat stocks.* 3. a fierce fighter. 4. running without control or without a schedule: *a wildcat engine.* 5. *U.S. Informal.* locomotive and tender operating without other cars. 6. well drilled for oil or gas in a region where none has been found before. 7. drill wells in regions not known to contain oil. 8. not authorized by proper union officials; precipitated by small groups or local unions: *a wildcat strike.* 1,3,5,6 *n.*, 2,4,8 *adj.*, 7 *v.*, **wild-cat ted, wild cat ting. —wild′cat′ter,** *n.*

wil de beest (wil′də bēst′), the gnu, an African antelope. See **gnu** for picture. *n.*

wil der ness (wil′dər nis), 1. a wild place; region with no people living in it. 2. a bewildering mass or collection: *a wilderness of streets. n.*

wild-eyed (wīld′īd′), staring wildly or angrily. *adj.*

wild fire (wīld′fīr′), fire hard to put out, formerly used in warfare. *n.*

like wildfire, very rapidly.

wild flower, 1. any flowering plant that grows in the woods, fields, etc.; uncultivated plant. 2. flower of such a plant.

wild fowl, birds ordinarily hunted, such as wild ducks or geese, partridges, quail, and pheasants.

wild oats, 1. oatlike grass growing as a weed in meadows, etc. 2. youthful dissipation.

sow one's wild oats, indulge in youthful dissipation before settling down in life.

wild West or **Wild West,** the W United States during pioneer days.

wile (wīl), 1. a trick to deceive; cunning way: *The serpent by his wiles persuaded Eve to eat the apple.* 2. subtle trickery; slyness; craftiness. 3. coax; lure; entice: *The sunshine wiled me outside.* 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **wiled, wil ing.**

wile away, while away; pass easily or pleasantly.

wil ful (wil′fəl), willful. *adj.* **—wil′ful ness,** *n.*

wil ful ly (wil′fəl ē), willfully. *adv.*

wil i ness (wīl′ē nis), wily quality; craftiness; slyness. *n.*

Wilkes-Bar re (wilks′bar′ē), city in E Pennsylvania. 64,000. *n.*

will[1] (wil; *unstressed* wəl), 1. am going to; is going to; are going to: *He will come tomorrow.* 2. am willing to; is willing to; are willing to: *I will go if you do.* 3. wish; desire: *We cannot always do as we will. What wilt thou?* 4. be able to; can: *The pail will hold four gallons.* 5. must: *You will do it at once!* 6. do often or usually: *She will read for hours at a time.* *auxiliary v., pres. indic. sing., 1st and 3rd pers.* **will,** *2nd* **will** or (*Archaic*) **wilt,** *3rd* **will,** *pl.* **will;** *pt. 1st* **would,** *2nd* **would** or (*Archaic*) **wouldst,** *3rd* **would,** *pl.* **would;** *pp.* (*Obs.*) **would, wold** (wōld); imperative and infinitive lacking.

will[2] (wil), 1. the power of the mind to decide and do; deliberate control over thought and action: *A good leader must have a strong will.* 2. decide by using this power; use the will: *She willed to keep awake.* 3. influence or try to influence by deliberate control over thought and action: *She willed the person in front of her to turn around.* 4. determine; decide: *Fate has willed it otherwise.* 5. purpose; determination: *the will to live.* 6. wish; desire: *"Thy will be done."* 7. a legal statement of a person's wishes about what shall be done with his property after he is dead. 8. document containing such a statement. 9. give by a will: *will a house to someone.* 10. feeling toward another: *good will, ill will.* 1,5-8,10 *n.*, 2-4,6,9 *v.*, **willed, will ing.**

at will, whenever one wishes.

with a will, with energy and determination.

Wil lard (wil′ərd), **Frances E.,** 1839-1898, American educator and advocate of temperance. *n.*

Wil lem stad (vil′əm stät), capital of the Dutch West Indies. 40,000. *n.*

wil let (wil′it), a North American wading bird related to the snipes and sandpipers. *n.*

Willet (about 16 in. long)

will ful (wil′fəl), 1. wanting or taking one's own way; stubborn: *The willful child would not eat his supper.* 2. done on purpose; intended: *willful murder, willful waste.* *adj.* Also, **wilful.** **—will′ful ness,** *n.*

will ful ly (wil′fəl ē), 1. by choice; voluntarily. 2. by design; intentionally. 3. selfishly; perversely; obstinately; stubbornly. *adv.* Also, **wilfully.**

Wil liam I (wil′yəm), 1027?-1087, duke of Normandy who conquered England at the battle of Hastings in 1066 and was king of England from 1066 to 1087. He was called "William the Conqueror."

Wil liams (wil′yəmz), **Roger,** 1604?-1683, English clergyman who founded Rhode Island. *n.*

Wil liams burg (wil′yəmz bėrg), city in SE Virginia. It has been restored to look as it did before the Revolutionary War. 7000. *n.*

wil lies (wil′ēz), *Informal.* spell of nervousness. *n.*

will ing (wil′ing), 1. ready; consenting: *He is willing to wait.* 2. cheerfully ready: *willing obedience.* *adj.* **—will′ing ly,** *adv.* **—will′ing ness,** *n.*

will-o'-the-wisp (wil′ə ŦHə wisp′), 1. a moving light appearing at night over marshy places, caused by combustion of marsh gas. 2. thing that deceives or misleads by luring on: *Any scheme to get rich quickly is likely to be a will-o'-the-wisp.* *n.*

wil low (wil′ō), 1. tree or shrub with tough, slender branches and narrow leaves. The branches of most willows bend easily and are used to make furniture. 2. its wood. 3. made of willow. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

wil low y (wil′ō ē), 1. like a willow; slender; supple; graceful. 2. having many willows. *adj.*

wil ly-nil ly (wil′ē nil′ē), 1. willingly or not; with or against one's wishes. 2. undecided. 1 *adv.*, 2 *adj.*

Wil ming ton (wil′ming tən), city in northeastern Delaware. 96,000. *n.*

Wil son (wil′sən), 1. **Harold,** born 1916, British statesman, prime minister since 1964. 2. (**Thomas**) **Woodrow,** 1856-1924, the 28th president of the United States, from 1913 to 1921. 3. **Mount,** peak in SW California. 5700 ft. One of the largest telescopes in the world is in the observatory on top of Mount Wilson. *n.*

Wilson Dam, a power dam across the Tennessee River in NW Alabama. 4500 ft. long; 137 ft. high.

wilt[1] (wilt), 1. become limp and drooping; wither. 2. lose strength, vigor, assurance, etc. 3. cause to wilt. 4. any of various plant diseases that cause leaves to wilt. 1-3 *v.*, 4 *n.*

wilt[2] (wilt), *Archaic.* will. "Thou wilt" means "you will." *v.*

wil y (wīl′ē), using subtle tricks to deceive; crafty; cunning; sly. *adj.*, **wil i er, wil i est.** **—wil′i ly,** *adv.*

wim ble (wim′bl), tool for boring. *n.*

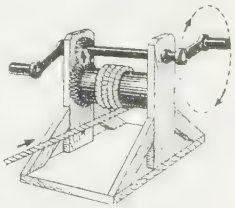
wim ple (wim′pl), 1. cloth for the head arranged in folds about the head, cheeks, chin, and neck, worn by nuns and formerly by other women. 2. cover or muffle with a wimple. 3. ripple or cause to ripple. 4. *Archaic.* lie or lay in folds, as a veil. 1 *n.*, 2-4 *v.*, **wim pled, wimpling.**

Wimple

win (win), 1. get victory or success: *The tortoise won in the end.* 2. get victory or success in: *He won the race.* 3. *Informal.* act or fact of winning; success; victory. 4. get by effort; gain: *win fame, win a prize.* 5. gain the favor of; persuade: *The speaker soon won his audience. Mary won her mother over to her side.* 6. get the love of; persuade to marry. 7. get to; reach, often by effort: *win the summit of a mountain.* 1,2,4-7 *v.*, **won** or (*Archaic*) **wan** (won), **won, win ning;** 3 *n.*

win out, *Informal.* get victory or success.

wince (wins), 1. draw back suddenly; flinch slightly: *The boy winced at the sight of the dentist's drill.* 2. act of wincing. 1 *v.*, **winced, winc ing;** 2 *n.*



Winch. Arrows show direction.

winch (winch), 1. a machine for lifting or pulling, turned by a crank. 2. handle of a revolving machine. *n.*

wind[1] (wind, *Archaic and Poetic* wīnd for 1,2,4-6,8,11; wind for 3,7,9,10), **1.** air in motion: *The wind bends the branches.* The wind varies in force from a slight breeze to a strong gale. **2.** a strong wind; gale. **3.** expose to wind or air. **4.** gas in the stomach or bowels. **5.** a wind instrument. **6.** air filled with some smell: *The deer got wind of the hunter and ran off.* **7.** follow by scent; smell. **8.** power of breathing; breath: *A runner needs good wind.* **9.** put out of breath; cause difficulty in breathing: *The fat man was winded by walking up the steep hill.* **10.** let recover breath: *They stopped in order to wind their horses.* **11.** empty, useless talk. 1,2,4-6, 8,11 *n.*, 3,7,9,10 *v.*, **wind ed, wind ing.**

winds, wind instruments.

before the wind, in the direction toward which the wind is blowing.

between wind and water, **1.** near the water line of a ship. **2.** in a dangerous place.

down the wind, in the direction that the wind is blowing.

get wind of, find out about; get a hint of.

in the teeth of the wind, directly against the wind.

in the wind, happening; about to happen; impending.

into the wind, pointing toward the direction from which the wind is blowing.

off the wind, with the wind blowing from behind.

on the wind, as nearly as possible in the direction from which the wind is blowing.

take the wind out of one's sails, take away one's advantage, argument, etc., suddenly or unexpectedly.

wind[3] (wīnd), **1.** move this way and that; move in a crooked way; change direction; turn: *A brook winds through the woods. We wound our way through the narrow streets.* **2.** proceed in a roundabout or indirect manner: *wind into power.* **3.** fold, wrap, or place about something: *The mother wound her arms about the child.* **4.** cover with something put, wrapped, or folded around: *The man's arm is wound with bandages.* **5.** roll into a ball or on a spool: *Grandma was winding yarn. Thread comes wound on spools.* **6.** a bend; turn; twist. **7.** twist or turn around something: *The vine winds round a pole.* **8.** be warped or twisted: *That board will wind.* **9.** make (some machine) go by turning some part of it: *wind a clock.* **10.** be wound: *This clock winds easily.* **11.** haul or hoist by means of winch, windlass, or the like. 1-5,7-11 *v.*, **wound** or (*Rare*) **wind ed, wind ing;** 6 *n.* **—wind′er,** *n.*

wind off, unwind.

wind up, **1.** end; settle; conclude. **2.** make the movements that a baseball pitcher does just before pitching the ball. **3.** roll or coil; wind completely.

wind[3] (wīnd or wind), blow: *The hunter winds his horn.* *v.*, **wind ed** or **wound, wind ing.**

wind age (win′dij), **1.** power of the wind to turn a missile from its course. **2.** distance that a missile is turned from its course by the wind. *n.*

wind bag (wind′bag′), **1.** bag full of wind. **2.** *Slang.* person who talks a great deal but does not say much. *n.*

wind-blown (wind′blōn′), **1.** blown by the wind. **2.** with the hair cut short and brushed forward. *adj.*

wind-borne (wind′bôrn′), of pollen, seed, etc., carried by the wind. *adj.*

wind break (wind′brāk′), shelter from the wind. *n.*

Wind break er (wind′brāk′ər), *Trademark.* a short sports jacket of wool, leather, etc., having a tight-fitting band at the waist and cuffs, used for outdoor wear. *n.*

wind-bro ken (wind′brō′kən), of horses, etc., having the power of breathing injured; having the heaves. *adj.*

wind ed (win′did), **1.** out of breath. **2.** having wind or breath (as specified): *short-winded.* *adj.*

Win der mere (win′dər mir), **Lake,** lake in NW England. 10½ mi. long; 1 mi. wide. *n.*

wind fall (wind′fôl′), **1.** fruit blown down by the wind. **2.** an unexpected piece of good luck. *n.*

wind flow er (wind′flou′ər), anemone. *n.*

Wind hoek (vint′hük), capital of South-West Africa, 36,000. *n.*

wind ing (wīn′ding), **1.** act of one that winds. **2.** bend; turn. **3.** bending; turning. **4.** something that is wound or coiled. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *adj.* **—wind′ing ly,** *adv.*

winding sheet, cloth in which a dead person is wrapped for burial.

wind instrument, musical instrument sounded by blowing air into it. Horns, flutes, and trombones are wind instruments.

Windmill for pumping water. The vane keeps it facing so as to catch the wind. Gears transmit the motion of the wheel to a shaft that operates the pump.

wind jam mer (wind′jam′ər), *Informal.* **1.** a sailing ship. **2.** member of its crew. *n.*

wind lass (wind′ləs), machine for pulling or lifting things; winch. See **winch** for picture. *n.*

wind mill (wind′mil′), a mill or machine operated by the wind. Windmills are mostly used to pump water. *n.*

win dow (win′dō), **1.** an opening in the wall or roof of a building, boat, car, etc., to let in light or air. **2.** such an opening with the frame, panes of glass, etc., that fill it. **3.** furnish with windows. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.* **—win′dow less,** *adj.*

win dow pane (win′dō pān′), piece of glass in a window. *n.*

win dow-shop (win′dō shop′), examine or gaze at articles in store windows without going in to buy anything. *v.*, **win dow-shopped, win dow-shop ping. —win′dow-shop′per,** *n.*

window sill, piece of wood or stone across the bottom of a window.

wind pipe (wind′pīp′), the passage from the throat to the lungs; trachea. See **epiglottis** for diagram. *n.*

wind row (wind′rō′), **1.** row of hay raked together to dry before being made into cocks or heaps. **2.** any similar row, as of sheaves of grain, made for the purpose of drying; row of dry leaves, dust, etc., swept together by wind or the like. **3.** arrange in a windrow or windrows. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

wind shield (wind′shēld′), a sheet of glass above the dashboard to keep off the wind. Automobiles have windshields. *n.*

wind sleeve or **sock,** a cone-shaped sleeve mounted on a pole or the like, showing the direction of the wind.

Wind sor (win′zər), **1. Duke of,** born 1894, title of King Edward VIII of England after his abdication in December, 1936. **2.** the family name of the royal house of Great Britain since 1917. **3.** town in S England, where **Windsor Castle,** chief residence of British sovereigns, is located. 23,000. **4.** city in S Ontario, Canada. 113,000. *n.*

Windsor chair, a kind of comfortable wooden chair, with a spindle back and slanting legs.

Windsor tie, a wide necktie of soft silk, tied in a loose bow.

wind storm (wind′stôrm′), storm with much wind but little or no rain. *n.*

wind-up (wīnd′up′), **1.** a winding up; end; close; conclusion. **2.** series of movements made by a baseball pitcher just before pitching the ball. *n.*

wind ward (wind′wərd; *Nautical* win′dərd), **1.** toward the wind. **2.** on the side toward the wind. **3.** the side toward the wind. **4.** in the direction from which the wind is blowing. **5.** direction from which the wind is blowing. 1 *adv.*, 2,4 *adj.*, 3,5 *n.*

Wind ward Islands (wind′wərd), the S part of the Lesser Antilles in the West Indies. They extend southwest from Martinique. 329,000 pop.; 821 sq. mi. See **West Indies** for map.

wind y (win′dē), **1.** having much wind: *a windy street, windy weather.* **2.** made of wind; empty: *windy talk.* **3.** talking a great deal; voluble. **4.** causing gas in the stomach or intestines. *adj.*, **wind i er, wind i est. —wind′i ly,** *adv.* **—wind′i ness,** *n.*

wine (wīn), **1.** the juice of grapes after it has fermented and contains alcohol. **2.** the fermented juice of other

fruits or plants: *currant wine, dandelion wine.* **3.** entertain with wine. **4.** the color of red wine. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3 *v.*, **wined, win ing.**

new wine in old bottles, something new that is too strong to be held back by old forms.

wine cellar, **1.** cellar where wine is stored. **2.** wine stored there.

wine-col ored (wīn′kul′ərd), dark purplish-red. *adj.*

wine gallon, the standard gallon of the United States; 231 cu. in.

wine press, **1.** machine for pressing the juice from grapes. **2.** vat in which grapes are trodden in the process of making wine.

win er y (wīn′ər ē), place where wine is made. *n.*, *pl.* **win er ies.**

wing (wing), **1.** the part of a bird, insect, etc., by which it flies; corresponding part in a bird, insect, etc., that does not fly. **2.** anything like a wing in shape or use, such as one of the major lifting and supporting surfaces of an airplane, the vanes of a windmill, and the feather of an arrow. **3.** *Humorous.* foreleg or arm. **4.** part that sticks out from the main part or body. The part of a building that sticks out sidewise from the main part is a wing. Either of the side portions of an army or fleet ready for battle is called a wing. The spaces to the right or left of the stage in a theater are called wings. **5.** part of an organization; faction. The radicals of a political group are called the left wing. **6.** fly: *The birds are winging south.* **7.** fly through. **8.** flying; winged flight. **9.** supply with wings. **10.** make able to fly; give speed to: *Terror winged his steps as the bear drew near.* **11.** wound in the wing or arm: *The bullet winged the bird but did not kill it.* **12.** player whose position is on either side of the center in certain games. **13.** *U.S.* an administrative and tactical unit of the air force. **14.** that part of a military force to the right or left of the main body. 1-5,8,12-14 *n.*, 6,7,9-11 *v.* **—wing′less,** *adj.* **—wing′-like′,** *adj.*

wings, insignia awarded by the United States Air Force to men who have qualified as pilots, navigators, etc.

on the wing, **1.** flying. **2.** moving; active; busy. **3.** going away.

take wing, fly away.

under the wing of, under the protection or sponsorship of.

wing its way, fly: *The bird wings its way south.*

wing case, either of the hardened front wings of certain insects.

winged (wingd; *esp. Poetic* wing′id), **1.** having wings. **2.** swift; rapid. *adj.*

wing spread (wing′spred′), distance between the tips of the wings when they are spread. *n.*

wink (wingk), **1.** close the eyes and open them again quickly: *The bright light made him wink.* **2.** close and open quickly. **3.** close one eye and open it again as a hint or signal: *Father winked at Dick as a sign for him to keep still.* **4.** a winking. **5.** a hint or signal given by winking. **6.** move by winking: *wink back tears.* **7.** twinkle: *The stars winked.* **8.** a very short time: *I didn't sleep a wink.* 1-3,6,7 *v.*, 4,5,7,8 *n.*

winks, a short sleep; nap.

wink at, pretend not to see.

wink er (wingk′ər), **1.** person or thing that winks. **2.** *Informal.* eyelash. **3.** blinder or blinker for a horse's eye. *n.*

win kle (wing′kl), a sea snail used for food. *n.*

Win ne ba go (win′ə bā′gō), member of an American Indian tribe living mostly in eastern Wisconsin. *n.*, *pl.* **Win ne ba gos** or **Win ne ba goes.**

win ner (win′ər), person or thing that wins. *n.*

win ning (win′ing), **1.** that wins: *a winning team.* **2.** charming; attractive: *a winning smile.* *adj.* **—win′-ning ly,** *adv.*

winnings, what is won; money won: *He pocketed his winnings.*

Win ni peg (win′ə peg), **1.** city in S Canada, capital of Manitoba. 260,000. **2. Lake,** lake in S Canada. 260 mi. long; 8555 sq. mi. *n.*

win now (win′ō), **1.** blow off the chaff from (grain); drive or blow away (chaff). **2.** blow chaff from grain. **3.** sort out; separate; sift: *winnow truth from falsehood.* **4.** fan (with wings); flap (wings). *v.*

win now er (win′ō ər), **1.** person who winnows. **2.** machine for winnowing grain, etc. *n.*

win some (win′səm), charming; attractive; pleasing. *adj.* **—win′some ly,** *adv.* **—win′some ness,** *n.*

Win ston-Sa lem (win′stən sā′ləm), city in N North Carolina. 111,000. *n.*

win ter (win′tər), **1.** the coldest of the four seasons; time of the year between fall and spring. **2.** of, having to do with, or characteristic of winter. **3.** of the kind that may be kept for use during the winter: *winter apples.* **4.** pass the winter: *Robins winter in the south.* **5.** keep, feed, or manage during winter: *We wintered our cattle in the warm valley.* **6.** the last period of life; period of decline, dreariness, or adversity. 1,6 *n.*, 2,3 *adj.*, 4,5 *v.*

win ter green (win′tər grēn′), **1.** a small evergreen plant of North America with bright-red berries and aromatic leaves. An oil made from its leaves (**oil of wintergreen** or **wintergreen oil**) is used in medicine and candy. **2.** this oil. **3.** its flavor. *n.*

win ter ize (win′tər īz), make (an automobile, etc.) ready for operation or use during the winter. *v.*, **win-ter ized, win ter iz ing.**

win ter kill (win′tər kil′), *U.S.* kill by or die from exposure to cold weather: *The rosebushes were winter-killed.* *v.*

winter solstice, for the Northern Hemisphere, the time when the sun is farthest south from the equator, December 21 or 22.

win ter time (win′tər tīm′), the season of winter. *n.*

winter wheat, wheat planted in the autumn and ripening in the following spring or summer.

win ter y (win′tər ē), wintry. *adj.*, **win ter i er, win ter i est.**

Win throp (win′thrəp), **1. John,** 1588-1649, governor of Massachusetts. **2.** his son, **John,** 1606-1676, governor of Connecticut. *n.*

win tri ness (win′trē nis), wintry quality. *n.*

win try (win′trē), of winter; like winter: *a wintry sky, a wintry manner.* *adj.*, **win tri er, win tri est.**

wipe (wīp), **1.** rub with paper, cloth, etc., in order to clean or dry: *wipe the table.* **2.** take (away, off, or out) by rubbing: *Wipe away your tears. She wiped off the dust.* **3.** remove: *The rain wiped away all the footprints.* **4.** rub or draw (something) over a surface. **5.** act of wiping. **6.** form (a joint in lead pipe) by spreading solder with a leather pad. 1-4,6 *v.*, **wiped, wip ing;** 5 *n.*

wipe out, remove, especially by death; destroy completely.

wip er (wīp′ər), **1.** person who wipes. **2.** thing used for wiping. *n.*

wire (wīr), **1.** metal drawn out into a thread. **2.** such metal as a material. **3.** made of or consisting of wire: *wire netting.* **4.** wire netting. **5.** a long piece of metal drawn out into a thread used for electrical transmission, as in electric lighting, telephones, etc. **6.** furnish with wire: *wire a house for electricity.* **7.** fasten with wire: *He wired the two pieces together.* **8.** catch by a wire or wires. **9.** telegraph: *He sent a message by wire* (*n.*); *wire a birthday greeting* (*v.*). **10.** *Informal.* telegram. 1,2, 4,5,9,10 *n.*, 3 *adj.*, 6-9 *v.*, **wired, wir ing. —wire′-like′,** *adj.* **—wir′er,** *n.*

get under the wire, arrive or finish just before it is too late.

pull wires, *Informal.* **1.** direct the actions of others

secretly. 2. use secret influence to accomplish one's purposes.

wire cutter, tool for cutting wire.

wire drawn (wīr′drôn′), 1. drawn out into a wire. 2. treated with too much hairsplitting and refinement.

wire gauge, device for measuring the diameter of wire, the thickness of metal sheets, etc., usually a disk with different-sized notches in it.

wire-haired (wīr′hãrd′), having coarse, stiff hair: *a wire-haired fox terrier. adj.*

wire less (wīr′lis), 1. having no wire; operated without wire or wires: *wireless telegraphy.* 2. *Esp. Brit.* radio. 3. *Esp. Brit.* message sent by radio. 4. *Esp. Brit.* send or transmit by radio. 1,2 *adj.*, 2,3 *n.*, 4 *v.*

wire pho to (wīr′fō′tō), 1. method for transmitting photographs by reproducing a facsimile through electric signals. 2. a photograph transmitted in this fashion. *n.*

wire puller, *Informal.* person who uses secret influence to accomplish his purposes.

wire pulling, *Informal.* the use of secret influence to accomplish a purpose.

wire tapping, the making of a secret connection with telephone or telegraph wires to find out the messages sent over them.

wire worm (wīr′wėrm′), the slender, hard-bodied larva of a beetle. Wireworms feed on the roots of plants and do much damage to crops. *n.*

wir ing (wīr′ing), system of wires to carry an electric current. *n.*

wir y (wīr′ē), 1. made of wire. 2. like wire. 3. lean, strong, and tough. *adj.*, **wir i er, wir i est.** **—wir′i ly,** *adv.* **—wir′i ness,** *n.*

Wis. or **Wisc.,** Wisconsin.

Wis con sin (wis kon′sn), 1. a Middle Western State of the United States. 3,952,000 pop.; 56,154 sq. mi. *Capital:* Madison. *Abbrev.:* Wis. or Wisc. 2. river flowing south from northern Wisconsin into the Mississippi River. 430 mi. *n.*

wis dom (wiz′dəm), 1. knowledge and good judgment based on experience; being wise. 2. wise conduct; wise words. 3. scholarly knowledge. *n.*

wisdom tooth, the back tooth on either side of each jaw, ordinarily appearing between the ages of 17 and 25.

wise[1] (wīz), 1. having or showing knowledge and good judgment: *a wise judge, wise advice, wise plans.* 2. having knowledge or information: *We are none the wiser for his explanations.* 3. learned; erudite. 4. *Archaic.* having knowledge of occult or supernatural things. *adj.*, **wis er, wis est.** **—wise′ly,** *adv.* **—wise′ness,** *n.*

wise to, *Slang.* aware of; informed about.

wise[2] (wīz), way; manner: *John is in no wise a student; he prefers sports and machinery. n.*

-wise, suffix meaning:
1. in ____ manner, as in *anywise* and *likewise.*
2. in a ____ing manner, as in *slantwise.*
3. in the characteristic way of a ____. *Clockwise* means in the way the hands of a clock go.
4. in the direction of the ____, as in *lengthwise.*
5. special meanings, as in *sidewise.*

wise a cre (wīz′ā′kər), person who thinks that he knows everything. *n.*

wise crack (wīz′krak′), *Slang.* 1. a snappy comeback; smart remark. 2. make wisecracks. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.* **—wise′crack′er,** *n.*

wish (wish), 1. have a desire for; be glad to have, do, etc.; want: *wish help, wish money.* 2. have or express a desire: *He wished for a new house.* 3. a turning of the mind toward the doing, having, getting, etc., of something; desire or longing. 4. expression of a wish: *She sends you best wishes for a happy New Year.* 5. desire (something) for (someone); desire that (someone) shall be or have; have a hope for; express a hope for: *We wish all men health. I wish you a happy New Year.* 6. thing wished for: *The girl got her wish.* 1,2,5 *v.*, 3,4,6 *n.* **—wish′er,** *n.*

wish on, *Informal.* pass on to; foist on: *They wished the hardest job on him.*

wish bone (wish′bōn′), the forked bone in the front of the breastbone in poultry and other birds. *n.*

wish ful (wish′fəl), having or expressing a wish; desiring; desirous. *adj.*

wish y-wash y (wish′ē wosh′ē), 1. thin and weak; watery: *wishy-washy soup with no flavor.* 2. lacking in substantial qualities; feeble; inferior: *a wishy-washy story. adj.*

wisp (wisp), 1. a small bundle; small bunch: *a wisp of hay.* 2. a small tuft, lock, or portion of anything; slight bit: *a wisp of hair, a wisp of smoke.* 3. a little thing: *a wisp of a girl. n.*

wisp y (wis′pē), like a wisp; thin; slight. *adj.*, **wisp i er, wisp i est.**

wist (wist), *Archaic.* pt. and pp. of **wit.** *v.*

wis tar i a (wis tär′ē ə), a climbing shrub with large clusters of purple, yellow, or white flowers. *n.*

wis te ri a (wis tir′ē ə), wistaria. *n.*

wist ful (wist′fəl), 1. longing; yearning: *A child stood looking with wistful eyes at the toys in the window.* 2. pensive; melancholy. *adj.* **—wist′ful ly,** *adv.* **—wist′ful ness,** *n.*

wit[1] (wit), 1. the power to perceive quickly and express cleverly ideas that are unusual, striking, and amusing: *His wit made even trouble seem amusing.* 2. person with such power: *Mark Twain and Oliver Wendell Holmes were wits.* 3. understanding; mind; sense: *People with quick wits learn easily. The child was out of his wits with fright. That poor man hasn't wit enough to earn a living. n.*

at one's wit's end, not knowing what to do or say.

have or **keep one's wits about one,** be alert.

wit[2] (wit), *Archaic.* know. *v., pres. 1st pers.* **wot,** *2nd pers.* **wost** (wost), *3rd pers.* **wot,** *pl.* **wit;** *pt. and pp.* **wist;** *ppr.* **wit ting.**

to wit, that is to say; namely: *To my son I leave all I own—to wit: my house, what is in it, and the land on which it stands.*

witch (wich), 1. woman supposed to be under the influence of spirits and to have magic power. Witches generally used their power to do evil. 2. an ugly old woman. 3. use the power of a witch on. 4. *Informal.* a charming or fascinating girl or woman. 5. charm; fascinate; bewitch. 1,2,4 *n.*, 3,5 *v.*

witch craft (wich′kraft′), what a witch does or can do; magic power or influence. *n.*

witch doctor, medicine man, especially among African tribes.

witch er y (wich′ər ē), 1. witchcraft; magic. 2. charm; fascination. *n., pl.* **witch er ies.**

witch hazel, 1. shrub of E North America that has yellow flowers in the fall or winter after the leaves have fallen. 2. lotion for cooling and soothing the skin, made from the bark and leaves of this shrub.

witch hunt, *U.S. Slang.* persecuting or defaming (a person) to gain a political advantage.

witch ing (wich′ing), bewitching; magical; enchanting. *adj.* **—witch′ing ly,** *adv.*

with (wiтн or with), 1. in the company of: *Come with me.* 2. among: *They will mix with the crowd.* 3. having, wearing, carrying, etc.: *a man with brains, a telegram with bad news.* 4. by means of; by using: *Cut meat with a knife.* 5. using; showing: *Work with care.* 6. as an addition to; added to: *Do you want sugar with your tea?* 7. including; and: *tea with sugar and lemon.* 8. in relation to: *They are friendly with us.* 9. in regard to: *We are pleased with the house.* 10. in proportion to: *An army's power increases with its size.* 11. because of: *shake with cold.* 12. in the keeping or service of: *Leave the dog with me.* 13. in the region, sphere, experience, opinion, or view of: *It is day with us while it is night with the Chinese. High taxes are unpopular with many people.* 14. at the same time as: *With this battle the war ended.* 15. in the same direction as: *The boat floated along with the current.* 16. on the side of; for: *They are with us in our plan.* 17. from: *I hate to part with my favorite things.* 18. against: *The English fought with the Germans.* 19. receiving; having; being allowed: *I went with his*

permission. **20.** in spite of: *With all his weight he was not a strong man.* *prep.*

with al (wiŦH ôl′ or with ôl′), *Archaic.* **1.** with it all; as well; besides; also: *The lady is rich and fair and wise withal.* **2.** with. 1 *adv.*, 2 *prep.*

with draw (wiŦH drô′ or with drô′), **1.** draw back; draw away: *He quickly withdrew his hand from the hot stove.* **2.** take back; remove: *Worn-out paper money is withdrawn from use by the government.* **3.** go away: *She withdrew from the room.* *v.*, **with drew, with drawn, with draw ing.**

with draw al (wiŦH drô′əl or with drô′əl), a withdrawing or being withdrawn. *n.*

with drawn (wiŦH drôn′ or with drôn′), pp. of **withdraw.** *v.*

with drew (wiŦH drü′ or with drü′), pt. of **withdraw.** *Bill withdrew from the game because he was hurt.* *v.*

withe (wiŦH or with), **1.** a willow twig. **2.** any tough, easily bent twig suitable for binding things together. *n.*

with er (wiŦH′ər), **1.** lose or cause to lose freshness, vigor, etc.; dry up; shrivel: *The grass withered in the hot sun. Age had withered the old lady's face.* **2.** cause to feel ashamed or confused: *She withered him with a scornful look.* *v.*

with ers (wiŦH′ərz), the highest part of a horse's or other animal's back, behind the neck. *n.pl.*

with held (with held′ or wiŦH held′), pt. and pp. of **withhold.** *v.*

with hold (with hōld′ or wiŦH hōld′), **1.** refrain from giving or granting: *There was no school play because the principal withheld his consent.* **2.** hold back; keep back: *The captain withholds his men from attack.* *v.*, **with held, with hold ing.**

with in (wiŦH in′ or with in′), **1.** inside the limits of; not beyond: *The task was within the man's powers. He guessed my weight within five pounds.* **2.** in or into the inner part of; inside of: *By the X ray, doctors can see within the body.* **3.** in or into the inner part; inside: *The house has been painted within and without. The curtains were white without and green within.* 1,2 *prep.*, 3 *adv.*

with out (wiŦH out′ or with out′), **1.** with no; not having; free from; lacking: *A cat walks without noise. I drink tea without sugar.* **2.** so as to omit, avoid, or neglect: *She walked past without noticing us.* **3.** outside of; beyond: *Soldiers are camped within and without the city walls.* **4.** on the outside; outside: *The house is clean within and without.* **5.** *Dialect.* unless. 1-3 *prep.*, 4 *adv.*, 5 *conj.*

with stand (with stand′ or wiŦH stand′), stand against; hold out against; oppose, especially successfully: *Soldiers have to withstand hardships. These shoes will withstand much hard wear.* *v.*, **with stood, withstand ing.**

with stood (with stůd′ or wiŦH stůd′), pt. and pp. of **withstand.** *The soldiers withstood the attack for hours.* *v.*

wit less (wit′lis), lacking sense; stupid; foolish. *adj.* **—wit′less ly,** *adv.* **—wit′less ness,** *n.*

wit ness (wit′nis), **1.** person or thing able to give evidence; person who saw something happen. **2.** see; perceive: *He witnessed the accident.* **3.** person who swears to tell the truth in a court of law. **4.** evidence; testimony: *The man's fingerprints bore witness to his guilt.* **5.** testify to; give evidence of: *Her whole manner witnessed her surprise.* **6.** give evidence; testify. **7.** person writing his name on a document to show that he saw the maker sign it. **8.** sign (a document) as a witness: *The two servants witnessed Mr. Smith's will.* 1,3,4,7 *n.*, 2,5,6,8 *v.*

bear witness, be evidence; give evidence; testify: *The thief's fingerprints bore witness to his guilt.*

witness stand, place where a witness stands or sits to give evidence in a law court.

wit ti cism (wit′ə siz əm), a witty remark. *n.*

wit ti ly (wit′ə lē), in a witty manner; with wit. *adv.*

wit ting ly (wit′ing lē), knowingly; intentionally. *adv.*

wit ty (wit′ē), full of wit; clever and amusing: *a witty person, a witty remark.* *adj.*, **wit ti er, wit ti est. —wit′ti ness,** *n.*

wive (wīv), **1.** marry a woman. **2.** take as a wife. *v.*, **wived, wiv ing.**

wives (wīvz), pl. of **wife.** *n.*

wiz ard (wiz′ərd), **1.** man supposed to have magic power. **2.** *Informal.* a very clever person; expert. **3.** magic. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

wiz ard ry (wiz′ərd rē), magic; magic skill. *n.*

wiz ened (wiz′nd), dried up; withered; shriveled: *a wizened apple, a wizened face.* *adj.*

wk., week. *pl.* **wks.**

WNW or **W.N.W.,** between west and northwest.

wo (wō), woe. *n.*, *interj.*

woad (wōd), **1.** a European plant from whose leaves a blue dye is made. **2.** the dye. *n.*

wob ble (wob′l), **1.** move unsteadily from side to side; shake; tremble: *A baby wobbles when it begins to walk alone.* **2.** be uncertain, unsteady, or inconstant; waver. **3.** a wobbling motion. 1,2 *v.*, **wob bled, wobbling;** 3 *n.* Also, **wabble. —wob′bler,** *n.*

wob bly (wob′lē), unsteady; shaky; wavering. *adj.*

Wo den (wō′dn), the most important Anglo-Saxon god, corresponding to Odin in Norse mythology. *n.*

woe (wō), **1.** great grief, trouble, or distress: *Sickness and poverty are common woes.* **2.** an exclamation of grief, trouble, or distress: *"Woe! woe is me!" the miserable beggar cried.* 1 *n.*, 2 *interj.* Also, **wo.**

woe be gone or **wo be gone** (wō′bi gôn′), looking sad, sorrowful, or wretched. *adj.*

woe ful (wō′fəl), **1.** full of woe; sad; sorrowful; wretched. **2.** pitiful. **3.** of wretched quality. *adj.* **—woe′ful ly,** *adv.* **—woe′ful ness,** *n.*

wo ful (wō′fəl), woeful. *adj.*

woke (wōk), pt. and a pp. of **wake**[1]. *John woke before we did.* *v.*

wo ken (wō′kən), *Archaic* and *Dialect.* a pp. of **wake**[1]. *v.*

wold (wōld), high, rolling country, bare of woods. *n.*

wolf (wůlf), **1.** a carnivorous wild mammal somewhat like a dog, and belonging to the same family. See **timber wolf** for picture. **2.** a cruel, greedy person. **3.** eat greedily. **4.** *Slang.* man who possesses a special talent for and interest in enticing members of the opposite sex. 1,2,4 *n.*, *pl.* **wolves;** 3 *v.* **—wolf′like′,** *adj.*

cry wolf, give a false alarm.

keep the wolf from the door, keep safe from hunger or poverty.

wolf hound (wůlf′hound′), a large dog of any of various breeds once used in hunting wolves. *n.*

Wolfhound (about 2½ ft. high at the shoulder)

wolf ish (wůl′fish), like a wolf; greedy; savage: *a wolfish-looking dog, wolfish cruelty.* *adj.* **—wolf′ish ly,** *adv.* **—wolf′ish ness,** *n.*

wolf ram (wůl′frəm), **1.** a metallic element used in making steel and for electric lamp filaments; also called tungsten. It has stable and radioactive isotopes. *Symbol:* W **2.** wolframite. *n.*

wolf ram ite (wůl′frəm īt), an ore consisting of compounds of wolfram with iron and manganese. *n.*

wolf's-bane or **wolfs bane** (wůlfs′bān′), a poisonous plant with yellow flowers, usually called aconite or monkshood. *n.*

wol ver ine or **wol ver ene** (wůl′vər ēn′ or wůl′vər ēn), **1.** a clumsy, heavily built, meat-eating mammal of northern regions, related to the weasel. **2.** its fur. *n.*

Wolverine (2 to 3 ft. long, without the tail)

wolves (wůlvz), pl. of **wolf.** *n.*

wom an (wům′ən), 1. the adult human female. 2. women as a group; the average woman. 3. woman's nature. 4. a female servant. *n., pl.* **wom en.** **—wom′an less,** *adj.*

wom an hood (wům′ən hůd), 1. condition or time of being a woman. 2. character or qualities of a woman. 3. women as a group: *Joan of Arc was an honor to womanhood.* *n.*

wom an ish (wům′ən ish), like a woman; suitable for women rather than for men; weak. *adj.*

wom an kind (wům′ən kīnd′), the female sex; women. *n.*

wom an like (wům′ən līk′), 1. like a woman; womanly. 2. suitable for a woman. *adj.*

wom an ly (wům′ən lē), 1. like a woman. 2. as a woman should be. 3. suitable for a woman: *womanly sympathy.* *adj.* **—wom′an li ness,** *n.*

woman of the world, woman who knows people and customs, and is tolerant of both.

woman's rights, social, political, and legal rights for women, equal to those of men.

woman suffrage, 1. the political right of women to vote. 2. women's votes.

wom an-suf fra gist (wům′ən suf′rə jist), person who favors the right of women to vote. *n.*

womb (wüm), 1. the organ of the body that holds and nourishes the young till birth; uterus. 2. place containing or producing anything. *n.*

wom bat (wom′bat), a burrowing Australian mammal that looks like a small bear. A female wombat has a pouch for carrying her young. *n.*

Wombat (about 2½ ft. long)

wom en (wim′ən), pl. of **woman.** *n.*

wom en folk (wim′ən fōk′), women. *n.pl.*

won (wun), pt. and pp. of **win.** *Which side won yesterday? We have won four games.* *v.*

won der (wun′dər), 1. a strange and surprising thing or event: *He saw the wonders of the city. It is a wonder he turned down the offer.* 2. the feeling caused by what is strange and surprising: *The baby looked with wonder at the Christmas tree.* 3. feel wonder: *We wonder at the splendor of the stars.* 4. be surprised or astonished: *I shouldn't wonder if he wins the prize.* 5. be curious; be curious about; think about; wish to know: *I wonder what happened.* 1,2 *n.,* 3-5 *v.* **—won′der ing ly,** *adv.* **for a wonder,** as a strange and surprising thing.

won der ful (wun′dər fəl), causing wonder; marvelous; remarkable: *The explorer had wonderful adventures.* *adj.* **—won′der ful ly,** *adv.* **—won′der ful ness,** *n.*

won der land (wun′dər land′), a land full of wonders. *n.*

won der ment (wun′dər mənt), wonder; surprise. *n.*

won drous (wun′drəs), 1. wonderful. 2. wonderfully. 1 *adj.,* 2 *adv.* **—won′drous ly,** *adv.*

wont (wunt), 1. accustomed: *He was wont to read the paper at breakfast.* 2. custom; habit: *He rose early, as was his wont.* 1 *adj.,* 2 *n.*

won't (wōnt), will not.

wont ed (wun′tid), accustomed; customary; usual: *The cat was in its wonted place by the stove.* *adj.*

woo (wü), 1. make love to; seek to marry. 2. make love; court. 3. seek to win; try to get: *woo fame.* 4. try to persuade; urge. *v.*

wood (wůd), 1. the hard substance beneath the bark of trees and shrubs. 2. trees cut up for use: *The carpenter brought wood to build a garage.* 3. made of wood. 4. thing made of wood. 5. cask; barrel; keg: *wine drawn from the wood.* 6. in printing, woodcuts collectively or a woodcut. 7. in music, a wooden wind instrument or such instruments collectively. 8. a large number of growing trees; forest: *The children go to the wood for wild flowers and for nuts.* 9. supply with wood; get wood for. 10. get supplies of wood. 11. plant with trees. 1,2,4-8 *n.,* 3 *adj.,* 9-11 *v.*

woods, 1. forest. 2. the wood winds of an orchestra. **out of the woods,** out of danger or difficulty.

wood alcohol, a poisonous, inflammable liquid often made by distilling wood; methyl alcohol. It is used as a solvent, fuel, etc.

Woodchuck (1¼ to 1½ ft. long, without the tail)

wood bine (wůd′bīn′), 1. honeysuckle. 2. the Virginia creeper, a climbing vine with bluish-black berries. *n.*

wood chuck (wůd′chuk′), a North American marmot; the ground hog. Woodchucks grow fat in summer and sleep in their holes in the ground all winter. *n.*

wood cock (wůd′kok′), a small game bird with a long bill and short legs. *n., pl.* **wood cocks** or (*esp. collectively*) **wood cock.**

American woodcock (nearly 1 ft. long, including the long bill). The European woodcock is bigger.

wood craft (wůd′kraft′), knowledge about how to get food and shelter in the woods; skill in hunting, trapping, finding one's way, etc. *n.*

wood cut (wůd′kut′), 1. an engraved block of wood to print from. 2. a print from such a block. *n.*

wood cut ter (wůd′kut′ər), man who cuts down trees or chops wood. *n.*

wood ed (wůd′id), covered with trees: *The park is well wooded.* *adj.*

wood en (wůd′n), 1. made of wood. 2. stiff; awkward. 3. dull; stupid. *adj.* **—wood′en ly,** *adv.* **—wood′en ness,** *n.*

wooden horse, a huge hollow horse made of wood and filled with Greek soldiers, used as a ruse by the Greeks during the Trojan War. After the Trojans took it into their city, the Greeks stole out during the night and let their army into Troy.

wood land (wůd′land′ or wůd′lənd for 1; wůd′lənd for 2), 1. land covered with trees. 2. of or in the woods; having to do with woods: *woodland sounds.* 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*

wood lark (wůd′lärk′), a European lark closely related to the skylark. *n.*

wood lice, pl. of **wood louse.**

wood lot, land on which trees are grown and cut.

wood louse, 1. any of several small crustaceans that have flat, oval bodies and live in decaying wood, damp soil, etc. 2. any of certain small insects that live in the woodwork of houses.

wood man (wůd′mən), 1. man who cuts down trees. 2. person who lives in the woods. 3. person who takes care of forests. *n., pl.* **wood men.**

wood nymph, 1. nymph that lives in the woods. 2. a moth that destroys grapevines.

Woodpecker (about 9 in. long)

wood peck er (wůd′pek′ər), a bird with a hard, pointed bill for pecking holes in trees to get insects. *n.*

wood pile (wůd′pīl′), pile of wood, especially wood for fuel. *n.*

wood ruff (wůd′ruf), a fragrant plant with small flowers and pointed leaves. *n.*

Woods (wůdz), **Lake of the,** lake on the boundary between Minnesota and Canada. 90 mi. long; 10-50 mi. wide. *n.*

wood shed (wůd′shed′), shed for storing wood. *n.*

woods man (wůdz′mən), 1. man used to life in the woods and skilled in hunting, fishing, trapping, etc. 2. man whose work is cutting down trees; lumberman. *n., pl.* **woods men.**

wood sorrel, plant with sour juice and with leaves composed of three heart-shaped leaflets.

wood thrush, thrush common in the thickets and woods of eastern North America.

wood wind (wůd′wind′), any of the wooden wind instruments of an orchestra. *n.*
wood-wind (wůd′wind′), of or having to do with wooden wind instruments. *adj.*
wood work (wůd′wėrk′), things made of wood; wooden parts inside of a house, such as doors, stairs, moldings, and the like. *n.*
wood work er (wůd′wėr′kər), person who makes things of wood. *n.*
wood work ing (wůd′wėr′king), making or shaping things of wood. *n., adj.*
wood worm (wůd′wėrm′), worm or larva that is bred in wood or bores in wood. *n.*
wood y (wůd′ē), **1.** having many trees; covered with trees: *a woody hillside.* **2.** consisting of wood: *the woody parts of a shrub.* **3.** like wood: *Turnips become woody when they are old. adj.,* **wood i er, wood i est. —wood′i ness,** *n.*
woo er (wü′ər), one that woos; suitor. *n.*
woof (wůf), **1.** the threads running from side to side across a woven fabric. The woof crosses the warp. See **warp** for picture. **2.** fabric; cloth; texture. *n.*
wool (wůl), **1.** the soft, curly hair or fur of sheep and some other animals. **2.** short, thick, curly hair. **3.** something like wool. **4.** yarn, cloth, or garments made of wool: *He wears wool in winter.* **5.** made of wool. 1-4 *n.,* 5 *adj.*
pull the wool over one's eyes, *Informal.* deceive or trick one.
wool en (wůl′ən), **1.** made of wool. **2.** yarn or cloth made of wool. **3.** of or having to do with wool or cloth made of wool: *a woolen mill.* 1,3 *adj.,* 2 *n.*
woolens, cloth or clothing made of wool.
wool gath er ing (wůl′gaŦH′ər ing), **1.** absorption in thinking or daydreaming; absent-mindedness. **2.** inattentive; absent-minded; dreamy. 1 *n.,* 2 *adj.*
wool grow er (wůl′grō′ər), person who raises sheep for their wool. *n.*
wool len (wůl′ən), *Esp. Brit.* woolen. *adj., n.*
wool ly (wůl′ē), **1.** consisting of wool: *the woolly coat of a sheep.* **2.** like wool. **3.** covered with wool or something like it. **4.** *Informal.* article of clothing made from wool. 1-3 *adj.,* **wool li er, wool li est;** 4 *n., pl.* **wool lies. —wool′li ness,** *n.*
wool pack (wůl′pak′), **1.** a large cloth bag for carrying wool. **2.** bundle or bale of wool weighing 240 pounds. **3.** a round, fleecy cloud. *n.*
wool sack (wůl′sak′), **1.** bag of wool. **2.** cushion on which the Lord Chancellor sits in the British House of Lords. **3.** office of Lord Chancellor. *n.*
wool y (wůl′ē), woolly. *adj.,* **wool i er, wool i est. —wool′i ness,** *n.*
Woon sock et (wün sok′it), city in N Rhode Island. 47,000. *n.*
wooz y (wüz′ē or wůz′ē), *Slang.* muddled; confused. *adj.*
Worces ter (wůs′tər), city in central Massachusetts. 187,000. *n.*
Worces ter shire (wůs′tər shir), **1.** county in western England. **2.** a highly seasoned sauce. *n.*
word (wėrd), **1.** a sound or a group of sounds that has meaning and is an independent unit of speech. We speak words when we talk. **2.** the writing or printing that stands for a word. *Bat, bet, bit,* and *but* are words. **3.** a short talk: *May I have a word with you?* **4.** speech: *honest in word and deed.* **5.** a brief expression: *The teacher gave us a word of advice.* **6.** command; order: *His word was law.* **7.** signal: *The word for tonight is "the King."* **8.** promise: *The boy kept his word.* **9.** news: *No word has come from the battle front.* **10.** put into words: *Word your ideas clearly.* 1-9 *n.,* 10 *v.*
words, **1.** angry talk; quarrel; dispute. **2.** the text of a song as distinguished from the notes.
be as good as one's word, keep one's promise.
by word of mouth, by spoken words; orally.
in a word, briefly.
man of his word, man who keeps his promise.
my word! an expression of surprise.
take a person at his word, take his words seriously and act accordingly.
take the words out of one's mouth, say exactly what one was just going to say.
the Word, the Bible.
upon my word, **1.** I promise. **2.** expression of surprise.
word for word, in the exact words.
word book (wėrd′bůk′), list of words, usually with explanations, etc.; dictionary; vocabulary. *n.*
word element, a form of a word (English or other) used for combining with other words or word elements, as *auto-* in *autotruck.*
word ing (wėr′ding), way of saying a thing; choice and use of words: *Careful wording is needed for clearness. n.*
word less (wėrd′lis), **1.** without words; speechless. **2.** not put into words; unexpressed. *adj.*
Word of God, the Bible.
word of honor, a solemn promise.
word order, the arrangement of words in a sentence, phrase, etc. In English the usual word order for statements is subject + predicate, as in *John hit the ball. The ball hit John.* Other word orders (*Away ran John, Him the Almighty hurled . . . , Sweet are the uses of adversity*) are chiefly rhetorical and poetic. In English, with its relative absence of inflections, word order is the chief grammatical device for indicating the function of words and their relation to each other.
Words worth (wėrdz′wėrth), **William,** 1770-1850, English poet who wrote mostly about nature. *n.*
word y (wėr′dē), using too many words. *adj.,* **word i er, word i est. —word′i ly,** *adv.* **—word′i ness,** *n.*
wore (wôr), pt. of **wear.** *He wore out his shoes in two months. v.*
work (wėrk), **1.** effort in doing or making something: *Some people like hard work.* **2.** something to do; occupation; employment: *He is without work.* **3.** something made or done; result of effort: *a work of art.* **4.** that on which effort is put: *The dressmaker took her work out on the porch.* **5.** do work; labor: *Most people must work for a living.* **6.** be employed: *He works at an airplane factory.* **7.** carry on operations in (districts, etc.): *The salesman worked the Eastern States.* **8.** put effort on: *He worked his farm with success.* **9.** act; operate, especially effectively: *This pump will not work. The plan worked.* **10.** put into operation; use; manage: *work a scheme.* **11.** cause to do work: *He worked his men long hours.* **12.** treat or handle in making; knead; mix: *Dough is worked to mix it thoroughly.* **13.** make, get, do, or bring about by effort: *He worked his way through college.* **14.** move as if with effort: *His face worked as he tried to keep back the tears.* **15.** bring about; cause; do: *The plan worked harm.* **16.** go slowly or with effort: *The ship worked to windward.* **17.** become (up, round, loose, etc.): *The window catch has worked loose.* **18.** form; shape: *He worked a silver dollar into a bracelet.* **19.** influence; persuade: *work men to one's will.* **20.** move; stir; excite: *Don't work yourself into a temper.* **21.** solve: *Work all the problems on the page.* **22.** fortification. **23.** transference of energy from one body or system to another. **24.** that which is accomplished by a force when it acts through a distance. **25.** an engineering structure. **26.** *Informal.* use tricks on to get something: *work a friend for a loan.* **27.** ferment: *Yeast makes beer work.* 1-4,22-25 *n.,* 5-21, 26,27 *v.,* **worked** or **wrought, work ing.**
works, **1.** factory; place for doing some kind of work. **2.** the moving parts of a machine or device: *the works of a watch.* **3.** buildings, bridges, docks, etc.
at work, working.
make short work of, do or get rid of quickly.

out of work, having no job; unemployed.
work in, put in.
work off, get rid of.
work on or **upon,** try to persuade or influence.
work out, 1. plan; develop. 2. solve; find out. 3. use up. 4. give exercise to; practice. 5. accomplish. 6. result.
work up, 1. plan; develop. 2. excite; stir up.

work a ble (wėr′kə bl), that can be worked. *adj.*

work a day (wėr′kə dā′), of working days; practical; commonplace; ordinary. *adj.*

work bench (wėrk′bench′), table at which a mechanic or artisan works. *n.*

work book (wėrk′bůk′), 1. book containing outlines for the study of some subject, questions to be answered, etc.; book in which a student does parts of his written work. 2. book containing rules for doing certain work. 3. book for notes of work planned or work done. *n.*

work day (wėrk′dā′), 1. day for work; day that is not Sunday or a holiday. 2. part of a day during which work is done. 3. workaday. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

work er (wėr′kər), 1. person or thing that works. 2. bee, ant, wasp, or other insect that works for its community. *n.*

work house (wėrk′hous′), 1. *U.S.* place where petty criminals are kept and made to work. 2. *Brit.* house where very poor people are lodged and set to work. *n.*

work ing (wėr′king), 1. method or manner of work; operation; action: *Do you understand the working of this machine?* 2. that works. 3. used in working. 4. used to operate with or by: *a working majority.* 1 *n.*, 2-4 *adj.*
workings, parts of a mine, quarry, tunnel, etc., where work is being done.

work ing man (wėr′king man′), 1. man who works. 2. man who works with his hands or with machines. *n., pl.* **work ing men.**

work ing wom an (wėr′king wům′ən), 1. woman who works. 2. woman who works with her hands or with machines. *n., pl.* **work ing wom en.**

work man (wėrk′mən), 1. worker. 2. man who works with his hands or with machines. *n., pl.* **workmen.**

work man like (wėrk′mən līk′), 1. skillful; well-done. 2. skillfully. 1 *adj.*, 2 *adv.*

work man ship (wėrk′mən ship), 1. the art or skill in a worker or his work: *Good workmanship deserves good pay.* 2. quality or manner of work. 3. the work done. *n.*

work men (wėrk′mən), pl. of **workman.** *n.*

work out (wėrk′out′), *Informal.* 1. exercise; practice. 2. trial; test. *n.*

work room (wėrk′rüm′), room where work is done. *n.*

work shop (wėrk′shop′), shop or building where work is done. *n.*

work ta ble (wėrk′tā′bl), table to work at. *n.*

world (wėrld), 1. the earth: *Ships can sail around the world.* 2. all of certain parts, people, or things of the earth: *The New World is North America and South America. The Old World is Europe, Asia, and Africa. Fashionable people belong to the world of fashion. Ants are part of the insect world.* 3. all people; the human race; the public: *The whole world knows it.* 4. the things of this life and the people devoted to them: *Monks and nuns live apart from the world.* 5. star; planet. 6. any time, condition, or place of life: *Heaven is in the world to come.* 7. all things; everything; the universe. 8. a great deal; very much; large amount: *The rest did her a world of good.* *n.*
for all the world, 1. for any reason, no matter how great. 2. in every respect; exactly.
in the world, 1. anywhere. 2. at all; ever.
world without end, forever.

World Court, court made up of representatives of various nations and having the power to settle certain disputes between nations.

world li ness (wėrld′lē nis), worldly ideas, ways, or conduct. *n.*

world ly (wėrld′lē), 1. of this world; not of heaven: *worldly wealth.* 2. caring much for the interests and pleasures of this world. *adj.*, **world li er, world li est.**

world ly-wise (wėrld′lē wīz′), wise about the ways and affairs of this world. *adj.*

world series, series of baseball games played each fall between the winners of the two major league championships, to decide the professional championship of the United States.

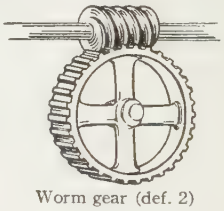
World War I, war in Europe, Asia, Africa, and elsewhere, from July 28, 1914, to Nov. 11, 1918. The United States, Great Britain, France, Russia, and their allies were on one side; Germany, Austria-Hungary, and their allies were on the other side.

World War II, war in Europe, Asia, Africa, and elsewhere, from September 1, 1939, to August 14, 1945, beginning as a war between Great Britain, France, and Poland on one side and Germany on the other, ultimately involving most of the world. The chief conflict was between Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union on one side and Germany, Italy, and Japan on the other.

world-wea ry (wėrld′wir′ē), tired of living. *adj.*

world-wide (wėrld′wīd′), spread throughout the world: *Gasoline now has world-wide use.* *adj.*

worm (wėrm), 1. any of numerous small, slender, crawling or creeping animals, usually soft-bodied and without legs. 2. something like a worm in shape or movement, such as the thread of a screw or the tube of a still. 3. something that slowly eats away; the pain or destruction it causes. 4. move like a worm; crawl or creep like a worm: *The soldier wormed his way toward the enemy's lines.* 5. work or get by persistent and secret means: *John tried to worm the secret out of me. He wormed himself into our confidence.* 6. person who deserves contempt or pity. 7. remove worms from. 1-3,6 *n.*, 4,5,7 *v.* **—worm′like′,** *adj.*
worms, disease caused by worms in the body.


Worm gear (def. 2)

worm-eat en (wėrm′ēt′n), 1. eaten into by worms: *worm-eaten timbers.* 2. worn-out; worthless; out-of-date. *adj.*

worm gear, 1. a worm wheel. 2. a worm wheel and an endless screw together. By a worm gear the rotary motion of one shaft can be transmitted to another shaft at right angles to it.

worm hole (wėrm′hōl′), hole made by a worm. *n.*

worm wheel, wheel with teeth that fit into a revolving screw.

worm wood (wėrm′wůd′), 1. a bitter plant used in medicine, absinthe, etc. 2. something bitter or extremely unpleasant. *n.*

Wormwood

worm y (wėr′mē), 1. having worms; containing many worms. 2. damaged by worms. *adj.*, **worm i er, worm i est. —worm′i ness,** *n.*

worn (wôrn), 1. pp. of **wear.** *He has worn that suit for two years.* 2. damaged by use: *worn rugs.* 3. tired; wearied: *a worn face.* 1 *v.*, 2,3 *adj.*

worn-out (wôrn′out′), 1. used until no longer fit for use. 2. fatigued. *adj.*

wor ri ment (wėr′ē mənt), *Informal.* 1. worrying. 2. worry; anxiety. *n.*

wor ri some (wėr′ē səm), 1. causing worry. 2. inclined to worry. *adj.*

wor ry (wėr′ē), 1. feel anxious or uneasy: *She will worry if we are late.* 2. cause to feel anxious or troubled: *The problem worried him.* 3. anxiety; uneasiness; trouble; care: *Worry kept her awake.* 4. cause of trouble or care: *A mother of sick children has many worries.* 5. annoy; bother: *Don't worry me with so many questions.* 6. seize and shake with the teeth; bite at; snap at: *A cat*

will worry a mouse. 1,2,5,6 *v.*, **wor ried, wor ry ing;** 3,4 *n., pl.* **wor ries.** **—wor′ri er,** *n.*
worry along, manage somehow.

worse (wėrs), **1.** less well; more ill: *The patient is worse.* **2.** less good; more evil: *Bill is a bad boy, but his brother is worse.* **3.** in a more severe or evil manner or degree: *It is raining worse than ever.* **4.** that which is worse: *He thought the loss of his property bad enough, but worse followed.* 1,2 *adj., comparative of* **bad;** 3 *adv.,* 4 *n.*

wors en (wėr′sn), make worse; become worse. *v.*

wor ship (wėr′ship), **1.** great honor and respect: *the worship of God, hero worship.* **2.** pay great honor and respect to: *People go to church to worship God.* **3.** ceremonies or services in honor of God. **4.** take part in a religious service. **5.** great love and admiration; adoration. **6.** consider extremely precious; hold very dear; adore: *A miser worships money.* **7.** a title used in addressing certain magistrates: *"Yes, your worship," he said to the judge.* 1,3,5,7 *n.*, 2,4,6 *v.*, **wor shiped, wor ship ing** or *esp. Brit.* **wor shipped, wor ship ping.** **—wor′ship er,** *esp. Brit.* **wor′ship per,** *n.*

wor ship ful (wėr′ship fəl), **1.** honorable. **2.** worshiping. *adj.*

worst (wėrst), **1.** least well; most ill: *This is the worst cold I ever had.* **2.** least good; most evil: *He is the worst boy in school.* **3.** to an extreme degree of badness or evil: *This child acts worst when his parents have guests.* **4.** that which is worst: *The mean boy kept the best of the fruit for himself and gave the worst to his friends.* **5.** beat; defeat: *The hero worsted his enemies.* 1,2 *adj., superlative of* **bad;** 3 *adv.*, 4 *n.*, 5 *v.*
at worst, under the least favorable circumstances.
give one the worst of it, defeat one.
if worst comes to worst, if the very worst thing happens.

wor sted (wůs′tid), **1.** a firmly twisted woolen thread or yarn. **2.** made of worsted. **3.** cloth made from such thread or yarn. **4.** a woolen yarn for knitting, crocheting, and needlework. 1,3,4 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

worth (wėrth), **1.** good or important enough for; deserving of: *The book is worth reading. New York is a city worth visiting.* **2.** merit; usefulness; importance: *We should read books of real worth.* **3.** value: *Jane got her money's worth out of that coat.* **4.** a quantity of something of specified value: *a dollar's worth of sugar.* **5.** equal in value to: *That book is worth $5.00.* **6.** having property that amounts to: *That man is worth millions.* **7.** *Archaic.* property; wealth. 1,5,6 *adj.*, 2-4,7 *n.*

worth less (wėrth′lis), without worth; good-for-nothing; useless. *adj.* **—worth′less ly,** *adv.* **—worth′less ness,** *n.*

worth-while (wėrth′hwīl′), worth time, attention, or effort; having real merit. *adj.*

wor thy (wėr′ŦHē), **1.** having worth or merit: *She helps the worthy poor.* **2.** deserving; meriting. **3.** person of great merit; admirable person: *Abraham Lincoln stands high among American worthies.* 1,2 *adj.*, **wor thi er, wor thi est;** 3 *n., pl.* **wor thies.** **—wor′thi ly,** *adv.* **—wor′thi ness,** *n.*
worthy of, **1.** deserving: *His courage was worthy of high praise. Bad acts are worthy of punishment.* **2.** having enough worth for.

wot (wot), *Archaic.* know. "I wot" means "I know." "He wot" means "He knows." *v.*

would (wůd; *unstressed* wəd), pt. of **will.** See **will** for ordinary uses. *Would* is also used: **1.** to express future time: *Would he never go?* **2.** to express action done again and again in the past time: *The children would play for hours on the beach.* **3.** to express a wish: *Would I were dead!* **4.** to make a statement or question less direct or blunt: *Would that be fair? Would you help us, please?* **5.** to express conditions: *If he would only try, he could do it.* *v.*

would-be (wůd′bē′), **1.** wishing or pretending to be. **2.** intended to be. *adj.*

would n't (wůd′nt), would not.

wouldst (wůdst), *Archaic* and *Poetic.* would. "Thou wouldst" means "you would." *v.*

wound[1] (wūnd; *Archaic* and *Poetic* wound), **1.** a hurt or injury caused by cutting, stabbing, shooting, etc. **2.** injure by cutting, stabbing, shooting, etc.; hurt. **3.** any hurt or injury to feelings, reputation, etc.: *The loss of his job was a wound to his pride.* **4.** injure in feelings, reputation, etc.: *His unkind words wounded her.* 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*

wound[2] (wound), pt. and pp. of **wind**[2] and **wind**[3]. *She wound the string into a ball some time ago. It is wound too loosely.* *v.*

wove (wōv), pt. and a pp. of **weave.** *The spider wove a new web after the first was destroyed.* *v.*

wo ven (wō′vən), pp. of **weave.** *This cloth is closely woven.* *v.*

wow (wou), *U.S. Slang.* an unqualified success; hit. *n.*

WPA, Works Progress Administration.

wrack (rak), **1.** wreckage. **2.** ruin; destruction. **3.** seaweed cast ashore. *n.*

wraith (rāth), **1.** ghost of a person seen before or soon after his death. **2.** specter; ghost. *n.*

Wran gel (rang′gl), island in the Arctic Ocean just north of Siberia, belonging to the Soviet Union. 2000 sq. mi. *n.*

Wran gell (rang′gl), **Mount,** mountain in SE Alaska. 14,005 ft. *n.*

wran gle (rang′gl), **1.** dispute noisily; quarrel angrily: *The children wrangled about who should sit in front.* **2.** a noisy dispute; angry quarrel. **3.** argue. **4.** in the western United States, herd or tend (horses, etc.) on the range. 1,3,4 *v.*, **wran gled, wran gling;** 2 *n.*

wran gler (rang′glər), **1.** person who wrangles. **2.** in the western United States, herder in charge of horses. *n.*

wrap (rap), **1.** cover by winding or folding something around: *She wrapped herself in a shawl.* **2.** wind or fold as a covering: *Wrap a shawl around you.* **3.** cover with paper and tie up or fasten. **4.** cover; envelop; hide: *The mountain peak is wrapped in clouds. She sat wrapped in thought.* **5.** outer covering. Shawls, scarfs, coats, and furs are wraps. 1-4 *v.*, **wrapped** or **wrapt, wrap ping;** 5 *n.*
wrap up, put on warm outer clothes.
wrapped up in, **1.** devoted to; thinking mainly of. **2.** involved in; associated with.

wrap per (rap′ər), **1.** person or thing that wraps. **2.** thing in which something is wrapped; covering; cover: *Magazines are mailed in paper wrappers.* **3.** a woman's long, loose garment to wear in the house. *n.*

wrap ping (rap′ing), paper, cloth, etc., in which something is wrapped. *n.*

wrapt (rapt), a pt. and a pp. of **wrap.** *v.*

wrasse (ras), any of various sea fishes, especially a genus having thick, fleshy lips, powerful teeth, and usually a brilliant coloration. *n.*

wrath (rath), very great anger; rage. *n.*

wrath ful (rath′fəl), feeling or showing wrath; very angry. *adj.* **—wrath′ful ly,** *adv.* **—wrath′ful ness,** *n.*

wrath y (rath′ē), wrathful. *adj.*, **wrath i er, wrath i est.**

wreak (rēk), **1.** give expression to; work off (feelings, desires, etc.): *The cruel boy wreaked his bad temper on his dog.* **2.** inflict (vengeance, punishment, etc.). **3.** *Archaic.* avenge. *v.*

wreath (rēth), **1.** a ring of flowers or leaves twisted together. **2.** something suggesting a wreath: *a wreath of smoke.* *n., pl.* **wreaths** (rēŦHz).

wreathe (rēŦH), **1.** make into a wreath; twist: *The children wreathed flowers to put on the soldiers' graves.* **2.** decorate or adorn with wreaths: *The inside of the*

schoolhouse was wreathed with Christmas greens. **3.** make a ring around; encircle: *Mist wreathed the hills.* **4.** envelop. **5.** move in rings: *The smoke wreathed upward.* *v.*, **wreathed, wreathed** or (*Archaic*) **wreath en, wreath ing.**

wreck (rek), **1.** partial or total destruction of a ship, building, train, automobile, or airship. **2.** destruction or serious injury: *The war caused the wreck of many fortunes.* **3.** what is left of anything that has been destroyed or much injured: *The wrecks of six ships were cast upon the shore.* **4.** cause the wreck of; destroy; ruin: *Robbers wrecked the mail train.* **5.** be wrecked; suffer serious injury. **6.** person who has lost his health or money. **7.** cause to lose health or money. **8.** goods cast up by the sea. **9.** act as wrecker. 1-3,6,8 *n.*, 4,5,7,8 *v.*

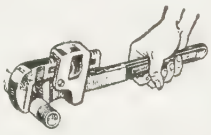
wreck age (rek′ij), **1.** what is left of a thing that has been wrecked: *The shore was covered with the wreckage of a ship.* **2.** a wrecking or being wrecked: *She wept at the wreckage of her hopes.* *n.*

wreck er (rek′ər), **1.** person who causes wrecks. **2.** person whose work is tearing down buildings. **3.** person, car, train, or machine that removes wrecks. **4.** person or ship that recovers wrecked or disabled ships or their cargoes. **5.** person who causes shipwrecks by false lights on shore so as to plunder the wrecks. *n.*

House wren (about 5 in. long, including the tail)

wren (ren), any of a number of small songbirds with slender bills and short tails. Wrens often build their nests near houses. *n.*

wrench (rench), **1.** a violent twist or twisting pull: *The knob broke off when he gave it a sudden wrench.* **2.** twist or pull violently: *The policeman wrenched the gun out of the man's hand.* **3.** injure by twisting: *He wrenched his back in falling from the horse.* **4.** injury caused by twisting. **5.** grief; pain: *It was a wrench to leave the old home.* **6.** twist the meaning of. **7.** tool for turning nuts, bolts, etc. 1,4,5,7 *n.*, 2,3,6 *v.*



Pipe wrench. The jaws have ridged surfaces for gripping. They can be moved together or apart by means of a screw.

wrest (rest), **1.** twist, pull, or tear away with force; wrench away: *The nurse bravely wrested the knife from the insane patient.* **2.** take by force: *The usurper wrested the power from the king.* **3.** twist or turn from the proper meaning, use, etc.: *You wrest my words from their real meanings.* **4.** a wresting; forcible twist. **5.** key for tuning a harp, piano, etc. 1-3 *v.*, 4,5 *n.* **—wrest′er,** *n.*

wres tle (res′l), **1.** try to throw or force (an opponent) to the ground. **2.** a wrestling match. **3.** contend with in wrestling, or as if in wrestling. **4.** struggle: *We wrestle with problems, temptations, and difficulties.* 1,3,4 *v.*, **wres tled, wres tling;** 2,4 *n.* **—wres′tler,** *n.*

wres tling (res′ling), sport or contest in which each of two opponents tries to throw or force the other to the ground. The rules for wrestling do not allow using the fists or certain holds on the body. *n.*

wretch (rech), **1.** a very unfortunate or unhappy person. **2.** a very bad person. *n.*

wretch ed (rech′id), **1.** very unfortunate or unhappy. **2.** very unsatisfactory; miserable: *a wretched hut.* **3.** very bad: *a wretched traitor.* *adj.* **—wretch′ed ly,** *adv.* **—wretch′ed ness,** *n.*

wrig gle (rig′l), **1.** twist and turn: *Children wriggle when they are restless.* **2.** move by twisting and turning: *A snake wriggled across the road.* **3.** make one's way by shifts and tricks: *He can wriggle out of any difficulty.* **4.** a wriggling. 1-3 *v.*, **wrig gled, wrig gling;** 4 *n.*

wrig gler (rig′lər), **1.** person who wriggles. **2.** larva of a mosquito. *n.*

wrig gly (rig′lē), twisting and turning. *adj.*

wright (rīt), (now usually in combinations) a maker of something: *A wheelwright makes wheels. A playwright makes plays for the theater.* *n.*

Wright (rīt), **Orville,** 1871-1948, and **Wilbur,** 1867-1912, brothers who perfected the airplane and flew a motor-powered plane successfully in 1903 for the first time. *n.*

wring (ring), **1.** twist with force; squeeze hard: *wring clothes.* **2.** force by twisting or squeezing: *The laundress wrings water from the wet clothes.* **3.** get by force, effort, or persuasion: *The old beggar could wring money from anyone by his sad story.* **4.** clasp; press: *He wrung his old friend's hand.* **5.** cause pain, pity, etc., in: *Their poverty wrung his heart.* **6.** a twist; squeeze. 1-5 *v.*, **wrung** or (*Rare*) **wringed, wring ing;** 6 *n.*

wring out, force (water, etc.) from by twisting or squeezing.

wring er (ring′ər), machine for squeezing water from clothes. *n.*

wrin kle[1] (ring′kl), **1.** ridge; fold: *An old man's face has wrinkles. I must press out the wrinkles in this dress.* **2.** make a wrinkle or wrinkles in: *He wrinkled his forehead.* **3.** have wrinkles; acquire wrinkles: *These sleeves wrinkle.* 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*, **wrin kled, wrin kling.**

wrin kle[2] (ring′kl), *Informal.* useful hint or idea; clever trick: *She knows all the latest wrinkles in style.* *n.*

wrin kly (ring′klē), wrinkled. *adj.*, **wrin kli er, wrin kli est.**

wrist (rist), **1.** the joint connecting hand and arm. **2.** a corresponding joint or part of the forelimb of an animal. **3.** bones of this part; carpus. *n.*

wrist band (rist′band′), the band of a sleeve fitting around the wrist. *n.*

writ[1] (rit), **1.** something written; piece of writing. The Bible is Holy Writ. **2.** a formal order directing a person to do or not to do something: *The lawyer got a writ from the judge to release the man wrongly held in jail.* *n.*

writ[2] (rit), *Archaic.* a pt. and a pp. of **write.** *v.*

write (rīt), **1.** make letters, words, etc., with pen, pencil, chalk, etc.: *He learned to write.* **2.** mark with letters, words, etc.: *write a check.* **3.** put down the letters, words, etc., of: *Write your name and address.* **4.** give in writing; record: *She writes all that happens.* **5.** make (books, stories, articles, poems, letters, etc.) by using written letters, words, etc.; compose: *Mr. Blank writes for the magazines.* **6.** be a writer: *Her ambition was to write.* **7.** write a letter: *He writes to her every week.* **8.** write a letter to: *Mary wrote her parents that she would be home for Christmas.* **9.** show plainly: *Honesty is written on his face.* *v.*, **wrote** or (*Archaic*) **writ, writ ten** or (*Archaic*) **writ, writ ing.**

write down, **1.** put into writing. **2.** put a lower value on.

write off, cancel.

write out, **1.** put into writing. **2.** write in full.

write up, **1.** write a description or account of. **2.** write in detail. **3.** bring up to date in writing. **4.** put a higher value on.

writ er (rī′tər), **1.** person who writes. **2.** person whose profession or business is writing; author. *n.*

write-up (rīt′up′), *Informal.* a written description or account. *n.*

writhe (rīтн), **1.** twist and turn; twist: *The snake writhed along the branch. The wounded man writhed in agony.* **2.** suffer mentally; be very uncomfortable. *v.*, **writhed, writhed** or (*Obs. except Poetic*) **writh en** (rīтн′ən), **writh ing.**

writ ing (rīt′ing), **1.** act of making letters, words, etc., with pen, pencil, etc. **2.** written form: *Put your ideas in writing.* **3.** handwriting. **4.** something written; letter, paper, document, etc. **5.** book, story, article, poem, etc.: *the writings of Benjamin Franklin.* **6.** profession or business of a person who writes. **7.** that writes. **8.** used to write with; used to write on: *writing paper.* 1-6 *n.*, 7,8 *adj.*

writ ten (rit′n), a pp. of **write.** *He has written a letter.* *v.*

Wroc ław (vrôts′läf), city in southwestern Poland, formerly part of Germany. 415,000. *n.* Also, *German* **Breslau.**

wrong (rông), **1.** not right; bad; unjust; unlawful: *It is wrong to tell lies.* **2.** incorrect: *He gave the wrong answer.* **3.** unsuitable; improper: *the wrong clothes for the occasion.* **4.** in a bad state or condition; out of order; amiss: *Something is wrong with the car.* **5.** in a wrong manner; in the wrong direction; badly: *Everything went wrong today.* **6.** what is wrong; wrong thing or things: *Two wrongs do not make a right.* **7.** injustice; injury: *You do an honest man a wrong to call him a liar or a thief.* **8.** do wrong to; treat unjustly; injure: *He forgave those who had wronged him.* **9.** not meant to be seen; less or least important: *Cloth often has a wrong side and a right side.* 1-4,9 *adj.*, 5 *adv.*, 6,7 *n.*, 8 *v.* **—wrong′ly,** *adv.* **—wrong′ness,** *n.*

go wrong, **1.** turn out badly. **2.** stop being good and become bad.

in the wrong, wrong.

wrong do er (rông′dü′ər), person who does wrong. *n.*

wrong do ing (rông′dü′ing), doing wrong; evil; wrong. *n.*

wrong ful (rông′fəl), **1.** wrong. **2.** unlawful. *adj.* **—wrong′ful ly,** *adv.*

wrong-head ed (rông′hed′id), **1.** wrong in judgment or opinion. **2.** stubborn even when wrong. *adj.* **—wrong′-head′ed ness,** *n.*

wrote (rōt), a pt. of **write.** *He wrote his mother a long letter last week.* *v.*

wroth (rôth), angry. *adj.*

wrought (rôt), **1.** a pt. and a pp. of **work.** **2.** made: *The gate was wrought with great skill.* **3.** formed with care; not rough or crude. **4.** manufactured or treated; not in a raw state. **5.** of metals, formed by hammering. 1 *v.*, 2-5 *adj.*

wrought iron, a tough form of iron with little carbon in it. Wrought iron will not break as easily as cast iron.

wrought-up (rôt′up′), stirred up; excited. *adj.*

wrung (rung), pt. and pp. of **wring.** *She wrung out the wet cloth and hung it up. Her heart is wrung with pity for the poor.* *v.*

wry (rī), turned to one side; twisted: *She made a wry face to show her disgust.* *adj.*, **wri er, wri est.** **—wry′-ly,** *adv.*

wry neck (rī′nek′), **1.** a twisted neck caused by unequal contraction of the muscles. **2.** bird that twists its neck and head in a peculiar way. *n.*

WSW or **W.S.W.,** between west and southwest.

wt., weight.

Wu chang (wü′chäng′), city in E China, on the Yangtze River. 200,000. *n.*

Wu hsien (wü′shyen′), city in E China. 260,000. *n.* Also, **Soochow.**

Wup per tal (vup′ər täl), city in West Germany. 419,000. *n.*

W. Va., West Virginia.

Wyo. or **Wy.,** Wyoming.

Wy o ming (wī ō′ming), a Western State of the United States. 330,000 pop.; 97,914 sq. mi. *Capital:* Cheyenne. *Abbrev.:* Wyo. or Wy. *n.*

X

X or **x** (eks), **1.** the 24th letter of the alphabet. **2.** a term often used to designate a person, thing, agency, factor, or the like whose true name is unknown or withheld. **3.** thing shaped like an X. **4.** the Roman numeral for 10. **5.** *Informal.* a ten-dollar bill. *n., pl.* **X's** or **x's.**

Xan thip pe (zan tip′ē), **1.** the wife of Socrates, famous as a scold. **2.** a scolding woman; shrew. *n.*

Xa vi er (zā′vē ər or zav′ē ər), **Saint Francis,** 1506-1552, Spanish Jesuit missionary in the Far East. *n.*

X chromosome, one of the chromosomes that determine sex. An egg containing two X chromosomes, one from each parent, develops into a female.

xe bec (zē′bek), a small, three-masted vessel of the Mediterranean. *n.*

xe non (zē′non or zen′on), a heavy, colorless gas that is chemically inactive. It is a rare element that occurs in the air in very small quantities. *Symbol:* Xe *n.*

X ray of a foot

xen o pho bi a (zen′ə fō′bē ə), hatred or fear of foreigners. *n.*

Xen o phon (zen′ə fən), 430?-355? B.C., Greek historian. *n.*

xe ro phyte (zir′ə fīt), plant that loses very little water and can grow in deserts or very dry ground. Cactuses, sagebrush, century plants, etc., are xerophytes. *n.*

Xerx es (zėrk′sēz), 519?-465 B.C., king of ancient Persia from 486? to 465 B.C. He tried to conquer Greece but was defeated in 480 B.C. *n.*

Xin gú (shing gü′), river flowing from central Brazil into the Amazon River. 1300 mi. *n.*

Xmas (kris′məs), Christmas. *n.*

X ray, **1.** a ray with an extremely short wave length formed when cathode rays impinge upon a solid body (such as the wall of a vacuum tube), that can penetrate opaque substances; a Roentgen ray. X rays are used to locate breaks in bones, bullets lodged in the body, etc., and to diagnose and treat certain diseases. **2.** a picture made by means of X rays. See the picture in column 1.

Man playing a xylophone

X-ray (eks′rā′), **1.** examine, photograph, or treat with X rays. **2.** of, by, or having to do with X rays: *an X-ray examination of one's teeth.* 1 *v.*, 2 *adj.*

xy lem (zī′lem), the woody part of plants. *n.*

xy lo phone (zī′lə fōn), a musical instrument consisting of a row of wooden bars, sounded by striking them with small wooden hammers. *n.*

Y

Y or **y** (wī), **1.** the 25th letter of the alphabet. **2.** something resembling the letter Y in shape, such as a forked clamp for holding drills, a forked support for the telescope of a surveyor's level, etc. *n., pl.* **Y's** or **y's.**

Y, yttrium.

y., **1.** yard; yards. **2.** year.

-y[1], suffix meaning:
1. full of, composed of, containing, having, or characterized by, as in *airy, cloudy, dewy, icy, juicy, watery.*
2. somewhat, as in *chilly, salty.*
3. inclined to, as in *chatty, fidgety.*
4. resembling; suggesting, as in *messy, sugary, willowy.*

5. In certain words, such as *paly, steepy, stilly, vasty,* the addition of *y* does not change the meaning.

-y², suffix meaning: small, as in *dolly;* used also to show kind feeling or intimacy, as in *aunty, Dicky.*

-y³, suffix meaning:
1. state or quality, as in *jealousy, victory.*
2. activity, as in *delivery, entreaty.*

yacht (yot), 1. boat for pleasure trips or racing. 2. sail or race on a yacht. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

yacht ing (yot′ing), 1. art of sailing a yacht. 2. pastime of sailing on a yacht. 3. interested in yachting. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *adj.*

yachts man (yots′mən), person who owns or sails a yacht. *n., pl.* **yachts men.**

yachts man ship (yots′mən ship), skill or ability in handling a yacht. *n.*

Yak (about 5 ft. tall)

yah (yä), noise made to express derision, disgust, or impatience. *interj.*

yak (yak), the long-haired ox of Tibet and central Asia. *n.*

Yal ta conference (yôl′tə), a meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Marshal Stalin in the town of Yalta, Crimea, in February 1945.

Ya lu (yä′lü′), river in E Asia, between Manchuria and Korea. 300 mi. long. *n.*

yam (yam), 1. the starchy root of a vine grown for food in warm countries. 2. the vine itself. 3. *U.S.* a kind of sweet potato. *n.*

Yang tze or **Yang tse** (yang′tsē′), river flowing from Tibet through central China into the China Sea. It is the longest river in China. 3200 mi. *n.*

yank (yangk), *Informal.* jerk; tug. *v., n.*

Yank (yangk), *Slang.* Yankee. *n., adj.*

Yan kee (yang′kē), 1. native of New England. 2. native of any of the Northern States. 3. *Southern U.S.* a Northerner (usually in a contemptuous or hostile sense). 4. native or inhabitant of the United States. 5. of or having to do with Yankees: *Yankee shrewdness.* 1-4 *n.*, 5 *adj.*

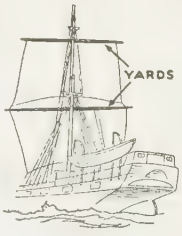
Yankee Doo dle (dü′dl), an American song, probably of English origin and taken over by the American soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

Ya oun dé (yä ün dā′), capital of the republic of Cameroon, in the SW part. 55,000. *n.*

yap (yap), 1. a snappish bark; yelp. 2. bark snappishly; yelp. 3. *Slang.* snappish, noisy, or foolish talk. 4. *Slang.* talk snappishly, noisily, or foolishly. 5. *Slang.* a peevish or noisy person. 1,3,5 *n.*, 2,4 *v.*, **yapped, yap ping.**

Ya qui (yä′kē), 1. member of a tribe of American Indians in N Mexico and Arizona. 2. of this tribe of Indians. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

yard¹ (yärd), 1. piece of ground near or around a house, barn, school, etc. 2. piece of enclosed ground for some special purpose or business: *a chicken yard.* 3. space with tracks where railroad cars are stored, shifted around, etc.: *John's brother works in the railroad yards.* 4. put into or enclose in a yard. 1-3 *n.*, 4 *v.*



yard² (yärd), 1. measure of length; 36 inches; 3 feet. 2. a long, slender beam or pole fastened across a mast, used to support a sail. *n.*

yard age (yär′dij), 1. length in yards. 2. amount measured in yards. *n.*

yard arm (yärd′ärm′), either end of a long, slender beam or pole used to support a square sail. *n.*

yard mas ter (yärd′mas′tər), man in charge of a railroad yard. *n.*

yard stick (yärd′stik′), 1. a stick one yard long, used for measuring. 2. any standard of judgment or comparison: *We need a yardstick for health.* *n.*

yarn (yärn), 1. any spun thread, especially that prepared for weaving or knitting. 2. *Informal.* tale; story: *The old sailor made up his yarns as he told them.* 3. *Informal.* tell stories. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

yar row (yar′ō), a common plant with finely divided leaves and flat clusters of white or pink flowers. *n.*

yaw (yô), 1. turn from a straight course; go unsteadily. 2. of an aircraft, turn from a straight course by a motion about its vertical axis. 3. movement from a straight course. 1,2 *v.*, 3 *n.*

yawl (yôl), 1. boat like a sloop with a second short mast set near the stern. 2. a ship's boat rowed by four or six oars. *n.*

Yawl (def. 1)

yawn (yôn), 1. open the mouth wide because one is sleepy, tired, or bored. 2. utter with a yawn; cause by yawning. 3. open wide: *A wide gorge yawned beneath our feet.* 4. a yawning. 1-3 *v.*, 4 *n.*

yawp (yôp), *Dialect* or *Informal.* 1. utter a loud, harsh cry. 2. a loud, harsh cry. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.* **—yawp′er,** *n.*

yaws (yôz), a contagious disease of the tropics, characterized by sores on the skin. *n. pl.*

Yb, ytterbium.

Y chromosome, chromosome related to maleness. An egg containing a Y chromosome develops into a male.

y clept or **y cleped** (i klept′), *Archaic.* called; named; styled. *adj.*

yd., yard; yards: *6 yd. = 18 ft.* *pl.* **yds.**

ye¹ (yē; *unstressed* yi), *Archaic.* you: *If ye are thirsty, drink.* *pron. pl.*

ye² (ŦHē; *incorrectly* yē), an old way of writing the definite article "the." *definite article.*

yea (yā), 1. yes (used in affirmation or assent). 2. indeed; truly (used to introduce a sentence or clause). 3. *Archaic.* not only that, but also; moreover. 4. an affirmative vote or voter. 1-3 *adv.*, 4 *n.*

yean (yēn), give birth to (a lamb or kid). *v.*

yean ling (yēn′ling), a lamb or kid; the young of a sheep or goat. *n.*

year (yir), 1. 12 months or 365 days (366 every fourth year); January 1 to December 31. 2. 12 months reckoned from any point. A **fiscal year** is a period of 12 months at the end of which the accounts of a government, business, or the like, are balanced. 3. the part of a year spent in a certain activity. A school year is from 8-10 months. 4. period of the earth's revolution around the sun. The **solar** or **astronomical year** is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46 seconds. 5. the time it takes for the apparent traveling of the sun from a given fixed star back to it again. The **sidereal year** is 20 minutes, 23 seconds longer than the solar year. 6. the time in which any planet completes its revolution around the sun. *n.*

years, 1. age. 2. a very long time.

year by year, with each succeeding year; as years go by.

year in, year out, always; continuously.

year book (yir′bůk′), book or report published every year. *n.*

year ling (yir′ling or yèr′ling), 1. an animal one year old. 2. one year old: *a yearling colt.* 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

year long (yir′lông′), 1. lasting for a year. 2. lasting for years. *adj.*

year ly (yir′lē), 1. once a year; in every year: *a yearly trip to Europe.* 2. lasting a year: *The earth makes a yearly revolution around the sun.* 3. for a year: *He is paid a yearly salary of $5000.* 1-3 *adj.*, 1 *adv.*

yearn (yèrn), 1. feel a longing or desire; desire earnestly: *He yearns for home.* 2. feel pity; have tender feelings: *Her heart yearned for the starving children.* *v.*

yearn ing (yèr′ning), earnest or strong desire; longing. *n.*

yeast (yēst), **1.** the substance used in raising bread, making beer, etc. Yeast consists of very small plants or cells that grow quickly in a liquid containing sugar. **2.** a yeast plant or yeast cell. **3.** yeast cake. **4.** influence, element, etc., that acts as a leaven. **5.** foam; froth. *n.*

yeast cake, flour or meal mixed with yeast and pressed into a small cake.

yeast y (yēs′tē), **1.** of, containing, or resembling yeast. **2.** frothy or foamy: *yeasty waves.* **3.** light or trifling; frivolous. *adj.*

yegg (yeg), *U.S. Slang.* **1.** burglar who robs safes. **2.** any burglar. *n.*

yell (yel), **1.** cry out with a strong, loud sound. **2.** a strong, loud cry. **3.** say with a yell: *We yelled our goodbys as the bus left.* **4.** *U.S.* a special shout or cheer used by a school or college. 1,3 *v.*, 2,4 *n.*

yel low (yel′ō), **1.** the color of gold, butter, or ripe lemons. **2.** having a yellow color. **3.** turn yellow: *Paper yellows with age.* **4.** make yellow: *Buttercups yellowed the field.* **5.** a yellow pigment or dye. **6.** yolk of an egg. **7.** having a yellowish skin. **8.** jealous; envious. **9.** *Informal.* cowardly. **10.** sensational: *a yellow journal.* 1,5,6 *n.*, 2,7-10 *adj.*, 3,4 *v.* **—yel′low ness,** *n.*

yel low bird (yel′ō bèrd′), **1.** the goldfinch of America. **2.** the yellow warbler of America. **3.** any of various other yellow birds, such as an oriole of Europe. *n.*

yellow fever, a dangerous, infectious tropical disease transmitted by the bite of a mosquito.

yel low ham mer (yel′ō ham′ər), **1.** a European bird with a yellow head, neck, and breast. **2.** *U.S.* the flicker or golden-winged woodpecker of E North America. *n.*

yel low ish (yel′ō ish), somewhat yellow. *adj.*

yellow jacket, wasp or hornet marked with bright yellow.

yel low legs (yel′ō legz′), a shore bird with yellow legs, a brownish back streaked with white, and a white breast with brown markings. *n.*

yellow pine, **1.** a pine tree with yellowish wood. **2.** its wood.

Yellow River, Hwang Ho.

Yellow Sea, part of the Pacific Ocean between NE China and Korea.

Yel low stone (yel′ō stōn′), **1.** Yellowstone National Park. **2.** river flowing from NW Wyoming through Yellowstone National Park into the Missouri River in Montana. 671 mi. *n.*

Yellowstone National Park, a large park, mostly in NW Wyoming, famous for its scenery, hot springs, and geysers. 3458 sq. mi.

yellow warbler, a small American warbler. The male has yellow plumage streaked with brown.

yelp (yelp), **1.** the quick, sharp bark or cry of a dog, fox, etc. **2.** give a quick, sharp bark or cry. **3.** utter with a yelp. 1 *n.*, 2,3 *v.*

Yem en (yem′ən), country in SW Arabia. 4,500,000 pop.; 75,000 sq. mi. *Capital:* Sana. *n.*

yen[1] (yen), unit of money of Japan, worth about ¼ of a cent (1964). *n., pl.* **yen.**

yen[2] (yen), *Informal.* **1.** a fanciful desire. **2.** desire. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **yenned, yen ning.**

Yen i sei (yen′ə sā′), river flowing from central Soviet Union into the Arctic Ocean. 2800 mi. *n.*

yeo man (yō′mən), **1.** in the United States Navy, a petty officer who has clerical duties. **2.** in England, a person who owns land, but not a large amount. **3.** *Archaic.* a servant or attendant of a lord or king. *n., pl.* **yeo men.**

yeo man ly (yō′mən lē), **1.** sturdy; honest. **2.** bravely. 1 *adj.*, 2 *adv.*

yeo man ry (yō′mən rē), **1.** yeoman. **2.** a British volunteer cavalry force, now a part of the Territorial Army. *n.*

yeoman's service, good, useful service; faithful support or assistance.

Yer kes Observatory (yèr′kēz), a large astronomical observatory in Wisconsin.

yes (yes), **1.** word used to express agreement, consent, or affirmation: *Will you go? Yes.* **2.** an answer that agrees, consents, or affirms. **3.** say yes. **4.** and what is more; in addition to that: *The soldier found that he could endure hardships, yes, even enjoy them.* 1,4 *adv.*, 2 *n., pl.* **yes es;** 3 *v.*, **yessed, yes sing.**

yes man, *Slang.* person who habitually agrees with his employer, superior officer, party, etc., without criticism.

yes ter day (yes′tər dē or yes′tər dā), **1.** the day before today. **2.** on the day before today. **3.** the recent past: *We are often amused by the fashions of yesterday.* **4.** recently. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4 *adv.*

yes ter night (yes′tər nīt′), *Archaic* or *Poetic.* last night; the night before today. *n., adv.*

yes ter year (yes′tər yir′), *Archaic* or *Poetic.* last year; the year before this. *n., adv.*

yet (yet), **1.** up to the present time; thus far: *The work is not yet finished.* **2.** now: *Don't go yet. It was not yet dark.* **3.** still; even now: *She is talking yet.* **4.** sometime: *The thief will be caught yet.* **5.** also; again: *Yet once more I forbid you to go.* **6.** moreover: *He won't do it for you nor yet for me.* **7.** even: *The king spoke yet more harshly.* **8.** nevertheless; however: *The story was strange, yet true* (*adv.*). *The work is good, yet it could be better* (*conj.*). 1-8 *adv.*, 8 *conj.*

as yet, up to now.

Yew

yew (ū), **1.** an evergreen tree native to Europe and Asia. **2.** the wood of this tree. Bows used to be made of yew. *n.*

Yid dish (yid′ish), **1.** a language which developed from a dialect of German, containing many Hebrew and Slavic words, and written in Hebrew characters. Yiddish is spoken mainly by Jews in Russia and central Europe. **2.** having to do with the Yiddish language. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

yield (yēld), **1.** produce: *Land yields crops; mines yield ore.* **2.** amount yielded; product: *This year's yield from the silver mine was very large.* **3.** give; grant: *Mary's mother yielded her consent to the plan.* **4.** give up; surrender: *The enemy yielded to our soldiers.* **5.** give way: *The door yielded to his touch.* **6.** give place: *We yield to nobody in love of freedom.* **7.** *Archaic.* pay; reward. 1,3-7 *v.*, 2 *n.*

yield ing (yēl′ding), not resisting; submissive. *adj.*

yip (yip), *Informal.* **1.** especially of dogs, bark or yelp briskly. **2.** a sharp barking sound. 1 *v.*, **yipped, yipping;** 2 *n.*

Y.M.C.A., Young Men's Christian Association.

Y.M.H.A., Young Men's Hebrew Association.

Y mir (ē′mir), in Norse mythology, a giant from whose body the gods made the universe. *n.*

yo del (yō′dl), **1.** sing with frequent changes from the ordinary voice to a forced shrill voice and back again, in the manner of mountaineers of Switzerland and Tirol. **2.** act or sound of yodeling. 1 *v.*, **yo deled, yo del ing** or *esp. Brit.* **yo delled, yo del ling;** 2 *n.* **—yo′del er,** *esp. Brit.* **yo′del ler,** *n.*

yo dle (yō′dl), yodel. *v.*, **yo dled, yo dling;** *n.* **—yo′dler,** *n.*

yo ga or **Yo ga** (yō′gə), system of Hindu religious philosophy that requires intense concentration and deep meditation upon the universal spirit. *n.*

yo gi (yō′gē), person who practices or follows yoga. *n., pl.* **yo gis.**

yo gurt (yō′gėrt), a kind of thickened fermented liquor made from milk. *n.*

yoke (yōk), **1.** a wooden frame to fasten two work animals together. **2.** pair fastened together by a yoke: *The plow was drawn by a yoke of oxen.* **3.** any frame connecting two other parts: *The man carried two buckets on a yoke, one at each end.* **4.** put a yoke on; fasten with a yoke. **5.** harness or fasten a work animal to. **6.** part of a garment fitting the neck and shoulders closely. **7.** a top piece to a skirt, fitting the hips. **8.** something that joins or unites; bond; tie. **9.** join; unite: *be yoked in marriage.* **10.** something that holds people in slavery or submission: *Throw off your yoke and be free.* **11.** rule; dominion: *Slaves are under the yoke of their masters.* 1-3,6-8,10,11 *n.*, 4,5,9 *v.*, **yoked, yok ing.**

Yoke on a pair of oxen

yoke fel low (yōk′fel′ō), **1.** person joined or united with another in a task; partner. **2.** husband or wife. *n.*

yo kel (yō′kl), a country fellow. *n.*

Yo ko ha ma (yō′kə hä′mə), seaport in SE Japan. 1,375,000. *n.*

yolk (yōk), **1.** the yellow and principal substance of an egg, as distinguished from the white. **2.** fat or grease in sheep's wool. *n.*

Yom Kip pur (yom kip′ər), the Day of Atonement, an annual Jewish fast day observed on the tenth day of the first month of the Jewish year.

yon (yon), *Archaic* or *Dialect.* yonder. *adj., adv.*

yond (yond), *Archaic* or *Dialect.* yonder. *adj., adv.*

yon der (yon′dər), **1.** within sight, but not near; over there: *Look yonder.* **2.** situated over there; being within sight, but not near: *He lives in yonder cottage.* **3.** farther; more distant: *Look at the snow on yonder mountains.* 1 *adv.*, 2,3 *adj.*

Yon kers (yong′kərz), city in southeastern New York State. Yonkers is just north of New York City. 191,000. *n.*

yore (yôr), *Obsolete.* long ago; years ago. *adv.*

of yore, long ago; formerly; in the past: *Knights wore armor in days of yore.*

York (yôrk), **1.** the royal house of England from 1461 to 1485. Its emblem was a white rose. **2. Duke of,** 1341-1402, Edmund Langley, son of Edward III of England. **3.** Yorkshire. **4.** city in northeastern England. 105,000. **5.** city in southeastern Pennsylvania. 55,000. **6. Cape,** cape of northeastern Australia. *n.*

York ist (yôr′kist), **1.** adherent or member of the English royal family of York. **2.** of or having to do with this family. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

York shire (yôrk′shir), county in N England; York. *n.*

Yorkshire pudding, a batter cake often served with roast beef.

Yorkshire terrier, any of an English breed of small, shaggy dogs.

Yorkshire terrier

York town (yôrk′toun), town in SE Virginia, where Lord Cornwallis surrendered to George Washington in 1781. *n.*

Yo sem i te (yō sem′ə tē), **1.** a very deep valley in E California with lofty and very beautiful falls. 8 mi. long. **2.** Yosemite National Park. *n.*

Yosemite Falls, series of waterfalls in Yosemite National Park. Total height, 2526 ft.

Yosemite National Park, a large national park in E California. 1162 sq. mi.

you (ū; *unstressed* yu̇ or yə), **1.** the person or persons spoken to: *Are you ready? Then you may go.* **2.** one; anybody: *You push this button to get a light. pron. pl.* or *sing.*

you'd (ūd; *unstressed* yu̇d or yəd), **1.** you had. **2.** you would.

you'll (ūl; *unstressed* yu̇l or yəl), **1.** you will. **2.** you shall.

young (yung), **1.** in the early part of life or growth; not old: *A puppy is a young dog.* **2.** young ones: *An animal will fight to protect its young.* **3.** having the looks or qualities of youth or a young person: *She looks young for her age.* **4.** of youth; early: *one's young days.* **5.** not so old as another: *Young Mr. Jones worked for his father.* **6.** in an early stage; not far advanced: *The night was still young when they left the party.* **7.** without much experience or practice: *I was too young in the trade to be successful.* 1,3-7 *adj.*, **young er** (yung′gər), **young est** (yung′gist); 2 *n.*

the young, young people.

with young, pregnant.

Young (yung), **Brigham,** 1801-1877, American Mormon leader. *n.*

young ber ry (yung′ber′ē), hybrid between a blackberry and dewberry, grown largely in the southwestern United States. *n., pl.* **young ber ries.**

young blood, **1.** young people. **2.** youthful vigor, energy, enthusiasm, etc.

young ish (yung′ish), rather young. *adj.*

young ling (yung′ling), **1.** a young person, animal, or plant. **2.** young; youthful. **3.** novice; beginner. 1,3 *n.*, 2 *adj.*

young ster (yung′stər), **1.** child. **2.** a young person: *Jack is a lively youngster.* *n.*

Youngs town (yungz′toun), city in NE Ohio. 167,000. *n.*

youn ker (yung′kər), *Archaic* or *Informal.* a young fellow. *n.*

your (yu̇r; *unstressed* yər), **1.** belonging to you: *Wash your hands.* **2.** having to do with you: *We enjoyed your visit.* **3.** that you know; well-known; that you speak of; that is spoken of: *your real lover of music, your modern girl.* **4.** part of a title: *Your Lordship, Your Highness, Your Honor, Mayor Jones. pron. pl. or sing., possessive form of* **you.**

you're (yu̇r; *unstressed* yər), you are.

yours (yu̇rz), **1.** belonging to or having to do with you: *This pencil is yours.* **2.** the one or ones belonging to or having to do with you: *I like ours better than yours.* **3.** at your service: *I remain yours to command. pron. sing. and pl., possessive form of* **you** (*used predicatively or with no noun following*).

of yours, belonging to or having to do with you: *Is he a friend of yours?*

your self (yu̇r self′ or yər self′), **1.** the emphatic form of **you:** *You yourself know the story is not true.* **2.** the reflexive form of **you:** *You will hurt yourself.* **3.** your real self: *You aren't yourself today. pron., pl.* **your selves,**

your selves (yu̇r selvz′ or yər selvz′), pl. of **yourself.** *pron.*

yours truly, **1.** phrase used at the end of a letter, before the signature. **2.** *Informal.* I; me.

youth (ūth), **1.** fact or quality of being young: *He has the vigor of youth. She keeps her youth well.* **2.** the time between childhood and manhood or womanhood. **3.** a young man. **4.** young people. **5.** the first or early stage of anything; early period of growth or development: *during the youth of this country. n., pl.* **youths** (ūths or ūтhz) or (*collectively*) **youth.**

youth ful (ūth′fəl), **1.** young. **2.** of youth; suitable for young people: *Everyone admired his youthful enthusiasm.* **3.** having the looks or qualities of youth: *The old man had a youthful spirit. adj.* **—youth′ful ness,** *n.*

youth ful ly (ūth′fəl ē), in a youthful manner. *adv.*

you've (ūv; *unstressed* yu̇v or yəv), you have.

yowl (youl), **1.** a long, distressful, or dismal cry; howl. **2.** howl. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

Yo yo (yō′yō), *Trademark.* a small disk-shaped toy, which is spun out and reeled in by an attached string. *n., pl.* **Yo yos.**

Y pres (ē′prə), town in W Belgium. Many battles of World War I were fought there. 18,000. *n.*

Y.P.S.C.E., Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

yr., year; years. *pl.* **yrs.**

Yt, yttrium.

yt ter bi um (i tėr′bē əm), a rare metallic element belonging to the yttrium group. *Symbol:* Yb *n.*

yt tri um (it′rē əm), a rare metallic element. Compounds of yttrium are used for incandescent gas mantles. *Symbol:* Y or Yt *n.*

yu an (ū än′), unit of money of China, worth about 30 cents in ordinary times. *n., pl.* **yu an.**

Yu ca tán (ū′kə tan′), peninsula of SE Mexico and part of Central America. *n.*

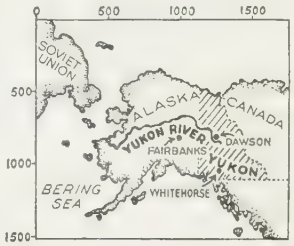
yuc ca (yuk′ə), plant that has sword-shaped evergreen leaves and a cluster of large, white, lilylike flowers on a tall stalk. *n.*

Yu go slav (ū′gō släv′), **1.** native or inhabitant of Yugoslavia. **2.** of or having to do with Yugoslavia or its people. 1 *n.*, 2 *adj.* Also, **Jugoslav, Jugo-Slav.**

Yu go sla vi a (ū′gō slä′vē ə), country in SE Europe. 18,421,000 pop.; 98,766 sq. mi. *Capital:* Belgrade. See **Balkan States** for map. *n.* Also, **Jugoslavia, Jugo-Slavia.** **—Yu′go sla′vi an,** *adj., n.*

Yu go slav ic (ū′gō släv′ik), of or having to do with Yugoslavia or its people. *adj.*

Yu kon (ū′kon), **1.** river flowing from NW Canada through central Alaska into Bering Sea. 2300 mi. **2.** territory in NW Canada. 9000 pop.; 207,076 sq. mi. *Capital:* Whitehorse. *n.*



Yule (ūl), **1.** Christmas. **2.** the Christmas season. *n.*

Yule log, a large log burned at Christmas.

Yule tide (ūl′tīd′), Christmas time; the Christmas season. *n.*

Y.W.C.A., Young Women's Christian Association.

Y.W.H.A., Young Women's Hebrew Association.

y wis (i wis′), *Archaic.* certainly; indeed. *adv.*

Z

Z or **z** (zē), the 26th and last letter of the alphabet. *n., pl.* **Z's** or **z's.**

Z., **1.** atomic number. **2.** zenith.

Zac che us (za kē′əs), in the Bible, a tax collector who climbed a tree to see Jesus. Luke 19:1-10. *n.*

Za greb (zä′greb), city in NW Yugoslavia. 351,000. *n.*

zai bat su (zī bät′sü), the leading families of Japan, directing its industries. *n.pl. or sing.*

Zam be zi (zam′bē′zē), river flowing from S Africa into the Indian Ocean. 2200 mi. *n.*

Zam bi a (zam′bē ə), a country in S Africa, a member of the British Commonwealth, formerly the British protectorate of Northern Rhodesia. 2,515,000 pop.; 288,130 sq. mi. *Capital:* Lusaka. *n.*

za ny (zā′nē), **1.** fool. **2.** clown. *n., pl.* **za nies.**

Zan zi bar (zan′zə bär), **1.** a large island near the eastern coast of Africa. 165,000 pop.; 640 sq. mi. **2.** a former country consisting of this and nearby islands, now part of Tanzania. *n.*

Zar a thus tra (zar′ə thüs′trə), Zoroaster. *n.*

zeal (zēl), eager desire; earnest enthusiasm. *n.*

Zea land (zē′lənd), the largest island in Denmark, in the eastern part. Copenhagen is located on it. 2709 sq. mi. *n.*

zeal ot (zel′ət), person who shows too much zeal; fanatic. *n.*

zeal ot ry (zel′ət rē), too great zeal; fanaticism. *n.*

zeal ous (zel′əs), full of zeal; eager; earnest; enthusiastic: *The children made zealous efforts to clean up for the party. adj.* **—zeal′ous ly,** *adv.* **—zeal′ous ness,** *n.*

Zebra (4 ½ ft. high at the shoulder)

Zeb e dee (zeb′ə dē), in the Bible, the father of the Apostles James and John. *n.*

ze bra (zē′brə), a wild mammal like a horse but striped with dark bands on white. *n.*

ze bu (zē′bū), a mammal resembling an ox but with a large hump. The zebu is a domestic animal in Asia and E Africa. *n.*

Zebu (6 ft. high at the shoulder)

Zech a ri ah (zek′ə rī′ə), **1.** prophet of Israel, in the sixth century B.C. **2.** book of the Old Testament written by him. *n.*

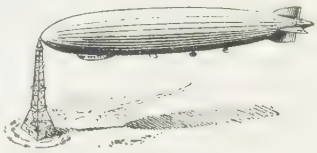
zed (zed), *Esp. Brit.* a name for the letter *Z, z. n.*

ze nith (zē′nith), **1.** the point in the heavens directly overhead. **2.** the highest point: *At the zenith of its power Rome ruled all of civilized Europe. n.*

zeph yr (zef′ər), **1.** the west wind. **2.** any soft, gentle wind; mild breeze. **3.** a fine, soft yarn or worsted. *n.*

Zep pe lin or **zep pe lin** (zep′ə-lən), a large dirigible balloon shaped like a cigar with pointed ends. It has compartments for gas, engines, passengers, etc. *n.*

ze ro (zir′ō), **1.** naught; 0. **2.** point marked with a zero on the scale of a thermometer, etc. **3.** temperature that corresponds to zero on the scale of a thermometer. **4.** of or at zero. **5.** complete absence of quantity; nothing. **6.** not any; none at all: *The weather station at the airport announced zero visibility.* **7.** the lowest point: *The team's spirit sank to zero after its third defeat.* 1-3,5,7 *n., pl.* **ze ros** or **ze roes;** 4,6 *adj.*


Zeppelin moored

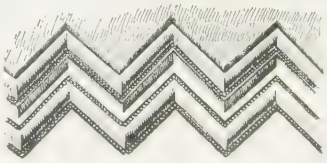
zero hour, time set for beginning an attack, etc.

zest (zest), **1.** keen enjoyment; relish: *The hungry man ate with zest.* **2.** a pleasant or exciting quality, flavor, etc.: *Wit gives zest to conversation.* **3.** give a zest to. 1,2 *n.*, 3 *v.*

zest ful (zest′fəl), characterized by zest. *adj.* **—zest′ful ly,** *adv.* **—zest′ful ness,** *n.*

Zeus (züs), the chief god of the ancient Greeks, the ruler of gods and men, identified by the Romans with Jupiter. *n.*

zig zag (zig′zag′), **1.** with short, sharp turns from one side to the other: *The path ran zigzag up the hill.* **2.** move in a zigzag way: *Lightning zigzagged across the sky.* **3.** a zigzag line or course. **4.** one of the short, sharp turns of a zigzag. 1 *adj., adv.*, 2 *v.*, **zig zagged, zig zag ging;** 3,4 *n.*


Zigzag design

zinc (zingk), **1.** a bluish-white metal, a chemical element, very little affected by air and moisture. Zinc is used as a coating for iron, in mixture with other metals,

as a roofing material, in electric batteries, in paint, and in medicine. *Symbol:* Zn **2.** coat or cover with zinc. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*, **zincked, zinck ing; zinced** (zingkt), **zinc ing** (zingk′ing).

zinc ointment, salve containing zinc oxide, used especially in treating skin disorders.

zinc oxide, an insoluble white powder used in making paint, rubber, glass, cosmetics, ointments, etc.

zing (zing), **1.** a sharp, humming sound. **2.** make a sharp, humming sound, especially in going rapidly. 1 *n.*, *interj.*, 2 *v.*

zin ni a (zin′ē ə), a garden plant grown for its showy flowers of many colors. *n.*

Zi on (zī′ən), **1.** hill in Jerusalem on which the royal palace and the temple were built. **2.** Israel; the people of Israel. **3.** heaven; the heavenly city. **4.** the church of God. *n.* Also, **Sion.**

Zi on ism (zī′ən iz əm), a plan or modern movement to colonize Jewish people in Israel. *n.*

Zi on ist (zī′ən ist), advocate of Zionism. *n.*

Zion National Park, a national park in SW Utah. 206 sq. mi.

zip (zip), **1.** a sudden, brief hissing sound, as of a flying bullet. **2.** make such a sound. **3.** *Informal.* energy or vim. **4.** *Informal.* proceed with energy. **5.** fasten or close with a zipper. 1,3 *n.*, 2,4,5 *v.*, **zipped, zip ping.**

Zi pan gu (zi pang′gü), Marco Polo's name for Japan. *n.*

ZIP Code, **1.** Zone Improvement Plan Code (system of numbers, each number of which identifies one of the postal delivery areas into which the United States and its larger cities have been divided). **2.** a number in this system.

zip per (zip′ər), a sliding fastener for clothing, shoes, etc. *n.*

zip py (zip′ē), *Informal.* full of energy; lively; gay. *adj.*, **zip pi er, zip pi est.**

zir con (zėr′kon), a crystalline mineral that occurs in various forms and colors, a silicate of zirconium. Transparent zircon is used as a gem. *n.*

zir co ni um (zėr kō′nē əm), a rare metallic element used in alloys for wires, filaments, etc. *Symbol:* Zr *n.*

zith er (zith′ər), a musical instrument having 30 to 40 strings, played with a plectrum and the fingers. *n.*

Man playing a zither

zlo ty (zlô′tē), **1.** a monetary unit of Poland, worth about 4 cents. **2.** a Polish nickel coin of this value. *n.,pl.* **zlo tys** or (*collectively*) **zlo ty.**

Zn, zinc.

zo di ac (zō′dē ak), **1.** a belt of the heavens extending on both sides of the apparent yearly path of the sun. The zodiac is divided into 12 equal parts, called signs, named after 12 groups of stars. **2.** diagram representing the zodiac, used in astrology. *n.*

zo di a cal (zō dī′ə kl), **1.** of or having to do with the zodiac. **2.** situated in the zodiac. *adj.*

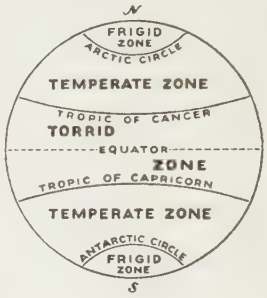
Zom ba (zom′bə), capital of Malawi, in the S part. 12,000. *n.*

zom bi (zom′bē), a corpse supposedly brought back to life by a supernatural power. *n., pl.* **zom bis.**

zom bie (zom′bē), zombi. *n., pl.* **zom bies.**

zon al (zōn′l), **1.** of a zone; having to do with zones. **2.** divided into zones. *adj.*

zone (zōn), **1.** any of the five great divisions of the earth's surface, bounded by lines parallel to the equator. **2.** any region or area especially considered or set off: *A war zone is a district where fighting is going on.* **3.** area or district in a city or town under special restrictions as to building. **4.** in the United States parcel-post system, an area to all points within which the same rate of postage prevails for parcel-post shipments from a particular place. **5.** divide into zones: *The city was zoned for factories and residences.* **6.** be formed into zones. **7.** belt; girdle. **8.** surround like a belt or girdle. **9.** surround with a belt or girdle. 1-4,7 *n.*, 5,6,8,9 *v.*, **zoned, zon ing.**



Zone (def. 1)

zoned (zōnd), **1.** marked with or having zones. **2.** divided into zones. *adj.*

zoo (zü), place where animals are kept and shown. *n.*

zo o log i cal (zō′ə loj′ə kl), **1.** of animals and animal life. **2.** having to do with zoology. *adj.* **—zo′o log′i cal ly,** *adv.*

zo ol o gist (zō ol′ə jist), expert in zoology. *n.*

zo ol o gy (zō ol′ə jē), the science of animals; the study of animals and animal life. Zoology deals with the form, structure, physiology, development, and classification of animals. It also includes study of special groups, as birds, insects, snakes, mammals, etc. *n.*

zoom (züm), **1.** move suddenly upward: *The airplane zoomed.* **2.** a sudden upward flight. 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

Zo ro as ter (zô′rō as′tər), famous Persian religious teacher who lived about 1000 B.C. *n.* Also, **Zarathustra.**

Zo ro as tri an (zô′rō as′trē ən), **1.** of or having to do with Zoroaster or the religion founded by him. **2.** person believing in the teachings of Zoroaster. 1 *adj.*, 2 *n.*

Zou ave (zü äv′ or zwäv), **1.** soldier wearing an Oriental style of uniform. **2.** member of certain regiments in the French army, that were usually stationed in former French territory in N Africa. *n.*

Zouave

zounds (zoundz), *Archaic.* an oath expressing surprise or anger. *interj.*

Zui der Zee or **Zuy der Zee** (zī′dər zē′), a shallow gulf in central Netherlands, now closed from the North Sea by a dike. 80 mi. long.

Zu lu (zü′lü), **1.** member of a tribe in SE Africa. **2.** its language. *n., pl.* **Zu lus** or **Zu lu.**

Zu ñi (zün′yē), member of a tribe of American Indians living in W New Mexico. *n., pl.* **Zu ñis** or **Zu ñi.**

Zu rich (zur′ik), city in N Switzerland. 430,000. *n.*

zwie back (swī′bak′ or zwī′bak′), a kind of bread cut into slices and toasted brown and crisp in an oven. *n.*

PARTS OF SPEECH

n.	noun	*adj.*	adjective	*prep.*	preposition
v.	verb	*adv.*	adverb	*conj.*	conjunction
pron.	pronoun			*interj.*	interjection

COMPLETE PRONUNCIATION KEY

The pronunciation of each word is shown just after the word, in this way: **ab bre vi ate** (ə brē′vē āt). The letters and signs used are pronounced as in the words below. The mark ′ is placed after a syllable with primary or strong accent, as in the example above. The mark ′ after a syllable shows a secondary or lighter accent, as in **ab bre vi a tion** (ə brē′vē ā′shən).

Some words, taken from foreign languages, are spoken with sounds that otherwise do not occur in English. Symbols for these sounds are given at the bottom of the page as "Foreign Sounds."

a	hat, cap	j	jam, enjoy	u	cup, butter
ā	age, face	k	kind, seek	u̇	full, put
ã	care, air	l	land, coal	ü	rule, move
ä	father, far	m	me, am	ū	use, music
		n	no, in		
b	bad, rob	ng	long, bring		
ch	child, much			v	very, save
d	did, red	o	hot, rock	w	will, woman
		ō	open, go	y	young, yet
		ô	order, all	z	zero, breeze
e	let, best	oi	oil, voice	zh	measure, seizure
ē	equal, see	ou	house, out		
ėr	term, learn				
		p	paper, cup		
f	fat, if	r	run, try	ə represents:	
g	go, bag	s	say, yes	a in about	
h	he, how	sh	she, rush	e in taken	
		t	tell, it	i in April	
i	it, pin	th	thin, both	o in lemon	
ī	ice, five	TH	then, smooth	u in circus	

foreign sounds

Y as in French *du*. Pronounce ē with the lips rounded as for English ü in **rule**.

œ as in French *peu*. Pronounce ā with the lips rounded as for ō.

N as in French *bon*. The N is not pronounced, but shows that the vowel before it is nasal.

H as in German *ach*. Pronounce k without closing the breath passage.

1928